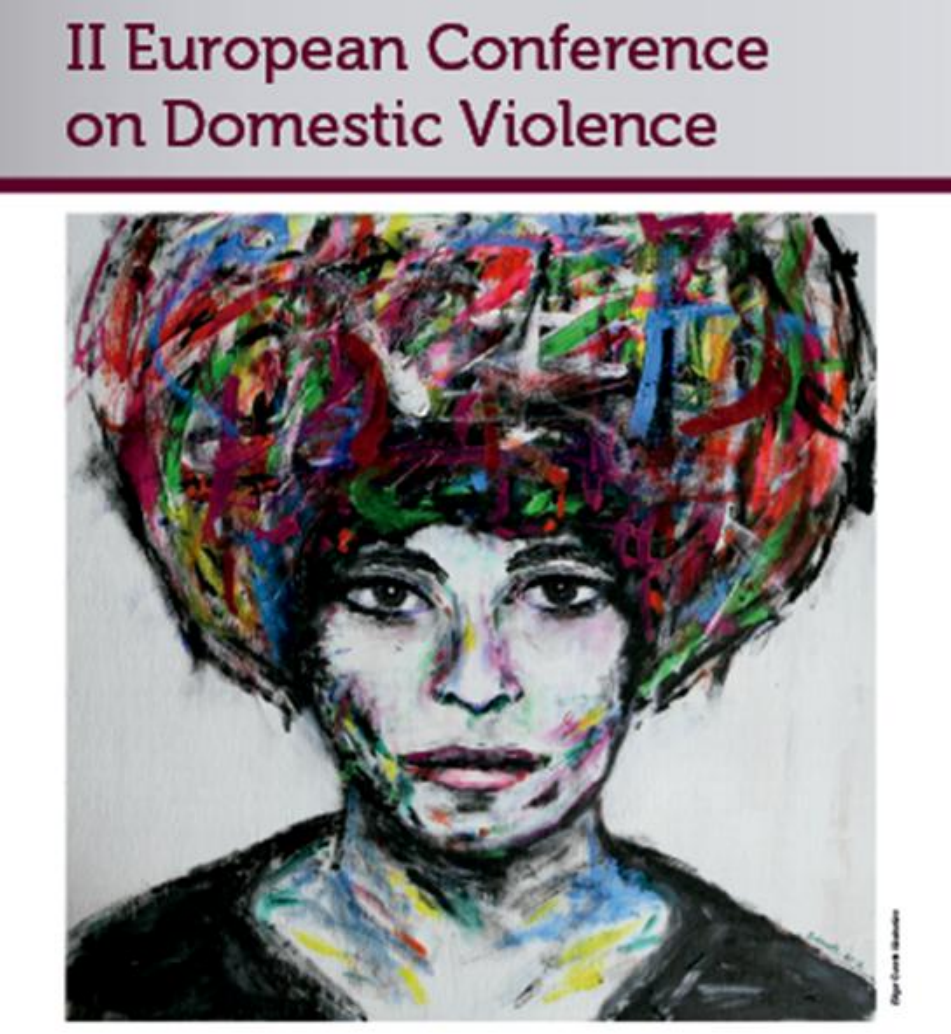


How to make people aware against gender violence via Internet and mobile phone? Recent changes in Spain.



Ana Rosser
University of Alicante, Spain
ana.rosser@ua.es

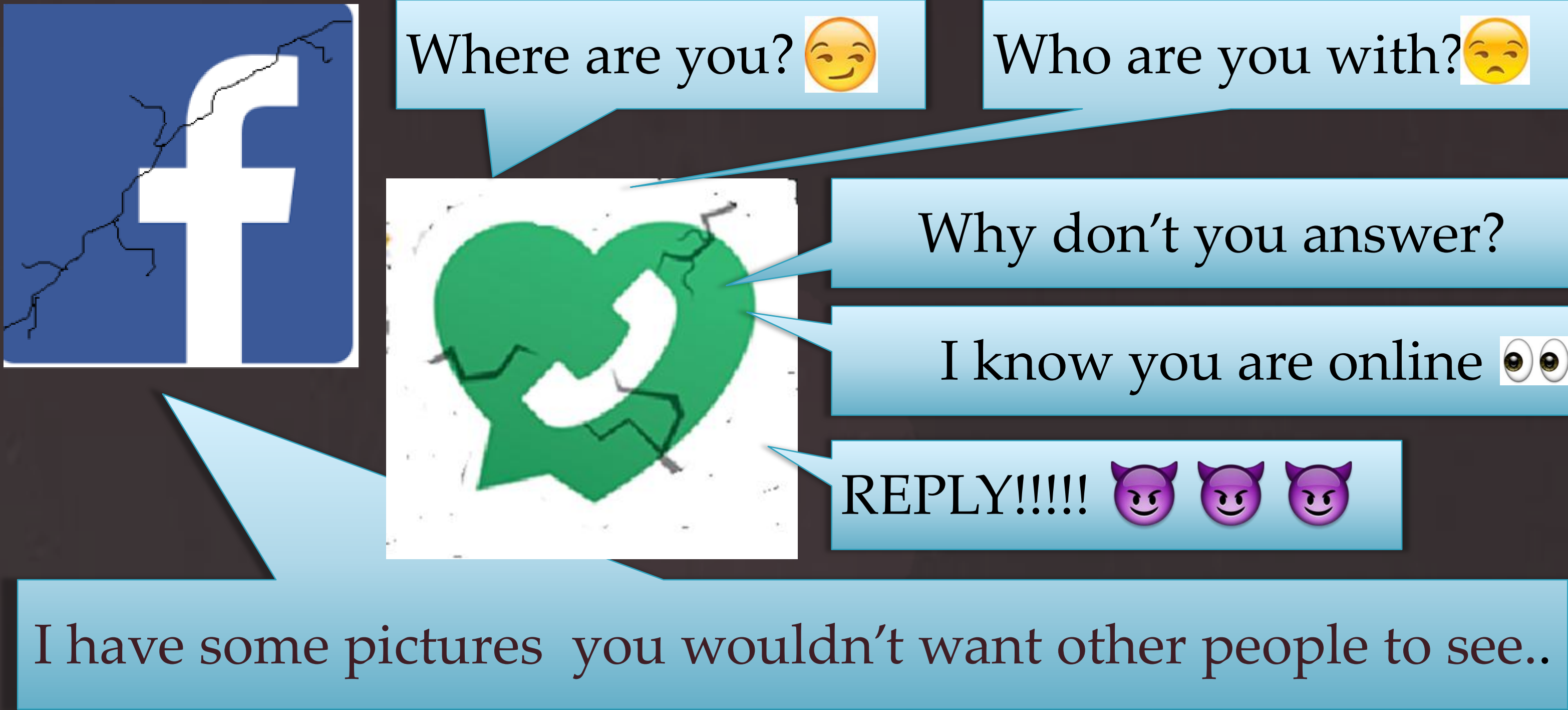


Introduction

New technologies had resulted in the development of a new kind of violence under digital forms as for example “cyberstalking”. SMS, WhatsApp and social networks can now be used to have power over women, to isolate them or to shame them, producing a great psychological and/or emotional harm.

Objectives

The purpose of this paper is to present an analysis of the content of institutional campaigns in Spain that have been shown in different media and that are available on the Ministry of Gender, Social Services and Equality website, which are aimed at raising awareness about cyberbullying as a form of violence against women. It also wants to research about which strategies of attitudes change have been used.



Method

Documentary research of institutional campaigns against gender violence since 2005 in Spain.

- The research has been carried out through the Ministry of Gender, Social Services and Equality website We have analyzed 12 national campaigns 23 regional campaigns

Content analysis of campaigns

- Variables analysed : year of issue, broadcast media, goal of campaign, target, characters, and message type.

Analysis of persuasive mechanisms aimed at changing attitudes and strategies implemented.

Conclusions

There is a **recent concern** of the public organisms in Spain regarding the prevention of cyberstalking in contexts of gender violence: only since 2012 with an increase in 2015.

Few analyzed campaigns allow raising awareness of the problem of the cyberstalking in the couple’s relationships: only 5 campaigns. They are national and regional and they are especially oriented to young people victims.

The purpose of the campaigns are 1) to bring about a **change of attitudes** by informing population about the existence of the problem and its consequences in order to **modify prior beliefs**, 2) to help to become aware of the possibility to face the problem in order to avoid it and/or to relieve its consequences and 3) to predispose to action.

As **persuasive mechanisms**, campaigns use behavioral components and mechanism of attitudes change. It seems appropriate for their objective and for their target. But it was necessary to adress to general population too.

Results

Year		2012	2014	2015	2015	2015	%
Institution		MSSSI	MSSSI	MSSSI	Valencia	Madrid	
Media	TV	1	1	1			60
	Radio	1	1	1			60
	Poster	1	1	1	1	1	100
	Video	1	1	1		1	80
	Training activities				1		20
Target	Adult victims	1					20
	Young victims		1	1	1	1	80
	General population						0

Category	Variable	%
Characteristics of the message	Rational	0
	Emotional	100
	Unilateral	100
	Bilateral	0
	Explicit Conclusions	40
	Implicit Conclusions	60

Category	Variable	Type	%
Attitudes	Dimension	Cognoscitive Component	0
		Affective Component	20
		Behavioral Component	60
	Objectives	To create attitudes	60
		To change intentional behavior	40
		To create cognitive dissonance	60



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Residential care for intimate partner violence (IPV) victims. Victim's profile and satisfaction about professional intervention.



Ana Rosser & Diana Jareño
University of Alicante, Spain
ana.rosser@ua.es, diana.jareno@ua.es



Introduction

Shelters are the last resource for IPV victims. His aim is to accommodate and support battered women and their children for a period of time, providing them with a comprehensive professional treatment to alleviate the consequences of the mistreatment suffered, increasing their self-esteem and personal autonomy.

