

Index

- Agreements, 48
- Algorithmic bias, 66
- Algorithmic governance, 113–114
- Anti-vax theories, 115
- Apple App Store, 96, 99, 101
- Apps, 96, 161–162
 - app-based platforms, 175
 - development industry, 69
 - ecosystems, 59, 64–65
 - presentation, 101
 - stores, 96
 - usage, 7, 9–10
 - young adults and app-based
 - platforms practices, 167–168
- ATLAS.ti software, 130
- Authenticity, 86

- Behavioural approach, 77–78
- Biases in Portuguese Google Play Store, 61–69
- Big Social Data, 29
- Biopolitics, 120

- Co-PI, 153
- Colour, 62
- Communication, 95
 - mediator, 95–97
 - strategies, 152–153
- Communities of practice, 140
- Community engagement with health messages
 - campaigns on SRHR and media coverage of reproductive health in United States and Abroad, 156–158
 - debate on SRHR in US and Floridian context, 148–149
 - feminist epistemologies, social media use and engagement
 - with communication messages, 149–151
 - findings, 153–162
 - information/disinformation on SRHR in private sphere and online, 155–156
 - methodology, 151–153
 - personal narratives, storytelling and improvements in health communication messages, 158–162
 - SRHR and ‘women’s choice’, 154–155
- Constant connectivity, 83
- Context collapse, 84
- Convergence culture, 21
- Corporate power, 166
- Couple apps, 97, 105
 - dating and mingle, 102
 - discursive positioning of, 101–104
 - fostering emotional and physical intimacy in pursuing healthy relationship, 102–103
 - gendering couples, 104
 - hearts and bodies in red spectrum, 101
 - organising and keeping up with events and friends, 103–104
- COVID-19 pandemic, 26, 80–81, 103, 115
- Critical technology studies, 78
- Critical thematic analysis, 81
- Cultural norms, 64–65
- Cultural significance, 167
- Curation methods, 66

- Data collection, 97
- Data economy, 28
- Data hoarding model, 29

- Dating
 - apps, 84–85, 88
 - and games, 67–69
- Deep mediatiation, 10
- Diary records, 9
- Digital age, 27–28, 36
- Digital citizenship, 24
- Digital communication, 3–4
- Digital cultures, 10–11, 23, 26, 59, 128, 130
- Digital detox, 26–27
- Digital diary methods, 166, 174
- Digital disconnection, 26–27
- Digital dossier, 135
- Digital engagement, 29
- Digital environment, 4, 58
- Digital environments, 96, 113–114
 - ‘couples’ apps, 97
 - date of release, categories and actor type, 97–99
 - discursive positioning of couple apps, 101–104
 - games, lifestyle, entertainment and more, 99–100
 - method and data collection, 97
 - from private sector, 100–101
 - romantic couples and mobile apps, 95–97
- Digital girl-watching, 134–136
- Digital identity, 3–4
- Digital inclusivity, 59
- Digital interfaces, 76
- Digital intimacy, 7–8, 52
- Digital landscape, 28–29
- Digital literacy, 22
- Digital media, 2, 67, 76, 128
 - technologies, 10–11, 20–21
- Digital methods, 59
- Digital natives, 20–22, 28–29
- Digital platforms, 5, 36–37, 39, 169–170
- Digital practices, 130
- Digital profiles, 174
- Digital sociability, 21–22
- Digital socialisation, 20, 22–23
- Digital spaces, 58, 83
- Digital stores, 58–59
- Digital surveillance technologies, 8
- Digital technologies, 3–4, 7, 27–28, 38–39, 58, 68–69, 94–96, 167–168, 173
- Digital tools, 59–61
- Digitalisation, 25–26
- Discursive strategy, 116
- Disinformation on SRHR in private sphere and online, 155–156
- Diversified strategies, 105
- Docile body, 117
- ‘Don’t Say Gay’ law, 148
- DownThemAll, 59–61
- E-relationships management, 171, 173–174
- Email, 82
- Emic perspective, 166
- Emotional intimacy in pursuing healthy relationship, 102–103
- Empirical data, 81
- Etic perspective, 166
- Everyday practices, 167
- Facebook, 81–82, 88
- Facebook Messenger, 82
- Fake News, feminist epistemologies, social media use and engagement with communication messages on SRHR in age of, 149–151
- Female body, 112
- Female-only group chats, 131–139
- Female/male WhatsApp groups
 - function, 132
- Femininity, 38, 89, 128, 130, 139–140
- Feminists, 149–150
 - framework, 112
 - materialism, 6
 - media studies, 7
 - method, 151–152
 - movements, 149
 - scholars, 150–151
 - thinking, 118–119
- Floridian context, debate on SRHR in, 148–149

