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|  | LogoCompleto  **5 June 2015** |

**violence against women**

**IN AND OUTSIDE THE FAMILY**

Year 2014

* Violence against women is a large and widespread phenomenon. 6 million 788 thousand women have during their life suffered some form of physical or sexual violence, 31.5% of women aged 16 to 70: 20.2% suffered physical violence, 21% suffered sexual violence, 5.4% more serious forms of sexual violence, such as rape and attempted rape. 652 thousand women suffered rape and 746 thousands were victims of attempted rape.
* A similar number of foreign women suffered physical or sexual violence compared with Italian women during their lifetimes (31.3% and 31.5%). Physical violence is more frequent in foreigners (25.7% compared to 19.6%), whereas sexual violence is more frequent in Italian women (21.5% compared to 16.2%). Foreigners are more likely to be subject to rape and attempted rape (7.7% compared to 5.1%). Moldavian (37.3%), Romanian (33.9%) and Ukrainian (33.2%) women suffer more violence.
* Current or former partners are the cause of the most serious cases of violence. 62.7% of rapes are caused by a current or former partner. By contrast, the perpetrators of sexual harassment are, in most cases, strangers (76.8%).
* 10.6% of women suffered sexual violences before the age of 16. Taking into account the total number of violent acts suffered by women with children, the percentage of children witnessing episodes of violence against their mother increased (from 60.3% recorded in 2006 to 65.2% reported in 2014)
* Separated or divorced women suffered more physical or sexual violence than others (51.4% compared to 31.5%). The situation of women with health problems or disabilities is critical as well: 35% of women with bad health conditions and 36.6% of women with serious disabilities suffered physical or sexual violence. The risk of suffering rape or attempted rape doubled (10% compared to 4.7% of women without any health issues).
* Significant signs of improvement arose, compared with the previous survey: over the last 5 years physical or sexual violence decreased from 13.3% to 11.3%, compared with the 5 years before 2006. This results from better information, work in the field, but above all else from women's greater capability for preventing and fighting the phenomenon and from a social environment which increasingly condemns violence.
* Both physical and sexual violence is decreasing, that caused by current and former partners (from 5.1% to 4% for physical violence, from 2.8% to 2% for sexual one) as well as by non-partners (from 9% to 7.7%). This reduction is particularly emphasized in student girls, for whom the violence suffered decreased from 17.1% to 11.9% in the case of former partners, from 5.3% to 2.4% for current partners and from 26.5% to 22% for non-partners.
* Psychological violence caused by the current partner is decreasing as well (from 42.3% to 26.4%), especially if it is not accompanied by physical and sexual violence.
* Besides showing a greater capability for escaping or preventing violent relationships, women also show a higher awareness. More often they consider the violence suffered to be a crime (from 14.3% to 29.6% for violence caused by partners) and pressed charges more often with the police (from 6.7% to 11.8%). They are also more likely to talk about it with somebody (from 67.8% to 75.9%) and seek help from specialized services, anti-violence centers, help desks (from 2.4% to 4.9%). The same situation is reported for violence caused by non-partners.
* Compared with 2006, victims were more satisfied with how the police handled matters. For violence caused by current or former partners, the number of women who said they were very satisfied increased from 9.9% to 28.5%.
* However, there are negative results to highlight. The strong core of violence, rapes and attempted rapes remain unchanged (1.2% in both 2006 and 2014). Violent acts are more serious: violence causing injuries increased (from 26.3% to 40.2% when caused by partners) and the number of women fearing for their lives increased as well (from 18.8% in 2006 to 34.5% in 2014). Violent acts by non-partners are more serious as well.
* 3 million 466 thousand women have suffered stalking during their lives, 16.1% of women. Among them, 1 million 524 thousand suffered violence caused by their former partner, 2 million 229 thousand suffered violence caused by someone other than a former partner.

**Violence against women during their lifetime**

The survey on women's safety, carried out by Istat between May and December 2014 and financed by the Department of Equal Opportunities, enabled the information regarding the phenomenon of violence against women to be updated, whilst taking into account the hidden component which cannot be detected through charges pressed or other data sources about violence.

The phenomenon of violence against women is still serious and widespread. 31.5% of women aged 16 to 70 (6 million 788 thousand) suffered during their lifetime some form of physical or sexual violence (Table 1): 20.2% (4 million 353 thousand) suffered physical violence, 21% (4 million 520 thousand) suffered sexual violence, 5.4% (1 million 157 thousand) suffered the most serious forms of sexual violence, such as rape (652 thousand) and attempted rape (746 thousand).

Women also suffered many threats (12.3%). They are often pushed or yanked (11.5%), or hit with slaps, kicks, punches and bites (7.3%) (Table 1 in the appendix). Sometimes they are hit with objects to cause injury (6.1%). The most serious forms are less frequent, such as attempted strangulation, burning, choking and threatening to use or using weapons. Amongst women who suffered sexual violence, the most widespread are physical ones (15.6%), unwanted sexual intercourse felt like violence (4.7%), rape (3%) and attempted rape (3.5%).

13.6% of women (2 million 800 thousand) suffered physical or sexual violence caused by current or former partners, specifically 5.2% (855 thousand) by a current partner and 18.9% (2 million 44 thousand) by a former partner. Most of the women who had a violent partner in their past, ended the relationship because of the violence suffered (68.6%). Specifically, in 41.7% of the cases the violence was the main reason for ending the relationship, whereas in 26.8% of cases it was an important element in the decision.

TABLE 1. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING THEIR LIFE FROM A MAN BY TYPE OF PERPETRATOR AND TYPE OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED Year 2014 (for 100 women with the same characteristics)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE** | **Current partner (a)** | **Former partner (b)** | **Current or former partner (c)** | **Non-partner (d)** | **Total (d)** |
| Physical or sexual violence | 5.2 | 18.9 | 13.6 | 24.7 | 31.5 |
| Physical violence | 4.1 | 16.4 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 20.2 |
| Sexual violence (e) | 2 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 17.5 | 21.0 |
| Rape or attempted rape | 0.5 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| Rape | 0.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Attempted rape | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 |

1. for 100 women having a current partner
2. for 100 women having a former partner
3. for 100 women having a current or former partner
4. for 100 women aged16-70
5. including rape and attempted rape

The most serious forms of violence are caused by partners, relatives or friends. Rapes were in 62.7% of cases by partners, 3.6% of cases by relatives and 9.4% by friends (Table 2). Even physical violence (such as slaps, kicks, punches and bites) is mostly inflicted by current or former partners. Strangers are most often responsible for cases of sexual harassment (76.8% of all violence caused by strangers).

24.7% of women suffered at least one physical or sexually violent act from non-partner men: 13.2% from strangers and 13% from someone previously known to them. Specifically, 6.3% from acquaintances, 3% from friends, 2.6% from relatives and 2.5% from work colleagues (Table 2 in the appendix).

Taking into account only violence suffered outside the couple, acquaintances were responsible for 27.4% of all forms of physical violence, relatives for 18.5%, friends for 14.2% and work colleagues for 8.9% of the cases. Strangers are the perpetrators of 30.2% of physically violent acts, and 61.1% of sexual ones (including harassment). If we examine physical and sexual violence, excluding harassment, suffered by 14.2% of women, strangers rank second compared with the group of known people (31.2% compared with 66.6%). The trend is even stronger for cases of rape and attempted rape, being caused by a known person in 66.2% of cases and, more specifically, by acquaintances (32.8%), friends (16.9%), relatives (5.3%), colleagues (9.7%) and family friends (3%).

