

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 violence 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

- a) 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 16-70
- e) 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

- a) 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.
- b) 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

(a) 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

f) for 100 women having a current partner

g) for 100 women having a former partner

h) for 100 women having a current or former partner

i) for 100 women aged 16-70

j) 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:												
<i>A lot</i>	28.3	9.9	10.6	27.4	21.5	56.6	56.6	23.1	26.7	31.6	33.0	26.3
<i>Enough</i>	22.2	0.2	0.3	21.5	34.7	39.4	39.4	35.6	25.1	18.5	19.3	24.9
<i>Little</i>	20.4	48.9	53.2	19.8	16.0	2.0	2.0	14.9	19.4	27.0	28.3	18.6
<i>At all</i>	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

(a) 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
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
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:				
<i>A lot</i>	9.9	28.5	9.7	23.9
<i>Enough</i>	21.9	25.1	22.5	37.3
<i>Little</i>	32.2	21.7	26.0	19.7
<i>At all</i>	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

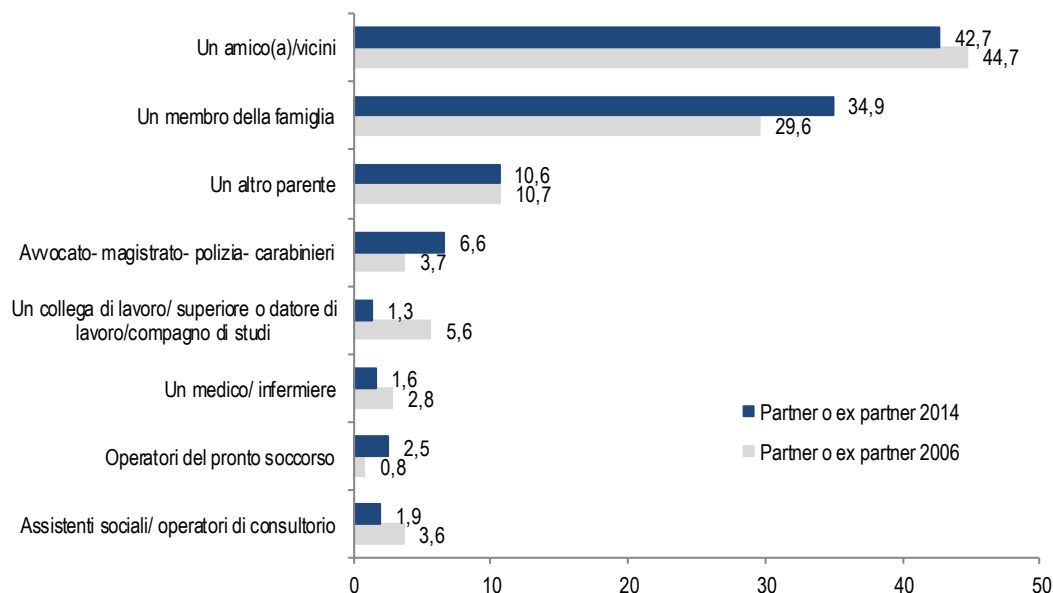
desks or services for violence against women (from 2.4% to 4.9%). Moreover, more victims considered the violence to be a crime (from 14.3% to 29.6%) and less viewed it as something which just happened (decreasing from 35.2% to 20%). A similar trend can be seen in violence caused by men other than the 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 abuse*. 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.

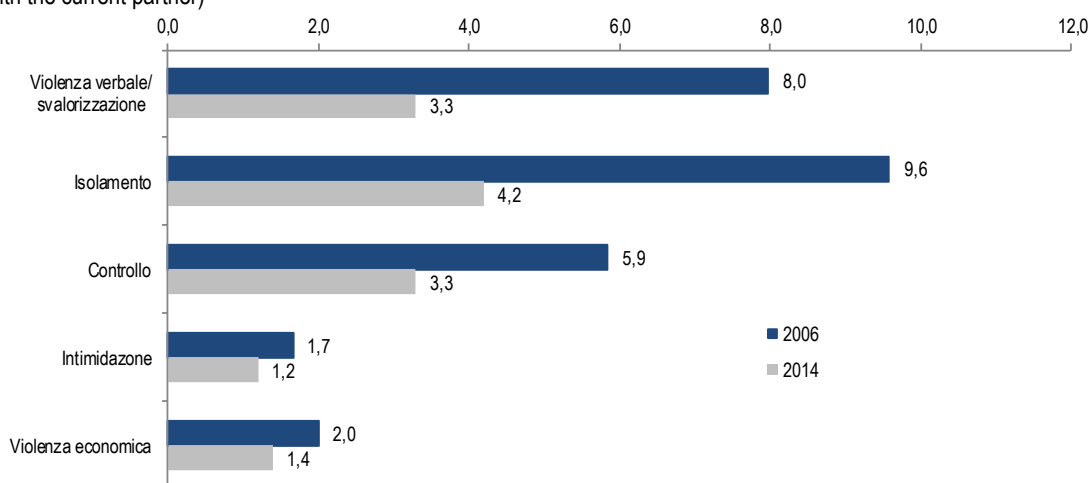
In 2014, almost 4 million 400 thousand women claimed they suffer or have suffered psychological violence from their current partner, 26.4% of the female population in a relationship. If we consider women who only suffered psychological violence, i.e. cases in which this was not occurring together with 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).

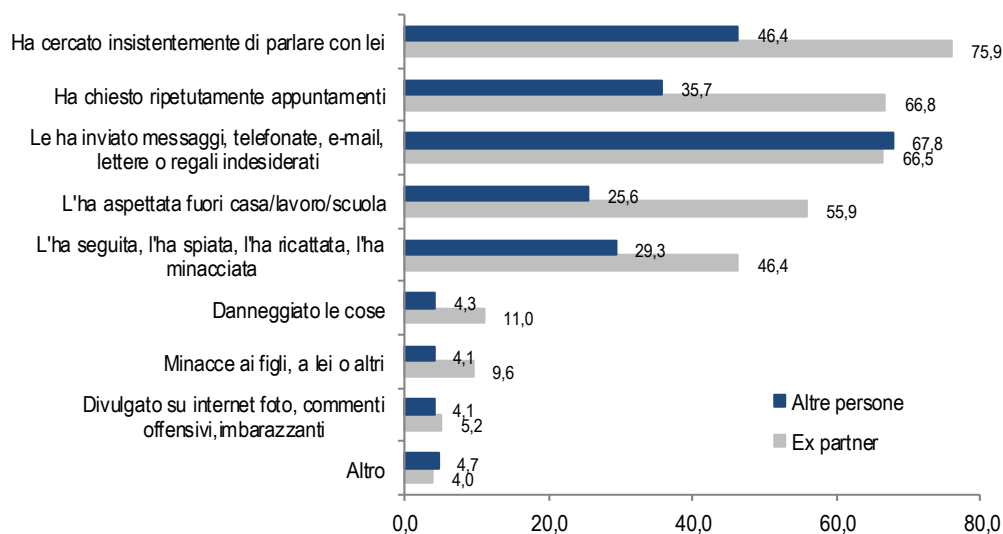
Women who suffered a history of stalking by their former partner, suffered in 60% of cases before the law in 2009, 38.7% in the last 5 years and notably 14.8% in the last 12 months.

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

Methodological note

Survey goals

Violence against women, and domestic violence especially, are wide and complex phenomena and therefore hard to study. However, it is essential to understand them, in order for institutions to develop policies and necessary services to face them.

The UN Fourth World Conference (Vienna 1993) defines violence against women as:

"... any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life".

Until the beginning of the '90s statistical institutes had studied violence with reference to surveys on victimization, gathering information on all types of offense, from theft to attempted theft, robberies, etc. In Italy as well, Istat dealt with sexual harassment and violence, with a form included in the multipurpose survey on the Security of Citizens (editions of 1997-1998, 2002 and 2008-2009). These surveys, which were designed in order to clarify offenses not reported to the police and some important aspects such as the victims' characteristics and the event dynamics, are useful tools for studying and understanding crime but they are not enough for the detection of the forms of violence that the victim suffers by someone close, such as the partner or the former partner and therefore domestic violence.

