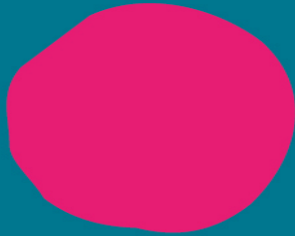


Improving the quality and effectiveness of work with perpetrators of violence



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ECDV - European Conference on Domestic Violence
Oslo, 3 September 2019



PROGETTO DI MONITORAGGIO,
VALUTAZIONE E ANALISI
DEGLI INTERVENTI DI PREVENZIONE
E CONTRASTO ALLA VIOLENZA
CONTRO LE DONNE



Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione
e le Politiche Sociali



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento per le Pari Opportunità



Monitoring, Evaluation and Analysis of interventions to prevent and combat VAW (2017 – 2020)

2
areas of
work

1° WORK AREA: **Mapping** support services for women victims of violence (Women's Centres and Shelters, Territorial Anti-Violence Networks) and Treatment programmes for Perpetrators

4
objectives



2° WORK AREA: **Supporting policies** to prevent and fight VAW, through: - ex-ante and *in itinere* analyses of the national plan on VAW (2017–2020)
- ex post evaluation of the previous national plan (2015-17)

6
working
package





Outline

1. Introduction of the Italian context
2. Distribution and main characteristics of perpetrator programmes in Italy
3. The importance of collaboration between programmes, other services and institutions



Perpetrator programmes in Italy: a recent history

HISTORICAL DELAY

(Le Nove, 2014; 2017)

First programmes ran during the **first decade of 2000**
29 programmes at the **end of 2014**
44 treatment programmes at the **beginning of 2017**

The **first programmes** (except the CAM of Florence) were **not** usually triggered by women's or feminist movements and did **not** share the same approach

Consequence: many programs have no links with feminist movement(s) and anti-violence centers

2014 → foundation of RELIVE, the National network of programmes



The institutional and legislative context

- Law n.119/2013 (so called Law on Femicide)
- Extraordinary Action Plan against sexual and gender-based violence (2015-2017)
- Strategic Plan to combat violence against women (2017-2020)

It provides new resources to fund treatment programs, emphasizes the need of their integration within local anti-violence networks and highlights the importance of creating a national intervention protocol based on the most effective models of treatment for incarcerated perpetrators.

WEAKNESS: Unlike anti-violence centres, the Government and the Regional administrations have not defined the minimum standards to evaluate programmes that apply for funding.



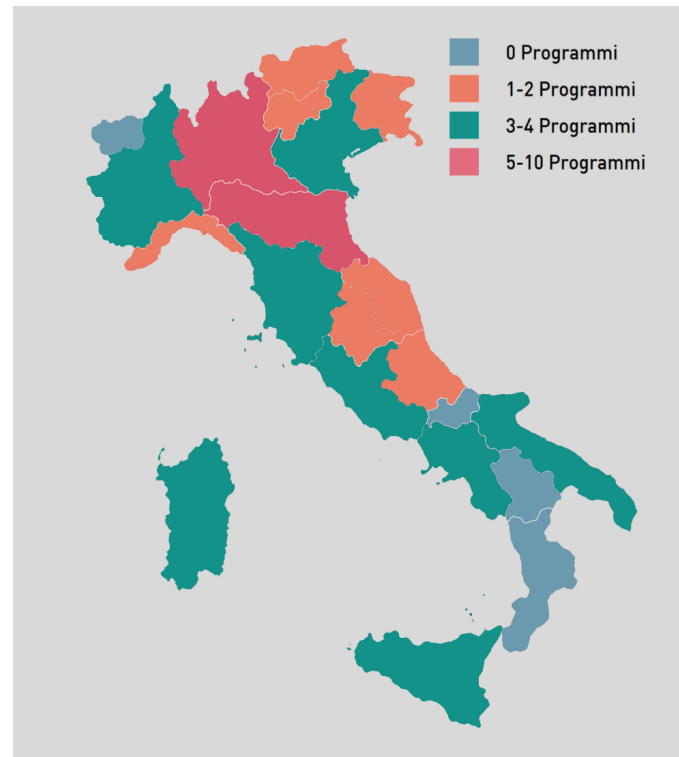
Territorial distribution

54 treatment programmes as of 31st of December 2017

No programmes in **4** Regions (Calabria, Molise, Basilicata and Valle d'Aosta)

