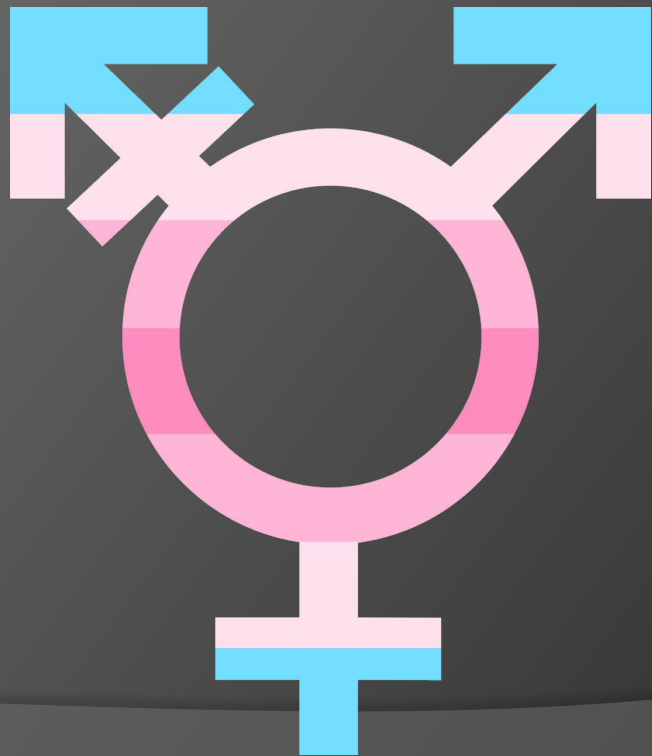


# UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S PERCEPTION OF TRANSGENDER IDENTITIES IN JAPAN AND AMERICA



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# Outline

- ◎ Significance of the Study
- ◎ Research Questions
- ◎ Literature Review
- ◎ Research Method
- ◎ Findings
- ◎ Conclusion
- ◎ Limitations
- ◎ Bibliography
- ◎ Acknowledgements



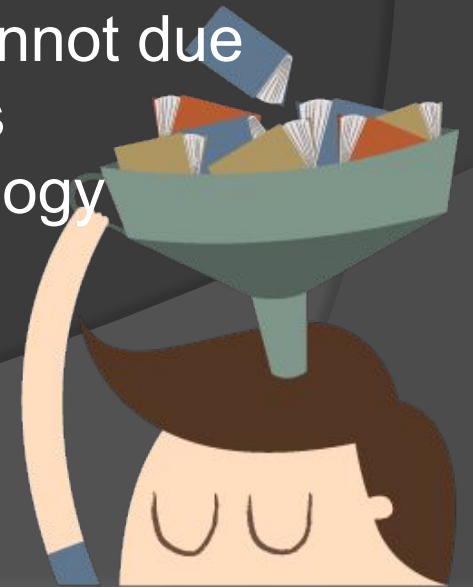
# Significance of the Study

## Alex

- ⦿ personal significance being transgender
- ⦿ misinformation/ stereotypes about people who identify as transgender
- ⦿ desire to learn about the difference in perspective between Japan and America regarding transgender identities

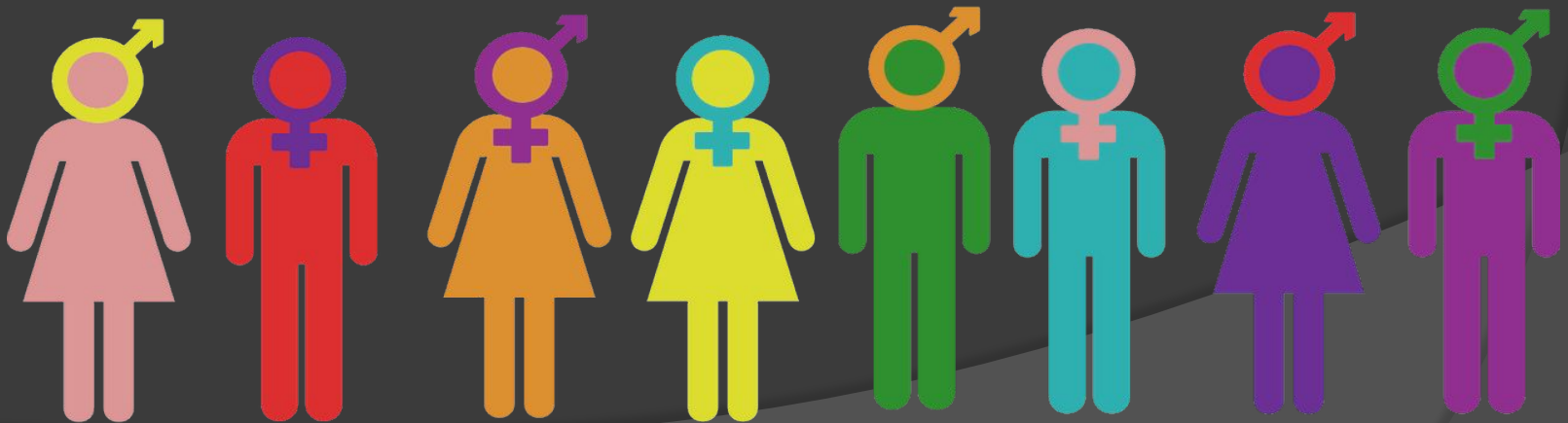
## Marquie

- ⦿ transgender issues are important in modern society and are often overlooked
- ⦿ has a friend that wants to transition to female but cannot due to her family's religious ideology



# Research Questions

- 1) What are college student's perceptions about transgender identities?
- 2) What influences these perceptions about transgender identities?





