The role of social partners in preventing third-party violence and harassment at work

2021 - 2023

Webinar 4: Digitalisation and third-party violence and harassment at work: challenges and risks

Update on TPV survey, with a focus on digitalisation

Jane Pillinger

15 December 2021

Overview

- Survey in 10 languages and available online or in word.
- See links to the survey at: https://www.epsu.org/event/tpv-project-webinar-n-4-digitalisation-and-third-party-violence-and-harassment-challenges-and

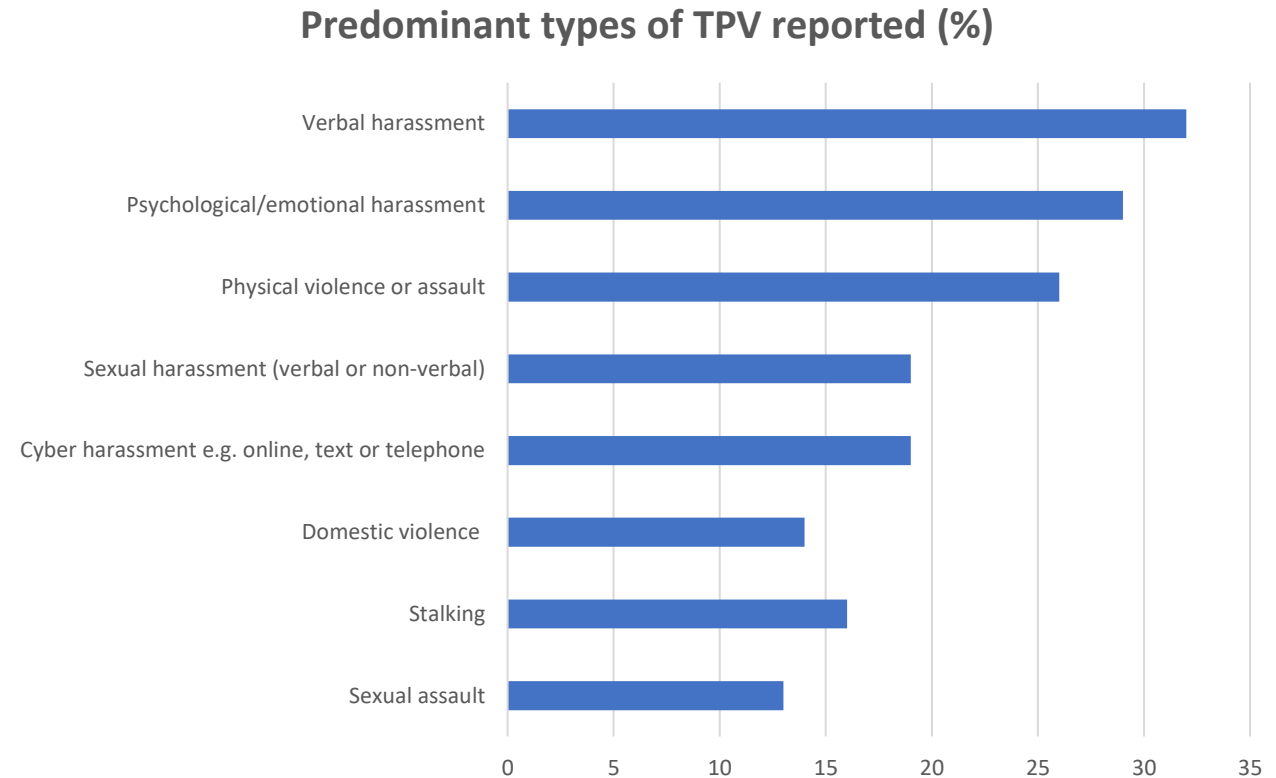- Survey to close at the end of December.

Preliminary online survey findings

(as of 15.12.2021, responses from 181 organisations: 48% unions, 62% employers)

- 63% say TPV is an extremely serious or very serious problem
- 46% say it has negatively impacted on the quality of the service provided
- 47% say COVID-19 has had a big impact

- Just over 9,5% of respondents say that services went online as a result of covid.

Preliminary findings on types of TPV reported

15% report that cyberharassment is a predominant type of TPV

Predominant types of TPV reported (%)

Evidence of cyberhassment

- European Parliament assessment on gender-based cyberviolence estimates that 4 to 7% of women in the EU experienced cyberharassment in the previous 12 months and up to 3% have experienced cyberstalking.

- A World Wide Web Foundation survey in 2020 covering 180 countries revealed that 52 % of young women and girls have experienced online abuse and 64 % knew someone who has experienced it.

- At least 12,5 % of school bullying cases are online and according to UNICEF, girls are harassed twice as much as boys.

- The 2014 EU FRA survey found that 11 % of women had experienced cyberharassment and 14 % had experienced stalking since the age of 15 in the EU.