Starting from these concepts, the Department of Equal Opportunities at the Prime Minister's office and Istat, from 2001 signed an Agreement to start an ad hoc survey on this topic which mainly aims at understanding the phenomenon of violence against women in Italy in all its forms, in terms of prevalence and incidence, of characteristics of the people involved and the consequences for the victim. The first agreement, which resulted in the 2006 survey, was then renewed in 2012, aiming at carrying out a second edition of the survey on violence against women.

Specifically, the survey aims at reporting and describing:

- the extension and the characteristics of the phenomenon of extra-familial and domestic violence and the number, dynamics and features of the different violent episodes;
- the period in which the violence occurred, e.g. throughout their life or in the last 12 months;
- the characteristics of the victims, their reaction to the violent episode and physical, psychological and economic consequences of the violence suffered;
- the characteristics of those inflicting violence, with special regard to the perpetrators of family violence;
- the incidence of unreported violence, i.e. the number of unreported acts of violence and the reasons why they are reported to the authorities or not;
- the context in everyday life in which the violence occurs;
- the dynamics of the event and the history of the partner relationship in cases where violence occurs within the family or by a woman's partner;
- possible risk and protective factors on an individual and social level;
- social costs of the violence, which directly and indirectly impact on the woman and her dependent children, the abuser and on society, measured through some negative impacts, such as the impossibility for the victim to carry out normal everyday activities, work, use social and medical services, or costs directly borne to cover damages resulting from the violence (expenses for medical or psychological care, for material damages or legal costs), as well as information related to possible costs connected to legal proceedings;
- violence suffered by people younger than 16 years of age.

The survey technique and experiments carried out

Survey operations were carried out from May 2014 to December 2014 (including a summer break of slightly more than one month) on a total sample of 24,761 women.

The survey was mostly carried out through the CATI survey technique (on the phone, with the help of computer), which involved all 21,044 Italian interviewees and 297 from amongst the foreign interviewees. The other 3,420 foreign women selected were interviewed with the CAPI technique (face to face meetings with the help of a laptop). The use of this survey technique was

designed for the sample part including foreign citizens, in order to overcome the difficulties in linguistic comprehension which -in this case- amounts to difficult themes, especially from an emotional perspective. This sensitive topic required particular attention through all phases of the process. Quality monitoring was performed every day during the 8 month survey, through both qualitative tools (in-room observation for telephone interviews and non-participating observation for face to face interviews) and quantitative ones (through the preparation of evaluation sheets and quantitative indicators of interviewees' performance). Participation by the women was high and in line with the survey carried out in 2006. It was very good for 52.7% of the interviewers, and good for 32.4%. Only 2.8% of the interviewers reported a small level of participation by women over the whole duration of the interview. The interruption rate of the interview was 2.5% and the refusal rate was 16.1%, the latter being perfectly in line with the refusal rates of similar surveys, such as the one on security of citizens.

Generally, choices made to enhance participation gave good results. However, differences arose between Italian and foreign women, especially between different nationalities of foreign interviewees. Foreigners' inclination to answer, which was measured through the interviewer's judgment on the degree of participation, was not much different from the Italians' one if the judged level which is taken into account is just 'good' (33.3% of Italian interviewees compared with 27.4% of foreign interviewees); whereas there is a significant difference if the judgment taken into account is fully positive (55.7% of Italians compared with 31.2% of foreigners) or fully negative (1.4% Italians compared with 10.5% foreigners). The reasons the interviewers provide for the specific difficulties experienced by foreigners when answering, besides language issues, concern the difficulty in answering due to the fact that answers were felt to be too personal (11.4% for foreigners and 1.4% for Italians) or because hostility, mistrust, suspicion and fear was generally detected (in 6.3% of cases for foreigners, whereas it was almost null in the attitude of Italians). However, the difficulty in giving the interview is not the same amongst different nationalities of foreign citizens. The participation of Chinese women was considered very good only in 13.6% of cases, compared to 31.2% of all other foreigners.

The interviews were carried out starting from the morning until 9 p.m., thus giving the woman the opportunity to choose the most suitable moment to give the interview.

Contrary to what happened during 2006 survey, originally we only held part of the phone numbers. The other numbers were provided by women drawn from registry lists to a toll free number or a specific web portal for the registration of phone numbers, after having received a letter which informed that they had been selected for a statistical survey (without explicitly mentioning the focus of the survey). This method for recruiting interviewees allowed for reaching a population which had not been involved in previous surveys (women without a landline phone) and showed a higher participation rate (from 82.2% to 91.6%¹). At the end of the survey more than one third of the interviewees (36.7%) had given the interview through a mobile phone. From a quality perspective, this guaranteed a higher level of confidentiality when answering questions on such personal and delicate topics. From the same perspective, it was found that amongst foreign women interviewed with the CAPI technique, 19.4% chose to give the interview in open places outside the home.

Almost 60 interviewers were involved in the survey, though only some of them worked over the whole survey. Particular attention was given to the training of interviewers, occurring in four different briefing groups, which involved lessons, as well as exercises and role-play (i.e. role games where all the participants simulate conditions similar to real ones - in this case interviewers and interviewees).

The survey was designed based on the strong and weak points of the previous experience in 2006, as well as on the debate and updates adopted in similar surveys on an international level. This allowed a range of innovations, compared to the previous survey, involving both the sample design, which includes the representative groups from the top six nationalities of non-Italian citizens existing in our Country, and contents (questions reserved for foreign interviewees; new items in the section about psychological violence, addressing all women with a former partner; an in-depth survey on rapes which are not the least episode of violence; a more in-depth section on women with a past history of violence). During the design of this edition, we once again used focus groups, interviews of special witnesses and pre-testing with foreign women who suffered violence. Specifically, essential meetings occurred with some associations of foreign women and anti-violence centers, which deal specifically with immigrant women, in order to identify the most suitable contents and methods to investigate violence, with a special care for the design of the questionnaire, the wording and the best way to approach the women.

¹ The quality indicator of the survey process is measured as the number of interviews with positive outcome over the sum of interviews with positive outcome, refusals and interviews definitely interrupted.

Eventually, in June 2013, a meeting was planned in Rome, at the Casa Internazionale della Donna, which was attended by representatives from anti-violence centers, services and help desks for women who suffer violence and experts in this subject, aimed at discussing the subject and the new questionnaire.

The questionnaire

In order to correctly identify the amount of physical and sexual violence suffered by the interviewee during the reference period, the screening technique is used. This technique requires providing the interviewee with an array of questions on the type and amount of violent behavior suffered in a specific time period, without asking further detailed information for the moment. Indeed, the screening technique favors the enumeration of events, making the interviewee focus on their frequency, instead of their description. Collecting details of their occurrence takes place after their enumeration, in specific in-depth sections dealing only with the last event in terms of time, in order to gather an in-depth framework on the most frequent violent event on average and the most recent in time.

The questions tend to describe episodes, examples and victimization events in which the interviewee can recognize herself if she experienced them. The methodological choice shared in researches carried out internationally was not to speak about "physical violence" or "sexual violence". It required to concretely describing actions and/or behavior so it is easier for women to open up and for different types of violence to emerge.

The detail and the meticulousness used to ask women if they suffered violence by presenting them with different possible situations, places and perpetrators of the violence, is a strategical choice which helps the victims to recall events suffered even a long time ago and reduces the possible underestimation of the phenomenon. The underestimation can be also determined by the fact that sometimes women cannot acknowledge themselves as victims and are not aware of the violence suffered, whereas they can easily recognize single facts and episodes which really happened.

In order to make women feel at ease and let them speak about the violence suffered with more serenity, questions about their current partner were put into sequence after the section about non-partner violence, i.e. caused by relatives, colleagues, friends, acquaintances and strangers.

Episodes of physical and sexual violence are reported with reference to different possible perpetrators, with three different screenings:

- the section "Screening of violence caused by a non-partner man", is the first section given to all interviewed women. It includes two arrays of questions about physical and sexual violence caused by strangers, acquaintances, friends, work colleagues or relatives;
- the section "Screening of violence caused by a current partner" is given to women who are married, who live with a partner or who are engaged at the time of the interview;
- finally, the section "Screening of the violence caused by a previous partner", is given to women who had one or more past marriages, co-habitations or engagements.

