



LOOKING AT GENDER – READ AROUNDS

Between the ages of 2 and 3 children begin to express their gender identity.

Caitlin Ryan (2009) Family Acceptance Project

Almost one-quarter of students in California are harassed because they are not “as masculine as other guys” or “as feminine as other girls.”

Stephen Russell et al. (2010) California Safe Schools Coalition Research Brief.

About one in six students who had expressed their gender in a way that was different than their sex assigned at birth, stopped going to school for a period of time due to harassment. Almost half of that group experienced homelessness as well.

Jamie M. Grant et al. (2011) National Transgender Discrimination Survey.

Schools that promote greater gender equity and do not tolerate sexual or gendered harassment have significantly less bullying, less aggression and victimization, and there is a greater willingness to intervene.

Dorothy Espelage et al. (2014) *School Psychology Quarterly*.

Parents of transgender children fear for their children’s safety because of their gender identity or expression based on a geographically diverse study of supportive parents.

Darryl B. Hill (2009) *Journal of LGBT Youth*.

Middle school students regardless of their sexual orientation who are targeted with anti-gay slurs are more likely to report higher levels of depression and anxiety and a lower sense of school belonging.

V. Paul Poteat and Dorothy Espelage (2007) *The Journal of Early Adolescence*.

In a study of gay and bisexual teens, over half reported that they were labeled as sissies by the time they were only 8 years old.

Anthony D’Augelli (2006) Childhood Gender Atypicality, Victimization, and PTSD Among LGB Youth. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

In a study of LGB teens, boys whose gender expression was more feminine were verbally harassed at an earlier age and significantly more often than the other boys in the study.

Anthony D’Augelli et al. (2006) *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Nearly one-third of middle school students have been the object of sexual jokes, comments or gestures.

California Healthy Kids Survey, Student Well-being in California, 2009-11: Statewide Results.

3 out of 4 transgender students feel unsafe at school with 2 out of 3 verbally harassed, 1 in 4 physically harassed and 1 in 10 physically assaulted.

Joseph G. Kosciw et al. (2016) *The 2015 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth in our nation's schools.*

In pre-school, when teachers call attention to gender in even simple ways, such as the greeting, “Good morning, boys and girls” children are more likely to express stereotyped views of what activities are appropriate for boys and girls.

Lacey J. Hilliard and Lynn S. Liben (2010) *Child Development.*

2 out of 3 LGBTQ students hear negative remarks about gender expression (not acting “masculine enough” or “feminine enough”) on a regular basis with more than 1 in 10 hearing them from teachers and staff.

Joseph G. Kosciw et al. (2016) *The 2015 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth in our nation's schools.*

Higher levels homophobic teasing is linked with more bullying and subsequently more sexual harassment.

Dorothy Espelage et al. (2012) *Journal of Adolescent Health.*

Boys who are not athletic or “masculine” appearing are more than 3 times as likely to be a target of sexual harassment than boys who are considered “good-looking.”

Catherine Hill and Holly Kearl (2011) *Crossing the Line: Sexual Harassment at School, AAUW.*

In the 28 random shootings in U.S. schools between 1982 and 2001, nearly all the boys who committed the violence had stories of being constantly bullied, teased and “gay-baited” — not because they were gay, but because they were different from the other boys: shy, artistic, theatrical, musical, non-athletic or “geekish.”

Michael S. Kimmel and Matthew Mahler (2003) *American Behavioral Scientist.*