

Findings concerning sexual harassment

FRA survey on
violence against women:



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Survey research in the FRA

- Past FRA surveys:
 - EU-MIDIS (European Union Minorities and Discrimination survey) (EU-27)
 - Racism and social marginalisation survey (3 MS)
 - Pilot Roma survey (11 MS)
 - LGBT survey (EU-28)
 - Discrimination and hate crime against Jews (8 MS)
 - Violence against women survey (EU-28)

- In preparation: EU-MIDIS II, Fundamental Rights Survey

Data needs

Calls for FRA to carry out the survey:

- European Parliament, Council

Indicators:

- UN Statistics Division / UNECE indicators
- Council of the EU indicators (Beijing indicators)
- OHCHR indicators

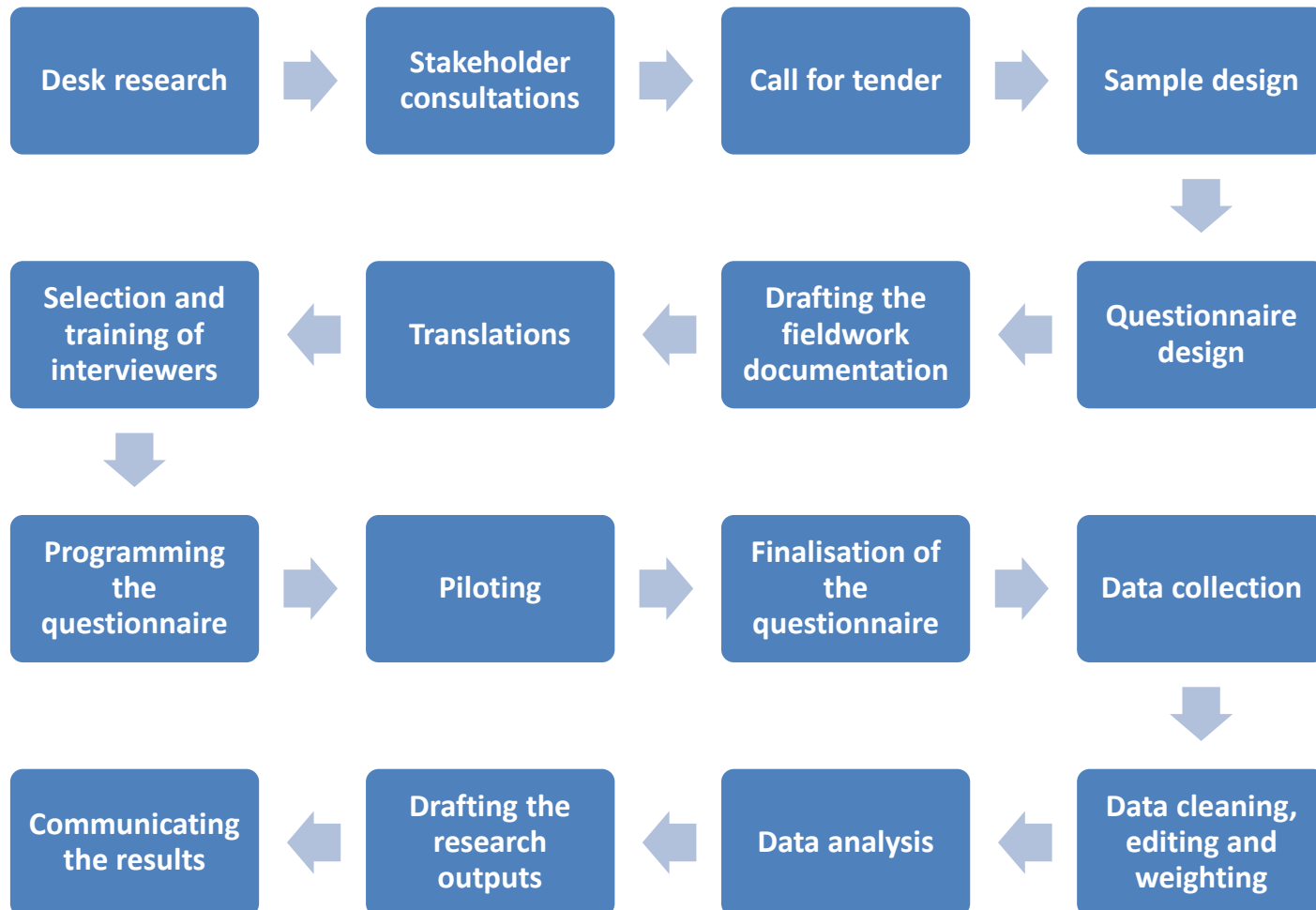
Other data needs:

- CEDAW comments to the Member States
- CoE Convention on preventing and combating VAW and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention)
- CoE recommendation 2002(5)

