



## **Daphne III – LOG IN: Laboratories on Gender Violence in New Media**

### **Evaluation Report**

**Ws3**



## EVALUATION YOUNG

The *Log in* project provides a system for evaluating the pilot actions with a set of questionnaires administered to all participants.

These include:

- 1- **Pre-test** aimed at verifying the awareness and attitudes of the class group in relation to gender stereotypes and violence, administered during the first laboratory session.
- 2- **Post-test** aimed at evaluating the level of learning and changes in participants' personal attitudes and convictions, administered at the end of the laboratory sessions.
- 3- **Evaluation questionnaire** aimed at assessing the satisfaction of participants with their experience, completed at the end of the 6th session.

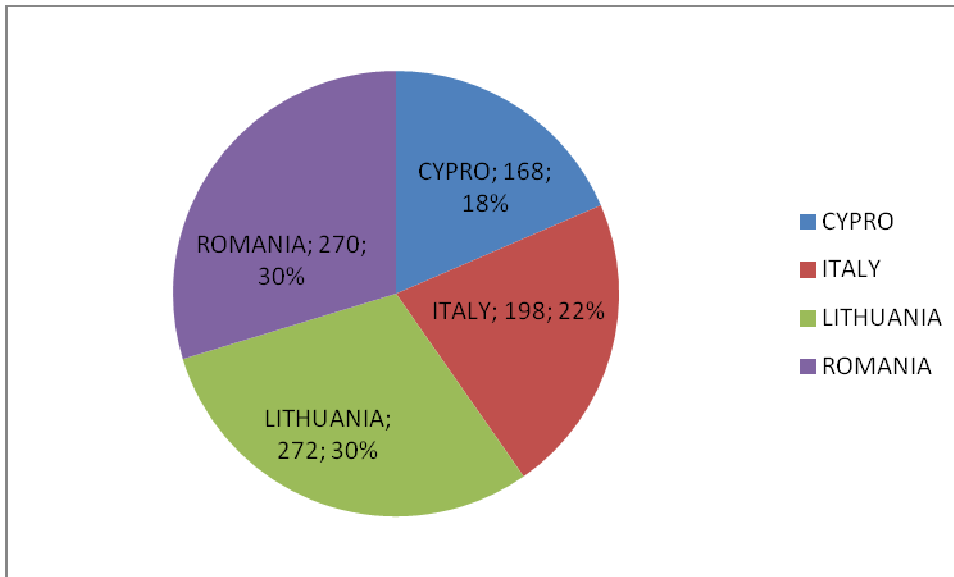
In practice, the questionnaires are completed in printed form, after which each partner enters the completed questionnaires into the database for statistical analysis of the data as a whole.

The most important information for assessing the experience can be drawn from a comparison of the pre- and post-tests. The different responses given before and after the laboratories are an indicator of the effectiveness of the activities in question. For this reason, this report lists the general information resulting from the first four questions in the pre-test (the comparison is of no value, given the question themselves); the results of the assessment of the students' satisfaction; and for the remaining questions, as well as illustrating the overall results of the tests, we analyse the differences (of at least 10 percent) which are statistically significant. For the same reasons we analyse differences between the results, where applicable, of the two sexes, and various age ranges and countries.

### Composition of the sample

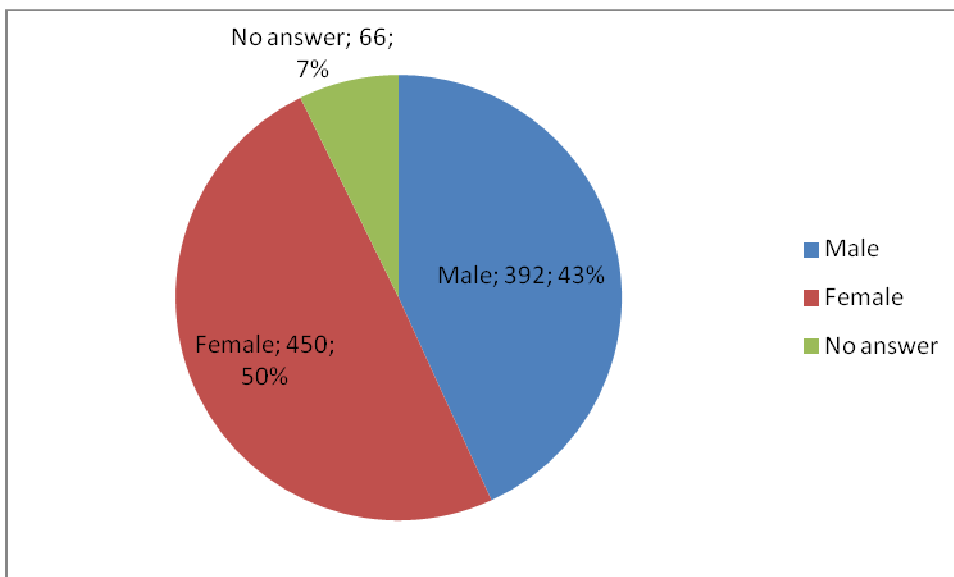
As regards the social and personal data of the participants, we have used the results of the pre-test.

908 participants completed the pre-test questionnaire correctly.

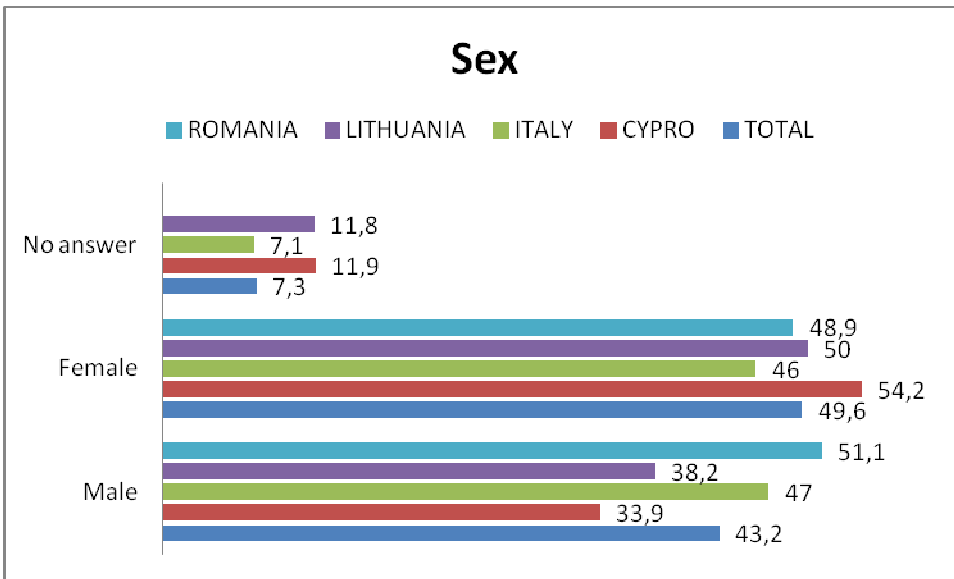


D 1- Pre-test: Nationality

43.2% boys, 49.6% girls (7.3% of the sample do not indicate their sex).

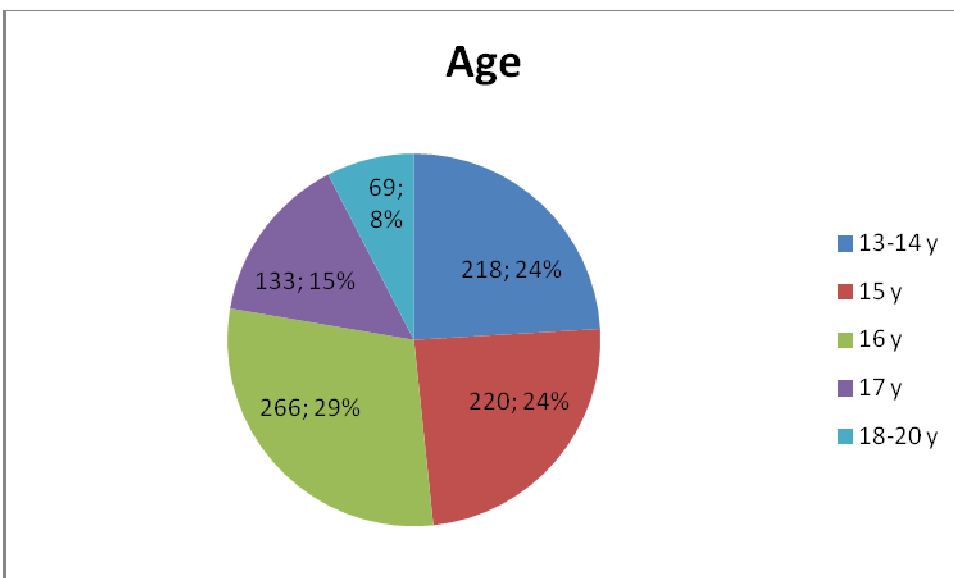


D 2- Pre-test: Sex



D2-Pre-test: Sex/nationality

The largest group are the 16 year olds.



D3-Pre-test: Age

The age of the participants is important because we must correlate it with significant differences between the phases of psychological development in adolescence. In particular, Kohlberg, the cognitive psychologist, has studied the moral development of adolescents by interviewing young people about moral dilemmas (for instance, asking them to comment on the case of a poor man who steals medicine to save his wife's life, and that of the man who manufactures it for sale at ten times its manufacturing cost). As a result of his study, Kohlberg distinguishes between three levels of moral development, each of which is in turn divided into two stages:

- **Pre-conventional morality:** at this level, the adolescent's actions are controlled by external forces, i.e. he judges his conduct good or bad in relation to practical criteria, not abstract concepts.

STAGE 1: subjects refer to the consequences of actions, thus conforming to the judgement of powerful people; intentions are not taken into consideration.

STAGE 2: just actions are those which correspond to a person's needs or, in some cases, another person's needs. It is at this stage that the point of view of other people starts to be taken into account, and subjects are aware of the relativity of such points of view (not everyone has the same interests or purposes).

- **Conventional morality:** this stage presupposes a representation of the values and expectations of the social group and family; the subject considers it to be normal and moral to conform to such expectations and respect conventions.

STAGE 3: the subject wishes to be in harmony with others, and not be criticised, rather than considering the physical and psychological consequences of the action.

STAGE 4: social rules and conventions are accepted unconditionally: the individual must subordinate his own needs to those of the group; for the rest, preserving the social order is in his own interests.

- **Post-conventional morality:** this is a return to the individual, but for different reasons than those manifested in stages 1 and 2. This phase consists primarily in freeing oneself from a rigid and prescriptive social order, and in considering the relativity of values.

STAGE 5: the individual is aware that moral rules are based on an agreement between members of a social group. This leads to the morality of the social contract and democratic acceptance of the law (as the origin of duty).

STAGE 6: beyond the authority of the group, there is an elaboration of universal ethical principles which can lead the individual to take a minority position relative to his social group.

The studies do not link these stages to specific age groups, since we are dealing with individual processes of development influenced by many factors, however the study's large age range of 13 to 20 years allows us to associate differences in responses to these three levels.

One should also recall that some psychologists have analysed the importance of changes during adolescence of five fundamental aspects of ideological representations:

- the first aspect is **abstraction**. Abstract ideas are still hard for 11-13 year olds to use: they can grasp the ideas of teaching and school, but not that of education; those of the policeman, judge or prison, but not that of justice; politicians, but not politics, and so on. It is during adolescence that the power of reasoning in abstract terms, and not just their concrete representations, develops.

- adolescence also sees the development of the ability to locate social characteristics in **time**, of understanding that the problems of a given period depend on conditions previous to it.

- the notion of **change** also becomes important: the universe of young adolescents is essentially static, it is only later that they recognise and accept the possibility of change.

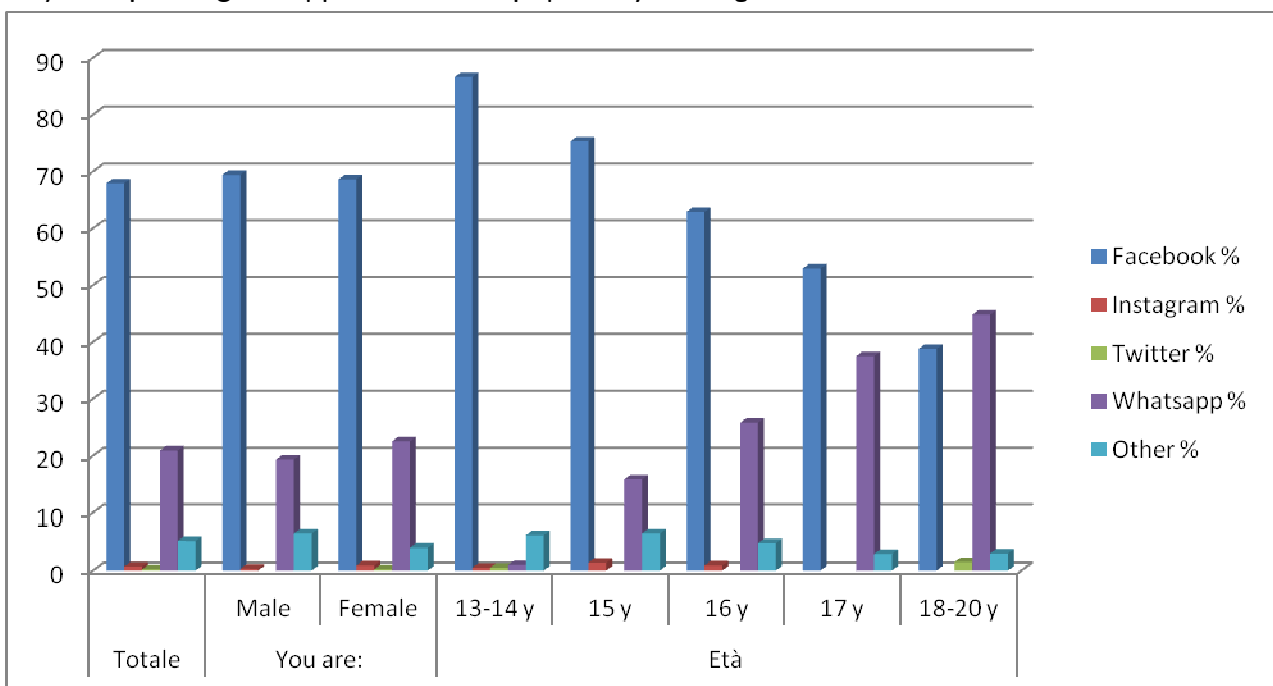
- the adolescent's **judgement** becomes more nuanced over time, as he learns to consider the advantages and disadvantages of every decision, and by thinking about such issues becomes

aware of the relativity of assessments and hence the difficulty of making universally valid judgements.

- if you ask a young adolescent why an individual must behave in a certain way, his answers are intuitive and often without reasoned justification; he may use words like democracy and liberty, but will be unable to give them real meaning. Towards the end of adolescence, however, many young people are able to judge in **universal terms**, and express and consider general principles.

The most popular communications tool among the participants is without a doubt *Facebook*, and there is little difference in this preference between girls and boys. However, there is a difference in their use of *Instagram*, the photo sharing app, in which photos can be liked by contacts and thus grow in importance, just as on *Facebook*. 32.6% of girls state that they use it regularly, while only 21% of boys do so. It would be interesting to correlate this result with an analysis of what girls share on *Instagram* compared to boys, to see if the content of the photos is connected to this difference.

If we look at age, it can be seen that *Facebook* is especially popular in the 13 -14 year age group, and becomes less so with time; for instance, at the ages of 18-20, the most popular social app is *Whatsapp*. It should be noted, in this regard, that *Whatsapp*, which is a free app, is also used for studying; for instance, users can create groups with a common research project or workgroups, and send each other pictures of books, study materials and even audio files. This may go some way to explaining the app's increase in popularity with age.



It is also interesting to compare countries, where large differences in the use of *Whatsapp* can be see: it is very popular in Italy, considerably less so in Romania, and hardly used at all in Cyprus and Lithuania:

d3m - What communications tools do you use habitually?						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Facebook	%	92.3	94	85.4	95.6	93
Instagram	%	27.3	25	41.9	24.3	21.1
Twitter	%	14.6	17.3	12.6	19.1	10
Whatsapp	%	36.8	13.7	86.4	7	44.8
Foursquare	%	2.2		1	1.8	4.8
Other	%	27.1	25.6	14.6	36	28.1

Before analysing the comparison between the pre- and post-test, let's see how the participants rated the laboratories themselves.

### STUDENT EVALUATION

The students' evaluation of their satisfaction with the project is generally high, both in terms of content, methodology and the trainers themselves.

In particular, when questioned about their feelings during the course, 37.3% declared themselves to be *engaged/involved*; 33.5% *intrigued*. There are no significant differences between the sexes.

The response chosen most frequently in Cyprus (53.5%) and Italy (51.9%) is *intrigued*, in Romania *enjoyed yourself* was chosen by 54.7% of participants, and in Lithuania the most popular was *empowered* (34.6%).

In terms of age groups, *engaged/involved* was the most popular in the 15-17 year group; it should be noted that 31.9% of 13/14 year olds declared themselves *empowered*, especially in Lithuania.