Objectives

The aim of this work is to know the profile of women attended in these resources, the reasons of fostering in shelters and her satisfaction level about professional intervention.

Method

Participants.

- Sixty two women refugees with her children in shelters for victims of intimate partner violence from Valencian Community (Spain) have participated.
- Age 20-62 (Average 34'6 years old); 38,7% Spanish and 61,3% foreigners; 35,5 % only primary school studies and 88,8% without economic resources.

Measures

- Information about sociodemographic characteristics, violence background, and care received assessment of her files.
- ASI (*Index of Spouse Abuse*) by Hudson y Macintosh, 1981) is completed for women.
- Satisfaction level questionnaire. (ad hoc).

Results

- ✓ Women refugees in shelters after IPV situations show formative, economic and work deficits.
- ✓ They have suffered severe physical but especially non-physical violence, according to the ISA survey, (Fig. 1).
- ✓ They come to the resource together with her children. They in turn have been witness and/or victims of this violence.
- ✓ Women's satisfaction level with the resources is moderate. (Fig. 2).
- ✓ The most valued aspects have been counseling, legal guidance and security. However, they consider that help to looking for employment and home, priority aspects for them was insufficient. (Fig.3.).

Fig. 1: Type of abuse

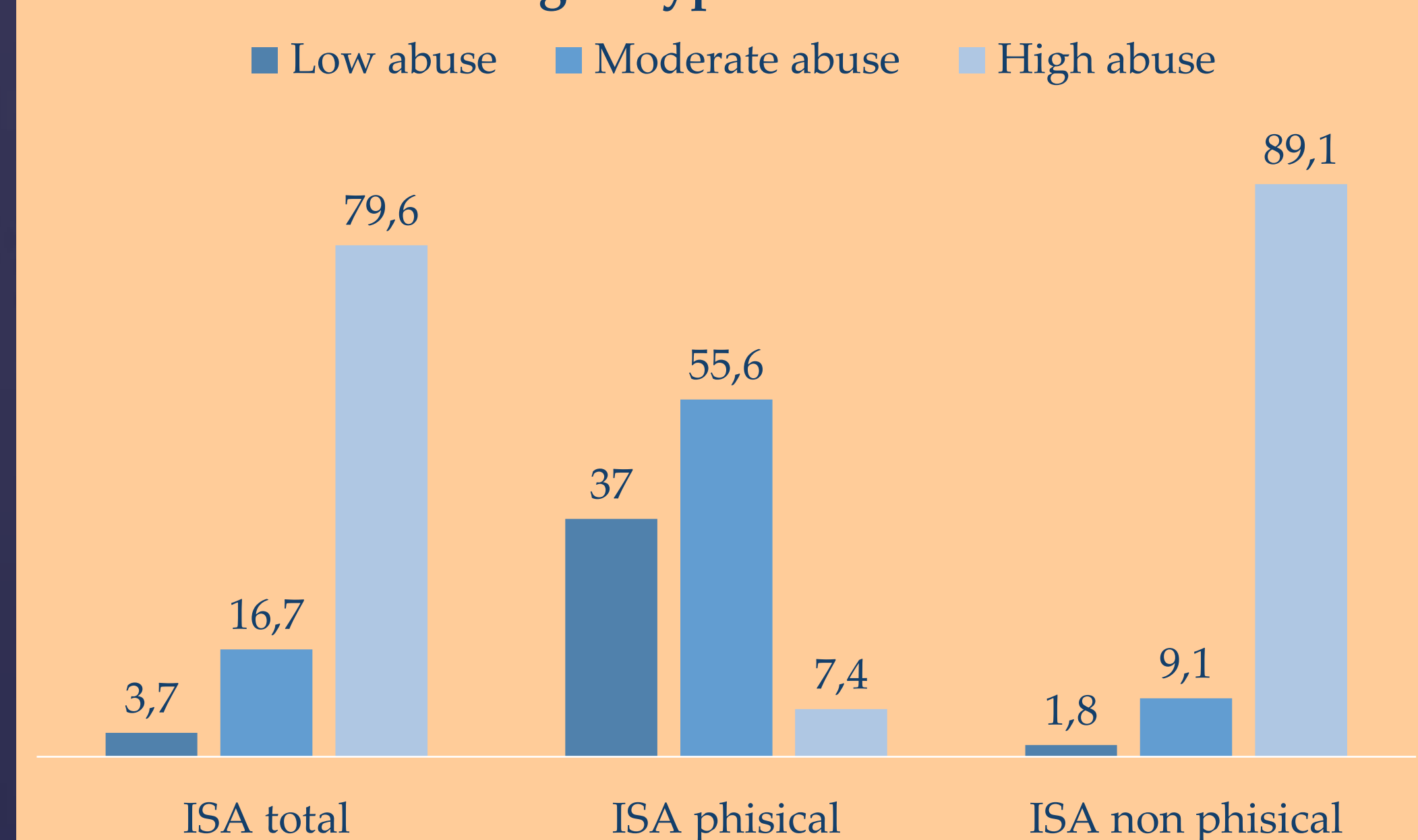


Fig. 2: Satisfaction level (1-4)

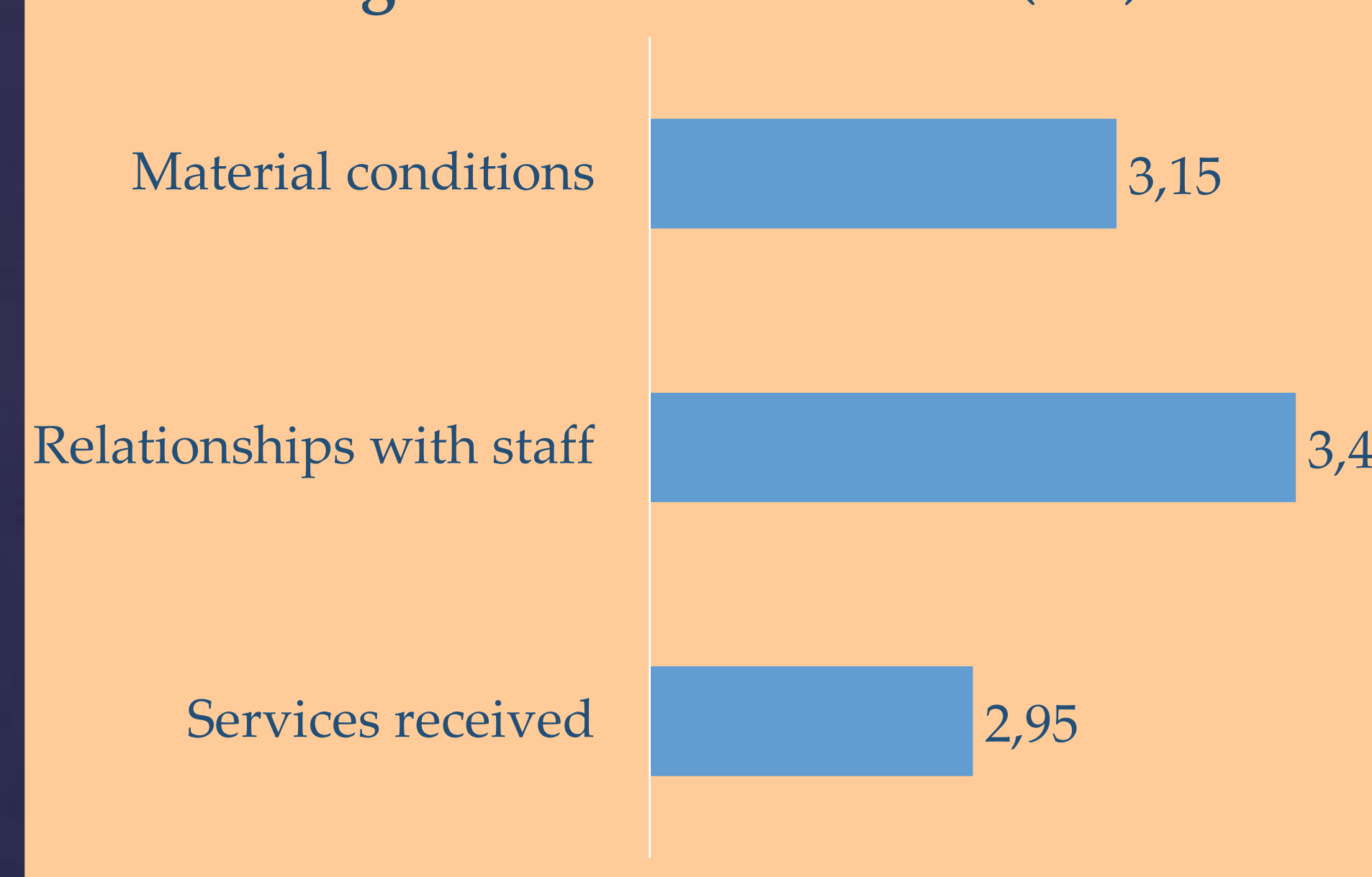
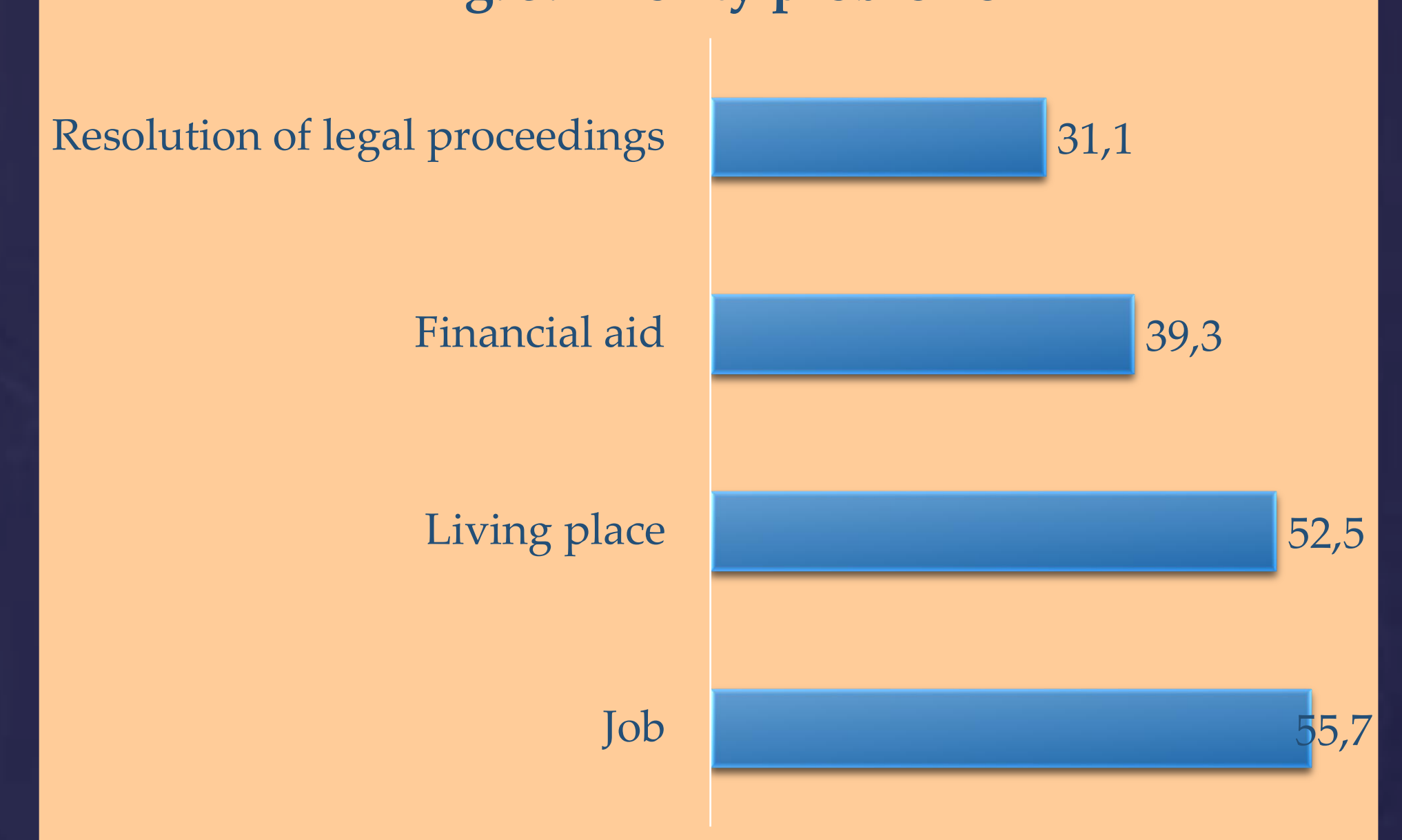


