



WHAT GENDER ARE THESE BABIES?



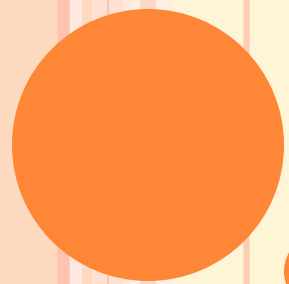


WHAT IS THIS CHILD'S
GENDER?



Franklin Delano Roosevelt





GENDER 101

GOALS OF THE GENDER 101 WORKSHOP

By the end of the workshop, you will be able to...

- Differentiate between sex and gender.
- Define sexism, heterosexism, and patriarchy.
- Connect new vocabulary used in the workshop to your own lives.
- Appreciate the complexity of gender and sexuality.
- Understand the cultural construction of sex and gender.



GROUP AGREEMENTS

Privacy

Respect for all ideas and questions

Sympathy to others' feelings and experiences



TIME FOR A QUIZ!

Get together in groups of four and complete the vocabulary matching activity.



p.s. The group with the most correct may or may not receive a candy-type prize.

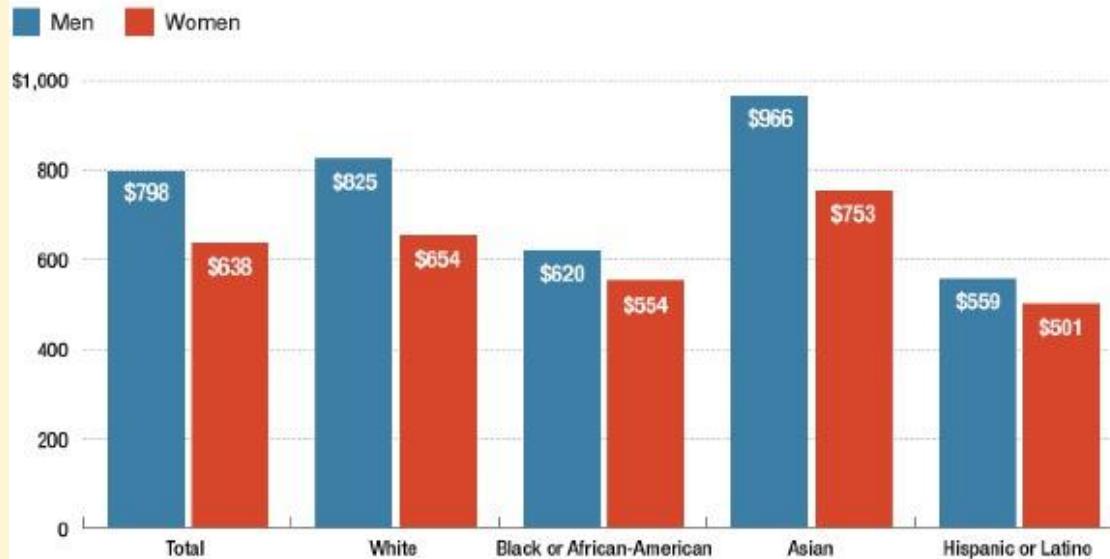


1. M PATRIARCHY

The organization of society and its institutions- both formal and informal- in ways that privilege men and the qualities of masculinity.



The Pay Gap, By Sex, Race And Ethnicity (Weekly Earnings)



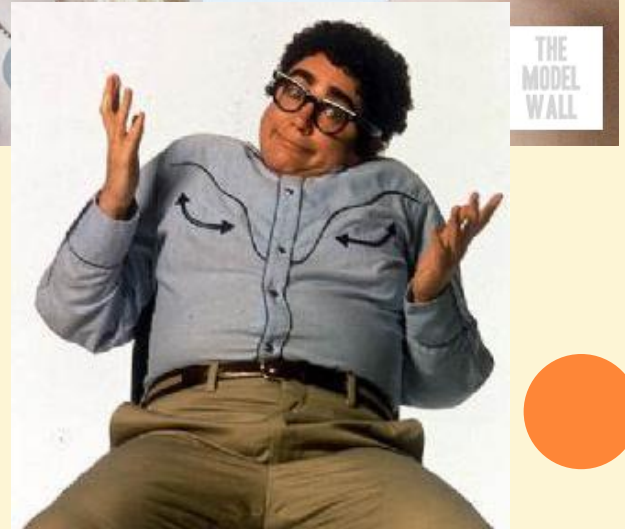
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008 annual averages)