The choice of using three separate screenings seemed to be strategic, first because it allows the woman to focus more precisely and on separate violent events and histories linked to different perpetrators. Moreover, it allowed for facing the subject of domestic violence in a more gradual way, in an advanced phase of the interview, when a collaborative and trusting relationship is assumed to be established with the interviewer.

Physical violence was reported with the following array of questions, adjusted differently depending on whether the gathered information concerned violence caused by a non-partner man, by a current partner or a former one:

- has a man ever THREATENED TO PHYSICALLY HIT YOU in a way that scared you
- has a man ever THROWN SOMETHING at you or HIT YOU WITH AN OBJECT which hurt you or might hurt you
- has a man ever PUSHED, GRABBED OR YANKED YOU, TWISTED YOUR ARM OR PULLED YOUR HAIR, hurting or scaring you
- has a man ever slapped or kicked, or punched or bitten you
- has a man/partner ever tried to intentionally strangle, choke or burn you
- has a man ever used or threatened to use a GUN OR A KNIFE against you

- has a man ever used PHYSICAL VIOLENCE against you in a way other than those mentioned before

Sexual violence was reported with the following array of questions:

- has a man ever FORCED you into having sexual intercourse, by threatening, holding you or hurting you in any other way

If the interviewee answers with no:

- has a man ever COMPELLED YOU, against your will, INTO OTHER FORMS OF sexual intercourse, such as anal penetration or penetration with hands or objects, or oral sex, which is made with the mouth
- has a man ever TRIED to force you into having sexual intercourse, by threatening, holding you or hurting you in any other way
- has a man ever forced you or tried to force you into having sexual intercourses with other people, including compulsion to have sex for money or in return for goods or favors
- has a man ever been VIOLENT WITH YOU FROM A SEXUAL POINT OF VIEW in a way other than those described before

For a partner only:

- Have you ever HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSES with your PARTNER EVEN IF YOU DID NOT WANT TO because you were afraid of his reaction
- has your PARTNER EVER FORCED YOU INTO ANY SEXUAL ACTIVITY WHICH YOU FOUND DEGRADING OR HUMILIATING

For a non-partner man only

- has a man ever touched you sexually against your will in an annoying way

Sexual violence suffered before the age of 16

- Before you were 16 years old, has anyone ever:
 - touched your intimate parts –genitals or breasts- even if you did not want them to
 - made you touch his/her intimate parts –genitals or breasts– even if you did not want to
 - forced you into sexual intercourse even if you did not want to

Physical violence suffered before 16 in the family

- Has your father (or step-father, or another of your mother's partners) ever been violent against your mother
- Has your father (or step-father, or another of your mother's partners) ever been PHYSICALLY violent against you before you were 16 years old
- Has your mother (or step-mother, or another of your father's partners) ever been PHYSICALLY violent against you
- Have you ever witnessed in your family episodes of violence against your siblings
- Have your brother or sister ever been violent against you.

Psychological and economic violence was only reported with reference to the woman's partners. Acts of violence are always reported for both the current partner, if existing, and former ones (in 2006, it was only reported for former violent partners). The array of questions used is the same one used in 2006 survey, plus two items which investigate the partner's control over the use of the woman's economic resources, the compulsion to stay home, the intimidation by breaking objects and exploiting kids.

At the end of the screening section concerning partners, acts of violence are reported which occur in the form of persecuting behavior (stalking). They are reported by referring both to the partners

in the woman's past (former husband, former partner living together, former boyfriend), and to any person not linked by an affective bond (as a new item compared with the previous survey). The array of questions refers to a series of 9 persecutory actions potentially suffered. For each one of them, the woman is required to report the perpetrator, the period, the frequency and the attitude the victim had to the Law.

Once the screenings on physical and sexual violence have been carried out, the survey has two in-depth sections: one of them refers to violent episodes caused by non-partner men and the other one refers to violent episodes caused by a woman's partner. In the event that the interviewee suffered multiple violent episodes, only one in-depth report is collected on the most recent episode.

The in-depth section includes the following contents.

In the case of a non-partner perpetrator:

Episode contextualizing

Age of the victim at the time of the episode, period of the year and time of the day when the episode occurred, place and country where the episode occurred;

Characteristics of the perpetrator

Age, qualification, work condition, professional position and economic activity of the perpetrator;

Episode dynamics

What happened, presence of other people involved, victim's reactions, perpetrator under the effect of alcohol or drugs, use of weapons, presence of other people not involved, victim feeling in danger for her life;

Consequences of the violence and victim's behavior

If she spoke with somebody about the episode, with whom and how much time after the episode, wounds and injuries received, necessity of medical care, necessity to avoid normal everyday activities and/or work, pregnancy resulting from the sexual violence, use of specialized structures or services, use of psychological/psychiatric help, expenses borne for medical and/or psychological care, for drugs, damages to property, legal expenses, perceived seriousness of the episode, use of drugs or alcohol subsequent to the episode, changes in behavior and/or attitude.

Relationship with the police

If the victim reported the episode and to whom, or the reasons why she did not report it, actions taken by the police, if the report resulted in a charge and a conviction, satisfaction of the victim with the work of police.

In-depth section for rape or attempted rape episodes

The in-depth section for violent episodes caused by a non-partner focuses on the last suffered event chronologically, for the reasons mentioned above. In order not to lose information about possible rape episodes not included in the in-depth report on the last episode, a specific in-depth report about rapes caused by non-partners, which are not the last violent episode chronologically, and which deals with some themes of the general in-depth report, such as the report to authorities, who the woman speaks to about the violence suffered, the place the episode occurred and the perpetrator of the rape, and consequences experienced.

In case where partner is the perpetrator:

Episode dynamics

What happened, presence of other people involved, place where the episode occurred, triggering events or circumstances, victim's reactions, perpetrator under the effect of alcohol or drugs, use of weapons, victim feeling in danger for her life;

Consequences of the violence and victim's behavior

If she spoke with somebody about the episode, with whom and how much time after the episode, wounds and injuries received, necessity of medical care, necessity to avoid normal everyday activities and/or work, pregnancy resulting from the sexual violence, use of specialized structures or services, use of psychological/psychiatric help, expenses borne for medical and/or psychological care, for drugs, damages to property, legal expenses, perceived seriousness of the episode, use of drugs or alcohol subsequent to the episode

Relationship with the police

If the victim reported the episode and to whom, or the reasons why she did not report it, actions taken by the police, if the report resulted in a charge and a conviction, satisfaction of the victim with the work of police

History of the violence (when multiple episodes of violence occurred, caused by the same partner)

Number of episodes suffered, starting moment, violence during pregnancy, children witnessing violence, children suffering violence, previous episodes in which the victim received wounds or injuries, previous reporting to police, periods of separation from the partner subsequent to the violence suffered, reasons for the couple later reuniting.

The questionnaire ends with a section which allows for investigating the history of family violence for both the woman and the victim's partner, given the well known incidence -reported in the international literature- of this factor on the risk of victimization. This same section includes some additional questions on the migratory background of foreign women.

Sampling strategy and evaluation of sampling errors²

Introduction

The population involved in the survey includes women between 16 and 70 years old, residing in Italy.

The survey aims at providing estimations with different territorial references:

- the whole national territory;
- the five geographical areas (North-West, North-East, Center, South and Islands);
- the geographical regions;
- six areas depending on the social-demographic type of municipalities, defined as follows:
 - A, metropolitan area, divided in:
 - A1 , central municipalities of the metropolitan area: Turin, Milan, Venice, Genova, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bari, Palermo, Catania and Cagliari;
 - A2 , municipalities around the center of the metropolitan area;
 - B, non-metropolitan area, divided in:
 - B1, municipalities with up to 2 thousand inhabitants;
 - B2, municipalities with 2,001-10 thousand inhabitants;
 - B3, municipalities with 10,001-50 thousand inhabitants;
 - B3, municipalities with more than 50 thousand inhabitants.

