# CUT ALL TIES

# AI TEXT ANALYTICS REPORT

FINDINGS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO UNDERSTAND THE NARRATIVES OF GBV IN SPAIN AND ITALY

ABD | ABD FUNDACIÓN     ACRA     citibeats

# CUT ALL TIES

The aim of the Cut All Ties project is to tackle GBV through the design, implementation, and validation of an effective and innovative ICT gamification methodology to disseminate messages to raise awareness, prevent and reduce gender-based violence among youngsters between 14-17 years old in 6 high schools of Spain (Barcelona and Madrid) and Italy (Milan), throughout a pilot intervention. The focus will be on changing attitudes and behaviours of youngsters within the paradigm of GBV throughout the critical thinking on youth early affective-sexual relationships. The project is funded within the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme, and it's coordinated by ABD (Spain) with the participation of ACRA (Italy) and CITIBEATS (Spain).

The specific objectives of the project are:

- To carry out an educational and awareness-raising intervention focusing on primary prevention, through a methodology based on peer counselling and gamification, pivoted from high schools.
- To apply insights and practical tools from behavioral sciences in order to first, identify the main drivers of GBV among youth early affective-sexual relationships as well as the main behavioral causes. Then, to design a phase of pre-testing before implementing the pilot in full-scale and a complete impact evaluation.
- To empower and increase youngsters' autonomy, capacitance and encourage critical thinking to confront GBV through their own awareness-raising actions and strategies.
- Promote the capacitation of the educational community to tackle and identify GBV among their students.

## Partners

**ABD** (SP) Coordinator: Asociación Bienestar y Desarrollo Coordinator of the project, is a non-profit organization designated a public service by the government that started its journey in the 1980s. ABD provides more than 100 programs that intend to overcome situations of vulnerability or social exclusion: drug addiction and associated diseases, migration, violence within the family, early motherhood, disability, mental health, or lack of basic goods such as housing and employment… The programs are addressed to more than 100.000 people that are attended each year. ABD as the leading partner is in charge of the Steering Committee and the overall coordination of the action at operational, monitoring, administrative and evaluation level. ABD is also in charge of the project implementation in Barcelona and Madrid, the impact evaluation and the lobbying campaign at national and EU level. They also contribute with their experience in preventing violence and discrimination trainings within the educational context, specialized in high-school trainings to combat Gender-Based Violence.

**Fondazione Acra** (IT): ACRA is an Italian independent NGO engaged in international development cooperation and global citizenship education. In Italy and Europe, ACRA is engaged in educational programs in schools, strengthening the competences of teachers and students aimed at preventing racism and discriminations. It has 20 years of experience in awareness raising campaigns and training activities. ACRA coordinates the Cut All Ties project at operational and administrative level in Italy. ACRA is in charge of identifying and describing the main drivers of GBV among youth early affective-sexual relationships as well as the main behavioral causes; the design of the CapacityBuilding Training and the target groups engagement strategy; they are also in charge of the project implementation in Milan. They lead the lobbying campaign at national level (Italy) and contribute to EU level. ACRA brings to the project their expertise in engaging and training youngsters with different social and cultural backgrounds, and with their awareness raising campaigns and dissemination experience.

**Citibeats** (SP): Citibeats is a technology company developing AI solutions for social understanding in real time. In 2016, Citibeats won the UN Global Champion Award for Inclusion at the World Summit Awards and was awarded an H2020 grant to develop a platform to engage citizens and governments on a citywide level. The Company was also awarded the COGx award for the best Artificial Intelligence for public services and won the NTT Open Innovation contest. Citibeats will be in charge of the adaptation of its technology and the pilot's impact follow-up. The company will contribute to the Cut All Ties project with a methodology based on Artificial Intelligence and a gamification and ICT tool addressed to youngsters in order to accelerate positive social change.

# INDEX

# INTRODUCTION

## About Citibeats

Citibeats is a SaaS company with an ethical and social focus, developing AI solutions to detect changes in society earlier than any other traditional survey method or the media. "Changes" can be interpreted as potential risks, but also as opportunities for governments, authorities, and also private companies to act with a positive social impact. As we like to say, to shape a better future, you need to start predicting the present.

Contrary to a brand-watching solution, Citibeats' platform allows users to detect and analyze complex and constantly evolving narratives about topics that directly affect citizens. The complexity of the narratives monitored is determined by the sheer amount of data collected and, at the same time, by the analysis of multifaceted topics that involve a whole world of related subtopics and citizens' opinions, feelings, and ideas.

Citibeats' algorithm analyzes large amounts of unstructured text data and other types of files where text can be extracted to identify in real time, social trends, people's opinions, and concerns. All this information represents precious actionable insights for governments, multilateral organizations, and private companies to act upon and improve citizen's lives.

With this technology, a multitude of citizen opinions can be monitored according to the topic of interest, including narratives of gender violence. By monitoring these conversations, the concerns and issues of different countries or regions can be understood, providing an order of magnitude (which aspects are of greatest concern in my country) and identifying trends (which conversation is growing). In this way, valuable information is obtained for decision-making and action.

## Context and description of the report

In Southern European countries, gender based violence (GBV) is still significantly underreported due to a low level of awareness and also to shame and general social invisibility. Teenagers are often involved in GBV episodes or relationships, demonstrating with a low level of awareness on account of the normalization of certain practices in emotional and sexual relationships, especially those including psychologic control and peer pressure. The expansion of social media also contributed to shape GBV to include new forms of harassment and coercion placed on the online world and quickly disseminated.

Research reveals that the level of internalized sexism is high in both female and male teenagers, rooted on stereotypical images of masculinity and femininity and on other risk factors that facilitate and perpetuate violent relationships. This also manifests itself through the display of sexist roles

and imitation of models based on inequality and gender prejudice, with the danger that violence which starts developing and is not stopped at these ages will spread and perpetuate in their affective relationships as adults.

In order to better understand opinions, perceptions and attitudes around gender narratives, both gender violence related, and the broader gender narratives that feed into gender violence, the project Cut All Ties has carried out a brief research based on two methods: 1) apply CITIBEATS Artificial Intelligence AI text analytics platform; 2) elaborate and disseminate an anonymous Typeform survey addressed to youngsters. The specific objectives of this research are:

- To explore predominant narratives in social networks (Twitter, forum, blogs) around gender-based violence and broader gender narratives that are related to gender-based violence, particularly those linked with relationships, harassment and other expressions and forms of violence.
- To look into perceptions and attitudes of youngsters 14-17 y/o on topics related to gender equality, sex-affective relationships and gender stereotypes.

These two methods are complementary and combined since analysis online offers high volume of content which enables better analysis and broader identification of challenges; meanwhile the anonymous survey with 14-17 y/o enables comparison of results to validate and frame the use of the online comments analysis.

This report contains the main findings from both researches.

## Methodology

To elaborate this report, we have collected data from two main sources:

- **AI text analytics**: Data collection from Twitter, internet forums and blogs, in an anonymized way, collected from 08/02/2021 to 04/06/2021 using CITIBEATS platform. Specifically collected in the following locations: Spain, Barcelona, Madrid, Italy and Milano. For each location, ABD and ACRA, with the support of Citibeats, elaborated a list of keywords to "seed" the database, this is, to provide the platform with inputs to select the messages of interest for the purpose of the report.

  The keywords corresponded with four main categories: **Gender-based violence**; **Relationships**; **Harassment**; **Others**. The complete list of the keywords contained in each category can be consulted in annex 1.

  The initial data volume collected was 78.434 documents for the whole database, and the distribution of the data between categories and territories is the following:

| Category distribution in total volume and % | | | Territory and category distribution in % | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Categories | Volume of documents | % total | Spain | Barcelona | Madrid | Italy | Milan |
| Others | 30.140 | 41% | 34% | 42% | 23% | 45% | 63% |
| GBV | 29.830 | 37% | 45% | 38% | 64% | 22% | 16% |
| Relationships | 14.522 | 16% | 19% | 19% | 11% | 19% | 10% |
| Harassment | 3.942 | 6% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 14% | 11% |

The analysis of the data is structured and presented by territories (datasets). Each dataset (Spain, Barcelona, Madrid, Italy and Milan) contains the following sections:

- Priority overall for all categories
  - Evolution in relative values
- Category analysis
  - Top 5 key topics
  - Evolution in absolute values
  - Alerts feed

For each territory, the amount of data collected has been observed to determine the importance of each category and the discussion around. For the analysis of the narratives and trends, we have focused on: a) what were the main topics that generated the documents in each category for the selected period of time, b) the evolution of the amount of data collected, c) the important or relevant variations in this volume. In some occasions, a more developed analysis has been made on the volume variation, and in others this analysis was more developed attending to the *alerts feed* (daily, weekly or monthly variations in the amount of data collected that indicate an uncommon change in the trend).

- **Typeform survey:** ABD and ACRA designed a questionnaire addressed to youngsters between 14 and 17 years old, with the main objective of gathering their opinions and perceptions on gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, and other questions related to sexual-affective relationships. The survey, which can be consulted in Section II, contains 24 questions about the agreement degree (0 to 10) with different statements, and 5 open questions.

CITIBEATS translated the questionnaire into a Typeform survey that was launched in Spanish, Catalan and Italian on 03/06/2021, and that remained open until 01/07/2021.

The number of answers obtained for each language in the period of time were:

- Italiano - 34 answers
- Catalán - 73 answers
- Español - 16 answers

# FIRST SECTION

Descriptive analysis based on countries and findings classified according to categories: gender based violence, relationships, harassment and others.

## SPAIN

### A. Priority overall for all categories

From 08/02/2021 to 04/06/2021, the volume of the data gathered in Spain is 50.951 documents, which represents the highest amount collected from all datasets, 64,96% of the total data (Italia, Milano, Spain, Barcelona and Madrid). The distribution of the data between the selected categories, and comparing it with the average distribution of all the datasets, is the following: **Gender-based violence** is the category with the largest amount of data collected in Spain, with 22.899 documents representing 45% (it is, in fact, a little above the average of 37% for all the datasets); The category **Others** represents 34% of the data, and is under the average volume across datasets (17.647 documents, 41%); under the category **Relationships**, 19% of the data was collected (9.543 documents), higher than for the average of the datasets, which was 16%; finally, the category **Harassment** was the lower represented with a 2% of the volume (862 documents) while the average for all the datasets is 6%.
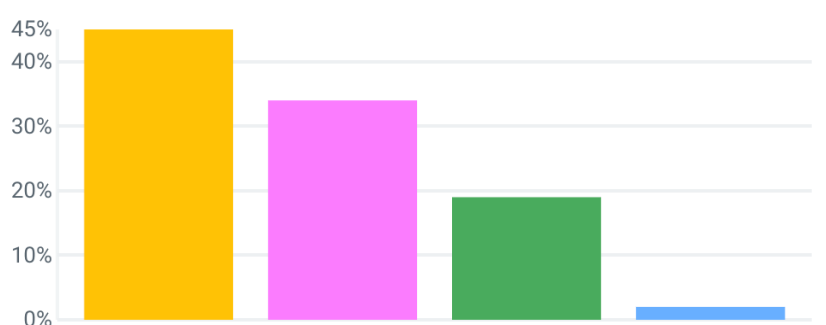
**What is the priority overall?**



Figure 1. Percentage of documents by category in Spain. Gender-Based Violence (yellow bar), Others (pink bar), Relationships (green bar) and Harassment (blue bar).

Evolution in relative values

If we take a look at the evolution of the data volume for all the fourth categories, it is possible to detect some peaks and trends that will be seen deeply in the following sections. This is the case, specifically, for **Gender-based violence** and **Others**. In the case of **GBV**, the volume of data followed

an ascendant trend from the starting of data collection until the highest spike, at the end of March. Two more spikes followed, at mid-April and end of May. For the category **Others**, in relative numbers the highest amount of data was collected during February and first weeks of March, and a peak was detected at the end of March and beginning of April. The rest of the categories didn't show a relevant change in the trends, except for a highlight in **Relationships** during February.
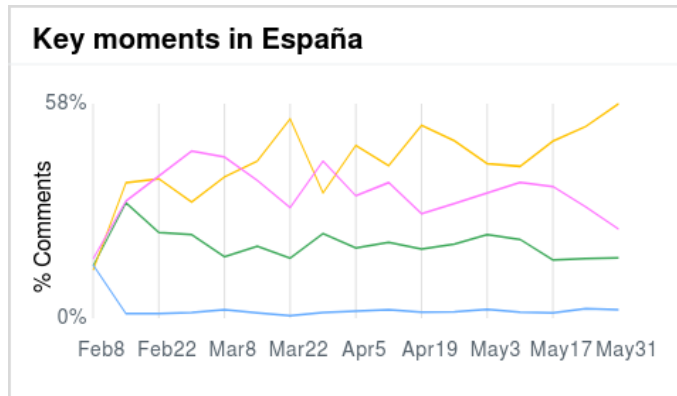


Figure 2. Weekly evolution of the relative importance of the categories. Gender-Based Violence (yellow line), Others (pink line), Relationships (green line) and Harassment (blue line).

## B. Category Analysis

### Gender Based-Violence

Top 5 Key topics

As mentioned above, this is the category that generated the largest number of documents: 22.899 in total, representing 45% of the Spain dataset.

