

Gender and Gender Identity

- **Terms**

- Gender: your lived role as male or female
- Gender Identity: our sense of ourselves as male or female
- Sexual Orientation: the category of people with whom we prefer to relate sexually. (homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual)
- Genetic Sex: is predominately XX or XY
 - But there are variations (XXV, XO etc)



Development of Gender Identity

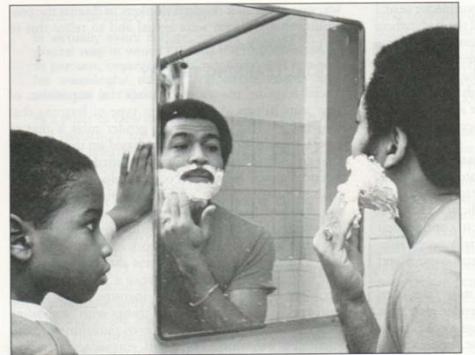


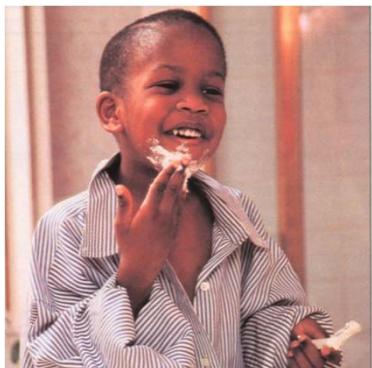
- **Biological Stuff**

- Prenatal influence of hormones
 - Do we have a masculine or feminine brain?
 - Bruce Reimer story taught us that “you can’t ignore the role of biology”

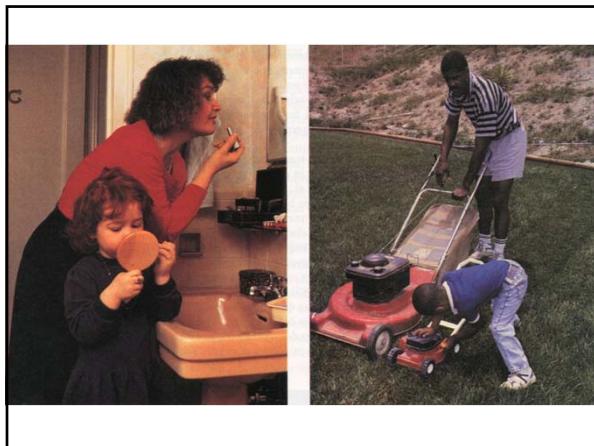
- **Psychological Perspectives of Gender Formation**

- Cognitive Social Learning Theories
 - Operant conditioning: When something good follows a behavior its frequency will increase. When something undesirable follows a behavior, its frequency will decrease
 - Observation and modeling: we can learn how to behave from watching others get praised. We also learn from watching important people in our lives (models) and we emulate them.
 - See Gender Diffs with Desmond Morris brief video

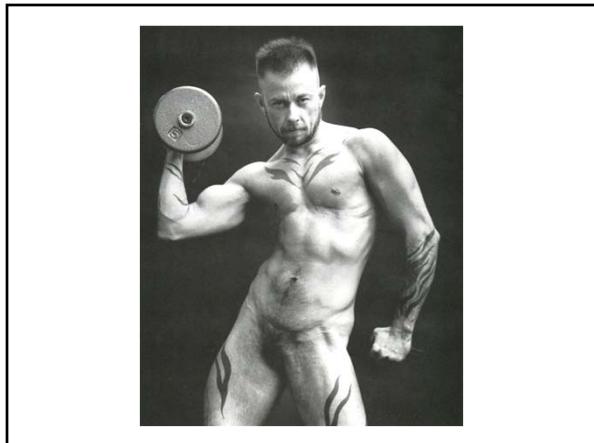












**Gender Identity Disorder, now called:
Gender Dysphoria**

- **Gender Dysphoria:** an expressed discontent with your assigned gender: An incongruence between your assigned gender and your experienced or expressed gender
- **Natal Gender:** Your gender at birth
- **Gender atypical or gender nonconforming**
 - Acting in a way not typical of one's gender
- **Transgender:** broad spectrum of individuals who transiently or consistently identify with a gender different from their natal gender.

