

Technology Facilitated Gender-based Violence

Video Transcript

00:00:00:05 - 00:00:33:16

Sarah

Hi, everyone. Welcome. Thank you for being here today. My name is Sarah. I'm, part of platform, and I'm the project coordinator for Cyber Bytes. National initiative. Focus on empowering women and queer youths, especially indigenous, black and racialized communities. And like our focus is on digital safety and, cybersecurity education. Cybersecurity is all about creating a safer online space, building digital confidence, sharing online tools, we can use to protect ourselves and each other.

00:00:33:18 - 00:01:01:00

Sarah

Excited for this, presentation and workshop. From Alexis. Just a disclaimer. Before we begin, the workshop will be recorded. Only the presentation portion participants, video, audio names, anything during the interactive portion will not be included in the final recording. We're committed to creating a safer, and respectable space.

00:01:01:00 - 00:01:38:14

Sarah

Any stories, questions, and personal experiences shared during the discussion or breakout rooms will remain confidential and will not be part of the recording and shared outside of the session. If you have any concerns, please feel free to reach out to me in the chat. Or the facilitator directly, but preferably me. I, just. And I'm just going to hand it off to Alexis, who will introduce, themselves and the the workshop.

00:01:38:16 - 00:01:55:14

Alexis

Awesome. Thank you so much, Sarah. And thanks to everyone for joining us. You never know at 3:00 what you're going to get on a Monday. There are many other sessions that are happening within the next few days here. So we also have a session on Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday kind of around this time and like some at 5:00.

00:01:55:14 - 00:02:17:10

Alexis

So if you're around today and you're also around tomorrow, please do drop it and I'll share some links at the end to folks are interested. My name is Alexis Carlota Cochrane. I'm a PhD candidate in communication in media and cultural studies at McMaster. I'm the facilitator for today. I she they pronouns. And I'm really excited to be able to join platform and talk a little bit about technology facilitated gender based violence.

00:02:17:12 - 00:02:36:02

Alexis

It's a mouthful. Something that I've gotten used to just being like. But just know that if you don't understand what I've said, it's probably just technology facilitated gender based violence for the 18th time, which will be really fun today, and we'll learn a little bit more about before we get started. I'm just going to share a link in the chat here.

00:02:36:04 - 00:02:58:14

Alexis

We are gathering all around wherever you might be. Welcome. Thank you for being here. We're gathering on zoom, but I'm based on the treaty lands and territory and the Mississaugas of the credit. So specifically the territory of the initiate back the here on 1.2 hundred Sona the Chippewa and the Ojibway peoples, it's home to Métis and also folks who are descendants of the Mississaugas of the credit.

00:02:58:16 - 00:03:18:00

Alexis

Native land is a really cool resource. A lot of the team behind Native Land are actually indigenous, which I think is also really important. You can learn more about the land that you reside on. It's a digital map, but it also functions as somewhat of a living document. So you can learn about territories, languages, treaties of the lands that you reside or the lands that you've settled on.

00:03:18:02 - 00:03:39:06

Alexis

It can be really helpful, I think, to learn a little bit more about the indigenous communities in your local area. But it's not where you stop. I use native land to actually find the Instagram accounts of, like, really cool community based organizations that are working within the lands that I reside on. So check it out, learn more about what's locally around you and support in the ways that you can.

00:03:39:08 - 00:04:01:19

Alexis

And that is my resource to do so. So before we get started here, unsurprisingly, but still necessary, there is going to be a bit of a content warning. All of these topics are in relation to technology facilitated gender based violence, which includes but isn't limited to things like online harassment, non-consensual image sharing, cyberstalking, and other forms of digital abuse.

00:04:01:21 - 00:04:19:24

Alexis

These discussions, will include some descriptions. So we'll go through some case studies, and some examples of harmful behavior that participants might find distressing. It also depends on your relationship to technology facilitated gender based violence, if you've experienced it, if you're someone who supported someone that's experienced it, it can be distressing and it can be overwhelming.

00:04:19:24 - 00:04:33:15

Alexis

So it's hard to talk about these things. It's hard to research them. I have been in the darkest corners of the internet, and I'm not proud of that. But it can be tough. So take your time during the session if you need to step away. You're welcome to. If you are here and you're like, you know what?

00:04:33:15 - 00:04:50:01

Alexis

I just can't handle this. That's really cool. Feel free to leave. I'm going to share some resources that come from the Canadian Women's Foundation that go by province. If you are based in Canada and then some national and, some, international ones as well. But if you need to take a break, take your time. All of these sessions will be available online.

00:04:50:01 - 00:05:07:02

Alexis

Sarah will make them available after the fact. There's some other resources that you can work with. And if you want to chat with me, but you just couldn't deal with today. No judgment. That's totally cool. We will, learn and the ways that we can, but feel free to do what feels best for you and your body, mind, and everything that you need.

00:05:07:04 - 00:05:25:21

Alexis

Okay, so a little bit of background on me, which always feels really cringey but needs to be done. So I'm a PhD candidate, in Communication Studies and Media Arts at McMaster. I teach courses kind of generally on tech and society and culture. I research digital platforms and how they perpetuate gendered and sexuality based, digital harms, specifically.

00:05:25:23 - 00:05:46:02

Alexis

But I'm also really interested in how people kind of, like, covertly use these platforms to do what they weren't intended. Right. So we know that platforms like meta or I guess, parent companies like meta, platforms like Facebook and Instagram really love your data. So I really enjoy thinking about how people use those platforms for resistance. Acknowledging that platforms are evil.

00:05:46:02 - 00:06:18:06

Alexis

And that's just the reality. My research is specifically and technology facilitated, gender based violence. I published the Challenging Gender Digital Harm Research report that I co-wrote with Rachel Menzel, who is incredible, at the IG and then also the Canadian Women's Foundation, which was one of the most I, we hope is one of the most nationally representative reports of gender digital harms, which focused on intersectional experiences of black, indigenous, women and gender diverse people of color, as well as those who identify as queer as disabled.

00:06:18:06 - 00:06:33:16

Alexis

And some use, but there was some limitations just considering, folks being under the age of 18. So we got as much data as we could, and I think it's really helpful. And I'll link it. I'm going to share a ton of resources at the end. So if you hear something that you're like, she has not shared that and I want to learn more about it.

00:06:33:18 - 00:06:55:19

Alexis

I have links for you. I promise they're all coming. And I'll share them after the fact if folks also dip out as well. That's totally okay. I've contributed to a few, initiatives to address, digital harm as well as gender equity. So I've supported both national and international activities. I was recently at the UN for the Commission on the Status of Women, where we talked all about digital rights and gender equality.

00:06:55:21 - 00:07:20:01

Alexis

I have supported shaping online policy, where online harms policy recommendations, as well as regularly support community groups that are interested in advancing, digital safety and justice, because it can be a really overwhelming space to navigate. So what we'll learn and 50 ish minutes kind of sort of, I've entitled this session Understanding and Responding to Technology facilitated gender based violence.