The top 5 key topics in the category are:

- "Violador" - rapist
- "Violencia" - violence
- "Machista" - macho
- "Violencia machista" - male violence
- "Mujeres" - women

Evolution in absolute values

If we look at the evolution of the data volume collected in the category for the selected period of time, it is possible to identify certain moments where the conversation has been more intense.
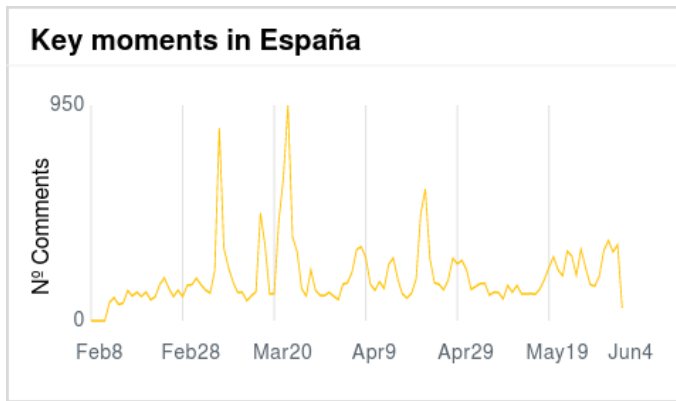
Figure 3. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Gender-Based Violence

On 23/03/2021 the highest amount of data was registered, with a total of 950 documents. If we explore the conversation for this day, a big cluster of data on the terms "acosada y violada" appears, which corresponds with a massive twitting, with messages pointing out to several politicians and public figures from the government. This massive tweeting and the messages that contain point to one of the first highlights of the analysis: there is clear trivialization of violence against women in the content generated on social networks, using it as a way to discredit, insult or attack other people, especially politicians or public figures.

To avoid this bias, the expression was decided to be removed from the searching, resulting in the following 4 spikes standing out in Spain:
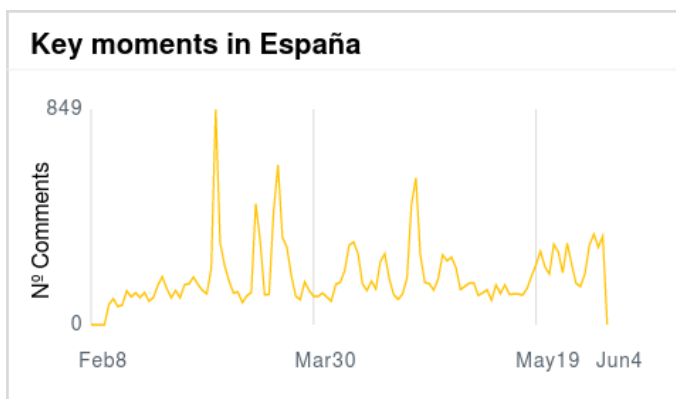


Figure 4. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Gender-Based Violence (2)

▪ **08/03/2021:** Coinciding with International Women's Day, this day was expected to generate a high volume of comments on the topic. It is possible to identify, in general, two types of messages. Mainly, comments that support feminist movement and struggle, that call to action and that commemorate the day stand out.

The other type of comments is linked to a narrative on gender-based violence that is highly present in the content generated not only on this specific day, category and dataset, but that is frequent and transversal in the whole of the data gathered and will be seen in other sections of the report. This narrative, product of the reactionary backlash to the increase of visibility and presence of feminist discourses in the public sphere and media (and, in general, with the progressive achievement of women's rights and their capacity to put violence against women and gender inequalities in the center of public opinion), denies the structural and social component of gender-based violence, which is based on the social discrimination and domain of men over women, and states that violence 'has no gender' and the identity of the perpetrator isn't relevant. According to this, violence also happens from women to men, and the fight for the 'real equality' implies also the equality of men, who are seen as oppressed and discriminated against by the feminism movement and public policies aimed to promote women's rights. This is the main belief of what is known as *men's rights movement*, an ideology that appears as a countermovement to feminism, which is taking presence and relevance with the rise of far-right organizations and parties.

- **22/03/2021:** the increase of messages on the topic this day is related to the premiere of a documentary based on the story of a Spanish celebrity, who revealed that she suffered gender-based violence from an ex-partner, also a celebrity present in many TV realities and shows. Also, the Minister of Equality made a public intervention in the TV show where the documentary was released, supporting the survivor's declarations. Different opinions showed up on social media. On one hand, the fact that this documentary was released in a TV channel with a wide range of female audience, and that it openly talked about gender-based violence giving testimony to the survivor, who had been previously defamed by the perpetrator, was seen by many people as a positive and important shift in the

treatment of the issue on TV. In this line, there was the opinion that using a mainstream media gave visibility to the issue and it was beneficial to combat gender-based violence.

| | |
|---|---|
| 19:36 - Mar 22, 2021 | 22:25 - Mar 22, 2021 |
| El debate coloca el maltrato en los debates, en las tertulias, en las casas, en las familias, en las mentes de mujeres que se ven reflejadas. La contribución a la lucha contra la violencia machista es enorme. | Mi madre o mi hermana no leen libros, no van a conferencias ni a asambleas, no ven documentales y no van al cine. Una de sus ventanas al mundo es Sálvame y por eso es tan importante que la @IreneMontero entre en directo para hablar de violencia machista. Ahorraos el clasismo. |
| | 👁 read more |

On the other hand, there were also messages that were critic with the spectacularization and the fact that there was a TV channel behind, with clear economic interests, and that stated that it could discredit the efforts of the feminist movement to combat gender-based violence.

| | |
|---|---|
| 14:37 - Mar 22, 2021 | 19:31 - Mar 22, 2021 |
| Hasta para algo tan necesario como denunciar la violencia machista, Telecinco lo convierte en un circo mediático donde todos se llevan su buena tajada. Qué asco todo. | Hay que combatir la violencia machista con rigor y en los juzgados, evitando los juicios mediáticos, porque la opinión pública, o la opinión de una de las partes (la más interesante ahora) puede acabar con la vida social de una persona |

- **22/04/2021:** the spike of the comments in the category this day, with the top keywords *violador*, *hombre, violencia*, corresponds with a reaction to the declarations made by a spokeswoman from a Madrid political party who, countering the racist declarations of a far-right politician that linked migration with sexual violence against women, stated that the common factor to all sexual violence perpetrators is that they are men. This generated a huge violent reaction from (supposedly, since data is anonymized and the gender of users is undisclosed) men, who attacked the spokeswoman, often mentioning her and addressing hate messages. Again, the narratives located men as victims of this declarations and victims of the feminist movement, that, as they say, consider all men as potential sexual perpetrators.

> **18:01 - Apr 22, 2021**
>
> Creo que esto no es libertad de expresión y que se está creando un ambiente por parte de ciertos sectores ideológicos, que estigmatizan al hombre sólo por serlo y lo etiquetan de asesino y maltratador. El violador, acosador, etc, debe estar entre rejas...
>
> 👁 read more

> **18:22 - Apr 22, 2021**
>
> @_esthersanz @Monica_Garcia_G A ver qué mujer tiene el cuajo de votar a @Monica_Garcia_G después de llamarle maltratador, violador y asesino a su padre, a su hijo o a su hermano.

> **18:25 - Apr 22, 2021**
>
> @laSextaTV Toma ya... Y se queda tan agusto. Pues nada. Este violador no piensa votar a Más Madrid.

- **17/03/2021:** this is related to a TV reality show, *La Isla de las Tentaciones,* where one of the contestants was accused of perpetrating sexual aggression in group at the moment that the show was being broadcasted.

### Alerts feed

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** is 22% higher from Feb 20 to Mar 21 than the previous month. 5.803 documents were gathered during this period, with the keywords *violador*, *violencia machista* and *mujeres*. It was mainly related to the abovementioned documentary and TV show.
- <u>Weekly alert:</u> **Gender-based violence** is 122% higher from Feb 14 to Feb 20 than the previous week. 13 documents were gathered during this period. The increase is not related to any relevant event.
- <u>Daily alert</u>: feed indicates that the highest change in volume of the data, taking all the time period, is detected on March the 20th. That day there was an increase in the volume of 76% than the previous day, and 117 documents were gathered. The keywords were *violencia*, *violador* and *machista*, and the increase is not attributable to any relevant event, with random narratives overlapping.

## Relationships

### Top 5 Key topics

Under the category **Relationships**, 19% of the data was collected in the dataset of Spain.

The top 5 key topics in the category are:

- "Celos" – jealousy
- "Emocional" – emotional
- "Dependencia" – dependency
- "Dependencia emocional" – emotional dependency

- "Amor" – love

It is remarkable that the keyword *celos* clearly stands out over the rest, being present in the 89,27% of the data collected, while the rest represent less than 10% each.
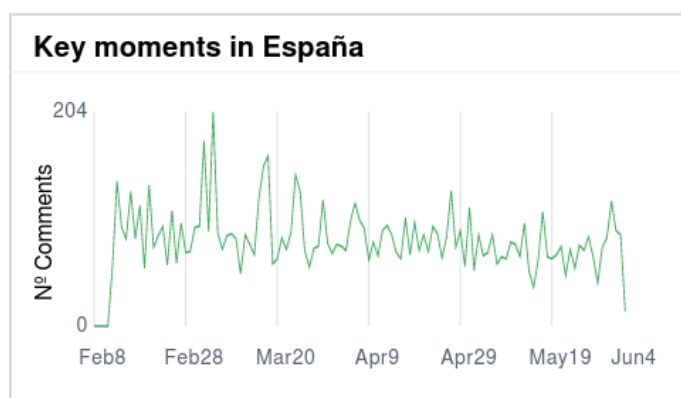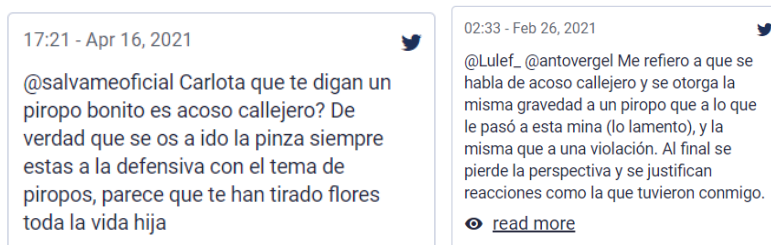
<u>Evolution in absolute values</u>



Figure 5. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Relationships

The following spikes are identified in this category for the selected period of time (08/02/2021 - 04/06/2021)

- **06/03/2021**: with the top keywords *celos*, *Serkan* and *Eda*, this corresponds to the release of an episode of a TV soap opera named *Love is in the air*, that has a big audience and is followed by a wide public.
- **18/03/2021**: The spike is linked to a TV reality show, *La Isla de las Tentaciones*, and the relationship between two of the contestants. This day, in the show, a discussion between the couple, caused by the boy's jealousy, was broadcasted. This generated a reaction in the audience, who denounced it as a negative and toxic behavior.
- **25/03/2021**: Also, the spike is about the relationship between other two contestants of the same TV reality show, who were a couple. In this occasion the increase in the volume was due to the declarations of the boyfriend stating that he loved that his girlfriend was jealous, and this generated a general negative reaction in social networks. The messages point out to a general concern about the declarations, identifying this jealousy as a toxic behavior and warning against the romanticization of this.

- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Relationship** is 66% higher from Mar 8 to Mar 14 than the previous week, 670 documents were gathered this period. The keywords are *celos*, *mujer*, *emocional*, and the main conversations were around the above-mentioned TV soap opera and TV reality show.
- Daily alert: The highest variation in the volume of data is recorded on the 9th of March, with an increase in the conversation of 135% than the previous day. The main messages are related, again, to the already mentioned TV soap opera, with the keywords *celos*, *pareja*, and *dependencia*.

## Harassment

### Top 5 Key topics

Under the category Harassment, 2% of the data was collected in the dataset of Spain. The top 5 key topics in the category are:

- "Acoso laboral" – workplace harassment
- "Acoso callejero" – street harassment
- "Problema" – problem
- "Piropo" – compliment
- "Caminar" – walk

If we briefly focus on the keyword Acoso callejero, it is possible to detect a massive tweeting from bots with the same message. As mentioned before, as a part of the reactionary backlash to women's rights movements and the visibilization and problematization of different forms of gender-based violence, the idea that women overreact and that the movement is radicalised is also a pillar of this ideology, as the tweets show:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 08:11 - Apr 10, 2021 | 06:35 - Apr 10, 2021 | 06:33 - Apr 10, 2021 |
| @andreinaleonb El problema es que ya a cualquier cosa la llaman acoso callejero, y el feminismo normaliza reacciones muy radicales. A mí por decir un piropo, una mina me dio una patada en los testículos que me dejó tirado en el piso y con una lesión muy dolorosa. Te parece bien eso | @JornadaWeb @FerchuGran El problema es que ya a cualquier cosa la llaman acoso callejero, y el feminismo normaliza reacciones muy radicales. A mí por decir un piropo, una mina me dio una patada en los testículos que me dejó tirado en el piso y con una lesión muy dolorosa. Te parece | @SoyNico1399 El problema es que ya a cualquier cosa la llaman acoso callejero, y el feminismo normaliza reacciones muy radicales. A mí por decir un piropo, una mina me dio una patada en los testículos que me dejó tirado en el piso y con una lesión muy dolorosa. Te parece bien eso |
| 👁 read more | 👁 read more | 👁 read more |
| 06:33 - Apr 10, 2021 | 06:18 - Apr 10, 2021 | 10:11 - Apr 08, 2021 |
| @annacrits03 El problema es que ya a cualquier cosa la llaman acoso callejero, y el feminismo normaliza reacciones muy radicales. A mí por decir un piropo, una mina me dio una patada en los testículos que me dejó tirado en el piso y con una lesión muy dolorosa. Te parece bien eso | @DinaSarai El problema es que ya a cualquier cosa la llaman acoso callejero, y el feminismo normaliza reacciones muy radicales. A mí por decir un piropo, una mina me dio una patada en los testículos que me dejó tirado en el piso y con una lesión muy dolorosa. Te parece bien eso | @oceanodefueg0 Se exagera mucho la gravedad de las cosas, todo es acoso callejero y el feminismo normaliza reacciones muy radicales. A mí por decir un piropo una mina me dio una patada en los testículos que me dejó tirado en el piso y con una lesión muy dolorosa. Te parece |
| 👁 read more | 👁 read more | 👁 read more |

Apart from this massive tweeting, some of other individual messages in this line insist on the fact that receiving a compliment in the street or a public space should not be seen as a form of harassment and gender-based violence, for extension, and the idea that women/feminists exaggerate is recurrent:

17:21 - Apr 16, 2021

@salvameoficial Carlota que te digan un piropo bonito es acoso callejero? De verdad que se os a ido la pinza siempre estas a la defensiva con el tema de piropos, parece que te han tirado flores toda la vida hija

02:33 - Feb 26, 2021

@Lulef_ @antovergel Me refiero a que se habla de acoso callejero y se otorga la misma gravedad a un piropo que a lo que le pasó a esta mina (lo lamento), y la misma que a una violación. Al final se pierde la perspectiva y se justifican reacciones como la que tuvieron conmigo.

