

Sex / Gender Development

- biological sex:
 - genetic female XX chromosomes; male XY
 - pre-natal sexual development
 - Wave 1: inflexible over weeks 1-7
 - Wave 2: differentiation takes place
 - Chromosomes → *internal gonadal* development
 - Hormones (androgen) → *external genitalia* development
 - inconsistencies: intersexuality / “DSD”
 - androgen insensitive genetic males
 - congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)
 - genetic female exposed to excessive masculinizing hormones

Sex / Gender Development

- Sexual identity: sex one regards oneself “as”
 - central to identity
- Sexual orientation: sex one wants to be intimate with
- Neither is fixed, neither is binary (“either / or”)
- Gender role: cultural expectations of M/F

Gender Roles

- environmental sources (nurture):
 - media
 - toys, books
 - socialization
- biological sources (nature) – probably dwarfed by environmental factors
- effects and consequences:
 - individual: affect, behavior, cognition
 - collective: stereotypes, gender pay gap, STEM

Sex and Gender

[slides by Connor Gallik]

Sex

- ▶ Refers to whether one is biologically female or male
 - ▶ Genetic sex - One's chromosomal and hormonal sex characteristics
 - ▶ Whether one's chromosomes are XX or XY or something else
 - ▶ Anatomical sex - Physical sex
 - ▶ Gonads, uterus, vulva, vagina, penis, and so on

Gender

- ▶ Gender - The social and cultural characteristics associated with biological sex
 - ▶ Rooted in culture
 - ▶ Assigned gender - Gender given by others, usually at birth
 - ▶ Gender identity - A person's internal sense of being male, female, or something else

Gender Roles

- ▶ Attitudes, behaviors, rights, responsibilities associated with each sex
 - ▶ Stereotypes
 - ▶ Rigid and generalized beliefs about each gender's behavior
- ▶ Gender-role attitude
 - ▶ Beliefs a person has about oneself and others regarding personality traits and activities
- ▶ Gender presentation

How Do We Learn Them?

- ▶ Cognitive social learning theory
 - ▶ Attitudes and behaviors are a result of social learning
 - ▶ Consequences control behavior
- ▶ Cognitive development theory
 - ▶ Learning is age-dependent
- ▶ Social construction theory
 - ▶ Gender - Set of practices and performances that occur through language and a political system
 - ▶ Acknowledges the relationships that exist among meaning, power, and gender
 - ▶ Gendered meanings are only one vehicle through which sexuality is constituted

Where Do We Learn Them?



- ▶ Parents as socializing agents
 - ▶ Manipulation
 - ▶ Channeling
 - ▶ Verbal appellation
 - ▶ Activity exposure
- ▶ Teachers as socializing agents
- ▶ Peers as socializing agents
- ▶ Media influences

Gender Roles and Expectations

- ▶ What roles and expectations are there for men?
 - ▶ The Mask You Live In
- ▶ What roles and expectations are there for women?
 - ▶ Miss Representation



Disorders of Sexual Development (Intersex)



Disorders of Sexual Development/Intersex

- ▶ Conditions other than standard male or female anatomy
- ▶ Variations in congenital sexual anatomy that are considered atypical for females or males

Sex Chromosomes Abnormalities

Turner Syndrome

- ▶ Missing sex chromosome (X) so neither male nor female
- ▶ Features:
 - ▶ Shorter than average
 - ▶ Incomplete internal reproductive structures
 - ▶ Female external reproductive structures: vagina, clitoris, labia
 - ▶ No puberty
 - ▶ Cognitive deficits in math and spatial reasoning

Klinefelter syndrome

- ▶ Males have one or more extra X chromosomes
- ▶ Features:
 - ▶ Small penis and testicles
 - ▶ Enlarged breasts
 - ▶ Sparse body hair
 - ▶ Increased risk of learning problems

XYY or XYYY

- ▶ Male with extra Y chromosome(s)
- ▶ Features:
 - ▶ Taller than average

Mosaicism

- ▶ Cells within the same person have a different genetic makeup

Hormonal Disorders

Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome

- ▶ When a person is genetically male but is resistant to male hormones or androgens
- ▶ Features:
 - ▶ Female appearance

