

DEPARTMENT  
OF STATISTICS



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



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## The SPEAK-UP Jean Monnet Module

a.a. 2022-2023

Department of  
Statistical Science



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

*Gender discrimination and violence:  
Concepts and definitions in International  
Legislation and EU Policies  
Lesson 2*

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16th March 2023

## 2nd Lesson outline

- ✓ *The Women's World Conferences in Mexico City, Copenhagen, and Nairobi*
- ✓ *A focus on the IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action – 1995*
- ✓ *The UN General Assembly «Women 2000. Gender equality, development and peace for the XXI century», also known as Beijing + 5 – 2000*
- ✓ *Statistics monitoring the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action - The EIGE Indicator System*



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**A further step forward...**

**The Women's World Conferences and the IV one held in  
Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995**

## The previous Women's World conferences



- ✓ The first three world conferences on women organized by the United Nations. The last one, the fourth, was followed by a series of five-year reviews

Mexico City



1975

Copenhagen



1980

Nairobi



1985

## The previous Women's World conferences



- ✓ In 1975 the Commission on the Status of Women called for the organization of the **first world conference on women** to coincide with International Women's Year.
- ✓ The **World Conference of the International Women's Year** was **subsequently held in Mexico City**; 133 governments participated, while 6,000 NGO representatives attended a parallel forum, the International Women's Year Tribune.
- ✓ The conference defined a **World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the objectives of the International Women's Year**, which offered a comprehensive set of guidelines for the advancement of women through 1985.

## The previous Women's World conferences



- ✓ The **Women's World Conference in Copenhagen (1980)** reviewed the progresses in implementing the goals of the first world conference, focusing on employment, health and education.
- ✓ A Programme of Action called for stronger national measures to ensure **women's ownership and control of property**, as well as improvements in **protecting women's rights to inheritance, child custody and nationality**
- ✓ The **Nairobi Women's World Conference (1985)** mandate was to establish concrete measures to overcome obstacles to achieving the **Decade's goals**. Participants included 1,900 delegates from 157 Member States; a parallel NGO Forum attracted around 12,000 participants.
- ✓ Governments adopted the **Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies** for the Advancement of Women, which outlined measures for achieving gender equality at the national level and for promoting women's participation in peace and development efforts.

## The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

- ✓ During the Conference **two main concepts were elaborated**

**Empowerment**



It means the removal of the obstacles to full participation of women in the social, cultural, economical, political life of a country

**Gender mainstreaming**



Proposed during the Conference of Nairobi and further elaborated at Beijing, it means the adoption of an approach considering the different consequences that the decisional processes have on women and men

## The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

- ✓ After two weeks of political debate, exchange of information on good practice and lessons learned, and sharing of experiences, 5.307 representatives of 189 Governments agreed to commitments that were unprecedented in scope
- ✓ More than 31,000 people also participated in the Forum of 2.000 non-governmental organizations in Huairou, a unique space of advocacy, networking, training and knowledge sharing
- ✓ The Platform for Action covers 12 critical areas of concern: among these, there is “violence”



# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

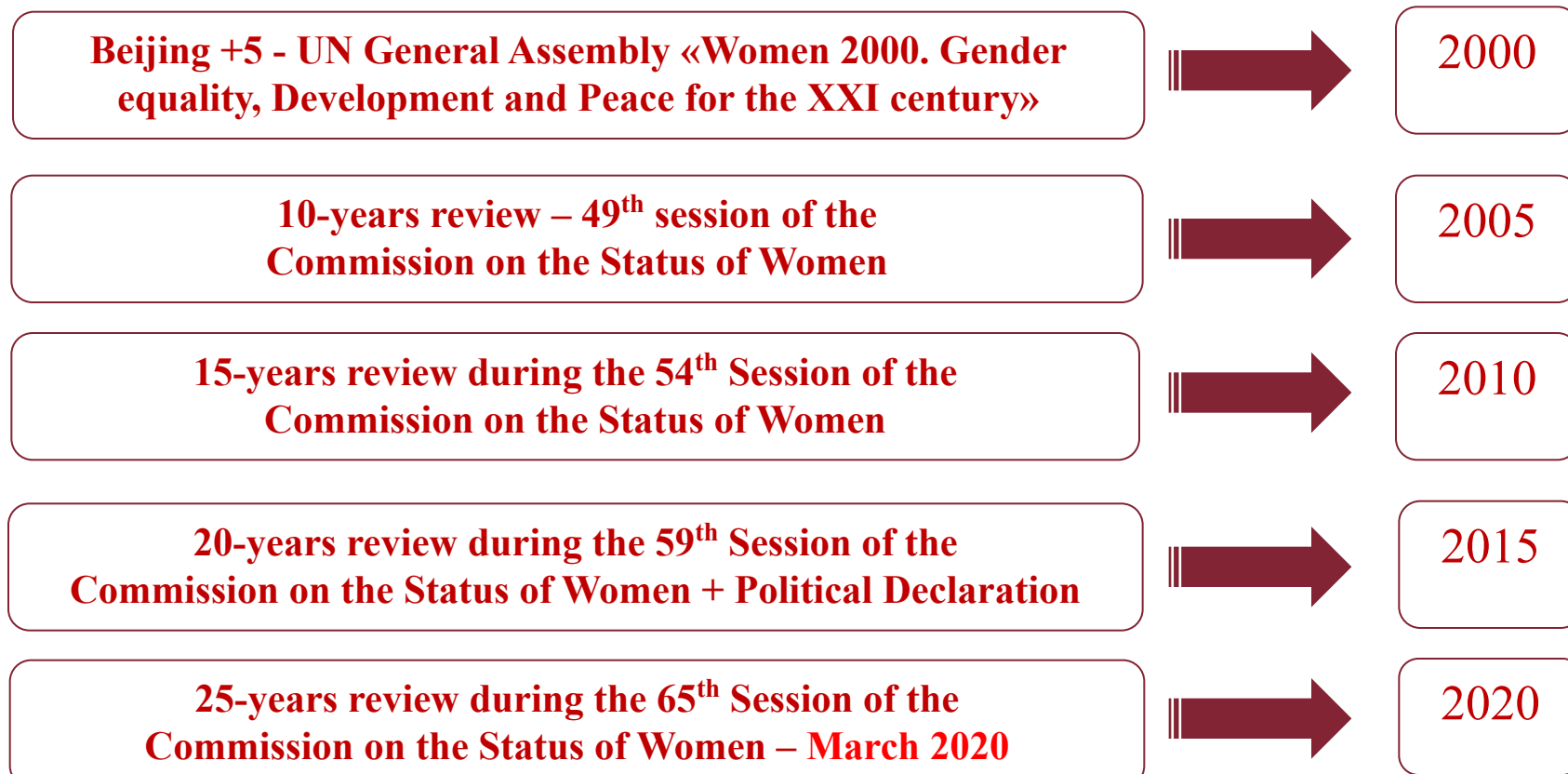
## The 12 critical areas

- Women and poverty
- Education and training of women
- Women and health
- **Violence against women**
- Women and armed conflict
- Women and the economy
- Women in power and decision-making
- Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women
- Human rights of women
- Women and the media
- Women and the environment
- The girl-child