Empowerment is a process of growth, of both the individual and the group, based on an increase in self-respect, self-effectiveness and self-determination, in bringing out latent resources, which leads the individual to consciously grasp his potential. Not only does the result indicate that the youngest participants experienced the feeling, but it is an excellent result for the laboratories themselves, and could be a direction to follow in future projects. Investing in this age group could significantly promote elaboration of the concepts presented in the laboratories, so that the participants can make them their own and share them with greater involvement.

54.7% agreed or completely agreed with the statement "the training fulfilled my expectations". 21.1% of the 18/20 year bracket agreed or completely agreed, while 43.7% agreed moderately. The same applies to the the statements of interest in the subject matter: the mean score for "completely agree" and "agree" is 68%, but for 18/20 year olds it drops again to 45%. This may be due to the fact that older participants are already aware of the issues to some extent.

The statement "The topics discussed addressed issues that concern me in my everyday life" got a score of 51.9% . "The training activities stimulated my learning" obtained 47.5%. "The training



encouraged active participation and expression of ideas successfully” achieved 62.4%. “I enjoyed the activities I participated in” was chosen by 66.2% of participants. For these four statements, again, agreement falls off with increasing age.

One can also see a difference between countries in these affirmations: Italy's scores were generally more moderate, with “completely agree” getting only 10% compared with 33% in Cyprus, 40% in Lithuania and 32% in Romania. This observation is worth reviewing by the countries: is it possible that sexism is more widespread in Italy and that this leads to a difficulty in perceiving the problem?

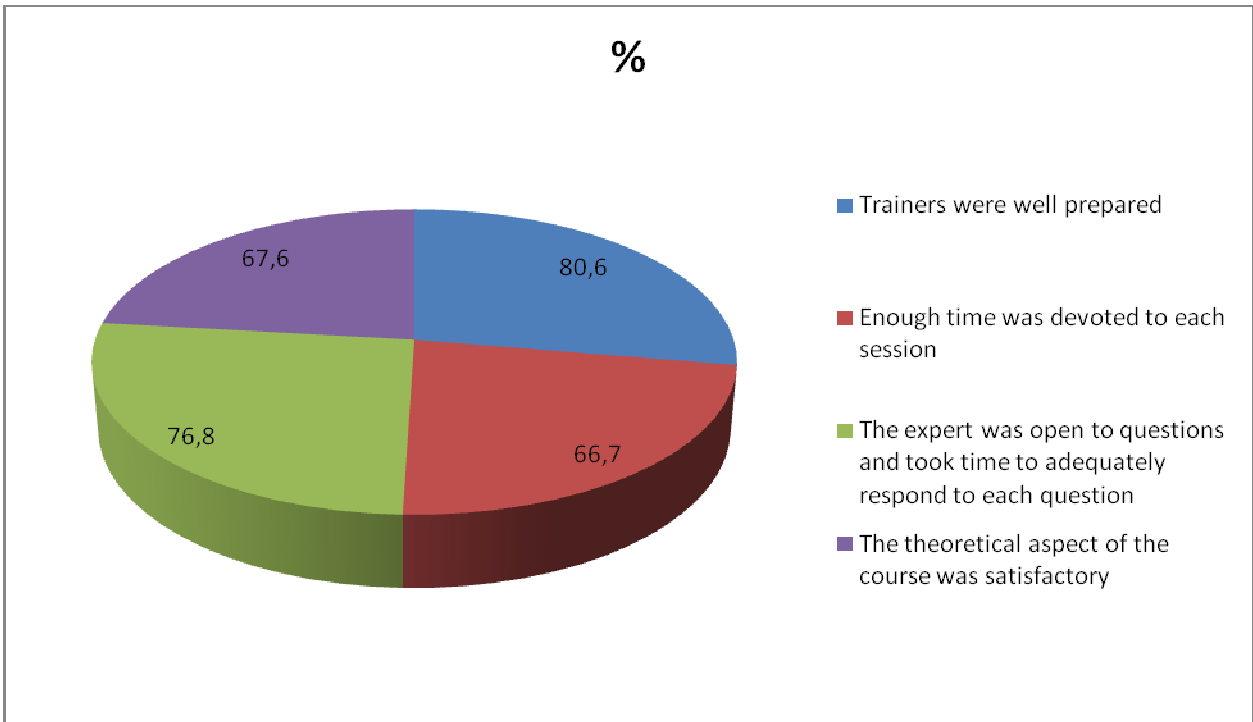
<b>d6 - The topics discussed addressed issues that concern me in my everyday life</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	29.8	32.6	9.9	39.5	32.3

<b>d7 - The training activities stimulated my learning</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	24.8	29.9	6.6	33.8	25.4

<b>d8 - The training encouraged active participation and expression of ideas successfully</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	32.6	41	17.7	36.5	34.5

<b>d9 - I enjoyed the activities I participated in</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	40.9	47.2	11.6	59.8	38.4

The following three questions obtained high scores:



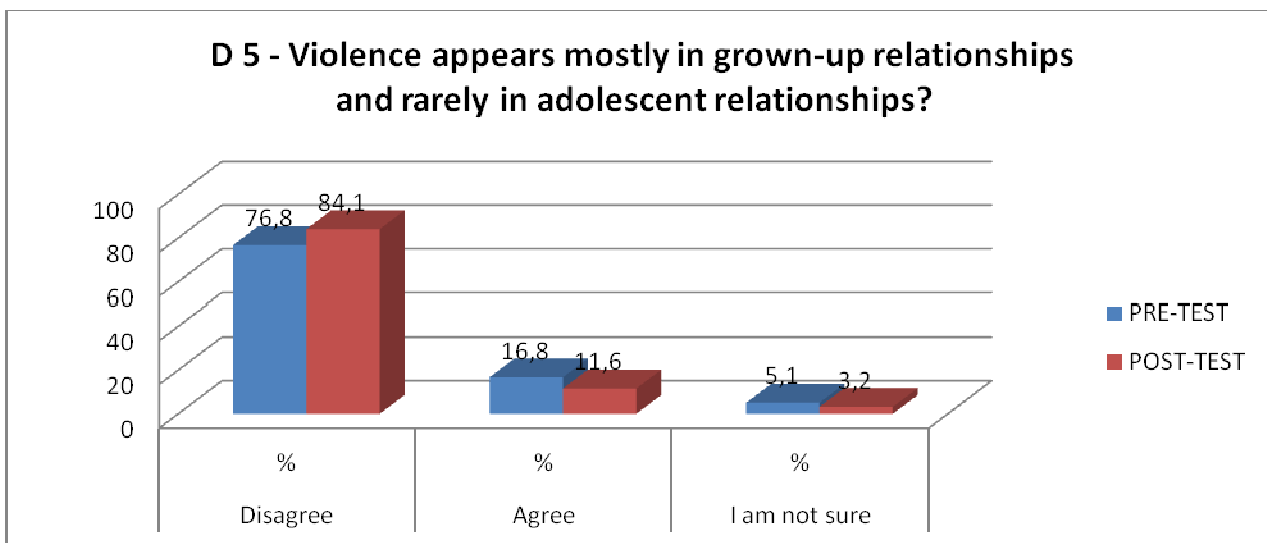
Finally, in response to the question “to what extent did the workshop contribute to the enhancement of your knowledge and understanding of gender based violence?”, 50.9% gave a range of 75-100, and 27.6% 50-75.

Throughout the questionnaire there is a slight preponderance of female over male scores relating to satisfaction, but it is hardly significant.

## COMPARISON OF THE PRE- AND POST-TEST

The second part of the pre- and post-test considers the perception of violence and commonplaces related to gender role stereotypes and prejudices. The first 6 questions ask the participants to express their agreement with certain statements<sup>1</sup>, and are followed by 10 statements which they are asked to judge true or false.

The first question is intended to combat the idea that gender violence is only what we hear about in the news, principally concerned with physical violence, while we wish to promote the awareness that it is rooted in a widespread culture expressed in many apparently innocent forms of behaviour (see question D 9, for instance). We therefore wish to see an increase in the disagrees. The result is a good one, with a difference of 7.3% between the pre- and post-tests.

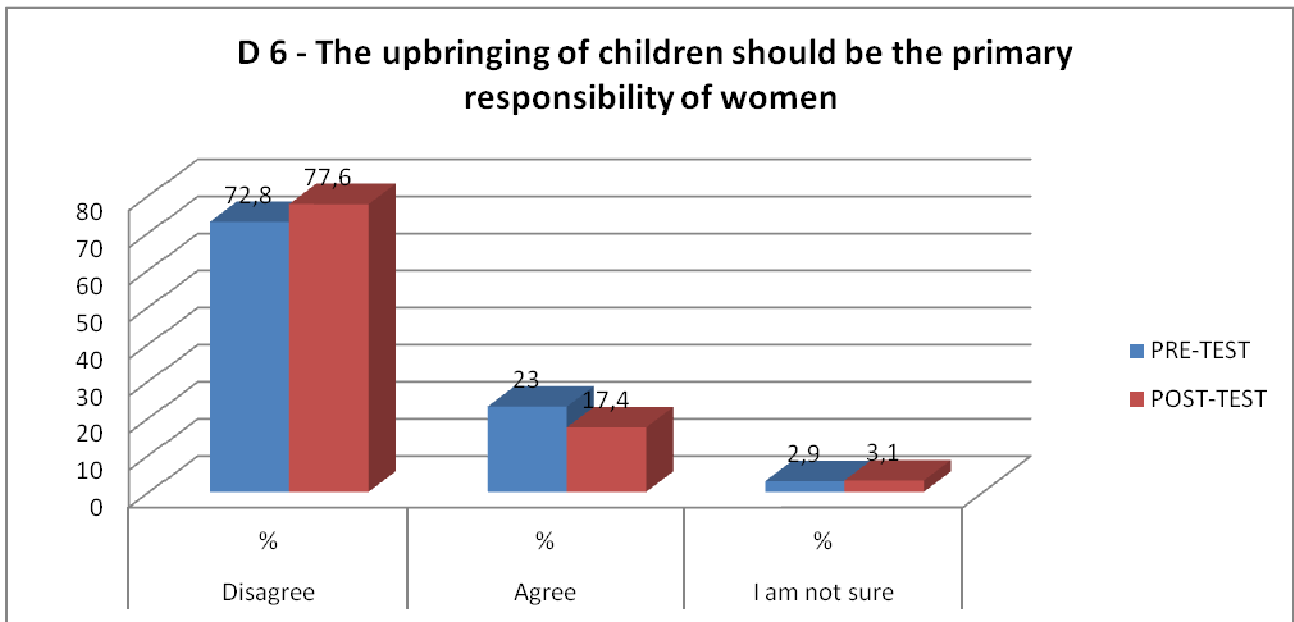


The two following questions consider the **stereotypical roles** traditionally assigned to men and women. The conviction that motherhood is more important than fatherhood and that the man must first support his family economically tends to reinforce these roles, which place the man outside the home, in the world of work and the social scene, with the woman kept indoors, in the role of a carer. Here too, we want to achieve a disagreement with the statement, but while this is achieved in the case of assigning women to the primary role of parent (with 72.8% of disagreement in the pre-test and an increase of 4.8%, slightly less in Lithuania),

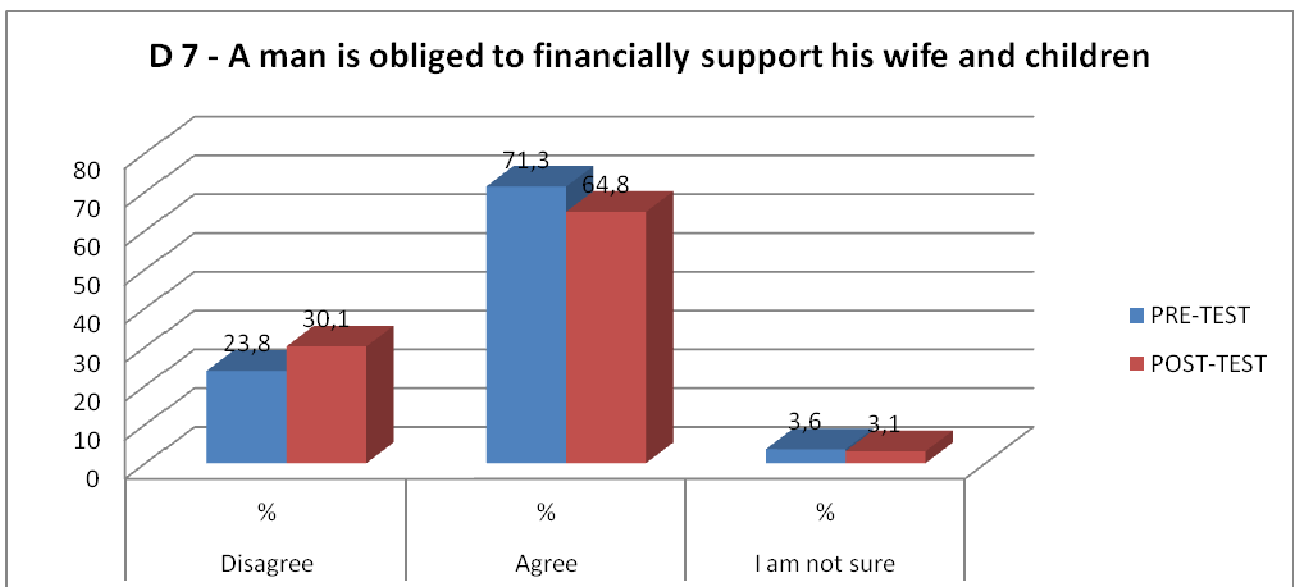
<sup>1</sup> To facilitate comprehension, we have preferred to include the aggregate data in this report, summing "completely agree" with "agree" and "strongly disagree" with "disagree".

D6 -Pre test

d6 - The upbringing of children should be the primary responsibility of women						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Strongly disagree	%	35.1	42.4	48.1	19.5	37.6
Disagree	%	42.8	41.7	39.7	47.2	40.9

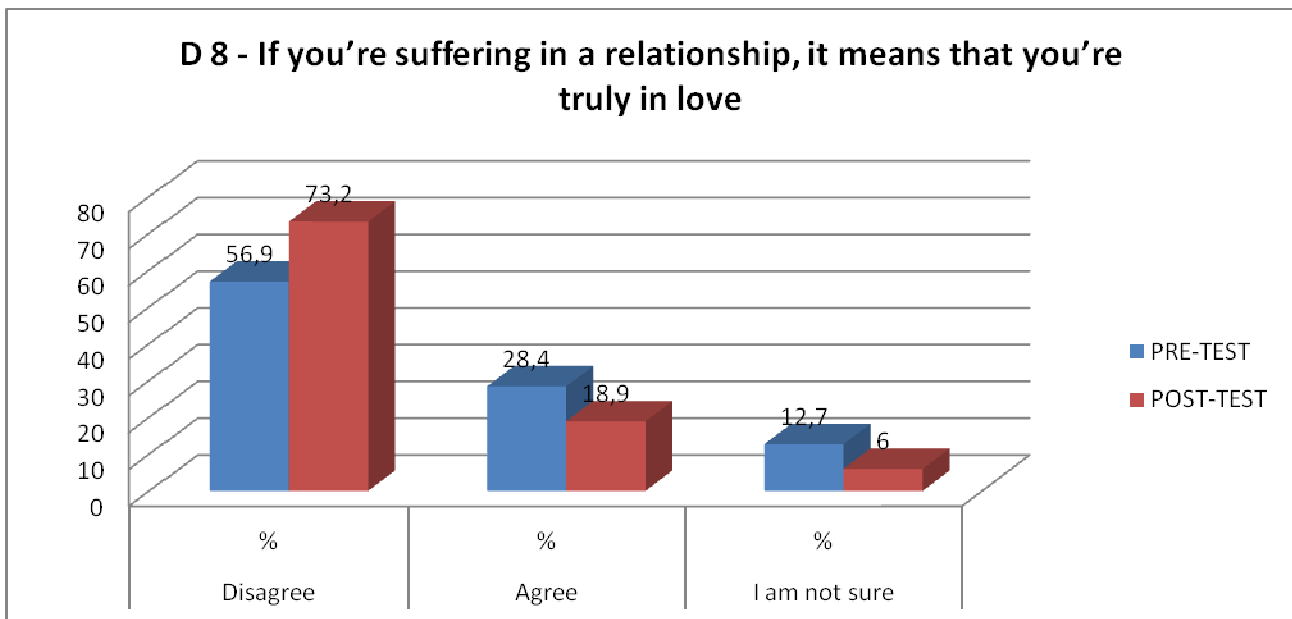


When we ask whether men are obliged to maintain their wives and children economically, 71.3% declare themselves to be in agreement with this statement. The laboratories improved this score by 6.3%. It is interesting to note that the largest disagreement in the post-test was obtained in Italy (43.3%), while the smallest was registered in Lithuania (11.2%).