17% have more than one access point (branches in different cities)

69 Access points on the National Territory





Some data on men

	N	Average number per programme
Men who contacted the programmes in 2017	1,199	26.1
Men treated during the 2017	1,120	23.3
Men who dropped out in 2017	339	8.5

- 455 men accessed the Programme on a voluntary basis (10.3 per Programme)
- 77 men were in prison (only 14 of the programmes surveyed operate within the prison)



The importance of participating in a network together with support-services for victims

Perpetrator programmes should be “set up and implemented in close **co-ordination with specialist support services for victims**” (Istanbul Convention art. 16, point c)

“It is essential that these programmes are not set up in isolation, but closely co-operate **with women’s support services, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, probation services and child welfare offices where appropriate**”.
(Hester and Lilley, 2014)

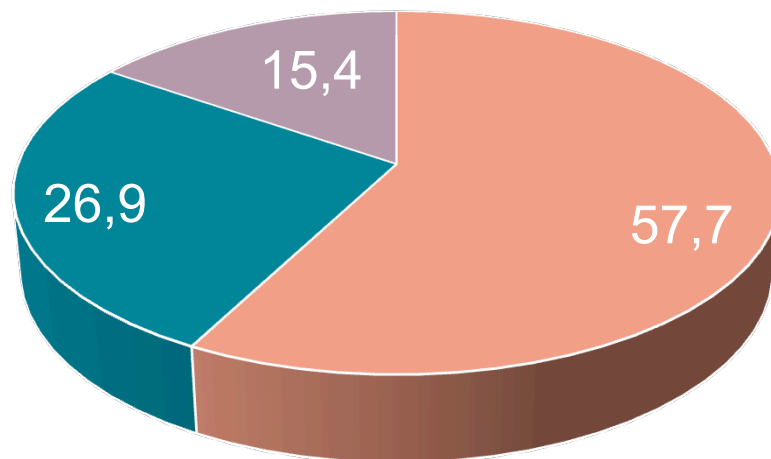
“The level of local governance is seen in the **Territorial Anti-violence Networks**. The operational level (...) possibly coincides with the social-healthcare district area, or in the area of the leading municipalities and/or large cities, in order to guarantee the highest ‘proximity’ of intervention” (2017-2020 Italian Strategic Plan on Male VAW, p. 37)



Co-operation with general and specialist support services (%)

- **57.7% adheres to a Territorial Anti-violence Network**
- 26.9% informally collaborates with general and specialist support services

STRENGTHS: More than 8 out of 10 programmes co-operate with general and specialist services that support victims of violence



- Adheres to a Territorial Anti-violence Network
- Informally collaborates with G&S Support Services
- Does not collaborate with G&S Support Services



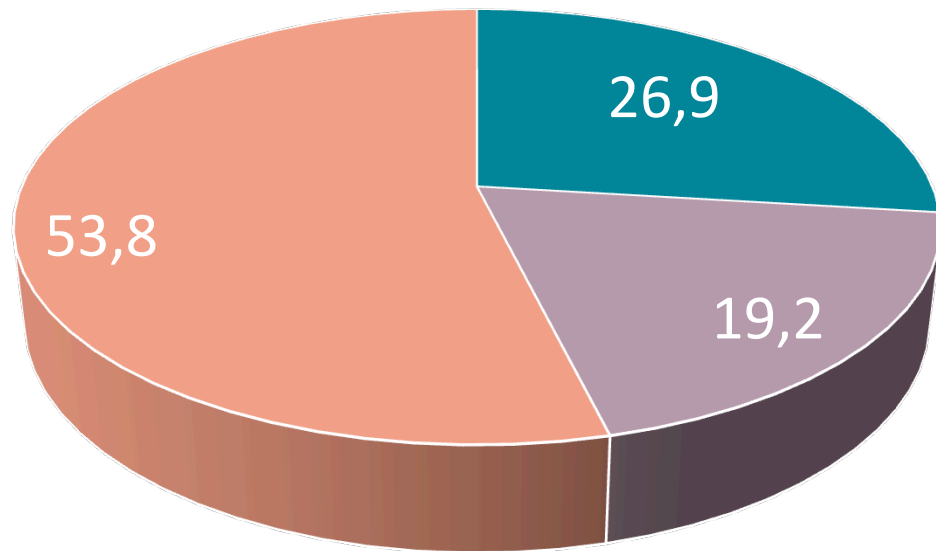
Co-operation with anti-violence centres and shelters (%)