How the survey was carried out

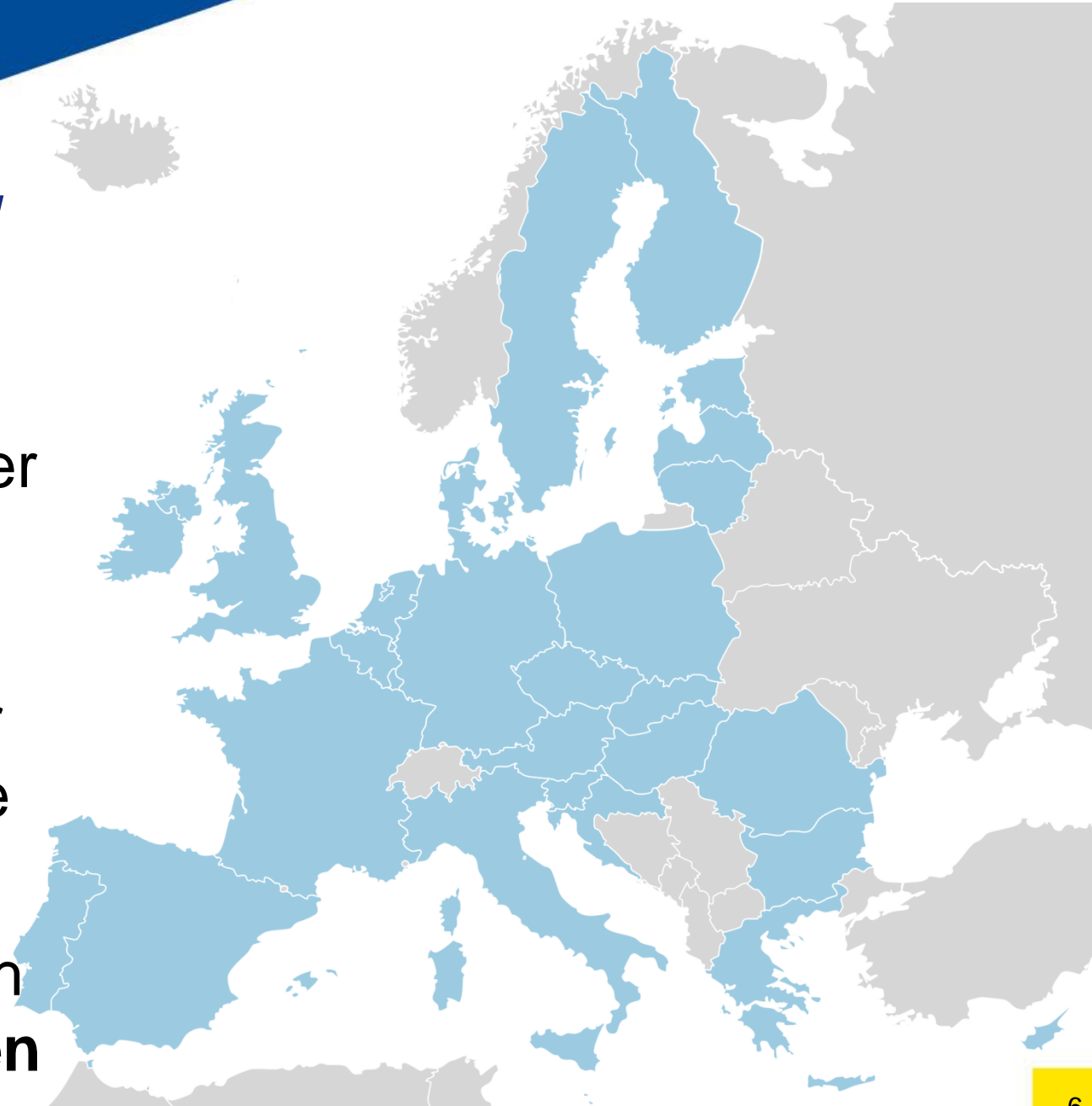
- Random sample of women aged 18-74 years old
- Only one woman per household
- Face-to-face interviews
- Each interview between 25 mins to over 2 hours
- A standardised questionnaire for all countries
- Female interviewers with specialised training
- **2 years to develop the survey + 1 year for fieldwork**

Survey project roadmap



The FRA VAW survey

- 28 EU Member States
- 1,500 interviews per Member State
- In total, interviews with **42,000 women**



What the survey asked

- Physical and sexual violence – by partners & non-partners
- Psychological violence by partners
- **Stalking and sexual harassment – incl. cyberharassment**
- Experience of violence before age 15 – by an adult
- Fear of victimisation and its impact
- Awareness of law & support services
- Experiences since age 15 & in last 12 months

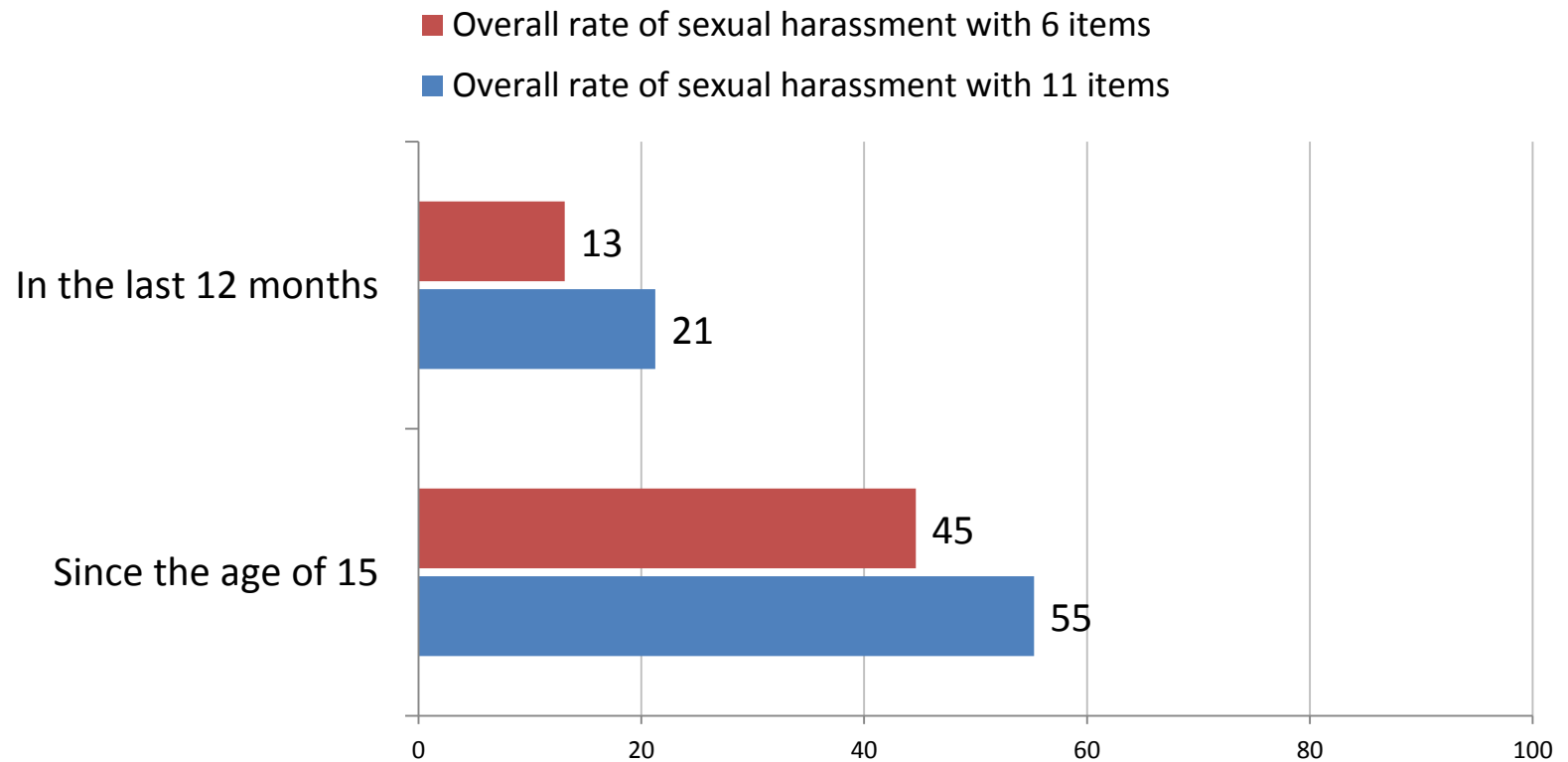
In the 28 European Union Member States:

- **1 in 3 women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence (at least once since she was 15)**
 - **8 % of women in the 12 months before the survey**
- **22 % of women have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner**
- **11 % of women have experienced some form of sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner**
- **5 % of women have been raped by a partner or a non-partner**

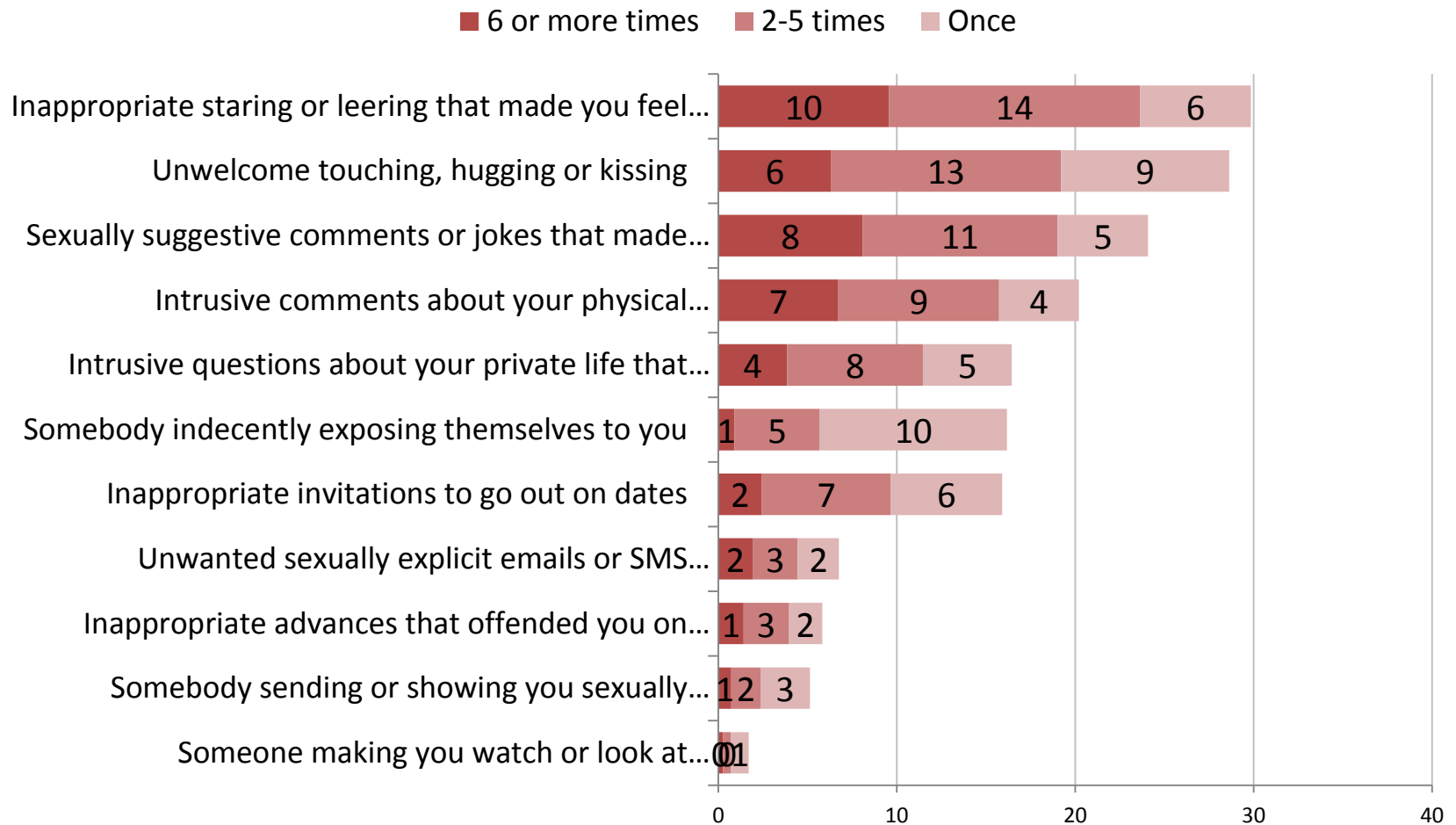
Sexual harassment – 11 items

- Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing?*
- Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended?*
- Inappropriate invitations to go out on dates?
- Intrusive questions about your private life that made you feel offended?
- Intrusive comments about your physical appearance that made you feel offended?
- Inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel intimidated?
- Somebody sending or showing you sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made you feel offended?*
- Somebody indecently exposing themselves to you?*
- Somebody made you watch or look at pornographic material against your wishes?*
- Unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended you?*
- Inappropriate advances that offended you on social networking websites such as Facebook, or in internet chat rooms?