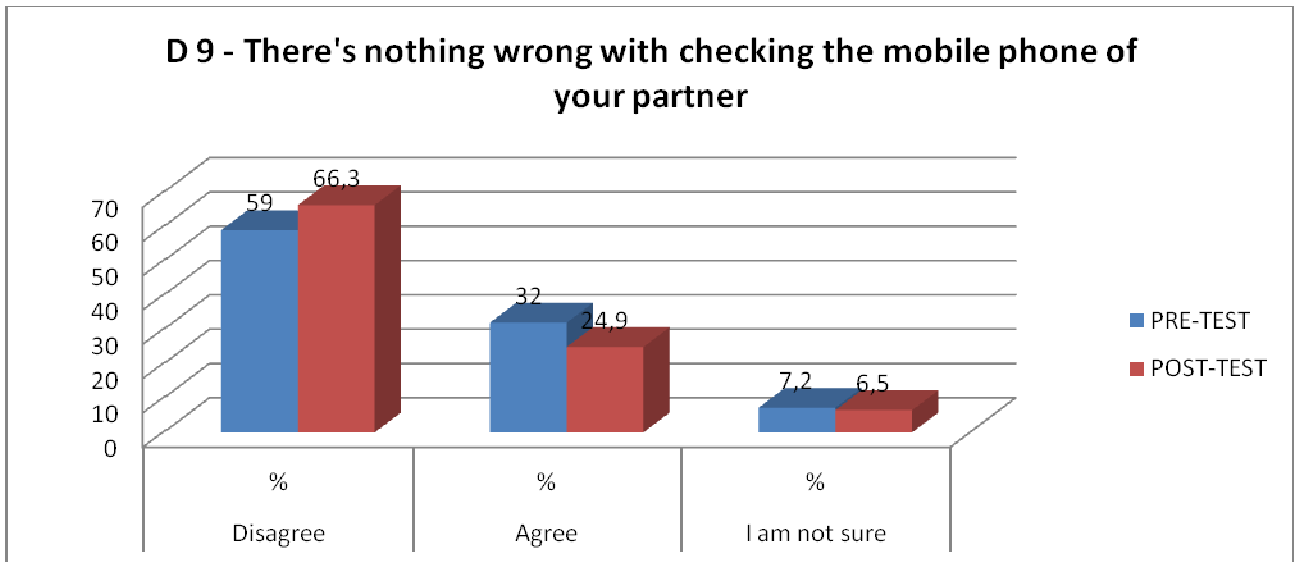


d7 - A man is obliged to financially support his wife and children						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Strongly disagree	%	9.6	6	11.6	4.5	16
Disagree	%	20.5	20.5	31.7	6.7	27

The following two questions concern **relationships between couples**. Especially in the case of adolescents whose emotional life, as seen previously, is developing hand in hand with their discovery of the social dimension of life, it is easy to mistake the suffering caused by an unbalanced relationship with a romantic concept of love, satisfactory in itself. Question 8 (*If you're suffering in a relationship, it means that you're truly in love*) is one of those for which the laboratories have the greatest effect, increasing the rate of disagreement with the statement by 16.3%. We also see a considerable reduction in the "not sure" responses.



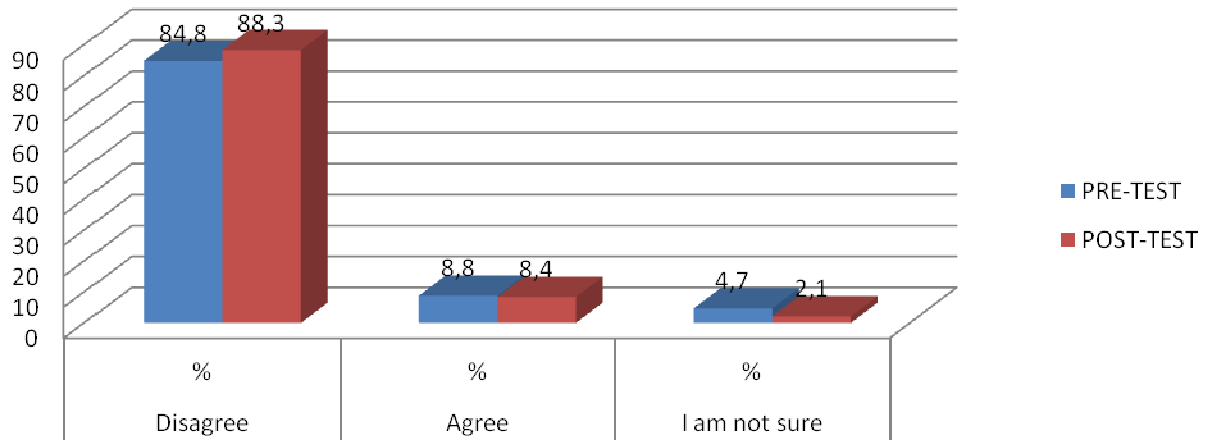
The following question describes a very frequent behaviour in couples, and introduces the theme of controlling the other, the true foundation of the feeling of **possession** which leads to violence. Only 59% consider it to be wrong to check their partner's cellphone (Lithuania has the lowest percentage, 45.2%), and the laboratories improved this score by 7.3%.



d9 - There's nothing wrong with checking the mobile phone of your partner						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Strongly disagree	%	29.1	31.1	34.9	22.1	31.2
Disagree	%	37.2	45.7	42.9	24.7	41.4

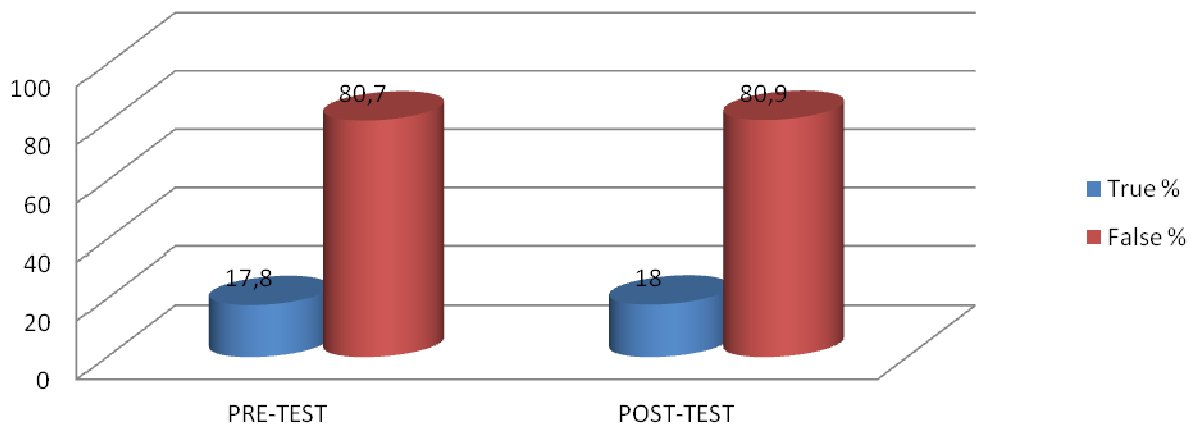
Question 10 specifically considers the use of social networks and cyber bullying in particular. There is a clear positive result with a further improvement of (just) 3.5% after the laboratories, and it is interesting to see that it is greater among females (perhaps because they are more aware of the risk of becoming victims?) and increases with age (for reasons of greater maturity, but perhaps also due to having discussed the issue at school).

**D 10 - It's OK to gossip and create negative rumours about someone if their behaviour calls for it, especially through new media**



Question 11 shows that the participants are well aware from the very start that violence is not only physical. This conviction is all the clearer among older participants. Lithuania is the counterexample, with 47.6% of participants stating that violence is only physical.

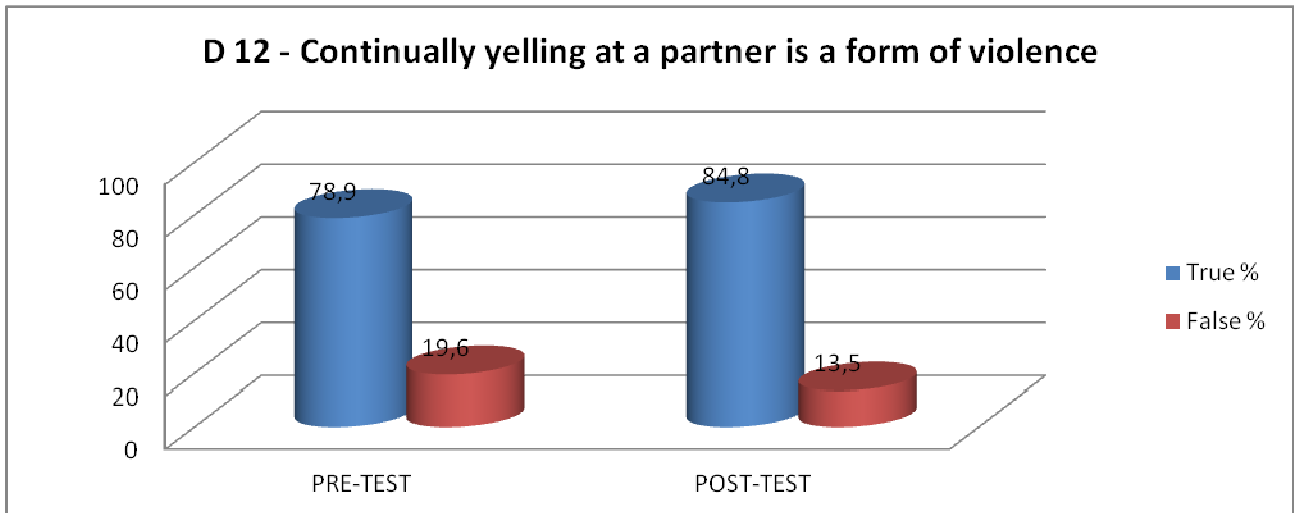
**D 11 - Violence only involves physical abuse**



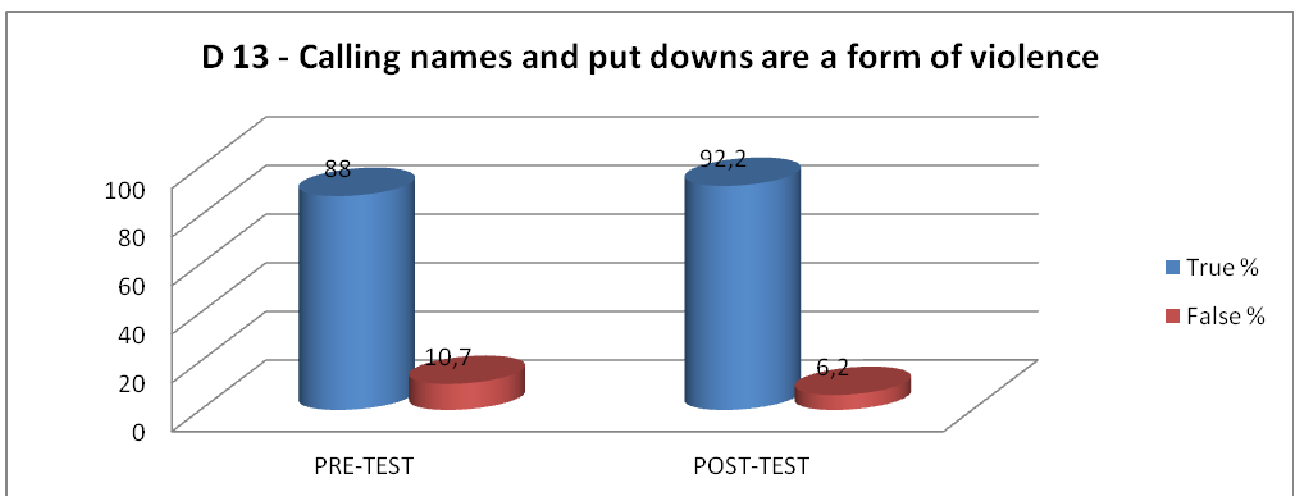
**d11 - Violence only involves physical abuse.**

		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
True	%	18	3.3	1.6	47.6	7.2
False	%	80.9	95.4	98.4	51.3	91.1

This is confirmed by the answers to question 12, where 78.9% of participants recognise that raising one's voice is a violent behaviour. This percentage increased by 5.9%. Lithuania here contradicts its answer to the previous question, since 78.7% of participants agree that shouting at one's partner is a form of violence.

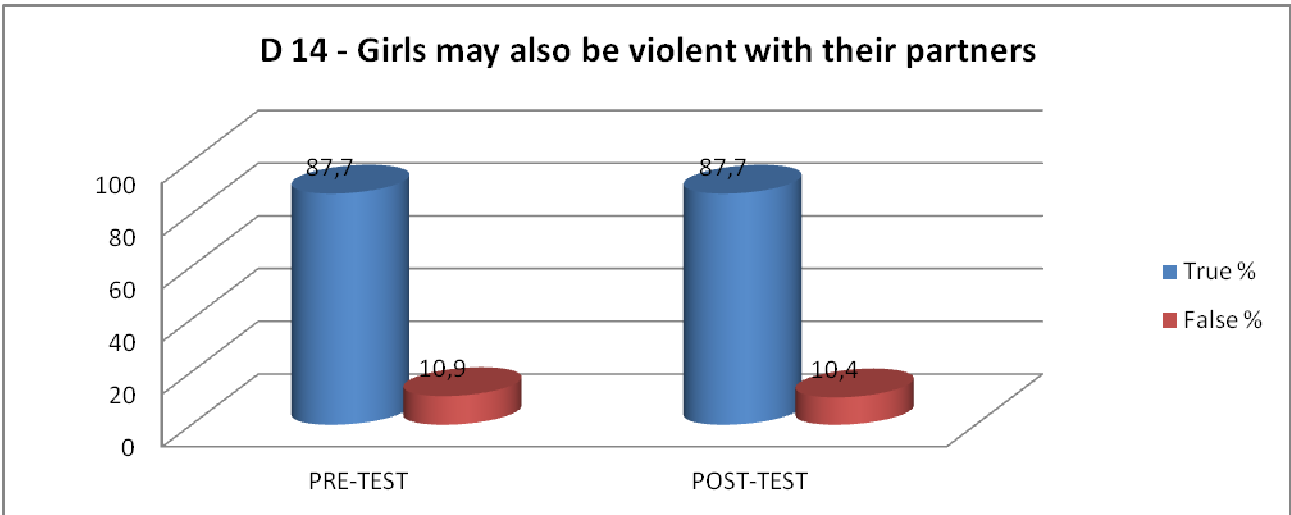


Humiliating behaviour is recognised as violent (question 13).

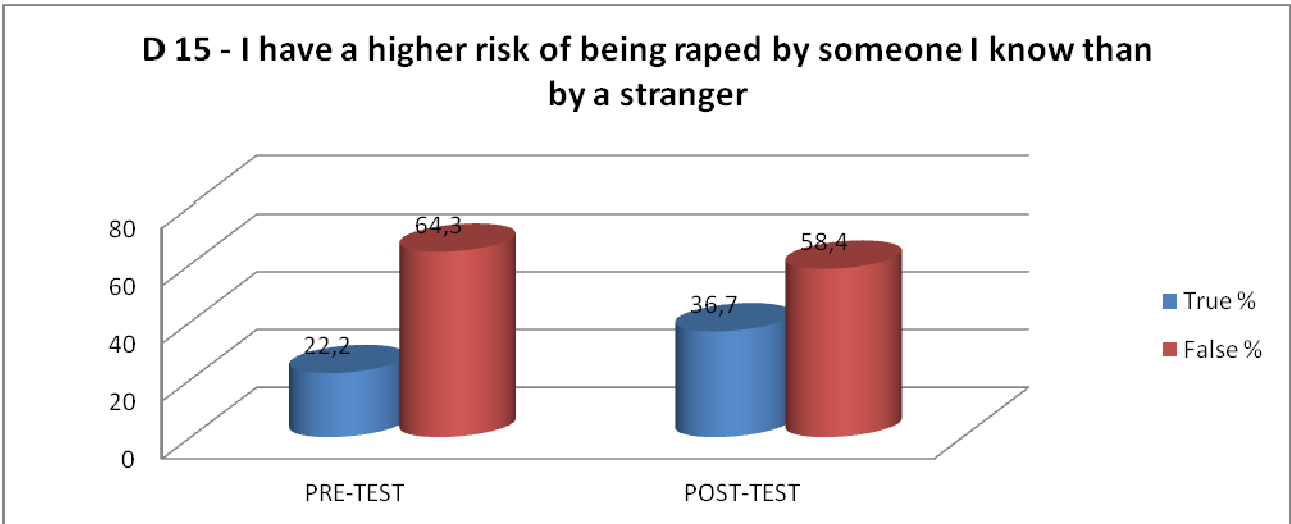


Everyone seems to agree that women can also be violent, with a slight preponderance in the 18/20 year age group and among Italians and Romanians. This conviction emerges easily during the laboratories, and is completed by the recognition that they are different types of violence: participants agree that women use psychological pressure and verbal violence.

