

Types of sexism

Sexism refers to prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, based on their gender. There are several types of sexism that can manifest in different ways. Here are some of them:

Overt sexism: This is blatant discrimination or bias against a person or group based on their gender. It can include derogatory language, harassment, and physical abuse.

Covert sexism: This is more subtle and can be harder to identify, as it often takes the form of unconscious biases or microaggressions. For example, assuming that a woman is less competent than a man in a professional setting or making stereotypical assumptions about women's interests or abilities.

Institutional sexism: This refers to policies or practices within institutions (such as schools, companies, or governments) that have a discriminatory impact on women. This can include hiring practices, pay disparities, or lack of representation in leadership positions.

Intersectional sexism: This type of sexism takes into account how gender intersects with other identities, such as race, sexuality, and class. Women who belong to multiple marginalized groups may face additional barriers and discrimination due to their intersecting identities.

Benevolent sexism: This is a form of sexism that may appear to be positive or chivalrous on the surface, but is actually based on traditional gender roles and reinforces gender stereotypes. For example, assuming that women need protection or assistance from men because they are weaker or more emotional.

It's important to recognize and address these different types of sexism in order to create a more equitable and inclusive society.