- **Transsexual:** a person who seeks or has undergone a social transition and usually a somatic transition from male to female or female to male by either cross sex hormone treatment or genital surgery (sex reassignment surgery: SRS)



TABLE 10.13 Criteria for Gender Dysphoria

In Adolescents and Adults:

- A. A marked incongruence between one's experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months' duration, as manifested by at least two of the following:
1. A strong desire to have one's experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (or in young adolescents, the anticipated secondary sex characteristics).
 2. A strong desire to be rid of one's primary and/or secondary sex characteristics because of a marked incongruence with one's experienced/expressed gender (or in young adolescents, a desire to prevent the development of the anticipated secondary sex characteristics).
 3. A strong desire for the primary and/or secondary sex characteristics of the other gender.
 4. A strong desire to be of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
 5. A strong desire to be treated as the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).
 6. A strong conviction that one has the typical feelings and reactions of the other gender (or some alternative gender different from one's assigned gender).

B. The condition is associated with clinically significant distress or impairment in social, school, or other important areas of functioning.

From American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). Washington, DC.

Gender Dysphoria

- Can begin in childhood or adolescence
- Natal girls can wish they were a boy. Want to play with boys and do boy things and get boy toys
- Natal Boys can be effeminate and may wish they were a girl. Want to play with girls and get girl toys.
- Show Gay 60 min twin boys video (0-3:08)
- Different beliefs in what to do with gender non-conforming children.
 - Try to discourage assuming this will decrease likelihood it will persist into adulthood. May damage self esteem if child thinks their behaviors are wrong
 - Do nothing recognizing that most will not seek a sex change. But gender may be more changeable when young.
 - Help them accept their cross-gender identity.
 - Could even delay puberty with drugs





Dr. Richard Raskind, M.D., before and after transition.



Dr. Richard Raskind, an ophthalmologist and professional tennis player, became Renee Richards through sex reassignment surgery.

Transsexuals

- Most transsexuals are biologically normal with healthy sex organs.
- Prevalence: MtF 1-14 per 10,000. FtM 2-3 per 10,000
Adults MtF outnumber FtM 1:1 up to 6:1 (except Japan/Poland)
- Causes:
 - Coolidge et al (2002) report: GID is highly heritable.
 - Prenatal hormone exposure? One study of male to female transsexuals found they had a smaller BST (particular area of the hypothalamus) than normal males. This area is smaller in females than males. Cause or effect?
 - Coolidge et al (2002) It appears that although GID may be a fair predictor of later adult homosexuality, most adult homosexual orientations can not be explained by a childhood GID diagnosis.

Importance of Sub Types

- Depression
 - Many varied symptoms: negative thoughts, can't concentrate, guilt, suicidal ideation, **appetite disturbance, sleep disturbance, lack of energy, aches and pains.**
 - What if you notice that for some people, the **somatic symptoms** predominate and for others the psychological symptoms predominate.
 - You might posit that there are 2 types of depression. And if that is true, there might be 2 pathways into depression, 2 different "causes".
 - If that is so, there might be different treatments based on the type of depression you have.
 - A depression where somatic symptoms predominate might respond better to medication, whereas a depression where psychological symptoms predominate might respond best to psychological treatment

Blanchard suggests there are 2 types of MtF Transsexuals

- Did you ever feel sexually aroused wearing women's clothes?

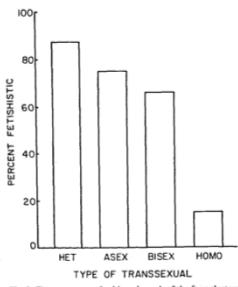


Fig. 2. The percentage of subjects in each of the four clusters reporting a history of cross-gender fetishism.

