



**Data harms\*:** The Data Harms table contains identified AI risks from a gender perspective. These include discrimination, bias, violation of the right to privacy, gender-based violence, and murder in some cases. The table sets out the harm occurring, the harm basis which was either gender, race, class or a combination of these and other social identity markers, and practical examples of the harm occurring. The table draws from global north perspectives and experiences as this is where there is a lot of uptake and use of AI, with a few global south experiences.

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<b>Gender based harms related to Artificial Intelligence based systems</b>		
<b>Harm</b>	<b>Harm basis</b>	<b>Harm occurring</b>
Discrimination	Social bias	AI relying on algorithms learnt from real-world data can, inadvertently, reinforce existing social biases (Teigland).
Discrimination	Gender, weight, skin tone	The body imaging technologies that are now used in many airports around the world to screen passengers are often represented as objective and neutral, yet the aim of using such technologies is to police non-normative bodies which means that some bodies are more likely to be treated as a potential threat (Kovacs).
Publication and sharing of non-consensual explicit material	Gender	AI-generated fake videos (deepfakes) are becoming more common and, as with everything, women are being disproportionately affected by them as seen through deepfake porn (Cook).
Harassment	Malice, gender, gender identity	The use of targeted anti-LGBTQI+ ads on LGBTQI+ online platforms is malicious and psychologically harmful.
Stereotyping	Automated discrimination	The use of gendered 'voices' and 'responses', in addition to the use of gendered pronouns and syntax in AI technologies such as virtual assistants, tends to perpetuate harmful gender stereotypes (Teigland). Almost all AI-powered humanoid robots and objects are overly sexualised, often portraying unrealistic body shapes and offering a single, unrealistic view of what female bodies are meant to look like for the consumers of these robots (Collett and Dillon).

Racism	Racial bias	AI technologies have also been guilty of racism - from misidentifying some of the most iconic black women in the present day such as Michelle Obama, Serena Williams and Oprah Winfrey, to labelling black people in images as gorillas, which is a racist trope (Buolamwini).
Economic harm	Gender, gender bias	There is evidence of targeted ads where algorithms are perpetuating the pay gap by targeting listings for better-paid jobs towards men. Companies are also tracking users across the web and gathering information that helps them determine which ads are most likely to get users to purchase a product if shown at the right time (Slaiman). Ads on platforms such as Youtube, especially for smaller content creators, are often chosen at random (or by YouTube’s own internal algorithm) and when YouTube – either through a person moderator or through YouTube’s own algorithm – flags your content as ‘not advertiser-friendly,’ you lose both advertising revenue and sponsorship and this only happens to content creators who identify as part of the LGBTQI+ community(Cheves).
Surveillance	Unauthorised surveillance	Contrary to international human rights law, governments are engaging more and more in mass surveillance, mostly merely because they can (Kovacs).
	Ethnicity and race	A range of interacting characteristics – race, ethnicity, religion, gender, location, nationality, socio-economic status – determine how individuals become administrative and legal subjects through their data and, consequently, how this data can be used to act upon them by policymakers or commercial firms. The possibility of being identified as a target of surveillance multiplies depending on the number of categories of interest one belongs to (Taylor).
Cyber-violence	Gender	Cyber-violence is defined as the “repeated abuse committed by one person (the abuser) against a current or former intimate partner through the use of digital technology” (Al-Alosi 1573). Internet-connected locks, speakers, thermostats, lights, cameras, and smart cars are now being used as a means for harassment, monitoring, revenge and control by abusers (Bowles). Abusers, using apps on their smartphones, which are connected to the internet-enabled devices, are remotely controlling everyday objects in the home; sometimes to watch and listen, other times to scare or show power (Bowles).
Violation of privacy	Gender, gender identity	Research undertaken by Privacy International in 2019 revealed how multiple period tracker apps are sharing the data that is uploaded onto them with Facebook without the knowledge of the app users (Privacy International).
Human trafficking	Gender	Research and direct evidence show that technology is being misused by human traffickers during all the stages of the crime, including recruitment (anonymity online when luring victims), control (tracker chips inserted into victims), and exploitation of victims (ICAT).

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