## Beijing Follow-up



- ✓ The IV Women's World Conference was followed by a series of five-year reviews



# Beijing Follow-up



- ✓ **In 2000** the General Assembly decided to hold a **23rd special session** to conduct a five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and to consider future actions and initiatives □ the “Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development, and Peace for the Twenty-First Century” took place in New York, and resulted in a political declaration and further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing commitments
- ✓ **In 2005**, during the **49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women** a 10-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action was conducted. Delegates **adopted a declaration** emphasizing that the full and effective **implementation of the Beijing Declaration** and Platform for Action is **essential to achieving the internationally agreed development goals**, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration
- ✓ **In 2010**, during the **Commission’s 54th session**, the 15-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action took place. Member States adopted a **declaration** that welcomed the **progress made towards achieving gender equality, and pledged to undertake further actions** to ensure the full and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

# Beijing Follow-up



- ✓ **In 2015**, during the **59th session of the Commission**, the 20-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action took place. The session addressed opportunities for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in the post-2015 development agenda.
- ✓ Member States adopted a **political declaration** that welcomed the progress made towards achieving gender equality, provided a strong basis for the full, effective, and accelerated implementation of the commitments made in Beijing, and championed the key role of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the post-2015 development agenda.
- ✓ **In 2020**, during the **64th session of the Commission**, the 25-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action □ due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Commission on the Status of Women convened, on **9 March**, for a meeting that included opening statements followed by the adoption of the draft Political Declaration (E/CN.6/2020/L.1)

# Beijing Follow-up



- ✓ Moreover, The Commission on the Status of Women adopted:
  - a) a resolution on **“Multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women”**, for action by the Economic and Social Council, without a vote
  - b) a resolution on **“Women, the girl child, and HIV and AIDS”**, without a vote (E/CN.6/2020/L.5)
  - c) a resolution on **“Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflict”**, without a vote (E/CN.6/2020/L.4)
- ✓ These resolutions are included in the report of the Commission (E/2020/27) □ The **Report on the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women** (E/2020/27-E/CN.6/2020/10)

## The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

- ✓ Since 1999 a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators have been developed by the Presidencies of the EU Council to monitor progress towards the achievement of the goals of the BPfA (Beijing Platform for Action).
- ✓ By 2013 the Council adopted the conclusions and took note of the proposed indicators in eleven out of twelve critical areas defined by the BPfA  Human rights of Women is still lacking
- ✓ Currently, indicators for Human Rights of Women have been agreed , and are yet to be developed

## The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

- ✓ The **EIGE Platform**, the European Institute for Gender Equality, has developed and are fully dedicated to monitor the implementation of International declarations as well as the European Policies and strategies addressing gender equality

*Let's give a look to some key indicators and statistics concerning the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action*



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**Statistics monitoring the implementation of the  
Beijing Platform for Action  
The EIGE Indicator System**



# What is EIGE, the European Institute for Gender Equality?



The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality.

Equality between women and men is a fundamental value of the European Union. Therefore 'Making equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans and beyond' is its vision.



**Its mission is to become the European knowledge centre on gender equality issues.**

# What is EIGE, the European Institute for Gender Equality?



- ✓ The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union defined the grounds for the Institute's objectives and tasks in its Founding Regulation and assigned it the central role of addressing the challenges of and promoting equality between women and men across the European Union.
- ✓ *In 2020 EIGE has published a Report titled “Beijing +25: the fifth review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States” presenting and discussing* tracking progresses against some long-standing challenges and going beyond them to assess new challenges that have emerged in recent years, including those brought by **digitalisation, recent migration flows and a mounting backlash against gender equality**
- ✓ The report consists of **three chapters**. The **first chapter** provides an assessment of institutional developments related to gender equality at EU level. The **second chapter** analyses major trends and developments in the 12 areas of concern of the BPfA at EU and national levels. The **final chapter** provides practical recommendations for action to address key gender equality challenges identified in the previous analysis

# What is EIGE, the European Institute for Gender Equality?

- ✓ **The work of EIGE is deeply rooted in two main approaches/strategies:**

## Mainstream



Strategy towards realising gender equality. It involves the integration of a **gender perspective** into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes, with a view to promoting equality between women and men, and combating discrimination

## Intersectionality



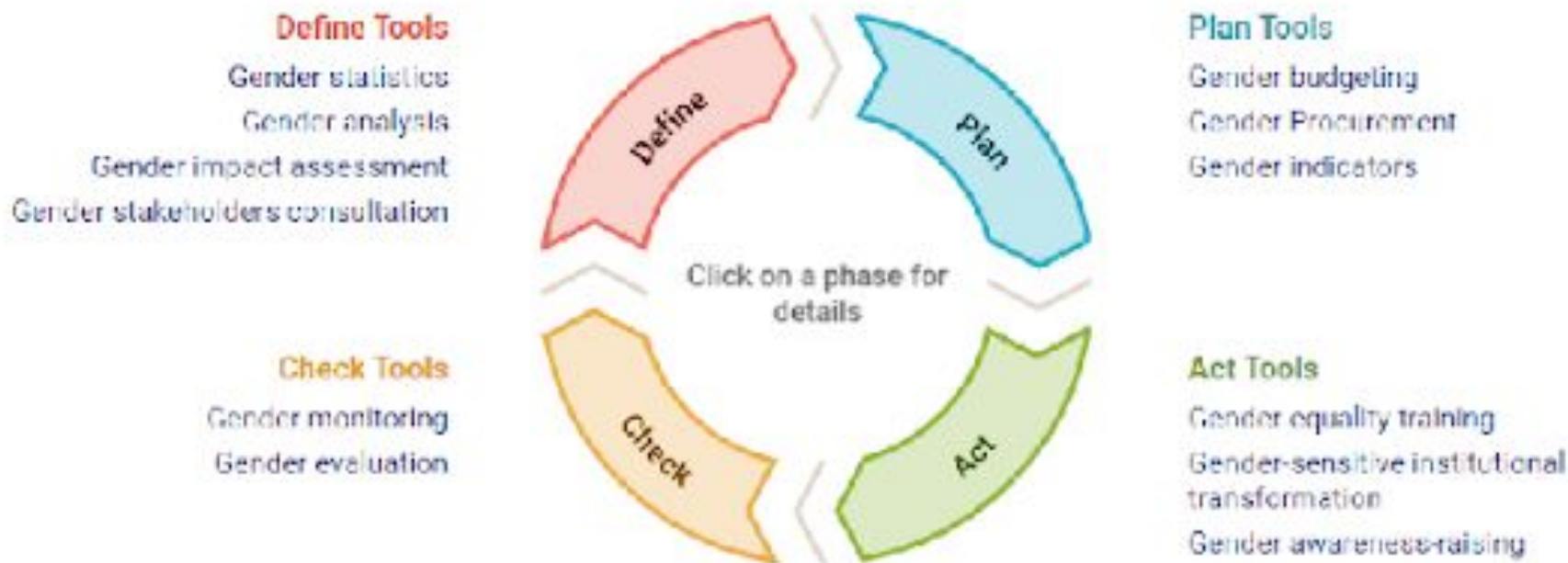
An intersectional perspective highlights the complexity of gender equality. Intersecting inequalities capture how gender is manifested when combined with other characteristics such as age, dis/ability, migrant background, ethnicity, sexual orientation or socioeconomic background.

