MAPPING AND IMPROVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPORT-SERVICES IN ITALY:
CHALLENGES AND STRENGTHS OF A STUDY
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THE ITALIAN NATIONAL PLAN ON MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2017-2020
23 November 2017 Italy issued the National Strategic Plan on male violence against women 2017-2020. It defines the whole strategy to prevent and combat male violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence in Italy, in line with the Istanbul Convention.

THREE + ONE WORKSTREAMS
1) Prevention
2) Protection and support of women victims of violence and their children
3) Prosecution
4) Support and promotion of information and research system
ViVa project is part of #4

ViVa Project
PROJECT TIMEFRAME: DECEMBER 2017/2020

FIRST PHASE - QUANTITATIVE STUDY
• In 2017 338 anti-violence specialised services reached
• Methods: questionnaires, designed following a participative approach
• Sources: regional governments + women’s centres registered in the database of the national helpline (1522) + activists

SOME RESULTS
1.2 Specialised service per 100,000 female population
84% of specialised services is run by local women’s NGOs
88.5% adheres to the national helpline 1522
39% manages at least a shelter

GEO-LOCALIZATION AS A TOOL FOR WOMEN AND FOR SERVICES (BUT, IT NEEDS CONSTANT UPDATING)

WOMEN SUPPORTED
54,706 women have contacted at least once a specialised service in 2017
32,632 women have started a personalised project within the centre
8,711 are foreign women
10,488 women have been sent to the centres from other services

NETWORK
77.2% adheres to a local network:
Stakeholders’ presence in the networks (%):
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTION 49.2%
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 60.2%
PUBLIC ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM 18.0%
SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES 97.5%
JUSTICE SERVICES 64.9%

TYPES OF SUPPORT
Almost 74.5% of specialised services offers more than six types of support
77.5% of specialised services does risk assessment

SOME CHALLENGES:
• Heterogeneity of centres on:
  - Territorial distribution
  - Specialized types of support
  - Number of women supported
  - Presence of local networks
• Few centres offer job and housing orientation, children support and first help/emergency support
• 93.9% of specialised service declare that their staff is adequately trained BUT 62.5% of total staff operates on a voluntary basis
• The justice system is underrepresented in the local networks
• 75.4% received public funding. Only 17.2% received private funding. Just 1.8% received EU funding
• Anti-violence centres face challenges in collecting women data

STRENGTHS OF THE VIVA STUDY:
• First comprehensive study on the existing support-services system in the country
• Data collection on both specialised and general public/private services
• A quali-quantitative approach

WEAKNESSES OF THE VIVA STUDY:
• Difficulties in reaching out all support-services in the country, given the diverse nature of such services
• Difficulties in gathering information from regional and local administrations

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