# Literature Review Outline

- Definitions
- Japanese Terms
- History of Transgenderism in the U.S.
- History of Transgenderism in California
- History of Transgenderism in Japan
- Transgender Statistics
- Laws for Transitioning in California
- Laws for Transitioning in Japan
- Medical Coverage
- Difficulties and Setbacks
- Transgenderism and Religion in the U.S.
- Reparative Therapy
- Transgenderism and Religion in Japan
- Transgenderism and Education in the U.S.
- Transgenderism and Education in Japan
- Transgenderism and Media in the U.S.
- Transgenderism and Media in Japan

# Definitions

- ◉ Transgender: an umbrella term for many different identities, those who identify as trans have a gender identity, sex, and/or gender expression that does not line up with the sex they were labeled with at birth
- ◉ Transsexual: a person who identifies as the opposite sex of that which he or she was assigned at birth, most transsexual people, but not all, take hormones and/or have surgery to change their appearance
- ◉ Cisgender: their gender identity matches up with the sex they were assigned at birth
- ◉ Agender: individuals who identify as neither gender or an entirely different gender altogether
- ◉ Bigender: people who identify as both men and women or somewhere in between
- ◉ FtM (Female to Male): someone assigned female at birth who transitioned to live as a male
- ◉ MtF (Male to Female): someone assigned male at birth who transitioned to live as a female
- ◉ Queer: a catchall word for those who are gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, questioning their sexuality, or who do not fit into the heterosexual binary world

# Japanese Terms

- Folk Categories (民族範疇) - terms native to Japan such as 'dansho' and 'blue boy' that describe identities outside of the strict gender binary that is enforced by modern, Western medicine
- Okama (おかま) - 'passive' or 'effeminate' homosexual male
- Dansho (男娼) - cross dressing male prostitute
- Gay Boy (ゲイボーイ、芸ボーイ) - effeminate, homosexual men who occasionally cross dressed
- Blue Boy (ブルーボーイ) - transgender males, often performers, who have undergone sexual reassignment surgery
- New Half (ニューハーフ) / Mr. Lady (ミスターレディ) - transgender male entertainers who have undergone varying degrees of sexual reassignment surgery, drawing upon both male and female gender identities

# History of Transgenderism in the U.S.



Native American tribes recognize “two spirited” third gender identities, though the term isn’t coined until the 1990s

Pre-Columbian Era

*Dance to the Berdache\**, 1861-69  
by George Catlin



\*the term berdache, meaning “passive partner in sodomy” or “male prostitute”, was used by colonists and anthropologists to describe effeminate men within Native American tribes

# History of Transgenderism in the U.S.

1917 - Dr. Alan Hart is first documented transmale to undergo a hysterectomy and gonadectomy



1969 - Stonewall Riots jumpstart organized LGBT rights



1900s ~

50s

60s

1952 - actress Christine Jorgensen becomes first widely known MTF



# History of Transgenderism in the U.S.

1976 - M.T v. J.T. first court case that allowed transsexuals to marry in their post-op sex



1993 - Minnesota becomes first state to pass nondiscriminatory laws regarding gender identity



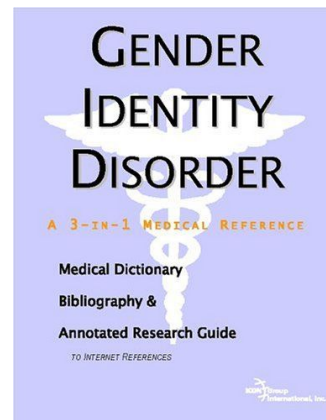
Minnesota Department of  
**HUMAN RIGHTS**

1970s

80s

90s

1987 - American Psychiatric Association officially classifies transpeople as having "gender identity disorder"



1999 - Transgender Pride Flag created by transfemale Monica Helms





# History of Transgenderism in the U.S.

2003 - National Center for Transgender Equality founded



2009 - the **Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act** revises the definition of a federal hate crime to include...



2000s ~

2003 - Transgender American Veterans Association founded



...violent crimes in which the victim is selected because of their perceived gender or gender identity

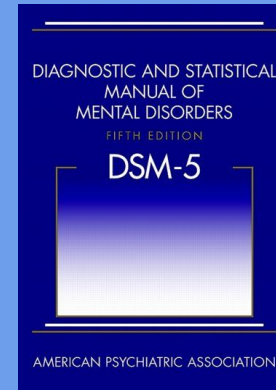


# Recent Transgender History in the U.S.

2012 - Girl Scouts of Colorado issue a statement welcoming all children who identify as girls



2013 - American Psychiatric Association changes the term "gender identity disorder" to "gender dysphoria" with the release of DSM-V



2010s ~

2012 - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) declares transgendered people protected under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act



2014 - Department of Health and Human Services reverses Medicare policy from 1981 now stating that Medicare must cover sexual reassignment surgery

**Medicare**



# Recent Transgender History in the U.S.

2015 - Barack Obama is first President to address LGBT community in State of the Union Address



2016 - ban on transgender people in military service lifted



2015 ~

2016 - Oregon court allows resident Jamie Shupe to legally change their gender to non-binary becoming first legally non-binary person in U.S.



