

Report of the PCC Ad Hoc Task Group on Gender in Name Authority Records

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Background

On August 1, 2016 an ad hoc task group was formed to address concerns raised by the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) membership on best practices for recording information about gender in name authority records (NARs). The group was directed by Paul Frank to draft instructions on recording information about gender in MARC Authority Field 375 to publish in the *Descriptive Cataloging Manual, Section Z1* (DCM Z1).

The group exchanged copious emails on the topic, worked collaboratively on documents via Google Drive, and participated in a conference call with K.J. Rawson, the director of the Digital Transgender Archive, to discuss best practices for recording information about gender for persons who do not identify with binary gender terminology. We reviewed email discussions

posted to the PCC listserv and we consulted literature on the topic.¹ Based on this work, we submit our recommendations to be published in the DCM Z1, LC-PCC PS, and LCDGT, together with the justification for those recommendations.

Recommendations

Summary of Recommendations

- Revise DCM-Z1 375 (Appendix A):
 - Use a subset of the LCDGT terms: Females, Gender minorities, Intersex people, Males, Transgender people, Transsexuals
 - Record any additional controlled and uncontrolled terms as needed
 - Record dates associated with a particular gender identity in subfield \$s and \$t only when the person explicitly provides them
- Add an LC-PCC PS for 9.7.1.3 (Appendix B):
 - Direct users to the DCM Z1 375 text
 - Reinstate a reference to instructions at 8.12.1.3 to record source(s) of information
 - Give reference to instructions at 9.17 to record biographical information
- Add and revise terms in the list of gender terms in LCDGT (Appendix C):
 - Allow additional proposals for LCDGT terminology needed for name authority records in the future
 - Update the DCM Z1 list with several key terms proposed to provide more specific and representative language, as they are approved for LCDGT

Best Practices for Recording Information about Gender

- Record information about gender as the person self-identifies and explicitly discloses, taking information from readily and publicly available sources such as:
 - Biographical information published on the resource
 - Biographical information provided by the publisher
 - Author's personal website or social media profiles
 - Direct communication with the author
 - For non-contemporary persons use works by the person as well as biographies, obituaries, articles, etc. about the person
- Record *Males* or *Females* in accordance with the term used by the person, or with gendered pronouns and/or inflected nouns used in the source
 - Do not assume gender identity based on pictures or names
 - Do not dig for given names or genders assigned at birth

¹ Billey, Drabinski, and Roberto. "What's Gender Got to Do with It? A Critique of RDA 9.7," *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 52, no. 4 (2014).

Thompson. "More Than a Name: A Content Analysis of Name Authority Records for Authors Who Self-Identify as Trans," *Library Resources & Technical Services* 60, no. 3 (July 2016).

- For transgender/transsexual persons record the terms *Transgender people* or *Transsexuals* in accordance with the term used by the person
- For well-known persons who publicly transition between male and female mid-life and have literary warrant for recording both genders, record both *Males* and *Females* and other terms as applicable
- Record gender terms based on information in the source. For example, if a person claims to be a cisgender male, record *Cisgender persons* and *Males*. If a person just says “as a young boy...” or uses male pronouns then record *Males*, but do not assume he is cisgender or transgender
- Record dates (375 \$s and \$t) associated with a gender only when the person explicitly provides dates of transition
- Justify gender data recorded in the 375 field in a subfield \$v or 670 field or both
- Take into account the following considerations:
 - “Is there potential for this information to harm the [person] through outing or violating the right to privacy?”
 - Is there an indication that the [person] consents to having this information shared publicly?
 - Will including this information help a library user in the search process?”²

Choice of Vocabulary and Why We Recommend It

The group agreed that, in keeping with the principles of linked data, the definitions of controlled terms in various thesauri are more important than the labels that any given thesaurus uses, i.e., we determined that we would prefer a thesaurus whose terms are conceptually consistent with the gender element in authority records and would not be as concerned about the specific terms used to represent the concept. The group considered the definitions of gender terminology in each of the English-language vocabularies identified by gender source codes approved by LC’s Network Development & MARC Standards Office for MARC element 375.³ During the course of the task group’s work, two additional thesauri were approved in the MARC Technical Notice of September 15, 2016: MeSH and Homosaurus.⁴

The Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)⁵ defines the terms male and female as biological characteristics and was therefore deemed too narrow for catalogers’ purposes.

ISO 5218⁶ defines its gender codes as codes for the representation of human sexes. The only options are 0 (not known), 1 (male), 2 (female), and 9 (not applicable). The group considered both the definitions and choices too restrictive for the needs of catalogers.