Credit: Alyson Hurt/NPR



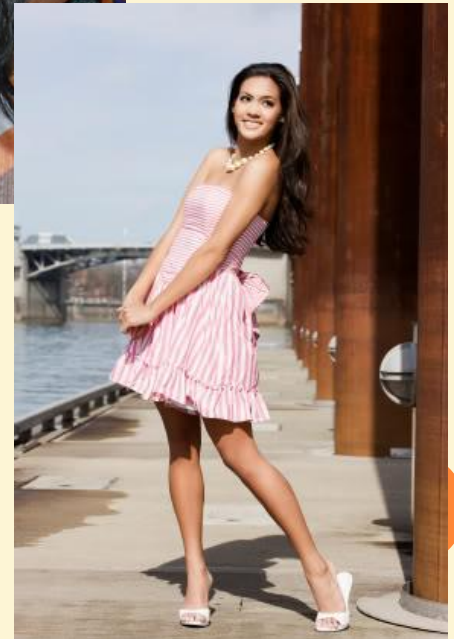
2. L ANDROGYNOUS

Used to describe a person whose gender expression and/or identity may be neither distinctly female or male, usually based on appearance.



3. I FEMININITY

A model of social meanings and expectations for performance as female.




4. K MASCULINITY

A model of social meanings and expectations for performance as male.



5. F HOMOPHOBIA

Fear or revulsion of homosexuality, of homosexuals, and of being so labeled.



SUICIDE ON THE RISE
The danger's facing America's gay, lesbian, bisexual & transgender community
By Kristin Johnson

and heterosexual teens have been on the rise for quite some time. Nationwide in 1998, there were 30,000 suicides compared to 2004 where rates jumped to 100,000. In a study done in 1997 on 4,000 high school students, the statistics show that about 10 percent attempted suicide commonly by ingesting prescription/nonprescription drugs or by self-laceration.

In his study on gay teen suicide, Patrick Healy concluded that gay teens are "five times more likely to attempt suicide than their heterosexual peers". As reported in "Lesbian News", "these youth account for 35% of the American population and 15% of all suicide deaths". Of the 4,000 students who were surveyed in 1997, 40 percent out of the 10 percent of high school students who attempted suicide were gay. For many gay teens their everyday existence can cause severe psychological damage.

While at school they are taunted and harassed, and at home if they are not "out" they have the constant fear of "what would my parents say if they knew I was gay?". Both of these situations can cause considerable stress on a teen, especially since they have to go through the other stressful problems that all their peers go through including puberty and pressures involving sex and drug use. The school environment can be a very unsafe and scary place for an "out" gay teen. Many times they are beaten-up and called names like "fag", "queer" and "dyke". In a survey completed last year by the Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) on 696 GLBT adolescents "69 percent of gay students reported having been targets of verbal, physical or sexual harassment in school, and that 42 percent had been physically assaulted."

Research finds that GLBT youth felt alienated in high school and in some cases still do in college. It's also proven that suicidal thoughts are very common in gay students. As it stands, just being a teen is hard enough but to have to deal with harassment just because they are "different" from their peers explains why gay teen suicide is such a problem and why high schools have begun to create alliances for gay students, helping to create an influence on others in terms of promoting a higher tolerance for the differences amongst youth based on sexual orientation. With hope and continued awareness, issues like these that are a threat to America's GLBT youth will become a thing of the past and not a graveyard of persistence.

In general teens have a hard time dealing with the changes that happen in their lives in school and with their own personal problems, so some teens become depressed and think suicide might be their only way to get away from these situations. The suicide rates among both homosexual