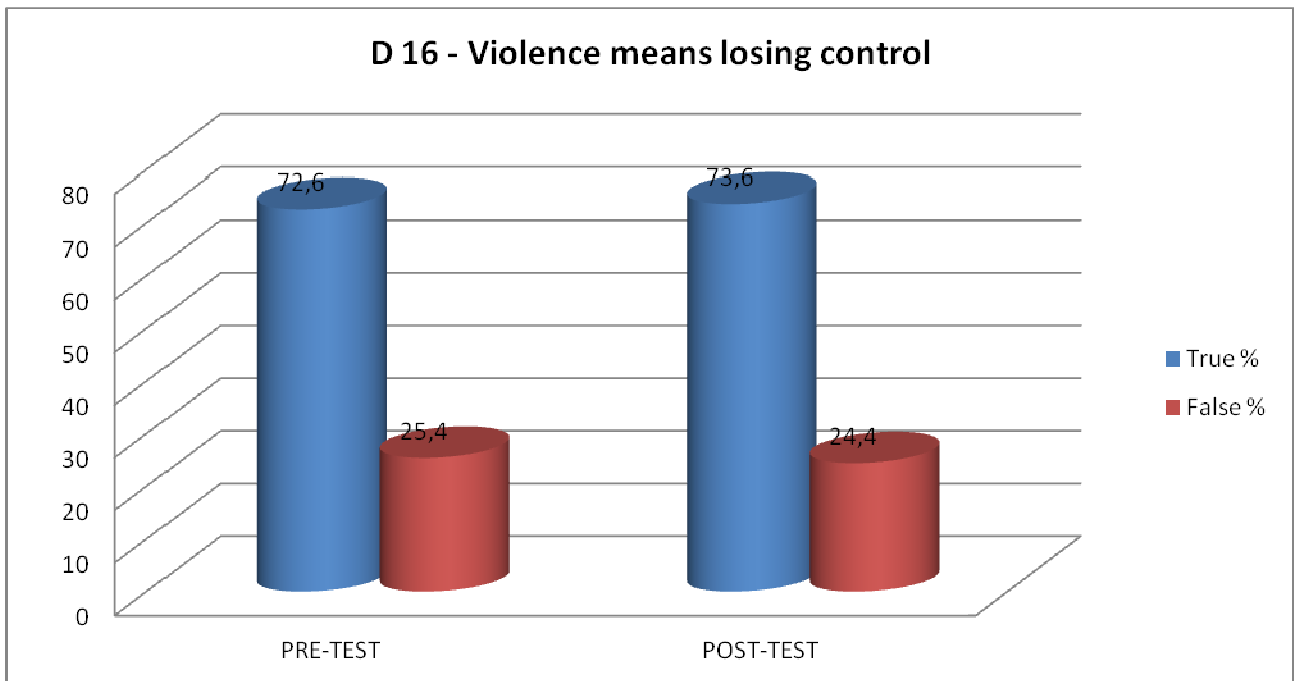




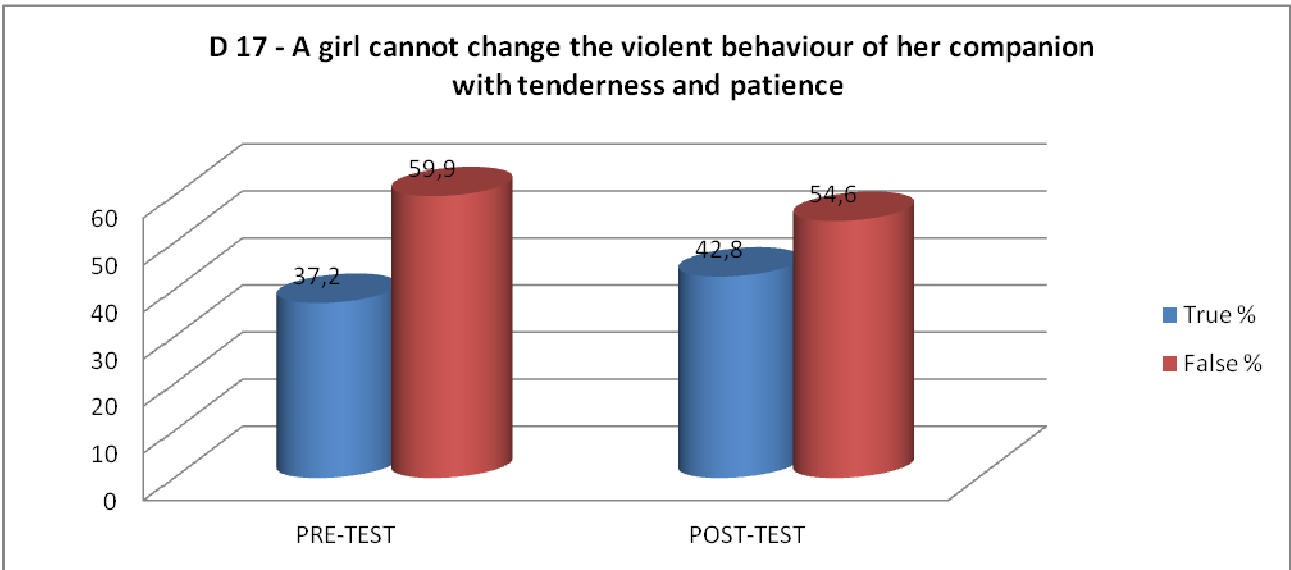
The purpose of question 15 is to introduce the subject of domestic violence, in comparison with the predominant description of violence, especially by the mass media, as exceptional, a matter of public order, and not involving personal relationships. The response we would like to see here is “true”, but in the pre-test only 22.2% of participants gave this answer (especially Italians and Romanians, more males than females, and more among older participants). However, this question was among those which saw greatest improvement in the post-test: 14.5% of participants changed their opinion after taking part in the laboratories.



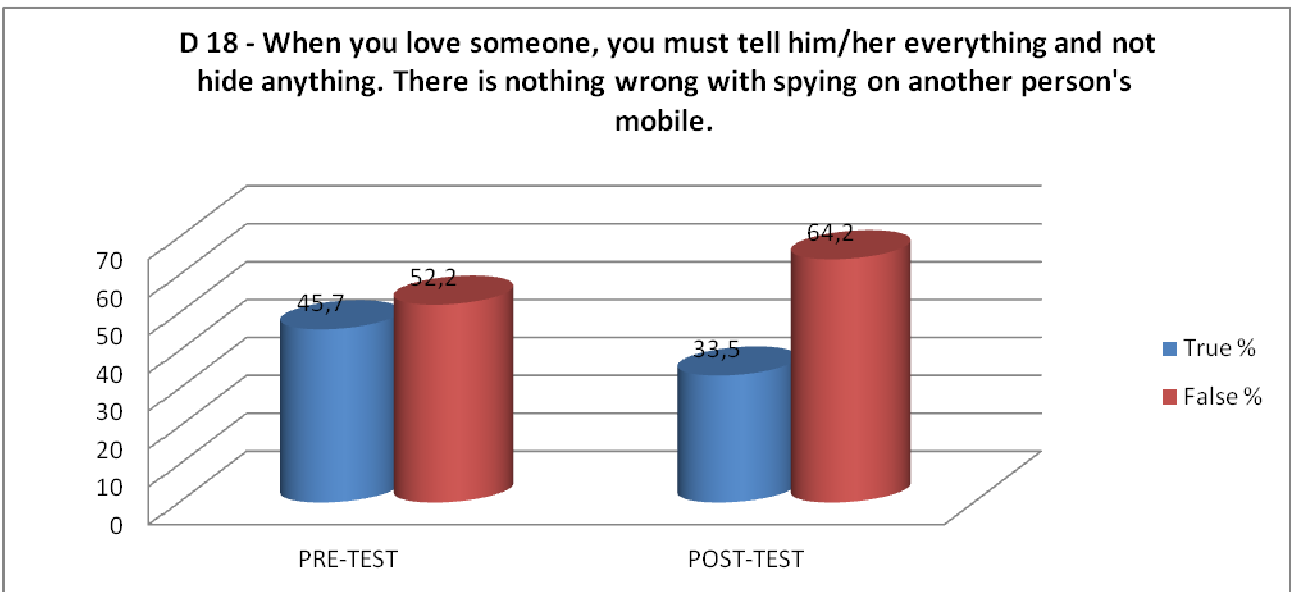
Question 16 is intended to subvert the conviction, more or less a commonplace, that violence is a matter of loss of control and temporary insanity. Unfortunately, not only do the participants share this common point of view, but the laboratories were unable to modify it. It is especially common among girls, younger participants, Lithuanians and Romanians. It is probable that the cultural factor is so strong here that the more effective approach would be to work on those who promote and reinforce the culture.



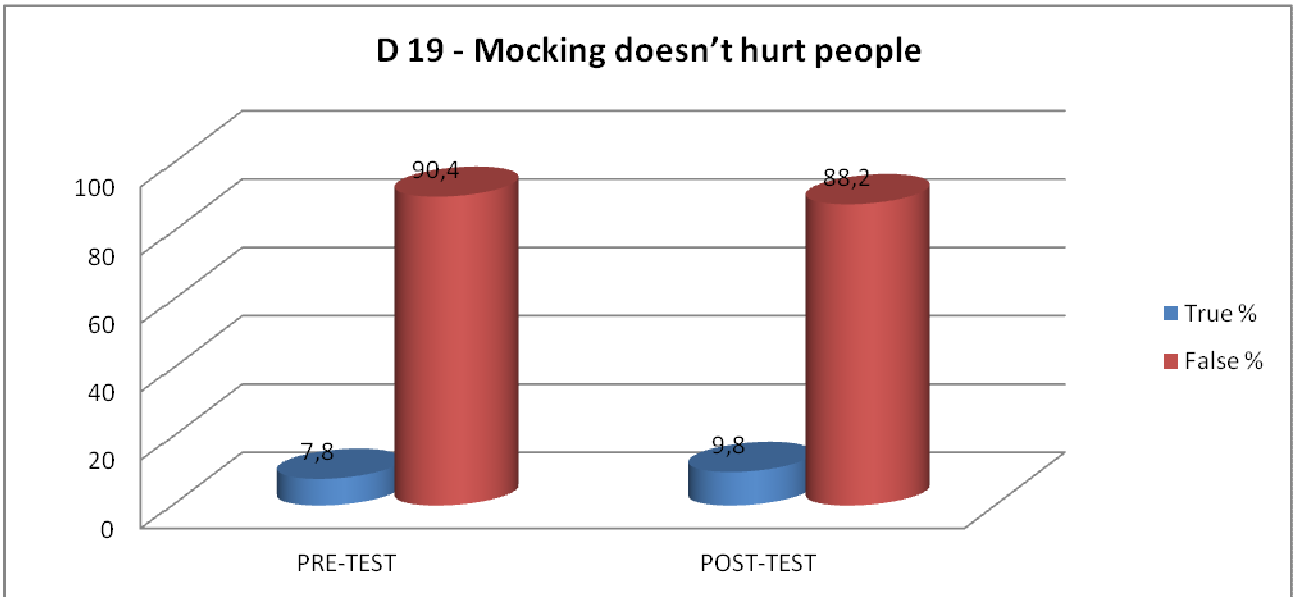
Question 17 reflects a false conviction which is very frequent among women victims of domestic violence who find it very difficult to break off their violent relationships, not only due to fear or worse consequences, but also in the mistaken hope of changing their violent partner - which thus makes them feel responsible for his actions, as if they were the response to a failure on their part. Indeed 59.9% of participants believe that tenderness and patience can change things, and this score improves only a little, by 5.6%. Only Italy puts this conviction in doubt to some extent, among the girls and 17 year olds.



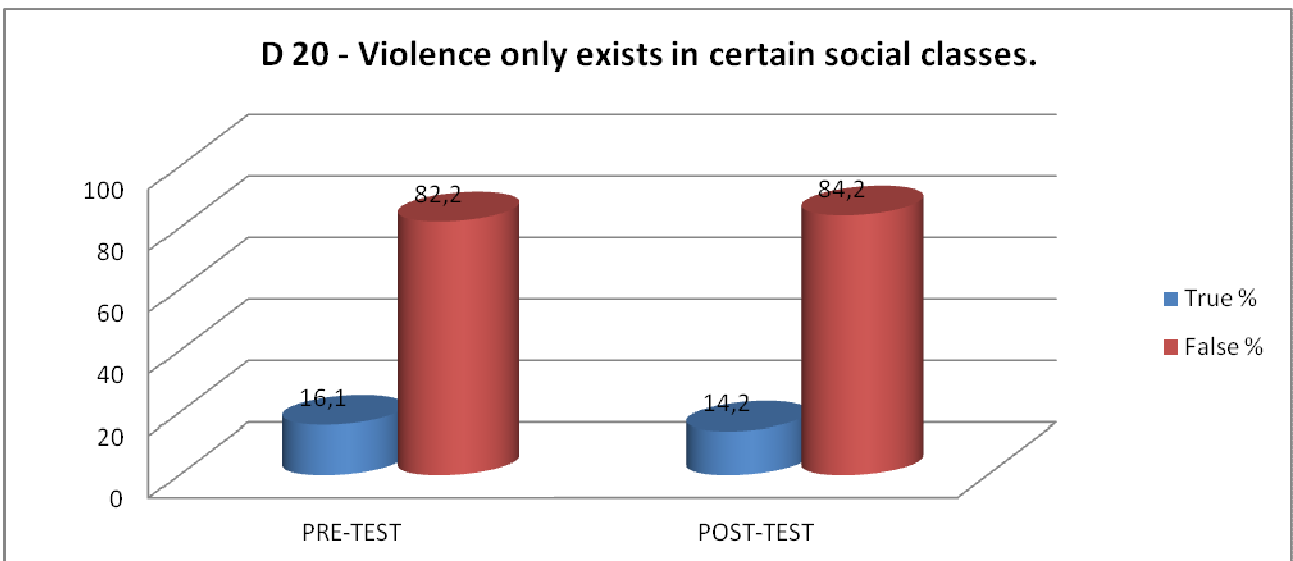
Question 18 returns us to the subject of couples. Here too we represent a model of relationships based on possession, expressed in terms of telling your partner everything and, again, spying on their cellphone. This is another question which obtained a very positive result: the desired response is “false”, and it increases from 52.2% to 64.2% (+ 12%), especially among older Italian boys.



It is no surprise that adolescents are very sensitive to being mocked, and the percentage of participants who attribute the power to hurt and harm people to such behaviour is predictably very high.



Question 20 again refers to false convictions promoted by the mass media. We hoped to get the answer “false” and, fortunately, the media seem not have had much effect in this matter.



### Conclusion

In the light of the above results, especially given the unexpectedly positive outcome of the pre-tests and the discrepancy encountered, in Italy, with the convictions expressed during the laboratories, one might improve the investigative methodology for future projects as follows:

Draw up pre-tests not as questionnaires about existing convictions, but describing realistic situations, in a language shared with the participants, with multiple choice questions; for example, instead of “There's nothing wrong with checking the mobile phone of your partner”, one might

propose: "You're together with your girlfriend. You see that she gets messages on her phone - the next time she leaves the room without her cellphone..."

- a) You quickly check the messages: it's your girlfriend, where's the problem?!
- b) If she hasn't told you who's writing to her, she must have something to hide! She makes a scene.
- c) It's none of your business, it's her life!

Then, instead of using the same test as the post-test, add a qualitative assessment to the quantitative data resulting from the pre-test; in other words, at the end of the project, once you have established trust with the participants, set up focus groups and have them discuss the quantitative results of the pre-test. For example: ...% answered a) *You quickly check the messages: it's your girlfriend, where's the problem?! What do you think about that? Why do you think this percentage of participants answered in this way?*

Once the opinions of all participating countries about these observations have been collected, the result can be included in the report.



## EVALUATION ADULTS

The *Log in* project provides a system for evaluating the pilot actions with a questionnaire administered to all participants, for the adult (parents, teachers, educator, etc.) it is a unique questionnaire divided in three different parts:

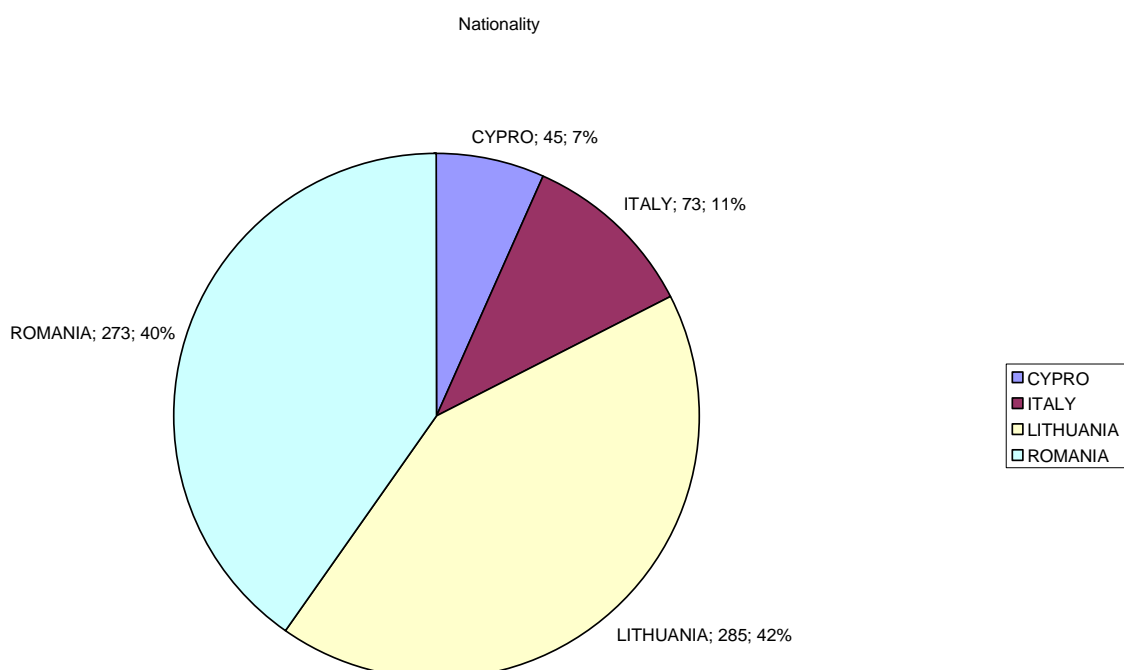
- ✓ The first part aimed at collecting some socio-demographic data of participants (age, sex, number of child, use of social media..)
- ✓ The second part aimed at verifying the awareness and attitudes of the participants in relation to gender stereotypes and violence;
- ✓ The third part aimed at assessing the satisfaction of participants with their experience.