WEAKNESSES:

Less than half of the programmes (46%) collaborates with anti-violence centres and shelters:

26.9% are part of a Territorial Anti-Violence Network

19.2% collaborates in a more informal way



- Collaborates with women services in the framework of a territorial network
- Collaborates with women services but not within a formal anti-violence network
- Does not collaborate with women services



The impact of collaboration with other services on the programmes activities (1)

Focus on:

- 1) The ability of programmes to match the demand of perpetrators:**
 - a) number of contacts
 - b) number of men who attended the programmes

- 2) The external activities carried out by the programmes:**
 - a) training for operators of other territorial services
 - b) training and awareness raising activities in schools and other agencies
 - c) sharing of information with other actors, also by participating in national and/or local round table discussions



The impact of collaboration with other services on the programmes activities (2)

TWO HYPOTHESES

H1 - Collaborating with other institutions and services allows the programmes to be recognized in their territory. This can be considered one factor that positively **affects the number of men who contact and attend the programmes.**

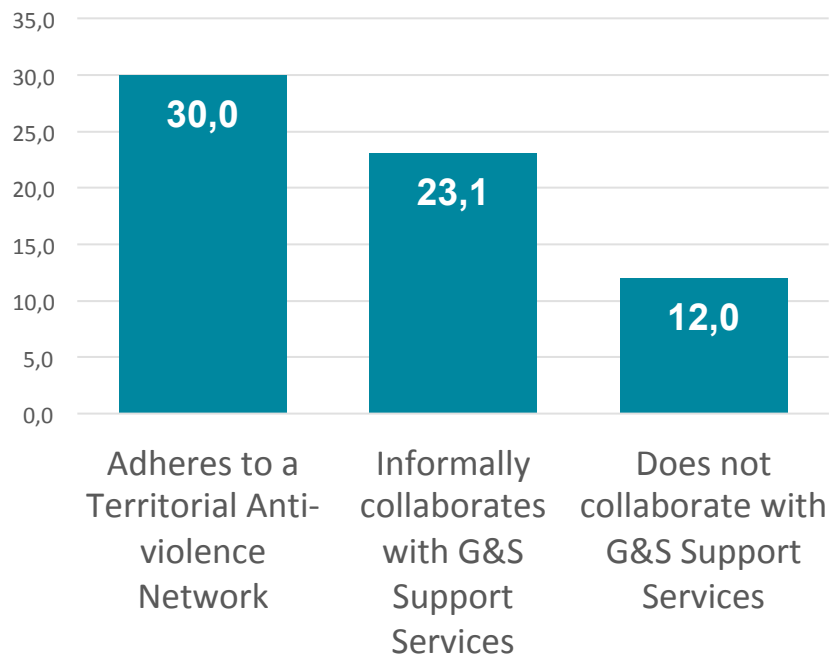
Taking part of a Territorial Anti-violence Network, which is a coordinated community response formalized by intervention protocols, should maximize the number of men who contact and attend the programmes.

