



EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON QUALITY IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS 2024 ESTORIL - PORTUGAL



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THE CONTRIBUTION OF CITIZEN GENERATED DATA (CGD) FOR MEASURING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN ITALY. A QUALITY ISSUE FOR THE OFFICIAL STATISTIC.

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- Aim of the presentation
- Measuring GBV: the need to go beyond limitations of existing data
- The contribution of Citizen Generated Data
- The Italian case: how data on antiviolence centres, shelter homes and national helpline 1522 have been integrated into the official statistic



Aim of the presentation

The presentation aims at discussing:

- 1) Briefly **strengths and limitations of existing data on GBV**
- 2) the main steps relevant for integrating data on antiviolenence centers and shelter homes into the integrated informative system on GBV in Italy, with particular emphasis on the **quality** along the whole statistical value chain: **needs assessments, collection, processing, analysis and interpretation**
- 3) **the role of the continuous involvement of respondents as data providers and users** in order to ensure data collected comply with the principles governing official statistics
- 4) the role of Istat in improving data collection capacity of data producers by **coordinating the whole process**



GBV is UNDERESTIMATED

Different data sources – strengths and limitations



Survey-based data

- costs and survey implementation,
- the statistical burden on respondents and,
- given the high sensitiveness of the topic, lots of experience is required in order to capture sound and comparable data.



- Survey on stereotypes/social image of violence
- Big data

Administrative sources (criminal justice data)

- reflect both the reporting behavior of the victims and the operation of the criminal justice system
- their operational and administrative nature hamper the possibility to go much in depth to gain the “how” and “why” of the phenomenon



The contribution of CITIZEN GENERATED DATA

*“Data that people or organizations produce to monitor,
demand directly or drive change on issues that affect them”.*

Lämmerhirt (2018)

IMPROVEMENT of OFFICIAL STATISTICS in terms of **QUALITY AND SCOPE**

DATA REVOLUTION

HUMAN-RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO DATA

Disaggregation, Self-identification,
Transparency, Privacy, Accountability,
Participation





...BUT...

According to Lopes (2018) there are **DIFFERENT CHALLENGES** to be overcome with reference to CGD and gender-related data:

- Absence of coordination among CGD-initiatives,
- limited collaboration efforts between national statistical offices and non-official data producers,
- perceived low quality of CGD,
- low level of trust in CGD by NSOs,
- insufficient quality standards

Need for

- consistency with international best practice and standards,
- independence from government support to avoid possible influence on methodology and results.



The ITALIAN case

FOCUS ON:

Data PRODUCED AND PROVIDED provided by

- Antiviolence Centres
- Shelters Homes
- the National Helpline 1522

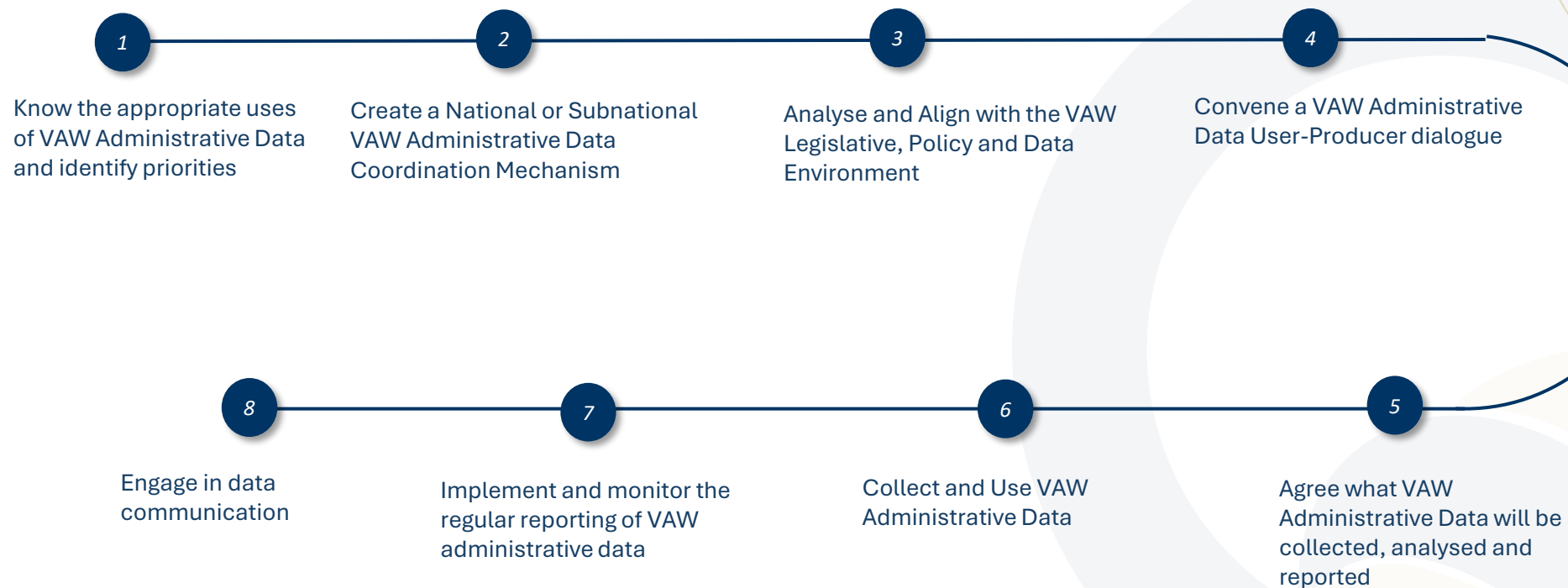
- **CITIZEN GENERATED DATA**
- **ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

Focus on the «PROTECTION SIDE» of the PHENOMENON

The challenge: **how to make use of these data within the framework of the official statistics?**



The process: data enhancement and integration





The process: the pillars

Needs assessment and establishment of a national coordination mechanism, led by ISTAT in closed cooperation with CSOs and experts in the field

Agreement on the data to be collected, the operational definitions and the development of the data collection tools

Continuous dialogue between the actors involved*, with emphasis on the training and communication strategies tailored to respondent groups to further enhance statistical capability and data quality

* *specialized service-providers, local governments and Civil Society Organizations*



Data collection and integration

Survey on **ANTI-VIOLENCE
CENTRES**

Survey on **USERS ON ANTI-VIOLENCE
CENTRES**

Survey on **SHELTER HOMES**

Data on **NATIONAL HELPLINE 1522**

Mutual enhancement
Integrated analysis
**Comprehensive
analytical framework**

TRANSPARENCY – QUALITY – RELIABILITY – HIGH FREQUENCY



Focus on: continuous dialogue between data producers/users - training

Regular meetings with the data producers with the aim to:

- **inform the respondents** about the objectives of the surveys
- **raise awareness** about the importance of their participation in the data collection
- **train** them on how to use the web-based reporting system
- **use respondent's field experiences** to develop resources to inform survey design
- **learn and analyze** respondent's needs to improve the design of the survey tool



Lessons learned and the way forward

- A great result that of including data into the official statistical system
- Still lots of work in order to further harmonize concepts and collection procedures within antiviolenence centres and shelter homes
- More synergies between antiviolenence centres, shelter homes and national helpline 1522 data
- Lots to do in order to further enhance data/informative capability of respondent units reducing the statistical burden on them



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Thank you for your attention!

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