👁 read more

04:18 - May 26, 2021

@Fervent_Dreams @rxmgsh @Madness_Mask_ @SindyTakanashi Nadie ha dicho que no lo conozca, te insisto en que a tu acepción, le FALTA una parte clave. Por lo que UN piropo NO es acoso callejero, a no ser que tu vida sea una gran mierda y pretendas que la gente te haga algo caso...para eso os inventais nuevas tonterías cada día.

On the other hand, it is possible to identify messages that clearly identify and point to street harassment and behaviors such as cat-calling as one of the most experienced form of gender-based violence, and the dataset is full of episodes shared by women about daily street harassment situations. Despite reactionary messages like the shown above, the exposure and social denouncement of street harassment is widely present in the dataset:

05:04 - May 26, 2021

@_Adriii7 @Chocossergii_ El problema no son tus intenciones (si es que llegasen a ser buenas). Es que no tenéis en cuenta que sufrimos acoso callejero casi a diario, y que ahorraros un piropo o un comentario que tenéis a cerca de nuestro físico (cuando nadie os lo ha pedido) nos ahorraría mucho miedo.

03:00 - May 10, 2021

@georgeinschweiz @Shedzito @_Kokzilla_ Sería como decir que el acoso callejero no es cuestión de machismo, que es un hombre maleducado piropeando a una mujer. Pero analizando el fenómeno con perspectiva de género se ve que hay algo más que mala educación en ese tipo de interacciones. Pues lo mismo.

23:27 - May 30, 2021
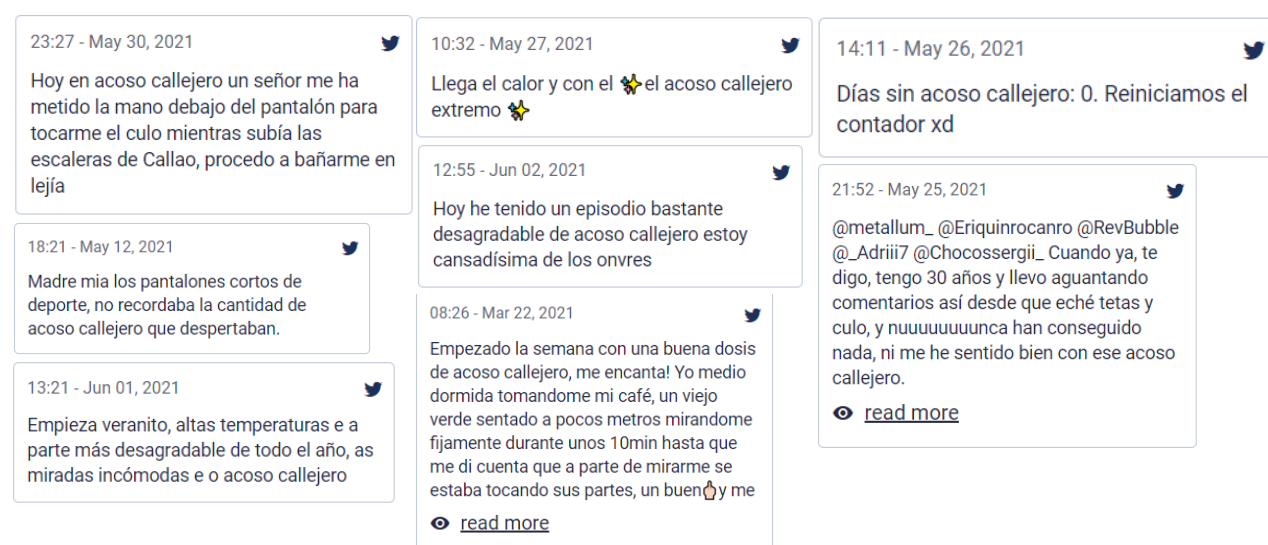
Hoy en acoso callejero un señor me ha metido la mano debajo del pantalón para tocarme el culo mientras subía las escaleras de Callao, procedo a bañarme en lejía

18:21 - May 12, 2021

Madre mia los pantalones cortos de deporte, no recordaba la cantidad de acoso callejero que despertaban.

13:21 - Jun 01, 2021

Empieza veranito, altas temperaturas e a parte más desagradable de todo el año, as miradas incómodas e o acoso callejero

10:32 - May 27, 2021

Llega el calor y con el ✨el acoso callejero extremo ✨

12:55 - Jun 02, 2021

Hoy he tenido un episodio bastante desagradable de acoso callejero estoy cansadísima de los onvres

08:26 - Mar 22, 2021

Empezado la semana con una buena dosis de acoso callejero, me encanta! Yo medio dormida tomandome mi café, un viejo verde sentado a pocos metros mirandome fijamente durante unos 10min hasta que me di cuenta que a parte de mirarme se estaba tocando sus partes, un buen👌y me

👁 read more

14:11 - May 26, 2021

Días sin acoso callejero: 0. Reiniciamos el contador xd

21:52 - May 25, 2021

@metallum_ @Eriquinrocanro @RevBubble @_Adriii7 @Chocossergii_ Cuando ya, te digo, tengo 30 años y llevo aguantando comentarios así desde que eché tetas y culo, y nuuuuuuuunca han conseguido nada, ni me he sentido bien con ese acoso callejero.

👁 read more

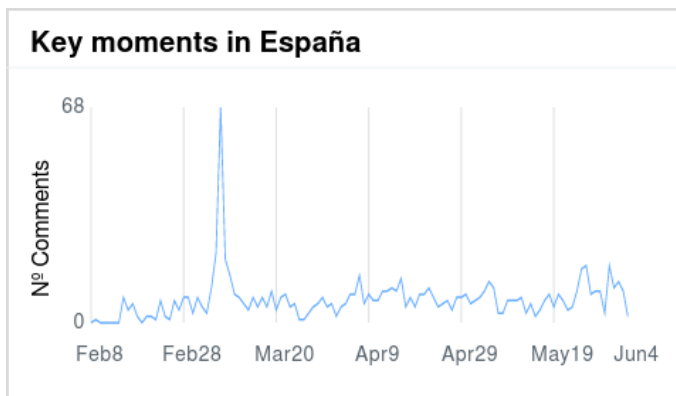Evolution in absolute values
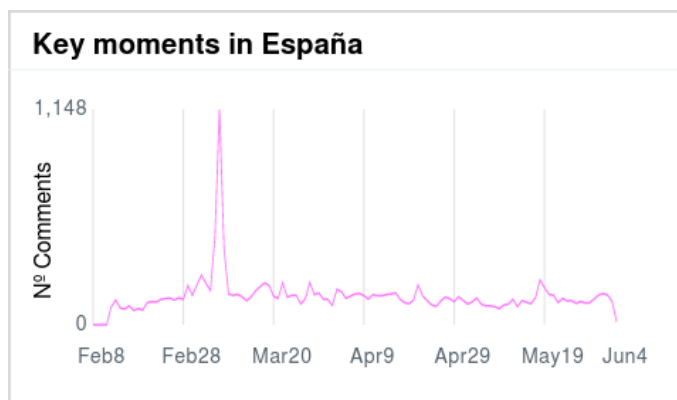


Figure 6. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Harassment

Alerts feed
- Monthly alert:  no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Harassment** is 361% higher from Feb 17 to Feb 23 than the previous week. 20 documents were gathered during this period. The keywords were *acoso*, *acoso callejero* and *piropo*. Many messages are from the mentioned massive tweeting.
- Daily alert: **Harassment** is 81% higher on May 24 than the previous day. No relevant events can be related with this spike, only 10 documents were gathered this period.

18

## Others

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

17.647 documents were gathered under this category. The keywords were:

- "Patriarcado" – patriarchy
- "Misoginia" – misogyny
- "Mujeres" – women
- "Sexista" – sexist
- "Sexism" – sexism

<u>Evolution in absolute values</u>

A clear spike stands out, related to the International Women's Day on March the 8th. 1.148 documents were gathered during this day.



Figure 7. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Other topics related to feminism

<u>Alerts feed</u>

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Others** is 162% higher May 3 to May 9 than the previous week, a total of 762 documents were gathered during this period. The keywords are *patriarchy*, *misogyny*, *women*.
- <u>Daily alert:</u> **Others** is 42% higher Mar 24 than the previous day. 162 documents were collected that day, and the keywords are *patriarchy*, *misogyny*, *machismo*.

# BARCELONA

## A. Priority overall for all categories

From 08/02/2021 to 04/06/2021, the volume of the data gathered in Barcelona is 4.557 documents, which represents 5,50% of the total data. The distribution of the data between the selected categories, and comparing it with the average distribution of all the datasets, is the following: **Others** is the category with the largest amount of data collected in Barcelona, with 1.893 documents, representing the 42%, the same than the total average; the category **Gender-based violence** has 1.730 documents, and represents a 38% (average of 37%); under the category **Relationships**, 19% of the data was collected (872 documents), slightly higher than for the average of the datasets, which was 16%; finally, the category **Harassment** was the lower represented with a 1% of the volume (62 documents) while the average for all the datasets is 6%.

**What is the priority overall?**
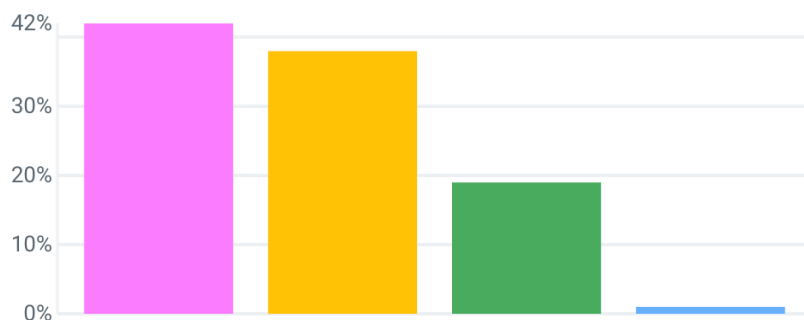


Figure 8. Percentage of documents by category in Barcelona. Others (pink bar), Gender-Based Violence (yellow bar), Relationships (green bar) and Harassment (blue bar).

<u>Evolution in relative values</u>

This dataset has many spikes for the different categories, except for the category **Harassment**, because of the low amount of data collected. In the case of **Others**, a higher volume of conversation is recorded during February-March, after when **Gender-based violence** is more relevant in the dataset. The category **Relationship** has an important relevance during February and is lower the next months, with some peaks.
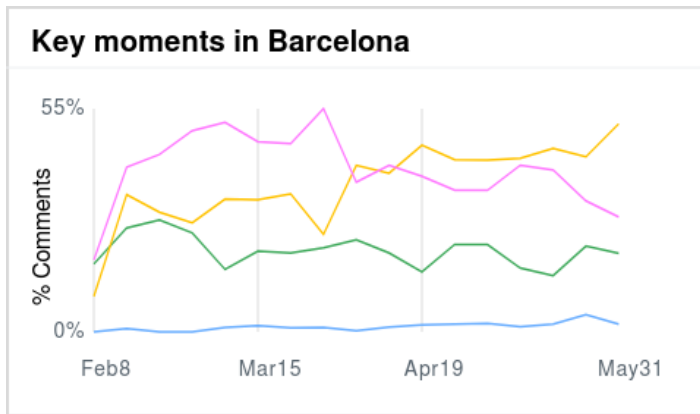
Figure 9. Weekly evolution of the relative importance of the categories. Gender-Based Violence (yellow line), Others (pink line), Relationships (green line) and Harassment (blue line).

## B. Category Analysis

### Gender Based-Violence

Top 5 Key topics

1.730 documents were collected in this category, with the following main keywords:

- "Violador" – rapist
- "Violencia machista" – gender-based violence
- "Maltrato" – abuse
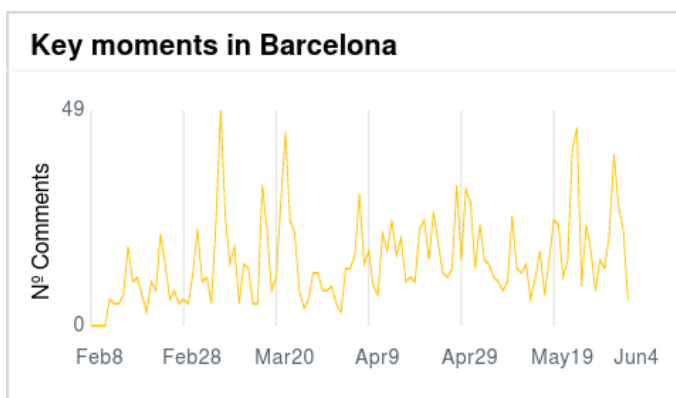- "Mujer" – woman
- "Violada" – raped

Evolution in absolute values



Figure 10. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Gender-Based Violence

The three following peaks stand out:

- **08/03/2021**: following the International Women's Day. 49 documents were collected that day. The conversations don't differ from the ones analyzed in the dataset Spain.