Fig. 3: Priority problems



Conclusions

Situation of IPV victims is very uncertain. They have fled with their children from a serious situation, with scarce resources and they don't know what will happen when they leave the shelters.

Shelters for IPV victims develop an important role in the recovery of women and it is very important pay attention over their needs during the time of fostering and preparing for coping the life when they leave it. This work suggest that shelters offer a supportive and affective resource to women experiencing IPV but they don't offer sufficiently resources for the future.

The intervention must go aimed to their empowerment, to personal aspects, but also to those aspects related to employment and housing, which are a priority so that these women can succeed when they leave the shelters.

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From the normalization of control to the democratization of intimate relationships: signs of gender based-violence in Italy

Anna Gadda, Sabrina Ortelli, Marta Pietrobelli

EDV University of Milano-Bicocca*

Research Aim

The poster shows the results of a quantitative research conducted by EDV-University of Milano-Bicocca in collaboration with the online newspaper 27°ora - Corriere.it, on the perception of gender based-violence among the newspaper’s readers

The aim of the research is to depict the extent to which domestic violence is perceived, recognized and condemned within intimate relationships among the readers

Research question

The research aims at exploring:

- ✓ Whether any socio-cultural factors and discriminatory values that can justify gender-based violence persist into intimate relationships
- ✓ Whether such behaviours are recognized as gender-based violence indicators

Research Methods

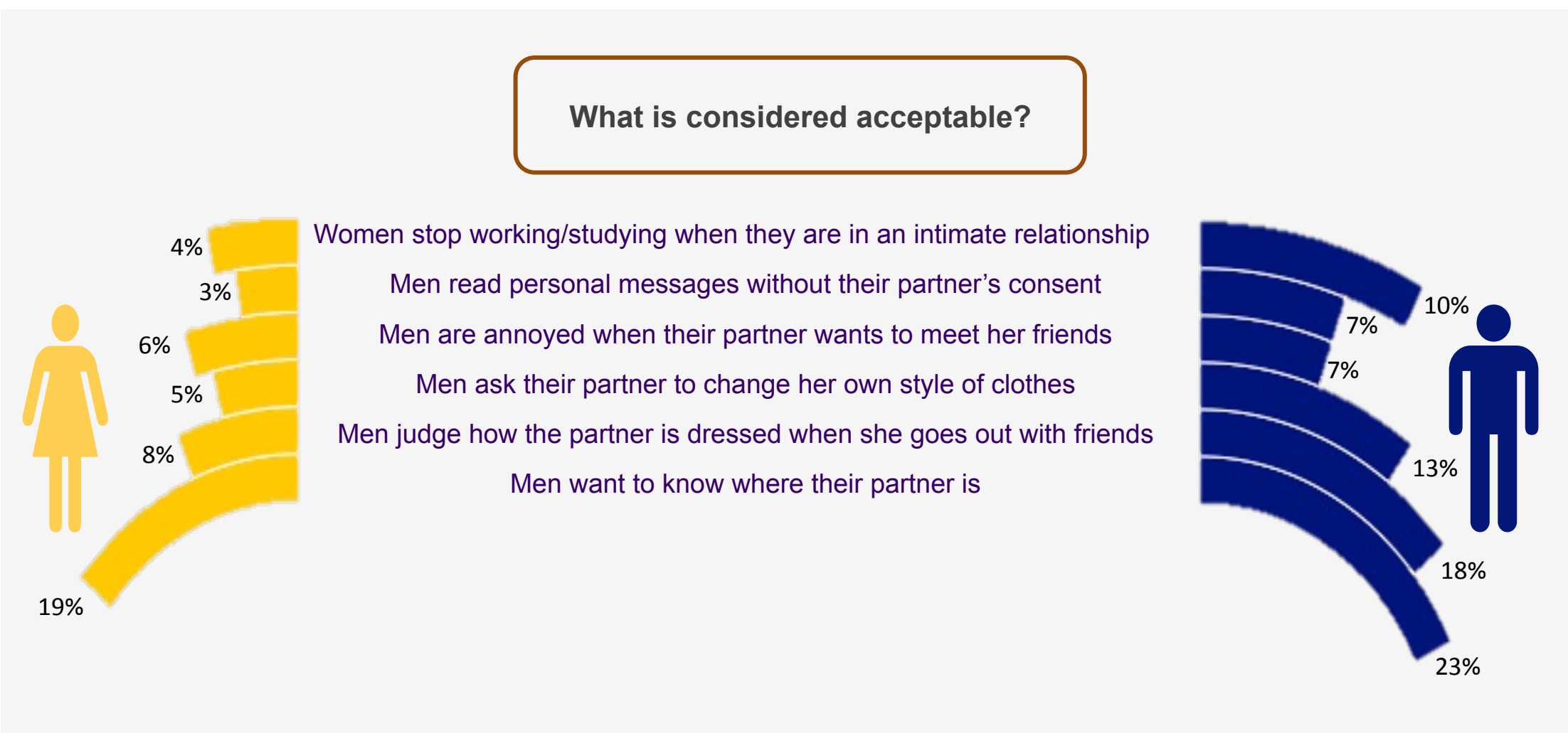
- ✓ Online quantitative questionnaire
- ✓ Sample: 5.987 people, of which 3.115 women (52%) and 2.872 men (48%)
- ✓ Research conducted in November 2016

