

RESEARCH OBSERVATORY ON FEMICIDE

Reflecting On Public Discourse

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THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF FEMICIDE



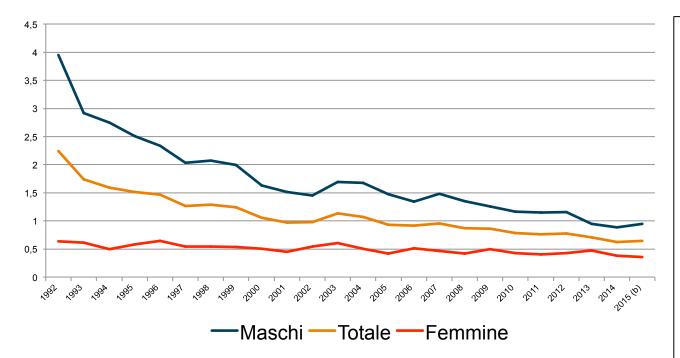
The Research Observatory on Femicide belongs to a national project questioning some public discourse about the killings of women in our country.

It aims to be a common space for sharing information, research and analysis useful to reconstruct a detailed view on femicide

5 research units from different Italian universities collected data on crime news in local and national newspapers on 3 years of coverage (2015-2017), with focus on Intimate Partner Femicide, on news about gender politics against violence in national broadcasting and newspapers, and on 370 law sentences on female murdering along 10 years



WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK AT WOMEN KILLINGS?



VICTIMS OF MURDERS IN ITALY BY SEX 1999-2005 PER 100.000 CITIZENS

(source: ISTAT, 2017)

IT APPEARS AS IF **SOCIAL AND POLITICAL** DYNAMICS OF **CRIME PREVENTION HAVE SUCCESSFULLY** TARGETED MALE HOMICIDES WHILE, ON THE CONTRARY, **WOMEN KILLINGS** APPEAR TO BE **ALMOST IMMUNE** TO CHANGE







What is the focus of the research?

AGENDA SETTING

NEWSWORTHINESS



IN 4 ONLINE NEWSPAPERS

Data from femicide cases covered by the press in 2015–2017 with a focus on *intimate partner femicides**

^{*}femicides perpetrated by the victim's partner or ex-partner





2015-2017

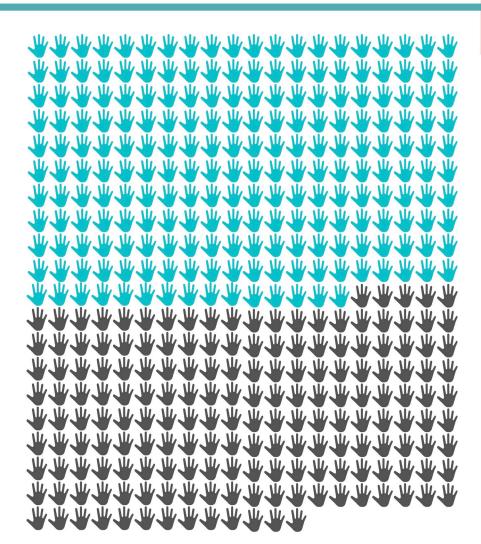
408 female murders



393 committed by men



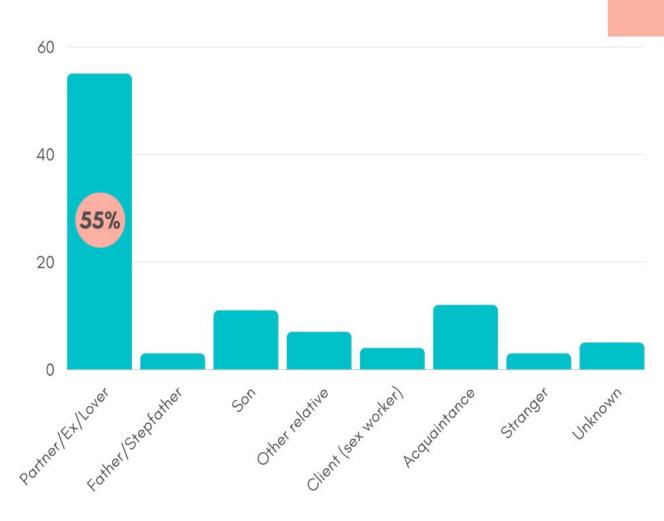
215 committed by partners/ex-partners







Female victims by relationship with male perpetrator 2015-2017







How many femicides are newsworthy?



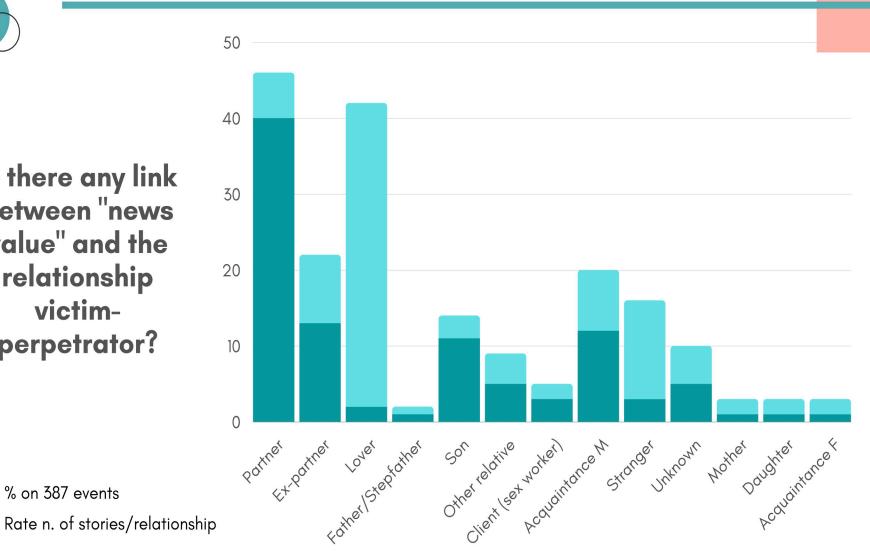
Femicides covered by online newspapers



Femicides covered by print newspapers



% on 387 events





Murders committed
by **partners** are
higher in number but
receive less coverage
compared to murders
committed by expartners or
occasional partners