**Seriousness of violence suffered by women during their life**

Violence suffered by women during their life, caused by a current or former partner, is often serious or very serious. In 37.8% of the cases, the woman suffered injuries (Table 3), in 36.1% of cases she feared for her life. The violence was very serious in 44.7% of cases, with the percentage reaching 59.4% if a rape or attempted rape was suffered. Women who suffered sexual violence feared more often for their life (46.7% compared to 36.1%), especially if this was a case of rape or attempted rape (47.4%) (Table 7).

In 11.8% of cases, women suffered violence from their partner even when they were pregnant (10.2% in 2006), whereas for 10.6% the violence started and ended before the pregnancy. For women who suffered violence during pregnancy, the most common situation was that the intensity of the violence, during the pregnancy, was constant (57.7%); for 23.7% it decreased, for 11.3% it increased and for 5.9% it started.

**TABLE 2. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING THEIR LIFE BY TYPE OF PERPETRATOR AND FORM OF VIOLENCE.** Year 2014 (percentage composition)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE** | **PARTNER** | | |  | **NON-PARTNER** | | | | | | |
| Current or former partner | Partner | Former partner |  | Stranger | Acquaintance | Colleague | Friend | Relative | Family friend | Does not specify the perpetrator |
| **FOR 100 ACTS OF VIOLENCE OF THE SAME KIND (a)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pushed, grabbed, yanked, arm twisted, hair pulled | 65.4 | 16.7 | 49.8 |  | 11.2 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Threatened to be physically hit | 51.0 | 12.3 | 39.3 |  | 16.5 | 16.5 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 11.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Slapped, kicked, punched or bitten | 77.8 | 17.4 | 61.3 |  | 3.7 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Hit with an object or something thrown | 58.6 | 14.0 | 45.0 |  | 7.4 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Used or threatened to use a gun or a knife | 51.6 | 7.1 | 44.5 |  | 22.2 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Attempted to strangle, choke, burn them | 79.6 | 14.4 | 65.3 |  | 4.0 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Physical violence in a different way | 23.5 | 2.9 | 20.6 |  | 27.1 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| Unwanted sexual intercourse felt like violence | 90.6 | 28.1 | 63.6 |  | 2.0 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Rape | 62.7 | 9.8 | 53.4 |  | 4.6 | 12.7 | 3.4 | 9.4 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Forced into sexual intercourse considered as humiliating | 100.0 | 19.9 | 82.6 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Attempted rape | 29.5 | 5.0 | 24.5 |  | 21.9 | 24.2 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Sexual violence in a different way | 29.3 | 2.3 | 26.9 |  | 48.4 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| Forced into sexual activity with other people | 44.6 | 4.0 | 40.6 |  | 7.2 | 13.8 | 6.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 1.2 |
| Sexual physical harassment | - | - | - |  | 64.9 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| **FOR 100 ACTS OF VIOLENCES CAUSED BY THE SAME PERPETRATOR (b)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pushed/grabbed/yanked/arm twisted/hair pulled | 57.8 | 48.5 | 60.5 |  | 9.7 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 25.4 | 31.0 | 13.3 | 3.1 |
| Threatened to be physically hit | 47.9 | 38.0 | 50.7 |  | 15.3 | 32.4 | 19.4 | 26.8 | 51.2 | 24.7 | 1.5 |
| Slapped, kicked, punched or bitten | 43.5 | 32.0 | 47.2 |  | 2.0 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 26.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 |
| Hit with an object or something thrown | 27.3 | 21.5 | 28.8 |  | 3.4 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 31.6 | 1.4 | 3.7 |
| Used or threatened to use a gun or a knife | 6.8 | 3.1 | 8.1 |  | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Attempted to strangle, choke, burn her | 9.3 | 5.5 | 10.5 |  | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Physical violence in a different way | 2.2 | 0.9 | 2.7 |  | 2.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 10.5 | 0.3 |
| Unwanted sexual intercourse felt like violence | 32.8 | 33.5 | 31.7 |  | 0.7 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 |
| Rape | 14.5 | 7.5 | 17.0 |  | 1.0 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 |
| Degrading or humiliating sexual intercourse | 11.6 | 7.6 | 13.3 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Attempted rape | 7.8 | 4.4 | 9.0 |  | 5.7 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 20.1 | 0.4 |
| Sexual violence in a different way | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 |  | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| Forced into sexual intercourse with other people | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 |  | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.2 |
| Sexual physical harassment | - | - | - |  | 76.8 | 42.0 | 51.5 | 27.4 | 14.0 | 50.1 | 0.6 |

1. Percentages are calculated on 100 acts of violence of the same kind. The sum is higher than 100 because the same violence can be caused by more perpetrators.
2. Percentages are calculated on 100 acts of violence of the same perpetrators. The sum is higher than 100 because the same perpetrator can cause more types of violence.

Violent acts by former partners are usually more serious than those caused by current partners, injuries reach 40.8% and those fearing for their life reached 41.9%. Violence felt as very serious is almost doubled (50.9% compared to 28.3%).

After repeated violence from (current or former) partners, more than one half of the victims suffered from loss of trust and self-esteem (52.75%). Amongst the other consequences, the most frequent ones are anxiety, phobia and panic attacks (46.8%), despair and feeling of helplessness (46.4%), sleep and food disorders (46.3%), depression (40.3%), as well as difficult focusing and loss of memory (24.9%), recurrent pain in the body (21.8%), difficulties with children (14.8%) and finally self-harm and suicidal ideas (12.1%).

Despite the seriousness, 23.5% of women do not talk with anybody about the violence suffered from former partners, rising to 39.9% in violence from current partners. They mostly talk with friends (35%), family members (33.7%) or other relatives (11.2%), but also with the carabinieri, the police, lawyers or judges (6.7%), social workers (1.1%). Moreover, 3.7% turned to an anti-violence center or to a service supporting women and 12.3% pressed charges with the police. However, amongst the women who suffered violence, 12.8% did not know about the existence of anti-violence centers or services or victim support help desks.

Violence caused by other men is less reported to the police (6%) and barely 1% of women go to a specialized center (1%). In contrast, if the violence caused by a non-partner is of a physical type, the trend to press charges is increasing (12.7%) as well as contacting an anti-violence center (1.4%) (Table 3 in the appendix), whereas it decreases (4.3% and 0.3%, respectively) in case of rape and attempted rape.

Only 35.4% of women who suffered physical or sexual violence during their life think that they were victims of a crime, 44% claim that it was something wrong but not a crime, whereas 19.4% consider the violence just as something that happened (Table 3). However, if the women suffered rape or attempted rape from their partner, both the acknowledgment of the violence as a crime (54.1%), pressing charges (17.5%), as well as turning to anti-violence centers (8%) increase (Table 3 in the appendix). Indeed, on a scale of degree and seriousness of the violent behavior, rapes generally are the culmination of domestic violence.