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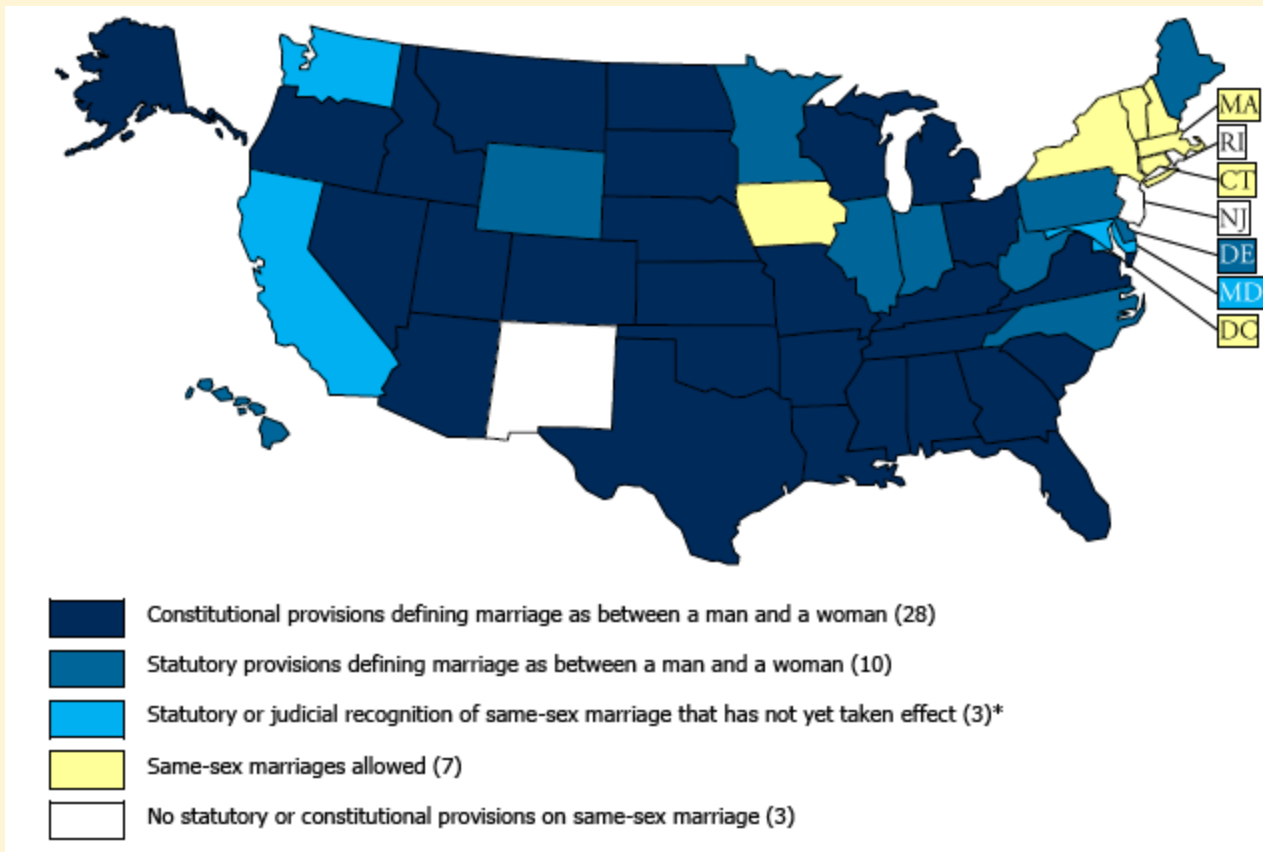
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6. J HETEROSEXISM

Celebrating and privileging heterosexuality over other positions of sexuality.



7. ASEXUAL

Having a lack of interest in and desire for sex.



8. D SEXISM

Denigrating one sex or gender position and privileging the other sex or another gender position.



9. H SEXUALITY


Having desires based in embodiment.



10. C INTERSEX

Having sex chromosomes, external genitalia, or internal reproductive systems that are not considered “standard” for either male or female.

Not XX and not XY	one in 1,666 births
Klinefelter (XXY)	one in 1,000 births
Androgen insensitivity syndrome	one in 13,000 births
Partial androgen insensitivity syndrome	one in 130,000 births
Classical congenital adrenal hyperplasia	one in 13,000 births
Late onset adrenal hyperplasia	one in 66 individuals
Vaginal agenesis	one in 6,000 births
Ovotestes	one in 83,000 births
Complete gonadal dysgenesis	one in 150,000 births
Total number of people whose bodies differ from standard male or female	one in 100 births
Total number of people receiving surgery to “normalize” genital appearance	one or two in 1,000 births



11. G TRANSSEXUAL

A term for people who seek to live in a gender different from the one assigned at birth and who may seek or want medical intervention.



