

Gender statistics and policymakers in Italy

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A close collaboration

Data gaps

Gender gaps

NSI and policy makers

Gender statistics

Gender oriented policies

From

Grants

Committees, Commissions

Task forces

Seminars, meetings

Strong informal interaction

To

Ad hoc surveys

Ad hoc analysis

Increasing of the sample size

New questions in the questionnaires

New emerging issues for new surveys

Some examples



Survey on sexual harassment against women

Survey on integration and living conditions of foreign citizens in a gender perspective

Survey on discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity

Survey on women safety



Survey on maternity and female participation in the labour market



Survey on health conditions and use of health services

Gender statistics and policy makers in Italy



Foreign citizens

- ✓ Grant agreement between Istat and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Equal Opportunities (2007)
- ✓ Survey on integration and living conditions of foreign citizens (SCIF) resident in Italy in a gender perspective carried out by Istat in 2011-2012, 21.000 foreigners interviewed
- ✓ Main topics: education, labour market, gender role (opinion on relationship among male and female, gender role between husband and wife...), suffered discrimination in different context (at work, at school, searching job or house, public offices, health care...), friendship and social relationship, social participation
- ✓ Outcomes: report of analysis and microdata files

Main results



- ✓ Statistical Dossiers on Immigration 2013 and 2014 edited by the Department for Equal Opportunities - National Office against Racial Discriminations
- ✓ Joint events for the dissemination of the results with NSI's and policy makers' representatives

Health

- ✓ **Grant agreement** between Istat, Ministry of Health and Regions
 - Increasing of the sample size to obtain estimates of the most important health indicators with a sub-regional detail
 - Thematic focuses on the screening of female cancers and on motherhood

- ✓ **Multisectoral national committee for breast-feeding** created in 2009 with a ministerial decree, within the Ministry of Health
 - Representatives from national and international agencies (Unicef...), Ministries, Universities and Istat
 - Introduction of specific questions to define indicators on breast-feeding
 - Introduction of new answers on breast-feeding, access and quality of nursery school in the survey on births (2012)

Main results

- ✓ Data used for monitoring
- ✓ Regional plans of prevention
- ✓ Campaign in favour of breast-feeding



Violence against women

- ✓ **Grant agreement** between Istat and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department for Equal Opportunities to fund the Survey on Women Safety (2006)

- ✓ **Ministerial task force on VAW**
 - Representatives from Ministries, NGOs (women's crisis centers...), experts (academic staff, lawyers...)
 - Subgroup on data collection coordinated by an Istat member and a scientific support group

A new political approach

- ✓ An interministerial task force on the measurement of gender violence (2015)

