

















2016 Cosmetic Surgery National Data Bank Statistics The American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery

- Overall
- 1.5 billion dollar increase in expenditures over the past year.
- Surgical procedures accounted for 56% of the total expenditures in 2016
- Nonsurgical procedures accounted for 44%.
- The 2016 surgical procedures with the most significant increases:
- Fat Transfer to the Breast (up 41%)
- Labiaplasty (up 23%)
- Buttock Lift (up 21%)
- Fat Transfer to the Face (up 17%)

Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery (FGCS) Labiaplasty (trimming of the labia minora, less commonly labia majora), hymenoplasty, vaginoplasty (vaginal reconstruction), mons publis liposuction, vaginal 'rejuvenation' or laser 'rejuvenation', Gspot augmentation and Organis-mbd.

- 2003–2013 Australia = threefold increase in labiaplasties
- Australian government statistics = 140% increase in requests for rebatable vulvoplasty from 2001 -2013, without a concomitant rise in genital disease diagnoses.
- 447 GPs 35% reported seeing females younger than 18 years of age requesting FGCS

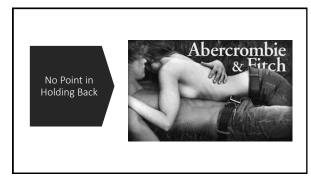


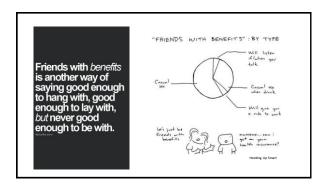
Female genital cosmetic surgery: a cross-sectional survey exploring knowledge, attitude and practice of general practitioners, M Simonis, R Manocha, J J Ong, BMJ Open Volume 6, issue 9















How Does This Play Out?

- The main reason for having anal sex were that guys wanted to copy what they saw in pornography.
- Men expected that women would generally not wish to engage in anal sex, and so would need to be persuaded or coerced
- Women being badgered for anal sex is considered normal
- Women felt there was no choice

C Martston, R Lewis, Anal heterosex among young people and implications for health promotion: a qualitative study in the UK, BMJ Open, Vol 4, Issue 8.

When Girls Objectify Themselves



- o terrified of being isolated and not being seen as cool
- o girls only able to see herself as how boys see them
- with oral and anal sex now just like kissing, the expectations are that they'll be up for a whole lot more



When Girls Objectify Themselves



Teens aware of the difference in behaviour of younger kids "You're now seeing guys and girls together at twelve and thirteen with serious commitments and doing crazy (sex) stuff. They're just kids, but it doesn't surprise me, because we're made to grow up faster! Dary! 17.

Language is revealing
'It all starts with the language – how sex is referred to. Young boys talking
about "f**ling a girt", 'hawing a **ck'. They wander around the school grounds
saying "Id tap that", or "I wouldn't tap that". Or they talk openly about "fingering
her", It's this grotesque, yet casually demeaning way they talk about girls as sex
objects: 'High school teacher.

Putting girls in harm's way – 'Sexual offenders have less empathy. They see their victims as objects. So the more we encourage girls to view themselves as objects without depth or difference, the more we place them at risk.' Clinical psychologist.



Objectification

☑ Habitual body monitoring ☑Increase shame ☑ Heightened anxiety ☑Diminished self awareness





How Safe Are Girls?

- Eight out of ten women aged 18 to 24 were harassed on the street in the past year, Johnson, M. and Bennett, E. (2015)
- Young women (18-24 years) experience significantly higher rates of physical and sexual violence than women in older age groups, ABS 2012



Drink Spiking

- · 4 out of 5 victims are female
- about half of drink spiking victims are aged under 24
- 20 30% involve sexual assault
- majority of spiking = 'prank spiking'
- > concerns about under-reporting > difficulty in reporting as there's often memory loss



Mental Health

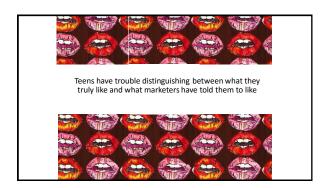
- Around half of all lifetime mental disorders start by the mid-teens
- the mio-teens

 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and
 Wellbeing of adults (ages 16-85 years) the
 prevalence of mental disorders is highest in the 2534 age group (24%)

 For all age groups, the prevalence of mental
 disorders is higher in females compared with
 males.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015. Australia's welfare 2015. Australia's welfare series no. 12. Cat. no. AUS 189. Canberra: AIHW









Take Home 1

Strong Media Awareness Training At Primary Level

- Kids
- Teachers/school counsellors
- Parents

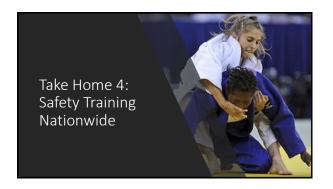






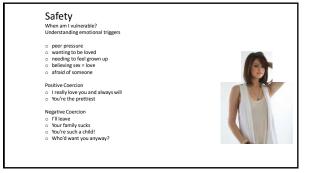


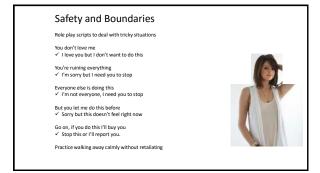




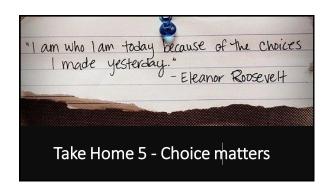














Philosophic Inquiry Curious Mind = Innovative Mind



- ➤ Different is good
- ➤ I Don't Have to Know Everything
- > It's Good to Ask Questions
- ➤ Failure Can Help Get You To Where You Need To Go



Philosophic Inquiry

- visualising, modelling, idea organising, categorising, inferring, transferring and problem solving
- higher order thinking skills = decision making, setting priorities, and choosing alternatives
- create communities of inquiry where children learn to value independent autonomous thinking
- \bullet move on from students being taught what to think, to how to think
- think and try out ideas, evaluate if they've worked
- what makes certain ideas work? what makes them fail?

Overpowering images * Compelling * Hard to avoid * Isolating Need to experience life at a human scale



Take Home 6

Bring Life Back To Human Scale

- Intimate spaces
- Human focused
- Navigable areas in cities walking corridors
- Opportunity for connection











Friendship
isn't about who
you've known
the longest. It's
about who
walked into your
life, said "I'm
here for you"
and proved it.





It is up to us to create the future we want for our girls

www.maggiehamilton.org

MAGGIE HAMILTON
What's Happening to our boys?

What men don't talk about

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