# What are the dimensions of gender mainstreaming?

- ✓ Gender mainstreaming requires both integrating a gender perspective to the content of the different policies, and addressing the issue of representation of women and men in the given policy area.
- ✓ Both dimensions – gender representation and gender responsive content - need to be taken into consideration in all phases of the policy-making process.



# How to integrate the gender perspective into a policy/programming cycle



# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

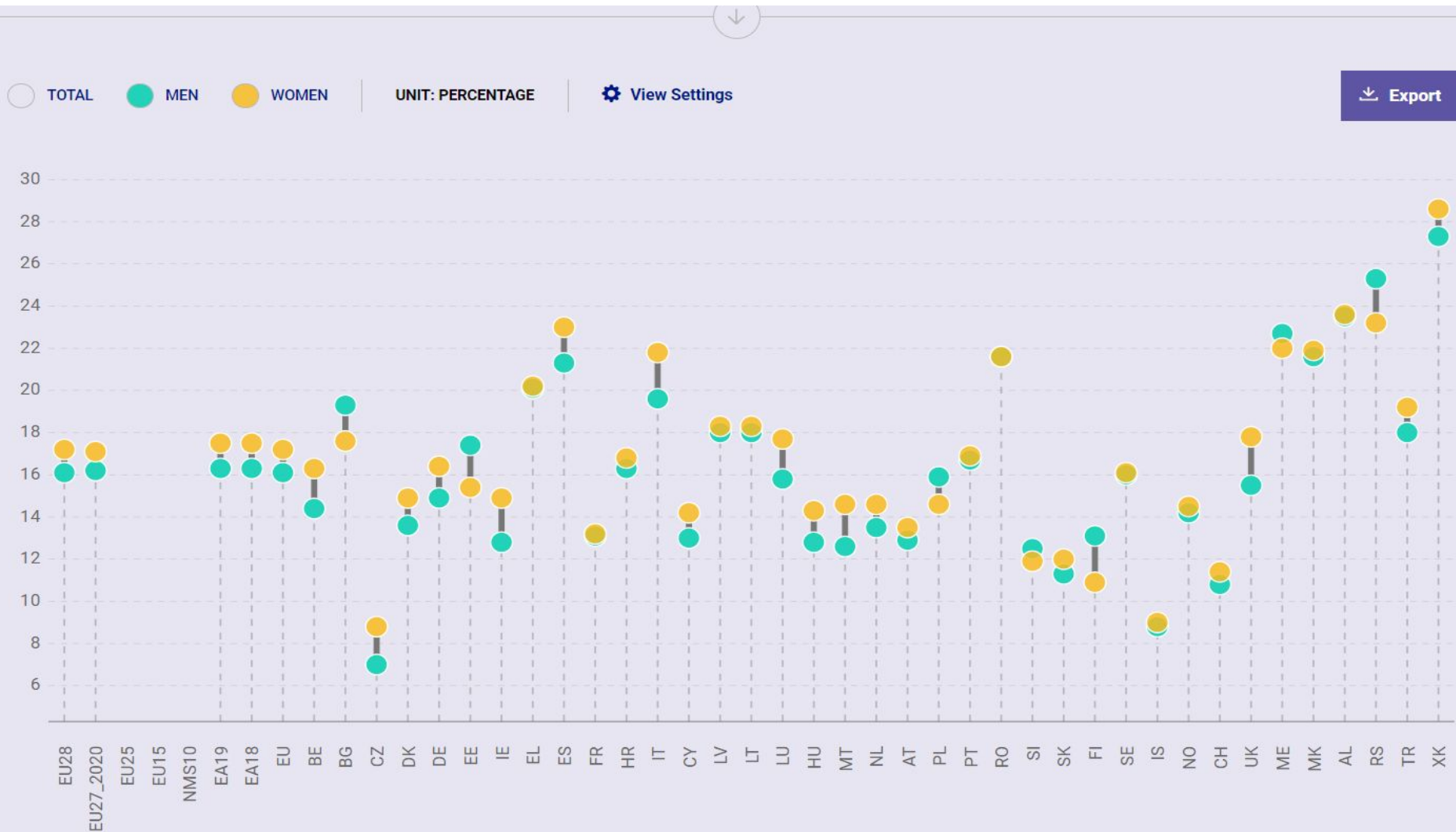


## *Women and poverty (6 indicators)*

### *A1. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and sex*

- ✓ It is a 'classical' poverty measure and a Laeken indicator, defined as the percentage of persons below the monetary poverty line, defined as 60 % of the median national adult equivalent household disposable income in each Member State
- ✓ This is an output indicator of poverty of high relevance for analysis, as it provides information on household income scarcity and includes important elements about the phenomenon of poverty as related to personal attributes

