

# CONCERNED WOMEN *for* AMERICA

## How Gender Identity Policies Hurt the Progress of Women and Girls

Over the past 10 years, multiple U.S. federal and state agencies and organizations have worked with the support of outside interest groups to include “sexual orientation” and “gender identity” (SOGI) terms within non-discrimination language in state and federal law as well as foreign policy, allowing biological males who “identify as women” or “gender-nonconforming” to use the public funds, services, and facilities of women. ***The idea of “rights for all” sounds great, so why are these terms so harmful?***

### I. Gender Identity terms threaten gains women have made in law, programs, and policy reforms

- In 1972, Title IX provided women with the same services, scholarships, and opportunities to play sports as men. Today, biological males who identify as transgender are competing in sports with girls and women throughout the U.S.—and winning.
- Women have been the main recipients of Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funds since 1994 based on overwhelming statistical evidence that women are the victims of violence at disproportionately higher rates than men.<sup>1</sup> However, the interpretation of “gender identity”<sup>2</sup> in VAWA allows biological a male who “identifies as a woman” to join either a female or male program, as he chooses, leaving women without the right to privacy in sleeping, living, or showering arrangements. Women and children seeking shelters need sex-segregated spaces to physically and mentally heal from the trauma of violence, which in the vast majority of situations is perpetrated by males.<sup>3</sup> Case in point: Downtown Hope Center, Anchorage, Alaska.<sup>4</sup>
- “Gender” funding which used to create programs to decrease inequalities between men and women now focuses on transgender “socialization” in foreign assistance programs.

### II. Gender Identity terms violate the privacy and safety of women and girls

These terms allow biological males who “identify as females” to invade women-only safe spaces such as domestic violence shelters, locker rooms, and bathrooms. This threatens the safety and privacy of women and girls and their right to not be seen in a vulnerable state of undress by a biological male, and opens a wide door to sexual predators searching for victims.

### III. Science does not support assertions that men can become biological women

Scientific evidence does not support claims that men who identify as women are biological women and should not be treated as such by policy, programs, or funding. The results of sex reassignment surgery, cosmetic surgeries, and cross-sex hormone treatment “don’t change the deeper biological reality, which begins with our DNA and fetal development, unfolding in every bodily system.”<sup>5</sup>,<sup>6</sup> Rather, the current focus on fluid and multiple gender identities “were not initiated through the result of scientific information but (are) the result of cultural changes fueling political interest groups within professional organizations.”<sup>7</sup>

### IV. We don’t need SOGI language

Nothing prevents anyone, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, from receiving federal funds, services, or support under established law such as Amendment 14, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972. Rather, their addition reflects the desires of particular groups seeking special treatment and are not a straightforward application of law to protect discriminated populations.

<sup>1</sup> National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. Data Report 2015. (P. 7).

<sup>2</sup> DOJ, Frequently Asked Questions, April 9, 2014, Nondiscrimination Grant Condition in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

<sup>3</sup> CDC National Intimate Partner and Sexual Orientation Survey 2010.(p. 27).

<sup>4</sup> <https://firstliberty.org/cases/clarkson/> and <https://www.heritage.org/gender/commentary/voters-anchorage-can-protect-womens-privacy-ballot-initiative>

<sup>5</sup> Anderson, Ryan (2018) *When Harry Became Sally*. Encounter Books. New York, NY., p.99.

<sup>7</sup> In Anderson (2018) p. 108, taken from Lawrence S. Mayer and McHugh, Paul. (2016) “Sexuality and Gender Findings from the Biological, Psychological, and Social Sciences” Special Report, *New Atlantis* 50 (Fall 2016):8.