Main results

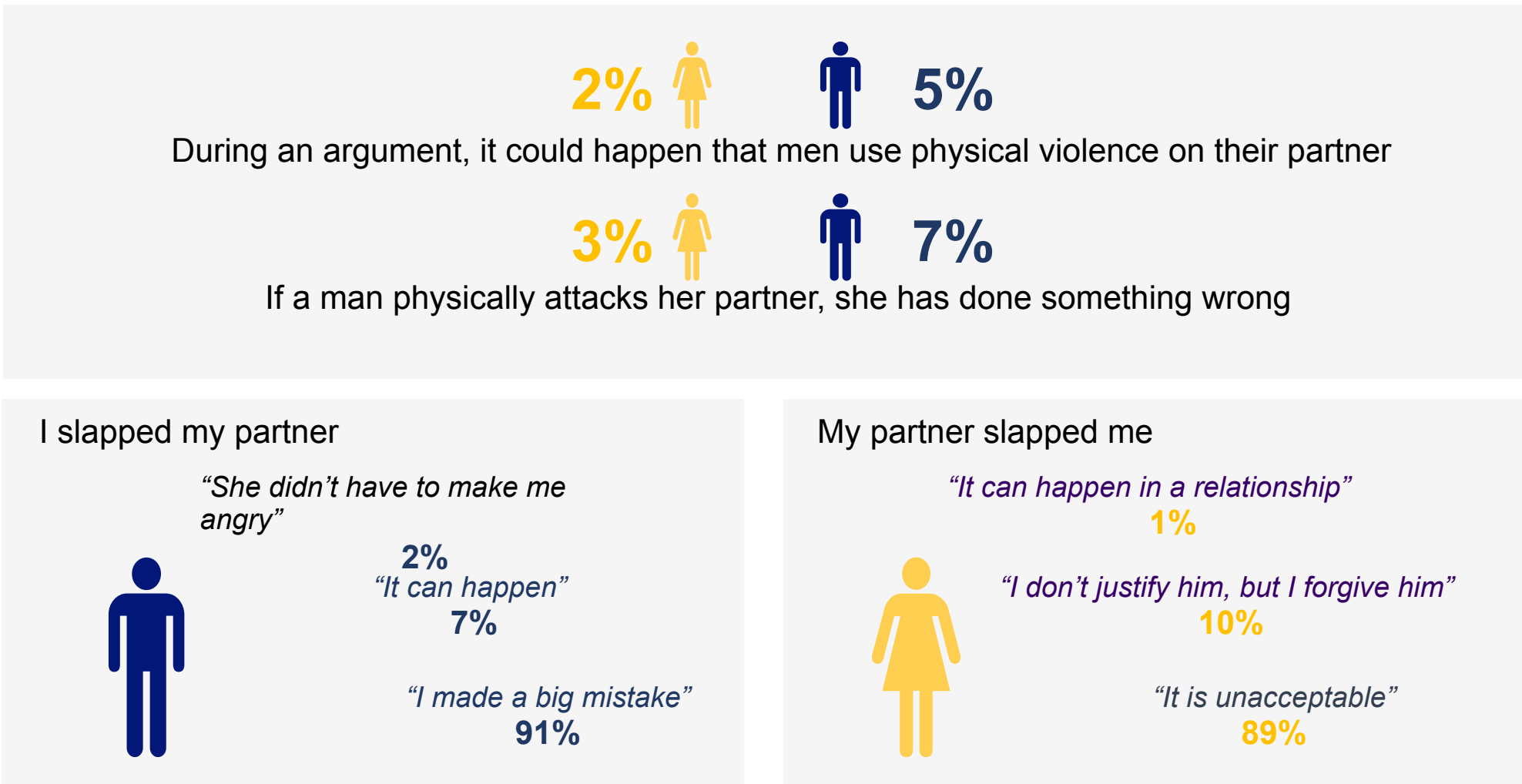
1. Men and women consider specific relationship’s values in different ways



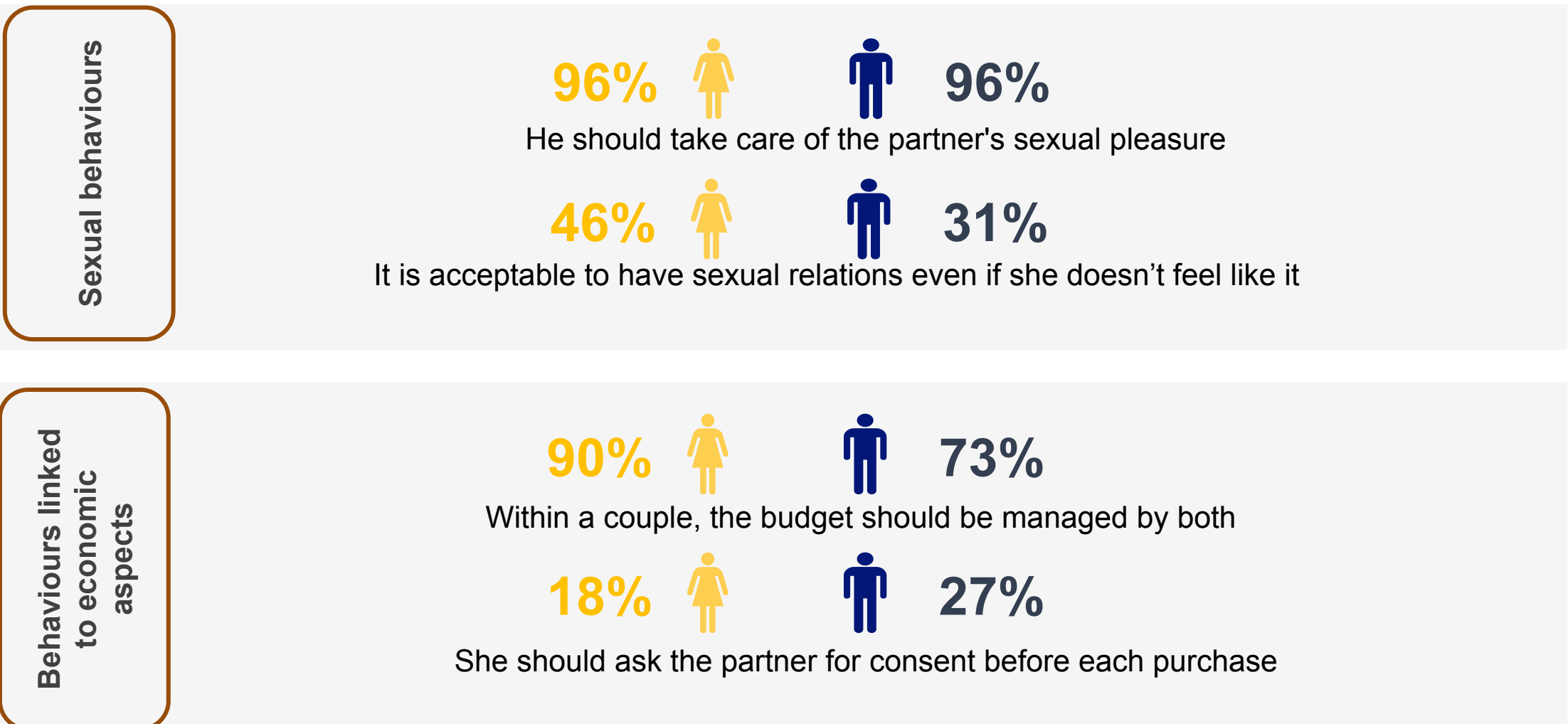
2. Men and women have a different perception of “acceptable” behaviours within an intimate relationship



3. Both men and women tend to condemn physical violence



4. Both men and women don’t recognize other specific behaviours as violence



Conclusions

- ✓ Psychological as well as economic violence are still difficult to be recognized within an intimate relationship, particularly by men
- ✓ Women are willing to deconstruct their ‘traditional’ role within the society, attributing high importance to independence within a relationship
- ✓ There are some attempts towards a social transformation of gender norms, with both men and women condemning physical and sexual violence, leaning towards a “democratization” of intimate relationships
- ✓ However the normalization of control is still radicalized within the Italian society

*Research conducted in collaboration with 27esimaora – Corriere.it



II EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 6-9 SEPTEMBER 2017

Professional care at hospital admission. Victim narrative

Cristina, I. (MSc)*; Sim-Sim, M. (PhD)

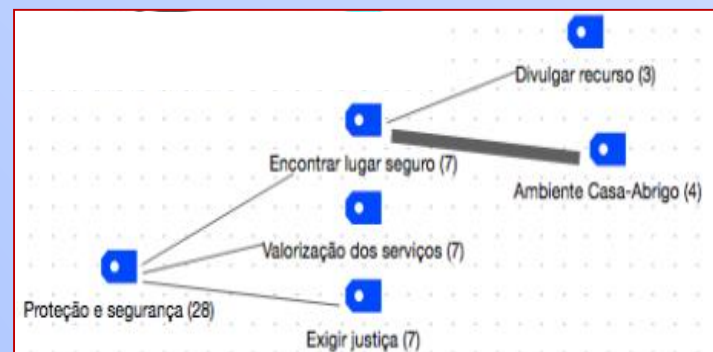
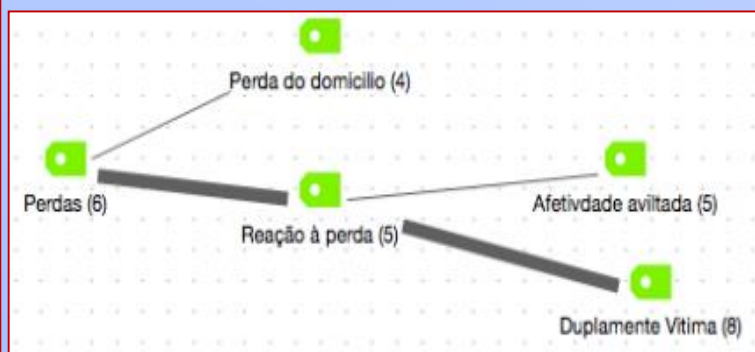
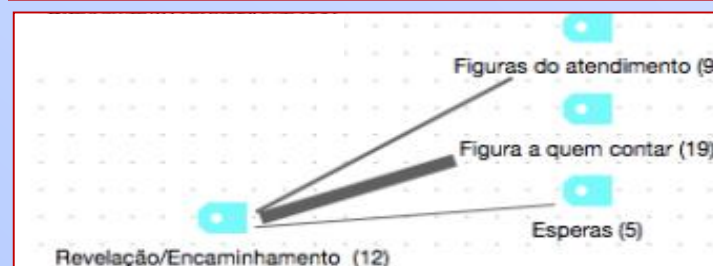
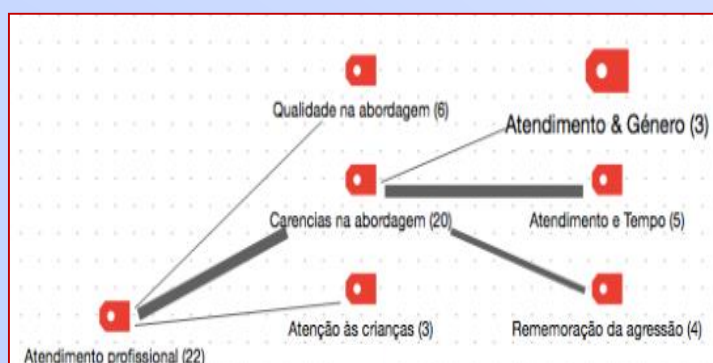
*irenecristina@sapo.pt

Introduction: Violence is a problem that disturbs society, individual and collective health. For women who suffer violence there are bruises, griefs and serious prejudice. Hospital emergency is a resource in the wake up call of violence.