# A1. At-risk-of-poverty rate by age (16-64) and sex (2018)





# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



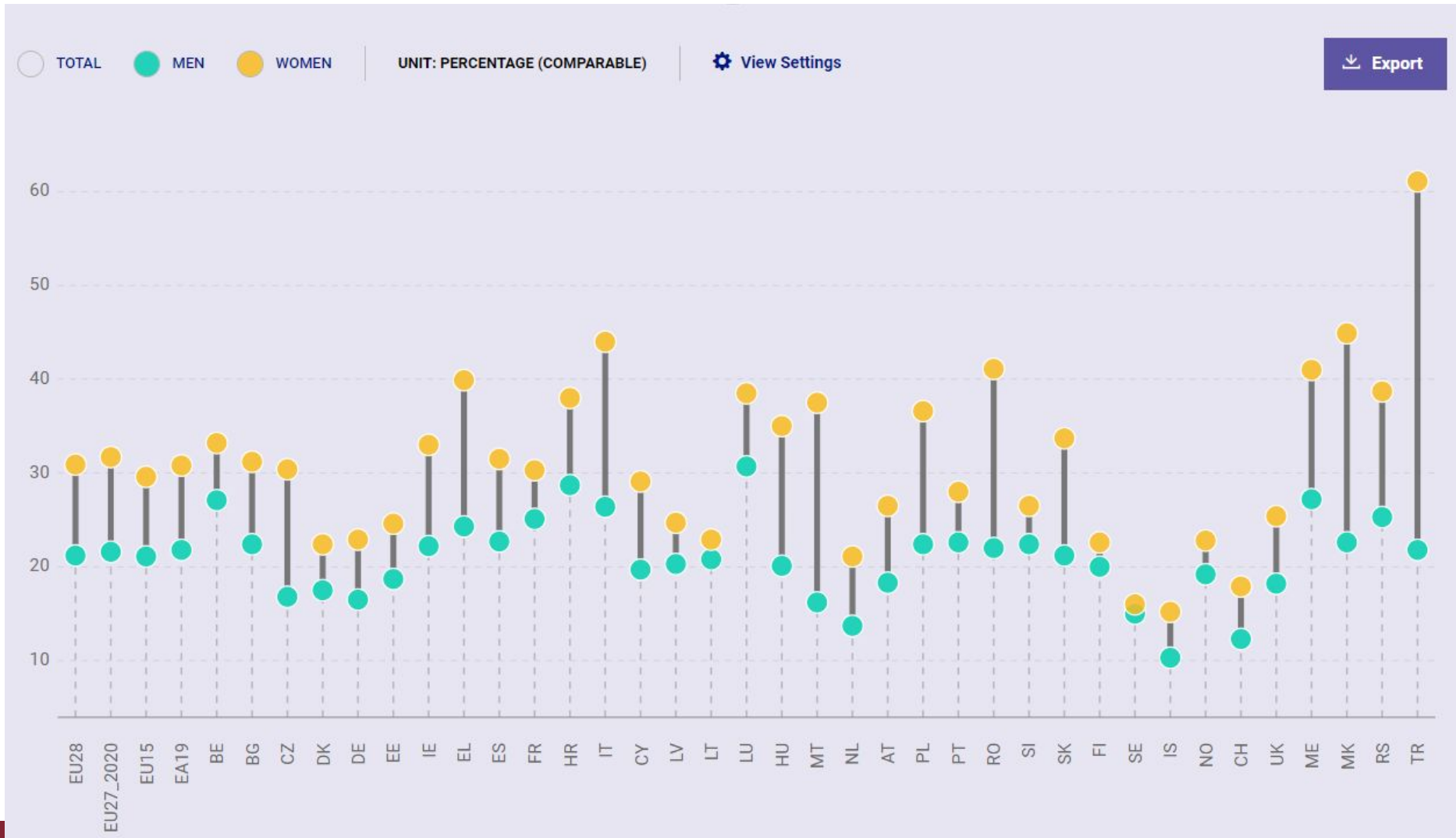
## *Women and poverty (6 indicators)*

### *A5. Share of women and men who are inactive by age and migrant background*

- ✓ This indicator emphasises migrant background as an important determinant of economic activity, and therefore poverty, among both men and women.
- ✓ Inactivity has been defined as the percentage of persons, who are classified neither as employed nor as unemployed in the labour market.
- ✓ Migrant background is defined through country of birth into broad groups: native-born and foreign-born, with the latter further divided into two groups (non-EU born: born outside of the EU-28 or EU born: born in another EU country).



## A5. Share of women and men who are inactive by age (15-64) and migrant background (2019)



Source: Eige's Dataset

# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Education and training of women (3 indicators)*

*B1. Proportion of women and men graduates in tertiary (ISCED levels 5-8) and vocational (ISCED levels 3-4) education and training in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and in the field of education, health and welfare (EHW) – of all graduates in the study field*

- ✓ The indicator addresses gender segregation in fields of studies that are considered as key areas for the EU's smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- ✓ The indicator enables the monitoring of progress regarding the gender balance of graduates from STEM and EHW study fields, including natural sciences, mathematics and statistics; information and communication technologies; engineering, manufacturing and construction; education; and health and welfare

# B1. Proportion of women graduates in tertiary (ISCED levels 5-8) STEM education (2015)

UNIT: SHARE OF WOMEN GRADUATES IN TERTIARY STEM EDUCATION

[View Settings](#)

[Export](#)



# B1. Proportion of women STEM graduates in Natural sciences, Mathematics and Statistics (2015)



UNIT: SHARE OF WOMEN STEM GRADUATES IN NATURAL SCIENCES, MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

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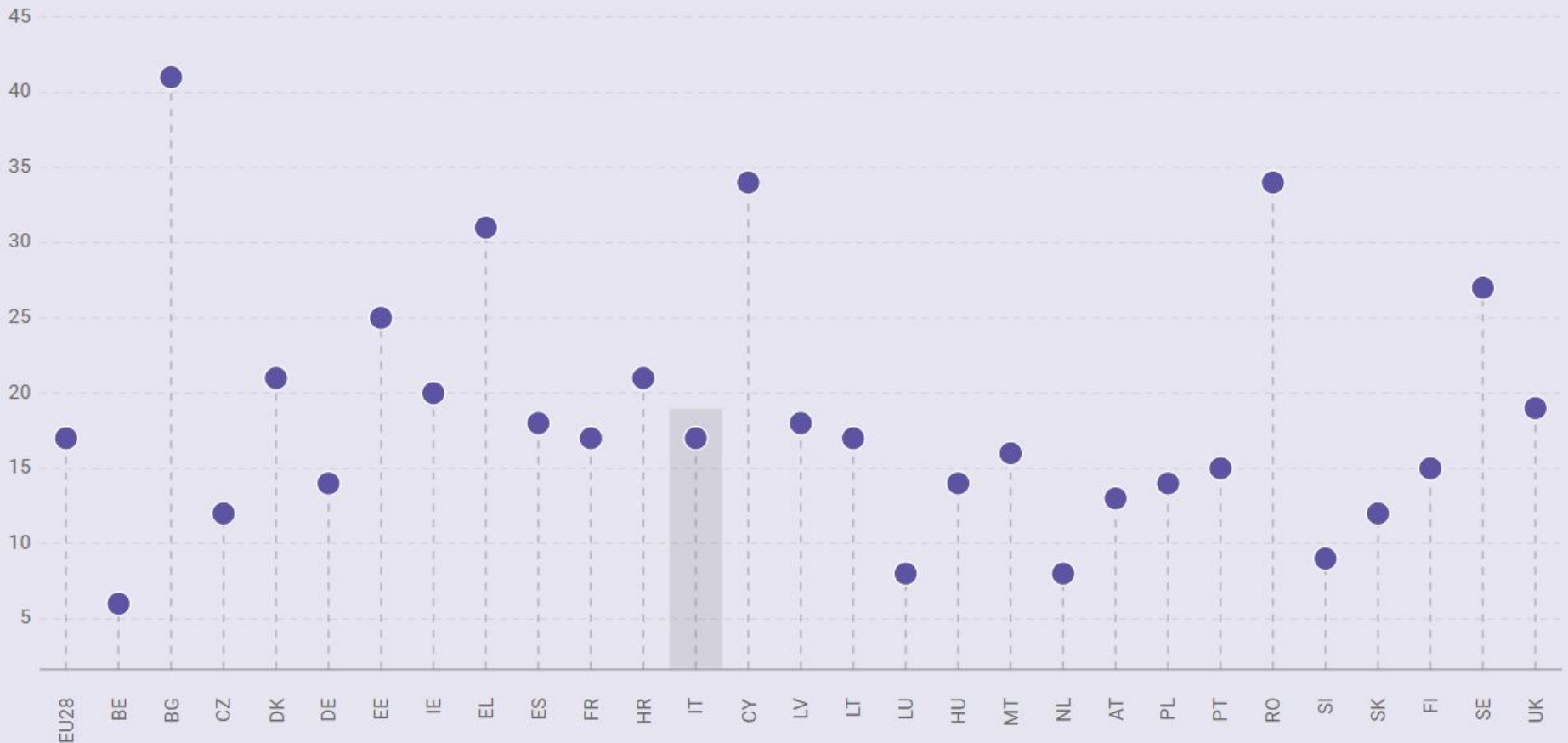
Source: Eige's Dataset