As for the investigation technique and the sampling strategy, the survey design started from the methodology used for the previous edition of the survey (carried out in 2006), i.e. report through CATI technique, together with a stratified stage sampling design and the use of phone lists as a sampling basis. However, for the first time, in this new edition the planning for the sampling design kept into account two important aspects: the availability of the unified archive of municipality registries (LAC, liste anagrafiche comunali) currently gathered by Istat, and the different possibilities for contacting and interviewing the interesting entities, depending on the type of citizenship. The availability of LACs first allowed for basing the sampling on a list of individuals belonging to the population which is not affected by cover errors. Moreover, compared with the use of phone lists, it limited the risk of failed inclusion in the sample of foreign women, due to the difficulty in gathering phone numbers. Indeed, whereas Italian women have a good attitude towards contact and answering a phone survey, the phone technique with foreign women might raise issues in the representativeness of the sample and accuracy of resulting estimations.

Therefore, starting from the list related to the concerned population, two groups were identified, which are a partition of the whole target population and the most suitable sampling design for each of them was designed, with reference to the chosen survey technique. Indeed, in the group of Italian women, as in the previous edition, the survey was carried out with a CATI interview, whereas in the group of foreign women, the survey was carried out through a face-to-face interview, with the CAPI technique, performed by properly trained interviewers. This circumstance determined the necessity of using two different sampling designs for the two groups: for the population of Italian women, since it was not necessary to concentrate the sample on the territory, as in previous editions of the survey, a stratified stage sampling design could be defined; whereas for foreign women, a two-stage design was needed (in which municipalities are first stage units), as usual with a face-to-face interview. It shall be pointed out that, generally, a stratified stage sampling design is preferable, because it determines benefits for the efficacy of estimations, compared with a two-stage design, in which estimations are affected by the association between the units of the same municipalities. However, in this case the choice of a two-stage design was a solution, in order to reduce the distortion impact resulting from a lack of numerous answers in a significant part of the concerned population.

Sampling design

² By Claudio Ceccarelli, Claudia De Vitiis, Francesca Inglese, Diego Moretti and Marco Dionisio Terribili

Sampling list and information available for design study

The sampling list for selecting the sample consists in the unified archive of municipal registries (LAC). This archive includes all information on individuals and families residing in Italian territory: for each individual, besides identification variables –including the tax code- their address, date of birth, gender, citizenship and year of registration.

The availability of this archive allowed for the first time prior identification of individuals belonging to the concerned population (16-70 year old Italian and foreign women) and the identification of groups in which different sampling designs and survey techniques should be defined.

Sampling design for Italian women

For Italian women, a stratified stage design was used. Stages were defined by the intersection of the region and type of municipality, resulting in 105 total stages.

Before the selection of sampling units, a linking operation occurred between the population units and the list of landline phone numbers and a subsequent division of women of each stage in two sub-stages, depending on the existence of at least one reached phone number. Then, the sampling number expected for each of the 105 stages, was proportionally divided into the two sub-stages and sample addresses were drawn from each sub-stage with equal odds and without re-entering, through a systematic selection technique.

The names of the sample women who already had a phone number were entered in the list directly for CATI interviews, whereas women without a phone number listed received a letter asking them to provide a phone number in order to be contacted for the interview. This strategy enabled reaching for the first time a significant part of the population which had never been interviewed before, through a telephone technique.

Table 1 reports the sampling numbers for the sample of Italian women by region.

TABLE 1 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE OF ITALIAN WOMEN

Regions	Sample addresses
Piedmont	1,136
Valle d'Aosta	767
Lombardia	1,603
Bolzano	786
Trento	797
Veneto	1,163
Friuli -Venezia Giulia	859
Liguria	896
Emilia Romagna	1,113
Tuscany	1,075
Umbria	827
Marche	880
Lazio	1,245
Abruzzo	864
Molise	779
Campania	1,269
Apulia	1,122
Basilicata	806
Calabria	923
Sicily	1,191
Sardinia	899
ITALY	21,000

Sampling design for foreign women

A separate survey was carried out for foreign women, although gathered interviews were considered together with those carried out with Italian women for the production of the survey estimations. However, it shall be pointed out that, due to the small size of the foreign women sample, the territorial level to which sufficiently precise estimations can be obtained is the

geographical distribution, grouped in four areas: North-West, North-East, Center, South (South and Islands).

Due to the reasons described in the introduction, it was deemed appropriate to carry out the interviews with the CAPI technique, through an interviewer at the home of the sample woman. This implied the necessity to define a two-stage design in which municipalities are first stage units and foreign women are second stage units. Since the planning of a two-stage sampling design requires the definition of a minimum number of interviews to be carried out in each municipality, a threshold was identified below which a municipality is excluded from the selection list, keeping into account the need to envisage an adequate number of replacing units for non-responding units.

The definition of the sampling design took into account the nationality of foreign women, in order to establish the sampling size for the main nationalities identified on a national level. Therefore, a prior analysis of the distribution of different nationalities in the municipalities was carried out in order to define criteria to follow and, if needed, define thresholds for the exclusion of municipalities in which residing foreign women are below a specific number. The result is that the distribution of foreign women, whose total amounts to 2,063,893 units, has quite an irregular distribution over the territory, generally concentrated in Middle Northern regions; some municipalities do not have any foreign woman (almost 80) and many others have few of them. Moreover, this irregularity is much more emphasized if single nationalities are taken into account, which concentrate in some regions.

Therefore, in order to keep under control the sampling size for each of the top six nationalities (plus the seventh one, consisting of the rest of the nationalities all together), the selection of the municipalities' sample occurred separately for the seven populations: for each of them, the universe of municipalities having at least 40 women of the specific nationality was identified (in order to guarantee a minimum number of interviews in sample municipalities amounting to 8 and guarantee the presence of a sufficient number of replacing units) and the selection occurred separately for each of the seven universes.

Table 2 shows the distribution of foreign women belonging to the top nationalities by geographical distribution, together with the corresponding coverage percentages in municipalities considered for the sampling selection.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF 16-70 YEAR OLD FOREIGN WOMEN FOR THE TOP SIX NATIONALITIES AND COVERAGE IN MUNICIPALITIES WITH AT LEAST 40 WOMEN OF A SPECIFIC NATIONALITY

Geographical area	Nationality							Total
	Romania	Albania	Ukraine	Morocco	China	Moldavia	Others	
Total size								
North West	135,577	57,245	44,650	57,967	20,900	24,951	341,73	683,063
North East	96,394	44,157	40,953	43,837	44,869	21,881	231,562	523,653
Center	159,146	43,518	31,209	19,345	15,532	22,476	246,823	538,049
South	88,759	19,241	42,943	16,999	2,598	11,225	137,363	319,128
ITALY	479,876	164,161	159,755	138,148	83,899	80,533	957,521	2,063,893
Coverage of the population in municipalities with at least 40 units of the specific nationality								
North West	81%	73%	67%	64%	58%	71%	93%	-
North East	87%	76%	73%	74%	77%	69%	95%	-
Center	95%	86%	80%	66%	72%	85%	97%	-
South	74%	64%	79%	45%	21%	58%	85%	-
ITALY	85%	76%	74%	65%	70%	73%	93%	-

The total sampling number expected for the CAPI survey of 4000 interviews was distributed amongst the seven populations, as a compromise between an equal and proportional allocation.

As described above, the municipality sample was selected separately from each one of the seven municipality universes considered. However, a technique of coordinated selection of samples was used, in order to achieve a high overlapping level of the samples selected, to limit the dimension of the total sample of municipalities.

For each one of the seven populations of foreign women, the municipalities of the correspondent universe were divided, in each geographical area, in two sub-groups depending on the population of the specific nationality: the group of Self-representative municipalities (SR), including larger municipalities; the group of Non-Self-Representative municipalities (or NSR), including the rest of

the municipalities. In the group of the SR municipalities, each municipality was considered as an independent layer and a stratified stage design was adopted. In the group of NSR municipalities a two-stage design was adopted, with the stratification of primary units. Primary units are municipalities and secondary units are women of the specific nationality.