H2 – For the same reason, collaborating with other institutions and services could be associated with **greater external activities.**

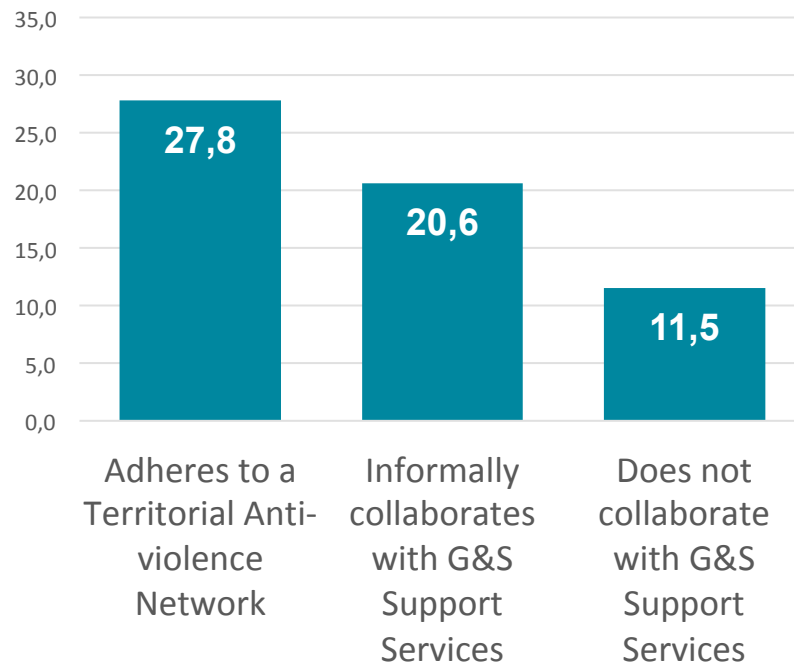


First hypothesis

Men who have contacted the programme during 2017 (Average Number)



Men who attended the programme during 2017 (Average Number)





Second hypothesis

Programmes that do external activities by their level of collaboration with other services and institutions (%)

	Adheres to a Territorial Anti-violence Network	Informally collaborates with G&S Support Services	Does not collaborate with G&S Support Services	Total
A) Training for operators of other services	83.3	50.0	25.0	65.4
B) Training and awareness raising in schools or other agencies	93.3	64.3	37.5	78.4
C) Sharing of information with other services, also by participating at local and/or national discussion round tables	90.0	64.3	62.5	78.8



Conclusions

STRENGTHS

- Data confirm that collaborating with services and institutions positively affects the programmes activities and, moreover, highlight the importance of taking part of a Territorial Anti-violence Network.
- Similar results have been found with reference to the **adhesion to National and/or International Networks of Perpetrator programmes.**

WEAKNESSES:

- No minimum standards to evaluate programmes that apply for funding
- Less than half of the Italian programmes collaborates with women services (in some cases this is due to the concerns of the latter).
- **How can we evaluate the programme's success?** This is one of the main goals of the on-going qualitative phase of the VIVA project.



Thanks!

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Assessing success of the programmes (further developments)

This is one of the main aims of the ongoing qualitative phase of VIVA project (WP3), conducted by in-dept interviews, as:

- 1) It is not easy to have robust quantitative data by programmes to evaluate their success, as they are younger than in other Countries

Moreover,

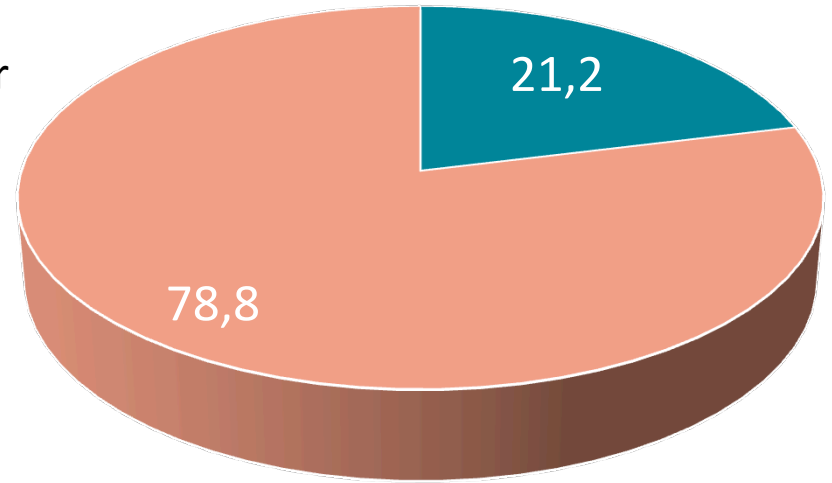
- 2) more than 40% do not have a pre-determined duration;
- 3) the same percentage affirms that they don't foresee an auto-evaluation.