Objective: To describe victim's experience regarding the care provided by health professionals following the episode of violence.

Results: The majority are Portuguese (n = 21), in cohabitation with the aggressor (24) and having children (n = 26). For 19 participants violence lasted higher than 4 years. In 18 women, the time between entering the emergency hospital and the safe place was from 1 to 48 hours. Content analysis revealed 192 references to the attendance process. From the narratives four categories emerged such as a) feelings of protection, b) feelings of loss, c) professionalism and d) knowing the referral.

Methodology: Study applied a qualitative approach. Convenience sample of 28 women under protective home. Age between 22-64 years (SD = 11.79). Data was analysed using MaxQda software. Ethical procedures were followed.



It is relevant to say that, women report the help to declare violence, to obtain a safe place to live, to demand justice. At the end losses are indeed relevant.

Conclusion: although the remembering design may bring some bias, the participants are globally gratified with the attendance. In the process, affective grievances and material needs are irrecoverable.

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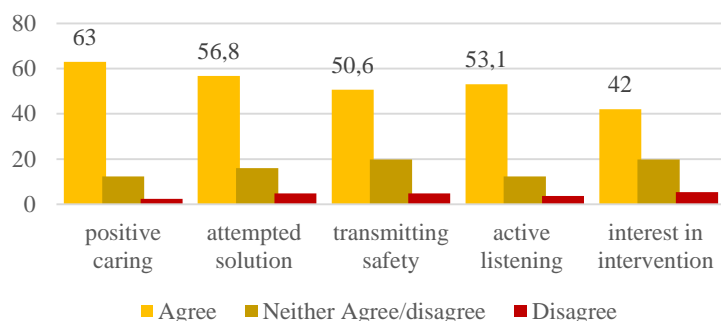


Violence against women: perception of victims about professional care in hospital admission

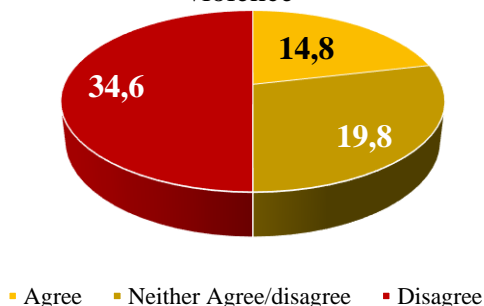
*irene.cristina@sapo.pt

Cristina, I. (MSc)*; Sim-Sim, M. (PhD)

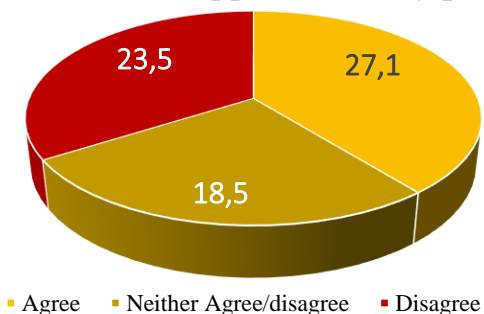
Women's perception about care provided



Nurses are uncomfortable talking about violence



Nurses offer support “security plan”



Introduction: When entering the health care system Women who are victims of violence in intimate relationships, are attended by health professionals. After the act of violence the hospital emergency is one of the ways to get help.

Objective: The description of victims' experience regarding attendance provided by health professionals in consequence of the act of violence.

Methodology: Quantitative, descriptive, cross-sectional study. Convenience sample of 81 women where sheltered by emergency (n = 32; 39.5%) or by planned sheltered (n = 49; 60.5%), within the aged of 19-64 years (SD = 11.64). The questionnaire applies dimensions of the Chicago program. The ethics committee gave a positive opinion to this study.

Results: The majority of women are Portuguese, (n=60; 74.1%), are unemployed (n=47; 59.5%), and married (n=35; 43,2%). For the majority violence lasted higher then 4 years (n = 50, 61.7%). For most of them, routing happened between 1-48h (n = 38; 55.9%), but in some cases it might reach up to 6 months (n = 3; 4.4%). Most of 68 participants with cohabiting children, reported that attention was paid to joint referral (n = 53, 65.4%).

Conclusion: There are positive results, owing to care, inform and interven. However, some professionals have difficulties to talk about the act of violence at the moment of attendance. Therefor it would be helpful to active listening to women, contributing to the recovery in extreme life experience!

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“Mental health correlates associated with minor and severe intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by male students in Kosovo”

Kaltrina Kelmendi & František Baumgartner

Introduction

Research evidence shows that intimate partner violence (IPV) is common among all ages groups and diverse societies

Kosovo has been characterized by high rates of domestic violence (Farnsworth, Qosa-Mustafa, Banjska, Berisha, & Morina, 2015) and high rates of IPV among university students as well (Kelmendi & Baumgartner, 2016)

Most of the studies conducted in Kosovo were focused on mental health correlates associated with IPV victimization (Farnsworth et al., 2015) and there is a lack of evidence on correlates associated with victimization.

Following ecological model of Heise (1998) this paper focuses at the individual level of analysis, specifically on mental health correlates associated with minor and severe IPV perpetration (physical, psychological and sexual violence) among male students

Methodology

Participants

This paper is based on the larger study conducted for the Phd purposes.

Convenience sample of 700 (50.7% males) students of University of Prishtina enrolled for the academic year 2012-2013 was used for the purpose of the study.

The eligibility criteria were: being active full-time student; being at least 18 years old or older, and have been in a romantic or dating relationship for at least 1 month or longer in the past 12 months

The respondents average age was 21.77 years (SD=3.05) and most of the participants were coming from urban area and were bachelor level students

Measures

For the purpose of this paper: Conflict Tactic Scales-2 (CTS-2; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy & Sugarman, 1996) including: Physical violence (α =0.80); Psychological violence (α =0.80) and Sexual violence (α =0.79)

Response category: 0=never, 1=once, 2=2 times, 3=3 to 5 times, 4=6 to 10 times, 5=11 to 20 times, 6=more than 20 times, and 7=before past year

Sub-scales of Personal and Relationships Profile PRP; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy & Sugarman, 2004), including: Depressive Symptom Scale (α =0.71); PTSD symptoms scale (α =0.70); Borderline Personality Traits Scale α =0.67) and one item for Suicide Ideation.

Response categories: 1(strongly disagree) – 4 (strongly agree)

Findings of the study show that males perpetrated high rates of IPV including physical violence (43.40%), psychological violence (68.50%) and sexual violence (46.50%), with the majority of acts being of the minor type of IPV

Perpetrators of IPV, including physical, psychological and sexual violence, showed significantly higher rates of PTSD symptoms, borderline personality traits, and suicidal ideation, but not depressive symptoms.

Findings from multinomial logistic regression analysis showed borderline personality traits were consistently associated with any IPV (physical, psychological and sexual), including minor and severe. Whereas, suicidal ideation showed strong significant association with both minor and severe psychological violence perpetration and severe physical and sexual perpetration

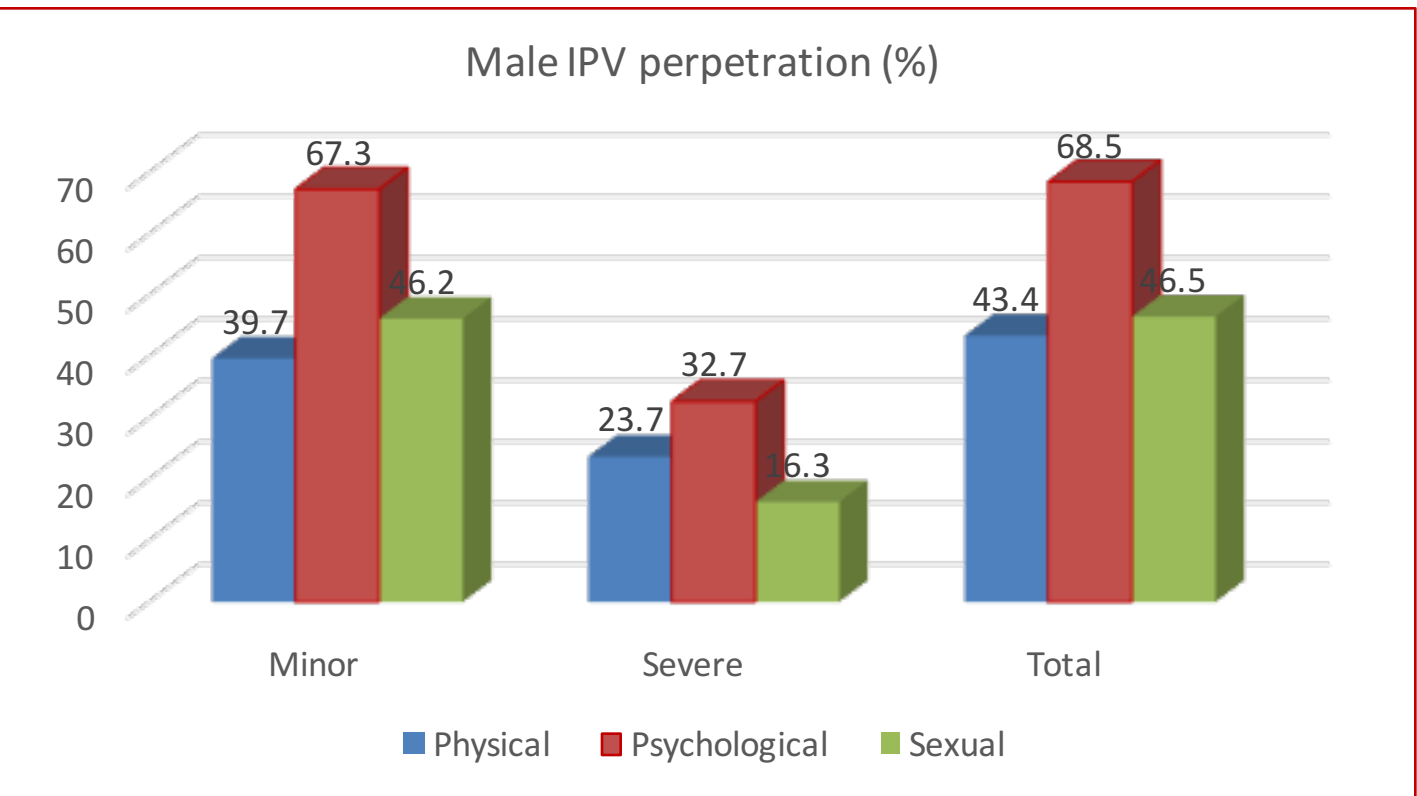


Figure 1. Male IPV perpetration by severity types .