00:07:20:01 - 00:07:38:15

Alexis

So that's what we're going to aim to do in the next hour. We're going to define technology facilitated gender based violence and connect it to systems of oppression like racism, ableism, Anti-Indigenous city, as well as other forms of discrimination. We'll go through real world examples so we can start to understand how things like power and privilege shape our digital experiences.

00:07:38:17 - 00:07:58:24

Alexis

And then we'll go through some resources, will identify some strategies for things like support or advocacy or prevention. And we will try to go through all of that in 50 minutes. And there's a good amount of takeaway things that, I'll provide as well. So folks are interested in learning more. Or maybe there's something that you're like, she's only talked for two minutes and I want to we have lots of resources for you to hear.

00:07:59:01 - 00:08:15:14

Alexis

So I thought, we would start off just if folks could respond in the chat, kind of let me know what they're feeling. What would a safe digital space look or feel like to you if

folks want to respond to the chat? Sometimes folks want to unmute, but I know that can be scary, but I'd love to hear your thoughts.

00:08:15:14 - 00:08:22:12

Alexis

What would a safe digital space look or feel like to you?

00:08:22:14 - 00:08:26:23

Alexis

Also a sneaky way to get a drink in.

00:08:27:00 - 00:08:45:11

Alexis

Okay, maybe I will start us off. So my initial thoughts are I would love to be able to share things without worrying how people what people might think about them. You know, like, I would love to be able to share my perspectives without fearing how, how people might interpret them. I see that folks in the chat are saying where personal info is respected and honored.

00:08:45:17 - 00:09:04:18

Alexis

Being able to express yourself in a respectful way. That's awesome. For any folks who are hesitant to share. I will read these without your name so they won't be included in the transcript or in the recordings. But I love that and I agree with both of these answers. I think being able to like, actually be who you want to be and not worrying about how other perceptions or potential harms might come on to you.

00:09:04:18 - 00:09:27:22

Alexis

I think that's excellent, where blocking accounts and words actually works. This is a radical idea and doesn't have to happen. Absolutely. Customer privacy settings. Yes. And then also I think on top of that, privacy settings that actually work, privacy settings that actually make you feel safe, from platform harms as well, because we also know that platforms just like scoop up our data and do whatever they want with them.

00:09:27:24 - 00:09:47:11

Alexis

Knowing that my information or my imagery won't be used somewhere else, or plugged into AI or used for surveillance. Absolutely. I think about this a lot. I have a bunch of friends that are visual artists, and they have Instagram accounts where they share all of their art, but I think there's initial hesitation because you never know where that goes once it's like in the digital sphere or you don't know how people are using it.

00:09:47:13 - 00:10:08:13

Alexis

Yep. Free from vocal reactionary accounts, a space where potentially, where the potential for harm is recognized and acknowledged, like me. Yes. That's what the space is all about today. As well as giving a choice to set up your profile without the default settings. Yeah. Or like maybe a walk through of what decisions mean or how certain decisions might impact you in the long run.

00:10:08:13 - 00:10:23:14

Alexis

I think a lot of platforms benefit from us not understanding the privacy settings. But then as a result, we don't understand or we're not conscious of the ways in which sometimes those privacy settings don't keep us safe, or they put us in harm's way. And then being able to talk about issues that matter without right wing censorship.

00:10:23:14 - 00:10:43:15

Alexis

Also very radical idea. We're in the right place. Okay, perfect. Everyone has found the right workshop. We will talk about many of these things today. Thank you all so much for participating. Whenever you throw out a question in the dark or it's not dark, it's like 3:00, but whenever you ask a question, you're like, I don't know if folks will participate, but this was excellent knowing that platforms don't fund genocides.

00:10:43:15 - 00:11:05:19

Alexis

Absolutely. Yes. We will talk about all of these things today. And then we'll go through some definitions of technology, facilitated gender based violence. And specifically we're going to think about privilege and power and how that kind of plays out on platforms. So we are all in the right place. Thank you so much. And if you have differing opinions, you are welcome here to but that was really wonderful and I'm appreciative of everyone who has participated.

00:11:05:20 - 00:11:32:24

Alexis

Okay, so we have a chart here. So technology facilitated gender based violence. Definitions I would say vary across various disciplines and sectors. TF GBV is also called things like cyber violence or online or digital violence. The Canadian Women's Foundation's project was called Gendered Digital Harm. It all means similar things. So I would say there are a variety of definitions and of terms that are used to describe similar things.

00:11:32:24 - 00:12:00:06

Alexis

However, I would say technology facilitated gender based violence online violence, anything that has gendered dimensions are generally understood as the use of technology for harm or harassment or abuse, based on either gender, gender identity, gender expression, or perceived gender. And like these definitions are actually quite important, particularly because technology facilitated gender based violence is rooted

in frameworks of gender based violence, which evolved from violence against women or VA w.

00:12:00:12 - 00:12:27:22

Alexis

So there are still going to be some conversations about digital harm that framed digital harm as a digital harm against women, particularly because violence against women was such a popularized term. I would like to clarify here for the purpose of this session. I think for the purpose of a lot of the work, that platform is doing, that when we say gender, we don't mean just women, because it's not just women, it's patriarchal structures, which we'll talk quite a bit about today.

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Alexis

If someone who works in gender based violence, service or prevention, I see some familiar names in the chat that I know work within, like sexual violence prevention, which is super exciting. You're probably familiar with this terminology shift from, violence against women to, gender based violence. But for folks who aren't as familiar initially, this term of violence against women was employed in activism spaces and legal frameworks, in policy to describe forms of violence or abuse that were rooted in patriarchal structures.

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Alexis

Right? However, women who or people who identify as women are not the only folks that are impacted by patriarchal structures. So the use of violence against women was critiqued for being present or presenting this kind of cis, normative, heteronormative perspective that excluded trans, non-binary, two-spirit, gender diverse folks that also experienced patriarchal harm. So gender based violence was then incorporated as a term to acknowledge that these forms of patriarchal violence are not, only on a basis of of gender and often it wasn't even thinking about gender, it was thinking more about sex.

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Alexis

Within like a binary perspective. But the way that we're going to be thinking about it today will also be thinking about gender norms and identities and expressions. So returning back to our definition of TF GBV, which is on the screen here at the top, this includes digital harm on a basis of gender. Many of these definitions for context come from women and Gender Equality Canada.

00:13:50:16 - 00:14:11:04

Alexis

Some of them can be improved, however they are, I would say, widely understood within the Canadian context as these core definitions here. So gender refers to the roles or the behaviors or the expressions or identities that society has associated with

particular genders. Right. So these are norms that are, cultural but also societal. And they adapt and they change over time.