Municipalities were stratified by each population, according to the following conditions:

- self-calibration of the sample on a geographical distribution level;
- selection of three sample municipalities in each layer defined for NSR municipalities;
- choice of a minimum number of women to interview in each sample municipality; this number was defined as 8;
- formation of layers having almost constant wideness, in terms of foreign residing women of the specific nationality.

Once the stratification is done, SR municipalities are certainly included in the sample; whereas, for NSR municipalities, in each layer the three sample municipalities were selected with odds proportional to size, through a coordinated selection procedure. The coordination of selected samples for the seven considered populations occurred through the permanent random number technique (PRN), known as collocated sampling³.

In selected municipalities, sample women were selected with equal odds and without re-entering in the registry list of the women belonging to the specific nationality.

Procedure for calculating estimations

Estimations are achieved through a calibration estimator. The principle which any sampling estimation relies on is that units belonging to the sample also represent the population units which are not included in the sample. This principle is applied by assigning to each sampling unit a weight which indicates the number of population units represented by the unit itself. For instance, if a sampling unit is assigned with a weight equal to 100, this means that this unit represents itself plus 99 more units of the population which were not included in the sample.

During the construction of the weights and the variance estimation, the two samples achieved for Italian women and foreign ones were considered separately, since they were selected independently from the two sub-populations of Italian and foreign women.

In order to make the following part clearer, we introduce here the following symbols: d , index of reference territorial level of estimations; h , layer index; j , family index; q index of the individual within the family j ; y , generic variable under investigation; Y_{hjp} value of y observed on the individual p of family j of layer h (for frequency estimations, y is a dichotomous variable having value 1 if the individual features the relevant characteristics, if not it has value zero); Q_{hj} , number of eligible individuals belonging to family j of layer h ; M_h , number of families residing in layer h ; m_h , sample of families in layer h ; p_h , number of sample individuals in layer h (since a single individual is interviewed in each sample family, this results in $p_h = m_h$); H_d , number of layers in d domain.

Assuming that we want to estimate, with reference to a generic d domain (e.g., a geographical region), the total of variable y under investigation, expressed by the following relation:

$${}_d Y = \sum_{h=1}^{H_d} \sum_{j=1}^{M_h} \sum_{q=1}^{Q_{hj}} Y_{hjq} \quad (1)$$

An estimation of the total (1) is given by the following expression:

$${}_d \hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{H_d} \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{H_d} \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} Y_{hj} \cdot W_{hj} \quad (2)$$

where Y_{hj} and W_{hj} represent the value of variable y and the final weight to assign to the sample individual of family j of layer h , respectively.

³ Ohlsson, E. (1995), "Coordination of Samples Using Permanent Random Numbers," In *Business Survey Methods*, New York: Wiley, 153-169.

Therefore, the relation above shows that, in order to achieve the estimation of the total (1) the final weight associated to each sampling unit shall be multiplied by the value of variable y assumed by this unit and then sum the products obtained, at the level of the concerned domain.

The weight that shall be assigned to sampling units is obtained by using a complex procedure with the following aims:

correct the distortion effect due to list errors and to the phenomenon of unit non-response;

keep into account the knowledge of some total known on the population under study, in the sense that sampling estimations of these totals shall be equal to the correspondent known values.

For the calculation of weights, the reference population consists of 16-70 year old women, net of co-habitations.

For Italian women, the known totals defined at a regional level are as follows:

population by age (16-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-70);

population by municipality type (areas A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, B4 defined in paragraph 1);

population by educational qualification⁴ (none or primary school certificate, middle school certificate or professional training, high school diploma, degree or higher qualification);

population by marital status (unmarried, married, separated or divorced, widow);

population by family size (single-component families by age (16-49,50-70), 2 components, 3, 4, 5 or more components) 5.

Whereas, for foreign women, the totals known defined for geographical distribution are:

population by age (16-39, 40-49, 50-70) intersected with citizenship (Romania, Albania, Ukraine, Morocco, China, Moldavia, Other)

The procedure for the construction of final weight to be assigned to sampling units is articulated as follows:

first, the base weight (or direct weight) is calculated, as the reciprocal of the probability of inclusion of each sampling unit;

then, the correction factor is calculated, which allows satisfying the equality condition between the totals known of the populations and the corresponding sampling estimations;

the final weight is the base weight multiplied by the correction factors described above.

The correction factors of point 3 result from the solution of a constrained minimum problem, in which the function that shall be minimized is a distance function (adequately chosen) between the base weights and the final weights and the constrains are defined by the condition of equality between sampling estimations of known population totals and their known values. The distance function chosen is the truncated logarithmic function; the adoption of this function guarantees that final weights are positive and included in a pre-defined range of possible values, thus excluding extreme positive weights (too large or too small).

All estimating methods arising from the solution to a constrained minimum problem such as described above, are included in a general category of estimators known as calibration estimators⁶. A significant estimator belonging to this category, which results from the euclidean distance function, is the generalized regression estimator. As clarified in paragraph 4, this estimator plays a key role, since it can be demonstrated that all calibration estimators converge asymptotically, the more the sampling number increases, to the generalized regression estimator.

It is useful to observe that bounds c , d and e are used despite they do not depend on totals known from census or registry resources, but only on estimations produced by another sampling survey. Anyway, they were adequately used to correct, at least in part, the distortion due to the under-coverage of the selection list.

Evaluation of the precision level of estimations

The main statistics interesting for the evaluation of the sampling variability of the estimations resulting from the survey, are the absolute sampling error and the relative sampling error.

⁴ Totals referring to marital status and educational qualification results from estimations of the survey on Labor forces

⁵ Totals known referring to family size result from estimations in the Multipurpose survey 'Aspects of everyday life'.

⁶ For English literature see as a reference: Deville J.C. and Sarndál C.E. (1992), "Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling", *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 87: 376-382.

By indicating with $\hat{\text{Var}}_{(d\hat{Y})}$ the variance estimation of $_{d\hat{Y}}$, referred to domain d, the estimation of the error of absolute sampling of $_{d\hat{Y}}$ can be obtained through the following expression:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{(d\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{\hat{\text{Var}}_{(d\hat{Y})}} \quad (3)$$

The estimation of the relative sampling error of $_{d\hat{Y}}$, is defined by the expression:

$$\hat{\varepsilon}_{(d\hat{Y})} = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\text{Var}}_{(d\hat{Y})}}}{_{d\hat{Y}}} \quad (4)$$

The variance estimation, $\hat{\text{Var}}_{(d\hat{Y})}$, is calculated as sum of the variance estimation of the single layers belonging to the domain d; in symbols:

$$\hat{\text{Var}}_{(d\hat{Y})} = \sum_{h=1}^{H_d} \hat{\text{Var}}(\hat{Y}_h) = \sum_{h=1}^{H_d} \frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} \frac{(\hat{Y}_{hj} - \hat{\bar{Y}}_h)^2}{m_h - 1} \quad (5)$$

where

$$\hat{Y}_{hj} = Y_{hj} W_{hj} \quad \hat{\bar{Y}}_h = \frac{1}{m_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} \hat{Y}_{hj}$$

The sample errors of expressions (3) and (4), allow the evaluation of the degree of precision of estimations; moreover, the absolute error allows constructing the confidence interval, which is likely to include the concerned parameter. With reference to the generic estimation \hat{Y} this range has the following shape:

$$\Pr\{\hat{Y} - k \hat{\varepsilon}(\hat{Y}) \leq Y \leq \hat{Y} + k \hat{\varepsilon}(\hat{Y})\} = P \quad (6)$$

In (6) the value of k depends on the value identified for probability P; for example, for P=0.95 we have k=1.96.

Synthetic presentation of sampling errors

Each estimation $_{d\hat{Y}}$ is associated to a relative sampling error $\hat{\varepsilon}_{(d\hat{Y})}$; therefore, in order to allow a correct use of estimation provided by the survey, it would be necessary to provide, for each published estimation, also the correspondent relative sampling error.

However, this is not possible for several reasons, including time limits and processing costs, and also because publication tables would result too much heavy and not easily to consult for the final user. Moreover, errors of unpublished estimations would not be available, and the user can acquire autonomously.