2017 - Boy Scouts of America allow transgender boys to enroll in boys only programs



# Transgender History in California



1966 - Compton's Cafeteria  
Riot in Tenderloin District in  
San Francisco is first ever  
transgender related riot in  
U.S. history

1960s ~

photo of Gene Compton's Cafeteria  
(circa 1954-72)



# Transgender History in California cont.

2002 - Transgender Law Center founded in Oakland



2005 - California bans insurance discrimination



2000s ~

2004 - San Francisco's first Trans March takes place



2005 - Theresa Sparks is first openly transgender woman named Woman of the Year by California State Assembly & is later elected President of San Francisco Police Commission in 2007 making her San Francisco's highest ranking openly transgender official



# Recent Transgender History in California

2011 - bill passes that requires public schools to teach LGBT history



2014 - California becomes first and so far only state to ban gay panic and trans panic defenses in murder trials

2016 - law passes that makes all single user restrooms gender neutral



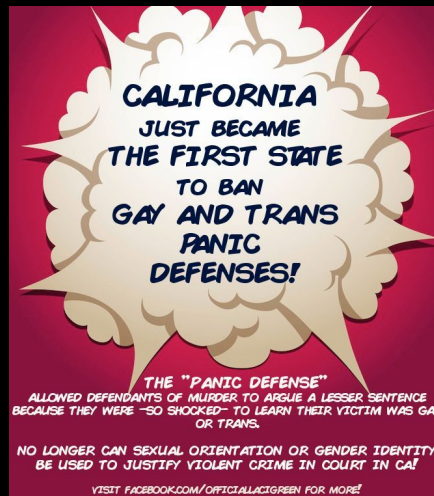
**ALL GENDER RESTROOM**

Anyone can use this restroom, regardless of gender identity or expression

111 111111 1111111111

2010 ~

2013 - California enacts law protecting transgender students in public schools from Kindergarten through 12th grade permitting participation in sex-segregated activities and programs and use of facilities consistent with the student's gender identity regardless of gender listed on student's records

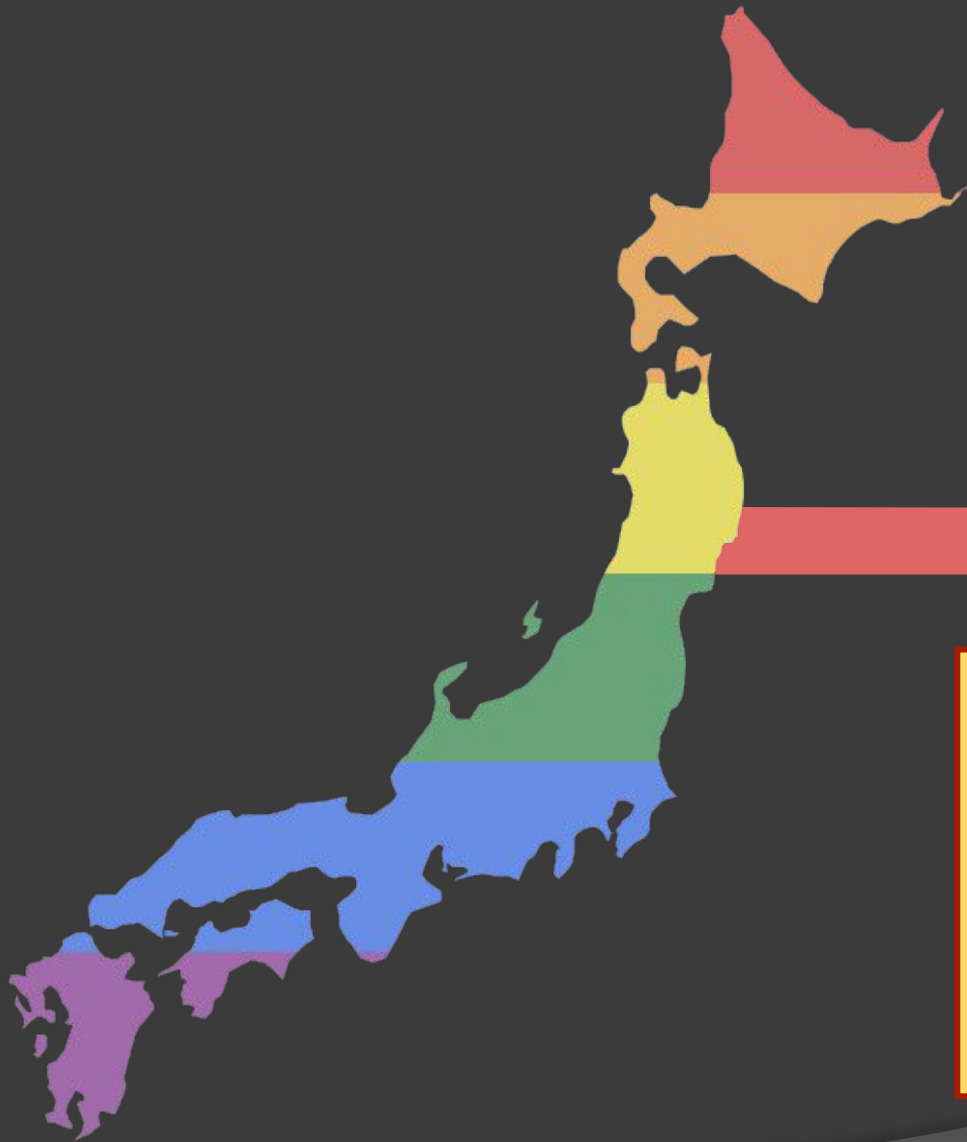


2014 - Toni Atkins creates law ensuring death certificates reflect the individual's gender identity





# History of Transgenderism in Japan



publications devoted to discussion of sexuality are common prior to WWII



Pre-WWII

Post-WWII

pulp magazines (kasutori zasshi) begin publication after a halt of sexual knowledge during 15 years of Japanese militarism



# History of Transgenderism in Japan cont.

Eugenic Protection Law of 1948 prohibits elimination of an individual's ability to procreate without legitimate grounds (disease, mental illness, etc.)

early 1950s magazines began to feature articles that focused on fetishes and S&M including crossdressing, most popularly dansho, which was not differentiated from transgenderism at the time