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Alexis

So as wage nodes, gender equality or gender particularly, greatly impacts the distribution of power, particularly thinking about gender inequalities, as well as resources in society and people's social or health or economic outcomes. Gender identity, on the other hand, well, gender is defined by social norms, by social roles and social expectations. Gender identity is defined by the self right by what you feel internally.

00:14:37:20 - 00:14:56:19

Alexis

So, wage defines this as the internal and deeply felt sense of being a man or a woman. Both or neither, or something in between, or something nowhere near, or something on a spectrum that is not even kind of close to this. Right. So, this may align with someone sex or how they were assigned at birth particularly, but it also may differ.

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Alexis

And that's something that can still be influenced by TF, GBV and something that can be targeted by TF Gp-B gender expression refers to the various ways that people choose to express their gender identity. So that can be clothes, that could be voice or hair or makeup. And a person's gender expression might not align with societal expectations of gender.

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Alexis

So particularly thinking about this, you might have someone who identifies as a woman who prefers to dress more mask or more masculine. You might have someone who identifies as non-binary but prefers to dress more fem or feminine. This doesn't dictate their gender or their gender identity, but you can still be targeted based on how you present your gender expression and then perceived gender.

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Alexis

Which I think is the worst one when it comes to thinking about I mean, there are various horrible ways to experience technology facilitated, gender based violence. But I think often when we think about perceived gender, we think about what others assume of someone's gender, regardless of how they identify, which removes their own agency and consent. And this is often how someone perceives you.

00:15:55:05 - 00:16:17:05

Alexis

So, for example, if someone is misgendering you because they perceive you as a certain gender, regardless of how you identify, that's what we mean by perceived gender. And of course, like misgendering is not something that we do. But this is the perception and particularly thinking about how tf GBV might intersect with perceived gender. So we go through all of these, we will have access to a recording.

00:16:17:07 - 00:16:43:00

Alexis

So we'll go through all of these, particularly because TF GBV is not violence against women. Women can be impacted by TFP. Absolutely. But instead it's more the use of technology to perpetuate against those who either their gender or their gender identity or their gender expression challenges or deviates from normative gender, like understandings, norms, perceptions, expectations.

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Alexis

So an example of this would be women and girls, of course, are frequently targeted, particularly within things that are misogynistic or patriarchal contexts. But it also impacts transgender folks, particularly trans women, trans men, non-binary folks who are often targeted for expressing gender identities that are outside of these dominant norms. Non-binary two-spirit we see queer gender and gender diverse people impacted because their identities tend to challenge these binary systems, and as a result, they're often subject to things like erasure or harassment or targeting online to US LGBTQ communities or queer communities.

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Alexis

As a queer person, I tend to use that pretty interchangeably. But just know when I say queer, I mean to us LGBTQIA because like TF, GBV, that is a very long acronym. But I also respect that some folks prefer to us LGBTQ plus, they are particularly, these expressions of gender or sexuality that fall outside of dominant or heteronormative, expectations.

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Alexis

And cultures are also targeted by TF, GBV. And then you have men and boys as well, right? Whether or not they're folks who identify as queer, they can also be targeted by these kind of toxic, normative masculinities. So queer men of course, but also men who maybe express vulnerability or even men who support gender justice. Anything that moves out of this kind of like toxic, macho masculinity can also be targeted for TF GBV because, again, going off of this definition, it deviates from gender norms, roles or expectations.

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Alexis

And I one thing to maybe clarify is this is not an exhaustive list. But people who are perceived to belong to a particular gender, for example, or, they're often impacted by TF GBV, even if they don't identify that way. So someone can be harassed because they're assumed to be a woman or they're assumed to be queer, which is also something that we'll think a little bit more about today.

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Alexis

Okie dokie. So we're going to go through oh my goodness, I should have said Okie dokie out loud anyway. Okay. We're going to go through tf, GBV. It's complex. There's various kinds of form of harm that overlap each other. They reinforce each other. So we're going to go through some examples, some definitions and then some really short kind of just examples of how this might come up in everyday life.

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Alexis

And then we'll go through some case studies as well to kind of familiarize ourselves a little bit. So online harassment refers to harming someone by sending threats or insults or abusive messages. Sometimes this can look like, for example, a woman's ex-partner might repeatedly text or DM her abusive messages, and the partner might also create multiple fake accounts when they're blocked.

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Alexis

And I think someone in the chat here initially when we said, what would a safe space look and feel like? Someone's response was, when you block people, they actually stay blocked. That's a really good example of how online harassment continues to pop up. This might look like and many of these examples have actually happened. This might look like a muslim woman journalist who maybe publishes something on gender based violence and receives hundreds of Islamophobic or misogynistic tweets.

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Alexis

Sometimes this is called dog piling, particularly when multiple people perform the same type of abuse on online spaces, particularly spaces like Twitter or X. Unfortunately, X now, people will target the same person or the same tweets to try to either get their account removed or to try to get the content removed. And it's often this kind of, collaborative, form of harm.

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Alexis

And then another example would be if a trans man, receives daily misgendering or anti-trans memes via Twitter or Instagram or whichever platform after speaking out, let's say, on a podcast for healthcare discrimination. Another example would be doxing. So doxing refers to revealing or publishing private information, or identifying

information without consent to either, intimidate or to harass or to cause harm, including to someone's credibility or their reputation.

00:20:33:17 - 00:20:56:23

Alexis

So this might look like a trans rights advocate that has their address and their employer shared on Reddit after maybe speaking at city hall about local anti-trans policies. But it also might look like a black woman professor who has trolls flood her inbox. Or maybe have people reach out to their employer and directly say, like, you should remove this person because she's supporting equity based curriculum reforms.

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Alexis

We'll actually go through an example that had a really similar, experience. And it's often people that are dog piling, again, like doing the same kind of, form of harm multiple times in order to try to remove people from particular experiences or opportunities. It has a pretty high financial implication as well. And we'll look at some examples of that shortly.

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Alexis

Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is another one that's like a little more, but, but it's often called ncd ai. So it's the sharing or threatening to share sexual or intimate either photos or videos without someone's consent. People are probably most familiar with this one within the context of revenge porn. So if that if someone has intimate images, maybe taken by a former partner that's linked to a group chat, maybe it's done in a reactionary way, particularly if someone has broken up with another person.

00:21:48:09 - 00:22:18:05

Alexis

And they threaten to share their intimate images to, like, particularly get back at them. That's what this kind of form, this harm looks like. But this, particularly non-consensual distribution of intimate images significantly overlaps with deepfakes. So for folks who are unfamiliar, and I imagine and we'll talk a little bit about Taylor Swift later, because I feel like now when we talk about deepfakes, like, that's the first, core example that we think of, but deepfakes are digitally manipulated, manipulated media that uses artificial intelligence to replicate someone's likeness.