For these reasons, generally, a synthetic presentation of relative errors, grounded on the regression model method. This method relies on the determination of a mathematic function which relates each estimation with its relative error.

The approach used for constructing these models is different depending on whether it deals with qualitative or quantitative variables. Indeed, in the case of absolute (or relative) frequencies estimations referred to the qualitative variable modalities, models can be used which have a theoretical grounding. According to this grounding the errors related to the absolute frequencies estimations are decreasing functions of the values of estimations.

In order to calculate sampling errors generalized software was used, which was designed by Istat, which allows the calculation of sampling errors and confidence intervals and allows the construction of regressive models for synthetic presentation of sampling errors.

Synthetic presentation of sampling errors by frequencies estimations

The model used for the estimations of absolute frequencies, with reference to the generic domain d , is as follows:

$$\log \hat{\varepsilon}^2({}_d\hat{Y}) = a + b \log({}_d\hat{Y}) \quad (7)$$

where parameters a and b are estimated through the method of least squares.

Table 2 reports the values for coefficients a and b and for the determination index R^2 of the model used for the interpolation of sampling errors of frequency estimations referred to families and people, by territorial areas.

Depending on the information included in said prospect, the relative error can be calculated of a determined estimation of absolute frequency ${}_d\hat{Y}^*$, referred to different domains, through the expression:

$$\hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^*) = \sqrt{\exp(a + b \log({}_d\hat{Y}^*))} \quad (8)$$

and the confidence interval can be constructed at 95% as:

$$\left\{ {}_d\hat{Y}^* - 1,96 \cdot \hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^*) \cdot {}_d\hat{Y}^* ; {}_d\hat{Y}^* + 1,96 \cdot \hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^*) \cdot {}_d\hat{Y}^* \right\}.$$

In order to make the calculation of sampling error easier, prospect 3 shows percentage relative errors corresponding to raising values of estimations of absolute frequencies calculated by introducing in (8) the values of a and b reported in table 2.

Information included in this table enables the calculation of the relative error of a generic estimation of absolute frequency through two easily applicable procedures which, however, produce less precise results than those which can be obtained by applying expression (8).

The first method is the approximation of the relative error of the concerned estimation ${}_d\hat{Y}^*$ with the one, reported in the prospects, correspondent to the estimation level which is closer to ${}_d\hat{Y}^*$.

The second method, which is more precise than the first one, relies on a linear interpolation formula for the calculation of errors of estimations which are not included in the values provided by

the prospects. In this case, the sampling error of the estimation ${}_d\hat{Y}^*$, results from the expression:

$$\hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^*) = \hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^{k-1}) + \frac{\hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^k) - \hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^{k-1})}{{}_d\hat{Y}^k - {}_d\hat{Y}^{k-1}} ({}_d\hat{Y}^* - {}_d\hat{Y}^{k-1})$$

where ${}_d\hat{Y}^{k-1}$ and ${}_d\hat{Y}^k$ are the values of the estimations including the estimation ${}_d\hat{Y}^*$, whereas $\hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^{k-1})$ and $\hat{\varepsilon}({}_d\hat{Y}^k)$ are the correspondent relative errors.

TABLE 2.1. VALUES OF COEFFICIENTS A, B AND OF THE INDEX FOR THE DETERMINATION R² (%) OF FUNCTIONS USED FOR THE INTERPOLATIONS OF SAMPLING ERRORS OF ESTIMATIONS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES BY TERRITORIAL AREAS WHOLE SAMPLE

	PEOPLE		
	a	b	R ² (%)
ITALY	9.48	-1.17	92.31
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION (a)			

North-West	8.41	-1.10	90.74
North-East	7.79	-1.08	89.60
Center	8.08	-1.10	89.42
South	7.84	-1.04	90.37
Islands	6.97	-0.96	90.16
TYPES OF MUNICIPALITY (b)			
A1	7.37	-1.01	93.31
A2	7.39	-0.98	93.44
B1	6.50	-0.93	94.30
B2	7.39	-1.00	95.47
B3	7.53	-1.00	94.67
B4	6.94	-0.98	94.56
REGIONS			
Piedmont	7.13	-1.00	96.35
Valle d'Aosta	4.92	-1.16	88.27
Lombardia	7.82	-1.03	92.25
Trentino Alto Adige	4.47	-0.85	94.86
Veneto	7.70	-1.04	95.31
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6.03	-0.94	94.55
Liguria	7.67	-1.11	95.83
Emilia-Romagna	6.84	-0.97	94.97
Tuscany	6.68	-0.96	95.63
Umbria	4.80	-0.85	94.89
Marche	5.45	-0.86	95.19
Lazio	7.20	-0.99	91.26
Abruzzo	6.33	-0.97	95.84
Molise	4.32	-0.82	91.56
Campania	6.48	-0.90	85.69
Apulia	7.76	-1.04	91.85
Basilicata	6.31	-1.10	91.43
Calabria	6.51	-0.95	93.80
Sicily	7.70	-1.01	90.99
Sardinia	6.61	-1.02	86.74

(a) North-Western Italy: Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria; North-Eastern Italy: Bolzano, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna; Central Italy: Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio; Southern Italy: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria; Insular Italy: Sicily, Sardinia.

(b) Municipalities of type A1: Center urban area; Type A2: Urban peripheral area; Type B1: municipalities up to 2 thousand inhabitants; Type B2: from 2,001 to 10 thousand inhabitants; Type B3: from 10,001 to 50 thousand inhabitants; Type B4: more than 50 thousand inhabitants.

TABLE 2.2 VALUES OF COEFFICIENTS A, B AND OF THE INDEX FOR THE DETERMINATION R² (%) OF FUNCTIONS USED FOR THE INTERPOLATIONS OF SAMPLING ERRORS OF ESTIMATIONS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES BY TERRITORIAL AREAS OF ITALIAN WOMEN.

	PEOPLE		
	a	b	R ² (%)
ITALY	9.78	-1.19	93.26
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION (a)			
North-West	7.57	-1.02	88.66
North-East	7.08	-1.01	88.01
Center	7.88	-1.07	89.89
South	7.88	-1.05	88.91
Islands	7.55	-1.02	88.92
TYPES OF MUNICIPALITY (b)			
A1	7.81	-1.05	92.14
A2	8.30	-1.07	88.94
B1	5.93	-0.91	84.73
B2	8.03	-1.07	89.97
B3	7.49	-1.01	87.46
B4	7.12	-1.00	88.36
REGIONS			
Piedmont	7.87	-1.08	92.46
Valle d'Aosta	4.92	-1.16	88.26
Lombardia	9.77	-1.19	90.50
Trentino Alto Adige	5.88	-1.08	86.58
Veneto	8.54	-1.13	90.68
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7.16	-1.11	90.42
Liguria	8.30	-1.20	90.34
Emilia-Romagna	9.00	-1.18	90.74
Tuscany	7.96	-1.10	91.68
Umbria	6.23	-1.07	90.93
Marche	7.10	-1.09	88.56
Lazio	9.52	-1.20	87.30
Abruzzo	7.12	-1.08	93.31
Molise	5.87	-1.15	85.05
Campania	8.79	-1.09	92.01
Apulia	8.62	-1.13	85.29
Basilicata	6.72	-1.16	82.97
Calabria	8.27	-1.15	81.64
Sicily	8.97	-1.12	92.28
Sardinia	7.42	-1.09	87.92

(a) North-Western Italy Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria; North-Eastern Italy: Bolzano, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna; Central Italy: Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio; Southern Italy: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria; Insular Italy: Sicily, Sardinia.

(b) Municipalities of type A1: Center urban area; Type A2: Urban peripheral area; Type B1: municipalities up to 2 thousand inhabitants; Type B2: from 2,001 to 10 thousand inhabitants; Type B3: from 10,001 to 50 thousand inhabitants; Type B4: more than 50 thousand inhabitants.