	Physical violence						Psychological violence						Sexual violence					
	Minor (OR)	S.E.	95% C. I.	Severe (OR)	S.E.	95% C. I.	Minor (OR)	S.E.	95% C. I.	Severe (OR)	S.E.	95% C. I.	Minor (OR)	S.E.	95% C. I.	Severe (OR)	S.E.	95% C. I.
Borderline personality traits	4.07**	0.45	1.65-9.93	5.69**	0.45	2.35-13.74	4.3**	0.47	1.71-10.80	14.6**	0.51	5.62-39.82	3.70**	0.4	1.67-8.22	7.83**	0.51	2.83-21.62
Depressive symptoms	0.8	0.24	0.49-1.27	0.91	0.24	0.56-1.47	0.86	0.21	0.56-1.30	0.69	0.25	0.42-1.13	0.93	0.2	0.62-1.39	1.32	0.3	0.73-2.37
PTSD symptoms	0.71	0.42	0.30-1.65	0.28	0.64	0.28-1.47	0.51	0.4	0.23-1.15	1.2	0.45	0.49-2.91	0.65	0.37	0.31-1.38	0.61	0.49	0.23-1.64
Suicide ideation	1.18	0.35	0.82-1.70	1.70**	0.16	1.25-2.32	1.61**	0.2	1.07-2.42	1.80**	0.21	1.20-2.70	0.949	0.17	0.68-1.32	1.25**	0.17	1.25-2.43
Model χ^2	44.407***						77.957***						49.472***					
Nagelkerke R ²	0.137						0.223						0.15					

***p<0.001 ; ** p<0.01

Table 2. Multinomial logistic regression for mental health correlates associated with male IPV perpetration

Conclucision

Borderline personality traits were consistently associated with any IPV (physical, psychological and sexual), including minor and severe.

Suicidal ideation showed strong significant association with both minor and severe psychological violence perpetration and severe physical and sexual perpetration

Depressive symptoms show no association with any forms of IPV perpetration

Continuous need for investigation of mental health of perpetrators

	Borderline personality traits	Depressive symptoms	PTSD symptoms	Suicide ideation
Physical violence				
Yes	209	179.26	191.23	199.58
no	153.97	177.02	167.75	159.63
Mann-Whiteny U test	z=(-5.029)***	z=(-.204)	z=(-2.146)***	z=(-4.529)***
Psychological violence				
Yes	200.09	177.01	188.02	188.16
no	130.08	180.14	156.26	152.98
Mann-Whiteny U test	z=(-5.995)***	z=(-.267)	z=(-2.720)***	z=(-3.734)***
Sexual violence				
Yes	206.71	183.65	188.51	190.42
No	153.07	173.09	168.87	165.36
Mann-Whiteny U test	z=(-4.929)***	z=(-.969)	z=(-1.805)***	z=(-2.850)***

Table 1. Mental health correlates scores for perpetration of IPV

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THE TOLERANCE THRESHOLD OF VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENTS: WORK PROPOSAL



Keywords: intimate partner violence; tolerance threshold, adolescents.

Contact: maria.castro.corredoira@usc.es

MARÍA CASTRO CORREDOIRA

PhD student in Criminal Law (University of Santiago de Compostela- Spain)

INTRODUCTION-

In recent years, social concern about the scourge of intimate partner violence has increased. It is crucial to focus on prevention and social awareness, without neglecting the aspects closely related to the punitive field that condemns it. In particular, it is essential to raise awareness at an early age, with the aim to make young people aware of the area of gender-based violence. In order to achieve this, it is important to begin with very basic principles. These help them to identify behaviour patterns related to control and domination in the context of the couple and, in particular, to explain the behaviors that are more directly related to dependence on relationships to them.

OBJECTIVE-

The purpose of this work is therefore the study of the tolerance threshold of violence during adolescence, and to find out their perception of what is or is not violence. For that matter, a test with a set of behaviours has been carefully carried out, so that adolescents could assess whether they were “healthy”, “toxic” or “dubious” behaviours. Three main objectives have been marked:

- > Firstly, we have tried to explore the social perception that adolescents have about gender-based violence.
- > Secondly, in the light of the achieved results, we have tried to establish the behaviours that adolescents identify in an erroneous way (mainly as “healthy”, as there are some dangerous behaviours which are seen as normal in our society, so it is really difficult to identify them as a signature of controlling relationships).
- > Finally, with our results, some proposals have been prepared to work with the adolescents' awareness of gender-based violence.

METHODOLOGY-

A survey composed by 62 items (consisting of different behaviours or situations) has been carefully prepared. The selected behaviours are referred to different situations that are usually identified in adolescents' intimate relationships. These different behaviours may be identified as “healthy”, “toxic” or “dubious” behaviours. This survey has been answered by 83 adolescents (sample: 83 surveys).

RESULTS-

1. BEHAVIOURS CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AS “HEALTHY” IN A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO ADOLESCENTS:



- BOTH POINTS OF VIEW ARE RELEVANT, NO MATTER IF THEY ARE DIFFERENT.
- THEY SOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES BY TALKING.
- THEIR RELATIONSHIP IS BASED ON COMMUNICATION. THEY LISTEN TO EACH OTHER.

2. TOXIC BEHAVIOURS RELATED TO THE ISE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS.



- IF HIS/HER PARTNER FEELS MORE RELAXED AND TRUSTS HIM/HER MORE, HE/SHE DOESN'T MIND TELLING HIM/HER THE PASSWORDS OF HIS/HER SOCIAL NETWORKS ACCOUNTS- 28 of the young people that answered the survey said that this was a dubious conduct, while 3 considered this as healthy.
- FOR THE SAME REASON, HE/SHE DOESN'T MIND SHOWING HIM/HER THE CHATS AND THE PEOPLE WHO HE/SHE IS CHATTING WITH- 28 of the young people that answered the survey said that this was a dubious conduct, while 3 supported this as healthy.

3. OTHER TOXIC CONDUCTS.

- HE/SHE FEELS NERVOUS BECAUSE HE/SHE THINKS HE/SHE IS DOING THINGS THAT MAY BOTHER HIS/HER PARTNER- 11 of the interviewed adolescents considered this is a dubious conduct, that can be toxic or not, depending on the circumstances.
- HE/SHE GETS ANGRY IF HE/SHE CONTRADICTS THE PARTNER'S OPINION. 19 of the interviewed adolescents considered this is a dubious conduct, that can be toxic or not, depending on the circumstances.
- dubious answers.

4. VERY SERIOUS MISCONDUCTS WELL IDENTIFIED



- SOMETIMES THE PARTNER GETS ANGRY AND SAYS HE/SHE WANTS TO HIT THE OTHER ONE.
- ONE OF THEM MOCKS AND EMBARRASES THE OTHER ONE.
- SOMETIMES HIS/HER PARTNER GETS SO NERVOUS THAT THE OTHER ONE FEELS FEAR.

WORK PROPOSAL:

- Working this field in the classroom with the children.
- Adapt the activities to the age of the children.
- Prepare the activities attending to their interests, etc. (for example, we support that gender questions can be approached at any age, but establishing different criteria:
 - Infant education: Fairy Tales.
 - Primary education: films adapted to the contents.
 - Secondary education: preparing some theoretical activities (as the survey made) to know the degree of knowledge young people have about gender questions. Referencing the results, we can determine which aspects are more discussed and need to be clarified).

CONCLUSIONS

- Young people identify very evident conducts (healthy and serious), but they have a lot of doubts when we ask them about controlling behaviour patterns, so we need to deepen in this field.
- The intimate partner violence is a social scourge of transcendental importance, which increases in cases in which the victim and/or the aggressor are adolescents.
- Gender-based violence is a complex phaenomenon identified by its special and particular seriousness.
- This kind of violence requires a very careful and specialized treatment.
- There is an evident necessity to work and improve in terms of prevention.
- In order to prevent, specific education is required, so:
 - It is important to adapt the education to the age of the receptors.
 - The main objective is to eradicate very dangerous behaviours that nowadays are completely normalized.
 - It is necessary to go deeper into the content of social networks.

Modifying circumstances of the criminal responsibility in cases of intimate partner violence in Galicia (Spain): special reference to the aggravating circumstance of recidivism

Keywords: modifying circumstances; intimate partner violence; recidivism.

Contact: maria.castro.corredoira@usc.es

Castro Corredoira, M.; Vázquez-Portomeñe Seijas, F.; Martínez Silva, I. M.; Guinarte Cabada, G.