In practice, the questionnaires are completed in printed form, after which each partner enters the completed questionnaires into the database for statistical analysis of the data as a whole.

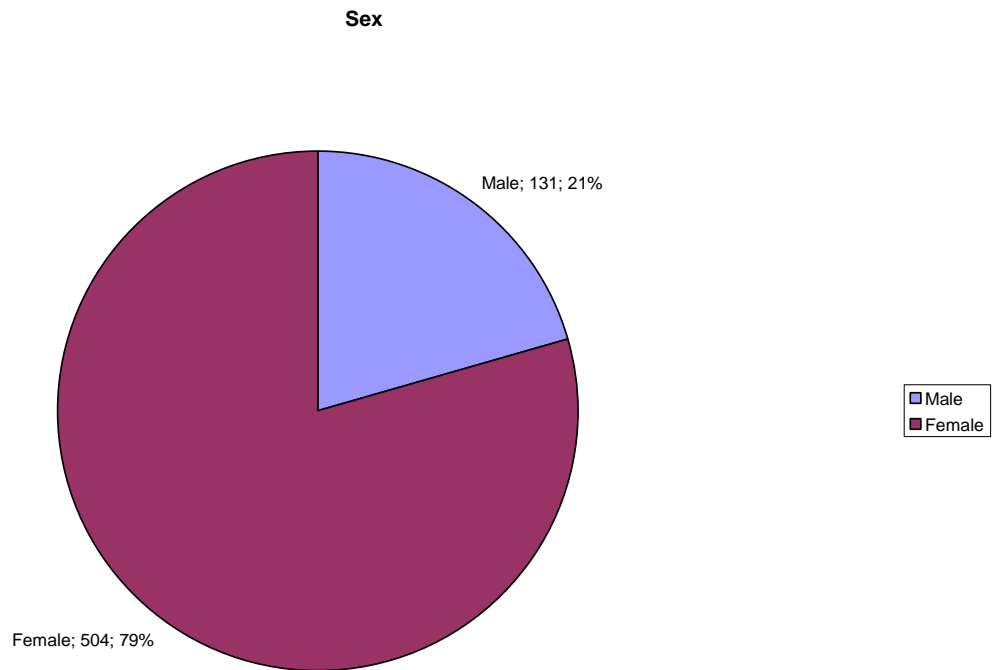
### Socio-anagraphic information

The first part of the questionnaire is concerning social and personal data of the participants.

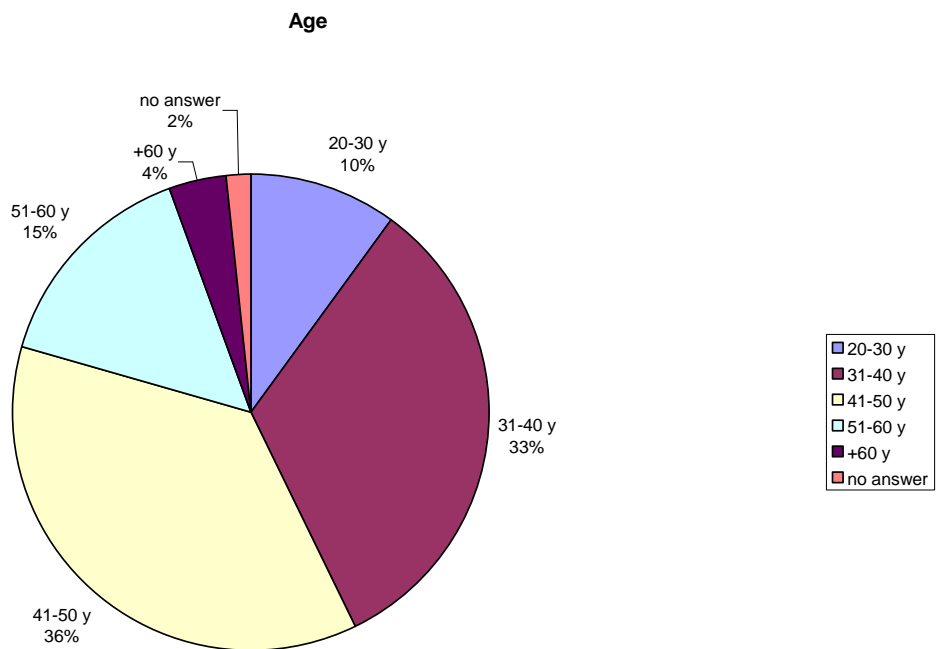
As regards the social and personal data of the participants, 676 participants completed the questionnaire correctly.



21% are male and 79% are female



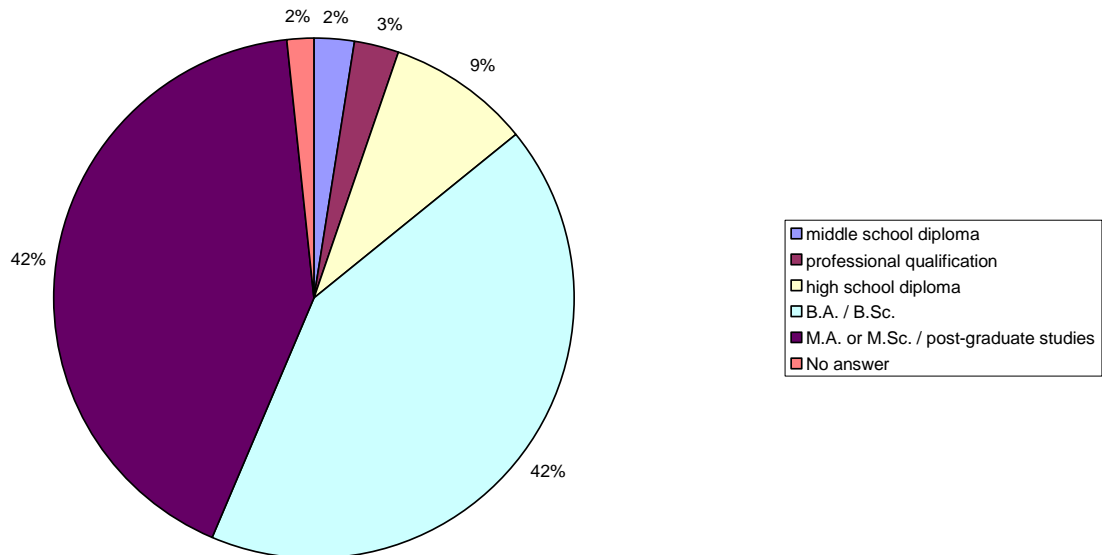
The largest group are people in the range 41-50 year olds.





About qualification the 84% of participant are graduated or post graduated, and 49.6% are teachers.

### QUALIFICATIONS



The 30.6% have 1 child, the 36.8% have 2 children and the 7.3% have 3 or more children.

The most popular communications tool among the participants is without a doubt *Facebook*, and there is no difference in this preference between man and woman.

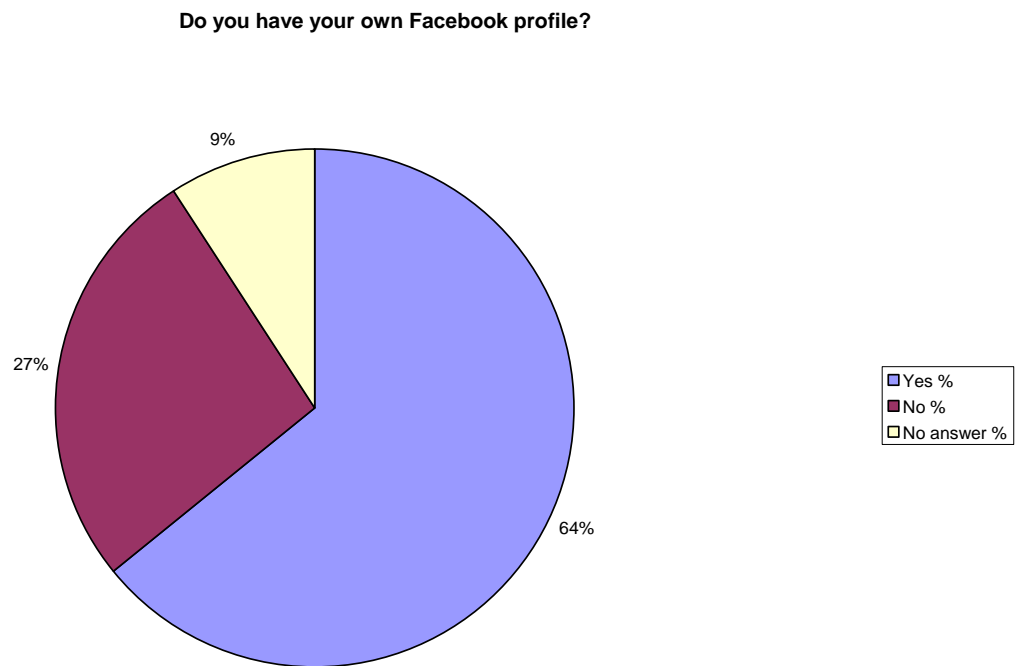
		Total	Sex:		Age				
			Male	Female	20-30 y	31-40 y	41-50 y	51-60 y	+60 y
Facebook	%	80	80,2	80,6	89,6	87,8	77,8	68,6	61,5
Instagram	%	8,1	11,5	7,1	14,9	5,9	8,5	7,8	3,8
Twitter	%	13,5	19,1	12,1	16,4	10,4	13,3	16,7	15,4
Whatsapp	%	17	28,2	13,1	19,4	13,5	21	13,7	15,4
Foursquare	%	0,7	1,5	0,6	4,5	0	0,4	1	0
Other	%	8,3	8,4	7,5	13,4	9,5	8,5	4,9	0
Skype	%	4	7,6	3,4	4,5	1,8	5,2	6,9	0
Mail	%	10,5	8,4	11,3	10,4	10,4	11,7	11,8	0
Not any	%	2,8	2,3	3,2		1,4	2,4	4,9	19,2
No answer	%	7,1	7,6	6,3	6	4,1	7,3	10,8	15,4

It is also interesting to compare countries, where large differences in the use of *Whatsapp* can be see: it is very popular in Italy, considerably less so in Romania, and hardly used at all in Cyprus and Lithuania:

d7m - What communications tools are you familiar with? -multipla-						
		Total	CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Facebook	%	80	71,1	87,7	76,1	83,5
Instagram	%	8,1	26,7	23,3	3,5	5,9
Twitter	%	13,5	20	50,7	7	9,2
Whatsapp	%	17	33,3	67,1	1,1	17,6
Foursquare	%	0,7		1,4		1,5
Other	%	8,3	37,8	1,4	4,2	9,5
Skype	%	4	11,1		4,9	2,9
Mail	%	10,5	4,4		10,2	14,7
Not any	%	2,8		6,8	4,9	
No answer	%	7,1	6,7	4,1	7,4	7,7

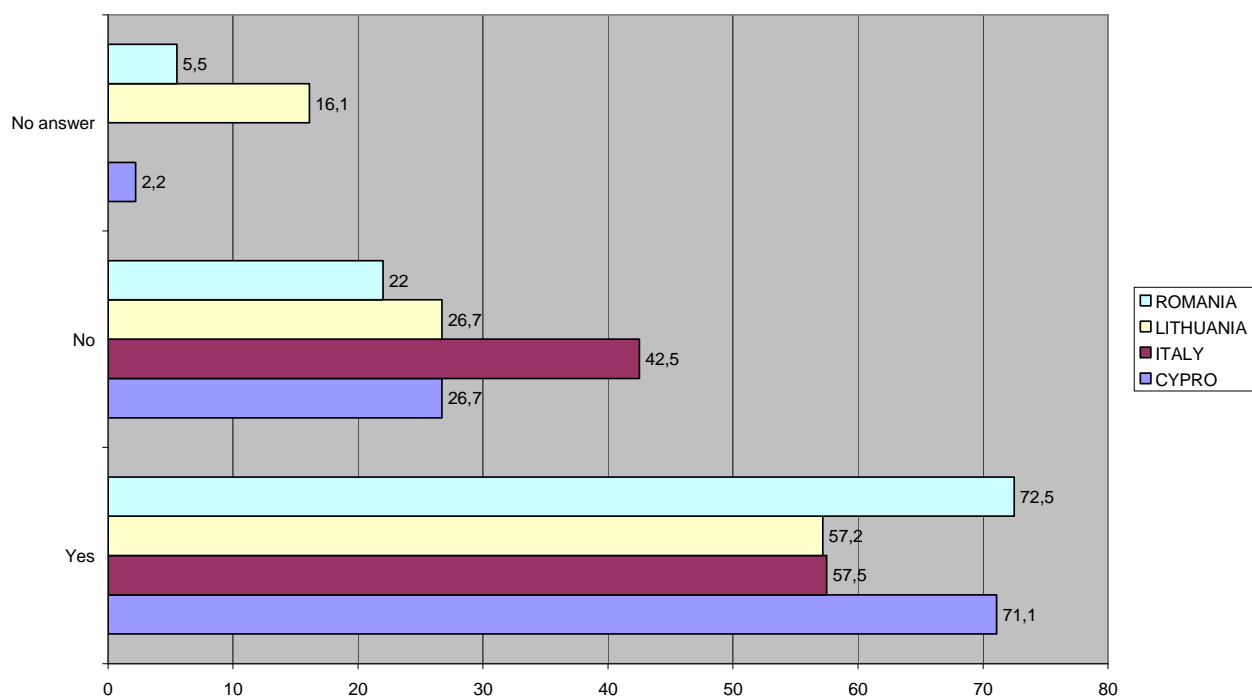
d8ric - What communications tool do you use most frequently?						
		Total	CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Facebook	%	56,7	35,6	20,5	58,2	68,1
Instagram	%	0,1	2,2			
Twitter	%	1,3		4,1	2,1	
Whatsapp	%	7,2	8,9	42,5		5,1
Other	%	6,5	4,4	4,1	3,5	10,6
Skype	%	1,9	6,7		2,8	0,7
Mail	%	5,2	4,4		6,7	5,1
Nothing	%	3,1		13,7	3,9	
No answer	%	17,9	37,8	15,1	22,8	10,3

The next question is on use of Facebook.



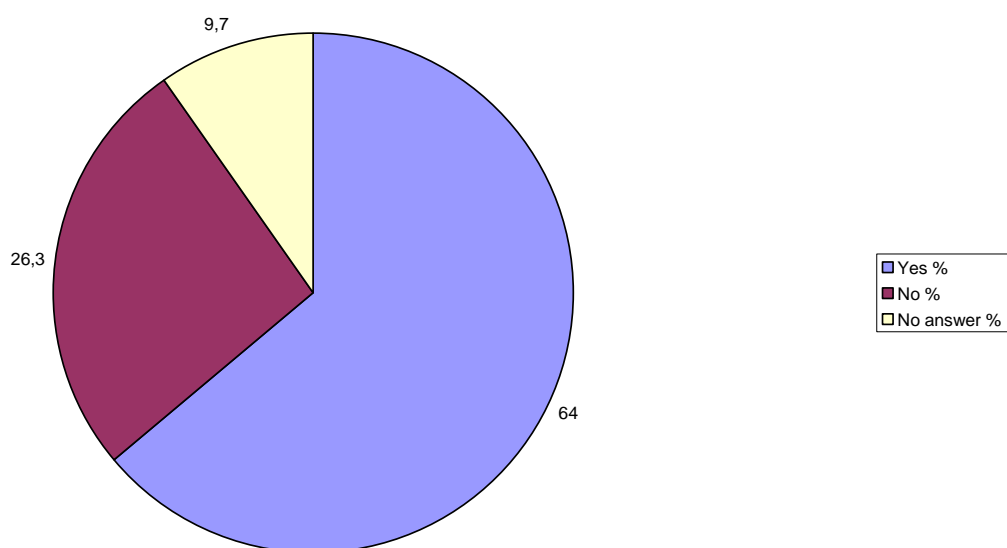
The most part of participants have a personal Facebook profile (64.3%), but there is a difference between the four different countries. In Cyprus and Romania about 71% of participants have a Fb profile whereas in Italy and Lithuania only 57%.