00:22:18:07 - 00:22:46:12

Alexis

So deepfakes can be used to spread misinformation. They can be used to create, fake or like, false sexual content. But often when deepfakes are created, they are sexual or defamatory in nature. There's two different kinds of deepfakes. Deepfakes, particularly,

are hyper realistic fakes that use artificial intelligence. So an example of this would be, yes, in Denmark, citizens can now, copyright their faces.

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Alexis

Absolutely. Which was really excellent when thinking about deepfakes, a non-consensual distribution of intimate images. So an example of a deepfake would be if a black woman influencer or some anyone. Right. Like someone who has a bunch of photos online, this is something that often, impacts influencers. This often impacts celebrities. We see this happen a lot with politicians as well.

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Alexis

Really, anyone that has a lot of content online that can easily be manipulated. So if a influencer discovers that her face has been grafted onto a pornographic video using deepfake technology, that's an example of a deepfake, whereas a shallow fake tends to use simpler editing strategies. So things like cropping or falsely labeling or dubbing over original audios.

00:23:27:15 - 00:23:57:15

Alexis

An example of this would be if, a politician or a woman of color politician is falsely subtitled in an interview to make it appear like she's saying something that she's not. Within this example, it was that she was saying something racist, particularly as a coordinated, disinformation campaign to try and challenge your credibility, try to make her look like she's saying something that she's not, and essentially trying to harm her overall through whether it is in relation to her career, or in relation to her stance or whatever it may be.

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Alexis

Online, surveillance and stalking is one that I think is probably very common for folks at this point, particularly using digital tools to monitor or track someone's activities or their movements or their communications, whether that's off or online, particularly without their consent. Given some of the responses that folks had included previously, I would invite you to have a critical think about whether or not platforms are also, engaging in forms of online surveillance and stalking without our consent.

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Alexis

They are, but that's something that I think we can also think about given some of the responses that we've seen. So an example of this could be a woman who's maybe tracked, using location data from a fitness app, from an abusive partner, maybe something that she forgot was connected, particularly because it is without their consent.

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Alexis

As well as a black woman who's were living in a gentrifying neighborhood that's harassed by neighbors, and potentially using something like a ring doorbell footage for folks who are unfamiliar, it's like those, webcam looking doorbells, to monitor her movements and report suspicious behavior to police. And as we know, particularly within a gentrifying neighborhood, it's probably not suspicious movement.

00:25:06:11 - 00:25:25:14

Alexis

It's probably just a black woman moving around. But what do I know? The last example that I that we'll go through today is thinking about impersonation and anonymous harassment. So this is a creep, creating fake online profiles to impersonate others or to conceal one's identity, with the intention to either harass or to deceive or to harm someone.

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Alexis

So this might be, for example, a sex worker might find, multiple fake profiles that claim to be her advertised services that she doesn't offer. And it posts explicit images that were stolen from her private accounts, which also overlaps with non-consensual distribution of intimate images, which is initially when we first started the section, we talked about how many of these things overlap.

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Alexis

This is a really, quick example, but it could also look like a transgender, activist that's maybe targeted by on, by anonymous accounts that attempt to impersonate her, posting offensive content with the intention to damage her reputation and to confuse her followers. So impersonation and online harassment can also sometimes have financial implications. An example that I could think of, particularly with, many elderly folks, is they are often, they experience scams on the phone.

00:26:16:02 - 00:26:33:15

Alexis

They're not able to tell, for example, that someone is actually who they say they are. And as a result, sometimes they're convinced to have to pay certain amounts of money. My grandparents fell, victim to one of these scams. They didn't realize that they weren't actually calling about their pension. And it wasn't Justin Trudeau, which was fascinating.

00:26:33:15 - 00:26:55:14

Alexis

And and that's okay. But I think a lot of these, really difficult, technologies now, especially with AI, make it really hard for people to tell whether or not someone is actually who they say they are. So this kind of impersonation, anonymous harassment,

is also a core example of how sometimes these things are enacted. So it can happen across many different platforms.

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Alexis

On social media. I think this is like often where we see it the most. So, platforms like X or again unfortunately X now as well as Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, YouTube, we see it used for mass harassment campaigns again. Or dog piling. We see impersonation, we see deepfake distribution, but we also see trolling. But it can also happen within private or semi-private spaces for harassment, for harmful messages, and for deceiving others.

00:27:21:22 - 00:27:50:04

Alexis

So messaging apps like WhatsApp, especially WhatsApp, I find there's like a lot of WhatsApp scams now. Telegram, signal, discord, Snapchat, platforms like this, dating apps can also facilitate things like stalking or doxing or gendered and racialized harassment. So your Bumble, your Tinder, your Grindr, your hinge, and gaming platforms as well, particularly because these spaces are often associated with harassment, with hate speech, and with sexist or racist slurs and other remarks.

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Alexis

They're often normalized, I would say particularly more like your Xbox Live opposed to like, maybe your stream, or your discord, but it can also happen within these spaces as well. Deepfake generators are getting significantly better and significantly easier to come across, so they can be used to create sexually explicit or violent content, particularly often targeting women, women of color, as well as trans folks and other folks and surveillance tools more broadly.

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Alexis

So sometimes you'll hear in the news that people are getting er tagged where someone will, like, put an AirTag tracking device in, like a car or a bag that someone is unaware of, to either digitally stalk them if it's within an online context to control their movements or to monitor, their activities. So a few examples that we'll go through.

00:28:37:11 - 00:28:59:11

Alexis

I know I've mentioned Taylor Swift. I think this is just like the core example of deepfakes. And I think it's really helpful to contextualize. So for folks who are unfamiliar, in January of 2024, we saw pornographic deepfake images of Taylor Swift shared on Twitter and on fortune. One of these post was seen over 47 million times before it was removed 17 hours later.

00:28:59:13 - 00:29:25:24

Alexis

17 hours later is an interesting component because, like you might say, like it took 17 hours for someone as famous as Taylor Swift, but then 17 hours also doesn't feel fast enough in some perspective. So I think that's something interesting to think about. So due to this being such a high profile example of deepfakes, it also promoted, responses from advocacy groups, from politicians, from the tech sector, all essentially discussing the consequences of deepfakes.

00:29:25:24 - 00:29:43:10

Alexis

So at the time, Twitter, claimed that they would suspend accounts that were sharing the image. But the deepfakes continued to be reshared. But then they also spread over to other platforms like Instagram and Reddit. So there was a large critique on how, Twitter responded, particularly because it didn't feel like it was prepared to do so.

00:29:43:12 - 00:30:02:15

Alexis

Or folks didn't feel like Twitter had done enough at the time, which I agree with. But Twitter also potentially blocked or briefly blocked, searches of Taylor Swift's name for a short period of time with an attempt to negate the spread. But of course, when it extended to other platforms, there was not really much that blocking someone's name could do.