**TABLE 3. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE DURING THEIR LIFE, BY SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENCE, TYPE OF VIOLENCE.** Year 2014 (percentage composition - information referring to the last violence suffered)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENCE** | **Current or former partner** | **Partner** | **Former partner** | **Non-partner** |
| Received injuries (a) | 37.8 | 29.6 | 40.8 | 19.7 |
| Were afraid that their life was in danger | 36.0 | 20.8 | 41.9 | 22.2 |
| The episode was very serious | 44.6 | 28.3 | 50.9 | 29.5 |
| The episode was quite serious | 31.9 | 37.6 | 29.7 | 36.7 |
| Consider the episode suffered: a crime | 35.4 | 18.9 | 41.8 | 33.3 |
| Consider the episode suffered: something wrong but not a crime | 44.0 | 45.9 | 43.3 | 47.9 |
| Consider the episode suffered: just something that happened | 19.4 | 33.3 | 14.1 | 17.3 |
| Talked to somebody about it | 70.5 | 57.7 | 75.4 | 72.5 |
| Did not talk to anybody | 28.1 | 39.9 | 23.5 | 25.5 |
| Pressed charges (a) | 12.3 | 6.3 | 14.5 | 6.0 |

1. In the case of violence from current or former partners, data also refers to other episodes before the last one.

**Sexual violence suffered before the age of 16 and violence witnessed by children**

Women suffer sexual violence even during their childhood: 10.6% stated that they suffered some type of sexual violence before they were 16. Specifically, in 10% of cases, the woman was sexually touched against her will, in 3% she was compelled to touch intimate parts of the abuser and in 0.8% she suffered more serious forms, such as rape.

The most frequent perpetrators of such acts is someone known to the victim (almost 80%), especially relatives and family members (19.5%), family friends (11.4%), schoolmates (8%), friends (7,4%), and acquaintances (23.8%). Strangers are 20.2% (they were 24.6% in 2006).

Children witnessing violence by the father against the mother are more likely to be perpetrators of violence against their own partners and the daughters are more likely to become victims. For this reason, the increase in the number of acts of domestic violence witnessed by the children is very concerning: the amount rising to 65.2%, compared to 60.3% in 2006. Specifically, children witnessed the violence rarely in 16.2% of cases, sometimes in 26.7%, often in 22.2%, an increase compared to 2006 (16.3%, 20.5% and 21.4%, respectively). Moreover, in 25% of cases, children were also involved in the violence (15.9% in 2006). Specifically, 10.8% was a victim rarely (6.7% in 2006), 8.3% sometimes (5% in 2006) and 4.5% often (4.2% in 2006).

The inter-generational handing over of the phenomenon is witnessed by the explicit relationship between experienced and/or witnessed victimization as a child and violent behavior: the man is often violent against his partners if he suffered physical violence from his parents, specifically from the mother (the violence with current partner rises from 5.2% to 35.9%) or if he witnessed the violence of his father against his mother (from 5.2% to 22%) (Table 4). Amongst the women suffering sexual violence before the age of 16, the occurrence of sexual or physical violence as adults reaches 58.5% (compared to the average of 31.5%), 64.2% amongst women who were beaten as children by their father and 64.8% in cases where they suffered physical violence from their mother.

The indicator of violence from the current partner of 5.2%, reaches 41.1% if the current partner has a devaluation attitude towards his partner (Table 4 in the appendix), 18% if he gets drunk, and specifically if he gets drunk a few times a week (41.6%) or every day (89%), or if he is physically (36.9%) or verbally (24%) violent, even outside the family and if he has had trouble with the police resulting from this behavior (50.8%).

**TABLE 4. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED OR WITNESSED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BEFORE THEY WERE 16 OR WHOSE PARTNER SUFFERED OR WITNESSED VIOLENCE AGAINST ADULT WOMEN.** Year 2014 (for 100 women in the same situation)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Suffered physical or sexual violence** | **Suffered physical or sexual violence from their current partner** |
| Suffered sexual violence before the age of 16 | | | 58.5 | 13.4 |
| Suffered sexual violence from their father before the age of 16 | | | 64.2 | 18.1 |
| Suffered sexual violence from their mother before the age of 16 | | | 64.8 | 17.9 |
| Witnessed the violence of their father against their mother | | | 54.9 | 14.8 |
| The partner witnessed the physical violence of their father against their mother | | | 55.5 | 22.0 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **31.5** | **5.2** |

**Women who suffered more violence during their life**

Separated or divorced women suffered more physical or sexual violence than others (51.4% compared to Italian average 31.5%) (Table 5 in the appendix). Higher incidences in this group can be found between 25 and 44 years of age, amongst more highly educated women (with degree or diploma), those having higher professional occupations or looking for occupations.

Cases of rape and attempted rape from non-partners are more frequent also amongst women looking for a new occupation, managers, businesswomen and freelancers. Finally, the educational qualification discriminates especially victims of men other than the partner (victims with higher qualifications), whereas violence in couples is far more widespread. Anyway, it could be considered that some of these differences may be due to a higher willingness to talk about it.

The situation for women with health issues or disabilities is critical. Physical or sexual violence reaches 36% amongst those claiming to have bad health, 36.6% amongst those with serious disabilities. The overall level of sexual violence is less affected by health conditions, except for women with chronic diseases and disabilities, where it reaches the 24% and for more serious forms of sexual violence, such as rapes and attempted rapes (10% compared with 4.7% of women without health issues) (Table 5 in the appendix).

**Violence against immigrant women during their life**

For foreign women, the risk of suffering sexual or physical violence during their life is similar to that of Italian women (31.3% compared with 31.5%). However, physical violence is more frequent amongst foreign women (25.7% compared with 19.6%), whereas sexual violence is more frequent amongst Italian women (16.2% of foreigners compared to 21.5% of Italians) (Table 5). More serious forms, such as rape and attempted rape, are more widespread amongst foreigners (7.7% and 5.1%). This means that Italians mostly suffer less serious forms of sexual violence, such as harassment, especially by strangers.

Foreign women, compared to Italians, mostly suffer (physical or sexual) violence from partners or former partners (20.4% compared to 12.9%) and less from other men (18.2% compared with 25.3%). The percentage of foreign women who suffered violence from a former partner is 27.9% but in 46.6% of the cases, the relationship ended before arriving in Italy.

TABLE 5. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING THEIR LIFE FROM A MAN, BY TYPE OF PERPETRATOR, TYPE OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED AND CITIZENSHIP. Year 2014 (for 100 women with the same characteristics)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE** | **Current partner (a)** | | **Former partner (b)** | | **Current or former partner (c)** | | **Non-partner (d)** | | **Total (d)** | |
|
| Italian | Foreign | Italian | Foreign | Italian | Foreign | Italian | Foreign | Italian | Foreign |
| Physical or sexual violence | 4.9 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 27.9 | 12.9 | 20.4 | 25.3 | 18.2 | 31.5 | 31.3 |
| Physical violence | 3.9 | 6.4 | 15.4 | 25.8 | 11 | 18.2 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 19.6 | 25.7 |
| Sexual violence (e) | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 9.1 | 18.3 | 9.7 | 21.5 | 16.2 |
| Rape or attempted rape | 0.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 7.7 |
| Rape | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 5.3 |
| Attempted rape | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.6 |

1. for 100 women having a current partner
2. for 100 women having a former partner
3. for 100 women having a current or former partner
4. for 100 women aged16-70
5. including rape and attempted rape

Taking into account the six largest groups of foreigner citizens residing in Italy, the women suffering the most acts of violence are Moldavian (37.3%), Romanian (33.9%) and Ukrainian (33.2%) (Table 6). Moroccan (21.7%), Albanian (18.8%) and Chinese (16.4%) women follow. Physical violence is more frequent than sexual for all foreign citizens, in contrast to what was reported for Italian citizens, which shows a higher occurrence of sexual violence, mostly attributable to the high percentage of harassment. Rapes and attempted rapes are much more frequent amongst Moldavian women (11.7%).

