

Geneva, 10-12 May 2023

Meeting of the UNECE Group of
Experts on Gender Statistics

INTEGRATING SURVEY DATA AND BIG DATA. RESULTS BASED ON ISTAT'S WORK ABOUT GENDER STEREOTYPES.

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- Why studying gender-based stereotypes
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Why studying gender-based stereotypes

- Gender-based stereotypes limit the access of women and girls to education, work, career: prevent their full advancement
- **Istanbul Convention** focuses on stereotyping as a major cause of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW)



Understand the extend of stereotypes that corresponds to a specific society, country



Monitor the effectiveness of education policies



Assess the tolerance of violence, to be correlated with the results of prevalence survey

Istanbul Convention Article 12

invites Parties “to **promote changes** in the social and cultural patterns of behaviour of women and men with a view to eradicating prejudices, customs, traditions and all other practices which are based on the idea of the **inferiority of women or on stereotyped roles for women**”

Article 14

focuses on the role of **education** to eliminate stereotypes

The module on gender role stereotypes and the social image of violence

2013

Italy ratified Istanbul Convention

→ National plan against VAW

2017

Agreement ISTAT - National Department Equal Opportunities

→ Integrated system of information on VAW

2018

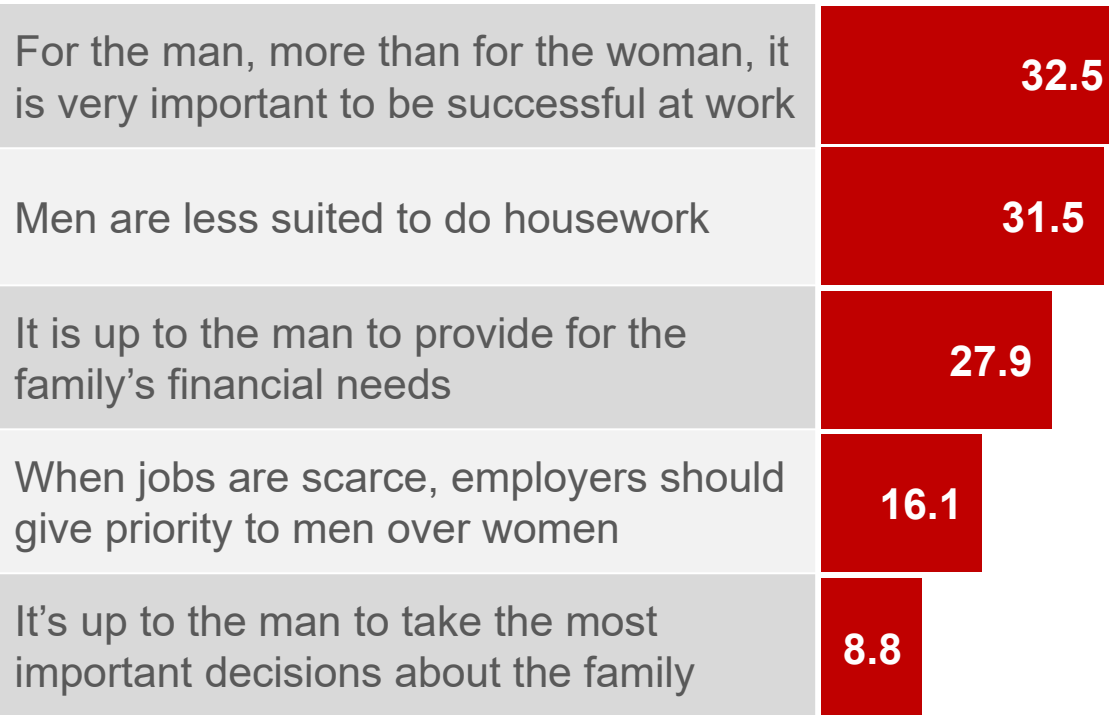
The ad hoc module

THEMATIC AREAS AND RESEARCH PURPOSES IN THE MODULE

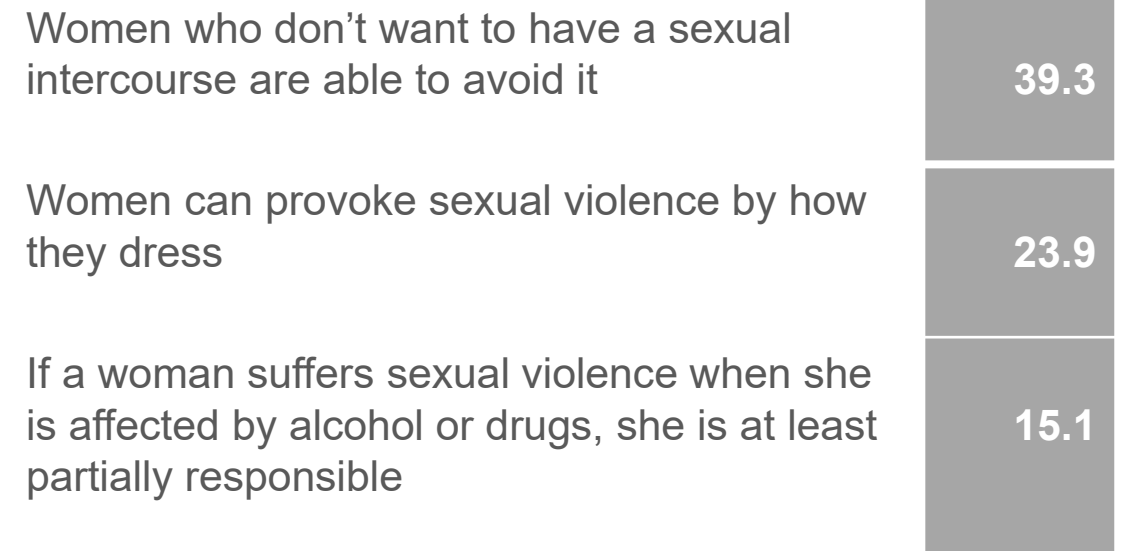
Questions	Information gathered
GENDER ROLES STEREOTYPES	level of gender stereotyping among the population
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE Acceptability	level of tolerance of IPV
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE Perceived prevalence and its causes	population's awareness, that might affect attitudes