- **24/05/2021**: some of the messages are related to the fact that a high number of women, 6 in total, were murdered by men within a very short period of time of 1 week, representing a high escalation of gender-based violence.

- **22/03/2021**: as in the Spain dataset, the increase of the volume this day is related to the premiere of the documentary of the gender-based violence survivor Spanish celebrity. Again, different opinions emerge about the documentary.

| 20:54 - Mar 22, 2021 | 21:43 - Mar 22, 2021 |
| --- | --- |
| No hay cifras oficiales facilitadas por la productora, pero parece que Rocío Carrasco ha cobrado en torno a un millón de euros por el "documental". Me parece un insulto absoluto a las víctimas de la violencia machista este puto desfile de políticos alrededor del tema. 👁 read more | @krlescastellnou Com si en cobra cinc. El que ha fet és visibilitzar el maltractament i la violència masclista fent un esforç titànic. La crec i l'aplaudeixo. Això no va de qui és si no del que li han fet. I falten més documentals com aquest. |

### Alerts feed

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** is 31% higher from Feb 20 to Mar 21 than the previous month, and during this period 418 documents were collected. The keywords were *rapist*, *violence* and *women*. The premiere of the documentary and the scandal around the contestant of the TV show *Isla de las Tentaciones* (previously commented) are the main discussions during this month.

- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** is 45% higher from Apr 1 to April 7 than the previous week, with a total of 89 documents collected this week and main keywords *violence*, *rapist*, *raped*. During that week took place a controversial trial about a case of sexual violence in group, and the court and prosecution behavior and questions were strongly criticized for causing double victimization to the assaulted girl during the procedure.

- <u>Daily alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** is 125% higher on Mar 20 than the previous day. No relevant events happened that day that are related to this increase.

## Relationships

### Top 5 Key topics

872 documents were collected under this categorization. The main keywords were:

- "Celos" – jealousy
- "Dependencia emocional" – emotional dependency

- "Persona" – person
- "Relación" – relationship
- "Pareja" – couple

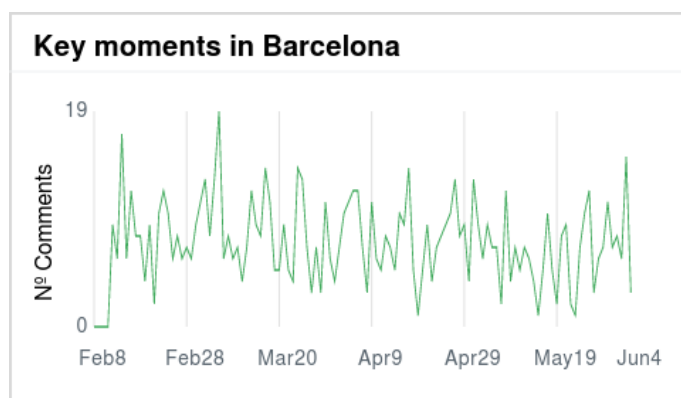Evolution in absolute values



Figure 11. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Relationships

The observed peaks (on 14/02, 07/03 and 03/06) are related mainly to a TV soap opera and the relationships between the characters.

Alerts feed
- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Relationships** is 39% higher from Apr 19 to Apr 25 than the previous week, 43 documents were collected during this period. Comments on the TV soap opera are presents, but also random comments about jealousy as an emotion and its role in relationships.
- Daily alert: **Relationships** is 154% higher on Mar 9 than the previous day, with a total of 8 comments and the keywords *jealousy*, *drugs*, *women*.

## Harassment

Top 5 Key topics

In this category a total of 62 documents were gathered, and the top 5 key topics are:

- "Acoso" – harassment
- "Acoso laboral" – workplace harassment
- "Acoso callejero" – street harassment
- "Caminar sola" – walk alone
- "Calle" – street

As in the dataset of Spain, many of the comments are about shared experiences of street harassment lived by women.

## Evolution in absolute values

The peak in this category is identified on International Women's Day, although it is with an amount of 4 documents. That day the messages collected were to denounce street harassment as a frequent form of gender-based violence. The little data collected under this category doesn't allow for elaborating appropriate analysis.
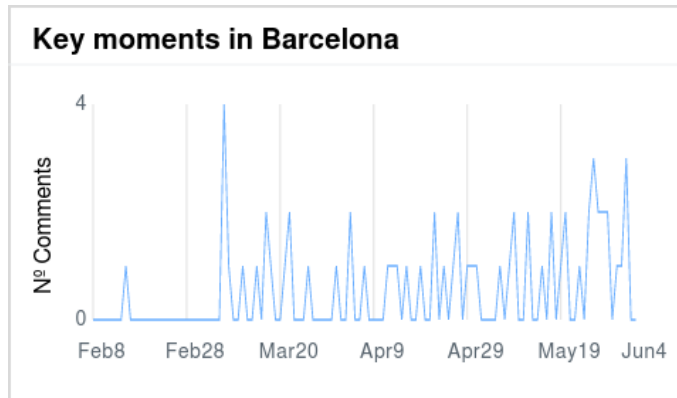


Figure 12. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Harassment

## Alerts feed
The scarcity of the data did not generate alerts feed.

## Others
### Top 5 Key topics

This category collected 1.893 documents in total. The 5 main topics were:

- "Patriarcado" – patriarchy
- "Misoginia" – misogyny
- "Mujeres" – women
- "Sexista" – sexist
- "Machismo": sexism/machismo

### Evolution in absolute values

The variation in the number of documents collected shows a spike on March the 8th with 110 documents, again related to International Women's Day. Denounce and vindictive comments prevail, although it is also possible to detect reactionary and misogynistic comments.
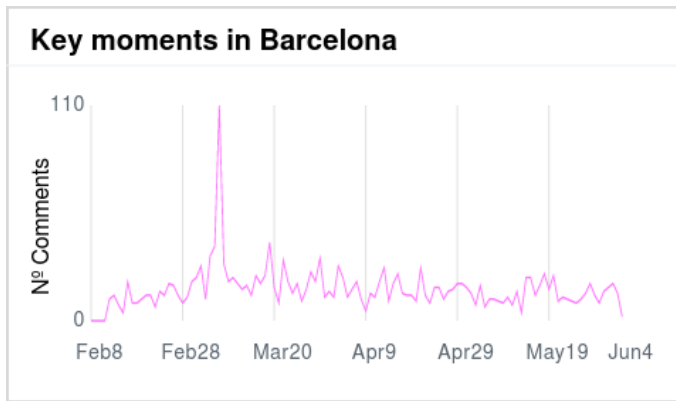
Figure 13. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Other topics related to feminism



17:39 - Mar 08, 2021

Avui 8 de març, dia de la dona treballadora, trobareu el nostre manifest feminista a Instagram perquè Trempats seguim aquí, ara i sempre, CONSTRUINT CASTELLS I DECONSTRUINT EL PATRIARCAT 🛡💜

09:11 - Mar 08, 2021

El patriarcat capitalista mata a tots els nivells possibles. Continuarem acompanyant la lluita feminista per fer d'este un món millor, avui #8M2021 i tots els dies de l'any.

16:39 - Mar 08, 2021

@MaxaNatalia Exercit un dret (el de manifestarte) que de haver-ho fet en un passat haguessis sigut fusellada i a la teva familia li hagüès caigut la cara de vergonya per tindre una filla així i donarien gracies per matarte. Conclusió: el terme patriarcat es propaganda actualment

👁 read more

Alerts feed

- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Others** is 33% higher from Mar 18 to Mar 24. 154 documents were gathered within this period of time, and the top keywords were *patriarchy*, *misogyny*, *women*.
- Daily alert: **Others** is higher on Mar 18 than the previous day. 23 documents were collected, the keywords are *patriarchy*, *misogyny* and *sexist*.

# MADRID

## A. Priority overall for all categories

From 08/02/2021 to 04/06/2021, the volume of the data gathered in Madrid is 768 documents, which represents 0,93% of the total data. The distribution of the data between the selected categories, and comparing it with the average distribution of all the datasets, is the following: **Gender-based violence** is the category with the largest amount of data collected in Madrid, with 492 documents, representing the 64% of the dataset and above the average for all datasets, which is 37%, the category **Others** has 175 documents, and represents a 23% (average of 42%); under the category **Relationships**, 11% of the data was collected (84 documents), slightly lower than for the average of the datasets, which was 16%; finally, the category **Harassment** was the lower represented with a 2% of the volume (17 documents) while the average for all the datasets is 6%.

### What is the priority overall?
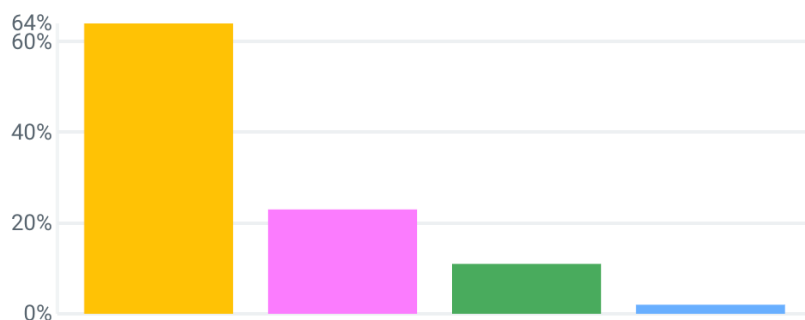


Figure 14. Percentage of documents by category in Madrid. Others (pink bar), Gender-Based Violence (yellow bar), Relationships (green bar) and Harassment (blue bar).

### Evolution in relative values

The conversation around the category **Gender-based violence** clearly stands out over the rest of the categories, gathering an important percentage of all the comments of the dataset specially between March and April, and at the end of May.
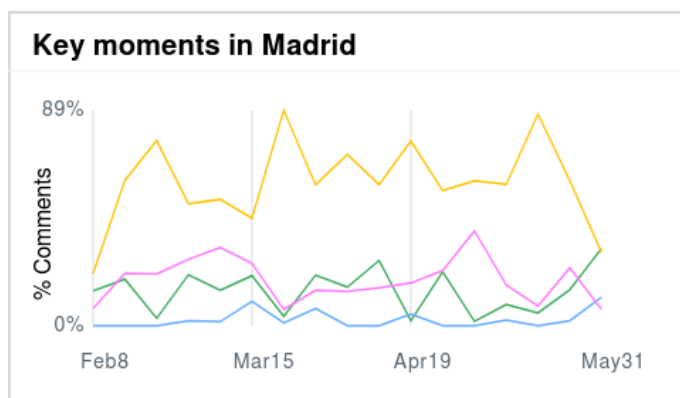
Figure 15. Weekly evolution of the relative importance of the categories. Gender-Based Violence (yellow line), Others (pink line), Relationships (green line) and Harassment (blue line).

## B. Category Analysis

### Gender Based-Violence

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

Under this category, 492 documents were collected. The 5 main topics were:

- "Madrid"
- "Violencia" - violence
- "Violador" – rapist
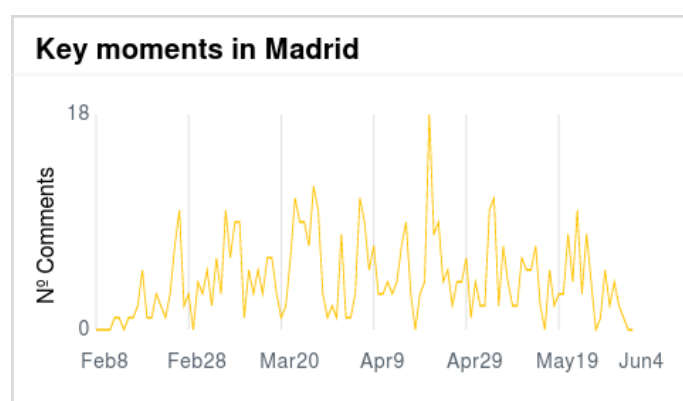- "Violencia machista" – gender-based violence
- "Mujeres" – women

<u>Evolution in absolute values</u>

**Key moments in Madrid**



Figure 16. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Gender-Based Violence

The chart shows a clear spike in the number of comments on April 21st, with a total of 18 documents. A cluster of the comments corresponds with comments about a supposed gang rape occurred in Madrid, and they emphasize the nationality of the perpetrators as an evident way to link sexual violence against women with the presence of migration. It is obvious that the reactionary backlash against feminism movement also matches with a racist and xenophobic position, that often instrumentalizes the fight against gender-based violence and the denounce or the visibility of this episodes to criminalize migration.

07:42 - Apr 21, 2021

@MonederoJC @Tonicanto1 @entrammbasaguas @eduardoinda No está imputado. Solo le llaman a declarar. Y el presunto delito de odio es informar de la violación y secuestro de una discapacitada a manos de dos marroquíes en Parla. Sinceramente ¿dónde está el delito de odio? #YoConAyuso #YoconRocioMonasterio

### Alerts feed

- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Gender-based violence** is 38% higher from May 4 to May 10 than the previous week. 24 documents were collected, with the keywords *Madrid*, *violencia* and *violada*. Mostly related to the Madrid local elections, celebrated on May 4t. It is possible to find either comments concerned with the rise of far-right political parties in Madrid, and people celebrating it and also trivializing gender-based violence, as a reaction to the feminist position of the opposite leftist party.