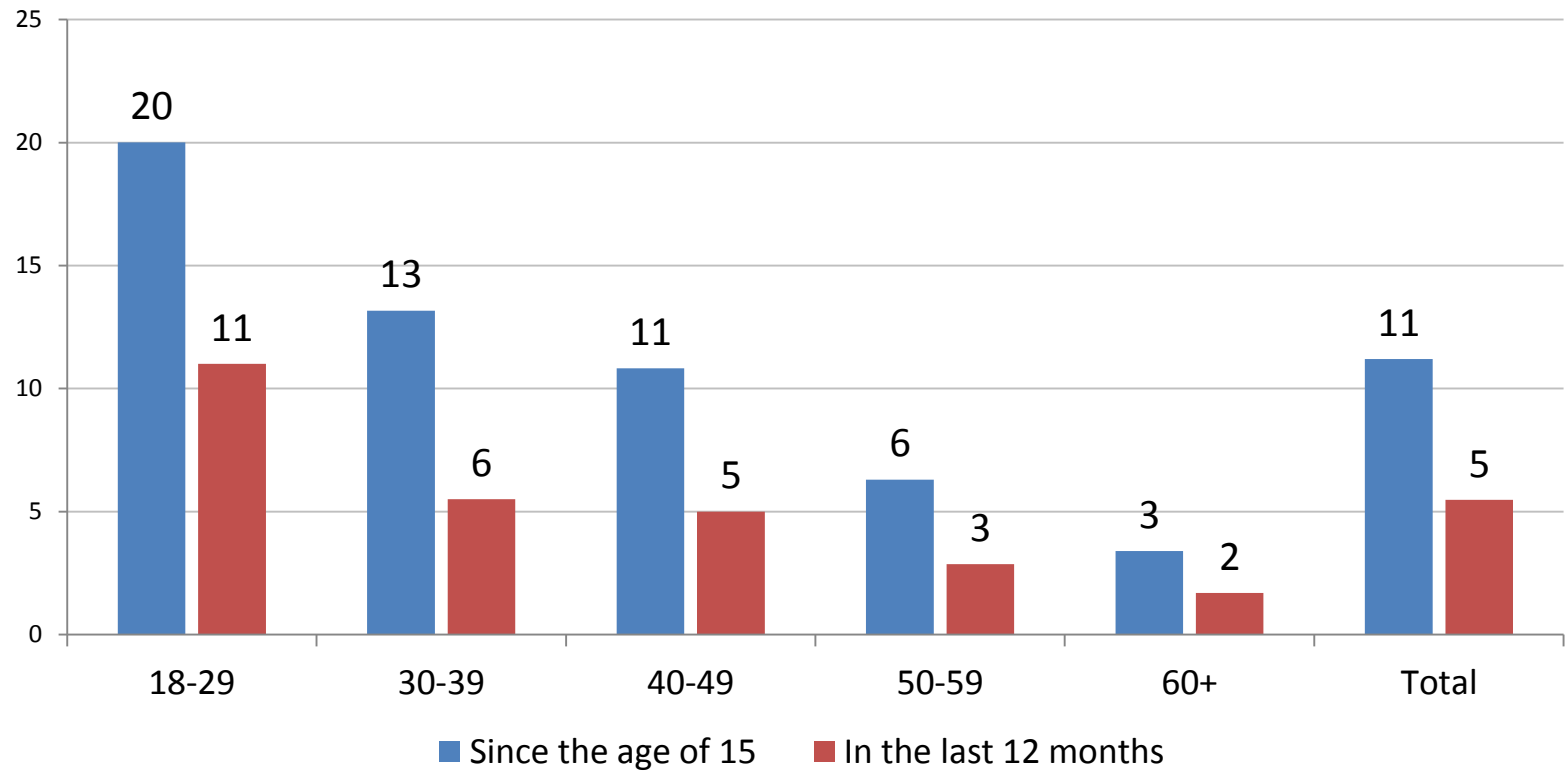
Prevalence of sexual harassment (%)




Forms of sexual harassment, since the age of 15 (%)






Sexual cyberharassment by age group (%)

