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Reference Oselin, Sharon S., and Kristen Barber. 2019. "Borrowing Privilege: Status Maneuvering among Marginalized Men." <i>Gender & Society</i> 33(2):201-223.

Main Arguments	Connection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Status maneuvering, a concept referring to the actions taken by marginalized, minority, and socioeconomically disadvantaged men with street prostituting experiences, helps male prostitutes attain temporary upward social mobility and a sense of worth and masculinity (Sharon & Barber 2019). ● Poverty and weak family and social support system are the main causes driving participants of this study into prostitution (Sharon & Barber 2019). ● Male prostitutes typically target white, wealthy clients because of greater pay, less hassle, and discretion on the clients' end (Sharon & Barber 2019). ● Status maneuvering among male prostitutes tactics include being selective in terms of race and class of the client, making their appearance more associated with and resembling of the norms of a particular class and culture, and utilizing bodily capital (Sharon & Barber 2019). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing the concept of intersectionality, the article details how both gender and race interact to further the disadvantage that African women face in terms of sexual assault and gender violence. 2. Intersectionality is a concept that looks at the suffering, marginalization, disfranchisement, and disadvantage of certain populations through a lens that focuses on the interplay and compounding effect of more than one factor. 3. The second source relates to the primary reading because they both identify more than one factors that contribute to the experience of a certain group. 4. In the primary reading, factors including poverty, race, and weak family system constitute reasons for participants to become street prostitutes while in the second source, it is race and gender that subject African women to a greater risk of being the victim of gender violence. <p>Additional Reference Crenshaw, Kimberlé. 1991. "Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color." <i>Stanford Law Review</i> 43(6):1241-99. doi: https://doi.org/10.2307/1229039.</p>
Research Methods (Data, Methods)	Student's Reflections

- The research was conducted using an ethnographic approach in which qualitative analysis on both informal conversations and formal interviews was done.
- The research was conducted in an urban area in the Midwest in the United States.
- The study lasted for one month in 2012 when the first author presumably volunteered in a service provision program.
- There were a total of 19 male participants who had street prostituting experience, and the data consists of in-depth interviews and conversations with these men.

The reading reminds me of the dominant values and beliefs that echo in narratives permeating every social sectors, cultures, and populations. Humans have this tendency to associate themselves with people of higher socioeconomic status and organizations with more prestige that oftentimes we are unwilling to be attentive to and associate with marginalized and disadvantaged groups, unless our profession requires us to do so or for the purpose of research, as was the case for this research. It is reasonable given that it is our basic survival instinct to want to be better off in every aspect. It somehow reinforces the cycle of life among those disadvantaged because each social cohort only aims to associate itself with the equivalent cohort and cohorts that are better than them socioeconomically. The only way to attain social mobility for those disadvantaged would be to work hard, study hard, or 'hustle' like the participants of this study, the last of which presumably only brings temporary benefits.

Reference

Lyons, Tara, Andrea Krüsi, Leslie Pierre, Thomas Kerr, Will Small, and Kate Shannon. 2017. "Negotiating Violence in the Context of Transphobia and Criminalization: The Experiences of Trans Sex Workers in Vancouver, Canada." *Qualitative Health Research* 27(2):182-190.

Main Arguments	Connection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Socio-structural contexts are imperative in understanding violence toward trans sex workers and the basis for corresponding measures (Lyons et al. 2017). ● Gender, including gender expression and identity, is one of the main contributing factors to the violence experienced by transgender sex workers during their work (Lyons et al. 2017). ● Many transgender workers internalize transphobia, expecting to disclose their gender identity and gender expression to clients before the service (Lyons et al. 2017). ● Police inaction causes and compounds unwillingness of trans sex workers reporting the violence they experience from clients (Lyons et al. 2017). ● Criminalization makes sex workers more vulnerable to violence and HIV (Lyons et al. 2017). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The second source touches various societal judgement and attitudes toward certain things that make up for one's identity. It also explores the ways that individuals conceal their identities to avoid being judged or discriminated. 2. Stigma is basically attributes, be they true or socially-constructed, associated with certain groups. 3. The second source relates to the primary reading because the primary reading addresses dynamics of stigmatizing transgender sex workers. 4. Trans sex workers are constantly being stigmatized not only for their choice of gender identity but also for stereotypes of them. One of the sex workers in the study said that the police responding told her "die, junkie", which shows stereotypes associated with trans prostitutes community. Goffman (1963) set forth that one of tactics people use to avoid stigma is hiding their identities, which contrasts with what some of the participants of the first study do-disclosing their gender expression up front. <p>Additional Reference Goffman, Erving. 1963. <i>Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity</i>. New York, New York: Simon & Schuster Inc.</p>
Research Methods (Data, Methods)	Student's Reflections

- The study was done using an ethnographic approach where the qualitative data was collected.
- The study was done in Vancouver, Canada.
- The study lasted 11 months from June 2012 to May 2013.
- Participants were 33 transgender sex workers who participated in in-depth semistructured interviews.

Whether we should criminalize prostitution comes down weighing the pros and cons of it. On one hand, criminalizing prostitution is perhaps damaging to the moral integrity and fostering of our future generations, according to conservative values and beliefs. On the other hand, doing so decreases the rate of sex trafficking and provides freedom for those making ill choices when sex work is one of the only viable economic means for them (Lyons et al. 2017). On top of that, this reading explores issues combining gender identity and sex work, which is significant given that we are seeing almost a revamp of conservative values recently, especially in North America. Being admitted into LGBTQ community provides children a way out, but when children lack discernment, it can well be a way to developing mental disorders and lifelong inadequacies. Sensing the chance to monetize off of the fad, many hospitals providing gender transition services rush children into surgery without proper diagnosis and getting down to the root of their socioemotional problems. It is absolutely a mess from my point of view.