08:24 - May 04, 2021

En Madrid depositaria mi Voto gritando, "Me llamo Máximo decimo Meridio, comandante d ciudadanos libres, leal servidor a la Democràcia, anticomunista. Sospechoso d violador por ser hombre, amigo d familias arruinadas, alcanzaré mi venganza en este Voto ó en otro". (4/5/21)

👁 read more

05:27 - May 05, 2021

Se ha evitado que Madrid fuera invadida y violada por una banda de delincuentes gracias a @IdiazAyuso y a @monasterioR

19:21 - May 05, 2021

Tú, que te pasas 14 horas al día fuera de casa para currar, fascista, violador en potencia, machista que no usas el lenguaje inclusivo, borracho que sólo quiere ir a los bares, racista, homófobo, sí, tú, vótanos. [No les vota] ¿Veis? Madrid está lleno de fascistas.

👁 read more

19:38 - May 04, 2021

@DaniMateoAgain Mira Dani si los fascistas y racistas que niegan la violencia contra las mujeres, acosan a niños y persiguen homosexuales gobiernan Madrid, claro que será un disgusto. Para cualquier persona con valores y normal lo sería. Que quieres que te diga !! 😕👤

👁 read more

21:06 - May 05, 2021

No sé qué nos extraña de los ataques a Rocío Carrasco, ayer rozó la mayoría absoluta en Madrid una que hace 2 meses negó la violencia machista en tv #SiNoLoDigoReviento #rocioverdad9

- Daily alert: **Gender-based violence** is 69% higher on Mar 10 than the previous day, with 8 documents gathered in total. That day the discussion was about a football player accused and sentenced of rape and the pictures shared by media, where he was wearing a shirt of the opposite football team, a fact that was seen as intentional and manipulative.

## Relationships

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

A low amount of data was collected under this category, only 84 documents. The main keywords are:

- "Celos" - jealousy
- "Madrid"
- "Madriditis"
- "Envidia" - envy
- "España"

The data available doesn't allow to elaborate an analysis similar to the other datasets. In this category and dataset, the comments categorized are mainly about football discussions and rivalries between the Madrid football team and others.

## Harassment

This category only gathered 17 documents in the Madrid dataset, so no analysis is possible to carry out.

## Others

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

The category **Others** collected 175 documents. The main topics were:

- "Madrid"
- "Patriarcado" – patriarchy
- "Misoginia" – misogyny
- "Mujeres" – women
- "Sexista" – sexist

<u>Evolution in absolute values</u>

The highest amount of comments is detected on March the 15th, and is caused by the resignation of the, so far, vice president of the Spanish Government, Pablo Iglesias, who announced his candidacy for the local elections of Madrid on May the 4th. This generated critic opinions because the candidacy was supposed to be occupied by a politician woman from the same leftist party, and it also caused the reaction of right-wing sympathizers who used this to attack him and make mockery of the feminist positioning of the party.
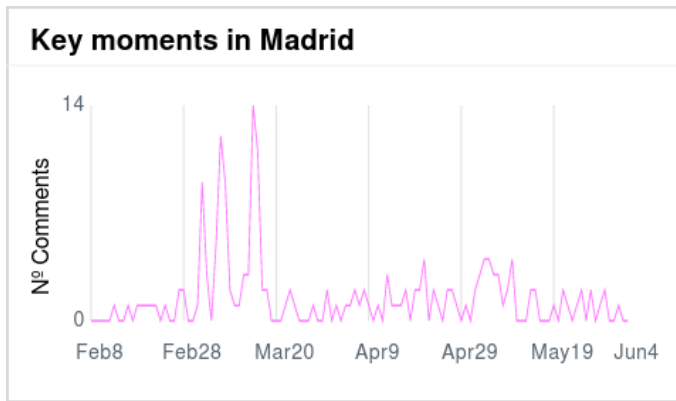
**Key moments in Madrid**



Figure 17. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Other topics related to feminism

Alerts feed

- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Others** is 28% higher from Mar 3 to Mar 9 than the previous week, mainly due to the International Women's Day in between.
- Daily alert: **Others** is 26% higher on Mar 15 than the previous day, for the reasons explained above.

# ITALY

## A. Priority overall for all categories

From 8/02/2021 to 4/06/2021, the graph shows the average category volume across all datasets. A total of 19.456 documents were reached during the period indicated, 24,81% of the total data (Italia, Milano, Spain, Barcelona and Madrid). We note how the category **Other** comes almost half of the data of the dataset with 45% of the total with 8.719 documents, **Gender-Based Violence** reaches 22% with 4.276 documents, **Relationships** gets 19% with 3.762 documents, and finally **Harassment** comes 14% with 2.699 documents.
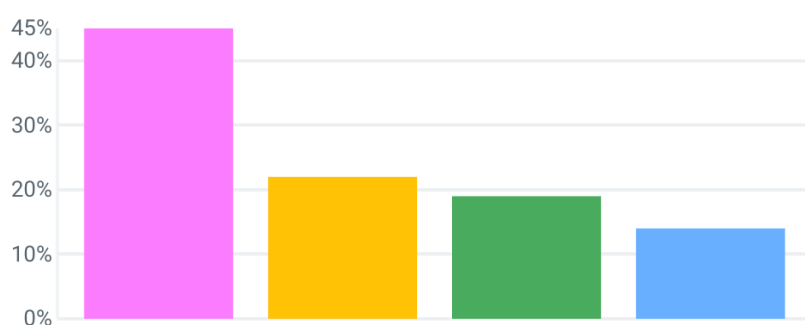


Figure 18. Percentage of documents by category in Italy. Others (pink bar), Gender-Based Violence (yellow bar), Relationships (green bar) and Harassment (blue bar).

Evolution in relative values

This chart shows the volume of documents by category across all datasets for every seven days.
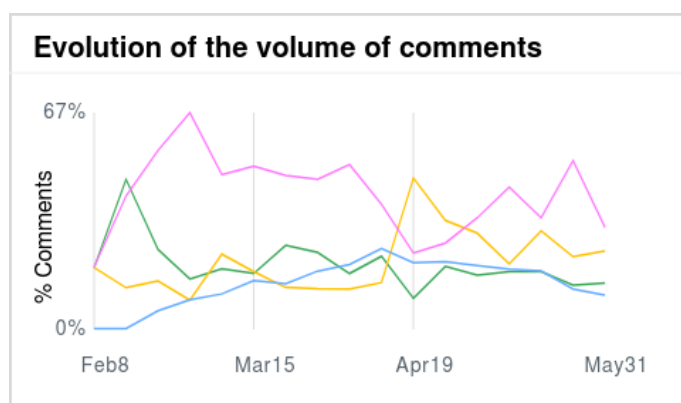


Figure 19. Weekly evolution of the relative importance of the categories. Gender-Based Violence (yellow line), Others (pink line), Relationships (green line) and Harassment (blue line).

## B. Category Analysis

## Gender-based violence

### Top 5 Key topics

- "Stupratore" – Rapist
- "Femminicidio"— Femicide
- "Violenza"— Violence
- Rape
- "Donne" – Women

### Evolution in absolute values

From 8/02/2021 to 4/06/2021, we detect two prominent relevant peaks: 149 documents on March 8, 2021, and 311 documents on April 20, 2021.
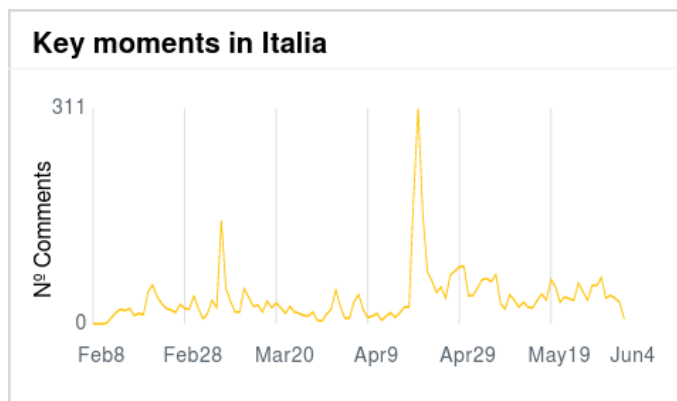


**Key moments in Italia**

Figure 20. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Gender-Based Violence

### Alerts feed

At the top of the list for each type (monthly, weekly, daily) are the alerts with the most significant change in volume (regarding the historical trend) and the rarest (a difference in a usually quiet category).

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: **Gender-Based Violence** in Italy is 138% higher from Mar 25 to Apr 24 vs the other datasets. In this period, 180 documents were recorded. The keywords were: *scritto*, *originariamente* and *violenza sessuale*. The scandal of the alleged sexual violence by the son of an Italian politician has caused a sensation and has moved public opinion.
- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** in Italy is 172% higher from Apr 19 to Apr 25 vs the other datasets. In this period, 123 documents were registered. The keywords were: *violenza sessuale*, *scritto* e *originariamente*. The hashtags were: #grillo, #stuprodigruppo and #BeppeGrillo.

- Daily alert: **Gender-based violence**  in Italy is 228% higher on May 19 vs the other datasets. On that day, 32 documents were recorded. The keywords were: re, rapist and girl. The hashtags instead: #chilhavisto, #cortesieinfamiglia and #ddlzan. The "ddl Zan" is a law proposal in discussion in the Italian Parliament aimed at preventing and combating discrimination and violence on the grounds of sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability.

## Relationships

Top 5 Key topics

- "Gelosia" - Jealousy
- Dayane
- "Invidia" – Envy
- Giulia
- "Amore" – Love

Evolution in absolute values

From 8/02/2021 to 4/06/2021, the peaks were reached on 26/02/2021 with 105 documents and the other on 28/04/2021 with 81 docs.
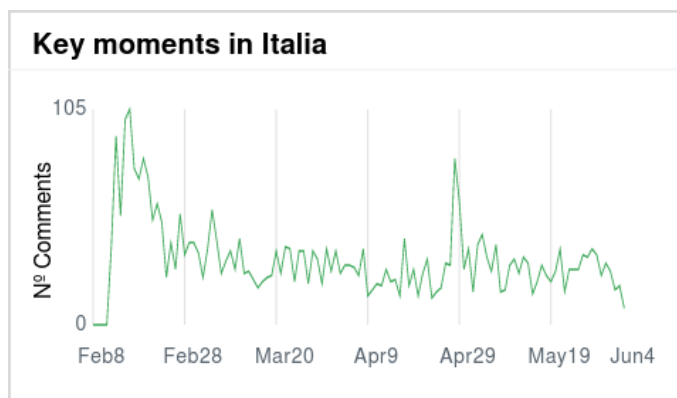


Figure 21. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Relationships

Alerts feed

At the top of the list for each type (monthly, weekly, daily) are the alerts with the most significant change in volume (regarding the historical trend) and the rarest (a difference in a usually quiet category).

- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.

- Weekly alert: **Relationships** in Italy is 26% higher from Mar 15 to Mar 21 vs the other dataset. In this period, 155 documents were recorded, and the keywords were: jealousy, envy and love. While the hashtags recorded are all inherent to the television program *Isola dei famosi*.
- Daily alert: **Relationships** in Italy is 52% higher on Feb 19 vs the other datasets. Both keywords and hashtags refer to another TV show, *Grande Fratello*. The scandals of the programs mainly concern love affairs had within it and friendships created with the competitors. Dayane and Giulia are contestants of the program in question.

## Harassment

Top 5 Key topics

- "Viscido" – Slimy
- Catcalling
- "Molestie" – Harassment
- "Schifo" – Disgust
- "Schifoso" – Lousy

Evolution in absolute values

From 8/02/2021 to 4/06/2021, unlike the other categories, we notice a very up and down graph. The three prominent peaks are in April, April 25 with 71 documents, April 23 and 20 with 51 docs.
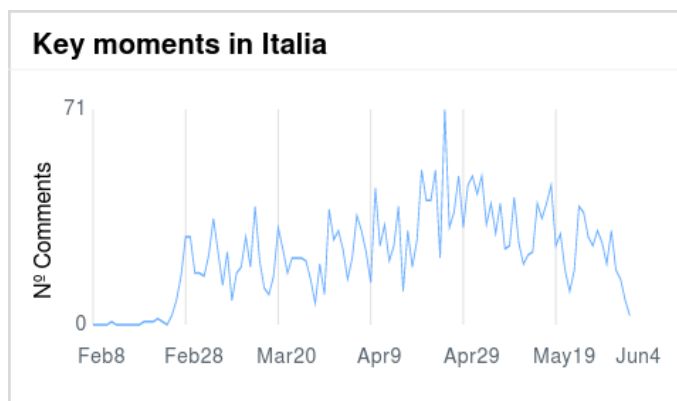


Figure 22. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Harassment

Alerts feed

At the top of the list for each type (monthly, weekly, daily) are the alerts with the most significant change in volume (regarding the historical trend) and the rarest (a difference in a usually quiet category).

- Monthly alert: **Harassment** in Italy is 186% higher from Mar 22 to Apr 21 vs the other dataset. In this period, 761 documents have been registered. The keywords were: *creepy*, *catcalling*

and *harassment*. In this debate, the phrases considered sexist, and misogynist of an influential social network character made many scandals.

- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Harassment** in Italy is 206% higher from Apr 15 to Apr 21 vs the other dataset. In that week, 212 documents have been recorded. The keywords were: *creepy*, *catcalling* and *disgust*. The hashtags instead concern three television programs (*Isola dei famosi*, *Amici*, *Chi l'ha visto*).

- <u>Daily alert</u>: **Harassment** in Italy is 197% higher on Apr 24 vs the other dataset. On this day, 22 documents were recorded. The keywords were: *catcalling*, *creepy* and *mother*. The hashtags instead concern two Italian TV programs (*Amici, La7*) and a movie "Mussolini ultimo atto".