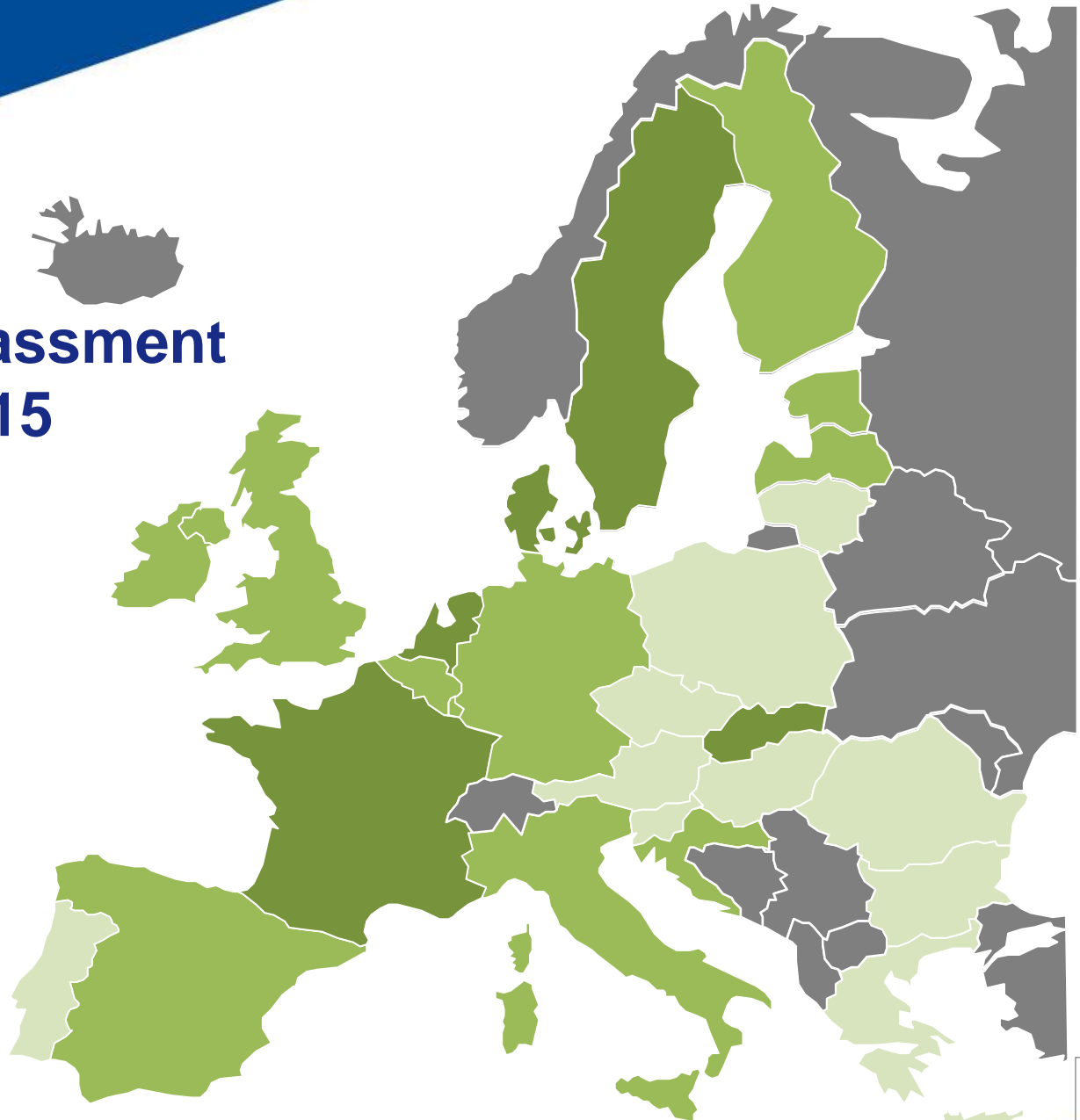


Sexual cyberharassment since the age of 15

 = **11 %**

Key

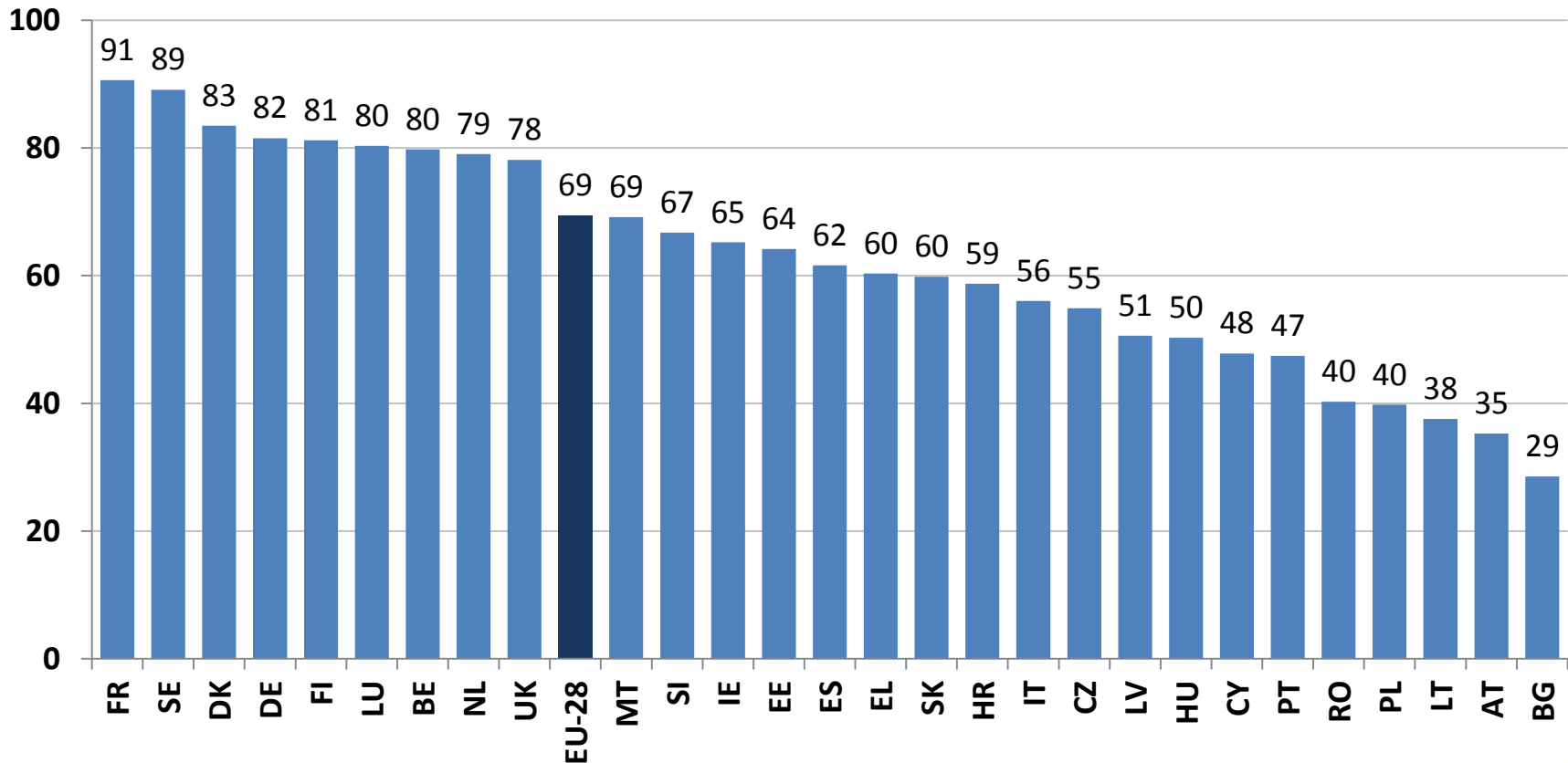
-  5 % – 9 %
-  10 % – 14 %
-  15 % – 19 %