# B1. Proportion of women STEM graduates in ICT (2015)

UNIT: SHARE OF WOMEN STEM GRADUATES IN ICT

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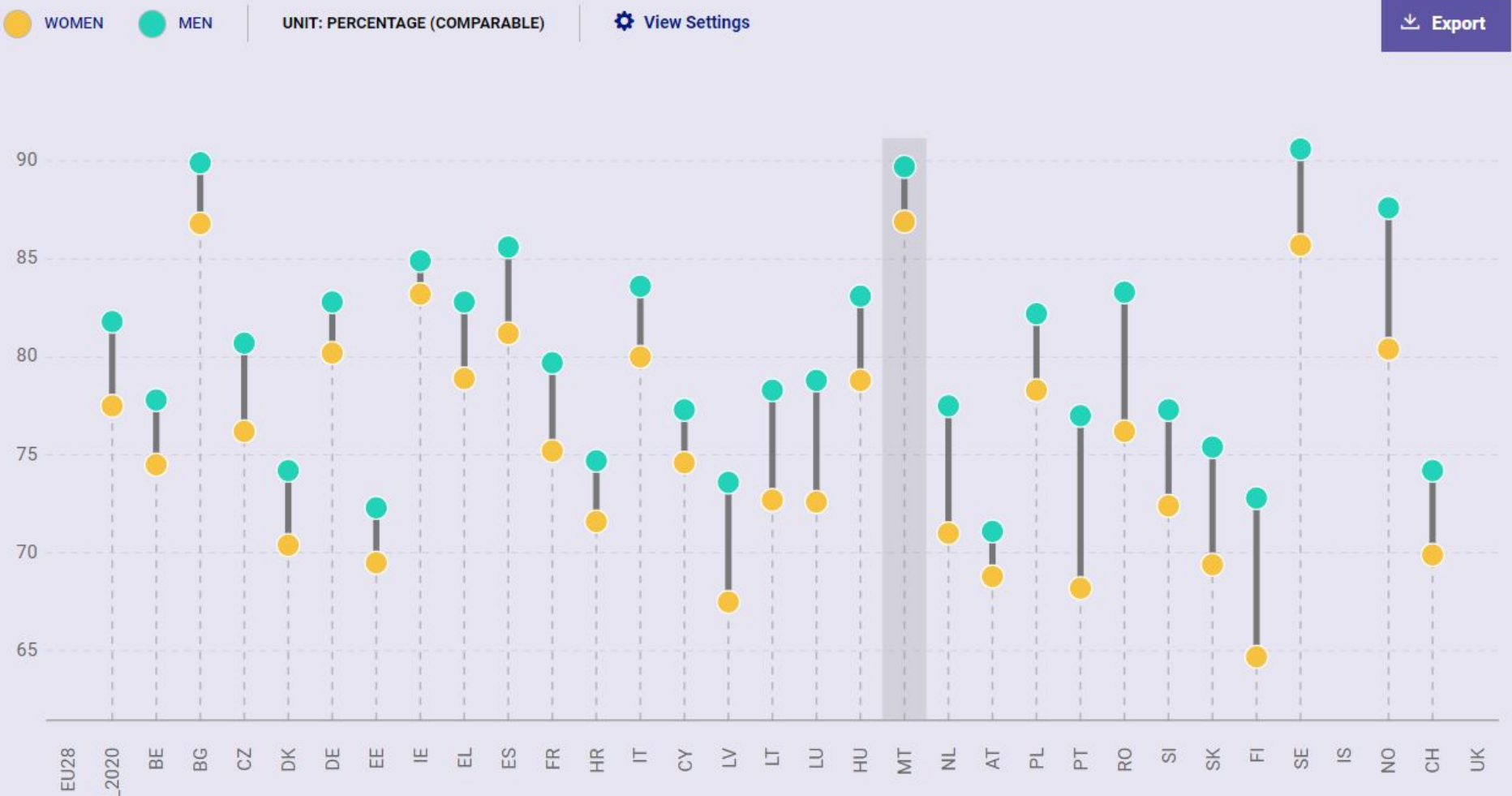
# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

## *Women and Health (3 indicators)*

### *C1. Healthy Life Years*

- ✓ The Healthy Life Years (also called disability-free life expectancy) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a certain age is still expected to live without disability. Healthy Life Years (HLY) is a solid indicator to monitor health as a productivity/economic factor
- ✓ HLY introduces the concept of quality of life into life expectancy. It is used to distinguish between years of life free of any activity limitation and years experienced with at least one activity limitation.

*C1B. Healthy life years at birth in percentage of the total life expectancy (2019)*



Source: Eige's Dataset



# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Violence against women (10 indicators)*

- ✓ Women are the most at risk of being victims of violence because historically there have been unequal power relations between men and women. The low social and economic status of women can be both a cause and a consequence of violence against women
- ✓ The term 'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life
- ✓ Acts of violence against women also include forced sterilisation and forced abortion, coercive/forced use of contraceptives, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection.



# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Violence against women (10 indicators)*

- ✓ Only 1 out of 10 is available  D3. Victims support
  
- ✓ Comparable data are not available for the other indicators, that are listed below:
  - 1.D1. Domestic violence against women: profile of female victims of violence
  - 2.D2. Domestic violence against women: profile of male perpetrators
  - 3.D4. Domestic violence against women: measures addressing the male perpetrator to end the circle of violence
  - 4.D5. Domestic violence against women: training of professionals
  - 5.D6. Domestic violence against women: state measures to eliminate domestic violence against women

# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Violence against women (10 indicators)*

- 1.D7. Domestic violence against women: evaluation
- 2.D8. The number of employees who report incidents of sexual harassment at the workplace, as a percentage of the total workforce
- 3.D9. The number of private and public enterprises which have a preventive policy regarding sexual harassment at the workplace, as a percentage of the total number of employers
- 4.D10. The number of private and public enterprises which have procedures for sanctions in place for perpetrators of sexual harassment at the workplace, as a percentage of the total number of employers

## *EIGE: Gender-based violence*

### *Violence against women*

- ✓ Data made available by EIGE are based on the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) that distinguishes between different forms of gender-based violence, namely physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence.
- ✓ Building on this distinction, the Gender Statistics Database displays administrative and survey data on each of the four forms of violence for all Member States of the European Union.
- ✓ When we will address the Istanbul Convention I will show you these data in details

# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Women and Armed Conflict (4 indicators)*

✓ No data are available to calculate the indicators shown below:

- 1.E1. Proportion (number and percentage) of men and women trained specifically in gender equality among: diplomatic staff and civilian and military defence staff employed by the Member States and Community institutions; and staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and ESDP missions, including military and police staff.
- 2.E2. Proportion (number and percentage) of women and men among: heads of diplomatic missions and EC delegations; staff participating in UN peacekeeping operations and ESDP missions, including military and police staff
- 3.E3. Funding (as a total amount and as a percentage of cooperation programmes) allocated by the Member States and the European Commission, in countries affected by armed conflict or in post-conflict situations, to support gender equality, broken down, where possible, to reflect funding to support: female victims of violence; and the participation of women in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction.