TABLE 2.3 VALUES OF COEFFICIENTS A, B AND OF THE INDEX FOR THE DETERMINATION R² (%) OF FUNCTIONS USED FOR THE INTERPOLATIONS OF SAMPLING ERRORS OF ESTIMATIONS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES BY TERRITORIAL AREAS OF FOREIGN WOMEN

	PEOPLE		
	a	b	R ² (%)
ITALY	8.16	-1.16	90.56
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION (a)			
North-West	7.89	-1.15	83.96
North-East	7.38	-1.10	86.23
Center	6.32	-1.02	84.87
South	4.14	-0.75	90.35
Islands	3.07	-0.54	84.27
TYPES OF MUNICIPALITY (b)			
A1	4.90	-0.82	90.22
A2	2.11	-0.41	90.02
B1	2.89	-0.48	89.54
B2	4.12	-0.64	96.28
B3	4.62	-0.75	96.25
B4	4.49	-0.76	96.41

(a) North-Western Italy Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta, Lombardia, Liguria; North-Eastern Italy: Bolzano, Trento, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia Romagna; Central Italy: Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Lazio; Southern Italy: Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria; Insular Italy: Sicily, Sardinia.

(b) Municipalities of type A1: Center urban area; Type A2: Urban peripheral area; Type B1: municipalities up to 2 thousand inhabitants; Type B2: from 2,001 to 10 thousand inhabitants; Type B3: from 10,001 to 50 thousand inhabitants; Type B4: more than 50 thousand inhabitants.

TABLE 3. INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, WHOLE SAMPLE.

ESTIMATIONS	Italy	North-West	North-East	Center	South	Islands
20,000	34.7	28.6	23.5	24.5	28.6	27.8
30,000	27.4	22.9	18.9	19.6	23.1	22.9
40,000	23.1	19.5	16.2	16.7	19.9	19.9
50,000	20.3	17.2	14.4	14.8	17.7	17.9
60,000	18.2	15.6	13.0	13.4	16.1	16.4
70,000	16.7	14.3	12.0	12.3	14.9	15.2
80,000	15.4	13.3	11.1	11.4	13.9	14.3
90,000	14.4	12.5	10.5	10.7	13.0	13.5
100,000	13.5	11.8	9.9	10.1	12.3	12.8
200,000	9.0	8.0	6.8	6.9	8.6	9.2
300,000	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.5	7.0	7.5
400,000	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.7	6.0	6.6
500,000	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.9
750,000	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.9
1,000,000	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.7	4.2
2,000,000	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.0
3,000,000	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.5
4,000,000	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2
5,000,000	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.0
7,500,000	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
10,000,000	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
15,000,000	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
20,000,000	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
25,000,000	0.5	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, WHOLE SAMPLE

ESTIMATIONS	A1	A2	B1	B2	B3	B4	TOTAL
20,000	26.5	31.6	25.3	29.1	30.3	25.7	34.7
30,000	21.6	25.9	21.0	23.8	24.7	21.1	27.4
40,000	18.6	22.5	18.3	20.6	21.4	18.3	23.1
50,000	16.7	20.2	16.5	18.4	19.1	16.4	20.3
60,000	15.2	18.5	15.2	16.8	17.5	15.0	18.2
70,000	14.0	17.1	14.1	15.6	16.2	14.0	16.7
80,000	13.1	16.0	13.3	14.6	15.1	13.1	15.4
90,000	12.4	15.1	12.6	13.8	14.3	12.3	14.4
100,000	11.7	14.4	12.0	13.1	13.5	11.7	13.5
200,000	8.3	10.2	8.7	9.2	9.6	8.4	9.0
300,000	6.7	8.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	6.9	7.1
400,000	5.8	7.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.0
500,000	5.2	6.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.3
750,000	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.2
1,000,000	3.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5
2,000,000	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.3
3,000,000	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8
4,000,000	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6
5,000,000	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4

TABLE 3 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, WHOLE SAMPLE

ESTIMATIONS	Piedmont	Valle d'Aosta	Lombardia	Bolzano	Trento	Veneto	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Liguria
20,000	25.4	3.8	30.8	14.2	14.2	27.6	19.3	18.9
30,000	20.7	3.0	25.0	11.9	11.9	22.3	15.9	15.1
40,000	17.9	2.5	21.6	10.6	10.6	19.3	13.9	12.9
50,000	16.1	2.2	19.3	9.6	9.6	17.1	12.5	11.4
60,000	14.7	-	17.5	8.9	8.9	15.6	11.5	10.3
70,000	13.6	-	16.2	8.3	8.3	14.4	10.7	9.4
80,000	12.7	-	15.1	7.9	7.9	13.4	10.0	8.7
90,000	12.0	-	14.2	7.5	7.5	12.6	9.5	8.2
100,000	11.4	-	13.5	7.2	7.2	12.0	9.0	7.7
200,000	8.0	-	9.5	-	-	8.4	6.5	5.3
300,000	6.6	-	7.7	-	-	6.8	5.4	4.2
400,000	5.7	-	6.6	-	-	5.8	4.7	3.6
500,000	5.1	-	5.9	-	-	5.2	4.2	3.2
750,000	4.2	-	4.8	-	-	4.2	-	-
1,000,000	3.6	-	4.1	-	-	3.6	-	-
2,000,000	2.6	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS WHOLE SAMPLE

ESTIMATIONS	Emilia Romagna	Tuscany	Umbria	Marche	Lazio	Abruzzo	Molise
20,000	24.9	24.2	16.7	21.4	27.0	19.5	14.9
30,000	20.4	19.9	14.0	17.9	22.1	16.0	12.6
40,000	17.8	17.3	12.4	15.8	19.1	14.0	11.2
50,000	15.9	15.6	11.3	14.4	17.1	12.5	10.2
60,000	14.6	14.3	10.5	13.3	15.7	11.5	9.5
70,000	13.5	13.2	9.8	12.4	14.5	10.6	8.9
80,000	12.7	12.4	9.3	11.7	13.6	10.0	-
90,000	12.0	11.7	8.8	11.2	12.8	9.4	-
100,000	11.4	11.2	8.4	10.7	12.2	9.0	-
200,000	8.1	8.0	6.3	7.9	8.6	6.4	-
300,000	6.7	6.6	5.3	6.6	7.0	5.3	-
400,000	5.8	5.7	-	5.9	6.1	4.6	-
500,000	5.2	5.1	-	5.3	5.5	-	-
750,000	4.3	4.2	-	-	4.5	-	-
1,000,000	3.7	3.7	-	-	3.9	-	-
2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-

TABLE 3 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, WHOLE SAMPLE

ESTIMATIONS	Campania	Apulia	Basilicata	Calabria	Sicily	Sardinia	TOTAL
20,000	29.9	28.5	10.1	23.7	31.7	17.6	34.7
30,000	24.9	23.1	8.1	19.5	25.9	14.3	27.4
40,000	21.9	19.9	6.9	17.0	22.4	12.4	23.1
50,000	19.8	17.7	6.1	15.3	20.0	11.1	20.3
60,000	18.2	16.1	5.5	14.0	18.2	10.1	18.2
70,000	17.0	14.9	5.1	13.1	16.9	9.3	16.7
80,000	16.0	13.9	4.7	12.3	15.8	8.7	15.4
90,000	15.2	13.1	4.4	11.6	14.9	8.2	14.4
100,000	14.5	12.4	4.2	11.0	14.1	7.8	13.5
200,000	10.6	8.6	-	7.9	9.9	5.5	9.0
300,000	8.8	7.0	-	6.5	8.1	4.4	7.1
400,000	7.8	6.0	-	5.7	7.0	3.8	6.0
500,000	7.0	5.4	-	5.1	6.3	-	5.3
750,000	5.9	4.4	-	-	5.1	-	4.2
1,000,000	5.1	3.8	-	-	4.4	-	3.5
2,000,000	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.3