## Others

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

- "Sessista" – Sexist
- "Sessismo" – Sexism
- "Patriarcato" – Patriarchy
- "Misoginia" – Misogyny
- "Donne" – Women

<u>Evolution in absolute values</u>

From 8/02/2021 to 4/06/2021, we detect four main relevant peaks:

1. 21/02/2021 of 267 documents.
2. 04/03/2021 of 244 documents.
3. 06/03/2021 of 289 documents.
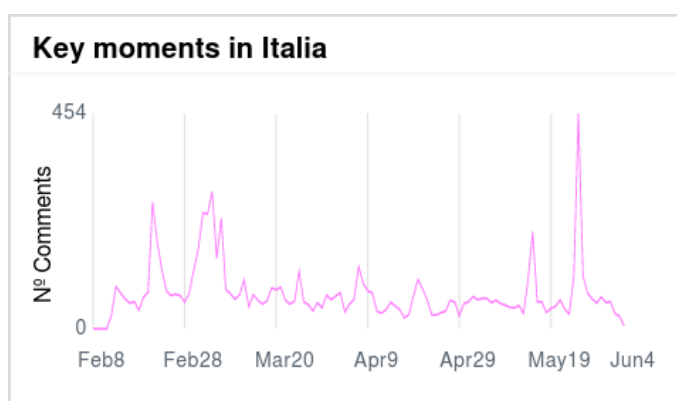4. 25/05/2021 of 454 documents.



Figure 23. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Other topics related to feminism

At the top of the list for each type (monthly, weekly, daily) are the alerts with the most significant change in volume (regarding the historical trend) and the rarest (a difference in a usually quiet category).

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: **Others** in Italy is 36% higher from Feb 15 to Mar 16 vs other datasets. In this period, 3.229 documents were registered. The main keywords were: *patriarchy*, *sexist* and *sexism*.
- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Others** in Italy is 60% higher from Mar 14 to Mar 20 vs the other dataset. In that week, 452 documents were registered. The keywords were: sexist, patriarchy and sexism.
- <u>Daily alert</u>: **Others** in Italy is 113% higher on Mar 23 vs the other datasets. On that date, 52 documents were registered. The keywords were: sexism, patriarchy and sexist. The hashtags were: #boldrini, #PD e #LeggeZan[1].

# MILAN

## A. Priority overall for all categories

From 8/02/2021 to 4/06/2021, the graph shows the average category volume across all datasets. A total of 2.702 documents were reached during the period indicated. We note how the category "**Other**" comes almost half of the data with 63% of the total with 1.706 documents, "**Gender-Based Violence**" reaches 16% with 433 documents, "**Harassment**" gets 11% with 302 documents, and finally "**Relationships**" comes 10% with 261 documents.
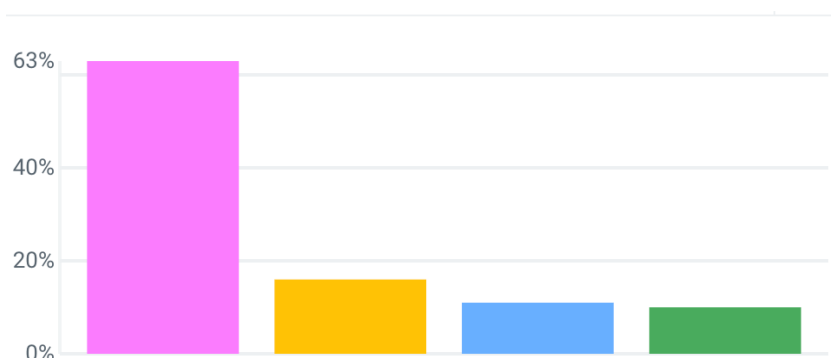
**What is the priority overall?**



Figure 24. Percentage of documents by category in Milan. Others (pink bar), Gender-Based Violence (yellow bar), Harassment (blue bar) and Relationships (green bar).

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[1] https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/politica/2021/07/15/ddl-zan-riprende-la-discussione-al-senato-iv-il-pd-il-vero-partito-contro-la-legge_b28e103b-c55b-43f8-9b86-6a643ca682b0.html
The "ddl Zan" is a bill aimed at preventing and combating discrimination and violence on the grounds of sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability.

Evolution in relative values
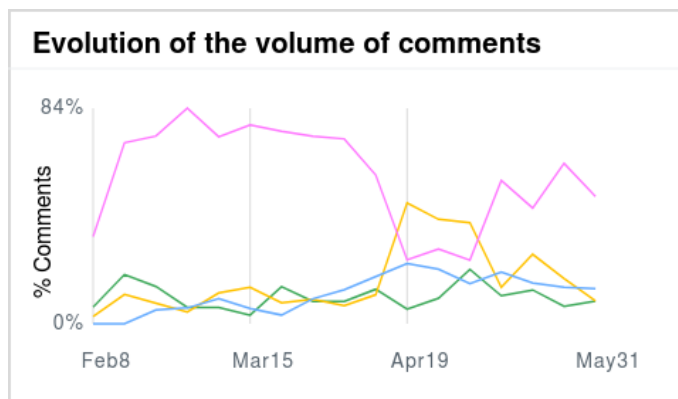


**Evolution of the volume of comments**

Figure 25. Weekly evolution of the relative importance of the categories. Gender-Based Violence (yellow line), Others (pink line), Relationships (green line) and Harassment (blue line).

This chart shows the volume of documents by category across all datasets for every seven days.

The graph shows that **Harassment** and **Relationships** remain constant over the period February 8 to May 31 with few peaks recorded, have a linear growth with few significant changes.

**Gender-Based Violence**, on the other hand, despite a relatively constant growth, has a significant peak in April; from April 19 to April 25, 175 documents were registered.

The **Others** category, on the other hand, is the one with the most particular trend. The beginning of registration immediately shows strong growth in February; the trend remains constant between 90 and 120 documents until April. It offers a decrease in the number of documents registered. It reaches its minimum in May with 66 docs. From the beginning of May to the beginning of June, it will still show ups and downs with several peaks.

# B. Category Analysis

## Gender-Based Violence

Top 5 Key topics

- "Violenza sessuale" – Sexual assault
- "Scritto" – Written
- "Originariamente" – Originally
- "Violenza" – Violence
- "Re" – Reposted
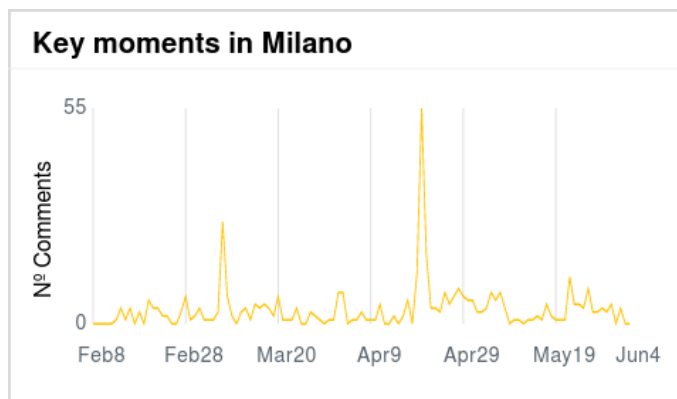
Evolution in absolute values

**Key moments in Milano**

Figure 26. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Gender-Based Violence

Alerts feed

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** is 134% higher from Mar 1 to Mar 7 than the previous week. On this day, 13 documents were recorded, and the keywords were: *femicide*, *women* and *Violence*.
- <u>Daily alert</u>: **Gender-based violence** is 35% higher on May 5 than on the previous days. On that day, 12 documents were recorded, and the top terms were: *rape*, *prince*, and *Biancaneve*.

## Relationships

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

- "Gelosia" – Jealousy
- Dayane
- "Relazione" – Relations
- "Tossica" – Toxic
- "Relazione tossica" – Toxic relationship
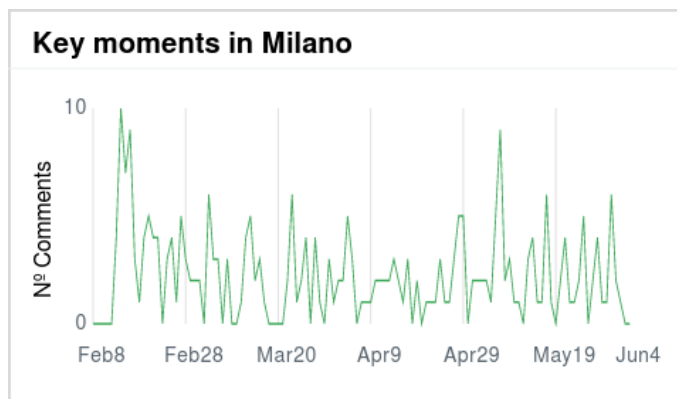
Evolution in absolute values



Figure 27. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Relationships

Alerts feed

- Monthly alert: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Relationships** in Milano is 75% higher from May 1 to May 7 than the previous week. Twenty-one documents were recorded this week, and the keywords were: jealousy, envy, and person.
- Daily alert: **Relationships** in Milano is 83% higher on Feb 15 vs the other datasets. On this day, seven documents were recorded, and the keywords were: *jealousy*, *protection* and *equal*. Hashtags, on the other hand, are mainly related to TV shows.

## Harassment

Top 5 Key topics

- "Viscido" – Slimy
- Castcalling
- "Molestie" – Harassment
- "Schifo" – Disgust
- "Strada" – Street/Road
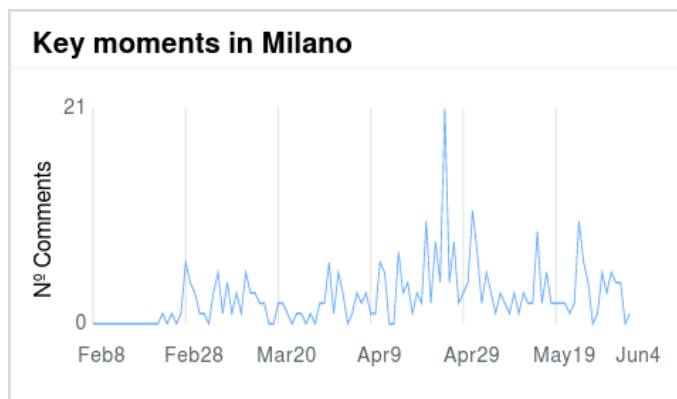
Evolution in absolute values



Figure 28. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Harassment

Alerts feed

- <u>Monthly alert</u>: no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- <u>Weekly alert</u>: **Harassment** is 169% higher from Apr 15 to Apr 21 than the previous week. Twenty-nine documents were recorded that week. The hashtags are mainly about two Italian TV shows, while the keywords are: *slimy*, *catcalling* and *disgusting*.
- <u>Daily alert</u>: **Harassment** is 55% higher on Apr 24 than the previous day. Four docs were recorded on this day. The keywords were: *creepy*, *catcalling*, and *men*.

## Others

<u>Top 5 Key topics</u>

- "Patriarcato" – Patriarchy
- "Sessista" – Sexist
- "Misoginia" – Misogyny
- "Sessismo" – Sexism
- "Donne" – Women

Evolution in absolute values
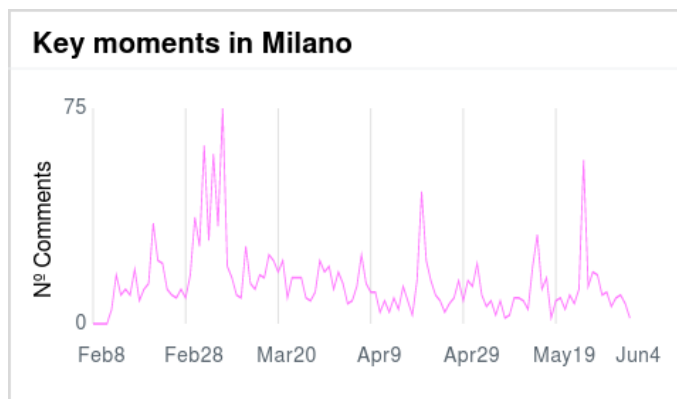

**Key moments in Milano**

Figure 29. Daily evolution of the volume of documents about Other topics related to feminism

Alerts feed

- Monthly alert:  no monthly trends were observed in this category.
- Weekly alert: **Others** is 85% higher from May 7 to May 13 than the previous week. Thirty documents were recorded that week, and the trending keywords were: *sexist*, *sexism*, and *patriarchy*.
- Daily alert: **Others**  is 68% higher on May 24 than the previous day. Twenty-five papers were recorded on that day. The most used terms were: *sexism*, *women* and *misogyny*. On the other hand, the hashtags concerned a scandal that happened on the eve of a charity soccer game against a woman.

# SECOND SECTION

Online Survey results

## SPAIN

ABD Welfare and Development Association and Fondazione ACRA designed and disseminated throughout June 2021 an anonymous online survey to gather the opinions and perceptions of young people aged 14 to 17, with the main objective of gathering their opinions and perceptions on gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, and other questions related to sexual-affective relationships.

The results of the surveys complement the analysis of the online discourse carried out through the data collected through the Artificial Intelligence platform designed by Citibeats.

The survey, which can be consulted in this section, contains 24 questions about the agreement degree (0 to 10) with different statements, and 5 open questions.