The analysis by type of the perpetrator of the violence is also very interesting. Like Italian women, Chinese women show a predominance of violence caused by men other than the partner, whereas for other foreigners, violence from the current or former partner is more frequent.

Considering the single forms of violence, foreign women have a situation similar to the Italians' one, even if in the latter case the partners are more frequently the perpetrators of more serious violence. Rapes are caused in 68.3% of the cases by (current or former) partners, as well as attempts of strangling, burning and choking (90.4%). Also the perpetrators of attempted rapes are more often partners or former partners (42.6%).

Moreover, in the case of Italian women, strangers are most often the perpetrators of sexual harassment, whereas in the case of foreigners, the harassment is followed by threats, throwing objects and using or threatening to use weapons. Relatives are the predominant perpetrators of pushing and friends of rape (Table 7 in the appendix).

In most of the cases (68.9%), for foreign women the violence suffered from the current or former partner, started in their original country. For 20% the violence relates to a relationship started in Italy.

In 17.1% of cases, foreign women press charges against (current or former) partners, (Table 6) and turn more often to specialized centers (6.4%). However they think that the frequency of these crimes is similar to the case of Italians (35%). Amongst the foreigners who got in touch with the police, 35.6% were satisfied and 23.1% were very satisfied.

Moreover, the violence suffered was very serious: foreigners report more frequent injuries (44.5%) and feared for their life (44.2%), despite the fact that the amount of women defining these as "very serious" was lower (36.6%).

As for violence by other men, foreign women describe situations similar to those where partners were the perpetrators: they are serious episodes, resulting in injuries (29.7%) and in which women feared for their life (33.7%) (Table 3 in the appendix).

**TABLE 6. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE DURING THEIR LIFE FROM A MAN, BY TYPE OF PERPETRATOR AND CITIZENSHIP**. Year 2014 (for 100 women with the same characteristics)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE/CITIZENSHIP** | **Italian** | **Romanian** | **Ukrainian** | **Albanian** | **Moroccan** | **Chinese** | **Moldavian** | **Other** |
| **CURRENT OR FORMER PARTNER (A)** | | | | | | | | |
| Physical or sexual violence | 12.9 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 12.2 | 16.1 | 6.5 | 23.4 | 21.7 |
| Physical violence | 11.0 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 5.4 | 22.1 | 19.4 |
| Sexual violence (c) | 5.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 10.9 | 9.7 |
| Rape or attempted rape | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 5.2 |
| Rape | 1.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| Attempted rape | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| **NON-PARTNER (B)** | | | | | | | | |
| Physical or sexual violence | 25.3 | 19.2 | 16.5 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 20.6 | 20.9 |
| Physical violence | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 16.3 | 14.4 |
| Sexual violence (c) | 18.3 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 11.1 |
| Rape or attempted rape | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Rape | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Attempted rape | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| **TOTAL (B )** | | | | | | | | |
| Physical or sexual violence | 31.5 | 33.9 | 33.2 | 18.8 | 21.7 | 16.4 | 37.3 | 34.1 |
| Physical violence | **19**.6 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 14.2 | 19.3 | 13.3 | 33.5 | 27.8 |
| Sexual violence (c) | 21.5 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 6.0 | 18.9 | 17.8 |
| Rape or attempted rape | 5.1 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Rape | 2.8 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 6.9 |
| Attempted rape | 3.3 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 8.3 | 5.3 |

(a) for 100 women having a current or former partner

(b) for 100 women aged 16 to 70

(c) including rape and attempted rape

**TABLE 7. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE FROM A CURRENT OR FORMER PARTNER, DURING THEIR LIFE, BY SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENCE, TYPE OF VIOLENCE AND ITALIAN OR FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP**. Year 2014 (percentage composition - information referring to the last violence suffered)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENCE** | **ITALIAN** | | | | **FOREIGN** | | | | **TOTAL** | | | |
| **Physical** | **Sexual** | **Of which rape or attempted rape** | **Total Italians** | **Physical** | **Sexual** | **Of which rape or attempted rape** | **Total foreigners** | **Physical** | **Sexual** | **Of which rape or attempted rape** | **Tot.** |
| Received injuries (a) | 37.0 | 41.6 | 42.6 | 36.6 | 45.3 | 47.1 | 53.2 | 44.5 | 38.2 | 42.6 | 44.3 | 37.8 |
| Were afraid that their life was in danger | 34.9 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 34.7 | 44.3 | 59.7 | 66.5 | 44.2 | 36.3 | 46.7 | 47.4 | 36.1 |
| The episode was very serious | 45.4 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 46.0 | 35.4 | 47.1 | 49.4 | 36.6 | 43.9 | 56.6 | 59.4 | 44.7 |
| The episode was quite serious | 32.0 | 24.7 | 21.9 | 31.6 | 34.4 | 35.2 | 30.6 | 34.3 | 32.3 | 26.5 | 23.3 | 31.9 |
| Consider the episode suffered: a crime | 34.7 | 53.9 | 55.7 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 42.0 | 45.4 | 35.0 | 34.7 | 51.9 | 54.1 | 35.4 |
| Consider the episode suffered: something wrong but not a crime | 44.4 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 44.2 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 36.4 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 34.4 | 32.4 | 44.0 |
| Consider the episode suffered: just something that happened | 19.8 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 19.3 | 20.9 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 19.4 |
| Talked to somebody about it | 71.1 | 60.4 | 58.5 | 69.9 | 75.6 | 53.1 | 53.2 | 73.9 | 71.7 | 59.2 | 57.7 | 70.4 |
| Did not talk to anybody | 27.6 | 36.6 | 40.5 | 28.7 | 22.8 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 24.6 | 26.9 | 39.2 | 41.5 | 28.1 |
| Pressed charges (a) | 11.7 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 26.4 | 31.3 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 12.26 |
| Are satisfied of the police: |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *A lot* | 28.3 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 27.4 | 21.5 | 56.6 | 56.6 | 23.1 | 26.7 | 31.6 | 33.0 | 26.3 |
| *Enough* | 22.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 21.5 | 34.7 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 35.6 | 25.1 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 24.9 |
| *Little* | 20.4 | 48.9 | 53.2 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 19.4 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 18.6 |
| *At all* | 26.5 | 41.0 | 35.9 | 28.9 | 26.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 22.8 | 19.4 | 28.1 |
| Turn to anti-violence  centers/services/help desks (a)\* | 3.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 3.22 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 6.44 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 8 | 3.4 |

(a) in case of violence from current or former partners, data also refer to other episodes before the last one.

**Trend over time: comparisons between the two surveys**

In order to understand the changes in the phenomenon of violence against women over time, we compared violence occurring over the last 5 years with the data relating to the same time span, gathered in the previous survey in 2006.

In the last 5 years, the number of women who suffered at least one form of physical or sexual violence amounts to 2 million 435 thousand, 11.3% of women aged 16 to 70 (Table 8). The total who suffered physical violence were 1 million 517 thousand (7%), victims of sexual violence were 1 million 369 thousand (6.4%); women who suffered rape or attempted rape were 246 thousand (1.2%), including 136 thousand rapes (0.6%) and almost 163 thousand attempted rapes (0.8%).

Violence in couple relationships over the last 5 years affected 4.9% of women (1 million 19 thousand), especially 3% (496 thousand) of women currently with a partner and 5% (538 thousand) of women with a former partner. Taking into account only women who ended a relationship in the last 5 years, the violence suffered rises to 12.5%.