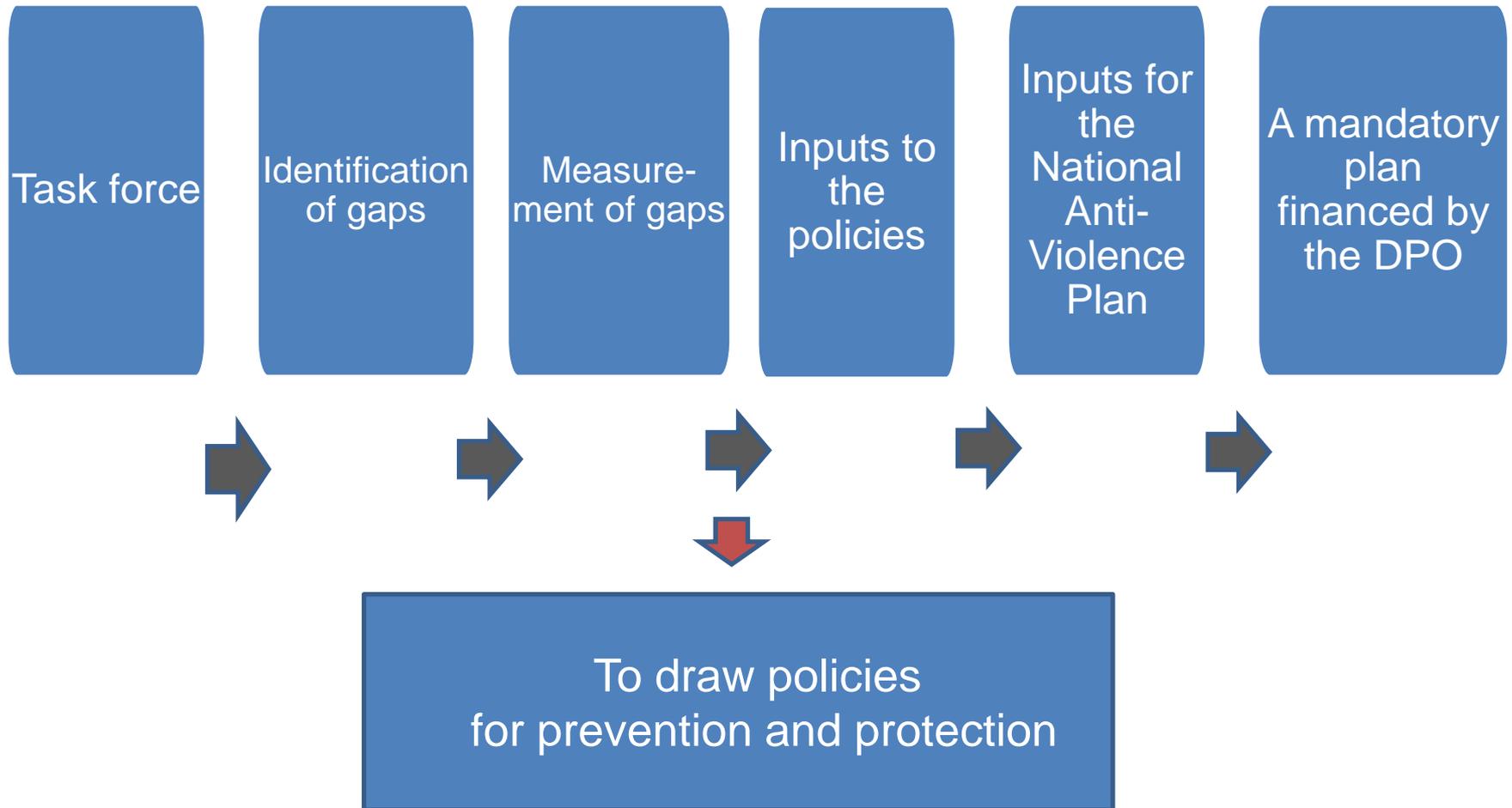
- ✓ The main objective to identify the most useful data for the planning of appropriate policies:
 - To eradicate and fight gender violence
 - To protect the victims
 - To help victims to get out of the violence and manage the violence
 - To take care of the victims and help them to reintegrate themselves

A new political approach

- ✓ Data are recognized as an essential tool for
 - Designing the social policies against the gender violence
 - Measuring the extent of violence
 - Understanding the reasons
 - Monitoring the violence against women
 - Monitoring the protection of victims

- ✓ Quality data are needed
 - With regular frequency
 - Standardized and harmonized
 - Pertinent (which adequately represent the phenomenon)
 - Coordinated

The steps



Proposal 1

An *IT system* on violence against women

Developed and managed by Istat, in collaboration with the Department for Equal Opportunities

- Exhaustive
- Updated periodically
- Data (micro, macro and metadata) and analytical report on violence
- Built on the basis of many sources

Proposal 2

- ✓ Survey on violence → **every 4 years**
 - Data on the prevalence, frequency, severity, causes, risk factors, witnessing violence, dynamics of violence, consequences, costs ...

- ✓ Qualitative and quantitative survey on the stereotypes of gender-based violence
 - On citizens (even on their aggressive behaviors)

 - On operators of social and health services

Proposal 3

- ✓ Data collection (harmonized) on the victims who report to the women's crisis centres, offices and services against violence
 - Continuous data flow
 - Real monitoring of the victim and its follow-up in the exit route from violence

- ✓ Collection of data on the calls to the free phone number dedicated (1522)

- ✓ Collection of data on hospitals, emergency rooms, health and social services

Proposal 4

- ✓ Annual collection of data from judiciary and police statistics
 - It is essential to know the relationship between victim and perpetrator to identify gender-based violence
 - Data on the criminal career of the authors
 - Follow-up of judicial procedures
 - Follow-up of victims from the report and during the whole judicial process

Main results

- ✓ Law on stalking (2009)
- ✓ Campaign on violence against women to promote a free phone number on stalking and VAW (2013)
- ✓ Report of the TF on VAW (2015)



Conclusions

It's important:

- To create, develop and reinforce the interaction between NSI and policy makers above all in the domain of gender statistics
- To participate in institutional initiatives that enable statisticians to work with policy makers
- To use informal relationships with the politician creating a network in order to recognize the emerging needs and subsequently schedule statistics that meet these needs

Close collaboration with policy makers can build awareness and understanding of the importance of gender in statistics and the need for gender-responsive data. This can create both a demand for the data and support for its collection and analysis.

A virtuous circle

Statisticians use the needs of policy makers to improve the informative assets and to focus adequately the demand for data



Policy makers help statisticians to collect the most useful data in order to address their policies

Thank you!

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