- Focus group sessions, 152–153, 163
 Fourth World Conference on Women
 in Beijing (1995), 146
- Games, dating and, 67–69
 GCRF project, 150–151
 Gen Z, 25
 Gender, 2–3, 37, 52–53, 58, 62, 78, 80
 advocacy, 150–151
 app icons, colour and gendered
 alignments, 61–64
 and biases in Portuguese Google
 Play Store, 61–69
 binary, 65–66
 chatting ‘as a man’ and ‘as a
 woman, 131–132
 dating and games, 67–69
 digital culture, homosociality,
 masculinity and femininity,
 128–130
 disparities, 4
 dynamics, 36
 equality, 146
 female-only and male-only group
 chats, 131–139
 gender binary, 65–66
 gender-based online harassment, 39
 gendered gaze, 64–65
 humour and homosocial complicity,
 132–134
 ideology, 148
 across mediated mobile interfaces,
 5–10
 methodology, 130
 norms, 3
 performance of identity, 67
 perspective, 146–147
 politics, 4, 146
 representation, 10
 roles, 2
 stereotypes, 62–64
 studies, 62
 watching boys, watching girls,
 134–138
 WhatsApp Group as support,
 138–139
- Gender across digital platforms
 mean levels of agreement on content
 creation and sharing
 patterns, 44
 mean levels of agreement on
 intimate and sexual digital
 lives, 47
 mean levels of agreement on several
 burden experiences of hate,
 harassment and bullying,
 42–43
 mean levels of agreement regarding
 digital interaction and
 socialisation experiences,
 45–46
 methodology, 39–41
 results, 41–53
 sample distribution, 40
 state of art, 37–39
- Gender identities
 challenging uses and gratifications,
 76–80
 dating apps, 85–88
 identity management, 83–85
 methodology, 80–81
 technology as extension of daily
 lives, 81–83
- Gendered critical overview of
 technology, 76–80
- Gendered gaze, 64–65
- Gendered practices, 13
- Gendering couples, 104
- Google, 153–154
- Google App Store, 66
- Google Play, 96
 ecosystem, 68–69
 Scraper, 59–61
 Store algorithm, 64
- Governmentality, 166
- Gratifications theory, 4
- Grindr, 86–88
- Gynaecological medicine, 120
- Health, 149–150
 communication messages, personal
 narratives, storytelling and
 improvements in, 158–162
 risk perception, 115

- Hegemonic processes, 25–26
- Heterogeneity, 95
- Heteronormativity, 2, 67–68, 101
- Heteropatriarchal system, 79
- Heterosexuality, 137–138
- Heterosexuals, 48–49, 58
- Homosocial complicity, 132–134
- Homosociality, 128–130, 138
- Humour and homosocial complicity, 132–134
- Identity
 - management, 83–85
 - performance of, 67
- ImageJ, 59–61
- Inclusive process, 129
- Informal language, 170
- Information and communication
 - technologies, 4
- Information on SRHR in private
 - sphere and online, 155–156
- Instagram, 81–82, 88
- Instant messaging, 82
- International Conference on
 - Population and Development (1994) (ICPD), 146
- Internet, 4, 58
 - internet-based technologies, 21–22
- Intersectionality of identity markers, 39
- Intimacy in digital environment, 36
- Learning process, 139–140
- Lesbian/gay respondents, 50–52
- LGBTQ+ identities, 84–85
- ‘Liminality’ concept, 84
- Magic bullet theory, 77
- Male-only group chats, 131–139
- Masculinity, 38, 89, 128, 130, 139–140
- Media, 20–21
 - consumption, 6
 - convergence, 35–36
 - literacy, 121
- Menstrual tracking apps under
 - Foucault’s concepts
 - algorithms and power dynamics, 112
 - menstrual tracking app functions and strategies, 115–117
 - self-care or self-control, 118–120
 - subjectivities and surveillance, 117–118
- Misinformation, 147, 149
 - on SRHR, 147
- Mixed-method approach, 8, 59
- Mobile application platforms (m-apps), 2, 5–6, 36, 76, 81–82, 112, 128
 - gender and sexuality across
 - mediated mobile interfaces, 5–10
 - mediated interfaces and extension of self, 3–5
 - mobile app-based platforms, 165–167
 - romantic couples and, 95–97
- Mobile devices, 20
- Mobile platforms, 114
- Mobile technologies, 2–3, 112, 167
- Mobile-based technologies, 2, 6
- Mobile-centric technologies, 2
- Montage method, 62
- MyGender project, 8, 29, 80–81, 88, 167
- MyGender research, 83
- Neoliberal governmentality, 175
- Neoliberalism, 168
- New media ecosystem, 4–5
- NGO advocacy, 147
- Non-neutral technologies, 96
- Normative femininity, 64
- Normative masculinities, 66
- Objectification, 137
- Onde Tem Tiroteio (OTT), 114
- Online communications, 151
- Online communities, 10–11
- Online identity, 171–173