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

- ▶ A group of inherited disorders of the adrenal gland
- ▶ Can affect both boys and girls
- ▶ Features:
 - ▶ Female internal reproductive structures: uterus, ovaries, and fallopian tubes
 - ▶ Male or ambiguous external reproductive structures: enlarged clitoris capable of erection, fused labia resembling the scrotum

5-Alpha reductase deficiency

- ▶ A genetic male will not produce enough of a hormone called dihydrotestosterone
- ▶ Features:
 - ▶ Testes undescended until puberty
 - ▶ Partially formed internal structures
 - ▶ Ambiguous clitoral-appearing micropenis
 - ▶ Male secondary sex characteristics at puberty

Unclassified form of Abnormal Development

- ▶ Hypospadias - Condition where opening of the penis is misplaced
 - ▶ Foreskin may form a hood over the top of the glans
 - ▶ Twist in the shaft, slit in the underside of the glans



Understanding Transgender Identities

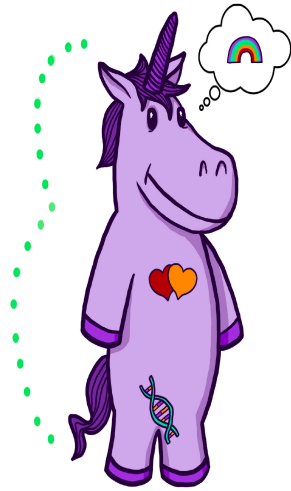


Definitions

- ▶ Transgender: an umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from the sex they were assigned at birth
- ▶ Trans / Trans*: a term often used to be inclusive of a wide variety of identities under the transgender umbrella
- ▶ Gender Non-conforming: people whose gender expression does not correspond to that typically associated with their sex

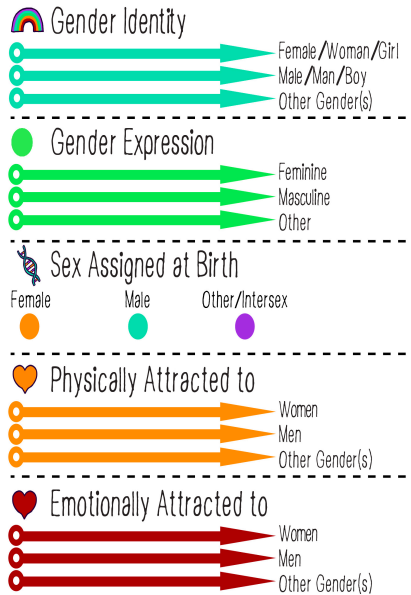
The Gender Unicorn

Graphic by:
TSER
Trans Student Educational Resources



To learn more, go to:
www.transstudent.org/gender

Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore



Identities not under the Trans* Umbrella:



For more information, go to
www.transstudent.org/graphics

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Trans Student Equality Resources

Is this a mental disorder?

- ▶ According to the APA:
 - ▶ “A psychological state is considered a mental disorder only if it causes significant distress or disability. Many transgender people do not experience their gender as distressing or disabling, which implies that identifying as transgender does not constitute a mental disorder”

DSM-5 Gender Dysphoria

- ▶ In adolescents and adults gender dysphoria diagnosis involves a difference between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, and significant distress or problems functioning. It lasts at least six months and is shown by at least two of the following:
 - ▶ A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics
 - ▶ A strong desire to be rid of one's primary and/or secondary sex characteristics
 - ▶ A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the other gender
 - ▶ A strong desire to be of the other gender
 - ▶ A strong desire to be treated as the other gender
 - ▶ A strong conviction that one has the typical feelings and reactions of the other gender

Transitioning

- ▶ The process of shifting socially, emotionally, and/or /physically from one gender to another.
- ▶ Types:
 - ▶ Social transition (name, pronouns, presentation)
 - ▶ Medical transition (HRT, puberty suppressants)
 - ▶ Surgical Transition (top surgery, bottom surgery, SRS, or gender affirming surgery)
- ▶ Some people may choose not to transition at all



Passing



- ▶ Being perceived by others as cisgender, regardless of how the individual identifies
 - ▶ Goal of transition
- ▶ Commonly used in trans community
- ▶ The problem with "passing"
 - ▶ Implies deception
 - ▶ Takes validity away from those who can't or won't
 - ▶ "Being recognized" or "Living openly/ authentically"