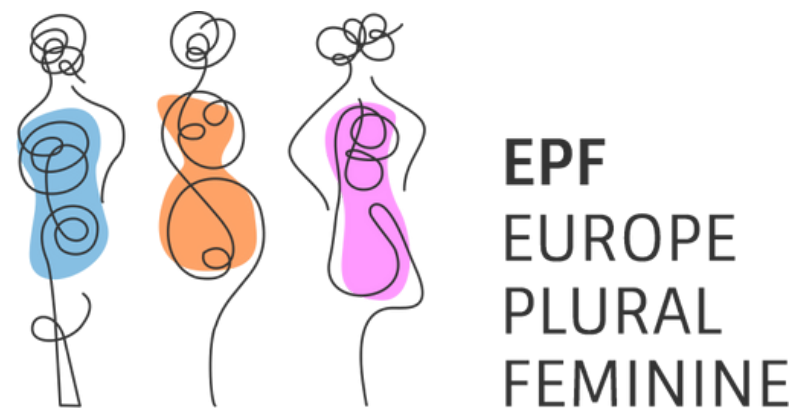




LCM9 toolkit

**Overcoming gender stereotypes  
and combating all forms of violence,  
harassment and bullying**



# bullying and cyberbullying

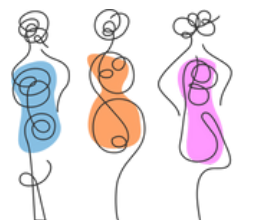
7th February in Italy is the day against bullying. The annual report of the IN DIFESA Observatory on Gender Differences in Peer Violence, promoted by *Terre des Hommes*, was presented in Milan on 7 February 2025 and the results show that


those who have suffered physical and psychological violence are

**70% girls**

**83% people who identify themselves as non-binary**

**56% boys**

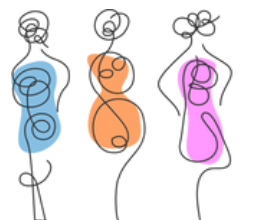




One of the most reported acts of violence by girls is **catcalling** - unwelcome sexual comments received from strangers in public places - **experienced by 61% of girls and 6% of boys; sexual harassment by 30% of girls and 7% of boys.**

All types of violence score higher percentages among those who define themselves as non-binary.

Bullying and cyberbullying mainly target physical appearance **(79%)**, sexual orientation **(15%)**, economic status **(11%)**, ethnic and geographical origin **(10.5%)**, disability **(5%)**, religion **(4%)**.



## survey

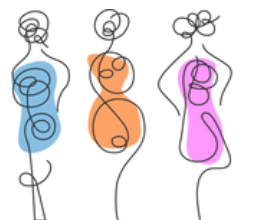
According to a survey conducted in 2024 in 15 EU countries, about **10% of 9-16 year old girls and boys using the Internet said they had been cyberbullied at least once a month** in the past year and **13% of these had experienced unwanted sexual solicitations online.**

There is a worrying increase in the use of **deepfakes** as a tool for cyberbullying among teenagers. The digital manipulation of images and videos, made possible by advanced artificial intelligence technologies, is used to create fake but extremely realistic content, often with a sexual or denigrating background, with the intention of humiliating and isolating the victims. The psychological consequences for the adolescents affected are devastating: anxiety, depression and self-harming behaviour.



# consequence

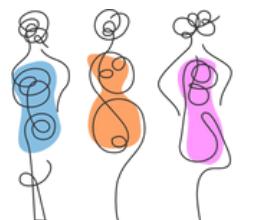
- loss of self-esteem, security and trust in others **75%**
- social anxiety and panic attacks **47%**
- signs of isolation and estrangement from peers **45%**
- concentration difficulties and low school performance **28%**
- depression **28%**
- fear and rejection of school **24%**
- eating disorders **24%**
- self-harm **20%**




# spaces perceived as most dangerous

- school 66%
- the web 39%

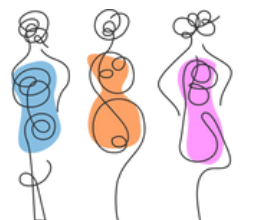
For **44% of girls, the street** is the most dangerous place after school and for **44%** of those who define themselves as **non-binary, the most dangerous places are the street and the family.**





An integrated approach in the fight against cyberbullying, combining educational interventions, psychological support, technological innovations, an adequate legislative and enforcement framework and synergic collaboration between institutions, families, schools and digital platforms would seem to be necessary to combat these phenomena, **BUT**

**30% of the young people surveyed think that more regulation would not lead to any change in terms of protection.**

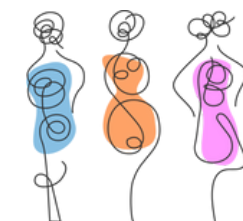




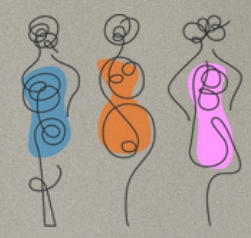
# Due piedi sinistri

by Isabella Salvetti  
2016 - 6 minutes

WATCH



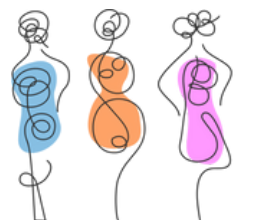




# mobbing and violence against women

## The results of the EU survey

The EU survey on gender-based violence - conducted from 2020 to 2024 by Eurostat, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) - shows that **one-third of women in the EU have experienced violence at home, at work or in public, and among them young women account for 40%**

