

Category	Feature	Values	Definition
Setting	Relationship	Intimate Partner	The perpetrator is an intimate partner. An intimate partner is someone with whom the victim has or had a close personal relationship involving emotional connection, regular interaction, and potentially romantic, sexual, or cohabiting aspects. This includes current or former spouses, romantic or sexual partners, and individuals in a dating relationship, regardless of legal status, gender, or duration.
		Family Member	The perpetrator is a family member. A family member includes relatives by blood, marriage, adoption, or guardianship, such as parents, children, siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and in-laws. It also includes step-relatives, foster family members, and partners of family members (e.g., an aunt's spouse or cousin's partner).
		Close friend	The perpetrator is a close friend. A close friend is someone with whom the victim shares a deep, trusting bond, provides emotional support, communicates meaningfully, and spends quality time.
		Colleague	The perpetrator is a colleague. A colleague is someone with whom the victim works in a professional setting, such as an office, business, or other workplace. A classmate is someone who attends the same school, college, or academic program as the victim.
		Authority Figure	The perpetrator is an authority figure. An authority figure is an individual who holds power or influence over another person in any capacity, whether professional or societal. This includes roles such as supervisors, teachers, managers, police officers, government officials, or community leaders, who can enforce rules, make decisions, or provide guidance. This does not include intimate partners or family members, even if they may have power over the victim.
		Stranger	The perpetrator is a stranger. A stranger is someone with whom the victim has no prior personal relationship and no direct interaction before the incident. The victim should not have any relation with the perpetrator. This category does not include cases where the perpetrator is not mentioned
	Location	Domestic	The violence occurred in a domestic space. Domestic spaces are private living environments, such as homes, apartments, and residential areas, where individuals typically reside. This does not include social gatherings occurring in residential areas.
		Professional	The violence occurred in a professional space. Professional spaces are environments associated with work or education, such as offices, schools, and colleges, where individuals engage in career or academic activities.
		Public	The violence occurred in a public space. Public spaces are open and accessible areas available to the general public, such as streets, parks, shopping centers, and public transportation hubs.
		Social	The violence occurred in a social space. Social spaces are recreational settings where people gather for leisure and entertainment, such as bars, clubs, parties, and gyms.
		Cyber	The violence occurred in a cyber space. Cyber spaces are virtual environments where online interactions and activities take place, such as websites, social media, and digital platforms. Examples of violence in cyber spaces include but are not limited to: cyberbullying, online stalking, revenge porn, doxxing, sending threatening or explicit messages, sending uncomfortable images or links, coercing someone into sending nudes, harassment on social media platforms, abusive behavior in online forums, sharing private or explicit content without consent, impersonating someone online, gaslighting, and spreading rumors or false information. Additionally, harassment can include sending unsolicited messages, creating fake profiles for manipulation, trolling, and attempting to isolate or intimidate someone online.
	Environmental Cues	Night-time	The violence occurred at night-time. Night-time is defined as the period between 9:00 PM and 6:00 AM local time, when it is typically dark outside.
		Intoxication	The victim was under the influence of alcohol or any drugs when the violence was inflicted.
	Pattern	Singular	The violence was a singular incident. A singular event is defined as a one-time incident of violence that did not persist or recur over an extended period (e.g., days, weeks, months, or years). This does not include cases where the violence stopped momentarily and then resumed.
		Recurring	The violence occurred multiple times or was an ongoing pattern. Recurring or persistent violence may be indicated by phrases such as 'multiple times', 'repeatedly', 'ongoing', 'continued', or 'over time'.

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Characterisation	Self Blame	Not Ending Abuse	The victim self-blames for not ending the abuse sooner. Examples: Example 1 (Yes): I feel disgusted in myself for ever having been with him, and responsible because I didn't leave sooner. Example 2 (Yes): I froze. I should have screamed or run away, but I didn't. I just laid there and let him do it to me. Example 3 (No): It took me a long time to leave, but I know that I did the best I could under those circumstances. Example 4 (No): I didn't fight back, but that doesn't mean it was my fault.
		Enabling Abuser	The victim expresses self-blame for enabling, allowing, or excusing the abuser's behavior. Examples: Example 1 (Yes): I said yes to making out, but then he forced himself on me. I should have never let things get that far. Example 2 (Yes): I agreed to go to his place, so I guess it's my fault for not seeing this coming. Example 3 (Yes): I told him we could do some stuff but not sex. Maybe I led him on by not leaving sooner. Example 4 (No): I told him no, but he didn't listen. That's not on me. Example 5 (No): Just because I agreed to one thing doesn't mean he had the right to do whatever he wanted.
	Abuser	Detailed Mention	If the narrative provides explicit, specific details about the abuser's actions, behavior, or impact. A detailed mention requires explicit descriptions of the abuser's: 1. Specific actions or behaviors. 2. Thoughts, feelings, or motivations. 3. Impact on the victim's life or well-being. Examples of detailed discussions include descriptions of manipulation, control, gaslighting, or other abusive tactics. If the abuser's mention is brief, vague, or absent, it is not a detailed mention.
	Supporters	Present	The victim mentions supporters. This includes references to individuals or groups providing emotional, psychological, or physical support, such as friends, family members, therapists, or support organizations, who help in the victim's recovery process by providing any form of aid.
	Antagonists	Present	The victim mentions antagonists. An antagonist is any individual or group, excluding the perpetrator, who has contributed to the victim's distress or hindered their recovery. This includes friends, family members, authorities, or community members who engaged in harmful actions such as disbelief, victim-blaming, minimizing the abuse, pressuring the victim into silence, or providing inadequate support.