In Spain, the total size of the sample was made up by 89 youngsters with the following distribution per age and gender:
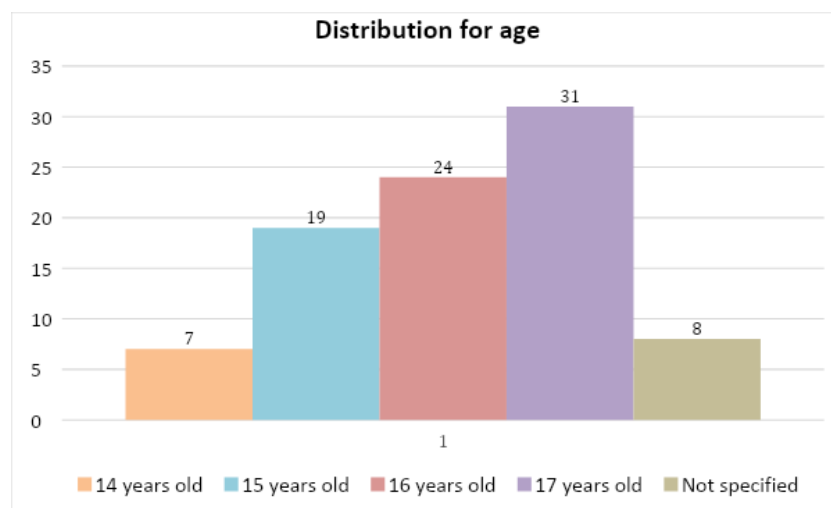


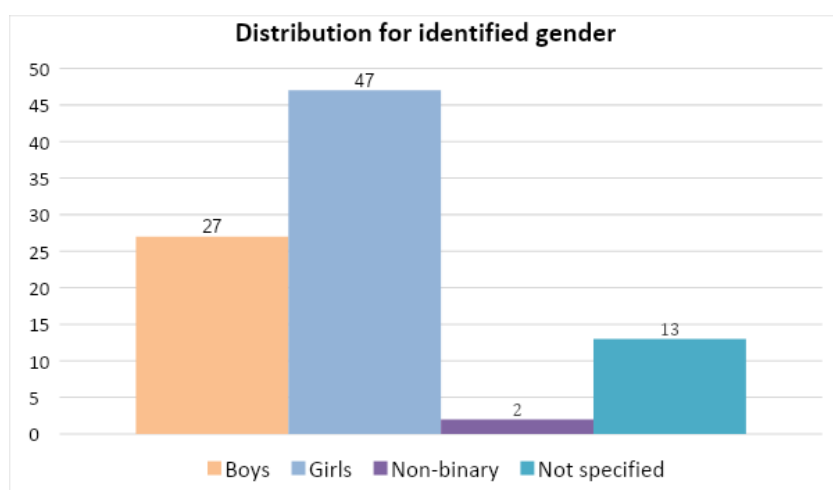Figure 30. Age distribution of the respondents

Figure 31. Gender distribution of the respondents

## First part of the survey

The following table shows the survey 1-24 statements, which youngsters had to rate in consonance to their opinions and their agreement degree, being **0 (strongly disagree)** and **10 (strongly agree)**. The table has been distributed in **arithmetic average** between genders and also sexual orientations.

Agreement degree with the following affirmations being 0 (strongly disagree) and 10 (strongly agree).

| Statement | Average Girls | Average Boys | Non-binary | Heterosexuals | Other* sexual orientations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gender-based violence can happen either from boys to girls and from girls to boys. | 7 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| 2. I can identify a gender-based violence when it occurs. | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 3. My friends can identify a situation of gender-based violence when it happens. | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| 4. A situation of gender-based violence can only happens between a boy and a girl who are in a couple. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. If my friend is in a violent relationship with his/her partner is their problem, I don't have to intervene. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Gender-based violence has to do with the aggressors' personality. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 7. Sometimes, a person's individual behavior or personality can lead to | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

43

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| toxic relationships, in which he or she suffers violence. | | | | | |
| 8. Sometimes, if you're in a couple, you have to agree to have sex even if you don't want to, because the other person might get upset. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 9. In a sexual relationship, it is more important to satisfy the other person than yourself. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 10. Having a couple relationship always deprives you of your freedom. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 11. Allowing sexual relations without protection because the other person does not want is something that happens often. | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 12. If my partner was bisexual and had previous sexual relations with someone of the same sex, I would feel uncomfortable sleeping with him/her. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 13. For a girl it is easier to have sexual relations, if she wants to. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 14. It is very weird that a boy doesn't want to have sex. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 15. In a relationship, it is not a bad thing that there is jealousy. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 16. The normal thing when you have a relation with someone, is to have sex right away. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 17. The fact to have conflicts within the couple is something common, it should not be a cause for concern. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 18. It is normal for first sexual relations to be painful or uncomfortable. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 19. It's more common for girls to practice oral sex than boys. | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. Gender-based violence is a highly politicized, very exaggerated issue. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 21. Nowadays, gender roles are not as marked. | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 22. A sexual relationship without penetration is incomplete. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 23. How would you assess the disparities that currently exist between women and men (0 non-existent and 10 very large)? | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 24. In the specific case of young people, what do you think the disparities are between boys and girls of your age (0 non-existent and 10 very large)? | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

The first relevant thing we can notice is that most **youngsters show lack of knowledge of the structural framework in which gender-based violence is framed in our society**. Both, girls and boys, have answered 7 to the statement 1 "Gender-based violence can happen either from boys to girls and from girls to boys". There is a systematic dimension sustained over time and a structural dimension confirming that women are the victims of gender-based violence. This is also reflected in a vast legal body of global and local conventions that make women subjects of particular protection. There are many types of violence: structural, urban, institutional and gender-based, among others. Males can be victims of different types of violence, exploitation and mistreatment too but they cannot be considered victims of gender-based violence as the conditions in our society do not exist to establish their gender as motivation of it.

On the other hand, most **youngsters** seem to know **how to identify** - individual and community-level - a situation of **gender-based violence** from **experiential examples** to more general situations related to relationships.

Also, from their answers in statements such as 4, **youngsters** indicate they **understand gender-based violence can happen outside of conventional forms of sexual and emotional relationships**, such the couples one, showing they understand the extent of gender-based violence. This can constitute an interesting point of start to work and show the structural framework in which gender-based violence is framed.

Analyzing the **statements related to specifically sexual relations** – such as statements 14 18, 22, etc. – the answers of youngsters show they have knowledge on how to maintain **healthy and consensual sexual relations** and they show to be very tolerant to other sexual orientations than heterosexuality. However, it is also important to highlight that there is still **prevalence of gender**

**stereotypes** around sexuality such as the answers in the statement 13 "For a girl it is easier to have sexual relations, if she wants to" boys have answered with an average of 6 in front of the girls, which answered 2.

Taking into account the analysis, it is also possible to establish general trends that are interesting to be highlighted: on the one hand, it is possible to see that in the identified gender level: **non-binary and girls** are **more aware and self-conscious of the structural and rooted causes and risks of gender-based violence**. On the other hand, in the identified sexual orientation level: **non-heterosexual youngsters** are also the ones that are also more aware and self-conscious in the same topics.

## Second part of the survey

Below is a summary of the responses of the participants to the 5 open questions of the survey:

a) *What comes to your mind when you hear the word gender-based violence?*

Most of the answers, both from girls, boys and non-binary, show that gender-based violence is often associated with physical and psychological violence, abuse and rape. In addition, answers from boys also reveal differential concepts such as jail and crime; whereas answers from girls reveal differential concepts such as: afraid, pain, patriarchy, anger and need for a feminist movement.

Finally, it is also possible to see that most boys and girls state that gender-based violence is when "a man exercise violence against a woman" but that some of them point out that gender-based violence is when a "gender exercise violence against another gender", which leads us to confirm the insight shared before in relation to the lack of knowledge of the structural framework in which gender-based violence is framed in our society.

b) *What are the negative behaviors in the affective-sexual relationships of people of your age?*

Most of the answers, both from girls and non-binary, show that the negative behaviors they identify are: Psychological manipulation, possession, jealousy, authoritarian behaviors, control of social networks, body-shaming, dependence and obligation to have sexual relationships, 29% of them did not answer. On the other hand, boys refer in their answers to less concrete negative behaviors, however some of them refer to: mistreatment, jealousy, mobile-phone control, possession and being aggressive. 44% of them did not answer.

c) *Do you think the relationships that young people have today are healthier than those that people born in the '90s,' 80s and before? If you want, justify the reason.*

According to 20% of the girls' sample, today's youngsters affective-sexual relationships are as unhealthy as before and, among the causes, they point out perpetuation of gender-based violence behavior, and the irruption of new tools of control such as social networks and mobile phones are. On the other hand, 40% of the girls' sample point out the opposite but with nuances, they argue that today's youngsters affective-sexual relationships are healthier due to the fact they have more information/awareness and more tools to have healthy relationships, however they point out the fact gender-based violence causes are still present in our society.

In the case of boys, the answer is tighter, 25% answered that today's youngsters affective-sexual relationships are healthier due to education and awareness; 22% answered that today's relationships are as unhealthy as before without specifying and the 50% did not answer the question.

d) *What do you think can contribute to healthier and more egalitarian relationships?*

The replies from the entire sample showed that the majority argues that in order to have healthier and equal relationships the most important elements are self-esteem, affective sexual education from preschool, respect, communication, and zero tolerance to sexism.

e) *Do you think that young people today are freer to be themselves and not conform to gender roles? If you want, justify the reason.*

Almost 80% of the sample claim that today young people are freer to express themselves. However, girls and non-binary, express that there is still a lot to do in order to so people feel totally free and secure to be who they want to be.

# ITALY

ABD Welfare and Development Association and Fondazione ACRA designed and disseminated throughout June 2021 an anonymous online survey to gather the opinions and perceptions of young people aged 14 to 17, with the main objective of gathering their opinions and perceptions on gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, and other questions related to sexual-affective relationships.

The results of the surveys complement the analysis of the online discourse carried out through the data collected through the Artificial Intelligence platform designed by Citibeats.

The survey, which can be consulted in this section, contains 24 questions about the agreement degree (0 to 10) with different statements, and 5 open questions.

In Italy, the total size of the sample was made up by 34 youngsters with the following distribution per age and gender:
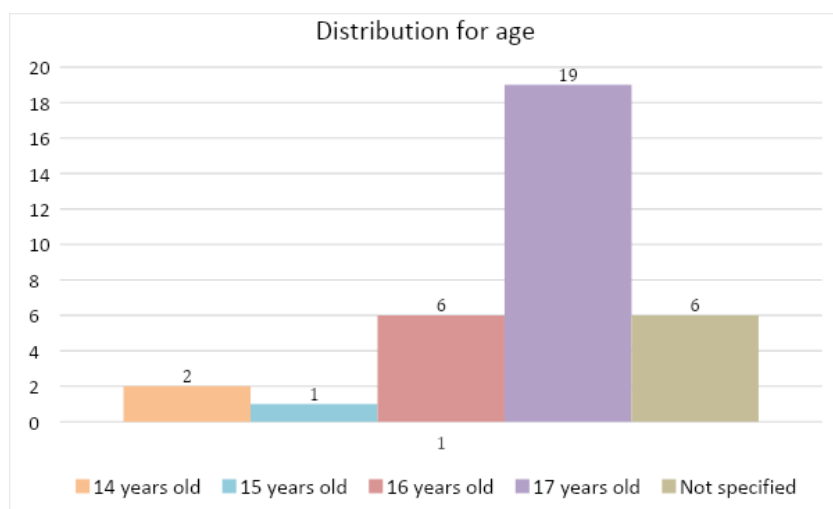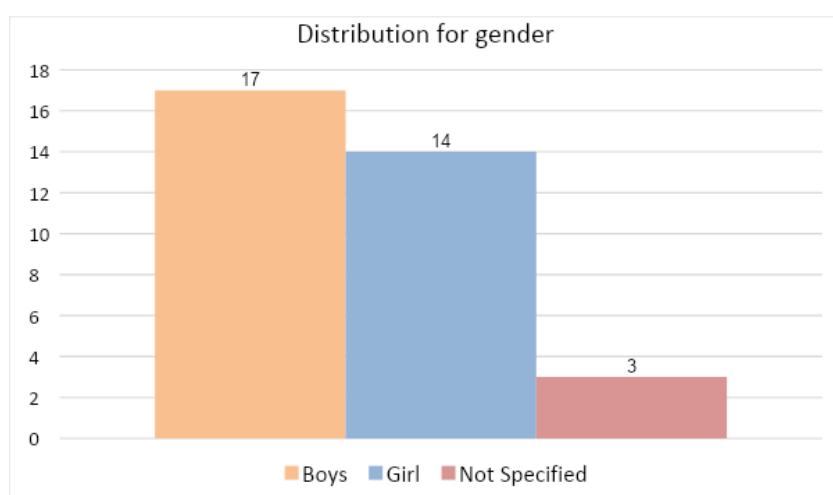
Figure 32. Age distribution of the respondents

Figure 33. Gender distribution of the respondents

## First part of the survey

The following table shows the survey 1-24 statements, which youngsters had to rate in consonance to their opinions and their agreement degree, being **0 (strongly disagree)** and **10 (strongly agree)**.

The table has been distributed in **arithmetic average** between genders and also sexual orientations.