REACTIONS TO VIOLENCE	familiarity with some services, awareness of the complexity of the pathway out of violence
SEXUAL VIOLENCE STEREOTYPES	how is pervasive the culture of violence

Survey: main results

THE MOST COMMON STEREOTYPES ABOUT GENDER ROLES AMONG WOMEN AND MEN. Year 2018. Percentage values.



PREJUDICES ABOUT SEXUAL VIOLENCE Year 2018. Percentage values.



Survey: main results

BEHAVIOURS ACCEPTABLE AT LEAST UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. Year 2018. Percentage values.

A young man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man	7.4
In a couple's relationship, it is normal that a slap might occasionally occur	6.2
A man habitually control his wife's/partner's mobile phone and activities on social media (Facebook, chats, etc.).	17.7

control is acceptable
28.8% among aged 18-29

AGREE WITH AT LEAST ONE STEREOTYPE / BEHAVIOUR Year 2018. Percentage values.

GENDER ROLES STEREOTYPE	58.8
SEXUAL VIOLENCE STEREOTYPE	54.6
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ACCEPTABILITY	25.4

AGE and
EDUCATION matter

Survey: main results

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE. Year 2018. Percentage values.

Men **Women**

Men	Women	
70.4	84.9	Considering women to be property
74.0	77.0	Abuse of drugs or alcohol
68.5	81.3	Need to feel stronger than one's partner/wife
66.4	74.6	Difficulty in managing anger
60.1	67.1	Having negative experiences of family violence as a child
55.2	69.9	Not standing women's empowerment
33.5	34.0	Religious reasons

IF YOU KNEW A WOMAN WHO SUFFERED VIOLENCE BY HER PARTNER, YOU WOULD ... - Year 2018 (%)

Tell her to file a report	64.5
Advise her to leave her husband/partner	33.2
Direct her to anti-violence centres helping women	20.4
Direct her to other services or professionals	18.2
Advise her to try talking with her husband/partner	3.8
Not know what to do/advise	2.6
Tell her to call 1522 helpline	2.0
Not offer advice because I don't want to interfere in family issues	1.1