00:30:02:17 - 00:30:25:03

Alexis

So research has found, particularly the research that comes from Henry and Wit, found that women identifying celebrities are frequent targets of deepfakes due to their public visibility, but also the vast number of images that are available online for manipulation. Research also found that 98% of deepfakes are pornographic, and most of the time they're created without the knowledge or consent of the featured person.

00:30:25:05 - 00:30:51:21

Alexis

The interesting thing about the conversation, in relation to Taylor Swift's experience, was it really pushed people to start thinking about AI harms, especially deepfake legislation. So the popular, popularization of deepfakes prompted legal response. An example would be the US's new Take It Down act, which was signed into law May 19th, 2025. So just earlier this year, which criminalizes the non-consensual online publication of intimate visual depictions.

00:30:52:01 - 00:31:18:09

Alexis

So this is both, actual photos of yourself. So like actual photos of you, but then also deepfakes, that are intimate or pornographic in nature. And it included both adults as well as minors, when it was shared without consent and for the intent to harm, to

harass or to arouse. One thing that's interesting about this component, this comes directly from, resources out of the US that minors can't consent to things like this.

00:31:18:09 - 00:31:49:17

Alexis

So it's just interesting that the sentence was framed in this way. But of course, minors or anyone under the age of 18 or the age of majority cannot consent. So it doesn't matter if it was intended for harm because it's pornographic either way. And it's child porn either way. So individuals who knowingly either threaten or share, nonconsensual, intimate imagery or NCIC, which includes deepfakes, in the US can face federal charges, so there's potential for prison time for fines, as well as for restitution and penalties may be harsher.

00:31:49:17 - 00:32:11:13

Alexis

This is also from like the from US resources. Penalties may be harsher for cases involving minors. And of course they should be so this would specific this would do a few interesting things. It would place responsibility on platforms to implement what they call a notice and removal procedure, or to remove content within a specified period of time.

00:32:11:13 - 00:32:43:24

Alexis

So within the US, it's 48 hours after receiving a valid report. And they also have to make reasonable efforts to attempt to either delete duplicates of the same content as well as reposts. And I think that sounds great in theory. But there are also potential harms that can be associated with this legal response. It could result in false or malicious takedowns, or like takedown requests, for example, whether it be ex-partners or trolls that are falsely reporting content as a form of targeted dog piling within 48 hours.

00:32:43:24 - 00:33:14:02

Alexis

There's also no required, independent review before removing. So this means that legitimate content could actually be targeted faster and without much review. This could be especially detrimental for, sex workers, for trans content creators, for marginalized creators more broadly, who we already know are likely to be censored, to be flagged, to be targeted, proof of harm within this perspective of like, proof of harm to either intent or harass is also incredibly difficult to prove within AI contexts.

00:33:14:04 - 00:33:43:03

Alexis

And often when people report whether it be AI harms or non-consensual distribution of intimate images, or anything that has to do with technology facilitated gender based violence more broadly, there's often a culture of disbelief. So this is actually something that could potentially replicate that. For folks who I'm Canadian platform is Canadian.

However, so folks might be wondering, like thinking about the American context is actually important, particularly because a lot of these platforms fall under U.S jurisdiction.

00:33:43:05 - 00:34:00:21

Alexis

So this means that these laws, despite the fact that they're enacted in the US, could actually impact the way that we all use platforms, because it places particular duties on these platforms. There are comparable international attempts at doing something similar to what the, Online Safety Act would do. Or sorry, the take it Down act would do.

00:34:00:21 - 00:34:29:10

Alexis

So the UK has the Online Safety Act, Australia has enhancing online safety. New Zealand has harmful digital communications. And so Korea has the Digital Sex Crimes Act. In comparison, Canada is actually quite delayed when it comes to online harms responses. So at this point, Canada doesn't require that online platforms remove any non-consensual intimate images within a specific time frame, and survivors often have to go through various channels.

00:34:29:10 - 00:35:01:06

Alexis

So police, as well as the courts, and individual platforms as well, which can be slow, which can be inconsistent, which can be retraumatizing, but also can be potentially biased as well. Right. Because there's no consistent way that these issues are being dealt with. Canada also currently lacks, deepfakes specific responses at this stage, while non-consensual intimate images are criminalized under the section 160 2.1 of the Criminal Code, it doesn't actually cover platform responsibility.

00:35:01:08 - 00:35:21:14

Alexis

It doesn't cover repeat posting. And it doesn't cover AI content yet. And this also hasn't been updated since 2015. Folks may be familiar with the Online Harms Act, which, was often referred to as Bill C 63 which was introduced in February of 2024. So it was intended to do a lot of the things that I'm critiquing right now.

00:35:21:14 - 00:35:41:02

Alexis

And I think a lot of the things that we were critiquing in the chat earlier, so it was meant to regulate harmful online content, which included, non-consensual intimate imagery and deepfakes, as well as establish a Canadian Digital Safety Commission. However, the bill wasn't able to advance, particularly, as a result of the proroguing parliament that we recently saw.

00:35:41:03 - 00:36:00:09

Alexis

It said that currently, liberals are in the process of looking at new online harms. Responses are. But currently, as of right now, we do lack, adequate AI responses. The next example that I'm going to go through is going to mention gun violence quickly. If folks are unable to, to be here for that, that's totally okay.

00:36:00:15 - 00:36:25:24

Alexis

I would recommend muting and coming back at like maybe 345. But with that acknowledgment, I will really quickly shift over. It is to talk about the case with Megan Thee Stallion. For folks who are unfamiliar with this, Megan Thee Stallion received vicious online backlash after publicly accusing Tory Lanez of shooting her. He was later found guilty of just that of assault with of illegal possession of a negligent discharge of a firearm.

00:36:26:01 - 00:36:45:19

Alexis

This is all we will say about this and then we will move on. But what I think is the most interesting thing to think about, and the most problematic one when talking about online harms, is Megan Thee Stallion was subject to daily death threats to sexual assault, threats to disinformation campaigns that aimed to target her credibility, as well as victim blaming memes and content that mocked her assault.

00:36:45:21 - 00:37:10:02

Alexis

Megan's experience also highlights how survivors of digital hate often have. Like we just discussed their credibility, questioned. They're not often believed, and they're subject to digital forms of hate that have both physical and psychological consequences. This is a really core example of what Moya Bailey coins misogyny for, which is specifically the hatred, the dislike, the distrust and the prejudice directed towards black women.

00:37:10:02 - 00:37:33:06

Alexis

So it's a unique compound of, the violence as experienced by black women as well as black femmes, black non-binary folks, black gender diverse people grounded in both racial as well as gender based oppression. So Megan Thee Stallion experienced online harassment that exemplifies how misogyny war has resulted in having her integrity questioned. She was mocked. She was doubted after sharing her results.