1950s ~

1951 - Nagai Akiko is first recorded MTF sex change, one year before Christine Jorgensen makes the surgery well known in the U.S.

dansho group photo from 1951



# History of Transgenderism in Japan cont.

early 60s saw the rise of gay boys hostesses in newly popularized gay bars and blue boys, transgender performers in show bars

1961 - Italian film *Europa di Notte* featuring transsexual performers is introduced to Japan creating the blue boy boom



1960s ~

1960 - *Fuzoku kitan*, a magazine consistent to transgenderism and crossdressing topics, begins publication



1965 - investigation of removal of healthy male sex organs results in Blue Boy Trial, ruling any such surgeries as a crime as it is in violation of the Eugenics Protection Law of 1948

# History of Transgenderism in Japan cont.

early 80s saw the rise of two new terms: 'new half' and 'Mr. Lady' designating entertainers who have had varying degrees of surgery

1988 - term 'Mr. Lady' becomes popularized thanks to French/Italian film *La Cage Aux Folles*, released as *Mr. Lady, Mr. Madam* in Japan in 1978



1980s ~

1981 - term 'new half' is coined by Betty of Betty's Mayonnaise, a drag bar in Osaka, stating "I'm half man and woman"



1988 - TV program *Waratte ii tomo* introduces a segment entitled 'Mr. Lady' as a transgender beauty contest





# History of Transgenderism in Japan cont.

1996 - Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology officially recognizes sex reassignment surgery, ending a 30 year ban



公益社団法人 日本精神神経学会  
The Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology

2003 - Aya Kamikawa becomes first openly transgender person to win an elected office, later re-elected in 2007 for second term



1990s ~

2000s ~

2010s ~

2003 - Gender Identity Disorder awareness creates GID Act allowing transgender individuals to change their sex on the family registry

2017 - Tomoya Hosoda becomes first transmale elected for public office



# Transgender Statistics

## In the U.S.

- ⦿ estimated **1.4 million transgender adults** from 2016 study by the Williams Institute
- ⦿ **0.6% of America's adult population**
- ⦿ **0.76% of California's population**

(Williams Institute, 2016)

## In Japan

- ⦿ estimated **7,000-10,000 transgender people**
- ⦿ **1 in 20, or 5.2% population** estimate as conducted by a 2012 internet survey by Densetsu Inc.

(Densetsu Inc., 2012)



Though the **number of transgender individuals is higher in the U.S.** the **percentage is higher in Japan** most likely due to population density.

# Laws for Transitioning in California

the standard for diagnosing and treating gender dysphoria is outlined by the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) in their

**Standards of Care for the Health of Transsexual, Transgender, and Gender Nonconforming People Version VII**

## ⦿ Criteria for Hormone Therapy

- persistent, well-documented gender dysphoria
- capacity to make fully informed decisions and consent for treatment
- age of majority (adulthood) in given country/state
- medical or mental health concerns must be reasonably well controlled

## ⦿ Criteria for Sexual Reassignment Surgery (SRS)

- 12 continuous months of hormone therapy as appropriate to the patient's gender goals (unless not clinically prescribed)
- 12 continuous months of living in a gender role congruent with the patient's identity

# Laws for Transitioning in Japan

in 2003, National Diet of Japan introduced the “Gender Identity Disorder Act” (GID Act) that allows transpeople to change their legal sex on family registry (戸籍) only after fulfilling the various requirements listed under each article

## ◎ Gender Identity Disorder Act Requirements

- a person, despite his/her biological sex being clear, who continually maintains a psychological identity with an alternative gender
- holds the intention to physically and socially conform to alternative gender
- has been medically diagnosed by two or more physicians
- 20 years or older
- not presently married
- does not presently have a minor child (under 20)
- does not have reproductive organs or lacks functioning reproductive organs
- endowed with genitalia that closely resemble the physical form of an alternative gender
- submit medical certification of applicant’s diagnosed status as having GID

# Medical Coverage

## In California

- ⦿ Medi-Cal covers
  - all medically necessary transition related care (so long as the procedure isn't considered experimental or cosmetic)
  - hormone treatment
  - gender reassignment surgery
- ⦿ medical necessity and surgery must be judged case-by-case
- ⦿ Medicare covers
  - routine preventive care (mammograms, prostate exams)
  - hormone treatment
  - sex reassignment surgery

## In Japan

- ⦿ only covers mental health counseling
- ⦿ sex reassignment surgery and hormone replacement therapy are not covered by Japan's National Health Insurance and must be paid out of pocket
- ⦿ SRS and HRT are not covered, yet are necessary to fully and legally transition

(Smela, 2014)

# Difficulties and Setbacks

- Religion
  - certain religions contain doctrines that are **against transgender or transgender identities**
- Reparative Therapy
  - a type of psychotherapy designed to **keep a transperson as the sex and gender they were assigned at birth**, often carried out by unlicensed, religious practitioners
- Lack of education
  - some schools **do not require** a sex education class
  - information regarding transgenderism could be **lacking or missing altogether**
  - **stereotypes** constantly being presented in popular media
- Lack of support
  - alienation from family and/or friends
  - fear of public persecution
- Lack of finances
  - **unable to obtain hormones** to begin hormone replacement therapy
  - **unable to afford sexual reassignment surgery**

# 移行の困難

- 宗教
  - 特定の宗教にはトランスジェンダーまたはトランスジェンダーのアイデンティティに反する教説が含まれている
- 変換療法
  - トランスの人を生まれた時に割り当てられた性別と性別として保持するように設計された心理療法の一種
- 教育の欠如
  - いくつかの学校は性教育の授業を必要としない
  - トランスジェンダーの人に関する情報が欠如しているか欠けている可能性がある
  - トランスジェンダーのステレオタイプはメディアで常に提示されている
- サポートの欠如
  - 家族や友人から疎外される可能性がある
  - 公衆に批判されることに恐怖がある
- お金に欠如
  - ホルモン補充療法を開始するホルモンを得る事ができない
  - 性別適合手術を受けるお金が不足

