

## Gender research

There were 28,281 officially registered female victims of [gender-related violence](#) in Spain in 2016, a 2.4% rise from the previous year, according to the country's National Statistics Institute (INE).

These alarming statistics suggest that strong patriarchal attitudes still live within Spanish culture. Gender violence and patriarchal beliefs were accepted and performed during Francisco Franco's dictatorship, which lasted from the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939 until his death in 1975. Within the regime, ideologies and laws were strongly held in the society. The Husband was the head of the household and the clenched fist around his wife's hips.

[Since the death of Franco, there has been a vast amount of social change.](#) Today's numbers seem to suggest, that the a new generation might still experience the eco of their parents and grandparents abusive and patriarchal way of life.

It made me wonder,

How can i educate and empower teenagers of Madrid to actively participate in the fight for just society and gender equality in Madrid?

How- by creating a training course of Gender Ambassadors of Madrid (GAM)

Within his regime, Catholicism was vital in shaping the lives of Spanish citizens.

Laws were passed, ideologies were cemented, and patriarchy ruled society. The Husband was the head of the household, and women were obedient, subservient wives. Domestic violence was a 'don't ask, don't tell' concept that was all too often swept under the rug and ignored. Women were possessions of their husband; they were not allowed to participate in civil life without the permission of their spouses. [Since the death of Francisco Franco, there has been a vast amount of social change as Spain has transitioned out of its dictatorship.](#)

**Gender equality**, also known as sexual **equality**, is the state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities regardless of **gender**, including economic participation and decision-making; and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations and needs equally, regardless of **gender**.

Education, Equal pay, Access to health care, Decision making, respect, Representation in government, Freedom of speech and self expression.....

**Human rights** are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

## Gender equality in Madrid

(Gender inequality is violation of human rights)

Misogyny and gender stereotypes are learned from:

- **early childhood inculturation,**
- **mass media**
- **Advertisements (city is the environment for adv.)**

Gender stereotypes and inequality affects everybody.

- 42 years after dictatorship (patriarchal society) Since the death of Francisco Franco, there has been a vast amount of social change as Spain has transitioned out of its dictatorship.
- 2015. A legislation was proposed in Spanish government that would ban abortion with only severely limited exceptions, criminalized it. They scrapped the draft of legislation, because it violates human rights.
- 1 in 3 women are physically or psychologically abused

Spain's government tried to strip Spanish women from their reproductive rights-  
Women's human rights

*\*When women are objectified, there is always the threat of abuse, rape, harassed or beaten, child marriage, sexual violence, domestic violence and so on.*

## GENDER VIOLENCE AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN POST-FRANCO SPAIN

In 2011, the total number of victims of gender violence recorded in the Spanish Register was 32,242, and all of them were women; during this same year, 61 women were murdered by their partners ("Statistics" 1). Last records of 2014 presents a small decrease, about 27 000 victims.

These alarming statistics suggest that strong patriarchal attitudes still remain within Spanish culture. Gender violence and patriarchal attitudes were prevalent during Francisco Franco's

dictatorship, which lasted from the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939 until his death in 1975.

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- Are we still surrounded with sexist/misogynistic advertisements?
- Can i study gender equality by observing the city environment?
- How Can i investigate and study gender equality, gender stereotypes,gender roles, misogyny and sexism in Madrid?
- How can city display its attitude towards gender equality?
- How can i investigate gender roles in public place?
- What it means to be a woman/ a man?
- Is gender destiny?
- What can local feminists and activists (female and male ) tell me about equality in madrid ?
- How local advertisements/posters/window displays represent gender roles?
- How can i research gender equality by public interactions and body language?
- Can i find transgender people to discuss gender roles and equality?
- Would i witness street harassments? Do people help the victims?
- How many women/men experience harassment and assault?
- How gender inequality influence the life of women during their lifetime?
- How could i gather information from different women about their personal experiences?
- How can i gain the trust of women to share personal stories? (thru artifacts?!)
- How would the world look if we would actually have equal opportunities, regardless of our gender?

Still , them most dangerous place for women is home, the streets could be a small glimpse into the total picture.

# Ashley Douthett

## Global Studies Major

May, 2015

The Central Register for the protection of victims of domestic and gender violence

Did you know that 1 in 3 women will experience verbal and physical harassment in her li

2million women suffer domestic violence, 1 in 10 men in Spain abuse their partners, in the world 1 in 3 women are victims of domestic violence  
15 million child marriages, 1/3 girls will marry before 18

Gender is a social construct- so it is the environment.  
Psychological, cultural, and behavioral characteristics

Gender inequality, violence is all around the world, but the different cultural context, but it seem to be an absolute problem across the borders.