00:37:33:08 - 00:38:01:21

Alexis

Which reflects how black women are often not believed, especially when it comes to explicitly naming the harms that they're experiencing. I think after experiencing such significant trauma, we saw Megan Thee Stallion forced to defend herself. Right? And to also convince others that what she experienced was actually valid, which highlights

this key problematic of online harm, particularly because many fans of Tory Lanez continue to harass her as she was telling her truth, which we, after saw was truthful.

00:38:01:23 - 00:38:22:07

Alexis

Of course, like innocent until proven guilty. But like no Tory Lanez is trash. Okay, keeping an eye on time here. I was going to share a video, but I think I'm going to pause and share it after the fact. Again, there are resources, so I'll share a little bit of context here. For folks who might not be familiar, I think this is a really good example of a targeted harassment campaign.

00:38:22:07 - 00:38:44:05

Alexis

So Rachel Gilmore is a Ottawa based Canadian journalist. She focuses on human rights, on disinformation, on political extremism, particularly now she's focusing a lot more on like, far right and alt right activity in Canada. She gained a lot of popularity for covering the Freedom Convoy, particularly the content for folks who aren't unfamiliar with the Freedom Convoy.

00:38:44:07 - 00:39:07:15

Alexis

It attracted far right groups, white nationalists, conspiracy theorists that were kind of a part of this larger anti-government demonstration. I bring this up because in April of 2025, Rachel Gilmore was scheduled to offer a fact Check Friday segment on CTV's Your Morning, which was a segment that was intended to like, address and debunk false claims surrounding the federal election.

00:39:07:17 - 00:39:36:05

Alexis

It was meant to be a weekly installment, but it only happened once before it was canceled. Gilmore and CTV were hit with like, a massive harassment campaign that was led by trolls that regularly follow Gilmore. A lot of Gilmore's work, a lot of Gilmore's journalism and a lot of her other activities. She's been very public about the harassment that she's experienced, which even included, Reddit users posting her location as they see her publicly and encouraging physical harassment.

00:39:36:07 - 00:40:08:22

Alexis

I think this is a good example of how GBV has financial implications. It impacts people's credibility, their ability to work, but it also has real world consequences. I in the video I was going to share, which I'll pause on for now, because I know we're, coming up at about four ish. Rachel Gilmore was very open about sharing the fact that people will come up to her in the street and scream at her, and people will see her on the street and then take photos and share them to, alt right, social media accounts and encourage people to go up to her and find her.

00:40:08:24 - 00:40:31:15

Alexis

And it's resulted in a lot of fear that has both, I think, physical implications, particularly because she is at risk, but also psychological as well. Right. And results in people. And Megan Thee Stallion shared similar experiences of being scared to go outside. So I think that the well, it's often understood to be online harms does have very real consequences.

00:40:31:17 - 00:41:00:24

Alexis

So I think these examples tell us a few things. There's a lack and plot from accountability for one, such as either the slow or the inadequate platform responses to digital harms. Even when people like the those that are experiencing them are really high profile. Someone like Taylor Swift, with however many billion followers and I think this also means that everyday survivors are even less adequately protected, you know, for critiquing the fact that it took so long for a deepfake of Taylor Swift to come down when it took 17 hours.

00:41:00:24 - 00:41:27:14

Alexis

While I agree with that statement and it shouldn't have existed, period, someone who doesn't have that massive of a following probably won't have that same quick response, right? I think it also reminds us that online harms continue to advance as new technologies continue to advance. You can really easily access chat bots. You can really easily develop, AI imagery now with like literally the simple search key of a of an entry button.

00:41:27:16 - 00:41:59:21

Alexis

So the easier that it is to be able to do these things, I think the more that legislation needs to keep up. And an example of this is Canada lacking this, adequate AI harms response. I think, these examples also show how gendered abuse intersects with things like race and politics. So an example of Megan Thee Stallion facing both gendered disinformation but also racialized harassment rooted in misogyny law, but also something like, someone like Rachel Gilmore being harassed for covering political events like the convoy, silencing her and removing her from the public sphere.

00:41:59:23 - 00:42:24:13

Alexis

So I bring all of these things up to kind of bring this point home, that TV is never going to be experienced equally, right. We see GBV disproportionately impacting, cis and trans women, trans men, non-binary, two spirit and other and gender diverse folks more broadly, particularly those who are black, indigenous people of color, and or people with disabilities and those at the intersection, so coined by Kimberly Crenshaw.

00:42:24:13 - 00:42:48:07

Alexis

I think this intersectional framework that looks at the multiple systems of oppression, and how they intersect to impact people's experiences is especially important when we're thinking about technology facilitated gender based violence and digital harms more broadly. Because it's not possible to only think about gender, particularly when someone is also racialized, because those experiences, as we've seen with Megan Thee Stallion, impact each other and, compound each other.

00:42:48:09 - 00:43:23:14

Alexis

So while CFB is rooted within gender based oppression, it also intersects other forms of oppression. So things like racism, ableism, transphobia, colonialism. And again, they compound each other, especially within online contexts. And so within the context of tcbv, this means that people experience online harms differently. We might think about this as differential vulnerabilities, or the ways that some people are more frequently targeted, but also more harshly impacted, less likely to be protected, supported, believed due to their intersecting identities as well as their social positions.

00:43:23:16 - 00:43:41:18

Alexis

So a few examples of this is, you know, we see sexism take place, when women and trans and non-binary people are disproportionately targeted by sexualized violence as well as things like threats and attempts to silence them. For racialized people, especially black women and gender diverse people, this harm exists at the intersection of both race and gender.

00:43:41:20 - 00:44:05:01

Alexis

Like the examples of misogyny that we've discussed, disabled people or people with disabilities, both of those terms function differently to different people. They may be surveilled. They may be infantilized, they may be dismissed online. But they often also lack adequate reporting and support options, which in itself is a form of digital ableism. Trans people are often the targets of transphobic misgendering.

00:44:05:03 - 00:44:26:06

Alexis

Things like outing, hate speech, and platforms often fail to protect them. And then indigenous women, gender diverse people in Two-Spirit folks often face erasure, hate speech and data exploitation in ways that are tied to settler colonial histories and ways of knowing. So, Sarah, how on time are we stopping it for?

00:44:26:08 - 00:44:31:14

Sarah

We can go over, if you like. Need the time?

00:44:31:16 - 00:44:35:23

Alexis

We'll say 415. We'll stay. We'll say 415, and people can keep me honest.

00:44:35:23 - 00:44:48:10

Sarah

Okay. Perfect. I'll be sharing a link at the end for an honorarium for the workshop. So if you could just stay for that at the end. You got it.

00:44:48:12 - 00:45:24:03

Alexis

Thanks, Sarah. Okay, perfect. Okay, so digital harm is prevalent, so we're going to go through some statistics to really kind of drive some of these points home. So in 2025 the United Nations Population Fund found that almost 2 in 3 women globally had been suggested to, had been subjected to TP, GBV globally. We also saw 85% of women that witnessed online violence being committed against another women, another woman, within the context of the Canadian Women's Foundation, which was some of the research that I supported, we saw that in Canada, 61% of women and gender diverse people had experienced some form of gendered digital harm.