INTRODUCTION-

The modifying circumstances of the criminal responsibility have a key role in the application of the criminal law. They contribute, on the basis of the specific provisions of the Spanish Criminal Code, particularly in articles 66 and 68, to the individualization of the penalty in each particular case.

OBJECTIVE-

The main aim of this paper is to reveal which are the modifying circumstances which appear more frequently in cases of intimate partner violence.

METHODOLOGY-

- ◆This work seeks to provide some empirical evidence about the presence of modifying circumstances of the criminal responsibility in cases of intimate partner violence.
- ◆We carried out a detailed study of 580 files classified as intimate partner violence by the Prosecutor´s Office of Santiago de Compostela, between January 2005 and December 2012.
- ◆After we identified the cases of interest for this paper, a descriptive and comparative analysis of the variables was carried out with the statistical package SPSS.
- ◆Talking about the constraints this study has, we should highlight that it only revolves around a very small geographic scope (Santiago de Compostela (Galicia – NW Spain)) and that the total of the analysed files is quite scarce given the treated time span.

RESULTS-

The investigation has revealed the concurrence of:

- ➔ EXCULPATORY CIRCUMSTANCES (16 files)
- ➔ MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES (63 cases)
- ➔ AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES (28 records)

1. EXCULPATORY CIRCUMSTANCES

Three different exculpatory circumstances have been appreciated:

- ANOMALY OR PSYCHIC ALTERATION (4 CASES- 0,70%)
 - Disorders related to the consumption of substances (1 case).
 - Schizophrenia (2 cases).
 - Personality disorders (1 case).
- CONSUMPTION OF SUBSTANCES (12 CASES- 2,10%)
 - > Consumption of alcohol (11 cases).
 - > Use of narcotic drugs (1 file).
- SELF-DEFENCE (1 FILE- 0,17%): the victim defended herself from the aggressor.

2. MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The appreciation of this kind of circumstances has been observed in 68 cases. In particular, 6 different mitigating circumstances:

- INCOMPLETE EXCULPATORY CIRCUMSTANCES (12 CASES- 2,10%)
 - 10 cases motivated by alcoholism.
 - 2 cases motivated by addiction to narcotic drugs.
- ACTING BECAUSE OF AN ADDICTION TO CERTAIN SUBSTANCES (13 RECORDS- 2,24%)
 - The offender had a serious addiction to alcoholic drinks in 7 cases.
 - In the other 6, to toxic drugs.
- ACTING BECAUSE OF OUTBURST, STUBBORNNESS, PASSIONATE STATE (1 FILES- 0,17%)➔ a jealousy outburst, associated with an offence of making threats (art. 169.2 Criminal Code).
- COMPENSATION FOR THE CAUSED DAMAGE (4 FILES)➔ in all the cases the circumstance was appreciated because of the damages patrimonial undermining used by the aggressor in a violent situation.
- UNDUE DELAYS (26 CASES)➔ cases in which there are undue delays in the course of the proceedings, if it is not ascribable to the defendant.
- ANALOGIC MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE (12 CASES- 2,10%)➔ the Spanish Criminal Code regulates, in its article 21.7, an analogic mitigating circumstance, used in cases in which there are some elements (but not all) necessary to appreciate the concurrence of another specific modifying circumstance.

We have identified 12 cases associated to articles 21.1 and 20.2 of the Criminal Code.

- 10 cases were motivated by consumption of alcohol.
- 2, by consumption of narcotic drugs.

3. AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

These circumstances were imposed by courts in 28 cases. In particular, two of these have been used:

- USE OF SPACE AND TIME (1 CASE- 0,17%)➔This was only used in one case where the aggressor hit the victim while she was sleeping.
- RECIDIVISM (27 CASES- 4,66%) Characteristics of these cases:
 - We can mainly highlight cases of occasional mistreatment, followed by threats.
 - Analyzing the relationship between aggressor-victim, there wasn´t a relationship in the moment of the new aggression.
 - Most of the aggressions happened in the street.

CONCLUSIONS

- A very low presence of modifying circumstances has been noticed.
- From a quantitative point of view, those circumstances with the highest presence were the aggravating circumstance of recidivism and the mitigating circumstance of undue delay.
- From a qualitative point of view, we cannot avoid highlighting the presence of alcohol in the analyzed cases. We have found 38 files in which this substance had a relevant role, specifically in what refers to the circumstances and conditions in which the aggression was perpetrated. The use of this substance in the studied cases has received two different treatments:
 - It was classified in terms of the law as a complete exculpatory circumstance, while in 10 cases it was considered an incomplete exculpatory circumstance.
 - In 7 files it was classified as a mitigating circumstance and, in the end, the remaining cases were treated as analogic mitigating circumstance.

THE PROHIBITION ON APPROACHING THE VICTIM IN CASES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: UNRESOLVED ISSUES



Keywords: intimate partner violence; contact ban, criminal law.

Contact: maria.castro.corredoira@usc.es

MARÍA CASTRO CORREDOIRA

PhD student in Criminal Law (University of Santiago de Compostela- Spain)

INTRODUCTION-

- ♦The **intimate partner violence** is a social scourge of transcendental importance.
(This fact has been reflected in the repeated legislative changes that have taken place in the Spanish legislation **over the last 14 years**).

- ♦One of the manifestations of the gradual tightening of the punitive response to this kind of violence was materialized through the reform carried out in the Spanish Criminal Code by the **Organic Law 15/2003**. On the basis of this law, the imposition of the judicial orders preventing the abuser from approaching the victim became mandatory in cases of intimate partner violence.
This modification was added to the article **57.2 of our Criminal Code**↵

OBJECTIVE-

The main objective of this paper is presenting a discussion of law issues referred to the suitability of the binding nature of this measure, according to the art. 57.2 of the Spanish Criminal Code.

METHODOLOGY-

In order to achieve the mentioned objective, a bibliographic review has been made. The different judicial and doctrinal points of view about the mandatory contact ban have been studied. Once this has been made, the most problematic issues about the prohibition on approaching have been defined, and they will be exposed in the following lines. In a brief way, these problematic issues revolve around:

- **LEGAL NATURE**
- **CRITERIA FOR THE APPLICATION**
- **DURATION**
- **CONTROL MECHANISMS**
- **BREAKING A SENTENCE**

As a result, this work seeks to deepen in these issues and demonstrate the need for a review of the same, finally including some proposals for the amendment of the mentioned article 57.

CONTENT-

1) LEGAL NATURE

- Despite the fact that the prohibition has the nature of an accessory penalty, this issue is not peaceful from a doctrinal point of view.
- Some authors consider that, if we take into account that there is a statutory obligation to impose this measure when some concrete offences are committed, we should consider it as a principal penalty.
- There is a problem referred to the need to impose this mandatory measure, allowing the judge to know about the specific case, without discretion to assess whether the measure, by itself, is required or not.
- The majority of authors and the jurisprudence support the idea of removing this mandatory measure.

CONTENT-

2) CRITERIA FOR THE APPLICATION

There are **two different requirements** to impose the mandatory contact ban.

2.1 Some of the offences reffered in the first paragraph of the article 57 must have been committed:

HOMICIDE—ABORTION—INJURIES—OFFENCES AGAINST THE FREEDOM—TORTURES—OFFENCES AGAINST MORAL INTEGRITY—HUMAN TRAFFICKING—CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL FREEDOM—OFFENCES AGAINST INDEMNITY, PRIVACY, RIGHT OF PERSONAL PORTRAYAL AND INVIOABILITY OF THE HOME, THE HONOR, THE HERITAGE AND SOCIOECONOMIC ORDER.

The suitability of the application of the measure in some cases is questioned, for example when the offence is against the heritage or the socioeconomic order (how do we protect the victim with the measure in these cases?)

2.2 The crime must have been committed against:

- The actual or past spouse.
- Against a woman with whom the aggressor has o has had an analogous relationship.
➤ There is a broad consensus about the limits of a legal marriage. However, which should be the criteria used to concrete the analogous relationship is a very discussed issue.

➡➡➡Jurisprudence of Provincial Courts claim different requirements. As a consequence, the determination of the “analogy” of the relationship depends on the court knowing about the individual case↵↵↵

3) DURATION and EXTENSION

There are some doubts about the criteria used by the judges to determine the duration and the extension. The Criminal Code establishes a lower and a upper duration threshold. However, there is no defined element to concretize the specific duration of the penalty, so judges usually impose it regarding the duration of the principal penalty.

Moreover, we have the same problem with the extension of the penalty. There are some recommendations about establishing the prohibition in 500 metres, but this is not possible in some cases (f. e., when the aggressor and the victim live in a very small village (this penalty could turn into an exile)).

4) MONITORING MECHANISM

The monitoring of this kind of measure through telematic means presents some functionality problems too. The Spanish legislator has introduced a new offence in the article 468.3 CP. According to this, the person who tries to manipulate or break this mechanisms will be punished. However, there is an important discussion about the suitability of the penalty associated to this offence (fine from 6 to 12 months).

5) BREAKING OF THE SENTENCE

The cases in which the aggressor breaks the sentence and continues approaching the victim have not received an unique judicial treatment by the Courts.
➤ Some Courts have considered that, if the victim consents the approaching, there is no offence.
➤ Others, however, consider that we cannot take into account the consent of the victim because, if we would do it, we would be acknowledging that this person has the right to dispose over the penal norm.

CONCLUSIONS

- The regulation of the contact ban needs a deep revision.
- The binding nature of the measure should be modified. It´s necessary a judicial assessment (regarding the individual case). In that case, we could consider the measure as an accessory penalty. However, if we keep the actual regulation, the contact ban should be considered as a principal penalty.
- Courts should unify the criteria to determine the analogy between some kinds of relationships and marriages (because the current situation contributes to disturb the legal certainty. Maybe it could be used a different requirement from the analogy.
- Judges should establish some items in order to define the extension of the measure.