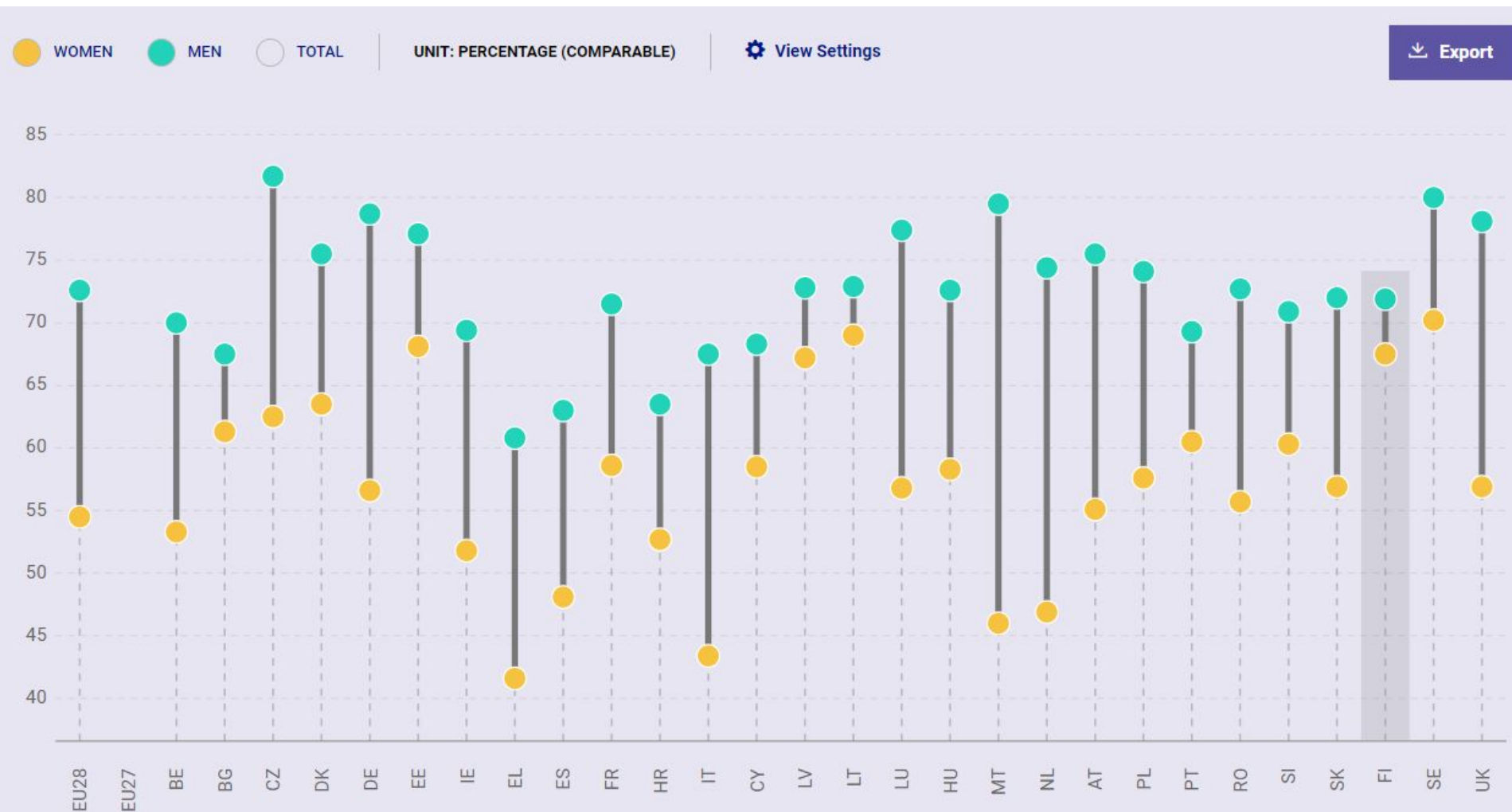
# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Women and Economy (21 indicators)*

- ✓ Women's participation in remunerated work in the formal and non-formal labour market has changed and increased significantly, but there are considerable differences in women's and men's access to and opportunities to exert power over the economic structures in their societies
- ✓ Women's work generates wealth and is a powerful factor for growth, in that it both stimulates and fulfils needs, activities and jobs.
- ✓ In addition to traditional stereotypes, women who go out to work still have to contend with obstacles such as lesser recognition of their professional qualifications, rigid vertical and horizontal job segregation, less job security, over-representation in the unemployment figures, a rise in part-time work (not always from choice) and consistently lower pay.

# F18. Full-time equivalent employment rate for women and men by age groups (20-64 - 2014)



# F19: Part-time employment as percentage of total employment for women and men by age groups (20-64 – 2018)



Source: Eige's Dataset

# *F21a Share of women employed in occupations of the STEM employment fields as a share of employees within a respective occupation (2014)*



*Source: Eige's Dataset*



# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Women in power and decision-making (19 indicators)*

- ✓ Equality in political decision-making performs a leverage function without which it is highly unlikely that a real integration of the equality dimension in government policymaking is feasible. In this respect, women's equal participation in political life plays a pivotal role in the general process of the advancement of women.
- ✓ Despite the widespread movement towards democratisation in most countries, women are largely under-represented at most levels of government, especially in ministerial and other executive bodies □ problem of stereotypes
- ✓ The low proportion of women among economic and political decision-makers at the local, national, regional and international levels reflects structural and attitudinal barriers that need to be addressed through positive measures.