² Thompson. “More Than a Name: A Content Analysis of Name Authority Records for Authors Who Self-Identify as Trans,” *Library Resources & Technical Services* 60, no. 3 (July 2016), p. 152.

³ <http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/gender.html>

⁴ <http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/tn160914src.html>

⁵ <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/>

⁶ http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=36266

LCSH “gender” terms are not defined in a way that is consistent with RDA instruction 9.7.1.1, which defines the element as “a gender with which a person identifies.” The scope note for Females, for example, is: “Here are entered works on female organisms in general. Works on the human female are entered under Women.”

The MeSH⁷ definitions of the terms “Men” (human males as cultural, psychological, sociological, political, and economic entities) and “Women” (human females as cultural, psychological, sociological, political, and economic entities) come close to the RDA instructions. (Males and Females are variants to those terms.) But MeSH does not include additional terms that we considered necessary and it would be difficult or impossible to add new MeSH terms.

Homosaurus.org is a linked data publication, an *International Thesaurus of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Index Terms*.⁸ Like MeSH, it currently contains the terms *men* and *women*, but lacks the more general terms for male and female. As such, it is inadequate at this time for identifying the gender of children and teens.

The LCDGT⁹ was developed specifically to describe demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and nationality, so we selected LCDGT as the thesaurus that best suits the needs of librarians. Its treatment of gender is consistent with the RDA 9.7.1.1 scope. Although LCDGT specifies the use of plural labels, it still applies to resources by individuals within a demographic group or class of persons.¹⁰ In addition to the terms currently available, more terms can be proposed by catalogers.

We also considered whether or not it made sense to propose a new NACO thesaurus for gender terms and decided that any benefits would be outweighed by the cost of developing and maintaining the concepts and labels.

We strongly recommend that SACO be willing to accept proposals for new or revised terms as needed for NACO work. In the past, LC’s Policy and Standards Division (PSD) has rejected LCSH proposals not needed as subjects on bibliographic resources. We feel that SACO must allow proposals for LCDGT terminology needed for other types of entity descriptions being created by PCC participants.

Additional Recommendations to PoCo

- Change deprecated RDA terms *male* and *female* to *Males* \$2 lcdgt and *Females* \$2 lcdgt when revising a record. Also change *males* \$2 lcsh and *females* \$2 lcsh to *Males* \$2 lcdgt and *Females* \$2 lcdgt when revising a record.
- Consider effecting these changes through an automated project.
- Encourage catalogers to add LCDGT terms for gender when revising a record.

⁷ <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>

⁸ <http://www.homosaurus.org>

⁹ <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/demographicTerms>

¹⁰ <https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCDGT/L485.pdf>

Appendix A: DCM-Z1 375 Draft

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING MANUAL

Z1

375 Gender

General

Record only terms that represent the identity/identities with which a person self-identifies. Prefer terms from a subset of the gender category in LC Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT):

- **Females**
- **Gender minorities**
- **Intersex people**
- **Males**
- **Transgender people**
- **Transsexuals**

Example:

375 ## \$a Males \$2 lcdgt

A person who identifies himself as male or uses male pronouns to refer to himself

Whenever possible, propose additional needed gender identity terms through SACO.

Do not record terms that incorporate elements of age or sexual orientation, such as **Boys**, **Women**, **Lesbians**. Use field 368 \$c (Other designation) for attributes such as sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, etc., that do not fit into any other RDA elements.

Record multiple terms to represent multiple gender identities.

Examples:

375 ## \$a Males \$a Transgender people \$2 lcdgt

A person who identifies himself as a transgender man

375 ## \$a Females \$a Cisgender people \$2 lcdgt

A person who identifies herself as a cisgender woman. "Cisgender people" proposed through SACO; SACO proposals considered "preapproved"

375 ## \$a Females \$a Transsexuals \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Males \$2 lcdgt

A person who originally published and self-identified as a man and subsequently published

and self-identified as a transsexual woman

Record additional controlled or uncontrolled terms as needed. For consistency, capitalize the first term in each subfield \$a. When terms do not come from a controlled vocabulary, use a singular form, and do not include subfield \$2.

Examples:

375 ## \$a Females \$a Transsexuals \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Male-to-female transsexuals \$2 lesh

Controlled term from another vocabulary included for additional clarity

375 ## \$a Females \$a Transgender people \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Katoeys \$2 homoit

Controlled term from another vocabulary included for additional clarity. Katoey is a term used in Thailand for either a transgender woman or an effeminate gay male

375 ## \$a Transgender people \$a Females \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Fa'afafine

Uncontrolled term included for additional clarity. Fa'afafine is a term used for Samoan biological males who were raised as females and identify with that gender

Dates (Subfield \$s and subfield \$t)

Record dates associated with a particular gender identity in subfield \$s and \$t only when the person explicitly provides them.