II European Conference on Domestic Violence

ABSTRACT

Presentation of actions taken against domestic violence in the county of Paranavaí, in the State of Paraná, Brazil, since 2010. Report on the dynamics that led to meetings, conferences and seminars with the participation of women and the network that provides services to victims of domestic violence. With the contribution of the Paraná State University Public Policies, Work and Gender Research Group, located in Paranavaí (UNESPAR/Paranavaí campus) and some partners, we realized in 2015 Women Policies Conferences in 28 of the 29 counties in the region. This process culminated with organization of the Local Women Rights Council in Paranavaí, Paraná. The Public Policies, Work and Gender Group has been working since 2013, providing support and assistance to the development of women's rights actions. In addition to the ongoing research, the research group realized two Seminars with emphasis on domestic violence. The first took place in 2014 with the theme "Gender and domestic violence as challenges in contemporary society" and the second in 2016 with the theme "Ten years of the Maria da Penha's Law and the transversal public policies challenges". The two events counted on the participation of 400 people each, and they focused on the development of proposals to fight domestic violence in the city of Paraná and region.

Key words: Public policies for women, gender violence, domestic violence

Maria Inez Barboza Marques and Givaldo Alves da Silva

Women's protection and confrontation of violence: Actions of Public Safety Department of Espírito Santo State

Proteção à Mulher e enfrentamento à violência: Ações da Secretaria Estadual da Segurança Pública e Defesa Social do Espírito Santo

Mirian Beccheri Cortez Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Vitória, Brasil.

Contact: mirianbcz@gmail.com

After 10 years in 1st place, in 2016, the state of Espírito Santo (ES) was in 4th place in the ranking of premeditated murders of women in Brazil (data from 2014). This 4th place does not bring pride and ES is still 1st on murder of black women. Despite this, the decrease seems to be effect of public actions that seek to reduce violence against women. Here are presented some of the main actions that are held by Public Safety Department of Espírito Santo State.

State Shelter “Maria Cândida Teixeira” (since 2005), temporarily welcome women at risk of death due to domestic violence and their children up to 12 years old; until to 2017/1 more than 1000 people (women and their children) were attended.

Casa Abrigo Estadual (desde 2005) abriga temporariamente mulheres em situação de risco de morte devido a situações de violência doméstica e seus filhos menores de 12 anos. Até 2017/1 mais de 1000 pessoas (entre mulheres e crianças) foram atendidas



Maria da Penha Patrol (since 2014/2), performed by Military Police garrisons, visits women with requests for Emergency Protective Measure, verifying their compliance, and performs due procedures in cases of recidivism (Up to 2000 procedures since 2014).

Patrulha Maria da Penha (desde 2014/2), conduzida por guarnições da Polícia Militar do Estado, realiza visitas a mulheres que requerem Medida Protetiva de Urgência. Verifica o cumprimento da medida e conduz procedimentos necessários se identificada reincidência de violência (mais de 2000 procedimentos desde 2014)

Reflective Group “Manly Man”, (since 2015) led by psychologists and social assistances of the Civil Police, it is directed to men indicted by Law 11.340. The projects aims to reduce recidivism of violence, protected women, and bring men to recognize their responsibility about the violence by promoting a safety space to discuss gender, masculinities, violence, Law 11.340 and other themes. (about 150 men took part until 2017/01



Grupo reflexivo Homem que é Homem (desde 2015) conduzido por psicólogas e assistentes sociais da Polícia Civil, atende a homens denunciados pela Lei 11.340. Busca reduzir a reincidência de violência, proteger a mulher e levar o homem a reconhecer sua responsabilidade pela violência cometida por meio de um espaço seguro para discussões sobre gênero, masculinidades, violência, Lei 11.340 e outros temas (cerca de 150 homens participaram até 2017/1).



Police training, annually developed alongside the State Prosecutor's Office and municipal technicians. Based on a gendering perspective, it presents to police officers the historical, judicial and psychosocial perspective of Law 11.340.

Capacitação policial, desenvolvida anualmente em parceria com o Ministério Público Estadual e profissionais técnicos municípios. Baseada em perspectiva de gênero, apresenta aos policiais as perspectivas histórica, judicial e psicossocial da Lei 11340.

Challenges:

- Guarantee public financial resources to projects maintenance and its improvement;
- Work along with managers and coordinators the importance of a gender perspective continuous training agenda on all strategic areas (management, administrative, technician);
- Confront and combat moral and sexual harassment on public services;
- Include violence against women and public policies to women on the public agenda as transversal matter, involving not only Public safety, but also Public Health, Public Assistance, Education, the third sector, media and others.

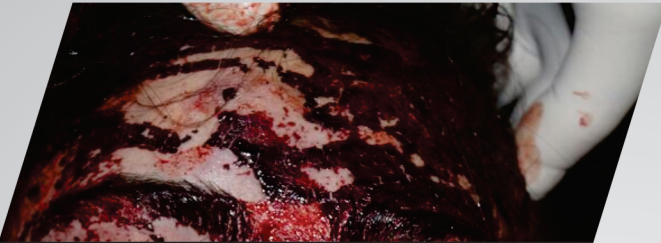
LAW AND HONOR IN THE SYMBOLIC CONSTRUCTION OF MALE:

A REFLECTION ON THE

FEMINICIDE



(Work done from the testimonies of the confessing authors of feminicide)



"She was having an affair. She was receiving telephone calls and she was strange. I called a telephone operator and asked for a detailed extract of the telephone line. The fight began when I felt she smelled of male scent and I saw marks on her body, indicating that she has had sex with someone. I asked to see the marks. I examined her legs, arms and vagina and it looked like she was had sex. She denied it, but she said that I really deserved to be betrayed. I went to a kitchen, took a knife, and killed her."

"Freedom, freedom. Did not you want freedom?"

"Our life ended when she decided to go to college. My father said: 'the man keeps the house and the woman takes care of it', but she decided to act like a man."

"I told her not to go to work in the same place as me. My coworkers were laughing at me. The women who work there are all 'bitches'."

To ensure honor, the law, expression of male power, sought to guarantee a pattern of female behavior, marked by the idea of woman as a minor being, or a non-being, a nonman, phallus and speechless.

Under the auspices of patriarchy, culture, law, and ethics have been placed at the service of masculine values, and for this reason women continue to die. Dying at the hands of their husbands, companions, boyfriends or those with whom they had an intimate relationship. And it will continue to happen as long as the process of violence against women is naturalized. As long as men understand that they are exercising their legitimate function in the defense of their honor, which can not be tainted by the behavior of a woman who rejects her "non-being" condition, who refuses to occupy public spaces and has the courage to assert that does not need the man to live and does not accept the place previously and arbitrarily prepared to her.

Sandra Ornellas

Professor of Criminal Law | Postgraduate in Gender and Law | Civil Police of Rio de Janeiro
Sandra.p.ornellas@gmail.com +55 21 98559-9521

The other side of domestic violence: the children who are left.

Serenella Spitale, Psychologist and criminologist

Introduction

This contribution wants to be a push for reflection, to highlight a delicate aspect related to the domestic violence between spouses: **the children who are victims of a witnessed violence**.

There are many cases where mothers are abused by their husbands. Some cases come to the light, others do not. We find some cases on the front pages of the newspapers near the word FEMINICIDE, others are consumed behind the close doors for a lifetime. What about those children who witness? How does an environment of aggression, whether verbal or physical, sneaky or explicit, influence the life and the future of those children? What happens to the orphans of a feminicide? Are they adequately protected and supported?

Risk of clinical consequences

When we think about domestic violence, the first person you think is the direct victim of violence, one against whom the aggressor acts. But the children who become witnesses of this violence, physically or verbally, are also victims.

Several studies show that children who witness domestic violence are at greater risk of suffering from **health problems**, **behavioral disorders** and **emotional trauma**, as well as being more likely to **develop mental health problems in their adulthood**.



They can get to **feel responsible for the abuse** that one of the parents has on the other, suffering from **sleep disorders**, **depression**, **anxiety**, **panic attacks**, having **problems at school**, **eating disorders** and **developing an aggressive character**, with **little capacity for empathy**; often they develop a **post-traumatic stress disorder**.

There is a high risk of **falling into further dysfunctional relationship dynamics**, from where they can be batterers or victims **of abuse themselves**.

In very young children exposed to chronic domestic abuse, it denotes a **lack of trust**, a **damaged affection**, and often even the **neuro-cognitive development is compromised**.

During the teenage hood, the situation may even get worse. The teenager who has experienced this situation could develop **self-relieving problems**, shelter himself in the **alcohol or drugs**, being engaged in **inappropriate sexual relationships** with the aim of getting affection, suffering from **depression**, **low self-esteem**, or other mental health problems.

Orphans of feminicide

Another side of the coin of the domestic violence are the orphans of femicide, the ones that Justice calls "collateral victims".

Those children (so far more than 1600) whose mothers have been killed by their companions, or former partners, can become murderers who kill themselves or end up in prison. Those are children who find themselves alone, entrusted to relatives, given up for adoption, migrants between institutions, communities, family homes, who, in addition to the psychological repercussions we have mentioned above, rarely receive the necessary help to address a situation that has been compared, due to the psychological implications that entails, to the child victims of violence themselves.

Help that consists of an adequate network of psychological, economic and social assistance that welcomes those children, protect them and comes in handy to overcome the trauma.

Conclusion

It is hoped that the society, the judiciary and the legislative bodies and the bodies who are responsible for the protection will work in synergy with both the issue of sensitization and towards a more quickly direction and implementation of the protection and support measures.

The minors who witnessed violence, are the adults of tomorrow. Ensuring a dignified and optimal present for these children, as well as an inalienable right, also means taking care of the future of our society.