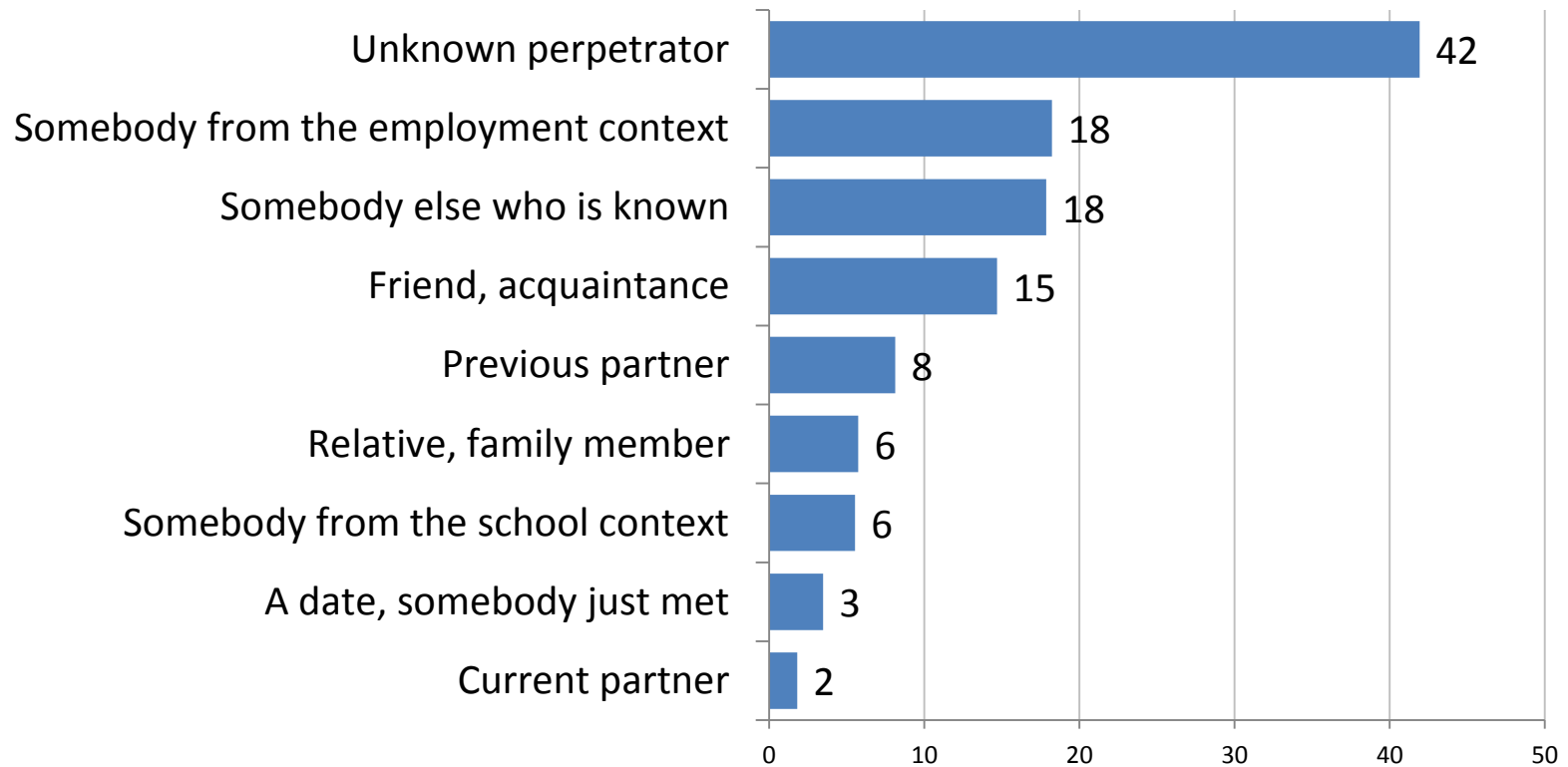
Malta

Cyprus

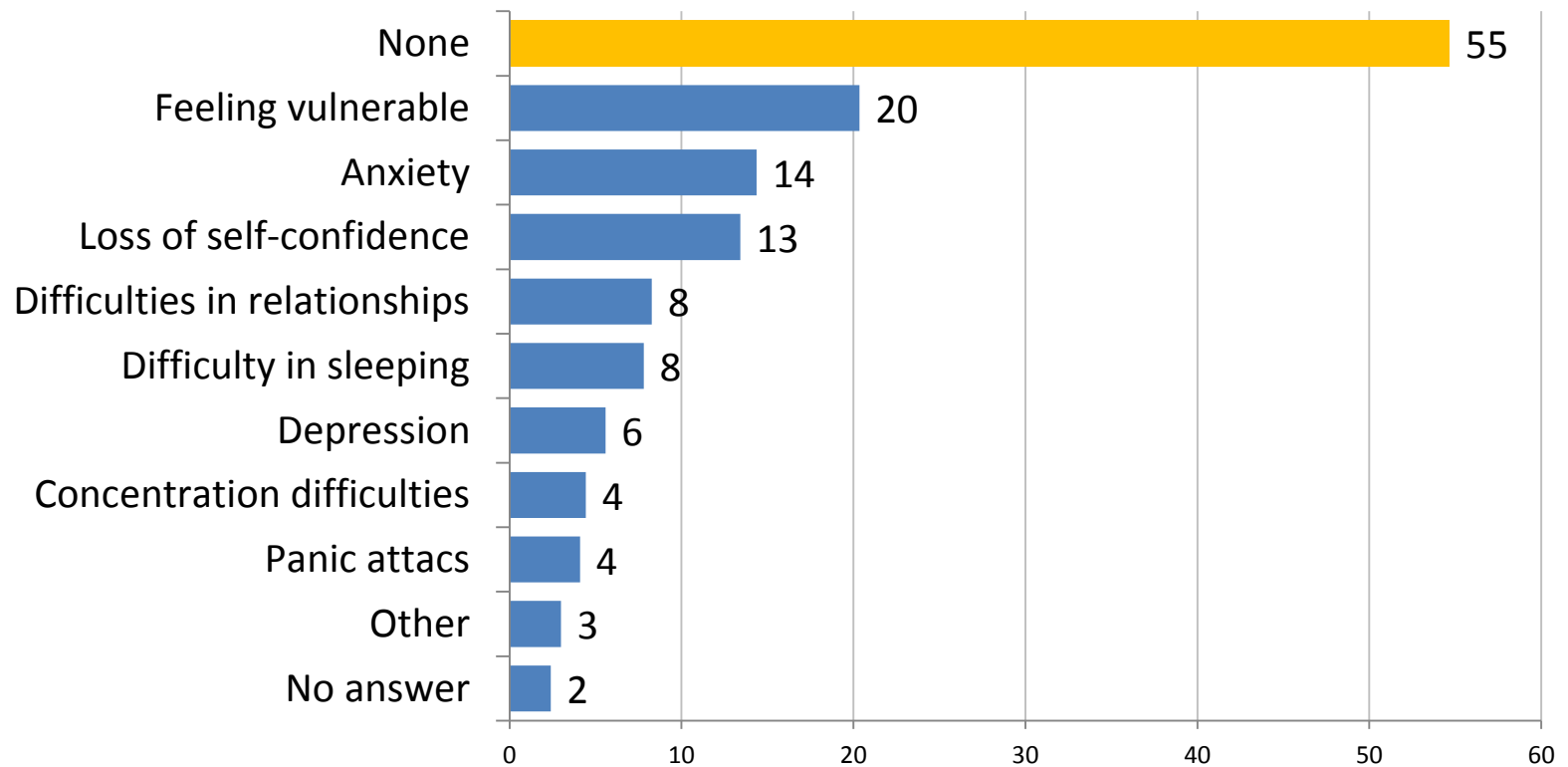
Sexual harassment among women with tertiary education, since the age of 15 (%)