Compared with the five years prior to 2006, significant signs of improvement show up: physical and sexual violence caused by current and former partners decreased, as well as sexual violence (especially sexual harassment, from 6.5% to 4.3%), caused by men other than the partners. However, the hard core of violence in its more serious forms (rapes and attempted rapes) remains unchanged, as well as physical violence caused by non-partners, whereas the seriousness of the violence suffered is increasing.

**TABLE 8. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED SEXUAL VIOLENCE FROM A MAN, BY TYPE OF PERPETRATOR, PERIOD OF EPISODE OCCURRENCE AND TYPE OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED**. Year 2006 and 2014 (for 100 women with the same characteristics)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE** | **Current partner (a)** | | **Former partner (b)** | | **Current or former partner (c)** | | **Friends, colleagues, relatives, other acquaintances (d)** | | **Stranger (d)** | | **Non-partner (d)** | | **Total (d)** | |
| 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 |
| **OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical or sexual violence | 4.4 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 13.3 | 11.3 |
| Physical violence | 3.3 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| Sexual violence | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 6.4 |
| Rape or attempted rape | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| **OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical or sexual violence | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.57 | 1.2 | 2.04 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Physical violence | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.72 | 0.8 | 0.34 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Sexual violence | 1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.98 | 0.5 | 1.77 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.2 |

1. for 100 women having a current partner

(b) for 100 women having a former partner

(c) for 100 women having a current or former partner

(d) for 100 women aged 16 to 70

In detail by the forms of violence, the number of women who were pushed, grabbed or whose hair was pulled by current and former partners is decreasing, as well as the amount who were hit with objects or slapped by their former partners. Also unwanted sexual intercourse accepted because of the fear of consequences is decreasing. In contrast, women who suffered, from their current partner, slaps, bites, kicks and punches and attempts of strangling, choking or burning have slightly increased (Table 9).

Slight but significant increases are recorded for some forms of physical violence caused by friends, colleagues, relatives and acquaintances, such as hitting with objects, slapping, biting, kicking and punching, whereas a decrease in sexual harassment from men other than the partner is confirmed (Table 8 in the appendix).

Despite less serious physical and sexual violence decreasing, the seriousness of the violence suffered increased. The number of violent acts causing injuries is higher (from 26.3% to 40.2% from current or former partner and from 14% to 23.1% from non-partners) (Table 10). The fear for one's own life is more frequent (from 18.8% to 34.5% for violence from partners and from 15% to 21.9% for violence from non-partners). Violence caused by current or former partners was judged very or quite serious by 76.7% of victims and caused injuries in 40.2% of cases.

**TABLE 9. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED, OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS, SEXUAL OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE FROM A MAN, BY FORMS OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED AND TYPE OF PERPETRATOR** Year 2006 and 2014 (for 100 women with the same characteristics)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE** | **Current or former partner (a)** | | **Former partner (b)** | | **partner (c )** | | **Friends, colleagues, relatives, other acquaintances (d)** | | **Stranger (d)** | | **Total (d)** | |
| 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 |
| Threatened to be physically hit | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Hit with an object or something thrown | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Pushed/grabbed/yanked/arm twisted/hair pulled | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Slapped, kicked, punched or bitten | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Attempted to strangle, choke, burn her | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Used or threatened to use a gun or a knife | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Physical violence in a different way | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Rape | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Attempted rape | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Sexual violence in a different way | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Forced into sexual intercourse with other people | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Degrading or humiliating sexual intercourse | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Unwanted sexual intercourse felt like violence | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |  | 0.1 |  | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Sexual physical harassment | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.2 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 4.3 |

**TABLE 10. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE FROM A MAN OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS, BY SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENCE AND TYPE OF PERPETRATOR.** Year 2006-2014 (percentage composition - information referring to the last violence suffered)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENCE** | **Current or former partner report** | | **Non-partner report** | |
| **2006** | **2014** | **2006** | **2014** |
| Received injuries\* | 26.3 | 40.2 | 14.0 | 23.1 |
| Were afraid that their life was in danger | 18.8 | 34.5 | 15.0 | 21.9 |
| The episode was very serious | 33.4 | 42.0 | 21.0 | 27.0 |
| The episode was quite serious | 30.6 | 34.7 | 34.4 | 40.4 |
| Consider the episode suffered: a crime | 14.3 | 29.6 | 21.9 | 29.1 |
| Consider the episode suffered: something wrong but not a crime | 49.8 | 48.9 | 53.9 | 54.2 |
| Consider the episode suffered: just something that happened | 35.2 | 20.0 | 22.8 | 14.8 |
| Talked to somebody about it | 67.8 | 75.9 | 79.5 | 78.2 |
| Did not talk to anybody | 32.0 | 22.9 | 19.3 | 21.0 |
| Pressed charges\* | 6.7 | 11.8 | 4.2 | 7.4 |
| Are satisfied with the police: |  |  |  |  |
| *A lot* | 9.9 | 28.5 | 9.7 | 23.9 |
| *Enough* | 21.9 | 25.1 | 22.5 | 37.3 |
| *Little* | 32.2 | 21.7 | 26.0 | 19.7 |
| *At all* | 34.4 | 24.1 | 28.1 | 16.9 |
| Turn to anti-violence centers/services/help desks\* | 2.4 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 |

\*In case of violence from current or former partners, data also refers to other episodes before the last one

There is a higher awareness of the violence suffered. Taking into account violence caused by current or former partners over the last 5 years, it is clear that women press charges more often (11.8 compared to 6.7%), talk more about it (the percentage of those who don't talk with anybody decreased from 32% in 2006 to 22.9% in 2014), turn more often to anti-violence centers, to help desks or services for violence against women (from 2.4% to 4.9%). Moreover, more victims considered the violence to be a crime (from 14.3% to 29.6%) and less viewed it as something which just happened (decreasing from 35.2% to 20%). A similar trend can be seen in violence caused by men other than the partners, despite the fact that over the last 5 years the percentage of women who don't talk about it with anybody remained the same (21%).

Amongst the women who suffered violence from partners and who reported the crime to the police in the last 5 years, 28.5% were "very satisfied" about the way the police managed the case and 25.1% were "satisfied". 45.8% had a negative judgment. Compared to the last 5 years before 2006, the amount of women "satisfied with the work of the police" is decreasing and the number of those who were "very satisfied" is increasing. Negative judgments are decreasing.

Information referring to the 5 years prior to 2014 shows that, according to women who suffered violence from perpetrators other than their partners, the contact with the police was "very satisfying" for 23.9%, "satisfying" for 37.3%, whereas 36.2% was "not satisfied or very unsatisfied". Compared with 2006, the extremities have reduced: the amount of those "not satisfied at all" decreased (from 28.1% to 16.9%), whereas the number of women claiming to be "satisfied" increased, from 9.7% to 23.9%.

The people women talk to most about the violence they are suffering are always family members, friends and relatives (Figure 1), but in 2014 the role of specific professionals such as lawyers, judges and police officers had increased, together with an increase in the charges pressed.

**FIGURE 1. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS FROM A PARTNER, BY PEOPLE THEY TALK TO ABOUT THE VIOLENCE SUFFERED -** Year 2014 (percentage composition - information referring to the last violence suffered)



Women at a higher risk of violence over the last five years

Younger women (up to 34 years old), unmarried, separated or divorced women and students are the women at a higher risk of physical or sexual violence (Tables 11 and 12). Compared to 2006, for women between 16 and 24 years old, physical or sexual violence is decreasing, from 31.7% to 27.1% and for students from 33.5% to 25.9%. This is mainly due to the reduction of sexual violence and, especially of sexual harassment. For students, the decrease of physical violence is particularly clear (from 18.4% to 14.8%). The decrease is highlighted also for private workers.