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Plot	Type of Abuse	Physical	The perpetrator physically assaulted the victim, resulting in bodily harm, pain, or injury. Physical Assault is defined as intentional acts of violence or force, such as: 1. Intentional physical contact (e.g., hitting, slapping, pushing, grabbing) that results in visible injuries or harm. 2. Restraint or confinement (e.g., holding down, tying up) that leads to physical harm. 3. Use of objects or weapons to inflict physical harm. This excludes sexual assault, non-consensual touching, and emotional or psychological abuse.
		Verbal	The perpetrator verbally abused the victim through non-physical means. Non-physical abuse includes behaviors such as: 1. Emotional manipulation or control. 2. Verbal aggression, threats, or intimidation. 3. Psychological coercion, gaslighting, or stalking. 4. Constant criticism, humiliation, or belittling. 5. Isolation from loved ones or support networks.
		Economic	The perpetrator economically abused the victim. Economic Abuse is defined as controlling or restricting a person's access to financial resources to create dependence, limit autonomy, or force compliance. This includes preventing employment, withholding money, or coercing financial decisions.
		Technological	The perpetrator technologically abused the victim. Technological abuse is defined as the use of digital tools to stalk, harass, monitor, or control someone, such as cyberstalking, unauthorized tracking, non-consensual sharing of images, or online harassment. It often extends real-world abuse into virtual spaces.
		Sexual Harassment	The perpetrator sexually harassed the victim through non-physical behaviors. Sexual harassment is defined as unwanted verbal or non-verbal behaviors, such as: 1. Unwelcome comments, jokes, or remarks of a sexual nature. 2. Displaying explicit images or content. 3. Sending unwanted explicit messages or images. 4. Making unwanted advances or propositions. 5. Engaging in online stalking or cyberbullying. This excludes physical contact or assault.
		Sexual Assault	The perpetrator sexually assaulted the victim. Sexual Assault is defined as any non-consensual sexual act, ranging from unwanted touching of any body part to penetration, obtained through force, coercion, manipulation, or incapacitation.
	Coping Action	Confronting abuser	The victim confronted the perpetrator about the violence inflicted. Confrontation includes direct verbal or written communication in which the victim addresses the abuse, expresses their feelings, or demands accountability.
		Reporting	The victim reported the violence inflicted by the perpetrator to any authority figure or institution. Authority reporting includes filing an official complaint, contacting law enforcement or the police, reporting to workplace HR, school officials (e.g., teachers, principals, counselors), university administration, or any other organizational authority.
		Severing ties	The victim attempted to or successfully severed ties with the perpetrator. Severing ties means ending the relationship. This includes actions such as avoiding contact, cutting off communication, blocking the perpetrator, moving away, or severing social, financial, or legal connections.

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Function	Intent	Legal classification	The victim is seeking clarification on the legal definition, i.e., legal implications or classification of their experience of the violence they experienced from readers on the platform. This includes questions about whether their experience meets the legal definition of a specific crime or form of harm, such as sexual assault, domestic violence, or harassment. This is shown in explicit phrases such as 'Is this considered [crime]?' or 'Does this qualify as [form of harm]?'
		Legal advice	The victim is seeking support from readers on the platform. This includes but is not limited to expressing distress, sharing their emotions, asking for reassurance, asking for ways to recover from a traumatic and abusive experience, seeking advice on dealing with the aftermath of violence, seeking comfort and validation, looking for support from people who have had similar experiences, and so on.
		Seeking support	The victim is seeking legal advice about their experience with violence from readers on the platform. This includes inquiries about what legal actions to take, whether they should report to the police or other authorities, or how to proceed with legal steps. For instance, the victim might ask: 'What should I do if I want to press charges?' or 'How do I file for a restraining order?'
Impact	Mental	Nightmares	The victim experiences nightmares, flashbacks, or intrusive memories as the result of the violence they experienced.
	Physical	Injury	The victim describes physical injuries they sustained as a result of the violence they experienced. This includes references to bruises, cuts, wounds, broken bones, burns, or any other physical harm inflicted by the perpetrator.
	Economic	Financial Instability	The victim describes financial instability as a result of the violence they encountered. This includes job loss or increased expenses caused by the abuse. Victims may struggle to regain independence or cover basic needs. Example: 'I lost my job and can't afford rent because of the time I took off to recover.'
		Legal Barriers	The victim describes legal barriers they are facing as a result of the violence they experienced. This includes challenges in accessing legal resources, facing difficulties in filing reports, dealing with a lack of legal support, or experiencing injustice within the legal system. Examples: 1. A victim might mention that they cannot afford legal representation and are unable to pursue their case. 2. A victim might describe being turned away by the police when they tried to file a report. 3. A victim might express frustration about a lack of legal resources or support available to them. 4. A victim might discuss how the legal system failed to deliver justice or protect them.
	Behavioural	Self-Harming	The victim describes self-harming behaviors as a result of the violence they experienced. This includes references to cutting, burning, overdosing (OD), or any other form of self-injury as a way of coping with the trauma. This also includes the thought of self-harming.