# G1b. The proportion of women in the European Parliament (2022)



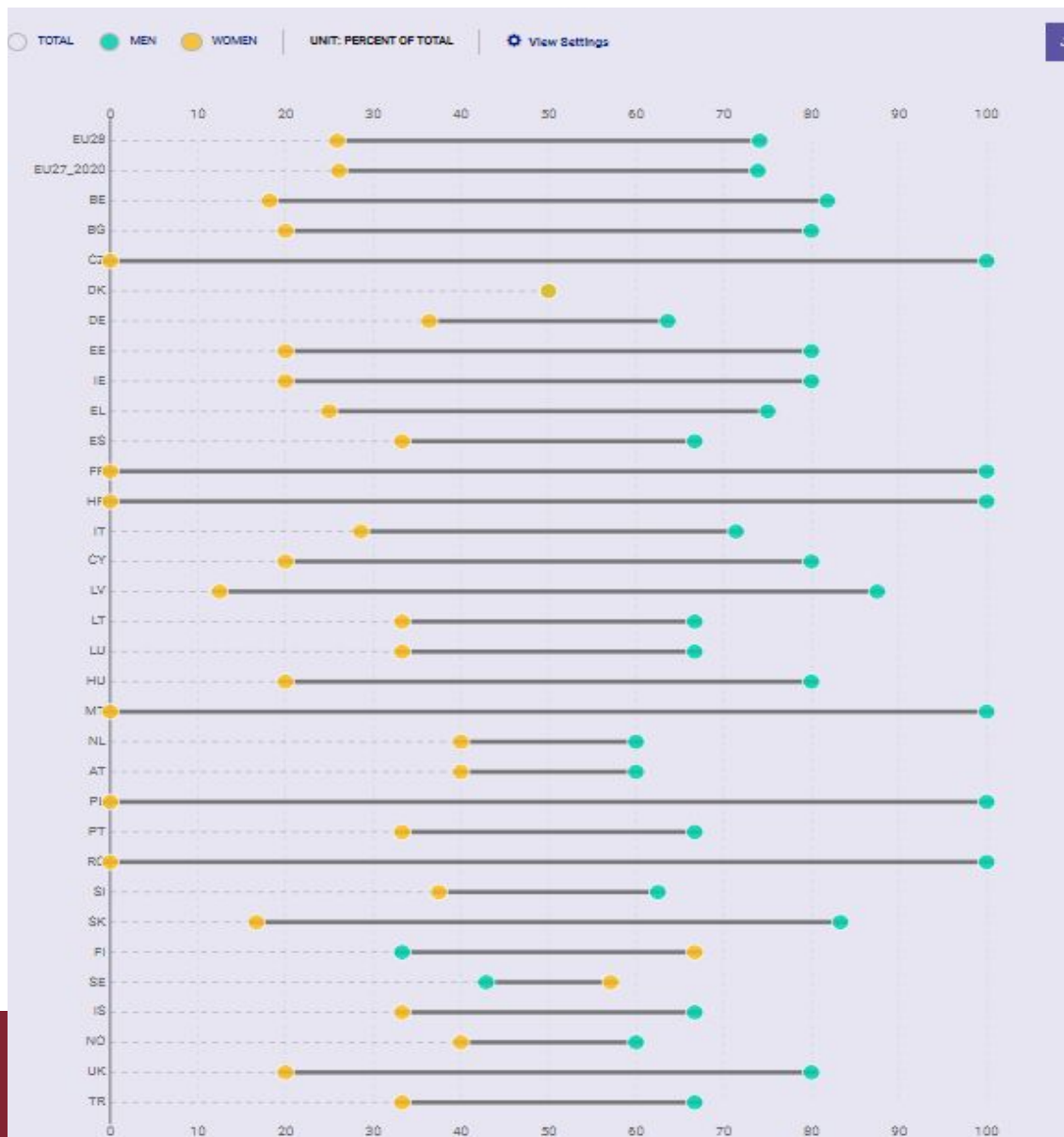
Source: Eige's Dataset

## *G7. The proportion and number of women and men among the leaders of major political parties in Member States (2021)*



Italy and Türkiye share a similar pattern

In Italy differences between the proportion of men and women is larger



# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (5 indicators)*

- ✓ The role of institutional mechanisms or national machineries, as a way to promote the status of women, acquired international relevance during the World Conference on the International Women's Year, held in Mexico in 1975
  
- ✓ This is a crucial area to ensure developments in the other 11 areas
  
- ✓ The following strategic objectives were agreed by national governments:
  - H.1 Create or strengthen national machineries and other governmental bodies
  - H.2 Integrate gender perspectives in legislation, public policies, programmes and projects
  - H.3 Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation.

### H3. Gender mainstreaming (2018)

Italy scores 4.5  
Greece scores 1

The highest value  
is scored by  
Austria 14  
Sweden 12.5  
Spain 10.5



## The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995

### *Women and the media (3 indicators)*

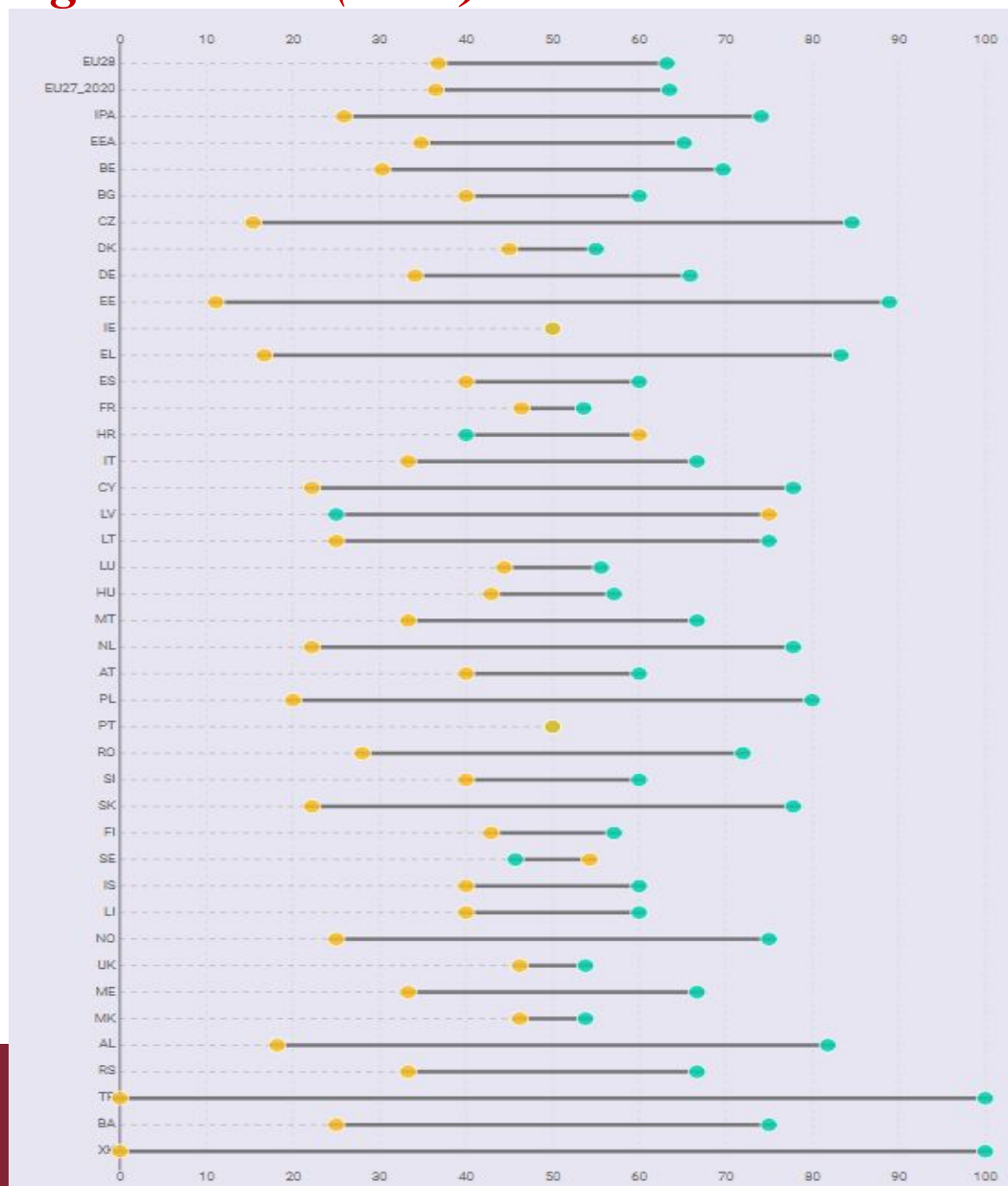
- ✓ More women are involved in careers in the communications sector, but few have attained positions at the decision-making level or serve on governing boards and bodies that influence media policy.
- ✓ The lack of gender sensitivity in the media is evidenced by the failure to eliminate the gender-based stereotyping that can be found in public and private local, national and international media organisations.
- ✓ In order to address the problems discussed above, the following strategic objectives were set and agreed to be implemented by the national governments:
  - ✓ J.1 Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision-making in and through the media and new technologies of communication
  - ✓ J.2 Promote a balanced and non-stereotyped portrayal of women in the media