From a territorial perspective, there are not any specific differences; however, physical or sexual violence is more widespread in the Center (12.6%) and in the South (12.3%), whereas the smallest amount of incidents occur in the Islands (9%). Sexual violence seems to be more frequent in the South, physical violence in the Center of Italy.

In 2006, the highest level was in the North East (14.2%), which decreased down to 10.7% in 2014. For the Islands as well, the trend is decreasing, from 12.7% to 9%.

Analyzing the differences by different perpetrators, very young women and women with a higher educational qualification suffered violence mostly by non-partners (Table 5 in the appendix). Moreover, separated and divorced women are more exposed to the risk of violence from both former partners and non-partners. These women have a higher risk of suffering all types of violence, both physical from former partners and sexual from other men.

Compared with 2006, it is noted that the reduction is particularly emphasized in student girls, for whom the violence suffered decreased from 17.1% to 11.9% in the case of former partners, from 5.3% to 2.4% for the current partner and from 26.5% to 22% for non-partners.

TABLE 11. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE FROM A MAN, BY PERIOD OF OCCURENCE AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIMS. Year 2006 and 2014 (for 100 women)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMAN** | **Physical or sexual violence** | | **Physical violence** | | **Sexual violence** | | **Physical or sexual violence** | | **Physical violence** | | **Sexual violence** | | | |
| Over the last 5 years | | | | | | Over the last 12 months | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | 2014 | 2006 | | | 2014 |
| **MARITAL STATUS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried | 25.8 | 20.2 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 18.9 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 8.0 | | | 4.0 |
| Married | 7.2 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | | | 1.3 |
| Separated/divorced | 18.7 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 | | | 3.2 |
| Widow | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | | | 0.4 |
| **AGE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| from 16 to 24 | 31.7 | 27.1 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 24.7 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 11.9 | | | 6.9 |
| from 25 to 34 | 22.1 | 18.2 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | | | 2.9 |
| from 35 to 44 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | | | 2.2 |
| from 45 to 54 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.08 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | | | 1.4 |
| from 55 to 64 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | | | 0.8 |
| from 65 to 70 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | | 0.3 |
| **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Post-high school | 19.5 | 15.1 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 12.6 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | | | 2.5 |
| High school | 16.1 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | | | 2.6 |
| Middle school | 12.1 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.9 | | | 2.0 |
| Primary school/no qualification | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | | | 1.1 |
| **PROFESSIONAL CONDITION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers/Businesswomen/ Freelancers | 17.8 | 16.3 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | | | 3.7 |
| Managers/management staff/employees | 14.5 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | | | 1.9 |
| Workers and similar staff | 13.0 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 | | | 1.5 |
| Private workers/co-helpers | 12.2 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 3.94 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | | | 1.6 |
| Looking for an occupation | 22.0 | 17.3 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | | | 3.5 |
| Housewives | 5.7 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | | | 1.2 |
| Students | 33.5 | 25.9 | 18.4 | 14.8 | 26.2 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 13.0 | | | 7.2 |
| Retired from work | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.28 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | | | 0.5 |
| Other inactive | 6.0 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.7 | | | 0.0 |
| **TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North-West | 12.9 | 10.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.2 | | | 2.2 |
| North-East | 14.2 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 6.12 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.5 | | | 2.4 |
| Center | 13.8 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 | | | 2.1 |
| South | 13.0 | 12.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | | | 2.5 |
| Islands | 12.7 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.7 | | | 1.7 |
| **TOTAL** | **13.3** | **11.3** | **7.7** | **7.0** | **8.9** | **6.4** | **5.6** | **4.5** | **2.7** | **2.7** | | **3.6** | **2.2** | |

Over the last 5 years, differences between Italians and foreigners are less strong in relation to violence from former partners and non-partners, whereas they are still quite significant in violence from the current partner. The amount of immigrants suffering violence in their current couple is 4.9%, compared with the 2.8% of Italians (Table 9 in the appendix). However, it should be pointed out that 15% of foreign women married to a violent partner do not live with him for work or study reasons, which might imply that, at least in a part of these cases, the husband is still living in the woman's original country. For Italian women, this value is 0.8%.

Over the last 5 years, Moroccan and Romanian women are more often victims of violence (13.5% and 13.7%, respectively), Moroccan women are especially subject to violence from partners, which reaches 11% (amongst these sexual violence is suffered by 7.8% of women in the couple and physical violence by 7%) (Table 10 in the appendix).

TABLE 12. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE FROM A MAN, BY PERIOD OF OCCURENCE AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIMS. Year 2014 (for 100 women)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMAN** | **Over the last 5 years** | | |  | **Over the last 12 months** | | |
| **Physical or sexual violence** | **Physical violence** | **Sexual violence** |  | **Physical or sexual violence** | **Physical violence** | **Sexual violence** |
| **SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH** | | | | | | | |
| Good or very good | 12.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 |  | 4.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Nor good not bad | 8.8 | 6.2 | 4.4 |  | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Bad or very bad | 10.1 | 7.7 | 3.0 |  | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.3 |
| **CHRONIC DISEASES OR LONG-LASTING HEALTH ISSUES** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 10.9 | 7.0 | 5.9 |  | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| No | 11.4 | 7.0 | 6.5 |  | 4.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| **LIMITATIONS IN ACTIVITIES, LASTING FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS** | | | | | | | |
| Serious limitations | 7.4 | 6.2 | 2.3 |  | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Non-serious limitations | 11.3 | 7.7 | 6.4 |  | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| No limitations | 11.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 |  | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| **CITIZENSHIP** | | | | | | | |
| Italian | 11.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 |  | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Romanian | 13.7 | 9.4 | 7.4 |  | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Ukrainian | 10.4 | 8.2 | 4.9 |  | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| Albanian | 10.4 | 7.3 | 5.1 |  | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| Moroccan | 13.5 | 9.5 | 8.2 |  | 7.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 |
| Chinese | 8.2 | 6.7 | 2.6 |  | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| Moldavian | 12.8 | 9.8 | 5.5 |  | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Other | 12.5 | 9.9 | 5.7 |  | 6.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| **TOTAL** | **11.3** | **7.0** | **6.4** |  | **4.5** | **2.7** | **2.2** |

**Women who suffered psychological violence**

The violence within couple relationships is not limited to physical violence, threats or sexual violence, but can occur as psychological and economic violence, which international literature refers to as *verbal abuse*, *emotional abuse* and *financial abus*e. They refer to everyday dynamics in which an unbalanced power occurs, which results or can result in serious situations of limitation, control and devaluation of the partner, until real threats and intimidations.

Specifically, forms of isolation are: limitations in the relationship with the original family or friends, the prevention or the attempt to obstruct study or work; amongst forms of control we find the partner dictating how she should dress or wear her hair, following or spying on her, prohibiting her to go out alone, until actual segregation; financial abuse includes: preventing her knowing the family income, refusing the possession of a credit card or a cash card, to use one's own money and the constant control over how much she can spend and what for; devaluation and verbal abuse include: humiliating situations, offenses and detraction even in public, disapproval of her appearance and the way she takes care of the house and children, angry reactions if the woman speaks to other men; finally, forms of intimidation include: actual blackmailing, such as taking the children away, threats of hurting the children, beloved people, objects or animals, as well as to commit suicide.