# Transgenderism and Religion in the U.S.

## Biblical Texts in the Old Testament:

- ◎ **Genesis 1:27**
  - So God created man in His own image; in the image of God he created him; male and female He created them.
- ◎ **Leviticus 21:16-20**
  - The Lord said to Moses...‘For the generations to come **none of your descendants who has any defect may come near**: no man who is blind or lame, disfigured or deformed...or who has festering or running sores or **damaged testicles...**
- ◎ **Deuteronomy 22:5**
  - A woman shall not wear a man’s apparel, nor shall a man put on a woman’s garment; for whoever does such things is abhorrent to the Lord your God.
- ◎ **Deuteronomy 23:1**
  - No one whose **testicles are crushed** or whose **penis is cut off** shall be admitted to the assembly of the Lord.



# Transgenderism and Religion in the U.S.

## Biblical Texts in the New Testament:

- ◎ **Matthew 6:25/Luke 12:22**
  - Therefore I tell you, do not worry about your life; what you will eat or drink, or about your body, what you will wear. Is not life more than food, and the body more than clothes?
- ◎ **Matthew 19:12**
  - For there are eunuchs who have been so from birth, and there are eunuchs who have been made eunuchs by others, and there are eunuchs who have made themselves eunuchs for the sake of the kingdom of heaven. Let anyone accept this who can.
- ◎ **Acts 8:36-38**
  - As they were going along the road, they came to some water and the eunuch said, “Look, here is water. What can stand in the way of my being baptized?” And he gave orders to stop the chariot. Then both Philip and the eunuch went down into the water and Philip baptized him.

# Transgenderism and Religion in the U.S.

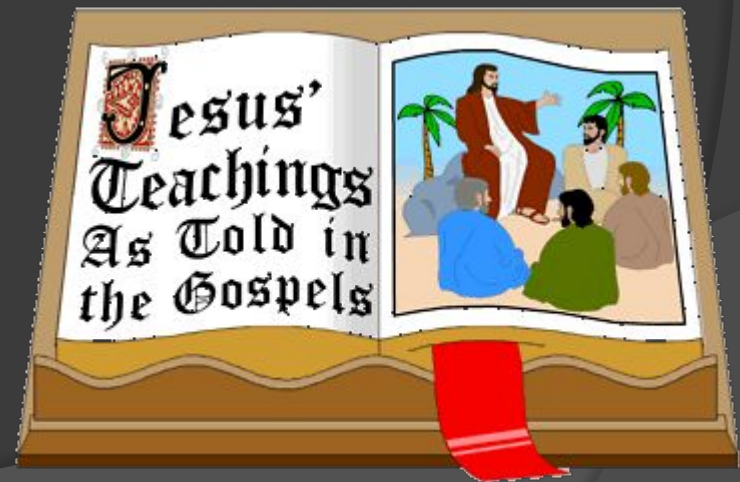
## Transgenderism & Judaism

- ◎ the Torah (Old Testament)
  - asserts gender in terms of “maleness” and “femaleness”
  - prohibits crossdressing
  - strictly forbids eunuchs and those with damaged testis to enter into religious assemblies



## Transgenderism & Christianity

- ◎ Jesus' teachings (New Testament)
  - is said to have abolished the Old Testament laws regarding clothing and crossdressing
  - accepts eunuchs as candidates for evangelism and baptism as seen in the verses about the Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8)



# Reparative/Conversion Therapy

## ◎ Methods

- Aversion Therapy
  - Treatment where the “unwanted” stimuli is presented simultaneously with discomfort
    - **example:** electrically shocking/giving nausea inducing drugs while forcing patients to view homoerotic stimuli (Ries, Miller, Fiellin 2009)
- Talk Therapy (Psychoanalysis)
  - A theory practice of interpretation directed to making sense of unconscious sexual desire, sexual pleasure, and the gender identities of human beings (Elliot, 2014)
    - **example:** believing being transgender was triggered by trauma and trying to “repair” the mind from the event



# Reparative/Conversion Therapy cont.

## ⦿ Methods continued

### ● Hypnotherapy

- use of hypnosis as a therapeutic technique
  - **example:** putting a patient in a state of hypnosis and given “positive” suggestions to alter behavior, thoughts, and feelings (University of Maryland Medical Center)

### ● Gender Affirmation (Conversation Therapy)

- type of therapy to counsel a transgender person into accepting their assigned gender at birth
  - **example:** a therapist sees transgenderism as a mental disorder and works to “fix” it
  - **example 2:** a therapist may try and strengthen the relationship with the same-sex parent as a strained relationship could be the “cause” (Human Rights Campaign)