Malala- a role model for teenagers

Teenagers- internet, social media, ( what is the essence of it? Why they like it? Can i translate the essence offline interaction ?

Ask their stories

Analyze and experience

Based on the insides that i gain in my research in Madrid, is that...the main conclusion/inside/problem/focus

How to act: don't remain silent, don't be a bystander (especially boys)

If they stand up, they can be heroes of generation

## What is meant by gender?

The term gender refers to the economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female. In most societies, being a man or a woman is not simply a matter of different biological and physical characteristics. Men and women face different expectations about how they should dress, behave or work. Relations between men and women, whether in the family, the workplace or the public sphere, also reflect understandings of the talents, characteristics and behaviour appropriate to women and to men. Gender thus differs from sex in that it is social and cultural in nature rather than biological. Gender attributes and characteristics, encompassing, inter alia, the roles that men and women play and the expectations placed upon them, vary widely among societies and change over time. But the fact that gender attributes are socially constructed means that they are also amenable to change in ways that can make a society more just and equitable.

Why men feel superior over women?

Why domestic abuse, rape.

Violence against women

### Key facts:

- Violence against women - particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence - are major public health problems and violations of women's human rights.
- Global estimates published by WHO indicate that about 1 in 3 (35%) women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.
- Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (30%) of women who have been in a relationship report that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by a male intimate partner.
- Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health, and may increase vulnerability to HIV.
- Factors associated with increased risk of perpetration of violence include low education, child maltreatment or exposure to violence in the family, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes accepting of violence and gender inequality.
- Factors associated with increased risk of experiencing intimate partner and sexual violence include low education, exposure to violence between parents, abuse during childhood, attitudes accepting violence and gender inequality.
- There is evidence from high-income settings that school-based programmes may be effective in preventing relationship violence (or dating violence) among young people.

- In low-income settings, strategies to increase women's economic and social empowerment, such as microfinance combined with gender equality training and community-based initiatives that address gender inequality and relationship skills, have shown some effectiveness in reducing intimate partner violence.
- Situations of conflict, post conflict and displacement may exacerbate existing violence, such as by intimate partners, and present additional forms of violence against women.

**Risk factors for both intimate partner and sexual violence include:**

- lower levels of education (perpetration of sexual violence and experience of sexual violence);
- exposure to child maltreatment (perpetration and experience);
- witnessing family violence (perpetration and experience);
- antisocial personality disorder (perpetration);
- harmful use of alcohol (perpetration and experience);
- having multiple partners or suspected by their partners of infidelity (perpetration); and
- attitudes that are accepting of violence and gender inequality (perpetration and experience).

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>

“the fact that the most dangerous place for a woman is her home.”

Gender is state of being.mannerisms, cultural teachings,what type of clothes you're wearing,the way that you speak, the way you hold yourself, the energy you carry,

The problem is- oppression of women

[The Guardian](#)

[5 hrs](#) ·

Sex and gender stereotypes are a staple of advertising, but that might be about to change after new proposals put forward by the UK advertising watchdog. Some say these adverts aren't a big deal and the regulator is overstepping its bounds and censoring creative freedom, but the regulator says the ads are harmful to our sense of self and the gender roles we aspire to.

Womens experience

Why we dont trust women?

-abortions, health care, driving, education, clothes, make up, hair,

## 5 genders

<http://educateinspirechange.org/alternative-news/european-christians-forced-gender-roles-native-americans-acknowledged-5-genders/>

Five non-binary people on their unique experiences of being neither male nor female

# internalised misogyny

## Internalized misogyny

Most dictionaries define misogyny as the hatred of women,<sup>[9][10][11]</sup> and as "hatred, dislike, or mistrust of women".<sup>[12]</sup> which can lead to the interpretation that it is a male trait. However, the sociologist [Michael Flood](#) at the [University of Wollongong](#) notes the following:

Though most common in men, misogyny also exists in and is practiced by women against other women or even themselves. Misogyny functions as an ideology or belief system that has accompanied patriarchal, or male-dominated societies for thousands of years and continues to place women in subordinate positions with limited access to power and decision making. [...] Aristotle contended that women exist as natural deformities or imperfect males [...] Ever since, women in [Western cultures](#) have internalised their role as societal scapegoats, influenced in the twenty-first century by multimedia objectification of women with its culturally sanctioned self-loathing and fixations on plastic surgery, anorexia and bulimia.<sup>[13]</sup>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/30/world/asia/afghanistan-womens-rights-whereismyname.html?smid=fb-nytimes&smtyp=cur>

<http://www.independent.co.uk/travel/british-women-burkinis-portugal-swimming-pool-order-leave-culture-muslim-europe-holiday-a7870526.html?cmpid=facebook-post>

Drag story readers

<https://www.facebook.com/VICE/videos/1544309385625695/>