## *J2b. The proportion of women and men on the boards of public broadcaster organisations (2021)*



Italy record a  
33.3% for women  
and 66.7 for men

Türkiye count for  
a 100% of men





# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *Women and the environment (4 indicators)*

- ✓ Women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management, as was recognised at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the International Conference on Population and Development and reflected throughout Agenda 21
- ✓ Women mainly have jobs in health, caring and service professions, while industrial jobs are often dominated by men.
- ✓ Managerial and policymaking positions in these sectors are entrusted mainly to men.



### *K3. Proportion of women in climate change decision-making bodies at the international level (COP over 5 years) (2013)*



*Source: Eige's Dataset*

# The IV Women's World Conference in Beijing and the Platform of Action - 1995



## *The girl child (4 indicators)*

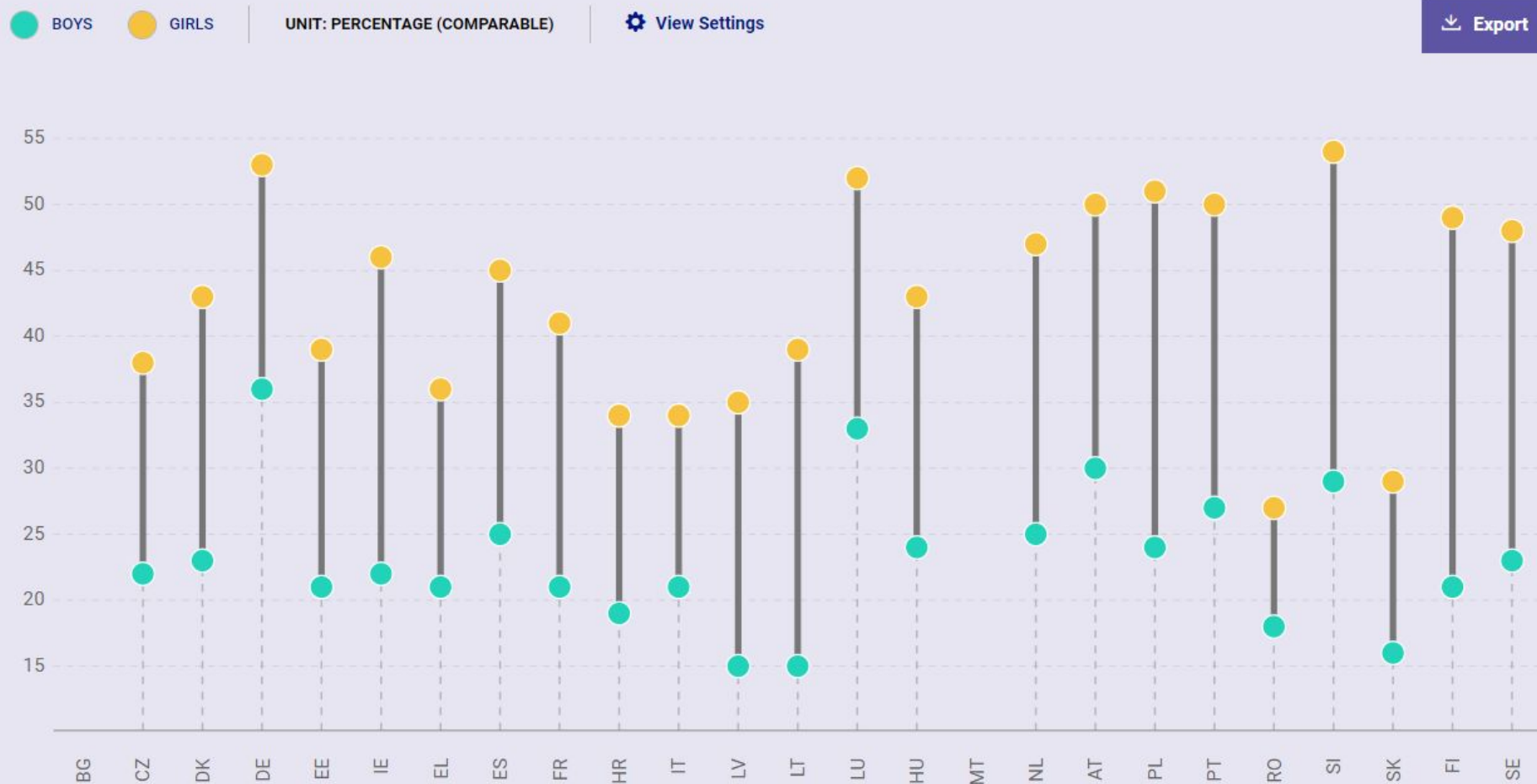
- ✓ The 'Girl Child' is an interdisciplinary area of great importance: the status of the girl child is related to both the status of children and the status of women
- ✓ Available indicators show that the girl child is discriminated against from the earliest stages of life, through her childhood and into adulthood. Girls are subject to social oppression for being children and for being female
- ✓ The main reason this area causes concern is that there are gender-biased traditions which dictate roles and practices which are unfair to female children. Girls are often treated as inferior and are socialised to put themselves last, thus undermining their self-esteem
- ✓ Girls often face pressures to engage in sexual activity. Furthermore, sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, have a devastating effect on children's health, and girls are more vulnerable than boys to the consequences of unprotected and premature sexual relations.

## *L2. Body self-image: children aged 15 reporting that they are overweight or obese according to BMI (2010)*



Source: Eige's Dataset

## L2. Body self-image: children aged 15 thinking they are too fat – dissatisfaction with their self-image (2010)



*Thank you!*

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