- Online interaction, 7
- Online intimacy, 38–39
- Online neighbourhood social networks (ONSNs), 22–23
- Online platforms, 38
- Online racial discrimination, 39
- Online spaces, 39

- Paechter's approach, 130
- Panoptic metaphor, 119
- Panopticon, 119
- Parenthood status, 54
- Participatory platforms, 21
- Period tracking apps, 118
- Persona curation, 14
- Personal narratives, storytelling and improvements in health communication messages, 158–162
- Personalised recommendations, 167
- Phonemics, 166
- Phonetics, 166
- Physical intimacy in pursuing healthy relationship, 102–103
- Political anatomy, 117
- Political power of technology, 26–28
- Populist right-wing movements, 148
- Portuguese adults, 37
- Portuguese Google Play Store, 69
 - arena of gendered app cultures, 58–59
 - gender and biases in, 61–69
 - methods and data collection, 59–61
- Post-subcultural context, 25–26
- Power, 120
 - dynamics, 114
 - relations, 8, 37
- Predictive analytics, 167
- Privacy concerns, 49–50
- Privacy issues, 113–114
- Private sector, 100–101
- Private WhatsApp groups, 139
- Productivity, 171–172
- Pseudonyms, 14
- Punishment, 119

- Qualitative data, 80–81
- Qualitative methods, 14, 169
- Quantitative methodological strategy, 39–40
- Quantitative methodology, 39
- Queer masculinities, 66
- 'Queer' identities, 64–65, 67–68
- Queerness, 66
 - invisibility of queerness in everyday life, 67–69

- Rankflow, 59–61
- RawGraphs, 59–61
- (Re) negotiating gender, 3
- Red spectrum, hearts and bodies in, 101
- Relational dialectics theory, 95
- Relationship satisfaction, 96–97
- Relationship spectrum, 96–97
- Reproductive health, 146–147
 - campaigns on SRHR and media coverage of reproductive health in United States, 156–158
 - rights, 149
- Reproductive rights, 147, 160
- Role-playing games, 67
- Romantic couples, 95–97
- Romantic relationships, 93–94

- Self-care, 118–120
- Self-control, 118–120
- Self-governance of practices, 168–169
- Self-presentation, 14
- Self-representation concept, 83
- Self-expression, 9, 11–12, 14
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), 13, 146–147
 - and 'women's choice', 154–155
 - campaigns on SRHR and media coverage of reproductive health in United States and Abroad, 156–158
 - debate on SRHR in US and Floridian context, 148–149

- in private sphere and online,
 - information/disinformation on, 155–156
- social media use and engagement with communication
 - messages on, 149–151
- SRHR-related information, 13–14
- Sexual diversity, 80
- Sexual identities, 7
 - challenging uses and gratifications, 76–80
 - dating apps, 85–88
 - identity management, 83–85
 - methodology, 80–81
 - technology as extension of daily lives, 81–83
- Sexual orientation, 7, 48–52, 54
- Sexual wars, 146
- Sexualisation, 52
- Sexuality, 62
 - across mediated mobile interfaces, 5–10
- Smartphones, 94, 165–166
- Social interaction, 5
- Social media, 84
 - networks, 147, 174
 - platforms, 10, 20–21, 24–25, 28–29, 82, 84, 88
 - use and engagement with
 - communication messages on SRHR in age of ‘Fake News’, 149–151
- Social networks, 4, 93–94
- Social norms, 8, 20–21
- Social participation, 129
- Social relationships, 36
- Socialisation process, 10–11, 20
- Society, 10–11, 79
- Sterilisation surgery, 116
- Subculture, 25–26
- Subordinated masculinities, 66
- Technological system, 78
- Technological uses, 3
- Technology, 28, 76
 - as extension of daily lives, 81–83
- Telegram, 131
- TikTok, 157–158
- Twitter, 84
- UN conferences, 146
- United States
 - and abroad, campaigns on SRHR and media coverage of reproductive health in, 156–158
 - debate on SRHR in, 148–149
- Uses and gratification hypothesis (UeG hypothesis), 76–78, 80
- Visual digital objects, 61–62
- Visual studies, 62
- Western cultures, 58
- WhatsApp groups, 13, 82, 128–129, 131–132, 134, 137–139, 147, 158–159, 170
- Women, 133–134, 138
 - reinforcing societal pressures on, 59
 - SRHR and women’s choice, 154–155
- Women’s rights, 146
- Young adulthood/adults, 5, 29
 - and app-based platforms practices, 167–168
 - digital cultures, 23–26
 - digital socialisation, 20–23
 - findings, 171–173
 - managing e-relationships, 173–174
 - methodology, 169–171
 - parenthood status, 53
 - political power of technology, 26–28
 - practices of governing productive self, 171–173
 - self-governance of practices, 168–169
- Young people, 128, 130
- YouTube, 86