Examples:

375 ## \$a Transgender people \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Males \$2 lcdgt \$s 2009

375 ## \$a Females \$2 lcdgt \$s 1992 \$t 2009

Date of transition provided in the author Jon Edwards's autobiography The boy who was born a girl. Page i: "Jon Edwards was born in Peru in 1992. In 2009 ... Jon started his transition from female to male ... awareness of what being young and transgender is like"

375 ## \$a Transgender people \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Females \$2 lcdgt \$s 2014

375 ## \$a Males \$2 lcdgt \$s 1964 \$t 2014

Date of transition given on the author Sophie Grace Chappell's online curriculum vitae: "In December 2014 I changed my name and transitioned from male to female. Before

that I was Timothy David John Christian Chappell, and published as such.” Found on Twitter: “Acceptance as transgender has been liberating says Sophie-Grace Chappell”

375 ## \$a Transsexuals \$2 lcdgt

375 ## \$a Males \$2 lcdgt \$s 1946 \$t 1998

375 ## \$a Females \$2 lcdgt \$s 1998

Date of transition given on Joan Roughgarden’s website, on which she identifies as transsexual. Author published first under name Jonathan Roughgarden and later as Joan Roughgarden. Found in New York times article Oct. 17, 2000 entitled Scientist at work: “For those who knew Dr. Jonathan Roughgarden well, and the many more who knew him only through his prolific production of scientific papers and books, it came as a much-discussed surprise when this Stanford professor, then 52, announced on his Web site that he was a transsexual, posting pictures of himself as Joan.”

Repeatability

In choosing between repeating a field vs. repeating a subfield: If the only addition to an existing field is an additional term from the same vocabulary, repeat the affected subfield. If the vocabulary source differs, or if another associated element differs (such as a range of dates), repeat the field. Overall best practice: repeat the field when needed for clarity.

Appendix B: LC-PCC PS for 9.7.1.3 Draft

RECORDING GENDER

LC practice/PCC practice: see DCM Z1 375 [link: http://desktop.loc.gov/saved/375_Gender_] for recording the gender of a person as an element in MARC field 375.

If considered important for identification, indicate the source of information by applying the instructions at RDA 8.12.1.3 [link http://access.rdatoolkit.org/rdachp8_rda8-489.html]

EXAMPLES:

100 1 \$a Jennings, Jazz
375 \$a Transgender people \$2 lcdgt \$v Being Jazz : my life as a (transgender) teen, 2016

100 1 \$a Apps, Aaron
375 \$a Intersex people \$2 lcdgt
670 \$a Apps, Aaron. Intersex : a memoir, 2015.

100 1 \$a Tambor, Jeffrey, \$d 1944-
375 \$a Cisgender people \$a Males \$2 lcdgt
670 \$a Advocate.com website, viewed September 20, 2016 \$b (Jeffrey Tambor; actor who plays a trans woman on the show Transparent; said in his Emmy acceptance speech on Sunday, September 18, 2016, "I would not be unhappy were I the last cisgender male to play a female transgender on television")

100 1 \$a Chacaby, Ma-Nee, \$d 1950-
375 \$a Two-spirit people \$2 lcdgt
670 \$a A two-spirit journey, 2016: \$b title page (Ma-Nee Chacaby) page 7 (I was born on 22 July 1950) page 4 of cover (Ma-Nee Chacaby is a two-spirit Obijwa-Cree Elder. She was raised in a remote Obijwa community near Lake Nipigon, Ontario)

100 1 \$a Reed, Carol, \$d 1906-1976
375 \$a Males \$2 lcdgt \$v Wapshott, Nicholas. Carol Reed : a biography, 1994

100 1 \$a Reed, Carol, \$d 1925 or 1926-1970
400 1 \$a O'Hara, Mary Walther, \$d 1925 or 1926-1970
375 \$a Females \$2 lcdgt
670 \$a New York times, June 5, 1970, viewed online October 2, 2016 \$b (Carol Reed; Mrs. Mary Walther O'Hara; died June 4, 1970, aged 44; she was a

weather announcer for WCBS-TV in New York; won an Emmy as most popular female personality)

If considered important for identification, include additional information about a person's publicly known gender identity as a part of the person's biographical information by applying the instructions at RDA 9.17 [link http://access.rdatoolkit.org/rdachp9_rda9-5391.html]

EXAMPLE:

100 1 \$a Roughgarden, Joan

375 \$a Transsexuals \$2 lcdgt

375 \$a Males \$2 lcdgt \$s 1946 \$t 1998

375 \$a Females \$2 lcdgt \$s 1998

375 \$a Male-to-female transsexuals \$2 lcsh

400 1 \$a Roughgarden, Jonathan \$w nne

678 0 \$a Joan Roughgarden was born March 13, 1946 in Paterson, N.J. She is an ecologist and evolutionary biologist. She published first under the name

Jonathan

Roughgarden. She came out as transsexual and announced her name change in 1998.