May be 2 types of MtF Transsexuals
Homo and Hetero sexual orientations

Homosexual MtF: Natal Males (assigned gender of male) but gender identity is female and they are erotically attracted to males.

Heterosexual MtF: Same as above but erotically attracted to Females.

Table 14.3 Transsexual Subtypes		
	Homosexual	Nonhomosexual
Male-to-female	Exclusively attracted to men	May be attracted to women, women and men, or neither sex
	Overly feminine during childhood	Not overtly feminine during childhood
	Rated as more feminine by observers	Rated as less feminine by observers
	Not sexually aroused by cross-dressing	Sexually aroused by cross-dressing, currently or in the past
	Usually transition in 20s	Usually transition in 30s or later

Note: Paraphilic disorders are a group of disorders where men are aroused by "inappropriate objects".

Blanchard 1989

- 212 adult MtF into groups based on sexual orientation
- A: Have you ever become sexually aroused while picturing yourself having a nude female body or with certain features of the nude female form?
- Autogynephilia: love of oneself as a woman – the thoughts of being a woman and having female “stuff” is sexually arousing to the Hetero group.

Homo	Hetero
A (8 items)	2.17
	5.32
	

Autogynephilia

- Blanchard believed Hetero MtF were sexually attracted to women and had a paraphilic sexual interest that made them want to impersonate the objects of their attraction. They then want to go further and change their bodies to become the objects of their attraction.
- "An early experience I can still vividly remember of becoming aroused at the thought of becoming female was when I was 9. I was overweight and so had begun to develop breasts, solely from my weight. I would soap them in the shower and imagine I was really a woman with real breasts and I would become extremely sexually aroused. Later when I dressed as a female, I would become aroused when anyone would call me "ma'am" or hold a door for me. I was always afraid my erection would give me away.

Jade is a transsexual.
She keeps her bag on her lap
to hide her raging erection.

Good thinking Jade.

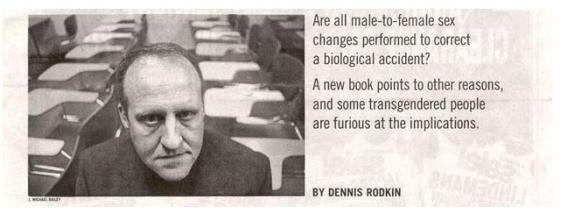


Train etiquette.
Super simple stuff.

Queensland Rail

The Man Who Would be Queen by Michael Bailey

- Author of 2003 book was attacked by Chicago Trans community.
- Why were they angry? (this autogyn things makes us sound like perverts?)
- How well do we know why we do what we do?



- Blanchard called paraphilic like this “target location errors”
 - An error in accurately locating the target of one’s erotic interest: specifically locating the target in or on one’s own body instead of in or on the body of another individual.

- <http://www.annelawrence.com/>

Autogynephilia and the Typology of Male-to-Female Transsexualism

Concepts and Controversies

Anne A. Lawrence

Analogs of autogynephilia and target location errors

- Apotemnophilia – sexual arousal when thinking of one as an amputee.
 - Men who desire to undergo amputation of a healthy limb and are often sexually aroused by the idea of doing so.
 - From Lawrence “I observed that data from several published reports suggested these men were almost always sexually attracted to amputees and were often sexually aroused by impersonating amputees. They also displayed a much higher than expected prevalence of GID and transvestism.



First (2005)

- Surveyed 52 subjects who wanted an amputation. The most common reason was the subject's feeling that it corrected a mismatch between the person's anatomy and his sense of his true self. (similarity to GID)
- If they can't find a surgeon to do it, they may find a way to do it themselves: shotgun, chainsaw, wood chipper, dry ice, saw, pruning shear, hammer/chisel.
- Some amputated a finger to see what it would be like, then continued to have the desire for a major limb amputation afterwards.