### ● Masturbation/Orgasm Reconditioning

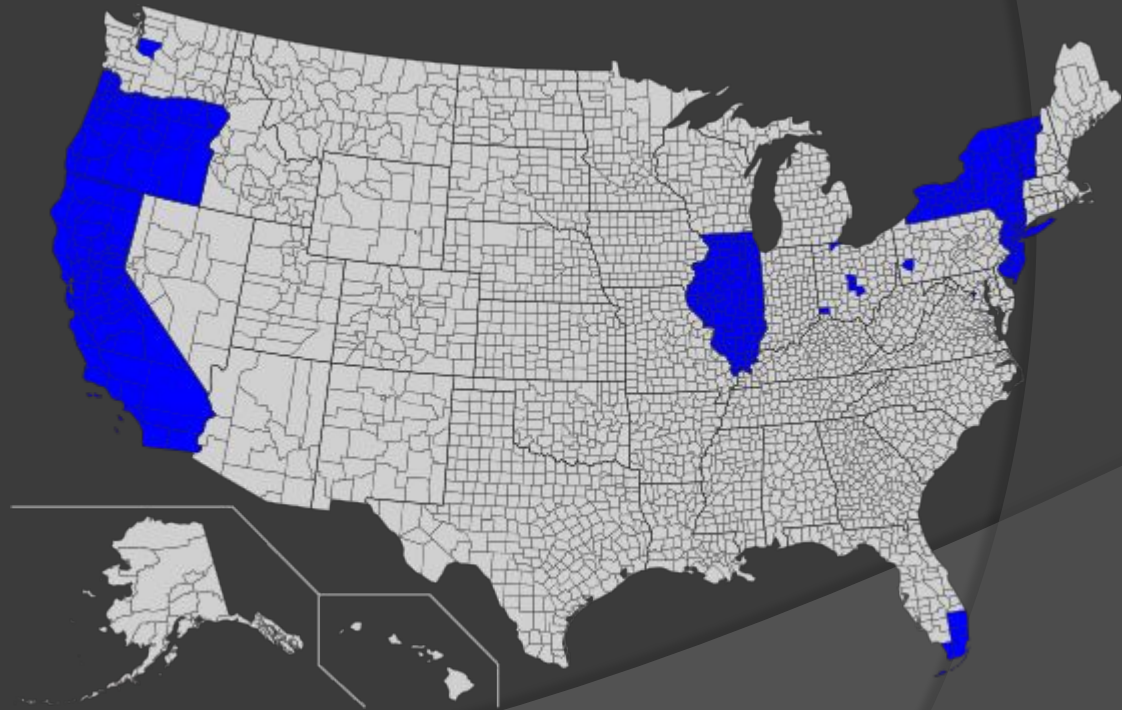
- therapy in which an individual uses masturbation to modify their sexual preferences and learn to align with their “proper” gender (Laws, Marshall, 1991)

# Reparative/Conversion Therapy cont.

## States that ban\* the practice

\*the following states prohibit licensed professionals from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with patients under 18 years of age

- California (x)
  - signed in 2012 but not yet effective
- Illinois (x)
  - effective in 2016
- Oregon (x)
  - effective in 2015
- New Jersey (x)
  - effective in 2013
- New York (x)
  - effective in 2016
- Vermont (x)
  - effective in 2016
- Washington D.C. (x)
  - effective in 2015



◎ 17 more States began to file bills in 2017 to further end the practice

# Transgenderism and Religion in Japan

## Shinto

- ❖ Doctrines not clearly declared against transpeople
- ❖ Crossdressing is apart of Shinto tradition
  - Females were not able to participate in rituals
  - Males sometimes crossdressed inside and outside of rituals
- ❖ A few Shinto Kami (divine beings) have changed genders
  - Inari Kami are depicted as as male or female,

## Buddhism

- ❖ In early Buddhism transgenderism was not included in the teachings
- ❖ Buddhism in Japan evolved from Mahayana Buddhism which leans towards gender equality for all
  - This varies by teachings and schools in modern Buddhism
- ❖ Transgenderism is thought to be a result of Karma from one's past life (adultery, multiple partners, etc.)



# Transgenderism and Religion in Japan cont.



## Kami Inari

- ❖ Shown as crossing genders as both a manifestation of an old man or young woman



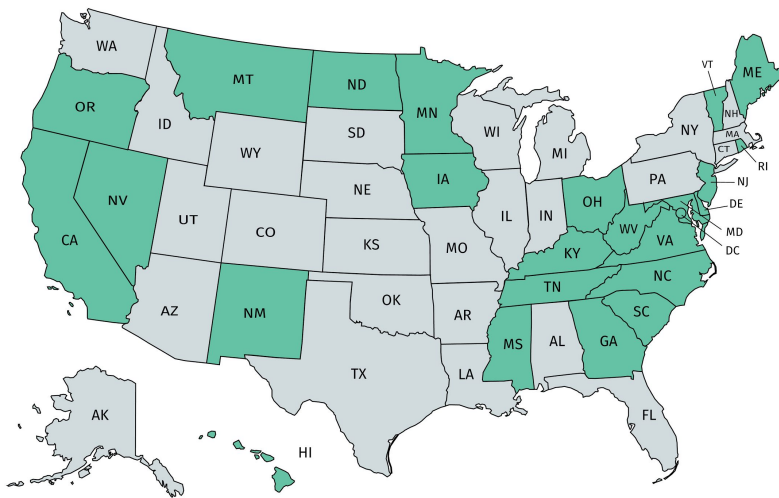
## Guan Yin (Kannon)

- ❖ A Mahayana Bodhisattvas referred to as Mercy god/goddess in English is depicted as both genders to display a transcendence beyond gender

