

Involving High School Students in Human Rights Promotion and Critical Use of Media







The NISO project

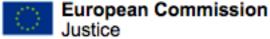


- DG Justice, Fundamental Rights Program
- Italy (Province Rome), Estonia, Belgium, Netherlands
- Research LGBT people and high school students
- Voice OUT school game: human rights, homophobia
- Elections
- White paper meeting European parliament
- Dissemination









Desktop analysis



- Laws: differ widely in participating countries; BE/NL protective laws, EE and IT none
- Media: mixed positive and stereotyped images of gender and sexual orientation in BE and NL, strong stereotypes and taboo in IT and EE
- Social: growing acceptance in BE/NL, low acceptance in IT and EE (but little research)
- Schools: series of non formal education projects in NL/BE, some in IT, none in EE





LGBT people



	Italy	Estonia	Belgium	Netherlands
family	33%	47%	48%	49%
media	42%	78%	52%	43%
school	49%	30%	56%	46%









High school students



	Italy	Estonia	Belgium	Netherlands
stereotypes gay men	39%		71%	73%
stereotypes lesbian women	21%		43%	41%
not welcome in school	59%	10%	17%	22%
rather sit next to someone else	19%		20%	32%
not be friends	14%		11%	20%
no LGBT students in school	11%		5%	14%

Stereotypes



- Gender: men should be independent, men like dangerous situations, girls use their looks to get what they want
- Gay: effeminate, fashionable, care of appearance, broken wrist, promiscuous, always after sex, shopping
- Lesbian: masculine, baggy clothes, truck drivers, bitchy, short hair, wears no skirts





Conclusions



- Schools have to deal with serious challenges of sexism and homophobia
- Action is necessary (2012 international recognition by UNESCO)
- 3. Peer education to combat stereotypes works
- Which educational and political actions are possible? Legal (Croatia), political (stop bullying), social (gay/straight alliances)



