New directions in research on well-being: psychological process in everyday contexts

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Rape Culture and Sexual Violence

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Sexual Violence

"Any sexual act committed against a non-consenting person, even if she does not show signs of resistance. Any attempt or act of a sexual and non-consensual nature made against another person without his free consent, regardless of the relationship existing between the culprit and the victim, in any circumstances even but not only, in the family and work environment" European Institute For Gender Equality, EIGE

"In national legislation, sexual violence refers to anyone who, by force or threat or abuse of authority, forces another person to commit or suffer sexual acts (Criminal Code, article 609bis) and therefore includes rape and sexual harassment" Istat

"Acts of sexual violence are an attack against the rights to sexual freedom, autonomy, control, integrity and security, as well as against the rights to pleasure and a healthy, safe and satisfying sexual life" European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights [FRA], 2014
What about CONSENT?

Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs.

Drugs and alcohol

«Friends with benefit», long term relationships

Psychological problems, cognitive impairments

Shame, social acceptance, fear of the consequence
In England, 2018….

**Targeting**
Victims of rape are often selected and targeted by offenders because of ease of access and opportunity - current partner, family, friend, someone who is vulnerable through mental health/learning/physical disabilities, someone who sells sex, someone who is isolated or in an institution, has poor communication skills, is young, in a current or past relationship with the offender, or is compromised through drink/drugs. This list is not exhaustive. Victims may be chosen for grooming because of their vulnerabilities. The suspect/offender may hope that these vulnerabilities will limit belief in the complainant by authority and a court.

**Context**
Context is all important to the consideration of freedom and capacity to choose. It is necessary to focus on complainant’s state of mind in the context of all the relevant circumstances. These will include:
- their age, maturity and understanding;
- whether s/he knew or understood the position they were in and what they were being asked to do;
- the history of the relationship between the complainant and suspect;
- position of power over the complainant;
and, especially for younger and/or vulnerable victims:
- any earlier provision by the suspect of any gifts, alcohol or drugs;
- promises by the suspect of a more secure or exciting way of life;
- insincere compliments and/or kindness shown by the suspect;
- any other evidence of exploitation or grooming so that s/he may not understand the full significance of what they are doing.

**Vulnerable victims**
Vulnerable victims are targeted by offenders for a whole range of reasons, including the belief by offenders that:
- the complainants are more likely to succumb to pressure or intimidation on them to “comply” with the offender’s sexual advances;
- in some cases they may be less likely to have “home support” where the suspected abuse will be noticed or acted on;
- they are less likely to report the abuse in the first place due to their vulnerabilities;
- if they do report, they are less likely to follow it through to giving evidence;
- they will not be believed by those to whom they report it, the CPS when deciding if to charge and, ultimately, the jury;
- overall, the likelihood of detection and prosecution is low.
In England….

Investigators and prosecutors need to consider issues of consent in rape cases when applying the two stages of the Code for Crown Prosecutor’s Full Code test: (i) the evidential stage; followed by (ii) the public interest stage. Charging decisions will be made in line with the Director of Public Prosecution’s Guidance on Charging. Prosecutors must also take into account what becomes known of the defence case.

So what is... **Capacity to consent; Freedom to consent; Steps taken to obtain consent; Reasonable belief in consent?**

**Capacity to consent:**
Issues to consider include whether the complainant had the capacity to consent if:
- s/he was under the influence of drink or drugs;
- s/he suffers from a medical condition which limits their ability to consent or communicate consent;
- s/he has a mental health problem or learning disabilities;
- s/he was asleep or unconscious.

**Freedom to consent:**
Issues to consider include whether the complainant had the freedom to consent, for example, in situations such as:
- Domestic violence – where a partner or family member may use force or power to remove a complainant’s freedom to consent;
- Where the suspect was in a position of power where they could abuse their trust, especially because of their position or status – e.g. a family member, teacher, religious leader, employer, gang member, carer, doctor;
- The complainant was dependant on the suspect, e.g. financially or for care.
- If the complainant was young, was s/he significantly younger than the suspect?
- Was the complainant old enough to consent?

**Steps taken to obtain consent:**
- Enquiring as to how the suspect knew or believed the complainant was consenting to sex and that s/he continued to consent;
- Investigating whether the suspect targeted or exploited the victim at a time when s/he was most vulnerable.

**Reasonable belief in consent:**
- Recognising or ignoring any signs from the complainant that they did not want sexual activity;
- Checking if consent was given for all the sex acts and not just some, e.g. consent for sexual intercourse but not oral sex.
In Italy...

Anyone who, with violence or threat or using the abuse of authority, is forcing someone sexual acts, is punished with imprisonment for five to ten years (art. 609 cp). Rape and other sexual assault should be prosecuted only after the victim has filed a report. To file this lawsuit, the victim has six months from the date of the crime. Beyond the six-month deadline, the crime cannot be prosecuted.

Juridical good: Sexual freedom - the right of everyone to freely express their personal inclinations and, the right to prevent their body from being without consent used by others for the purpose of erotic satisfaction.