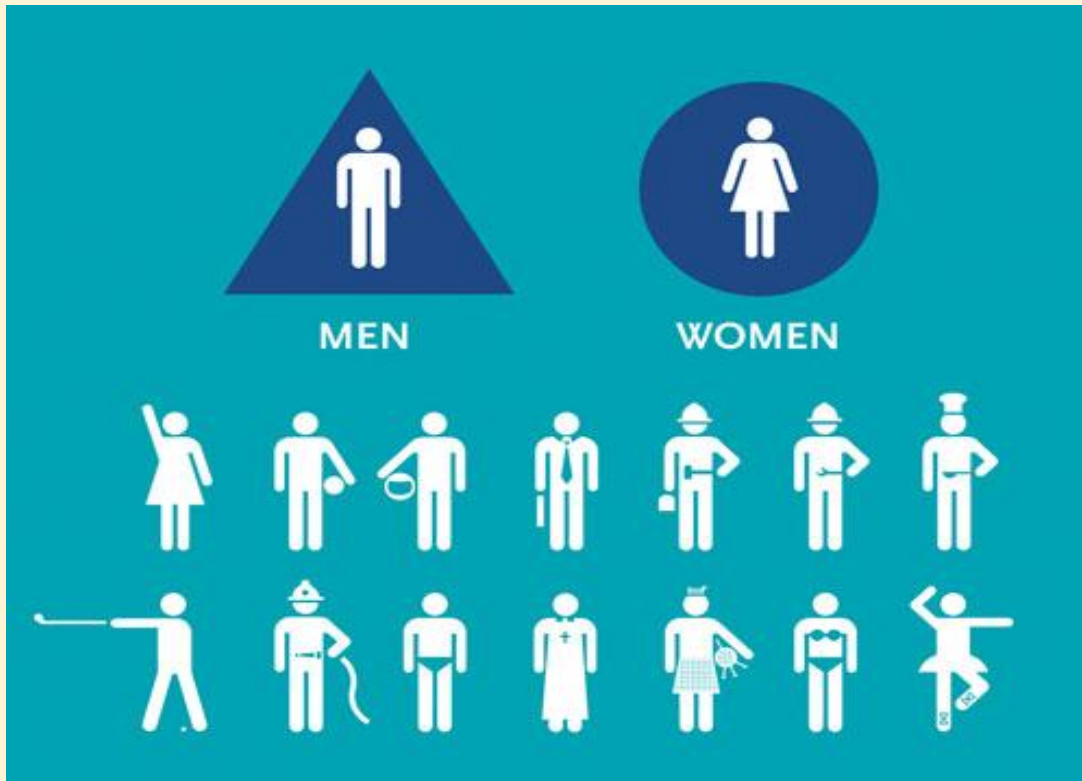
12. B TRANSGENDER

Individuals whose gender identity and/or expression differs from expectations of the sex they were assigned at birth.