00:45:24:05 - 00:45:52:20

Alexis

And the YWCA forms that across Canada, 1 in 4 young women and gender diverse youth were personally attacked by online violence. This is especially prevalent for marginalized groups. The YWCA found that 70% of people with disabilities were likely to experience digital harm for queer people, or, to a soldier, black folks. This was 59%. It was also 59 for indigenous folks and for black folks it was, 53.

00:45:52:24 - 00:46:16:07

Alexis

I will say I feel like that statistic feels low, particularly thinking about some of the research that was done with with, the Canadian Women's Foundation or CWF. But these are the statistics that we have now. Particularly some common types of online harm included, things like sexist or misogynistic harm, harm based on body types or physical characteristics as well as racism and homophobic or transphobic harm.

00:46:16:09 - 00:46:37:17

Alexis

Within the context of the Canadian Women's Foundation, we found that black, indigenous, racialized to us LGBTQ as well as youth that were 18 to 25 and people with disabilities were most frequently targeted by online harm. Indigenous women and gender diverse people identified their indigenous identity as the top reason that they were targeted for online harm for black women.

00:46:37:19 - 00:47:02:19

Alexis

This was, linked to their race, their gender, and their skin tone for women and gender diverse people that had disabilities, they were twice as likely to have misinformation shared about them. And there's more. This is also something that I've included in the links as well. If folks are interested in reading any of these reports, fully the last statistics come from Plan International's free to be online question mark.

00:47:02:21 - 00:47:27:11

Alexis

Girls and young women's experiences of online harassment. I was a researcher report. So this was a global project that aim to understand online harassment worldwide. They saw that more than half of the 14,000 girls from around the world that they, surveyed, reported either experiencing harassment or abuse online. 1 in 4 girls felt, that being abused online made her feel physically unsafe.

00:47:27:11 - 00:47:53:23

Alexis

And as a result, we saw that 37% of girls who identified themselves as an ethnic minority were also harassed based on their identity. This was 42% for us LGBTQ folks. And online harassment starts for girls as early as age eight, and majority of girls had already been harassed by the time they were 14 to 16. So all of this to say is, there's a few key takeaways that I think are really important here.

00:47:53:23 - 00:48:27:24

Alexis

So if GBV is structural, right? It's not it's not individual bad actors, but it's rooted in larger systems of power like sexism, racism, ableism and platform design that make some people more vulnerable to harm than others. To GBV can involve, harm directed at individuals, but it also contributes to systemic, discriminatory harms against marginalized people. So within the case of gender based violence, this can refer to either cis or trans women, non-binary two-spirit, gender queer, gender non-conforming, gender intersex folks as well.

00:48:28:05 - 00:48:48:18

Alexis

But it can also refer to people who are perceived as a particular gender, not regardless of how they identify, as well as folks that identify with non-normative gender expression. All of which place people at risk for gender based violence and as a result, technology facilitated gender based violence as well. As we've talked about today, not everyone experiences be the same.

00:48:48:21 - 00:49:12:12

Alexis

You know, people have, faced different levels of risk and harm depending on things like their race, their gender identity, and other identifiers like disability or class or more. It also shows how power and inequity shape who is most exposed, as well as least

protected to forms of digital harm. I have a personal beef with, the response that just logging off is like an accurate solution.

00:49:12:14 - 00:49:37:09

Alexis

So this is often the first thing that we hear when we report online harm. People will say like, oh, just log off or like, why did you continue to engage? But I think that's suggesting that the response, should be just to log off ignores how essential digital spaces are for things like expression, connection, activism. Logging off can mean losing things like community to folks or visibility or information or access to democratic participation.

00:49:37:11 - 00:50:01:15

Alexis

And really challenges free speech, particularly within digital ways. And the I guess one of the other things to think about is online harm is a real form of harm. When reporting online harm to police. Survivors have reported being told that not much can be done until something real happens or until something physical happens. Even though it happens through a screen, TV can have serious mental, emotional, and physical consequences.

00:50:01:17 - 00:50:37:00

Alexis

It can, it can affect people's sense of safety, of dignity and of well-being, both offline and online. And in the case of someone like Rachel Gilmore, it can result in real online or offline scenarios. So people, trying to find her whereabouts or encouraging others on message boards to, like, go up to her physically. We often see that online game, online hate will translate into offline forms of violence, so it's not something that should be kind of scoffed at until something real happens, because it is a real form of harm, and it can adapt to other forms of harm that are more physical.

00:50:37:02 - 00:51:01:21

Alexis

I think the last thing to think about is that solutions need to be flexible and context aware. Particularly, I think we often hear solutions like identity verification. That might be helpful, but they can also create new forms of risk, particularly for trans folks, for undocumented folks, for sex workers, or for survivors who rely on things like anonymity to be online and safe ways.

00:51:01:23 - 00:51:24:19

Alexis

So I think to end off or to think a little bit about technology facilitated gender based violence is, of course, a structural issue. This is what we've talked about the entire time. It's deeply rooted in systems of oppression. So individual actions can't challenge them. Right? Like if you use a two factor authentication, it's not going to change the fact that technology facilitated gender based violence still happens.

00:51:24:21 - 00:51:57:15

Alexis

No individual action can fully eliminate the risks because of course they are structural. But these practical steps can really support you in thinking more about your online safety and your well-being. So some things that I think I recommend right off the bat is identifying potential online risks that you face and accounts that might feel particularly unsafe. For instance, I think if you're a trans on, activists on Instagram and you regularly receive really harmful DMs, right, or really harmful comments, then you might understand that for you, that platform is not safe, right?

00:51:57:21 - 00:52:18:10

Alexis

There might be safety mechanisms in place, you might be doing the best that you can, but you understand that you have a particularly harmful community within this one platform. So you might recognize this and think about how do I tighten my privacy settings, right? How do I limit who can comment or message me? How can I use tools to potentially filter out harm, filter out harmful language?

00:52:18:12 - 00:52:34:14

Alexis

And it's not just about the fact that people are saying harmful things. It's about the impact that it has on you, whether that be your safety, whether that be your emotional safety, how you feel, whatever you can do to still be able to participate in digital spaces, I think is important because the solution is not to log off.

00:52:34:14 - 00:52:53:21

Alexis

Everyone is entitled to be able to share, their experiences, particularly when they're in relation to their identity, and especially when they're folks that are marginalized and often removed from digital spaces. I think other recommendations are tend to be helpful. And I have a little bit more of an extensive list at the end here so you can secure your accounts.