Appendix C: Proposals for LCDGT Gender Terms

Introduction:

Along with recommending the use of LCDGT gender terms for describing gender as an attribute of persons in the MARC 375 field of name authority records, we propose adding some new terms to the vocabulary. We also propose a number of revisions to existing terms—chiefly the addition of scope notes—which we believe will support more consistent application of terms.

More broadly, as LCDGT and LCSH thesauri are increasingly used outside of their original contexts to record attributes of persons, families, corporate bodies, works, and expressions in NACO records, we urge SACO to consider that the need for a term to support NACO work satisfies the need for “literary warrant” for inclusion in these vocabularies.

New Gender Terms:

Cisgender people

072_7 gdr \$2 lcdgt

150__ Cisgender people

450__ Cisgendered people

450__ Cis people

450__ Non-trans people

450__ Non-transgender people

670__ Work cat.: Let’s get real, 2015: \$b t.p. (a question-and-answer guide for dating trans folks) page 10 (non-trans people; cisgender or cis) page 11 (this guide hopes to answer just some of the commonly-asked questions non-trans people have)

670__ LCSH, Sept. 9, 2016 \$b (Cisgender people. BT Persons)

670__ OED online, September 9, 2016 \$b (cisgender; also cisgendered: denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds with their birth sex. Compare with transgender)

670__ Merriam-Webster online, Sept. 9, 2016 \$b (cisgender; also cisgendered; cisgender people, those who identify with the sex they were born with)

670__ Wikipedia, Sept. 9, 2016 \$b (Cisgender; often abbreviated to cis; also non-trans; term for people who have a gender identity that matches the sex they were assigned at birth; opposite of the term transgender)

670__ Serano, Julia. Whipping girl, 2007: \$b p. 33 (cisgender; synonymous with non-transgender)

680__: \$i People who identify with the gender assigned to them at birth.

952__ LCDGT pattern: Transgender people

Two-spirit people

072_7 gdr \$2 lcdgt

150__ Two-spirit people

450__ Bardaches

450__ Berdaches

450__ Niizh manidoowag

450__ Two-spirits

450__ Twospirit people

450__ Two-spirited people

550__ \$w g \$a Gender non-binary people

670__ Work cat.: Chacaby, Ma-Nee. A two-spirit journey, 2016: \$b t.p. (Two-spirit; autobiography of a Lesbian Ojibwa-Cree elder) text ("I have both a male and a female spirit inside of me"; twospirit people; individuals with two spirits)

670__ LCSH, Sept. 12, 2016 \$b (Two-spirit people. UF Bardashes; Berdaches; Indian men-women; Two-spirits (Indians of North America). BT Indians of North America. RT Indian gays)

670__ Digital Transgender Archive website, viewed Sept. 13, 2016 \$b (Two Spirit (North America): A term used throughout many Native American tribes and cultures that describes individuals who are neither men nor women, but who are believed to possess both masculine and feminine spirits. Two spirits are often believed to have special gifts and often assume religious or ritualistic roles. Specific terms exist within different tribes to describe two spirits people)

670__ Homosaurus.org linked data vocabulary, viewed online Sept. 19, 2016 \$b (two-spirit people. UF bardaches; berdaches; niizh manidoowag. Description: self-identifying term used by indigenous people in North America to reconnect with the multiple gender and sexual roles in Native cultures)

670__ Laframboise, S. The way of the two spirited people, 2008, via Dancing to Eagle Spirit Society website, viewed Sept. 15, 2016 \$b (The two-spirited person is a native tradition that researchers have identified in some of the earliest discoveries of Native artifacts. Much evidence indicates that Native people, prior to colonization, believed in the existence of cross-gender roles, the male-female, the female-male, what we now call the two-spirited person; This type of cross-gender identity has been documented in over 155 tribes across Native North America; These individuals were looked upon as a third and fourth gender in many cases and in almost all cultures they were honoured and revered. Two-spirit people were often the visionaries, the healers, the medicine people, the nannies of orphans, the care givers; the term two-spirit refers to the concepts of gender variant people in Native America traditions. Early explorers of North America referred to this concept as berdache. Two-spirit is preferred as it emerged from Native American people whereas berdache was imposed upon Native Americans by the colonial explorers; Many non-natives have misinterpreted two-spirit as referring to people with homosexual tendencies, when in fact, the ceremonies and practices were based on different genders being manifested, and not on sexual preferences or practices)