The importance of a mixed approach

Programmes should strive to understand the factors that influence at all levels (macro-meso-micro) how a perpetrator can take responsibility for his violence. (Hester and Lilley, 2014)

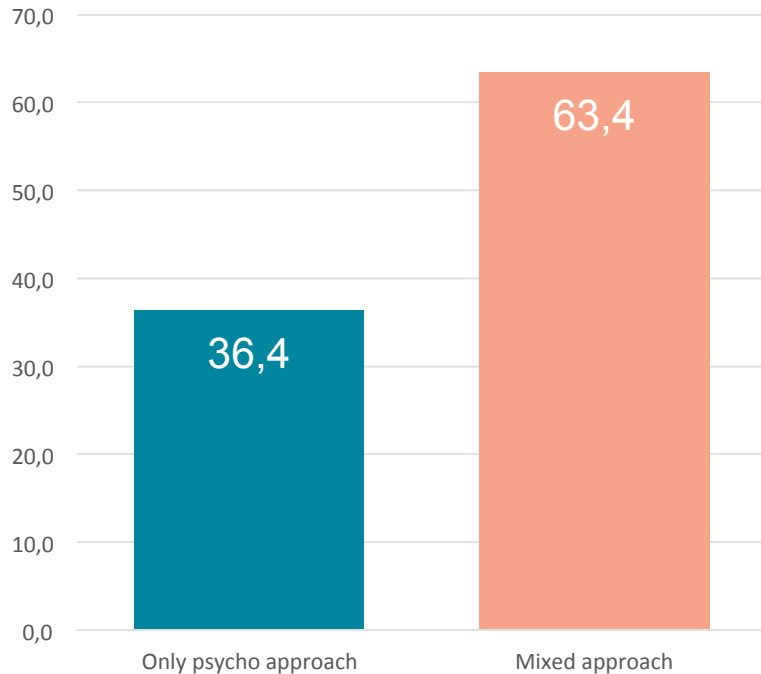
Programmes should explicitly integrate both the cultural and the clinical approach in achieving attitudinal and behavioral change in their target group (WWP, Working Document, version 3, 2018).

Programmes by approach (%)