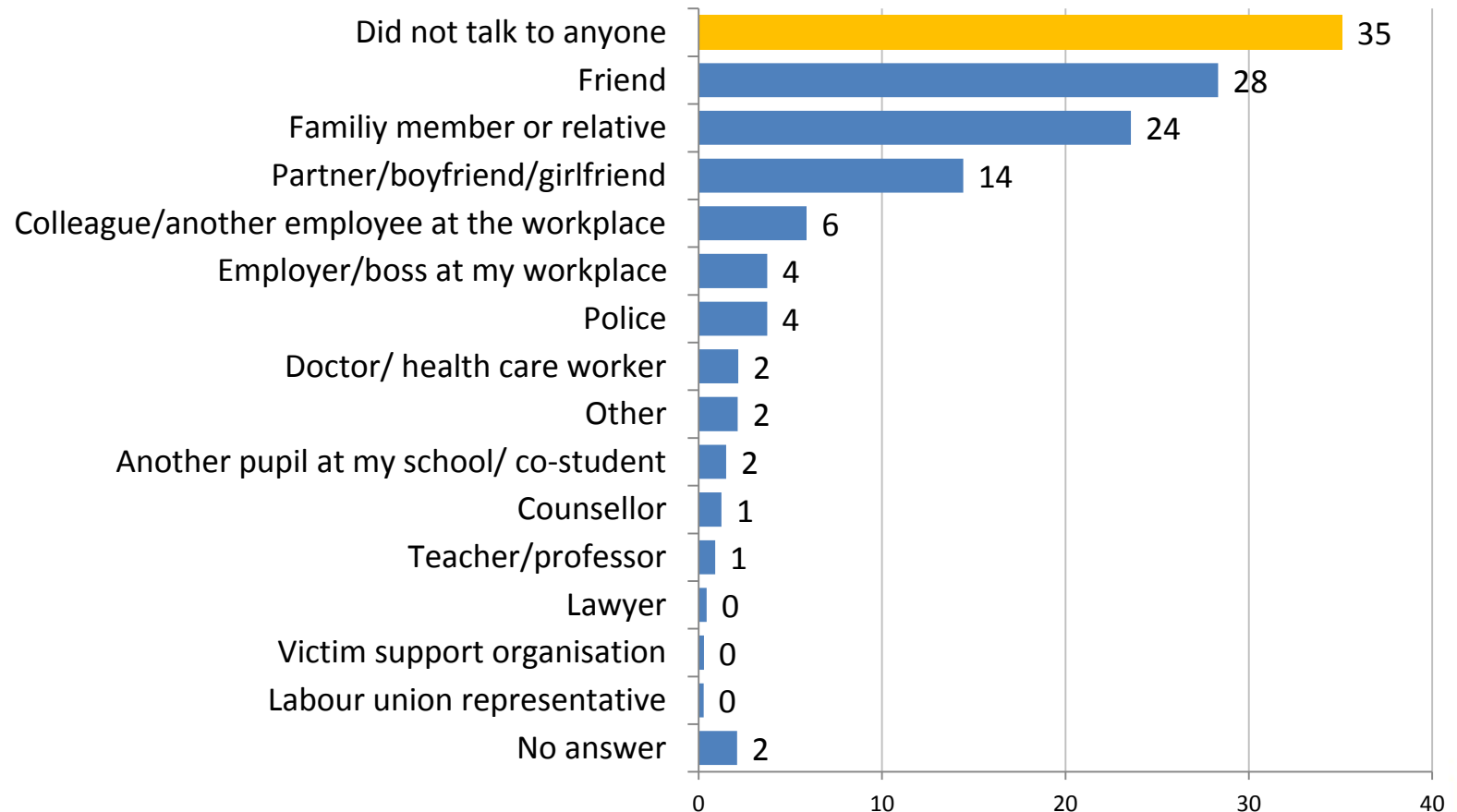
Perpetrators – most serious incident of sexual harassment (%)



Psychological consequences of the most serious incident of sexual harassment (%)



Talking about the most serious incident of sexual harassment (%)



Some conclusions

- Ratification of the Istanbul Convention
- Member States should review adequacy of existing policies with regard to sexual harassment online
- Internet and social media platforms should take steps to proactively assist victims of stalking to report abuse

Some conclusions

- Employers' organisations and trade unions should further promote awareness of sexual harassment and encourage reporting
- Addressing high levels of sexual harassment experienced by women in management

What can be done

Need for policy responses from different fields

- Employment, health, education – working together

To critically look at societal & state responses

- Review scope & implementation of existing laws & policies
- Need to target men and women – gender equality

Training and support

- Specialist training and adequate resources for support organisations, healthcare, employers, police