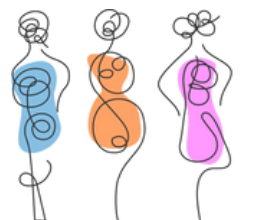






**Spread of violence: one in three women in the EU has experienced physical violence, sexual violence or threats as an adult.**

- **Sexual violence and rape:** one in six women in the EU has experienced sexual violence, including rape, as an adult.
- **Domestic violence:** one in five women has been the victim of physical or sexual violence by her partner, a relative or another family member.
- **Sexual harassment in the workplace:** one in three women has been the victim of sexual harassment in the workplace and among younger women the percentage rises, two in five have experienced sexual harassment in the workplace.
- **Reporting violence:** although most women who experienced violence talked about it with a person close to them, one in five contacted a social health service and one in eight reported it to the police.

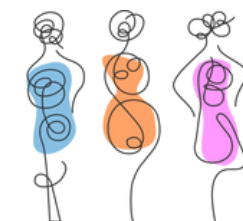


## read the data

Reading the European survey data, one wonders **how complete the data provided by individual countries in Europe is.**

A striking example is **Sweden** with **52.5 per cent of women victims of violence**, well above the European average and **the highest percentage in the EU on the equality index, with over 80 per cent.**

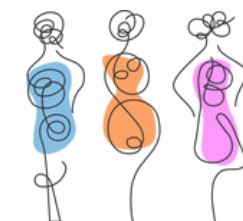
This apparently paradoxical figure describes **a reality in which the conditions for reporting are in place** - and consequently the percentage of victims rises.



## read the data

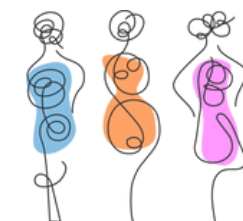
**Bulgaria and Poland have below average percentages**, with 11.9% for the former and 16.7% for the latter. **These figures are surprising because they are recorded in two countries with policies that are not favourable to women's rights**, such as the Polish law criminalising abortion or the marked Bulgarian opposition to the ratification by the EU of the Istanbul Convention.

As far as **sexual harassment in the workplace is concerned, Sweden records 55.4% of women suffering from sexual harassment in the workplace, while in Bulgaria it is 12.2% and in Latvia 11%.**



# women will be silent no more

Another **alarming fact is the low percentage (EU average 13.9 per cent) of women who report violence, abuse, mobbing, testifying to great shortcomings on the part of the institutional and judicial system in protecting victims; discriminatory and unfavourable cultural and political environments towards women and people with non-conforming gender; great shortcomings in the reception and protection system that hinder reporting.** Basically a **patriarchal cultural environment that protects perpetrators of violence, abuse and discrimination and disregards the problem.**







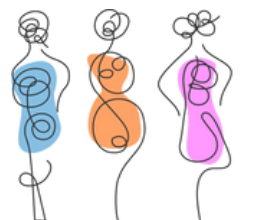
Placards during a march organized by *Ni una menos*  
Credits: Tiziana Fabi / AFP





To **counter these abuses**, the recommendations of the European Parliament are not enough, it is necessary that

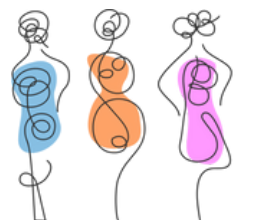
- each country takes on the problem
- data be collected with transparency to show the real situation
- the phenomenon be defined in agreement by the countries
- the regulatory framework be harmonised and applied universally
- an intersectional approach is taken to interpreting the phenomena of abuse, mobbing, violence
- forms of combating violence, abuse, mobbing, digital literacy initiatives and awareness and information campaigns are supported, especially if they are self-organised by women.

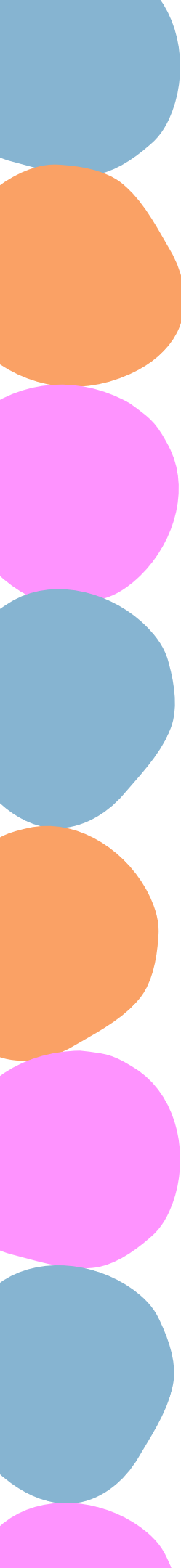


# Cartografía feminista

**3 minutes**

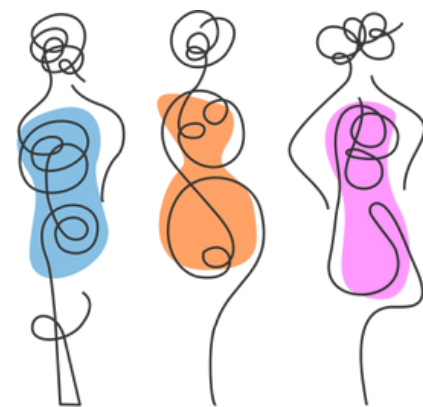
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beyond gender stereotypes  
against all discriminations

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