Survey: main results

➤ NO STEREOTYPES

2 clusters, 62.0% of population

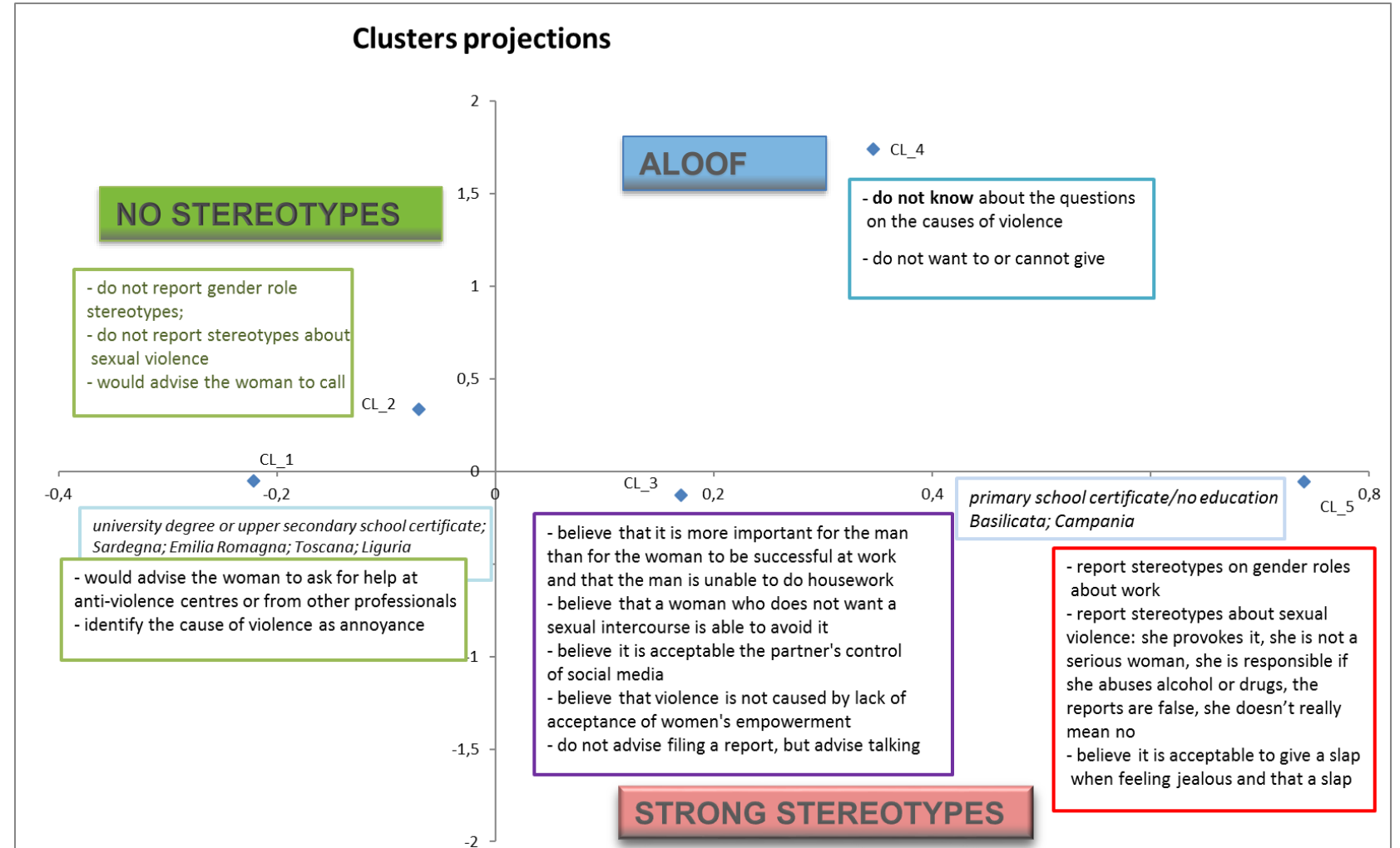
➤ STRONG STEREOTYPES

2 clusters, 36.3% of population

➤ ALOOF

1 cluster, 1.8% of population

strict link between prejudices and the acceptability of violence



Experimenting Big Data analysis

Experimental study

How Gender Based Violence and Gender Stereotypes are represented and perceived in social media: Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, posts on news websites

Analysis of social media contents:

- Sentiment analysis
- Emotion detection

... Body-shaming

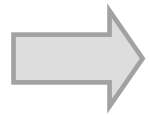
.... Attitudes expressing awareness?
aggression?



Experimenting Big Data analysis

➤ WEAKNESSES

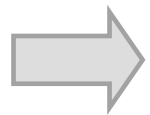
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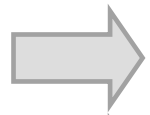
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➤ STRENGTHS

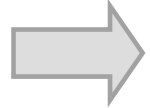
Analysis from a new perspective



involve some groups excluded by the survey (under18)



can be used to know new expressions of stereotypes



intersectionality of discrimination grounds: studying language and stereotyped opinions used also or additionally against other vulnerable groups

Conclusions

- Still long way to eradicate stereotypes
- Young and more educated are more open



- Invest in prevention, education
- Monitor attitudes
- Orient policies

- Population survey is a powerful tool



- Regular basis – 2023 edition ongoing
- Developed new questions
- Planned survey for students aged 11-19

- Social media contents to be exploited



- New forms gender stereotypes over time
- Intersectionality of discrimination grounds
- In the survey, questions about the use of social media

Thank you

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



The Italian National Statistical Institute and the National Department of Equal Opportunity are publishing an integrated system of information concerning the violence against women in Italy.

The aim is to provide an overview of this phenomenon through information, quality indicators and integrated data gathered from several sources as Istat, the Department of Equal Opportunity, Ministries, Regions, anti-violence centers, shelters and other services as the dedicated national helpline 1522.

Together with statistics and analysis reports, here are available documents about Italian and European policies to combat violence and focus on prevention, training activities at schools and for health workers, police, lawyers, judges.

This integrated system originated from the National Plan to fight violence against women and will become a privileged observatory for the government bodies and all the public and private stakeholders to monitor several aspects of the phenomenon, to fight violence against women with effective means and to progressively achieve the objectives of the Istanbul Convention.


Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento per le pari opportunità

 Istat | Istituto Nazionale di Statistica

POLICIES AND DEFINITIONS

SURVEY RESULTS

THE WAY OUT

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE CHAIN

THE PREVENTION

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

<https://www.istat.it/en/violence-against-women>