The 8 cases of murder by occasional partner or in an extramarital affair receive the most prominent coverage

The 14 murders of sex workers are the least covered

Despite representing
a far rarer
occurrence, murders
committed by
strangers receive on
average a much
greater coverage





Intimate partner femicides in the national press

We identified three types of coverage

Female murders
with **greater**coverage

Female murders
with smaller
coverage, and
characteristics that
are considered outside the
issue of gender

"Typical"
coverage of
"typical" femicides





1. High-profile femicides: the murder mistery

A small number of femicides tends to receive special attention and is narrated as a "murder mistery"

Intense media coverage for several days

Tabloidization

Detailed account, elaborate story, "feuilleton"

Heinous homicide, more than one victim or "scandalous" details

Young victims or murderers

Long hunt for the perpetrator





2. "Tragedies of solitude"

ILL OR DISABLED ELDERLY WOMEN MURDERED BY THEIR SPOUSES



THEY REPRESENT

25% OF WOMEN

KILLED BY THEIR

PARTNERS



But the news media narrative interprets these cases as individual tragedies born out of loneliness, covered by short articles, revealing how the underlying social expectation is that care-giving is less tolerable for men than it is or should be for women





3. The "typical" femicide story

The focus is kept on **single episodes that are apparently very similar to each other** and are narrated through two main interpretative frames:

SICK LOVE

LOSS OF CONTROL

This narrative presents femicide as the result of individual or incidental circumstances (jealousy, rage, reaction to rejection)

BUT there is no mention of inequalities in the relation between men and women





HOWEVER

NEWS TEND TO EVOKE THE EXISTENCE OF PREVIOUS COMPLAINTS OR VIOLENCE IN AN **AMBIVALENT** WAY

VICTIM BLAMING BLAMING THE LACK OF COMPLAINT SECONDARY VICTIMIZATION

INSTITUTIONAL BLAMING BLAMING POLICE OR PUBLIC PERSECUTOR THAT HAVE NOT ACTED TO PREVENT THE MURDER BUT IT IS A **NEW FRAME**ANCHORING THE
FEMICIDE
TO A LONG STORY OF
VIOLENCE

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

ELEMENTS OF NOVELTY ARE EMERGING IN THE 2015-2016-2017 RESEARCH



"FEMICIDE" SEEMS TO HAVE BECOME AN **ESTABLISHED QUASI-ROUTINIZED WORLD** FOR JOURNALISTS, THE WORD APPEARS SEVERAL TIMES IN THE TITLES OR IN THE ARTICLES DESPITE THE FACT THAT SOME JOURNALISTS DISLIKE THE TERM WHICH, IN THEIR OPINION, SOUNDS BADLY AND APPEARS TO BE TOO TECHNICAL

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

AS FEMICIDE IS BEING "NORMALIZED"
AS NEWS, **SOME TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS OF CRIME REPORTING JOURNALISM** ARE
EMERGING

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STORIES, AND ARE OFTEN USED AS PRIMARY INFORMATION SOURCES



AS SIGNIFICANT BUT AMBIVALENT DIRECT RESULT, THE TOPIC OF PREVIOUS ABUSE AND/OR THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A REPORT FIELD BY THE VICTIMS IS EMERGING AS AN ELEMENT OF INTEREST FOR THE NEWS. THIS SPECIFIC TOPIC WAS ALMOST NONEXISTENT IN OUR PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN 2012

WHAT HAS CHANGED?



SOCIAL MEDIA HAVE ALSO BECOME AN IMPORTANT INFORMATION SOURCE

IF PRESENT, THE SOCIAL MEDIA PROFILES
OF BOTH VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS
ARE BEING EXTENSIVELY USED BY
JOURNALISTS TO GATHER PICTURES,
COLLECT BACKGROUND INFORMATION
OR DETECT ELEMENTS THAT COULD
PROVIDE SOME EXPLANATION FOR THE
CRIMF

SOMETIMES IT IS THE ONLY WAY TO GIVE "VOICE" TO THE MURDERED WOMAN,
BUT IT DEMANDS NEW DEONTOLOGICAL
RULES FOR JOURNALISM



WHAT HAS CHANGED and WHAT HAS NOT CHANGED?



THE "NORMALIZATION" OF FEMICIDE AS A NEWS STORY CAN NOT YET AVOID TO USE AN EXPLANATION OF IPF THAT OFTEN LOOKS AT THE SPECIFICITIES OF THAT PARTICULAR STORY, RATHER THAN AS THE MANIFESTATION OF A SYSTEMIC SOCIAL ISSUE CONCERNING GENDER INEQUALITIES

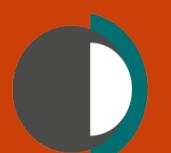
NEWS STORIES OFTEN TEND TO INDIVIDUALIZE
THE CRIME, BUT ALSO TO UNDERLINE THE
INCAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT
IT WHEN A SINGULAR VIOLENT OR INSANE
MAN IS DETECTED, AND ALSO OFFERING A
NEW CONCRETE ANCHORING TO PREVIOUS
STORIES OF MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION - pina.lalli@unibo.it

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OSSERVATORIO DI RICERCA SUL FEMMINICIDIO