### Facebook&Nationality

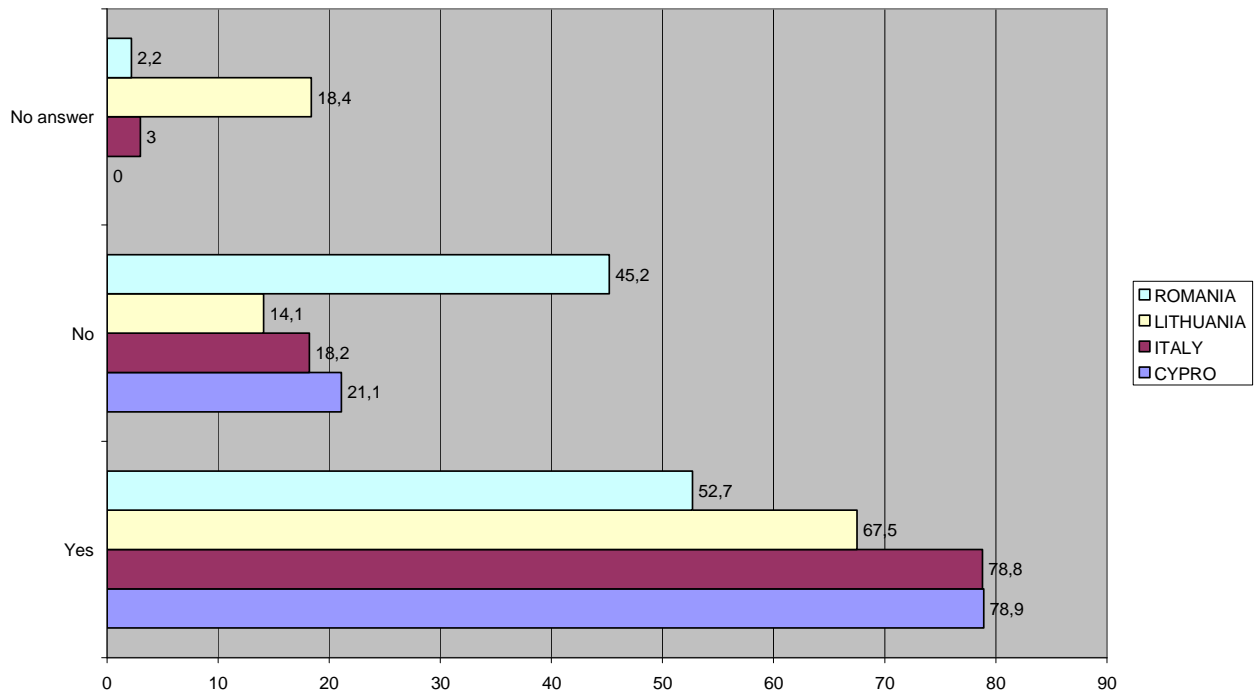


The next set of questions is about children and their use of social network.

### Does your child have a personal Fb profile?

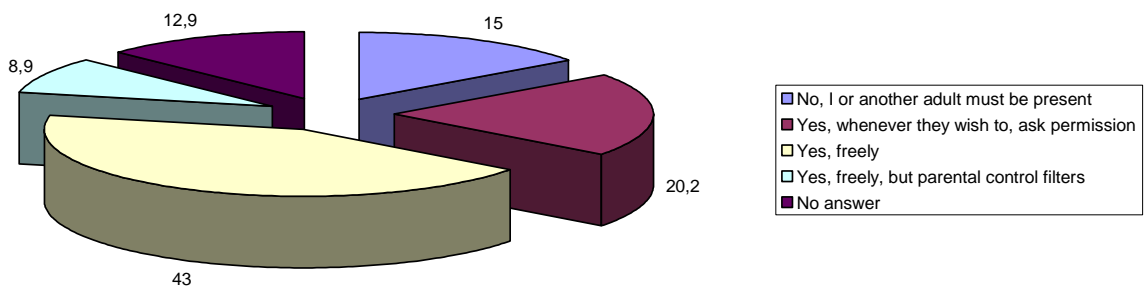


### Child Fb profile & Nationality



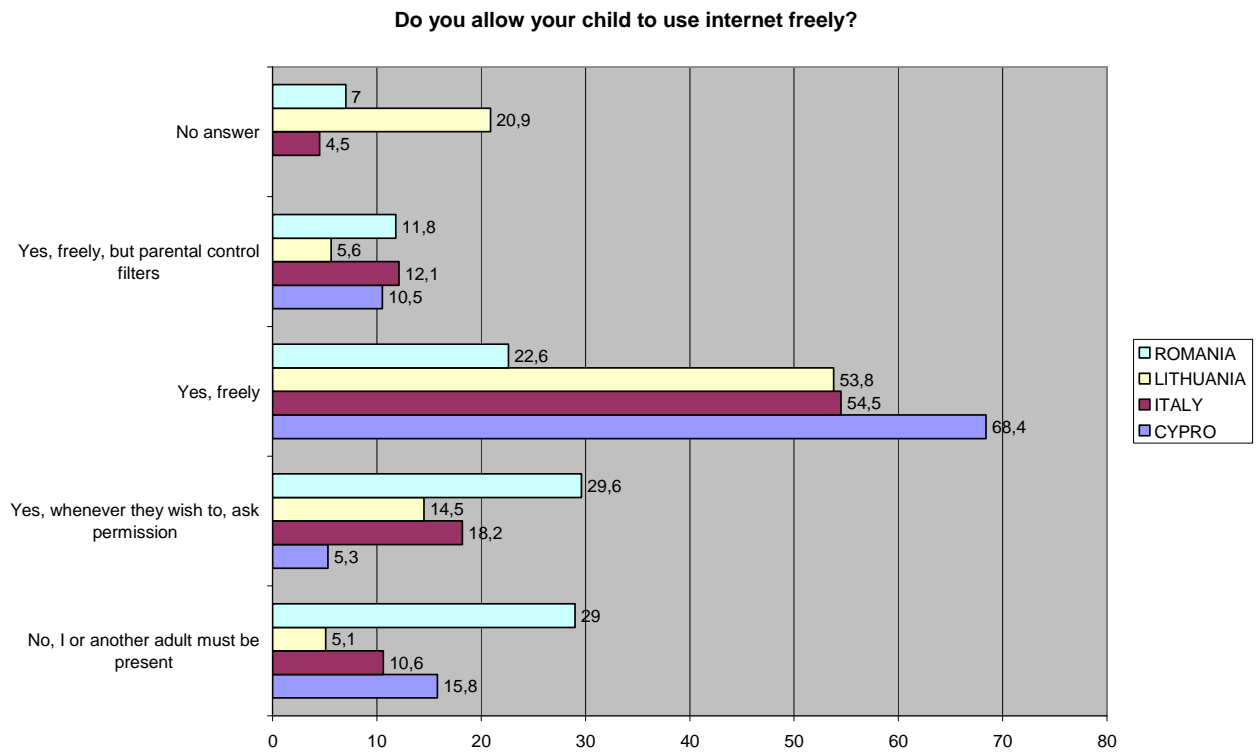
The answers are quite different in the countries: in Cyprus and Italy 78% of children have a Fb profile, in Lithuania 67.5% and in Romania only 52.7%.

### Do you allow your child to use internet freely?

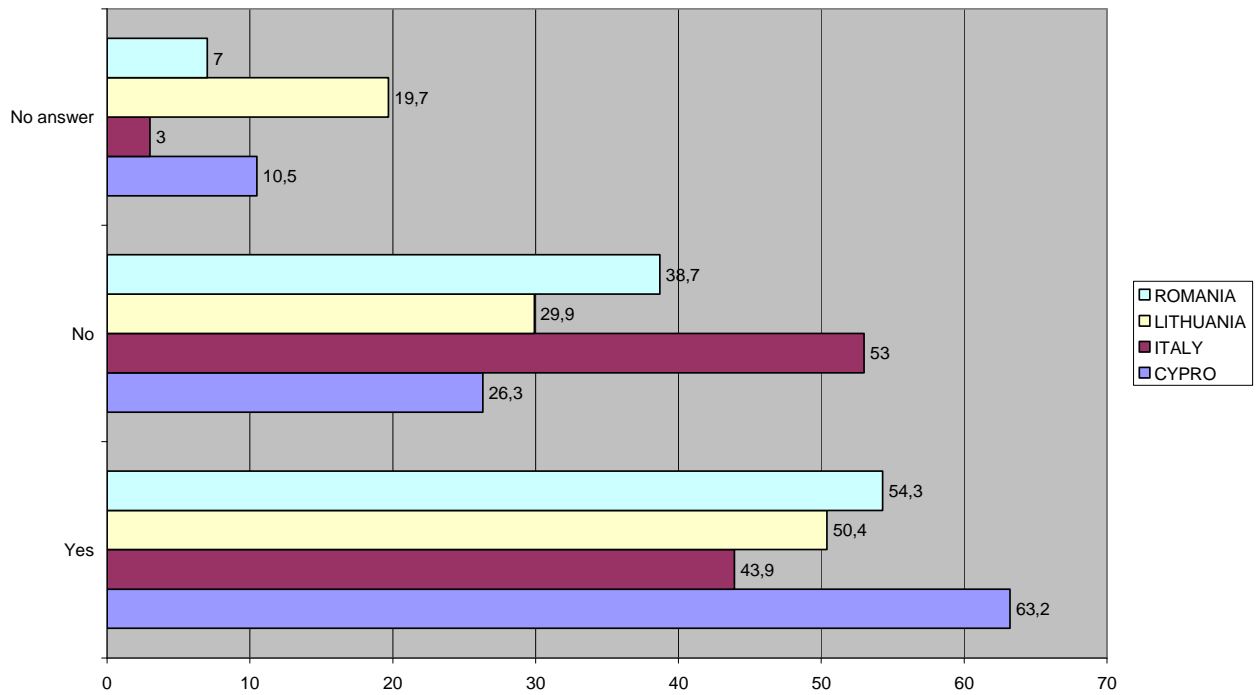


43% of participants answer that they let their children use internet freely, but there are some differences in the countries: in Cyprus the percentage arise to 68,4% and in Romania is 22,6%, in Italy and in Lithuania is similar around 54%.

These data are similar to those of “Social networking, age and privacy” by the London School of Economics in Europe. This survey shows that 32% of European parents do not allow their children to use social network, while 20% of them allow their children to use it with their supervision and 48% of them does not give any restriction.

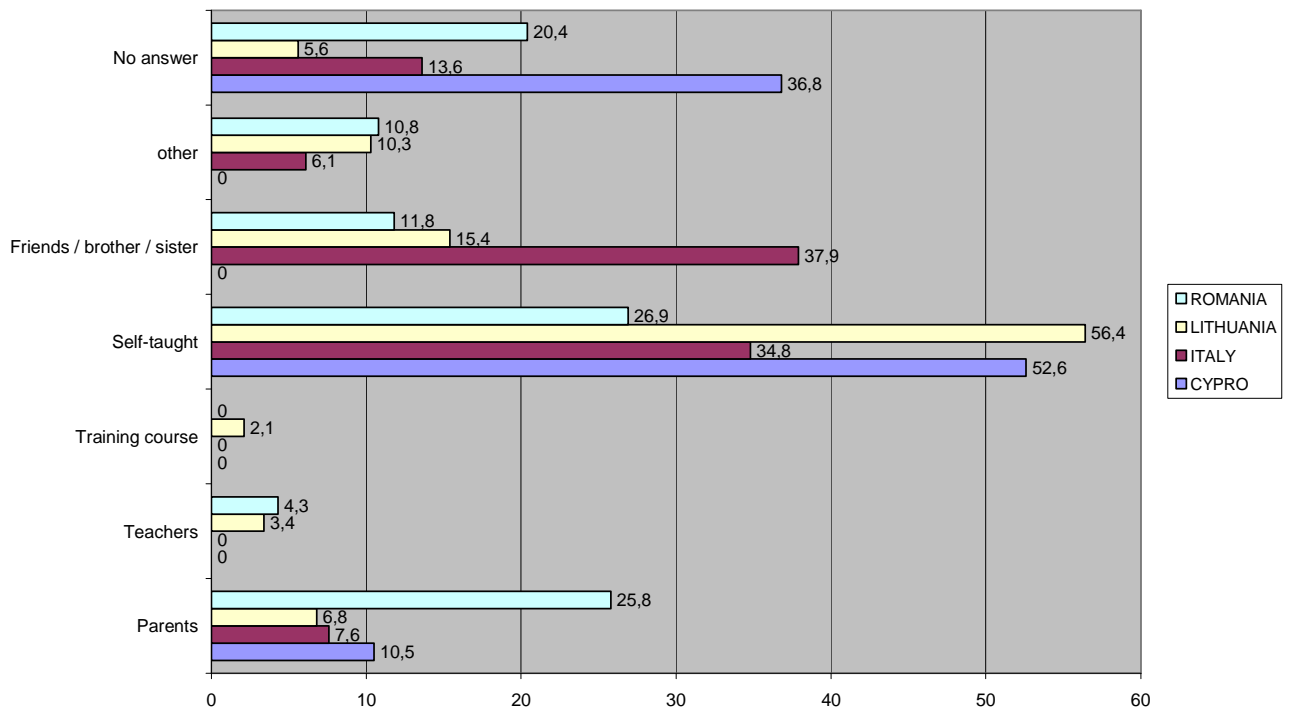


**d14 - Do you talk frequently with your child about how he/she uses internet of Facebook?**



It's very interesting to observe that in average 51,5% of participants answer positively to question number 14, but in Cyprus, where adults let a free use on internet, talk frequently with their child (63.2%).

**d15 - Who taught your child how to use Facebook (or other social networks)?**

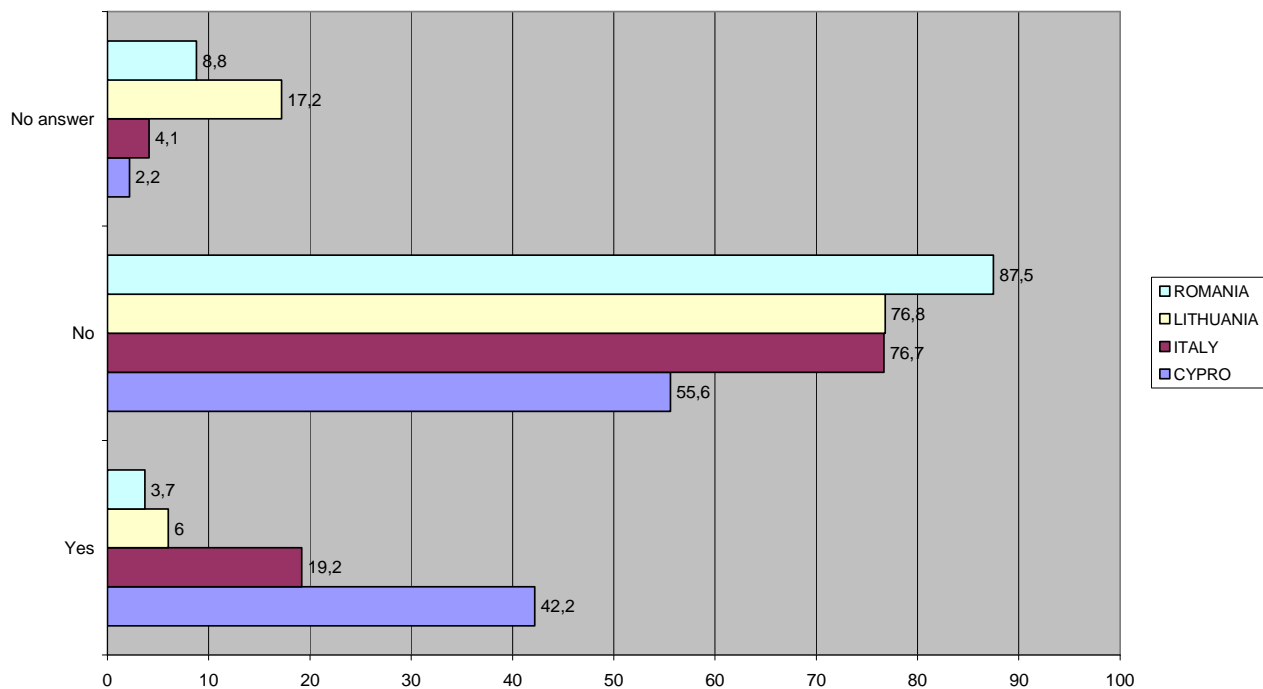


d15 - Who taught your child how to use Facebook (or other social networks)?						
		Total	country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Parents	%	14,1	10,5	7,6	6,8	25,8
Teachers	%	3,2	0	0	3,4	4,3
Training course	%	1	0	0	2,1	0
Self-taught	%	42,6	52,6	34,8	56,4	26,9
Friends / brother / sister	%	16,4	0	37,9	15,4	11,8
other	%	9,5	0	6,1	10,3	10,8
No answer	%	13,3	36,8	13,6	5,6	20,4

42,6% of participants declare that their child are self-taught in using social networks. These is very interesting considering that in general people are worried about the use children do of social network.

It's interesting the answer of the question number 13 to understand the behaviour of adults using social networks. 79,7% of participants say that they don't ever comment on racist, sexist or homophobic post in Fb, there are slight differences in the 4 countries.

d-13 Have you ever commented on racist, sexist or homophobic post in FB?