In 2014, almost 4 million 400 thousand women claimed they suffer or have suffered psychological violence from their current partner, 26.4% of the female population in a relationship. If we consider women who only suffered psychological violence, i.e. cases in which this was not occurring together with physical and sexual violence, the amount is 22.4%. Psychological violence is decreasing compared with 2006, when it amounted to 42.3%. The incidence of less serious violence is decreasing, i.e. where it does not occur together with physical and sexual violence (from 35.9% to 22.4%).

The reduction involves all ages and is not involving just very young women. Girls who suffer forms of control range from 10.2% to 5.8%, the devaluation and verbal abuse from 9% to 3.7%. The reduction involves either married or co-habiting women and engaged women but the control dimension is more reduced for the latter, consistently with the age trend.

Amongst women in a relationship aged 16 to 70, there is also a reduction in forms of devaluation and verbal abuse (from 8% to 3.3%) (Figure 2 and Table 13), behaviors related to control (from 6% to 3.3%) and isolation (from 9.6% to 4.2%) and financial abuse (from 2% to 1.4%) but levels of more serious forms of psychological violence are stable, such as intimidation (1.2%).

**FIGURE 2. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO HAVE ALWAYS OR OFTEN SUFFERED PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE FROM THE CURRENT PARTNER, BY TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE** Year 2006 and 2014 (for 100 women with the current partner)



In 2014, the most serious psychological violence (threats, being locked in the house or followed) involve 1.2% of women in a relationship, for a total of 200 thousand women, whereas children were the object of threats and retaliation for almost 50 thousand women (0.3%). For separated women the instrumentation and threats concerning children reaches 3.4% and the most serious psychological violence reaches 13.5%.

**TABLE 13. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED OR NOT PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE FROM THE CURRENT PARTNER, BY TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE** Year 2006 and 2014 (for 100 women with the current partner)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED** | **2006** | | | |  | **2014** | | | |
| **Always or often** | **Sometimes** | **Never** | **Refuses, Does not remember, Does not know, ...** |  | **Always or often** | **Sometimes** | **Never** | **Refuses, Does not remember, Does not know, ...** |
| He gets angry if she speaks with another man | 4.0 | 11.9 | 84 | 0.2 |  | 2 | 10.9 | 86.8 | 0.3 |
| He humiliates or offends her when other people are present | 1.3 | 6.2 | 92.4 | 0.1 |  | 0.7 | 3.7 | 95.4 | 0.3 |
| He criticizes her appearance, the way she dresses or wears her hair | 1.3 | 7.9 | 90.7 | 0.1 |  | 0.4 | 4 | 95.3 | 0.3 |
| He criticizes the way she takes care of the house | 1.9 | 9.5 | 88.5 | 0 |  | 0.6 | 5.5 | 93.5 | 0.4 |
| He ignores her, does not speak or listen to her | 2.5 | 13.9 | 83.5 | 0.1 |  | 1.1 | 7.8 | 90.8 | 0.3 |
| He offends her or swears at her in a way that hurts her | 1.4 | 7.8 | 90.7 | 0.1 |  | 0.7 | 4.5 | 94.4 | 0.5 |

**TABLE 13 BIS. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED OR NOT PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE FROM THE CURRENT PARTNER, BY TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE** Year 2006 and 2014 (for 100 women with the current partner)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED** | **2006** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Yes** | **No** | **Refuses, Does not remember, Does not know, ...** | **Yes** | **No** | **Refuses, Does not remember, Does not know, ...** |
| Tries to limit her relationships with her family or friends | 5.0 | 94.9 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 97.1 | 0.2 |
| He prevents her from working | 3.7 | 96.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 98.5 | 0.2 |
| He prevents or tries to prevent her from studying or doing other activities out of the house | 4.1 | 95.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 98.3 | 0.2 |
| He dictates the way she dresses, wears her hair or behaves in public | 1.7 | 98.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 98.6 | 0.1 |
| He is constantly concerned about her faithfulness | 4.3 | 95.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 97.3 | 0.5 |
| He follows her or checks her movements in a way that scares her | 1 | 98.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 99.2 | 0.2 |
| He prevents her from knowing the amount of the family income | 2 | 97.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 98.9 | 0.2 |
| He prevents her from handling her money and the family's | 0.9 | 99 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 98.7 | 0.2 |
| He prevents her from using the ATM | - | - | - | 0.8 | 99 | 0.2 |
| He forbids to go out | - | - | - | 0.2 | 99.7 | 0.1 |
| He took her documents (for foreign women) | - | - | - | 0.2 | 99.1 | 0.7 |
| He damages or destroy her things | 0.6 | 99.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 99.5 | 0.1 |
| He throws and/or breaks objects in order to scare her | - | - | - | 1.4 | 98.5 | 0.1 |
| He threatens to take her children away | - | - | - | 0.4 | 97 | 2.6 |
| He hurts or threatens to hurt her children | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 97.8 | 1.9 |
| He hurts or threatens to hurt people she cares about | 0.2 | 99.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 99.5 | 0.2 |
| He hurts or threatens to hurt her pets | 0.3 | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 99.6 | 0.2 |
| He threatens to kill himself | 0.7 | 99.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 99.2 | 0.2 |

**TABLE 14. WOMEN AGED 16 TO 70 WHO SUFFERED OR NOT VIOLENCE FROM THE FORMER PARTNER, BY TYPE OF VIOLENCE SUFFERED**. Year 2014 (for 100 women who had a partner in their past)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AGE GROUPS** | **No violence** | **Victims of psychological violence only** | **Victims of physical or sexual violence who also suffered psychological violence** | **Victims of physical or sexual violence only** |
| from 16 to 24 | 45.4 | 39.0 | 15.0 | 0.6 |
| from 25 to 34 | 49.2 | 31.8 | 17.2 | 1.9 |
| from 35 to 44 | 52.9 | 26.9 | 18.2 | 2.1 |
| from 45 to 54 | 51.4 | 26.2 | 20.3 | 2.1 |
| from 55 to 64 | 56.3 | 26.9 | 15.0 | 1.8 |
| from 65 to 70 | 67.6 | 22.3 | 9.7 | 0.4 |
| **TOTAL** | **52.2** | **28.9** | **17.2** | **1.7** |

Levels of psychological violence suffered from former partners are much higher and are very similar to those of women who were in a relationship in 2006 (Table 14). The high percentage of situations in which psychological violence occurs together with physical and sexual violence is significant as well. This suggests that the women's capability to end violent relationships in which they were involved with their former partners increased.

Psychological violence is more widespread amongst younger women (Table 15), (35% for 16-24 year olds, compared to an average 26.5%), and amongst women with middle and high qualifications (29.9% for women having a high school diploma and 27.1% for women who graduated or with a post-degree qualification).

High rates are shown for women who live in the South or in the Islands, women with bad health (35.3%) and with limitations in everyday activities (31.4% if serious, 33.6% if not serious). Foreigners show a higher percentage of psychological violence than Italians (34.5%). Amongst them, Moroccan women (50.9%), followed by Moldavian, Chinese, Romanian and Ukrainian women. Specifically, Chinese women have high rates (33.3%), compared to low rates of physical or sexual violence from the partner. The characteristic of women who suffered psychological violence from their former partner is similar to women who are still suffering it in the couple. Amongst foreigners, it is more emphasized in Moroccan and Romanian women.