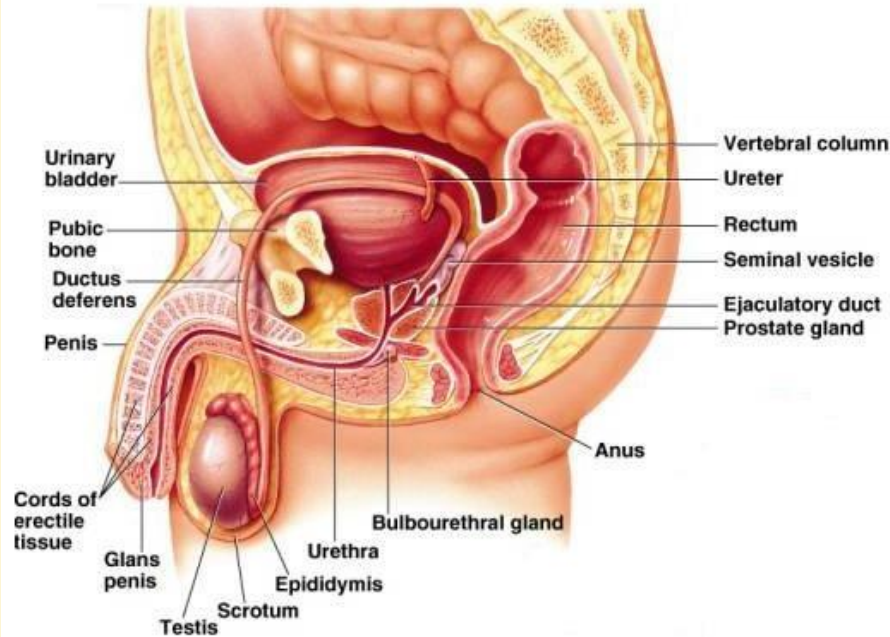
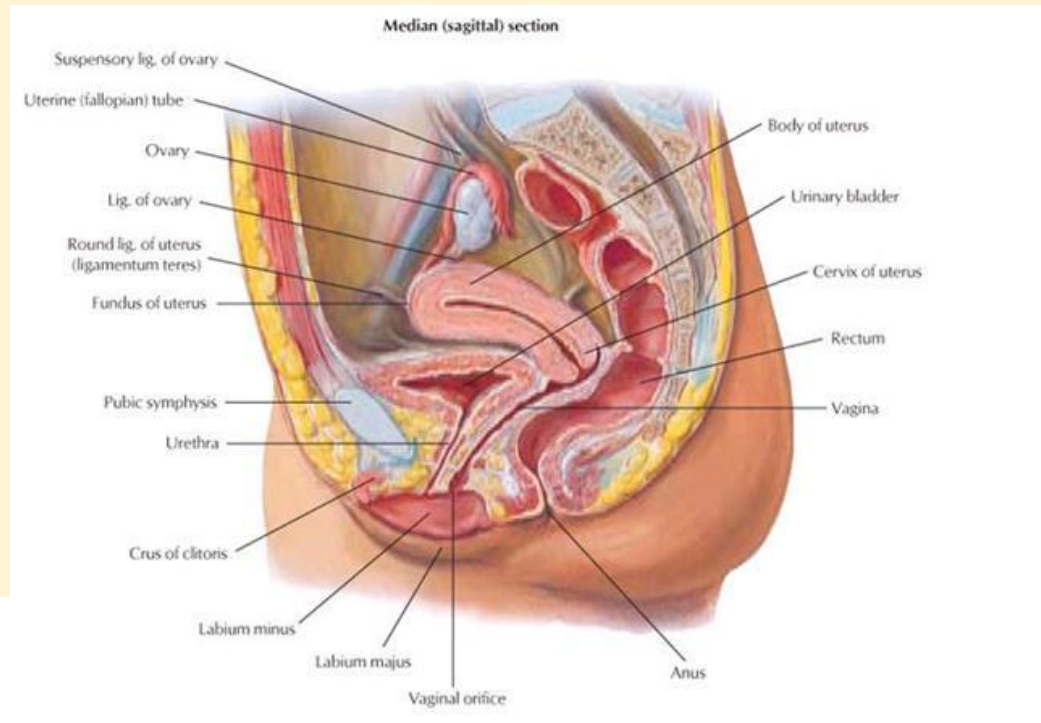
13. A GENDER

Refers to roles, attitudes, and values assigned by culture and society to women and men



14. E SEX

Refers to physical and anatomical characteristics (external genitalia, chromosomes, internal reproductive system)



THEORIES OF GENDER

- Essentialism
 - A belief that all things have a set of characteristics that make them what they are.
- Male=Masculine
- Female=Feminine
- Constructionism
 - A school of thought pertaining to the ways social phenomena are created, institutionalized, and made into tradition by humans
- Gender=Socially Constructed



HOW DOES THIS APPLY ON A SOCIETAL
LEVEL?



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What trends do you see in the words chosen as "feminine" or "masculine?"
- Are the words negative or positive?
- Which words strike you as more "powerful?"
- How might this create an unevenness in the power dynamics between men and women?
- What happens to individuals who step outside their expected box?



DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (CONT'D.)

- Could you fit perfectly into either of these boxes, or do you have traits listed in both?
- Have you ever felt pressure to fit inside one of these boxes because of your biological sex?