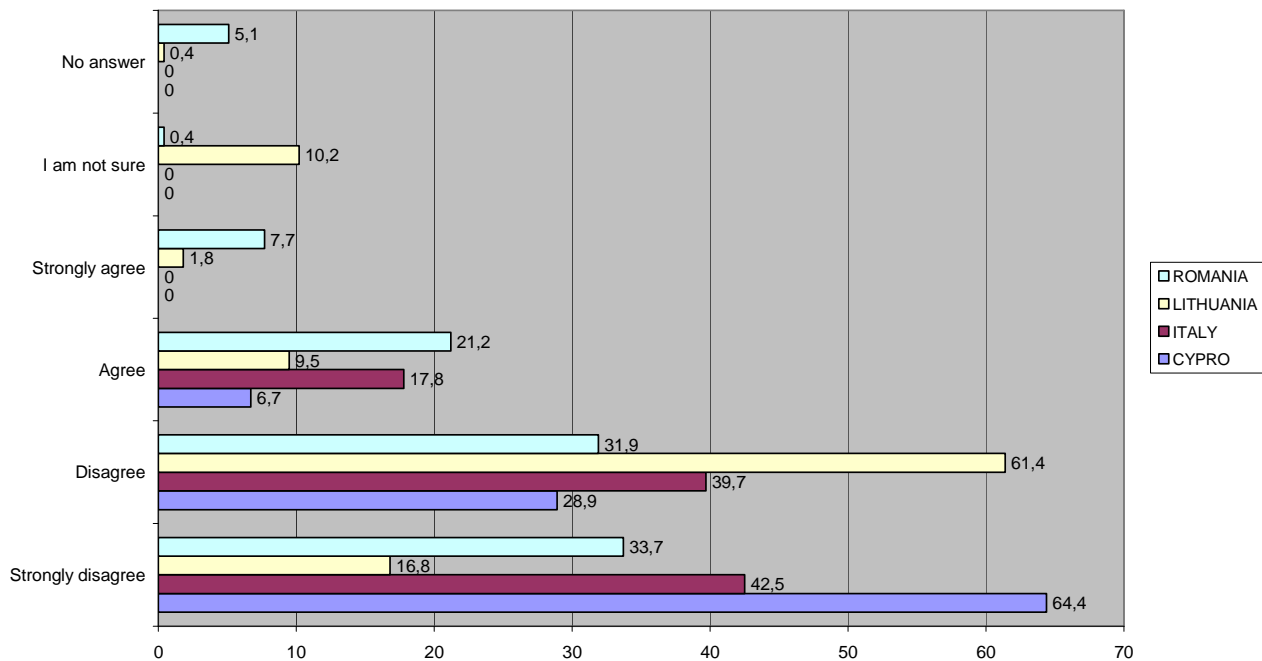


## Perception

The second part of the test considers the perception of violence and commonplaces related to gender role stereotypes and prejudices. The first 5 questions ask the participants to express their agreement with certain statements, and are followed by 5 statements which they are asked to judge true or false.

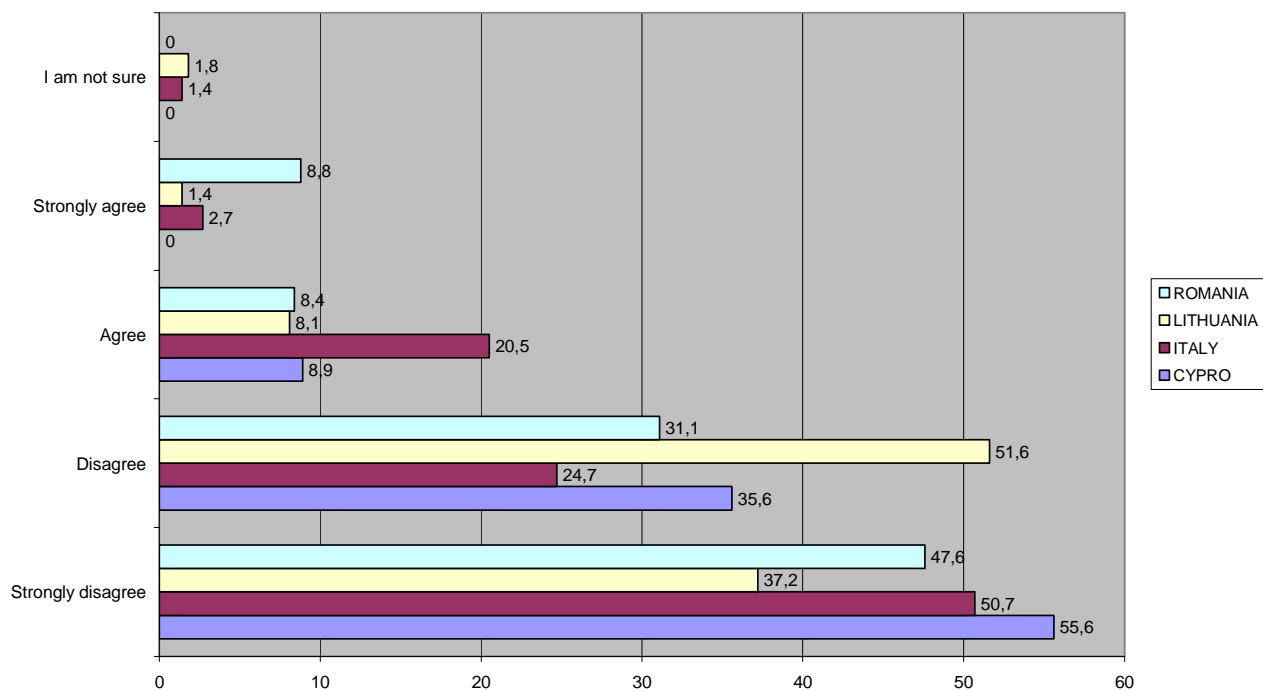
The first question is intended to combat the idea that gender violence is only what we hear about in the news, principally concerned with physical violence, while we wish to promote the awareness that it is rooted in a widespread culture expressed in many apparently innocent forms of behaviour (see question D 19, for instance). 74.6% disagree, adults seem to be aware that also adolescent relationship could be unhealthy.

**d16 - Violence mainly occurs in relationships between adults, rarely in relationships between adolescents.**



The two following questions consider the **stereotypical roles** traditionally assigned to men and women. The conviction that motherhood is more important than fatherhood and that the man must first support his family economically tends to reinforce these roles, which place the man outside the home, in the world of work and the social scene, with the woman kept indoors, in the role of a carer. Here too, we want to achieve a disagreement with the statement and this is achieved in the case of assigning women to the primary role of parent (with 74.6% of disagreement in the average).

**d17 - Women should be primarily responsible for bringing up children.**

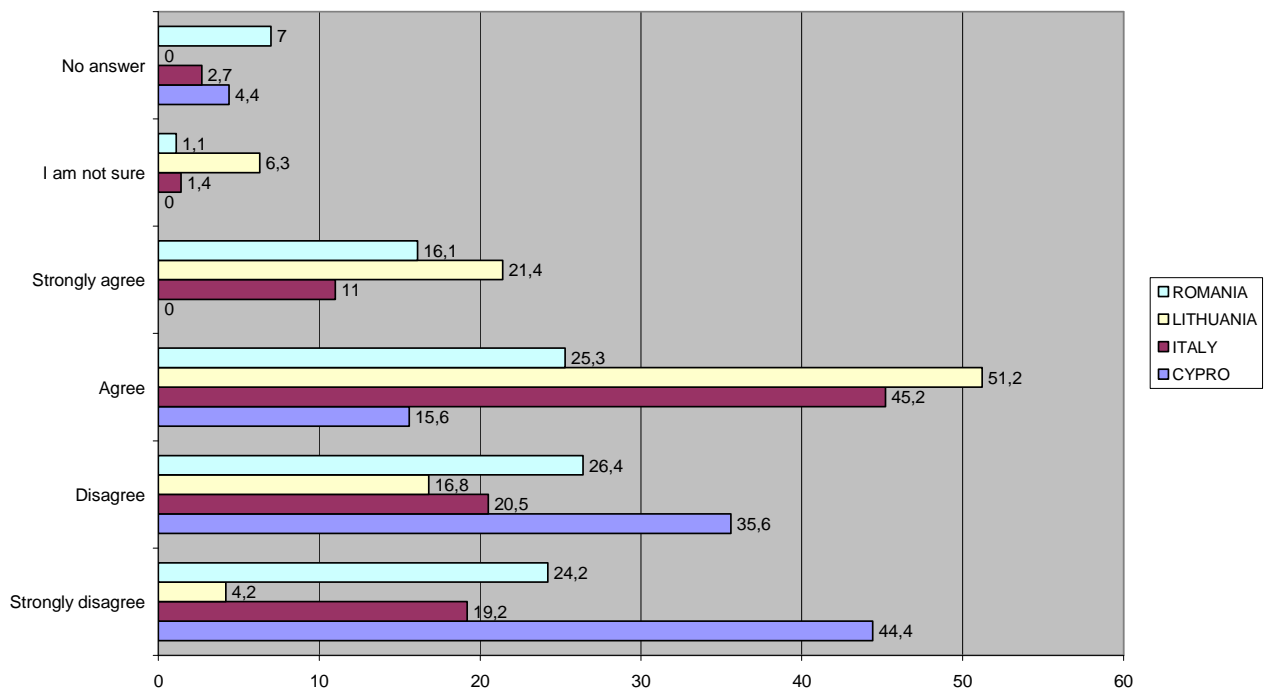


**d17 - Women should be primarily responsible for bringing up children.**

		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Strongly disagree	%	44,1	55,6	50,7	37,2	47,6
Disagree	%	39,3	35,6	24,7	51,6	31,1
Agree	%	9,6	8,9	20,5	8,1	8,4
Strongly agree	%	4,4	0	2,7	1,4	8,8
I am not sure	%	0,9	0	1,4	1,8	0
No answer	%	1,6				4

But when we ask whether men are obliged to maintain their wives and children economically, 54.4% declare themselves to be in agreement with this statement. Therefore there are strong differences among the countries, especially in Cyprus 80% of participants answer positively to the question.

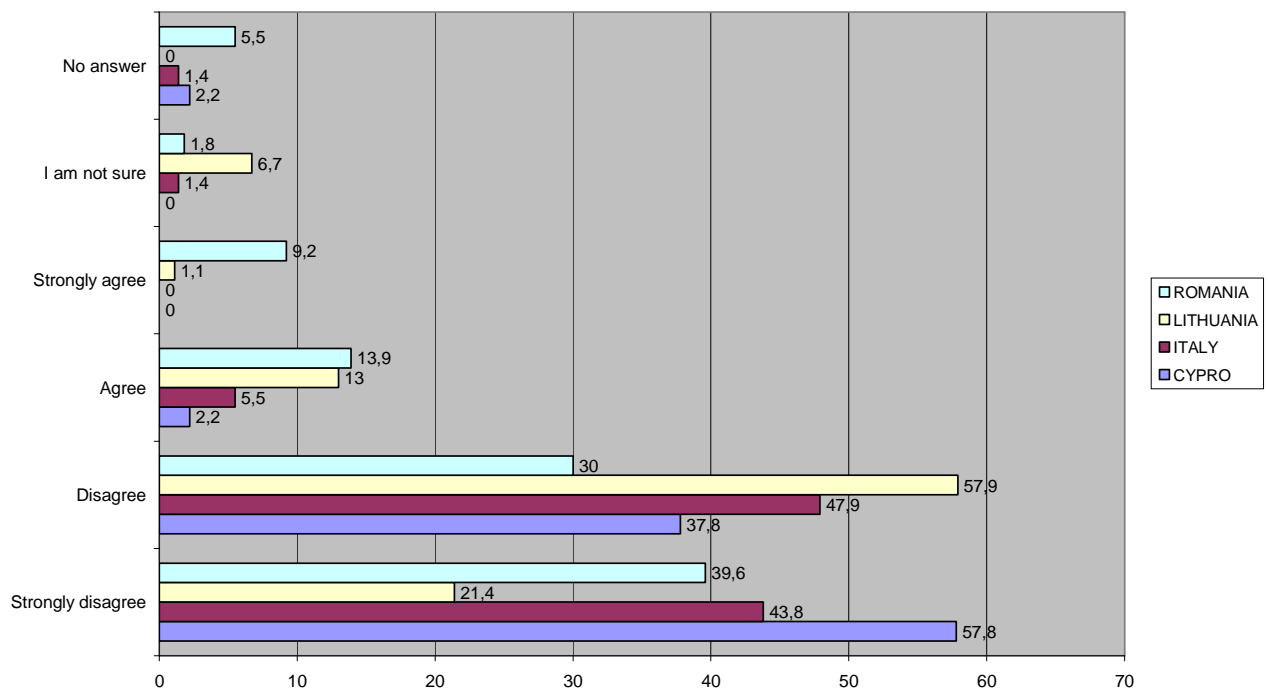
**d18 - A man is responsible for supporting his wife and children economically.**



<b>d18 - A man is responsible for supporting his wife and children economically.</b>						
		Total	Paese			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Disagree	%	38,9	80	39,7	21	50,6
Agree	%	54,4	15,6	56,2	72,6	41,4
I am not sure/no answer	%	6,7	4,4	4,1	6,3	8,1

The following question concern **relationships between couples**. The question describes a very frequent behaviour in couples, and introduces the theme of controlling the other, the true foundation of the feeling of **possession** which leads to violence. 77.8% consider it to be wrong to check their partner's cellphone (Romania has the lowest percentage, 69.6%).

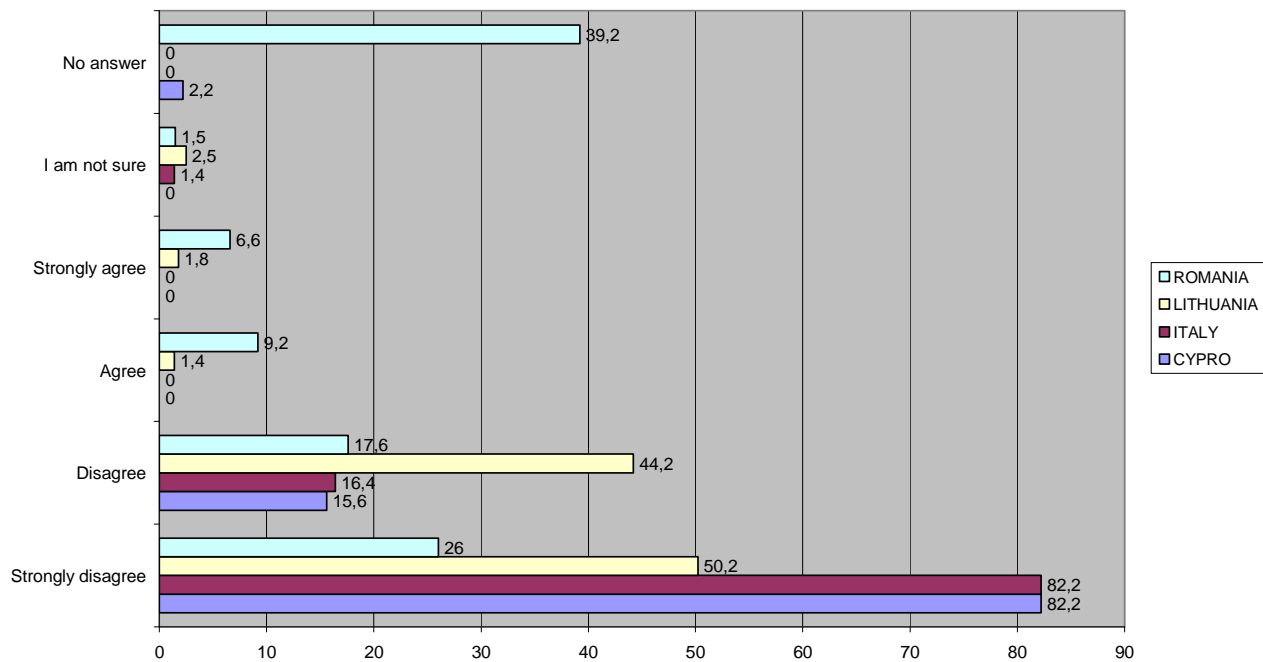
**d19 - There's nothing strange in checking your partner's cellphone.**



<b>D19 - There's nothing wrong with checking the mobile phone of your partner</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Strongly disagree	%	77.8	93.6	91.7	79.3	69.6
Disagree	%	15.9	2.2	5.5	14.1	23.1

Question 20 specifically considers the use of social networks and cyber bullying in particular. 74,6% of participants disagree with these sentences, but in Romania there is a different percentage only 43,6% of people, and many of them didn't answer to the question (39,2%).