Whole range of sexual/erotic/libidic acts
Sexual Violence in Italy

- 31.5% (6788000) of women aged between 16 and 70 years old have been victim of violence;
- 21% of them have suffered for sexual violence. 4520000, almost the double of European women (11%).
- Only the 18% of these violences has been perpetrated by a stranger.
- Only the 11.4% of sexual assault victims have reported the crime to the authorities.

The number of sexual violences was growing higher and higher in 2016, but now is stable. These acts are perpetrated by friends/partner, mostly during first dates.
Rape Culture (Martha Burt, 1980)

Acceptance and justification of interpersonal violence against women
Myth and Stereotype On sexual violence
(Burt, 1980; McMahon, 2010)

• Real Victim/Real assaulter
• Real rape
• Victim blaming:
  • She lied
  • He didn’t want to
  • She asked for it
  • It wasn’t really rape
• Gender Roles
• Moral disengagement and empathy
• Personal variables

• Verbal VS Non-verbal
• Hesitant VS proposer
• Acceptance of altered conditions
• Objectification of the woman and the female role
• Egalitarianism in the gender role

(Rollero & Tartaglia, 2019; Hockett et al., 2016; Gunby et al., 2016, Hildebrand & Najdowski, 2015; Sarmiento, 2011)
• Gender Roles
• Moral disengagement and empathy
• Personal variables

• Social and moral acceptance
• Distortion of the cause-effect relation
• De-humanization

• Previous experiences
• In her shoes

(D’Urso, Petruccelli, Grilli, & Pace, 2018; Scarpati & Pina, 2017; Deitz, 1982)
• Gender Roles
• Moral disengagement and empathy
• Personal variables

• Conservatism
• Age
• Cultural level
• Religion

(Katherine, 2000; Kassing, Beesley, Frey, 2015; Sierra et al., 2010; Flood 2009; Barnett et al, 2016, Prina et al, 2019)
Stereotypes and Myths on sexual violence in Italy

Objectives:
- Address myths and stereotypes in Italian population about sexual violences;
- Relationships between the mentioned variables

Fontanesi, L.; de Risio, A.; Todesco, G. Stereotipi, miti e pregiudizi sulla violenza sessuale: aspetti socio-psicologici e percezioni della popolazione italiana
Rivista Italiana di Sessuologia, 2020
Our research

- Gender
- Age
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political view
- Religion

Females = N. 424
Males = N. 253
Non binary = N. 2
Total: 679
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- **Age**
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political view
- Religion

Range 18-70
M= 35.15 (ds= 14.58)

- 289; 43%
  - 18-25
- 235; 35%
  - 26-40
- 144; 22%
  - 41-65
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- Age
- Cities and Nationality
  - Italian: N = 669 (98%)
  - Not Italian: N = 10 (2%)
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political views
- Religion
  - North: N = 434 (64%)
  - Centre: N = 11 (2%)
  - South: N = 172 (25%)
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- Age
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political view
- Religion

![Bar chart showing sample description]
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- Age
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political view
- Religion
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- Age
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political view
- Religion

![Bar chart showing occupation distribution with categories and counts: casalinga 15, pensionato 16, lavoratore saltuario 11, libero professionista 81, dipendente 246, studente 257, disoccupato 49.]
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- Age
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political views
- Religion

Not answered: N =102 (15%)

Right: N = 160 (24%)
Centre: N= 155 (23%)
Left: N= 262 (38%)
Our Research: Sample description

- Gender
- Age
- Cities
- Status
- School
- Occupation
- Political view
- Religion

**Religion**

Practicing: N= 224 (33%)
Not practicing: N = 365 (54%)
Not answered: N=90 (13%)
Our research: Instruments


Our research: Instruments


1) She asked for it (SHEASK)
2) He did not mean to (NOTMEAN)
3) It wasnt really rape (NOTRAPE)
4) She Lied (SHELIE)
**Our research: results**

**Tab 1. Pearson Correlation**

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**. La correlazione è significativa a livello 0.01 (a due code).**
Our research: results

Tab 2. Medie, ds, and gender differences

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Tab 3. Medie, ds, AND AGE DIFFERENCES

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## Our research: results

### Tab 4. M, ds, and difference between political views

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### Tab 5. M, ds and differences between religion

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</table>
Tab 6. Hierarchical Regression (dependent variable: IRMA; significative interaction ad the last step)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE B</th>
<th>β</th>
<th>R²</th>
<th>ΔR²</th>
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<tr>
<td>Età</td>
<td>.059</td>
<td>.033</td>
<td>.057</td>
<td>.087</td>
<td>.087</td>
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<td>.958</td>
<td>.041</td>
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<td>.085</td>
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<th>R²</th>
<th>ΔR²</th>
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<td>.047</td>
<td>.303</td>
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<td>GAB</td>
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<td>.028</td>
<td>-.254</td>
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<td>MD</td>
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<td>.028</td>
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<th>R²</th>
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<td>.919</td>
<td>.422</td>
<td>.065</td>
<td>.550</td>
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Conclusions

Moral Disengagement

- Strong religious belief
- Low cultural level
- Gender Roles
- Conservatism

Myth and Stereotype on rape
What are we doing now

- Abuse and abusers
- Including other Italian regions
- New Analysis
What to do?

• Sexual and emotional education in schools
• Promoting gender equality
• Revolution of Media

Grazie!
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