670__ Encyclopedia of the Great Plains, ©2011, via WWW, Sept. 15, 2016 \$b (Berdache. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, French explorers, traders, and missionaries in the Mississippi Valley occasionally encountered Native Americans who could be classified neither as men nor women. They called such individuals berdaches, a French term for younger partners in male homosexual relationships. In fact, Plains Indian berdaches are best described as occupying an alternative or third gender role, in which traits of men and women are combined with those unique to berdache status. Male berdaches did women's work, cross-dressed or combined male and female clothing, and formed relationships with non-berdache men. Plains Indian women often engaged in hunting and warfare, but a female role equivalent to that of male berdaches, although common west of the Rockies, has been documented in the Plains only among the Cheyennes (the hetaneman). ... In the 1990s the term "two-spirit" was introduced by Native Americans as an alternative to berdache, and traditional third gender roles became the subject of renewed interest among Natives and non-Natives alike)

680__ \$i Native North American people who have a cross-gender identity and are believed to possess both male and female spirits.

952__ LCDGT pattern: Transgender people

Gender non-binary people

072_7 gdr \$2 lcdgt

150__ Gender non-binary people

450__ Gender nonbinary people

450__ Gender queer people

450__ Genderqueer people

450__ Genderqueers

450__ Non-binary people (Gender identity)

450__ Nonbinary people (Gender identity)

450__ Queer people, Gender

450__ Third-gender people

550__ \$w g \$a Gender minorities

670__ Work cat.: Broadhead, Talcott. Meet Polkadot, 2013: \$b back cover (genderqueer parent, artist, therapist, social worker, activist, and professor)

670__ Troubling the line : trans and genderqueer poetry and poetics, 2013: \$b t.p. (edited by TC Tolbert) p. 534 (genderqueer, feminist poet and teacher committed to social justice)

670__ Gillman, Melanie. Nonbinary, 2015: \$b t.p. (autobio comics by Melanie Gillman)

670__ Gillman, Melanie. As the crow flies website, Sept. 19, 2016: \$b home page (Melanie Gillman is the cartoonist behind this story. They hold an MFA in comics from the Center for Cartoon Studies, and currently live in Denver, CO. This is their second all-colored-pencil graphic

novel. Their first, “Smbitten”, is a lesbian romance about swing-dancing and vampirism, and is available here as a pay-what-you-want download on Gumroad. Questions, comments, and lavish gifts can be directed to them at melanie.k.gillman at gmail dot com. Melanie has also has a tumblr, where they’ve been known to post coloring recommendations, terrible fishbeasts, and the occasional mythological lesbian screenprint series)

670__ Neutrois nonsense website, Sept. 20, 2016: \$b About Micah (Non-binary and Genderqueer are umbrella terms that refer to people whose gender is not strictly male or female. Within these umbrellas, various labels designate distinct gender identities.) \$u <https://neutrois.me/>

670__ Your body, your health : health choices made easy for trans men, trans masculine and non-binary people, 2015.

670__ Karioris, Frank. Construction of 'third gender' and its intersection with sexuality : hijras, kathoey, and fa'afafine - redefining sex, gender, and sexuality, 2011.

670__ Two spirits : an unauthorized guide to transgender topics and identities, including genderqueer, third gender, intersex, and more, 2011?

670__ Glass, Kanokon. Third-gender EFL teachers in Thailand, 2008: \$b abstr. (third-gender (TG) English teachers in government-run high schools in Thailand; public-school English teachers who identified themselves as TG)

670__ GenderQueer : voices from beyond the sexual binary, 2002: \$b p. 19 (genderqueers, people who express their gender in ways that defy societal norms and feel the weight of cultural pressure to conform, to “act their proper gender”) p. 61 (when we equate transgenderism with those individuals who can claim their gender is a sign of an internal, binary essence, we privilege transexuals over other genderqueers who cannot make similar claims)