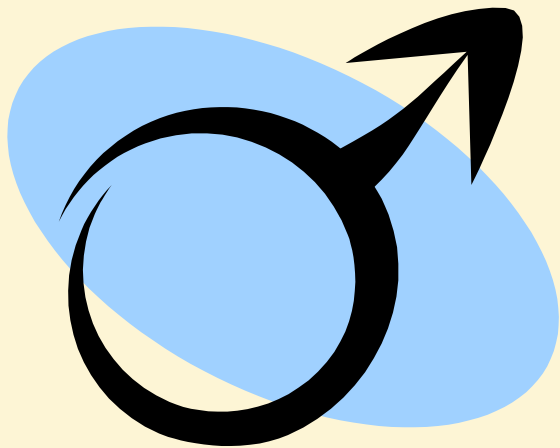


PERSONAL GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION



BIOLOGICAL SEX

Assigned at birth and is typically made up of four components: anatomy, chromosomes, hormones, and secondary sex characteristics.



GENDER IDENTITY

With biological sex, we are talking about the body. With gender identity, we are talking about the mind, whether you identify internally or psychologically as more man, more woman, or gender-queer.

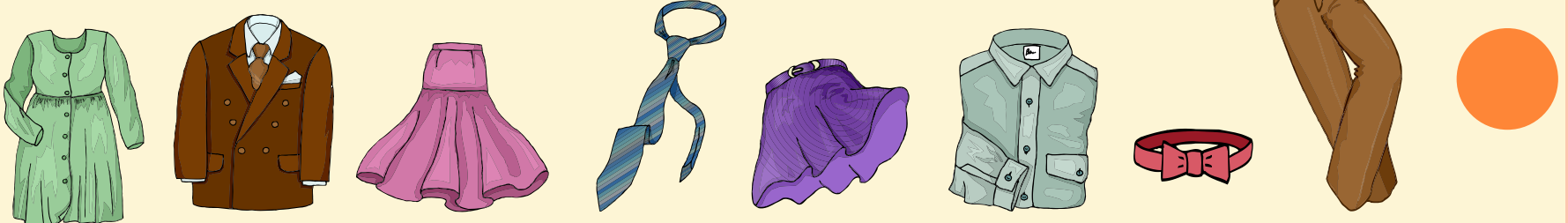


GENDER EXPRESSION

This is a very fluid spectrum because it changes often for each one of us.

This also relates to society in what is expected of the genders and how this changes overtime.

Gender expression is the way you communicate your gender via behavior, fashion, etc. to others.



SEXUAL/AFFECTIONAL ORIENTATION: ATTRACTION

Attraction refers to internal, personal desire. Do you tend to be attracted to genders more similar to your own or more different than your own?



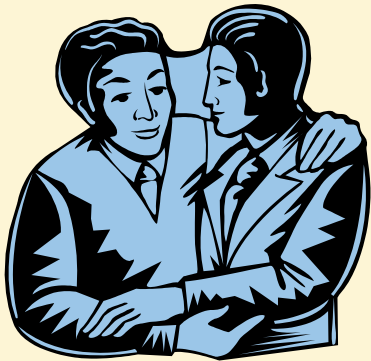
SEXUAL/AFFECTIONAL ORIENTATION: IDENTITY

Identity refers to the way you classify yourself, as well as the way others classify you. This can be based on behavior, what people know about you, how you would label yourself.



BEHAVIOR

Behavior is external. It includes sexual behavior (intercourse, anal, oral, making out, cuddling, flirting, etc.), dating and relationships.



SPECTRUM DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- How did this feel?
- What did you notice about yourself? Were you surprised by any of your answers?
- Looking at the sexual orientation side, how did/didn't these line up for people? Why do you think they are different?
- What's the conventional relationship between gender identity and sexual orientation?
- What does this tell us overall about people's identities? How can we use this information to make sure we are respecting everyone?




WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Individually

- Be conscious of accurate vocabulary usage.
- Appreciate the variety and fluidity of genders and have a respect for those whose genders differ from your own.
- Be conscious of the way you consume media.

Socially

- Speak up if you hear problematic terms being used or an offensive joke.
 - Spark dialogue with friends about the topic of gender.
- 

GET INVOLVED AT PLU

Women's Center



Diversity Center

Student Clubs and Organizations

- Feminist Student Union
- Queer Ally Student Union
- MAPPE
- SAPET

queerallynetwork



THANK YOU FOR COMING!

Any further questions?

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