TABLE 4 INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, ITALIAN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	Italy	North-West	North-East	Center	South	Islands
20,000	37.5	27.7	22.9	25.2	29.0	28.4
30,000	29.5	22.5	18.6	20.3	23.5	23.1
40,000	24.9	19.5	16.1	17.4	20.2	20.0
50,000	21.8	17.4	14.4	15.4	18.0	17.9
60,000	19.6	15.8	13.1	14.0	16.3	16.3
70,000	17.9	14.6	12.1	12.9	15.1	15.1
80,000	16.5	13.6	11.3	12.0	14.1	14.1
90,000	15.4	12.8	10.7	11.3	13.2	13.2
100,000	14.5	12.2	10.1	10.6	12.5	12.6
200,000	9.6	8.5	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.8
300,000	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.9	7.0	7.2
400,000	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.1	6.1	6.2
500,000	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.5
750,000	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.5
1,000,000	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.9
2,000,000	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.7
3,000,000	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2
4,000,000	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9
5,000,000	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
7,500,000	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
10,000,000	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
15,000,000	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
20,000,000	0.6	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, ITALIAN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	A1	A2	B1	B2	B3	B4	TOTAL
20,000	28.0	31.4	21.8	28.3	28.7	24.9	37.5
30,000	22.7	25.3	18.2	22.8	23.4	20.4	29.5
40,000	19.5	21.7	15.9	19.5	20.2	17.6	24.9
50,000	17.4	19.2	14.4	17.3	18.1	15.8	21.8
60,000	15.8	17.4	13.3	15.7	16.5	14.4	19.6
70,000	14.6	16.0	12.4	14.5	15.3	13.3	17.9
80,000	13.6	14.9	11.6	13.5	14.3	12.5	16.5
90,000	12.8	14.0	11.0	12.7	13.4	11.8	15.4
100,000	12.1	13.3	10.5	12.0	12.7	11.2	14.5
200,000	8.4	9.1	7.7	8.3	9.0	7.9	9.6
300,000	6.8	7.4	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.4	7.5
400,000	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.6	6.4
500,000	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.0	5.6
750,000	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.4
1,000,000	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.7
2,000,000	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5
3,000,000	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9
4,000,000	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6
5,000,000	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4

TABLE 4 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, ITALIAN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	Piedmont	Valle d'Aosta	Lombardia	Bolzano	Trento	Veneto	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Liguria
20,000	24.2	3.8	36.1	9.1	9.1	27.1	14.6	16.6
30,000	19.4	3.0	28.4	7.3	7.3	21.6	11.7	13.0
40,000	16.6	2.5	23.9	6.2	6.2	18.3	9.9	10.9
50,000	14.8	2.2	20.9	5.5	5.5	16.2	8.8	9.6
60,000	13.4	-	18.8	5.0	5.0	14.6	7.9	8.6
70,000	12.3	-	17.1	4.6	4.6	13.4	7.3	7.8
80,000	11.4	-	15.8	4.3	4.3	12.4	6.8	7.2
90,000	10.7	-	14.7	4.0	4.0	11.6	6.3	6.7
100,000	10.1	-	13.8	3.8	3.8	11.0	6.0	6.3
200,000	7.0	-	9.2	-	-	7.4	4.1	4.2
300,000	5.6	-	7.2	-	-	5.9	3.2	3.3
400,000	4.8	-	6.1	-	-	5.0	2.8	2.7
500,000	4.2	-	5.3	-	-	4.4	2.4	2.4
750,000	3.4	-	4.2	-	-	3.5	-	-
1,000,000	2.9	-	3.5	-	-	3.0	-	-
2,000,000	2.0	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, ITALIAN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	Emilia Romagna	Tuscany	Umbria	Marche	Lazio	Abruzzo	Molise
20,000	26.6	22.7	11.3	15.8	30.3	16.7	6.4
30,000	20.9	18.1	9.1	12.7	23.7	13.4	5.1
40,000	17.7	15.5	7.8	10.9	20.0	11.5	4.3
50,000	15.5	13.7	6.9	9.6	17.5	10.2	3.8
60,000	13.9	12.4	6.3	8.7	15.7	9.2	3.4
70,000	12.7	11.4	5.8	8.0	14.3	8.5	3.1
80,000	11.8	10.6	5.4	7.4	13.2	7.9	-
90,000	11.0	9.9	5.0	7.0	12.3	7.4	-
100,000	10.3	9.3	4.8	6.6	11.5	7.0	-
200,000	6.9	6.4	3.3	4.5	7.6	4.8	-
300,000	5.4	5.1	2.7	3.6	5.9	3.9	-
400,000	4.6	4.3	-	3.1	5.0	3.3	-
500,000	4.0	3.8	-	2.7	4.4	-	-
750,000	3.2	3.1	-	-	3.4	-	-
1,000,000	2.7	2.6	-	-	2.9	-	-
2,000,000	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-

TABLE 4 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, ITALIAN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	Campania	Apulia	Basilicata	Calabria	Sicily	Sardinia	TOTAL
20,000	35.8	27.4	9.1	20.6	34.4	18.1	37.5
30,000	28.7	21.8	7.2	16.3	27.4	14.5	29.5
40,000	24.5	18.5	6.1	13.8	23.3	12.4	24.9
50,000	21.7	16.3	5.3	12.1	20.6	10.9	21.8
60,000	19.6	14.7	4.8	10.9	18.6	9.9	19.6
70,000	18.1	13.5	4.4	10.0	17.0	9.1	17.9
80,000	16.8	12.5	4.0	9.3	15.8	8.5	16.5
90,000	15.7	11.7	3.8	8.7	14.8	7.9	15.4
100,000	14.9	11.0	3.6	8.1	14.0	7.5	14.5
200,000	10.2	7.5	-	5.5	9.5	5.1	9.6
300,000	8.1	5.9	-	4.3	7.5	4.1	7.5
400,000	7.0	5.0	-	3.7	6.4	3.5	6.4
500,000	6.2	4.4	-	3.2	5.7	-	5.6
750,000	4.9	3.5	-	-	4.5	-	4.4
1,000,000	4.2	3.0	-	-	3.8	-	3.7
2,000,000	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.5

TABLE 5. INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, FOREIGN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	Italy	North-West	North-East	Center	South	Islands
20,000	19.3	17.6	17.4	15.1	19.1	31.6
30,000	15.3	14.0	13.9	12.3	16.4	28.3
40,000	12.9	11.8	11.9	10.6	14.7	26.2
50,000	11.4	10.4	10.5	9.5	13.5	24.6
60,000	10.2	9.4	9.5	8.6	12.6	23.4
70,000	9.4	8.6	8.7	8.0	11.9	22.5
80,000	8.7	8.0	8.1	7.5	11.3	21.7
90,000	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.0	10.8	21.0
100,000	7.6	7.0	7.2	6.7	10.4	20.4
200,000	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	8.0	16.9
300,000	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	6.9	15.1
400,000	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	6.2	14.0
500,000	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	5.7	13.2
750,000	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	4.9	11.8
1,000,000	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.4	10.9
2,000,000	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.4	9.0
3,000,000	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
4,000,000	0.9	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5 (FOLLOWS). INTERPOLATED VALUES OF PERCENTAGE RELATIVE ERRORS OF ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY ESTIMATIONS BY TERRITORIAL AREAS, FOREIGN WOMEN

ESTIMATIONS	A1	A2	B1	B2	B3	B4	TOTAL
20,000	19.9	38.0	39.2	32.4	24.1	22.0	19.3
30,000	16.9	35.0	35.6	28.4	20.7	18.9	15.3
40,000	15.0	33.0	33.2	25.9	18.6	16.9	12.9
50,000	13.7	31.5	31.5	24.1	17.1	15.5	11.4
60,000	12.7	30.4	30.1	22.8	15.9	14.5	10.2
70,000	11.9	29.4	29.0	21.7	15.0	13.7	9.4
80,000	11.3	28.7	28.1	20.7	14.3	13.0	8.7
90,000	10.7	28.0	27.3	20.0	13.7	12.4	8.1
100,000	10.3	27.4	26.6	19.3	13.1	11.9	7.6
200,000	7.7	23.8	22.5	15.4	10.1	9.2	5.1
300,000	6.6	21.9	20.5	13.6	8.7	7.9	4.0
400,000	5.8	20.6	19.1	12.4	7.8	7.1	3.4
500,000	5.3	19.7	18.1	11.5	7.2	6.5	3.0
750,000	4.5	18.1	16.4	10.1	6.2	5.6	2.4
1,000,000	4.0	17.1	15.3	9.2	5.5	5.0	2.0
2,000,000	3.0	14.8	13.0	7.4	4.3	3.8	1.3