670__ Nonbinary.org website, Sept. 15, 2016 \$b (Genderqueer, also called GenderQueer, gender queer, is an umbrella term covering non-normative gender identity and gender expression. The label may also be used by individuals wishing to identify as holding queer or non-normative gender without being any more specific about the nature of their gender. As an umbrella term, genderqueer has similar scope to nonbinary, with most nonbinary-identifying individuals also considering themselves genderqueer; Genderqueer means non-normative or *queer* gender while nonbinary means gender that falls outside the gender binary model. Both of these terms are extremely similar in scope, however in practice their connotations are significantly different. Genderqueer comes with the anti-assimilationist political connotations of queer, which is a reclaimed slur word with strong associations with a countercultural sexuality movement that sets itself apart from the mainstream LGBT community. As such genderqueer implies a similar counterculture, setting itself apart from mainstream transgender discourse. Most genderqueer people also consider themselves to be queer and there is a strong trend of

rejecting the gender binary and normative gender roles within the Queer Movement as a whole. By contrast, nonbinary is more politically neutral in its connotations. Nonbinary was coined as a descriptive term, originally simply 'non-binary gender', used to describe the range of experiences that fall outside of the binary gender model. There is no countercultural anti-transgender discourse connotation, nor is there a connotation of association with the wider Queer Movement. Nonbinary is intended to simply cover the widest range of identities and experiences without intending to describe their political or cultural philosophies and affiliations; There is controversy within the genderqueer community over whether genderqueer people fall under the transgender umbrella. ... the term genderqueer developed out of a frustration with the association between transgender and transsexualism, gender dysphoria and the dominant transgender narrative.

It is common for genderqueer-identified people to consider trans and transgender to be synonymous with transition and so to claim genderqueer as a non-transgender identity. This is especially true with people who are genderqueer by gender expression only, but also applies to some genderqueer people who are comfortable with their body and see transgender as synonymous with bodily gender dysphoria. As such, it is important when talking about genderqueer and nonbinary people to recognise that not all people who hold these identities consider themselves to fall under the transgender umbrella. Also, some transsexuals feel that calling genderqueer a transgender identity is appropriative)

680__ \$i People who identify with a gender identity or identities between or outside the male and female binary.

952__ : LCDGT pattern:

Agender people

072_7 gdr \$2 lcdgt

150__ Agender people

450__ Agendered people

450__ Gender-neutral people

450__ Gender non-identified people

450__ Genderblank people

450__ Genderfree people

450__ Genderless people

450__ Gendervoid people

450__ Neutral-gendered people

450__ Neutrois people

450__ Non-gender people

450__ Non-gendered people

450__ Null gender people

550__ \$w g \$a Gender non-binary people

670__ Work cat.: My agender : personal stories exploring gender and sexuality, 2011.

670__ Fallows, J. The unstraight A : a zine from the axolotl series on abuse, asexuality & agender identity, 2015.

670__ Neutrois nonsense website, Sept. 20, 2016: \$b About Micah (Generally I describe myself as transgender or non-binary, as this is the simplest way to convey the most important part of my gender. My own particular gender experience is of neither--not male, not female--or what "neutrois" means to me) Neutrois (Gender neutral is tricky to explain, especially when disentangling the difference between gender neutral and genderless and agender. One pain point is trying to define those differences when everybody uses different definitions of the words in the first place! And it gets more complicated when all definitions are valid, because honestly, they are still under construction, and each person finds themselves described in different words in different ways for different reasons) Definitions (Non-Binary / Genderqueer: There is an assumption in our society that gender is a binary--that is, that there are two and only genders: male and female. A non-binary gender is therefore one that sits outside of, beside, next to, or just a far ways off from either of these two options. Genderqueer is another (umbrella) term that encompasses any gender that is not strictly male or female; Neutrois: Neutrois are agendered or neutral-gendered. They usually experience a sense of gender dysphoria--one that doesn't correctly reflect their internal gender. Transition is a process of subtraction: a neutrois wishes to get rid of any and all gendered characteristics so as to achieve as neutral a body as possible. Physical transition may consist primarily in the removal of primary and/or secondary sex characteristics, such as genitals or breasts and body hair. Because the concept and identity of neutrois is relatively new, not all neutrois have undergone surgery, or even seriously want to undergo surgery or physical transition yet. Neutrois is not androgyne ... Androgyny is a combination of female and male characteristics, while neutrois is an elimination of them. Neutrois is not genderless. While the prefix a- in agender may hint at a "lack of," neutrois is not

necessarily a lack of gender. Just like a neutral color does not mean colorless, or a neutral opinion does not mean without opinion, a neutral gender does mean without gender. Neutrois do have an internal gender, it just happens to be neither male, nor female. It's neutral)

