

## GENDER AND SEX

Sex – person's **biological status**

- Male, female, intersex
- Indicators of biological sex: sex chromosomes, gonads, internal reproductive organs, and external genitalia

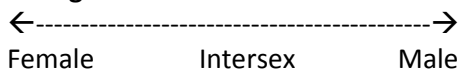
Gender – attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's biological sex

Gender Roles – sex of expectations, defined by particular society, that indicate what is appropriate for men and women

Sexism – negative attitude and behavior towards a person based on his/her gender

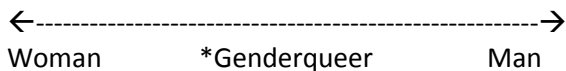
**SOGIE** – Biological Sex, Orientation, Gender Identity, and Expression

### Biological Sex



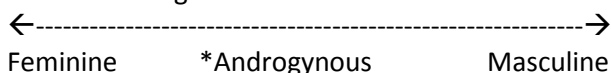
- can be considered as our “packaging”, determined by:
  - a. chromosomes (XX, XY)
  - b. hormones (estrogen & progesterone; testosterone)
  - c. internal and external genitalia (vulva, clitoris, vagina; penis, testicles)
- about 4% of the population can be defined as “intersexuals” born with biological aspects of both sexes to varying degrees.

**Gender Identity** - individual's **innermost** concept of self as “male” or “female” – what we perceive and call ourselves.

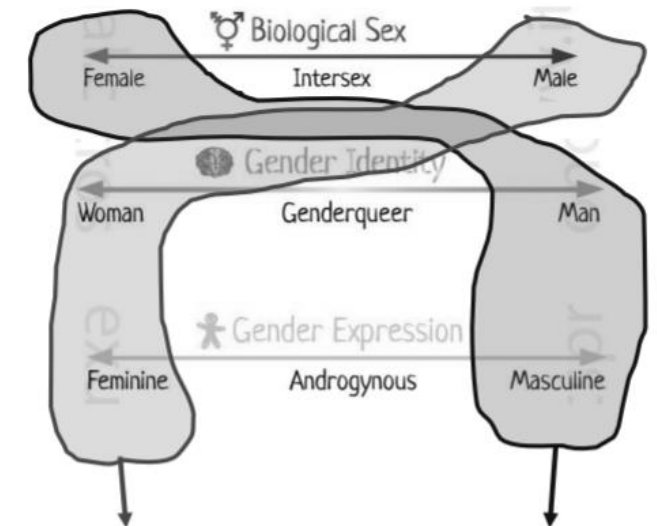
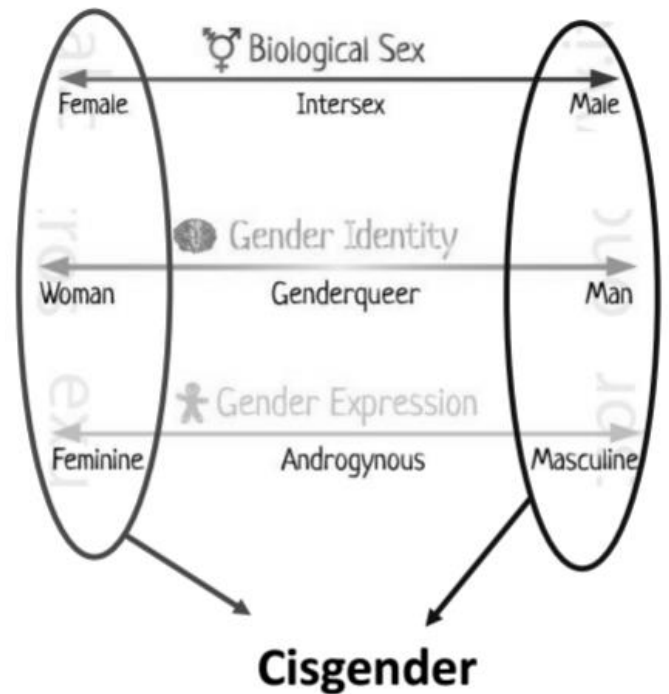


\*Genderqueer – a person who feels that his/her gender identity does not fit into the socially constructed “norms” associated with his/her biological sex.

**Gender Expression** – set of socially-defined roles and behaviors assigned to females and males.



\*Androgynous – combination of masculine and feminine characteristics



## Transgender Woman Transgender Man

Transmen and transwomen – transition and/or “migrate” from one side of the gender binary to the other (Ekins & King, 2006; WPATH, 2011)

- living in the gender consistent w/ their identity
- via hormone therapy
- voice therapy
- sex-reassignment surgery

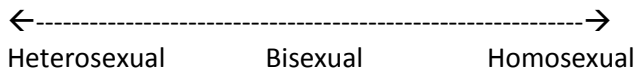
-BB Gandanghari

- sex: male
- GI: “babae”
- GE: feminine
- sexual orientation: heterosexual

**Sexual Orientation** – emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction that one feels toward men, toward women, or both (APA)

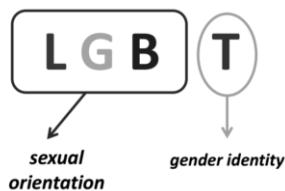
-a person's sense of identity based on those attractions, related behaviors & membership in a community of others who share those attractions. (APA)

-expressions of sexual orientation:  
holding hands, kissing, other intimacy.