### Agreement degree with the following affirmations being 0 (strongly disagree) and 10 (strongly agree).

| Question | Average Girls | Average Boys | Average gender not specified |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gender-based violence can happen either from boys to girls and from girls to boys | 9,14 | 8,76 | 9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. I can identify a gender-based violence when it occurs | 8,07 | 6,88 | 8 |
| 3. My friends can identify a situation of gender-based violence when it happens | 6,93 | 6,69 | 7 |
| 4. A situation of gender-based violence can only happens between a boy and a girl who are in a couple | 0,71 | 1,06 | 1,67 |
| 5. If my friend is in a violent relationship with his/her partner is their problem, I don't have to intervene | 0,29 | 2,63 | 1,33 |
| 6. Gender-based violence has to do with the aggressors' personality. | 6,77 | 4,94 | 3,67 |
| 7. Sometimes, a person's individual behavior or personality can lead to toxic relationships, in which he or she suffers violence. | 6,07 | 6,82 | 5,50 |
| 8. Sometimes, if you're in a couple, you have to agree to have sex even if you don't want to, because the other person might get upset. | 2,50 | 0,88 | 2,67 |
| 9. In a sexual relationship, it is more important to satisfy the other person than yourself. | 1,64 | 3 | 2,33 |
| 10. Having a couple relationship always deprives you of your freedom. | 2,77 | 4,71 | 4 |
| 11. Allowing sexual relations without protection because the other person does not want is something that happens often. | 6,29 | 6,25 | 4 |
| 12. If my partner was bisexual and had previous sexual relations with someone of the same sex, I would feel uncomfortable sleeping with him/her. | 2,57 | 2,38 | 1 |
| 13. For a girl it is easier to have sexual relations, if she wants to. | 3,29 | 5,76 | 3,67 |
| 14. It is very weird that a boy doesn't want to have sex. | 2,50 | 2,07 | 0,67 |
| 15. In a relationship, it is not a bad thing that there is jealousy. | 5,86 | 6,50 | 3 |
| 16. The normal thing when you have a relation with someone, is to have sex right away. | 5,50 | 4,81 | 4 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. The fact to have conflicts within the couple is something common, it should not be a cause for concern. | 4,29 | 4,59 | 3,67 |
| 18. It is normal for first sexual relations to be painful or uncomfortable. | 5,71 | 4,69 | 5,67 |
| 19. It's more common for girls to practice oral sex than boys. | 3,64 | 4,44 | 6,67 |
| 20. Gender-based violence is a highly politicized, very exaggerated issue. | 2,64 | 3,38 | 2 |
| 21. Nowadays, gender roles are not as marked. | 3,08 | 4,06 | 3 |
| 22. A sexual relationship without penetration is incomplete. | 2,79 | 3,50 | 1,33 |
| 23. How would you assess the disparities that currently exist between women and men (0 non-existent and 10 very large)? | 7,64 | 6,41 | 8,33 |
| 24. In the specific case of young people, what do you think the disparities are between boys and girls of your age (0 non-existent and 10 very large)? | 7 | 4,88 | 6,33 |

The responses to statements 1, 2 show a high degree of agreement, with a total average of 8.94 for the first and 7.47 for the second.

In relation to this, both the boys and girls who were subjected to the questionnaire agree that gender-based violence can affect both sexes, which shows lack of knowledge of the structural framework in which gender-based violence is framed in our society. In relation to the 2 claim, they state to be able to recognize an episode of gender-based violence when it happens. This can be confirmed by comparing gender-based averages which differ slightly and appear to be in line with the total average.

The replies to statements 3, 6, 7, 11, 15 generally show a medium degree of agreement around a total average of between 5.55 and 6.82.

Again, for most claims, the averages between boys and girls appear to be on the line. Specifically, both boys and girls seem to argue that their friendships are capable to recognizing gender-based violence (average girls: 6.93; average boys: 6.69) and agree that individual behaviors or a person's personality can lead to toxic and violent relationships (average girls: 6.07; average boys: 6.82). It has also emerged that agreeing to unprotected sexual relations because the other person does not want it is, for both boys and girls, a fact that often happens.

However, there is an exception that concerns the responses given for affirmation 6 (*Gender-based violence is an aggressors' problem*), in which some differences have emerged between the thought expressed by the boys (average: 4.94) who seem to disagree more with the affirmation than the girls who, on the contrary, seem to agree more with the statement presenting a higher average (average: 6.77).

Finally, according to the responses given in relation to statements 4, 5, 8 both boys and girls are almost totally in disagreement with what is expressed, presenting a total average between 0.97 and 1.73.

Specifically, the sample argues that it is necessary to intervene if a friend is in a violent relationship and disagrees with the claim that situations of violence can only occur between a boy and a girl who are in a couple. Finally, both boys and girls, claim it is wrong to accept having sex within a couple even if you do not want to, so as not to hurt your partner.

## Second part of the survey

Below is a summary of the responses of the participants to the 5 open questions of the survey:

a) **What comes to your mind when you hear the word gender-based violence?**

The answers show that gender-based violence is often associated with physical violence, abuse and rape. In particular, this emerged from the responses provided by the male sample.

In addition to physical violence, the responses given by the female sample revealed words such as submission, patriarchy and notions related to the concept of psychological violence as lack of respect and freedom.

b) **What are the negative behaviors in the affective-sexual relationships of people of your age?**

Almost half of the sample (16) did not reply or stated that they could not answer the question.

Negative behaviors such as possession, manipulation, excessive jealousy and the claim of control of one's partner have emerged among those who responded.

c) **Do you think the relationships that young people have today are healthier than those that people born in the '90s,' 80s and before? If you want, justify the reason.**

According to 1/3 of the sample, the affective-sexual relationships of today's young people are less healthy and, among the causes, the development of technology has emerged.

The sample part that answered this question affirmatively, instead, argues that today there is more awareness about sexual issues and, as a result, young people's relationships seem to be healthier.

*d)* ***What do you think can contribute to healthier and more egalitarian relationships?***

The replies showed that the majority of the sample argues that in order to have healthier and equal relationships the most important elements are trust and respect, followed by listening and communicating with their partner.

*e)* ***Do you think that young people today are freer to be themselves and not conform to gender roles? If you want, justify the reason.***

More than half of the sample claim that today young people are freer to be themselves and the reason that emerged most is the open-mindedness of today's society.

The part of the sample that responded negatively argues instead that the society still imposes today labels and gender stereotypes that don't allow to express itself in complete freedom.

# CONCLUSIONS

The current social and historical context is marked by a clear polarization between progressive forces and an important reactionary **backlash against feminism** and other emancipatory social movements that aim to subvert the established social structure. In the case of the feminism movement, we have witnessed in the last years an increasing visibility and capacity of the movement for placing issues such as gender-based violence in the public sphere, and also an increase in social and political awareness around historical demands and claims of feminism movement. This has also implied a higher presence of feminism digital activism, and the consequent reaction in the digital world to this change in social dynamics shows up in multiple forms that have been possible to detect in the analysis of the messages gathered by CITIBEATS platform.

There is a high presence of **sexist** (but not only) **hate speech**, that translates into manifestations of explicit anti-feminism and misogyny messages, which have been frequently seen conducted in an organized and systematic way by right-wing supremacist groups or others related to the so-called men's rights movement. This is the case of the massive and organized tweetings from bots and other accounts, often addressed to women with some kind of power or social visibility[2] (politicians, journalists, etc.) which are one of the harassment mechanisms that these groups use to discredit anything or anyone related with the feminist movement.

Also, although they haven't been shown as examples in the report, it is frequent that these messages contain insults or references to sexual or physical violence, in the form of threatening or repetitive harassment. The banalization of violence against women in this content is a recurrent narrative, too. Some of these behaviors constitute, in fact, a form of gender-based violence[3] that many feminist activists have been warning about[4], and that the EU is starting to legislate[5] about, conceptualized as **cyber violence against women and girls**. This, as many experts warn, should not be seen as a separate phenomenon to real-world forms of violence, but as an extension of it.

Besides this type of messages, which can be considered explicit forms of violence themselves, another identifiable and highly present narrative that these reactionary groups disseminate throughout digital spaces is the **denial or minimization of gender-based violence**. This is a spread narrative that is not only maintained by extremist and supremacist groups with presence in the web, in this case, but that is adopted by a wide range of population as part of this backlash, and as a key element of the *post sexist*[6] belief (reinforced with the rise of far-right movements with political

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[2] https://www.pikaramagazine.com/2021/04/no-nos-vamos-nos-echan/

[3] https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1484

[4]
https://ctxt.es/es/20170315/Politica/11577/Anita-Botwin-Andrea-Momoitio-hostias-virtuales-feminismo-machismo-internet-denuncias.htm#.WMmfw0zi3M4.twitter

[5] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/662621/EPRS_STU(2021)662621_EN.pdf

[6] Although it is not an extended concept used in English and neither in Spanish, post sexism ('posmachismo' in Spanish) refers to the adaptation of the patriarchy to new and subtle forms of domination and privilege

and media visibility and power) that states that gender equality is already achieved and that the feminist movement claims are exaggerated and feminists, radicalized people.

The high level of agreement of the surveyed youngsters with the statement *Gender-based violence can happen either from boys to girls and from girls to boys* is an example of how this belief is integrated by society and more specifically, by adolescents. This has also been confirmed by the professionals in ABD[7] that carry out gender-violence prevention workshops in schools and educational centers. A common discourse that they identify in the classrooms is that, although the existence of violence within relationships is accepted, in the case of discussions generated around gender-based violence **the focus on the individual factors or individual context of the perpetrator prevails**, dismissing any structural explanations or attributions that place violence as a social problem based on power relationships, instead of isolated cases.

In this sense, these narratives coexist with a **formal egalitarian discourse** and a supposed neutrality towards gender equality that (as seen in the text analysis from CITIBEATS), occasionally translates into the idea that feminist claims are oppressive with men and that unfairly place them in the role of potential 'perpetrator' or 'rapist'. This positioning is widely present in social networks, where men present themselves as victims of these accusations and victims of the feminist movement and policies. As mentioned before, this is part of the backlash narrative created, disseminated and fed by supremacist and far-wing groups.

Although this positioning isn't shared by the majority of teenagers, these discourses stall in popular consciousness, and often generate a negative and defensive reaction in classrooms (specially from boys) to anything related with feminism, gender issues or gender-based violence, as professionals warn about[8]. These beliefs, therefore, need to be addressed as a basis of prevention, with **innovative and alternative methodologies and approaches**.

At the same time, as research[9] and also as the surveys carried out have shown, **youngsters are more aware and sensitized about gender-based violence and gender equality nowadays than ever**, as a positive and optimistic fact to highlight in the report. However, **some attitudes, behaviors and some forms of violence are more visible and identifiable than others**, and this indicates the prevalence of gender stereotypes and normalized sexist beliefs that still prevail.

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maintenance, in the context of a society that is based on equality as one of the main social consensus, and where direct opposition to egalitarian claims is no longer allowed and legitimated
https://www.adolescenciayjuventud.org/blog/posmachismo-o-de-como-el-patriarcado-se-adapta-en-la-sociedad-actual/
[7] Information obtained from a focus group carried out with 5 professionals from ABD who implement workshops with youngsters aimed at gender-based violence prevention, peer violence prevention, and promotion of healthy sex-affective relationships and sexual diversity. (18/05/2021)
[8] Focus group with professionals. (18/05/2021)
[9]
https://www.ecestaticos.com/file/c7759fb26fa098d02e3d81a0ded982ee/1614785770-rompiendo-moldes-vidas-sin-violencia-machista.pdf

# ANNEX

## Annex 1 - Categories

**Spanish and catalan**

1. **Gender-Based Violence**: violencia de género, violencia machista, violencia contra las mujeres, mujer asesinada, feminicidio, nos están asesinando, violación, violada, violencia sexual, Mutilación Genital Femenina, MGF, violència de gènere, violencia masclista, violencia contra les dones, feminicidi, ens estan assasinant, violació, violència sexual, Mutilació Genital Femenina, #violenciadegénero, #violènciadegènere, #violenciamachista, #niunamás, @NiUnaMas, #ViolènciaMasclista, #ProuViolènciesMasclistes, violencias machistas, violències masclistes, agresión sexual, maltrato, @016, no estás sola, #NoEstoySola, @DelGovVG, no es no, solo si es si, violador

2. **Relationships**: relaciones tóxicas, relación tóxica, amor romántico, celos, dependencia emocional, sin ti no soy nada, sin ti me muero, eres mi vida, relació tóxica, relacions tóxiques, amor romàntic, gelos, dependència emocional, sense tu no soc res, sense tu em moro, ets la meva vida, posesividad

3. **Harassment**: acoso callejero, miedo por la calle, andar sola por la calle, caminar sola, assetjament al carrer, por pel carrer, caminar sola pel carrer, acoso laboral, assetjament laboral, #acosolaboral, #acosocallejero, abuso de poder, abús de poder

4. **Others**: patriarcado, patriarcat, sexismo, sexisme, sexista, @MujeresIgualdad, brecha de género, brecha salarial, techo de cristal, mansplaining, bretxa de gènere, bretxa salarial, sostre de vidre, misoginia

**Italian**

5. **Gender-Based Violence**: violenza di genere, violenza sessista, violenza contro le donne, donna assassinata, femminicidio, ci stanno uccidendo, violazione, violentata, violenza sessuale, Mutilazione genitale femminile, MGF, #violenzadigenere, #violenza, #nounamás, violenza sessista, violenza sessuale, maltrattamenti, non sei solo, No vuol dire no, solo se è sì, stupratore, rape culture, rape, victim blaming, revenge porn

6. **Relationships**: relazioni tossiche, relazione tossica, amore romantico, gelosia, dipendenza emotiva, senza di te non sono niente, senza di te muoio, sei la mia vita, possessività

7. **Harassment**: molestie di strada, spaventato per strada, camminando da solo per la strada, cammina solo, Molestie sul posto di lavoro, abuso di potere, viscido, molestie verbali, Fischi per strada, #StopStreetHarassment, #CatCallsOfMI, #catcallingisnotacompliment,

#CatCallsOfTO, #CatCallsOfRO, #CatCallsOfNA, #CatCallsOfVE, cat calling, catcalling, stalking, allusioni sessuali, palpeggiamenti, prevaricazione

8. **Others**: patriarcato, sessismo, sessista, divario di genere, divario salariale, tetto di vetro, mansplaining, misoginia, sessiste, sessisti, gender pay gap, soffito di vetro, Glass ceiling