**d20 - There is nothing wrong with talking badly about people if they behave badly, even on new media.**



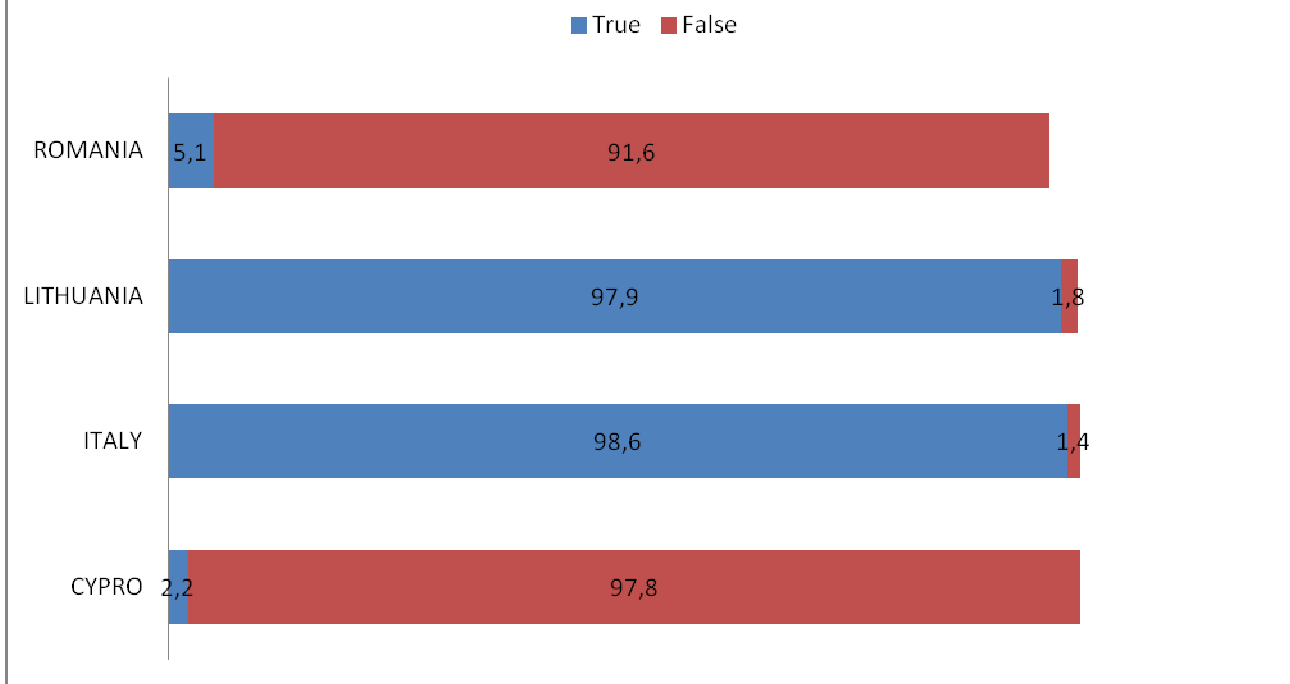
<b>d20 - There is nothing wrong with talking badly about people if they behave badly, even on new media.</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Strongly disagree	%	74,6	97,8	98,6	94,4	43,6
Disagree	%	7,7	0	0	3,2	15,8

The last set of question is a true or false model.

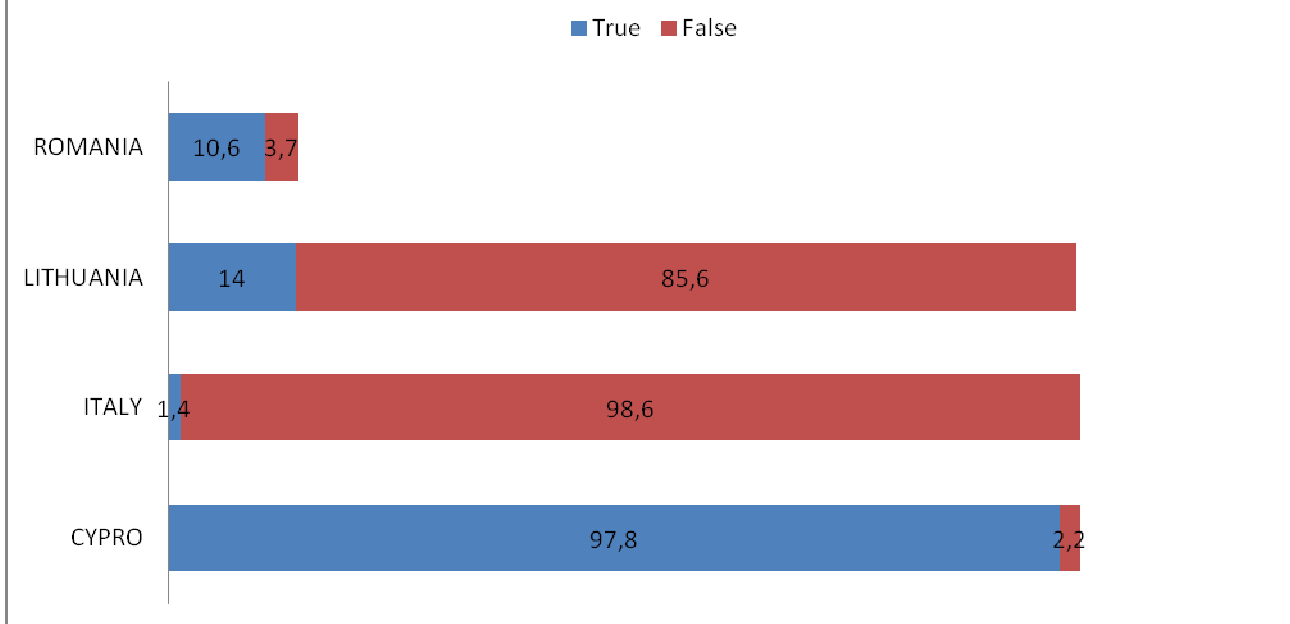
Questions 21 and 22 would show if the participants are well aware from the different forms of gender based violence as the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) states.

What is GBV is not very clear for many participants in the different countries as shows the graphics.

### d21 - Only physical abuse is real violence.

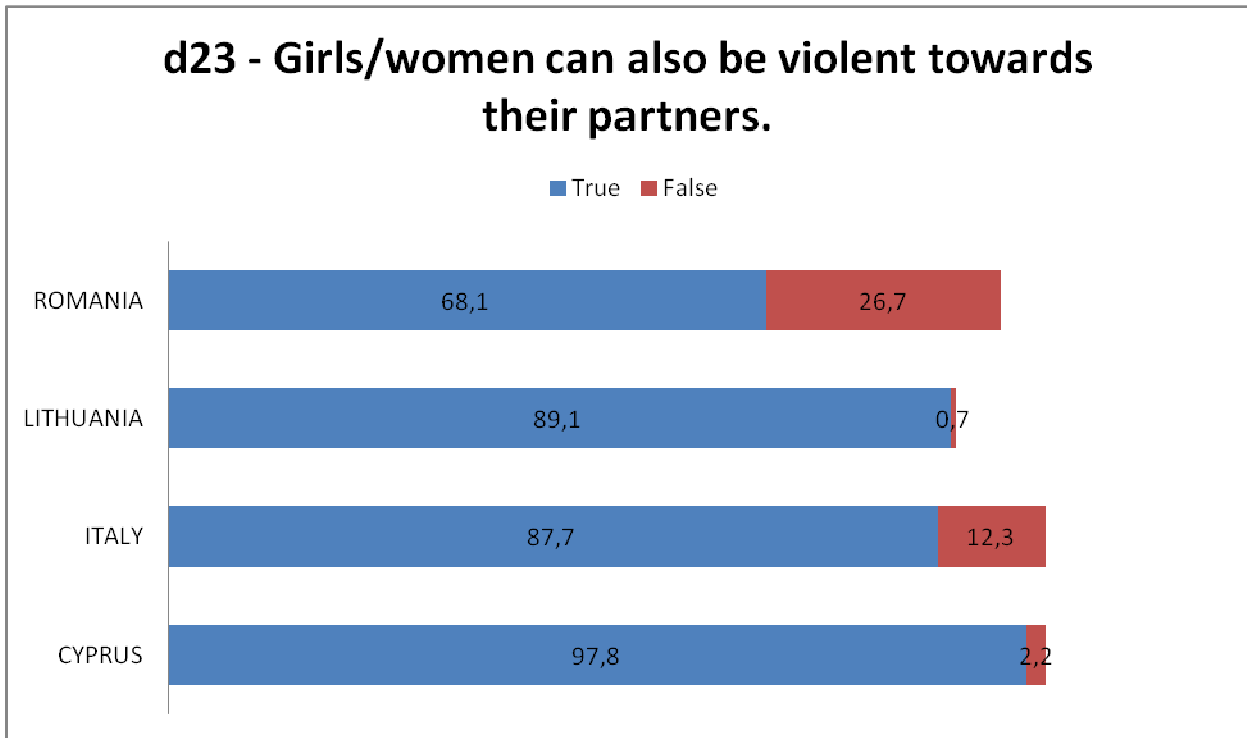


### d22 - Insults and humiliations are a form of violence

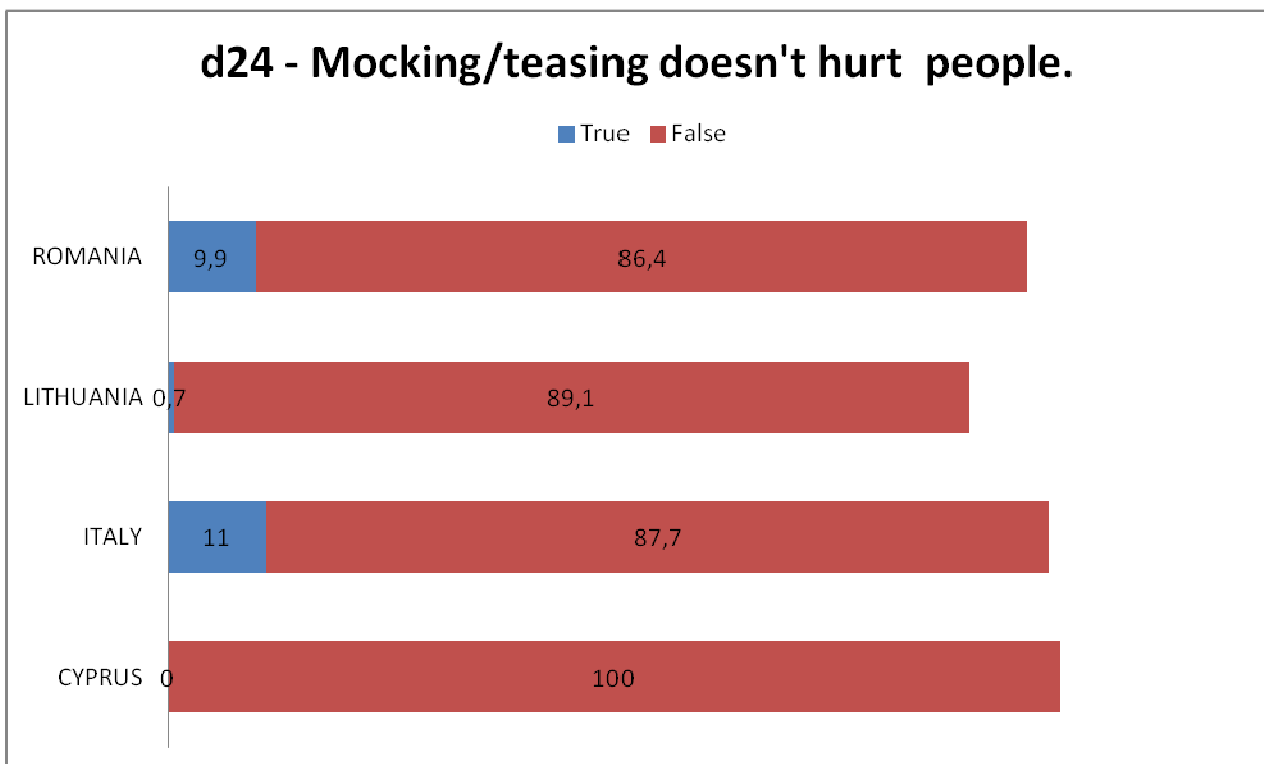


If we read the results of these two questions we could affirm that Cypriot participants are more aware of the deep root of Gbv than in other countries.

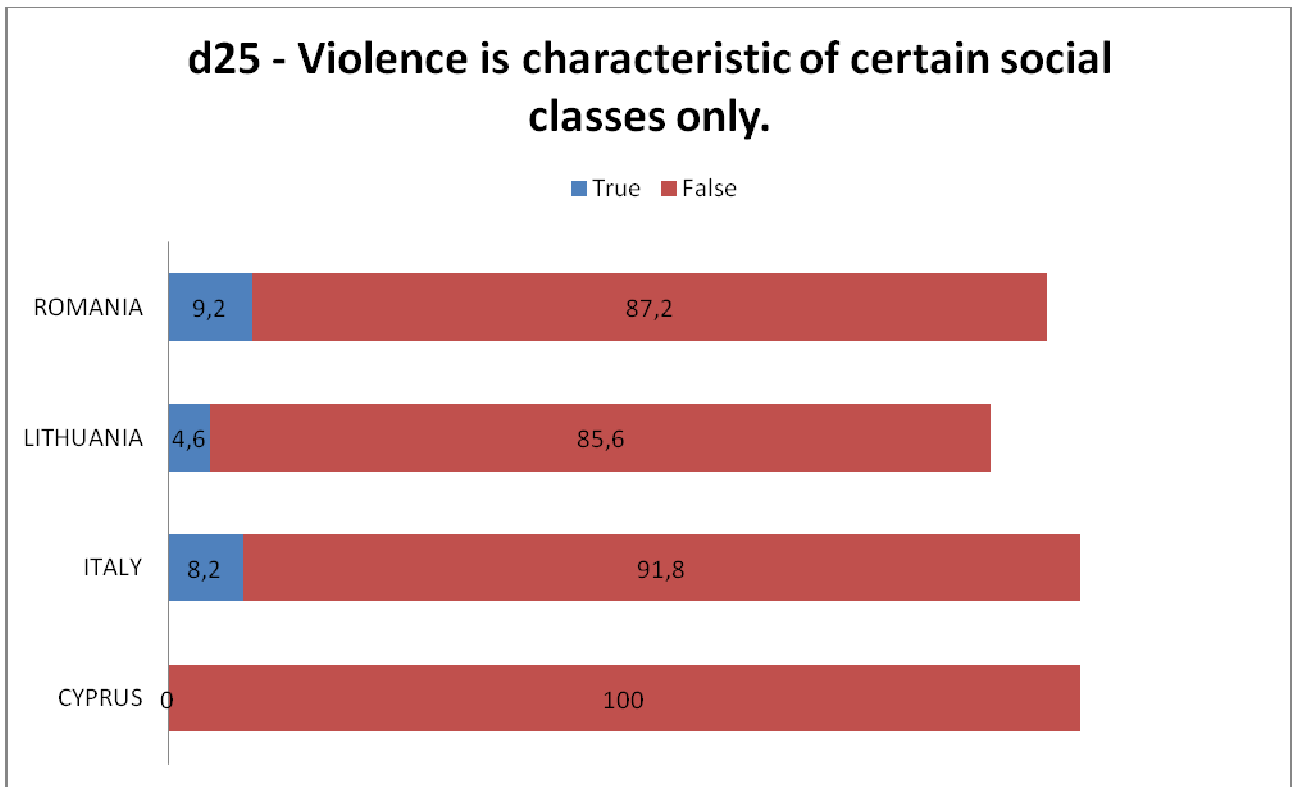
Everyone seems to agree that women can also be violent, with a slight preponderance among Romanians. This conviction is contradictory to the answer of the previous sentences, in fact to recognize that also women could be violent you have to be aware of different types of violence, women use mainly psychological pressure and verbal violence.



It is no surprise that people are very sensitive to being mocked, and the percentage of participants who attribute the power to hurt and harm people to such behaviour is predictably very high.



Question 25 again refers to false convictions promoted by the mass media. We hoped to get the answer “false” and, fortunately, the media seem not have had much effect in this matter.





## PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION

The participants' evaluation of their satisfaction with the project is generally high, both in terms of content, methodology and the trainers themselves.

Empowerment is a process of growth, of both the individual and the group, based on an increase in self-respect, self-effectiveness and self-determination, in bringing out latent resources, which leads the individual to consciously grasp his potential. Not only does the result indicate that the youngest participants experienced the feeling, but it is an excellent result for the laboratories themselves, and could be a direction to follow in future projects. Investing in this age group could significantly promote elaboration of the concepts presented in the laboratories, so that the participants can make them their own and share them with greater involvement.

67,9% agreed or completely agreed with the statement “the training fulfilled my expectations”. The same applies to the statement of interest in the subject matter: the score for “completely agree” and “agree” is 64,2%.

The statement “The topics discussed addressed issues that concern me in my everyday life” got a score of 49,7% . “The training was open to questions” achieved 47,6% of full agreement.

<b>D26 - The course satisfied my expectations.</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	39,9	24,4	32,9	38,6	45,8

<b>d27 - The subjects it covered were very interesting.</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	47,8	37,8	68,5	48,4	43,2

<b>d28 - The discussions dealt with issues which affect my everyday life.</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	31,5	42,2	21,9	15,4	49,1

<b>d29 - The expert was open to my questions and took time to answer questions in full.</b>						
		Total	Country			
			CYPRUS	ITALY	LITHUANIA	ROMANIA
Completely AGREE	%	47,6	46,7	47,9	50,5	44,7



## APPENDIX