

Gender Politics Seminar Syllabus

Biweekly on Fridays at 3 PM
For inquiries: isaac30421@gmail.com

Session 1 (Apr 19): Understanding how gender sensitivity is used today in administrative and judicial contexts, followed by a conceptual review.

- Cheon, Kwan-Yul. (Mar 4, 2019). “The ‘Gender Sensitivity’ That Shook Korean Society.” *SisaIN*. <https://www.sisain.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=34029>
- Yoon, Kyung-Hee & Jang, Il-Sik. (2021). A study on how police officers’ gender sensitivity affects their perception and satisfaction with gender equality policies. *Korean Police Studies Review*, 20(1), 223–250.
- Ahn, Jae-Kyung, Kim, Se-Ryung & Choi, Yi-Moon. (2023). The effects of gender sensitivity and expressions of sexual discomfort on judgments of sexual violence crimes. *Criminal Policy*, 35(1), 7–42.
- Lim, Hye-Suk. (2021). A conceptual analysis of gender sensitivity. *Humanities and Social Sciences* 21, 12(5), 505–518.

Session 2 (May 3): Reviewing various gender sensitivity scales and discussing their subcomponents.

- Lee, Jin-Young. (2011). A study on the development of a measurement tool for gender sensitivity. MA Thesis, Ewha Womans University, Seoul. (Focus on “III. Conceptualization and Measurement of Gender Sensitivity (pp. 12–27)” and item-development results.)
- Kim, Kyung-Ryung & Seo, Eun-Hee. (2020). Exploring constructs and developing a scale for measuring gender sensitivity. *Education Research Bulletin*, 41(4), 63–90.

Session 3 (May 17): Examining other gender-related scales and comparing them with gender sensitivity.

- Ahn, Sang-Soo, Kim, In-Soon & Kim, Keum-Mi. (2016). Development of the revised Korean Gender Equality Awareness Test (I): A validation study. Korea Women’s Policy Research Institute. (Focus on “II. Domestic and International Trends in Gender Equality Scale Development (pp. 13–35)” and the 34 selected items used in the main survey (pp. 59–62)).
- Ashmore et al. (1995). Construction and validation of the Gender Attitude Inventory. *Sex Roles*, 32(11), 753–785.

Session 4: Replaced with a special lecture

Session 5 (Jun 14): Understanding sexist language expressions through case studies.

- Platt Team. (Apr 3, 2024). “Sexist candidates engaging in verbal abuse and secondary victimization... Is this really the best we can do?” *Kyunghyang Shinmun*. <https://www.khan.co.kr/politics/election/article/202404031423001>
- Lee, Soo-Yeon et al. (2018). A study on sexist language expressions in everyday life. Korea Women’s Policy Research Institute.

- Ahn, Sang-Soo et al. (2007). A study of social communication: Investigating cases of sexist language expressions and developing alternatives. National Institute of Korean Language & Korea Women's Policy Research Institute.
- Anti-Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities Coalition. (2020). Monitoring report of hate speech during the 21st National Assembly election campaign (with focus on misogynistic expressions, gender-role stereotypes, and hate speech related to sexual orientation).

Session 6 (Jun 28): Reviewing recent data-science-based research and discussing methods to detect gender bias and gender attitudes.

- Marjanovic, S., Stańczak, K. & Augenstein, I. (2022). Quantifying gender biases toward politicians on Reddit. *PLOS ONE*, 17(10).
- Pair, Emma et al. (2021). Quantification of gender bias and sentiment toward political leaders over 20 years of Kenyan news using natural language processing. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 712646.