670__ Nonbinary.org website, Sept. 15, 2016: \$b Agender (Agender is also called genderblank, genderfree, genderless, gendervoid, non-gendered, or null gender. Agender is an identity under the nonbinary and transgender umbrella terms. Agender individuals find that they have no gender identity, although some define this more as having a gender identity that is neutral; There is little agreement about the difference between terms such as agender, genderless, non-gender, gender neutral, and neutrois. These terms are often used interchangeably, or defined differently by individual writers in ways that don't necessarily match the self-definitions of others using those terms. It is often said that non-gender or genderlessness is the experience of having *no* gender identity at all, whereas gender neutral or neutrois is the experience of *having* a gender identity, a gender identity which is not male or female, but neutral; Some activists, such as Christie Elan-Cane use non-gendered to mean all gender outside of the gender binary. This use comes from several years before the term nonbinary, but is seen as problematic because it gives the idea that nonbinary gender identities don't exist, or that all nonbinary people are genderless. Nonetheless this usage is in some official organisations' documents and resources as the term to cover all nonbinary people. This is most common in the United Kingdom, for example throughout the recent UK Government Transgender Action Plan)

670__ Nonbinary.org website, Sept. 15, 2016: \$b Neutrois (Neutrois is an identity under the nonbinary and transgender umbrellas. Generally speaking, neutrois is a transsexual identity, meaning that it involves gender dysphoria and a desire to make a physical transition to a gender neutral presentation. However, as a result of the diversity of people who identify as neutrois, some of them say they don't have one or more of those traits, and are no less neutrois for it. What is agreed upon is that neutrois is a nonbinary gender identity, and that people of any gender assigned at birth can have this identity; In 2000, the site *Neutrois Outpost* defined neutrois as a transsexual nonbinary identity: "A Neutrois is someone who identifies as being non-gendered and seeks to lose the major physical signifiers that indicate gender to others (breasts, facial and body hair, crotch bulges, etc). Neutrois are not androgynes, but do pursue an androgynous appearance. They are uniquely bound by their gender dysphoria in that they find both male and female orientations wrong. Because of this, transitioning from an assigned gender, to either male, or female identities is not an acceptable solution. [...] Neutrois are trying to lose gender traits, not gain new ones." Similarly, Micah of *Neutrois Nonsense* defines neutrois as a transsexual identity that moves away from familiar gender markers: "Transition is a process of subtraction: a neutrois wishes to get rid of any and all gendered characteristics so as to achieve as neutral a body as possible. Physical transition may consist primarily in the removal of primary and/or secondary sex characteristics, such as genitals or breasts and body hair. Because the concept and identity of neutrois is relatively new, not all neutrois have undergone surgery, or even seriously want to undergo surgery or physical transition yet." Neutrois people

can have had any gender assigned at birth. As such, some neutrois transition in a direction that is female-to-neutrois (FTN), and others are male-to-neutrois (MTN))

680__ \$i People who identify with no gender identity, or with a gender identity that is neutral.

952__ LCDGT pattern: Transgender people

Revised Gender Terms:

Males:

Revision: Add scope note:

680__ \$i People who identify with a male or masculine gender, including both cisgender and transgender people.

Females:

Revision: Add scope note:

680__ \$i People who identify with a female or feminine gender, including both cisgender and transgender people.

Transgender people:

Revision: Add source citations and scope note:

670__ GenderQueer : voices from beyond the sexual binary, 2002: \$b p. 58 (“Transgender” origins lie in the search for a name for people who didn’t want to change sexes (as transsexuals do) or occasionally change to clothing of another sex (as cross-dressers do) but who wanted to change their genders: live full-time in another sex without medical intervention. Over time transgender came to be used for anyone who “transgressed gender,” including--according to who you ask--cross-dressers, transsexuals, and the original transgendered but also butch women, effeminate men, intersexuals, drag people, and genderqueer youths.)

670__ Neutrois nonsense website, Sept. 20, 2016: \$b Neutrois > Definitions (Transgender: A person whose gender identity does not match the assigned gender in any way, shape, or form is transgendered. This may include a mismatch from identifying entirely like the opposite gender, to a slight inclination towards another gender, to a slight deviation from the current gender, to anything in between)

680__ \$i People who identify wholly or in part with a gender other than that assigned to them at birth.

Intersex people:

Revision: Add scope note:

680__ \$i People born with characteristics of biological sex considered atypical of the differentiation of male and female sexes.

Transsexuals:

Revision: Add scope note and 670 citations:

670__ Neutrois nonsense website, Sept. 20, 2016: \$b Neutrois > Definitions (Transsexual: A transgendered person who strongly wishes to or has already altered their body to align with their current gender identity; Transgender: A person whose gender identity does not match the assigned gender in any way, shape, or form is transgendered. This may include a mismatch from identifying entirely like the opposite gender, to a slight inclination towards another gender, to a slight deviation from the current gender, to anything in between)

680 __ \$i Transgender people who strongly wish to or have gone through full transition, including altering their body to align with their current gender identity.