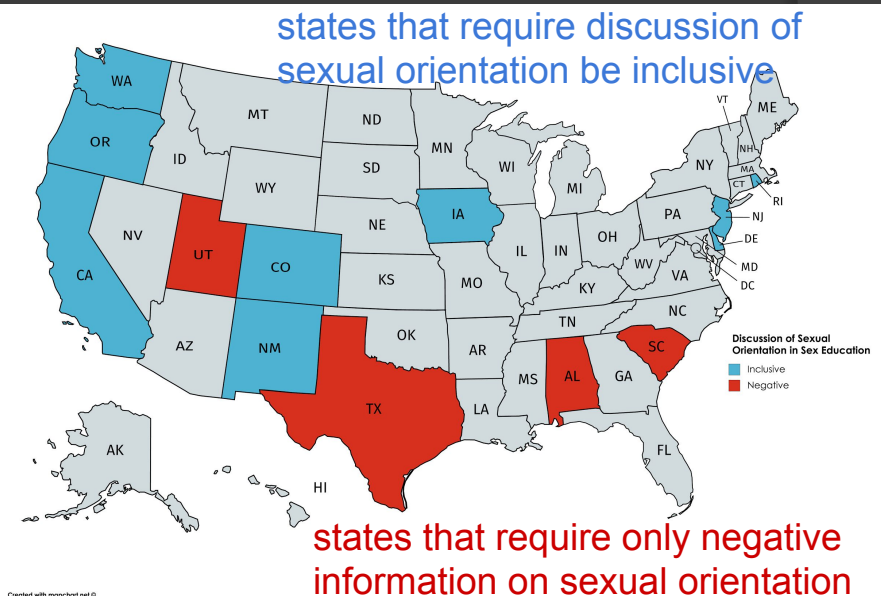
# Transgenderism and Education in the U.S.

## Transgenderism as apart of Sex Education

- Only 24 states mandate sex education
- Only 13 states require discussion of sexual orientation
  - 4 of those states require only negative information on sexual orientation
- No states mandate the discussion of gender identity within sex education classes



States that mandate sex education





# Transgenderism and Education in the U.S. cont.

## U.S. Department of Education and Justice Official Letter

- ◎ Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits sex discrimination in educational programs and activities operated by recipients of Federal financial assistance, this includes gender identity and transgender status
- ◎ Safe and Nondiscriminatory Environment
  - harassment based on gender identity, transgender status, or gender transition is not tolerated
- ◎ Identification Documents, Names, and Pronouns
  - a school must treat students consistent with their gender identity even if their education records or identification documents indicate a different sex
- ◎ Sex-Segregated Activities and Facilities
  - Restrooms and Locker Rooms
    - must allow transgender students access
  - Athletics
    - must allow transgender student participation



# Transgenderism and Education in Japan

## Support in School

- ❖ In 2017 Japan's national bullying prevention policy began to include **protection of sexual and gender minorities in schools**
- ❖ Education ministry is **urging schools** to allow students to use locker rooms and uniforms with the gender they identify with

(Murai, 2015)

(Human Rights Watch, 2017)

## Problems faced in School

- ❖ A 2011 Takarazuka University School of Nursing survey showed that only **14% of teachers** teach about the subject (West Japan Newspaper)
- ❖ Teachers' lack of understanding **allows room for bullying**
  - Conforming society makes it hard for schools to separate discipline and bullying
    - "出る釘は打たれる" (The nail that sticks out gets hammered down)

(西日本新聞, 2013)

# Transgenderism and Education in Japan cont.

## Educational System

- ❖ Some prefectures are starting to take action on educating about such issues
  - In 2013 Fukuoka prefecture held workshops teaching about LGBT issues
    - Elementary students were taught through stories
    - Workshops were held in by the Kumamoto Prefecture to educate elementary and middle school teachers on LGBT issues



# Transgenderism and Media in the U.S.

## Television

### ◎ GLAAD's *Where We Are on TV* Report

- since 1995 the “Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation” has released an annual “Where We Are on TV” report which analyzes:
  - overall diversity of primetime scripted series regulars on broadcast networks
  - number of LGBTQ characters on cable networks and streaming services

Broadcast Television* Year	Transwomen	Transmen
2010 - 2011	0	0
2011 - 2012	0	0
2012 - 2013	1	0
2013 - 2014	1	0
2014 - 2015	0	0
2015 - 2016	0	0
2016 - 2017	3	0

\*includes ABC, CBS, The CW, FOX, NBC, etc.

(GLAAD, 2017)

# Transgenderism and Media in the U.S. cont.

## ◎ GLAAD's *Where We Are on TV* Report cont.

Cable Television* Year	Transwomen	Transmen
2010 - 2011	0	1
2011 - 2012	0	1
2012 - 2013	1	1
2013 - 2014	0	1
2014 - 2015	0	1
2015 - 2016	2	1
2016 - 2017	2	4

\*includes Freeform (previously ABC Family), TNT, MTV, Starz, Showtime, etc.

Streaming Site* Year	Transwomen	Transmen
2015 - 2016	4	1
2016 - 2017	7	0

\*original content created and streamed by Amazon, Netflix, and Hulu

(GLAAD, 2017)



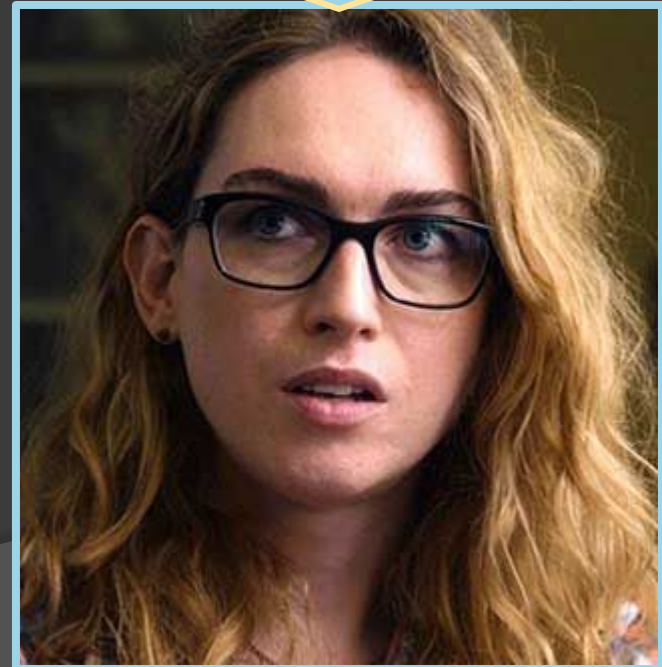
# Transgenderism and Media in the U.S. cont.