**(Kinsey's Seven Point Scale; listen to recording)**

**Sexual orientation has to do with who we get into bed with; our gender identity has something to do with who we get to bed as**



1973 – homosexuality was officially removed from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) because it is NOT a disorder.

1. It is common
2. It did not impair daily functioning (ADL)
3. It did not cause any distress

Kinds of Anti-LGBT Stigma

1. Discrimination – being treated unequally, without dignity, or with violence
2. Concealment pressure – being closeted, maintaining separate lives
3. Internalized Stigma – feeling ashamed of being LGBT, wanting to change
4. Hostile environment – stereotyping, jokes, harassment

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

Race – socially constructed category composed of people who share biologically transmitted traits that members of the society consider important (Maconis, 2013)

-racial distinctions become meaningful because we attach meaning to them, and the consequences vary from prejudice and discrimination to slavery to genocide.

Minority Group - groups subordinated in terms of power and privilege to the majority or dominant group.

-there should be a majority group in order to say that there is a minority group. Maybe a few people or many. Doesn't matter as long as the majority group has power

Types of Minority Groups

1. Racial Groups - refer to those minorities, and corresponding majorities who are classified according to obvious physical differences. The obvious physical characteristics may refer to hair color, color of the skin, etc.
2. Ethnic Groups - groups set apart from others because of their national origin or distinctive cultural patterns
3. Religious Groups - Association with a religion other than the dominant faith
4. Gender Groups - Generally, males are considered the social majority

Double Jeopardy (women, ethnic minority)

Triple Jeopardy (women, ethnic minority, low economic status)

Problems in race and ethnic relations:

### 1. Prejudice (pre-judgment)

-People with a strong sense of identity, often have the feelings of prejudice toward others who are not like themselves

Function of prejudice:

- Draws people together
- Feeling of "we-ness", being part of an in-group
- Important in the field of competition for limited resources
- Projection of our negative traits to others

### 2. Discrimination

- action based on prejudices, although prejudice may not always result to discrimination.

Causes of Prejudice:

1. Stereotyping - tendency to picture all members of a group in an oversimplified or exaggerated manner.
2. Ethnocentrism
3. Scapegoating
4. Authoritarian Personality

Genocide - used to describe violence against members of a national, ethnical, racial or religious group with the intent to destroy the entire group, came into general usage only after World War II, when the full extent of the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime against the Jews of Europe during that conflict became known.

In 1948, the United Nations declared genocide to be an international crime; the term would later be applied to the horrific acts of violence committed during conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and in the African country of Rwanda in the 1990s. An international treaty signed by some 120 countries in 1998 established the International Criminal Court (ICC), which has jurisdiction to prosecute crimes of genocide.

Raphael Lemkin – coined the term genocide

In 1948, the U.N. approved its Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), which defined genocide as **any of a number of acts “committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.”**

This included killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, inflicting conditions of life intended to bring about the group’s demise, imposing measures intended to prevent births (i.e. forced sterilization) or forcibly removing the group’s children.

### **FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) / Cutting**

-refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

-According to a recent UNICEF publication at least 200 million girls and women have experienced FGM/C in 30 countries across three continents. But without far more intensive and sustained action now from all parts of society, hundreds of millions more girls will suffer profound, permanent, and utterly unnecessary harm. If rates of decline seen in the past three decades are sustained, the impact of population growth means that up to 63 million more girls could be cut by 2050.

-FGM/C may cause severe pain and can result in prolonged bleeding, infection, infertility and even death. A 2006 World Health Organization’s study found that FGM/C is also harmful to newborns due to adverse obstetric outcomes, leading to an extra 1 to 2 perinatal deaths per 100 deliveries.

### **Honor Killings**

*-are acts of vengeance, usually death, committed by male family members against female family members, who are held to have brought dishonor upon the family. A woman can be targeted by (individuals within) her family for a variety of reasons, including: refusing to enter into an arranged marriage, being the victim of a sexual assault, seeking a divorce—even from an abusive husband—or (allegedly) committing adultery. The mere perception that a woman has behaved in a way that “dishonors” her family is sufficient to trigger an attack on her life. (Human Rights Watch)*

### **Child Brides**

-Worldwide, more than 700 million women alive today were married as children. More than 1 in 3 – or some 250 million – were married before 15. Young teenage girls are more likely to die due to complications in pregnancy and childbirth than women in their 20s; their infants are more likely to be stillborn or die in the first month of life.

- Evidence shows that girls who marry early often abandon formal education and become pregnant. Maternal deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth are an important component of mortality for girls aged 15–19 worldwide, accounting for 70,000 deaths each year (UNICEF, 2009). If a mother is under the age of 18, her infant’s risk of dying in its first year of life is 60 per cent greater than that of an infant born to a mother older than 19. Even if the child survives, he or she is more likely to suffer from low birth weight, under nutrition and late physical and cognitive development. Child brides are at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Finally, child marriage often results in separation from family and friends and lack of freedom to participate in community activities, which can all have major consequences on girls’ mental and physical well-being.

-Where prevalent, child marriage functions as a social norm. Marrying girls under 18 years old is rooted in gender discrimination, encouraging premature and continuous child bearing and giving preference to boys’ education. Child marriage is also a strategy for economic survival as families marry off their daughters at an early age to reduce their economic burden.