Internet / social media platforms

- Proactively assist victims and address unwanted behaviour

Main results report

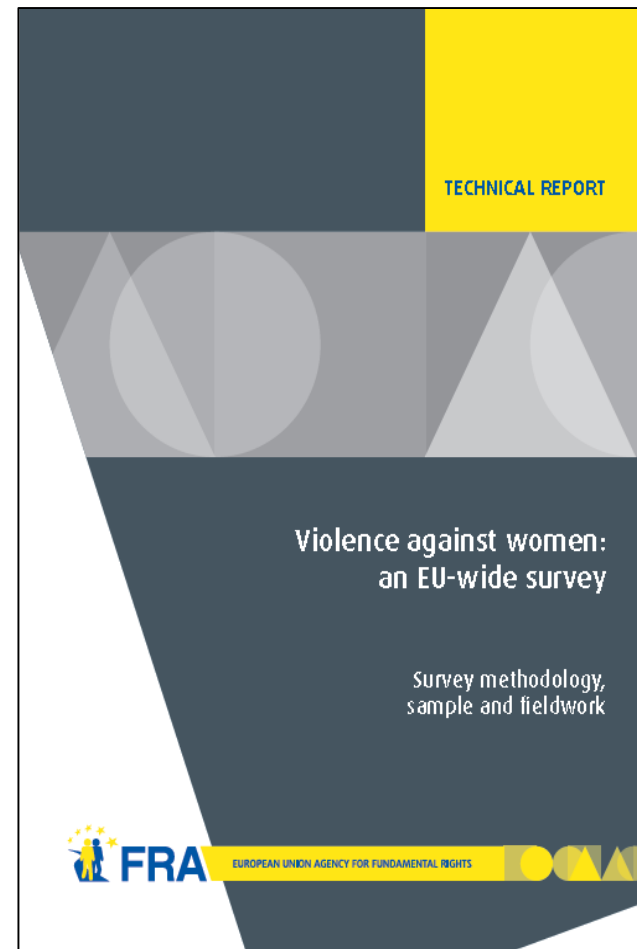
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Details on the survey methodology:

Technical report and survey questionnaire

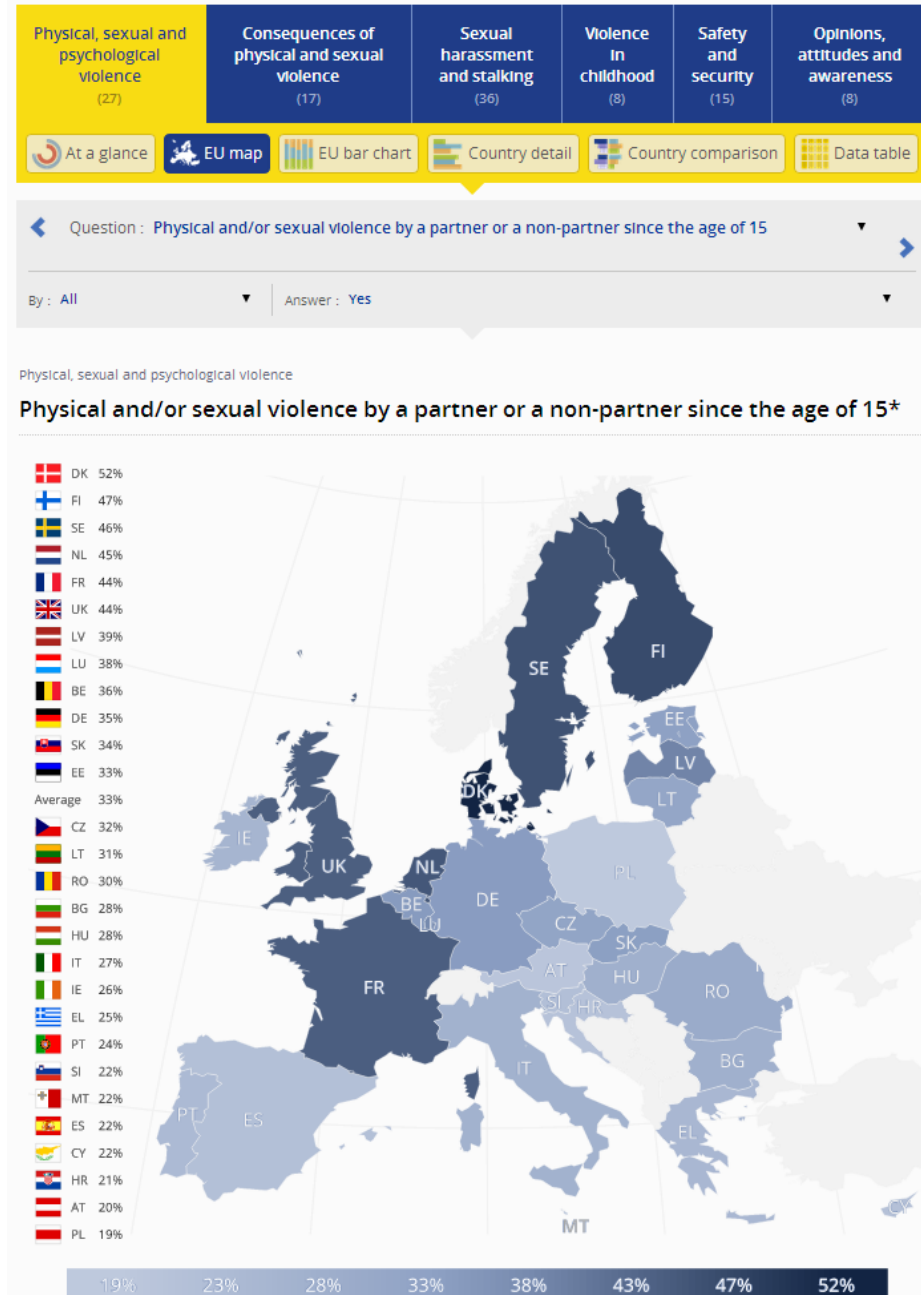
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Data explorer

- Data by topic, country...
- Visual presentation:
 - Country maps
 - Charts
 - Country comparisons
- Data tables
- All exportable for reuse

<http://fra.europa.eu/DVS/DVT/vaw.php>



EU-LGBT survey (2012)

- Online survey of 93,079 lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans respondents
- 19 % of respondents said that they had been harassed for being LGBT in the 12 months before the survey



LGBT survey (2012)

It's constant name-calling or smart comments about me being gay when I'm walking down the street.

(Ireland, gay, 39)

I experience so much discrimination, harassment and violence that it has become my daily life.

(Lithuania, trans bisexual, 25)

My situations of harassment/discrimination/violence are mainly random acts of verbal aggression. They were from unknown people on the street, mostly at night, mostly youngsters, mostly of a non-native European ethnic background. The situation is worse now than it was, for example, four years ago.

(Belgium, gay, 27)

Thank you



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