**TABLE 15. WOMEN AGED 16-70 WHO SUFFERED AT LEAST ONE FORM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE, BY SOME WOMEN'S CHARACTERISTICS**. Year 2014 (for 100 women with current or former partner)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMAN** | **Current partner** | **Former partner** |
| **AGE** | | |
| from 16 to 24 | 35.0 | 54.0 |
| from 25 to 34 | 24.6 | 49.0 |
| from 35 to 44 | 25.2 | 45.0 |
| from 45 to 54 | 26.6 | 46.5 |
| from 55 to 64 | 25.5 | 42.0 |
| from 65 to 70 | 27.6 | 32.0 |
| **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION** | | |
| Post-high school | 27.7 | 39.9 |
| High school | 29.9 | 48.1 |
| Middle school | 25.3 | 47.5 |
| Primary school/no qualification | 22.3 | 42.3 |
| **DISTRIBUTION** | | |
| North-West | 25.4 | 44.9 |
| North-East | 23.7 | 41.8 |
| Center | 25.3 | 46.0 |
| South | 30.1 | 50.9 |
| Islands | 28.4 | 47.9 |
| **SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH** | | |
| Good or very good | 24.8 | 45.6 |
| Nor good not bad | 32.5 | 46.3 |
| Bad or very bad | 35.3 | 54.2 |
| **CHRONIC DISEASES OR LONG-LASTING HEALTH ISSUES** | | |
| Yes | 30.9 | 47.9 |
| No | 25.3 | 45.6 |
| **LIMITATIONS IN ACTIVITIES, LASTING FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS** | | |
| Serious limitations | 31.4 | 51.8 |
| Non-serious limitations | 33.6 | 52.2 |
| No limitations | 25.0 | 44.8 |
| **CITIZENSHIP** | | |
| Italian | 25.7 | 44.9 |
| Romanian | 32.1 | 60.1 |
| Ukrainian | 31.4 | 52.8 |
| Albanian | 27.1 | 58.5 |
| Moroccan | 50.9 | 63.3 |
| Chinese | 33.3 | 49.4 |
| Moldavian | 35.1 | 55.7 |
| Other | 35.4 | 56.8 |
| **TOTAL** | **26.5** | **46.1** |

**Women who suffered stalking during their life**

The 2009 law on stalking filled a significant legal blank, by regulating persecutory actions affecting men and women. In order to be defined as stalking, these actions would be repeated and give rise to anxiety and fear in the victim, so as to affect his/her habits.

Subsequent to legal innovations, the phenomenon was defined better, by measuring its repetitiveness, duration and some characteristics, as provided by the norm. Therefore, the amount of women who suffered stalking with a higher frequency than three episodes for at least one type of persecutory act by any perpetrator, is 3 million 466 thousand, 16.1% of women. Amongst those, 1,524,800 suffered it from their former partner.

Together with the stalking caused by former partners, this new survey detects persecutory acts caused by other people, affecting 2 million 229 thousand women.

The most widespread forms of stalking involves persistent attempts to speak with the victim, repeated and annoying attempts to get in touch through texts and phone calls, letters and unwanted gifts, asking for dates, waiting in her usual places, following her, spying on her, damaging her things, spread her pictures or movies on the Internet or on social networks, publishing offensive and embarrassing material and threatening her, her children or other people she cares about (Figure 3).

Women who suffered a history of stalking by their former partner, suffered in 60% of cases before the law in 2009, 38.7% in the last 5 years and notably 14.8% in the last 12 months.

After these episodes, the victims turned to the police in 15% of cases, 4.5% turned to a lawyer, 1.5% turned to a center or a service against violence or stalking and 0.9% went straight to the Prosecutor’s office, whereas 78% of victims did not talk to anybody.

After the contact, 45.1% pressed charges, 11.5% required a warning, 9.2% filed a complaint, 3.3% intervened as a party in the trial and 40.3% did not do anything.

As a result of the charges or the complaint or the request for warning, the persecutory behaviors stopped in 59.8% of the cases, remained the same in 21.6% of the cases, decreased in 16.6% of cases and increased in 2% of cases.

**FIGURE 3– WOMEN AGED 16-70 WHO SUFFERED STALKING BY TYPE OF PERSECUTORY BEHAVIOR.** Year 2014 (for 100 victims of stalking)



No significant differences are reported based on age. In contrast, health conditions, educational qualifications, geographical area of residence and nationality significantly affect the probability of becoming victims of stalking.

Victims of persecutory behavior during or after separation are 21.6% of women with serious physical limitations (compared with an average 15.3%) and 19.3% of women with non-serious limitations, 19.8% of women with bad health (compared with 14.5% of women with good health) and 18.4% of women with long-lasting chronic diseases. The incidence is also higher for those with a lower qualification (17%) and living in the South (17.4%) (Table 16). In contrast, at a distributional level, the lowest data is from the Islands (13.4%) and Middle Italy (13.7%).

19.9% of foreign women suffer stalking from a former partner, compared with 14.8% of Italians. The higher peak is amongst Albanian (21.3%), Moldavian (20.3%), Chinese (18.3%) and Romanian (18.2%) women.

Women victimized by someone other than their partners show a partially different profile: they are younger, they live in the North East and in the North West, they are often Italian, they have a low educational qualification, health issues and are exposed to a higher risk.

**TABLE 16. WOMEN AGED 16-70 WHO SUFFERED STALKING BY MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMAN** Year 2014 (for 100 victims of stalking)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMAN** | **From former partners** | **From other people** |
| **AGE** | | |
| from 16 to 24 | 16.3 | 12.5 |
| from 25 to 34 | 17.3 | 12.2 |
| from 35 to 44 | 15.7 | 11.0 |
| from 45 to 54 | 15.7 | 9.8 |
| from 55 to 64 | 10.0 | 8.7 |
| from 65 to 70 | 7.5 | 7.9 |
| **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION** | | |
| Post-high school | 11.6 | 6.6 |
| High school | 13.5 | 8.4 |
| Middle school | 15.6 | 11.4 |
| Primary school/no qualification | 17.0 | 14.6 |
| **DISTRIBUTION** | | |
| North-West | 15.9 | 10.8 |
| North-East | 14.8 | 11.1 |
| Center | 13.7 | 9.6 |
| South | 17.4 | 10.6 |
| Islands | 13.4 | 8.5 |
| **SELF-PERCEIVED HEALTH** | | |
| Good or very good | 14.5 | 9.9 |
| Nor good not bad | 18.7 | 11.7 |
| Bad or very bad | 19.8 | 13.1 |
| **CHRONIC DISEASES OR LONG-LASTING HEALTH ISSUES** | | |
| Yes | 18.4 | 13.5 |
| No | 14.4 | 9.4 |
| **LIMITATIONS IN ACTIVITIES, LASTING FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS** | | |
| Serious limitations | 21.6 | 12.8 |
| Non-serious limitations | 19.3 | 12.2 |
| No limitations | 14.3 | 9.9 |
| **CITIZENSHIP** | | |
| Italian | 14.8 | 10.9 |
| Romanian | 18.2 | 3.3 |
| Ukrainian | 15.5 | 4.7 |
| Albanian | 21.3 | 5.2 |
| Moroccan | 17.3 | 8.3 |
| Chinese | 18.3 | 3.0 |
| Moldavian | 20.3 | 5.4 |
| Other nationalities | 21.9 | 6.8 |
| **TOTAL FOREIGNERS** | **19.9** | **5.5** |
| **TOTAL** | **15.3** | **10.3** |