## Recurring trans characters played by transpeople

*The Fosters*  
(ABC Family)  
Cole played by  
Tom Phelan  
(Transmale)



*Sense8*  
(Netflix)  
Nomi Marks played  
by Jamie Clayton  
(Transwoman)



*Orange is the  
New Black*  
(Netflix)  
Sophia Burset  
played by  
Laverne Cox  
(Transwoman)





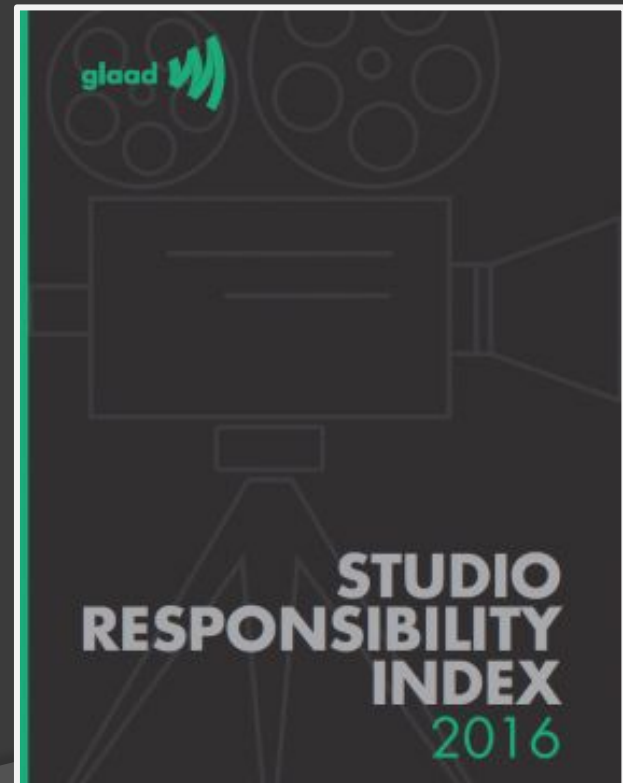
# Transgenderism and Media in the U.S. cont.

## Major Motion Films

### ◎ GLAAD's *Studio Responsibility Index*

- since 2013 GLAAD has released an annual SRI which reports the quantity, quality, and diversity of LGBT characters in films released by 7 major motion picture studios:

- 20th Century Fox
- Lionsgate Entertainment
- Paramount Pictures
- Sony Columbia
- Universal Pictures
- Walt Disney Studios
- Warner Brothers



# Transgenderism and Media in the U.S. cont.

## ◎ GLAAD's *Studio Responsibility Index* cont.

- characters are put through the [Vito Russo Test](#) judging an LGBT character's representation
  - 1. the film contains a character that is identifiably lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender
  - 2. that character must **not be solely or predominantly defined by their sexual orientation or gender identity**
  - 3. the LGBT character must be tied into the plot in such a way that **their removal would have a significant effect**; they are not there to set up a punchline

of the **126 films** released in 2015 only **1** was trans-inclusive

**Paramount Pictures, Disney Studios, and Warner Bros.** received a **failing** grade

**Lionsgate, Sony Columbia Pictures, and Universal Pictures** received an **adequate** grade

# Transgenderism and Media in the U.S. cont.

## Television Summary

- regular and recurring transgender characters have **more than doubled** from 2015 across all tv platforms adding up to **16 total trans characters**
- streaming sites have pioneered in positive transgender character representation



## Major Motion Film Summary

- all 7** major motion film studios have **averaged adequate-failing gradings**
- the single trans-inclusive film from 2015 **presented the transwoman as a joke** upon revealing her identity
- defamatory stereotypes are largely presented
- trans characters' identities and presentations are often **used as a punchline**, something for the audience to laugh at



# Transgenderism and Media in Japan


- ❖ Transgenderism has been **historically associated with entertainment** industries and continues today
- ❖ The roles associated transgender people play has led to the issue not being taken seriously as they are **viewed as a performance and not a person's identity**
- ❖ On TV, “Onee” characters are popular when representing feminine males and transfemales
  - Umbrella term given for cross-dressing/gay/transgender TV personalities
  - Exaggerated, comical personalities

Japanese TV is known to **exploit** the issues but **not address it** directly

**Transfemales** receive **more attention** in media than transmales

# Transgenderism and Media in Japan

- ❖ Aya Kamikawa a former hostess now politician, was heavily influenced by the media and believed her role had to represent the media's portrayal.
- ❖ Aya Kamikawa stated, “There is a **huge gap** between what people **see in the media** and what they **hear from actual people**...I don't think those programs help to promote understandings of the diversity of sexuality” (Hoffart, 2011)
  - Majority of programs are for entertainment and **do not promote understanding of transgender people** facing real issues
- ❖ Before running for political office Aya Kamikawa had believed entertainment jobs were the only option for a “career”



Kamikawa held  
hostess jobs  
before running for  
office

# Transgenderism and Media in Japan cont.

## ❖ Current TV Shows Featuring Transpeople

- Crazy about 5pm (5時に夢中)
  - Features a gay, cross-dressing co-host Matsuko Deluxe
- Pretty Women (プリティウーメン)
  - Show that started in 2015 taking a more serious and educational tone on Trans Women issues
  - Travel the World to learn about Trans issues worldwide and educate Japanese about their own issues





# Research Method

## ◎ Student participants

- 63 total participants

- 31 American students

- 15 male students
- 16 female students

- 32 Japanese students

- 15 male students
- 17 female students

## ◎ Online Survey

- English Survey ([Google Forms](#))

- Japanese Survey ([Google Forms](#))

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