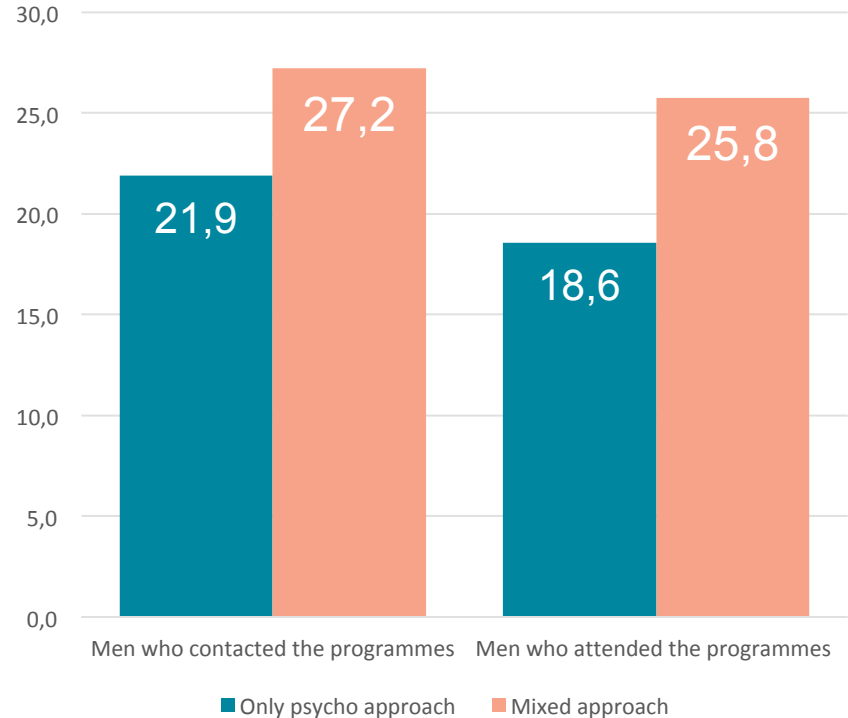


- Psychological approach (only)
- Mixed approach

Adherence to a Territorial Anti-violence Network (%)



Men who have contacted and attended the programme by approach (Average)





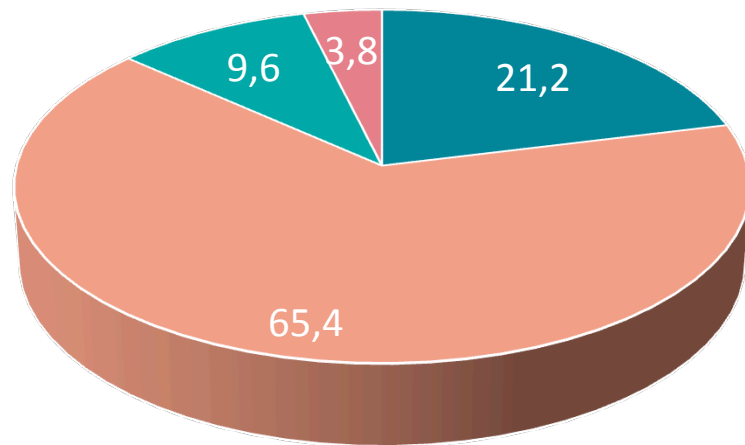
The importance of a mixed approach

Approaches to the work with perpetrators

Approaches*	n	%
Cultural	21	40.4
Socio-educational	32	61.5
Psychological (clinical)	45	86.5
Others	13	25.0

* More than one option could be ticked

Programmes by approach (%)

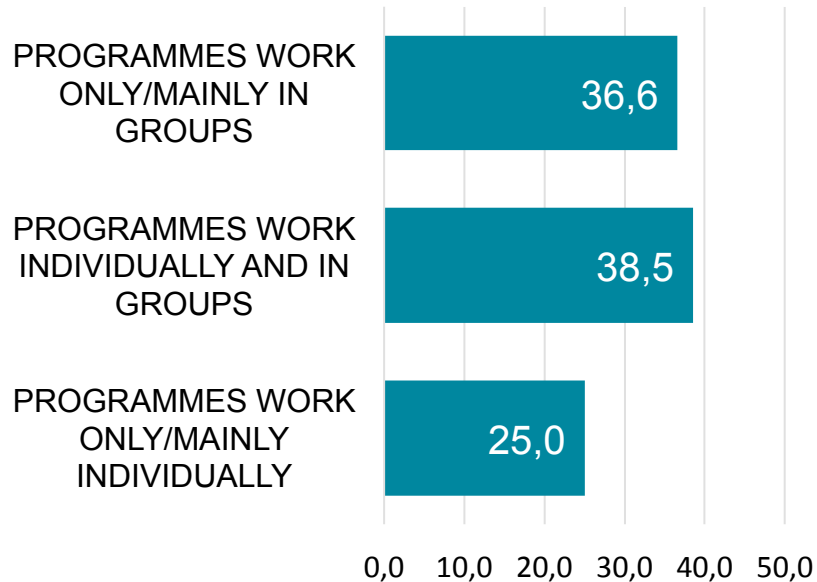


- Psychological approach (only)
- Mixed approach
- Mixed (without Psycho) approach
- Others



Intervention

Main intervention modality (%)



Duration of the intervention (%)