00:52:53:21 - 00:53:19:10

Alexis

Stronger passwords can be helpful. You know, two factor authentication, limiting what personal information you share publicly, I think is really important. This is something that, if folks go on and watch the Rachel Gilmore video after the fact, she talks about this very publicly when she invites friends over and they take photos in her apartment, she asks people to make sure that they can't actually see any of the, what's outside of her windows because people would be able to identify where she lives.

00:53:19:12 - 00:53:44:11

Alexis

So thinking about the information that you share, for some of my friends that are sex workers, some of the strategies that they use as they make sure that they wait a few hours to post before, so there's no, identifiable, whether it be like the sunlight. So you can kind of see the time of day that someone has taken a photo or any identifiable factors in the background, in order to try and keep themselves safer, saving evidence of abuse.

00:53:44:11 - 00:54:03:15

Alexis

So things like screenshots or messages in a safe place, particularly if you are someone who is experiencing, supporting someone who's experiencing or have experienced TB, I think is especially important. A support network can also be very helpful. I would recommend reaching out to people that you trust. It can be your family. It can be your found family.

00:54:03:15 - 00:54:23:05

Alexis

I know family relationships can be difficult sometimes. It can be your friends or allies or other people who have experienced similar things. And I think it's reporting harmful behavior when you see it on a platform, acknowledging that that might not always be the best way to have anything happen. Unfortunately, platforms are not often the best at responding.

00:54:23:07 - 00:54:46:13

Alexis

But then also, I think knowing your rights and seeking legal advice, if, harassment continues to escalate. A really good example of legal remedies, I always point people to the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund. This can be really helpful. It was written by, by a group of women and, gender diverse lawyers, which is really cool.

00:54:46:15 - 00:55:05:05

Alexis

And it'll walk you through the differences of things like criminal law, civil litigation, and when or if you should, complain to the privacy commissioner. So that's always an option. It's a really excellent resource. Again, for anyone who's looking at this. And they're thinking to themselves, why are they sharing resources? And there's no links, I promise it's coming.

00:55:05:07 - 00:55:34:17

Alexis

All of them are coming. Another really excellent resource. I love this resource so much is the BC Society of Transition Houses. This technology, Safety and privacy kit is incredible. So it works through things like sample logs. If you've experienced violence, there's tip sheets for anti-violence workers. There's safety guides if you use an iPhone or if you use an Android, as well as like, general, web wise, kind of safe, web use.

00:55:34:19 - 00:55:53:19

Alexis

It's a really excellent resource. There's a ton of different links. They've created a bunch of resources, and I'll share them all at the end. But I love them so much. I think they're really helpful for anyone who's interested in learning more. The and for context, I am no longer affiliated with the Canadian Women's Foundation, particularly because I did this research on a contract.

00:55:53:19 - 00:56:14:16

Alexis

I think the, foundation is incredible. However, during the process of the research report that we were writing, there was also a e-course that was developed as well. So you can learn more about online harm or harassment and abuse, particularly recognizing it and what you can do about it. And it's free. So if anyone is interested in learning more, it's a really, really cool resource.

00:56:14:18 - 00:56:33:09

Alexis

The last thing to think about, as I've been promising all of these, Sarah has shared something significantly more important than I have in the chat. So before I share this link, I will say, there is a \$25 honorarium for all participants. If you have not left yet, please make sure you click it. It's really important.

00:56:33:15 - 00:56:55:12

Alexis

I will also share another link. Oh my gosh, what is Matt clapping? Actually give me one second thought. Did a weird thing. Let's see. There we go. I've put together a little bit of a technology facilitated Gender-Based Violence Resource directory. I'm going to continue to add to it when I find things that I think are helpful and cool.

00:56:55:14 - 00:57:11:24

Alexis

I have a bunch of links that I've saved that just hadn't I haven't made it here yet, particularly because I moved this from another resource that I had. But I'll continue to update this. Everything that we've discussed today is here. There are other. Yeah. Thank you so much. There are other resources that I didn't get a chance to talk about.

00:57:11:24 - 00:57:35:08

Alexis

Research reports. If you're someone who works with a nonprofit organization or a grassroots organization and you're like, I want to talk about how technology facilitated gender based violence impacts my community, there were really cool research reports here that have really great statistics that could potentially help you build a proposal. And I'll also flesh out some peer reviewed research because embarrassingly enough, I am an academic in my everyday life.

00:57:35:08 - 00:57:57:04

Alexis

But those aren't. It's those are the resources that I find the most interesting. I really like the community grounded ones, but I will build that out as well. So everything that we've discussed here today is here. One other thing that I will share with folks before we end off, I created a little bit of, a resource from all of the things that we've talked about today that I'm going to throw in the chat.

00:57:57:06 - 00:58:15:03

Alexis

There are two colors. I will explain the differences. The pink version, which is the first, it says Digital and Rockets, is a resource that you can just read online on your screen. And then there is also the printable version, which is this black and white version. When you print it, it looks just like this.

00:58:15:03 - 00:58:33:00

Alexis

And you can actually like open it up. I put it on yellow paper. It doesn't take yellow, it's just black and white. But you can open it up and it is perfectly lined up. So like you can see page one and page six. It's going to be weird if you read the black and white version on your screen because the pages are organized.

00:58:33:00 - 00:58:47:19

Alexis

So it prints. But I think this is also a really cool resource for what we talked about today. If you have someone who's maybe not familiar with TF, GBV or someone that you think would be interested in learning more, or like a center or a resource space that you think would be cool, please feel free to print them out and put them wherever you want.

00:58:47:19 - 00:59:05:14

Alexis

If you want, I can send you some. I think it's a really cool, tangible resource to learn a little bit more about TF GBV, particularly because I think it can impact everyone in various ways. Oh thank you. Yes, I am a zine nerd and I'm happy that that worked out okay. So I will end off here.

00:59:05:14 - 00:59:23:08

Alexis

I'm going to do something intentional. I'm going to make it sound like this is done, and then we're going to stop recording. So folks have any questions at the end. They can ask them. So I want to thank everyone who has joined me. If you're interested in getting in touch, I have also included my email here. Please feel free to do so if you want to talk to you.

00:59:23:10 - 00:59:41:10

Alexis

If you want to talk about potential projects, if you want to just be like, that was cool or I have thoughts, please feel free to reach out. I hope you I hope you've taken something away from the session. I hope the resources help you out. It's tricky sometimes when people say, sometimes I'll have people say, like, I want to read something about GBV that's like introductory.

00:59:41:10 - 00:59:55:21

Alexis

And I'm like, okay, about what? Like, do you want to learn about the legal side? Do you want to learn about, like the technological set up? What are you interested in learning about? So I really hope that, that directory is helpful for folks to find cool things. And I will end off and say thank you for joining me.

00:59:55:21 - 01:00:01:19

Alexis

And then if folks have any questions or if there's anything that you're interested in hearing more about, I'm happy to hear about it.