Gender minorities:

Revision: Add reciprocal scope note with term Sexual minorities:

Gender minorities:

680__ \$i People of gender minority groups treated collectively or for whom a more specific gender minority term cannot be identified. For people of minority sexual orientations treated collectively or for whom a more specific sexual orientation minority term cannot be identified see \$a Sexual minorities.

Sexual minorities:

680__ \$i People of sexual orientation minority groups treated collectively or for whom a more specific sexual orientation minority term cannot be identified. For people of minority gender identities treated collectively or for whom a more specific gender minority term cannot be identified see \$a Gender minorities.

Rationale: The variants shared by these terms, including GLBT people, LGBT people, GLBTQ people, LGBTQ people, etc. reflect common “umbrella” acronyms which bring together a group of gender minorities and sexual orientation minorities collectively. But strictly speaking, gay, lesbian, and bisexual men and women may be cisgender (and not gender minorities), and

transgender people may be heterosexual (thus not a sexual orientation minority). Furthermore, minority status reflects social context in relation to other groups as opposed to self-ascribed identity, etc. Scope notes will help make clear the distinction between these terms which share some variants and thus might easily be misapplied by catalogers or might lead to confusing search results for users.

Gay men:

Revision: Revise preferred term to Gay males.

150__ Gay males

450__ \$w nne \$a Gay men

Rationale: in LCDGT, “men” is also an age-specific term (i.e. adult males); the term Gay men has broader terms Males and Gays, not Men and Gays; similarly, the term Lesbians is not age-related, and has broader terms Females and Gays, not Women and Gays; this revision would make the term inclusive of gay male youth.

Other comments:

The task group concluded that additional proposals for new or revised terms outside the gender category would be out of scope for the task group’s immediate charge to recommend best practices for the 375 field in name authority records, but found that other existing and potential terms and categories nonetheless warranted some consideration. Broadly speaking, gender identities and categories represented by LCDGT terms are intersectional and contextual. Some terms within the vocabulary necessarily combine gender with other categories such as age or sexual orientation, while other terms reflect a need for precise distinctions between similar or easily conflated concepts.

Much like ethnicity, nationality, and language groups, gender identity and sexual orientation are distinct but closely related concepts that require precision to parse out. But some culture-specific categories may combine aspects of gender identity and sexual orientation in a way that would be difficult to facet in the LCDGT model. For example, should gender categories such as Two-spirit people, Hijras, Kathoey, Fa’afafine, etc. be constrained or related in some way to the ethnic groups which define them? And in contrast, are the Western gender and sexual orientation categories already reflected in the vocabulary any less culture-specific? That is, are they applicable when describing people and works from other cultural and historical contexts?

“Gendered” social and occupational terms are not assigned to the gender category; the LCDGT manual prohibits this for the occupational category, but appears to avoid this even when not

explicitly prohibited within the social and other categories. Such an approach supports more precise faceting (e.g. Actors and Females rather than Actresses). It also judiciously avoids making overly broad assertions about the gender identity of individuals within those other categories. For consistency, should such combined age/gender, sexual orientation/gender, etc. terms also be removed from the gender category, or even from the vocabulary entirely, so long as they can be faceted? For example: for Lesbians, use Females, Gays; for Gay men, use Men, Gays; for Queens, use Females, Monarchs; for Mothers, use Females, Parents; for Girls, use Females, Children; for Women, use Females, Adults, and so on, insofar as both terms apply to the people or resources being described.

Female impersonators and male impersonators appear in LCSH as narrower terms for Transgender people, and with reciprocal scope notes to and from the term Transvestites. Relating these terms with Transgender people confuses impersonation with identification. Should equivalent terms be entered into LCDGT in the future, we consider that they belong in the occupational category rather than the gender category, and not as narrower terms for Transgender people.

Potential future demographic group terms related to medical conditions should also take care to avoid pathologizing minority gender identities and sexual orientations, and meanwhile to avoid assuming the gender identity of individuals with conditions related to reproductive, chromosomal, endocrine, and anatomical aspects of their biological sex. For example, transgender women may father children, and they may also develop prostate cancer or testicular cancer, etc., while transgender men may give birth, develop ovarian cancer, menopause, etc. More specifically, intersex conditions include a variety of chromosomal, endocrine, reproductive, and anatomical conditions; in some cases, an intersex condition is not apparent until puberty or adulthood; in some cases, medical interventions may have been imposed on an individual by doctors and parents to align a child's anatomy more closely to the male/female binary; some conditions are never diagnosed or known to an individual. In any case, such conditions are not necessarily determinative of an intersex person's gender identity, which may be male, female, non-binary, etc.