Table 2. *Reasons for amputation (responding to close-ended question)*

	Endorsed as important reason
'Because of attention it draws'	31 % (<i>n</i> = 16)
'In order to be disabled and have others help me'	6 % (<i>n</i> = 3)
'In order to feel whole, complete, set right again'	77 % (<i>n</i> = 40)
'In order to feel sexually excited'	67 % (<i>n</i> = 35)
'In order to feel satisfied inside'	83 % (<i>n</i> = 43)
'Process of amputation is the main focus of desire'	2 % (<i>n</i> = 1)



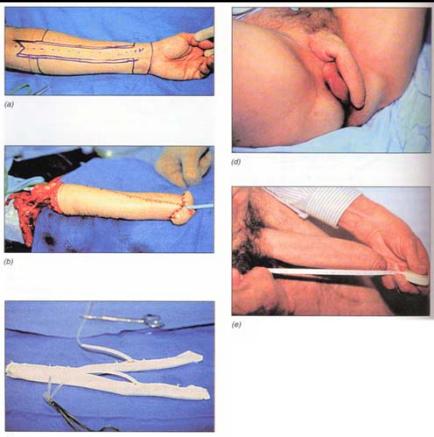
There is a documentary on men who don't feel whole unless they can amputate a limb.

Sex Reassignment Surgery - SRS

- “Real experience” test.
 - Instructed to adopt a lifestyle consistent with their gender identity
 - Hormone therapy
 - Males given estrogens and drugs that inhibit testosterone: induce breast growth (see next slide), rounded body contours, lose facial/body hair, balding stops, erections become less frequent (pleasing)
 - Females are treated with testosterone, deepens voice, increases facial/body hair, slight reduction in breast size, suppresses menstruation, clitoris enlarges some
 - Live like this for 1-2 years to see if they can “make it”.

Surgery

- Most effective surgeries are for male to female
 - For males to females: Penis and scrotum are removed. Vagina is reconstructed
 - For females to males: Penis is constructed
 - See next slides for specifics.
- Outcomes:
 - The majority experience significant improvement in their overall adjustment to life.



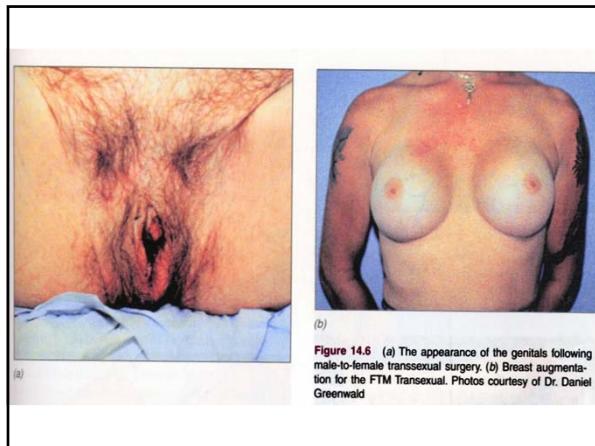
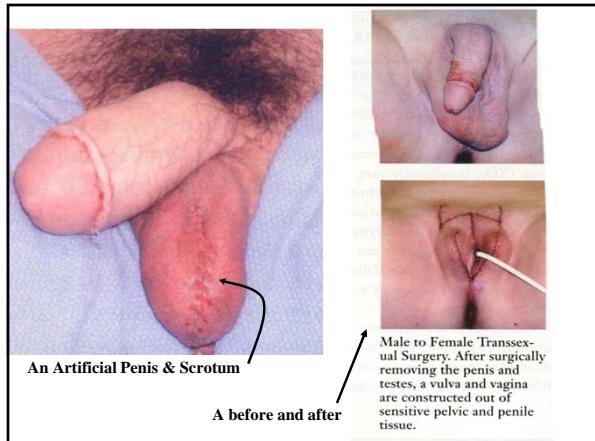
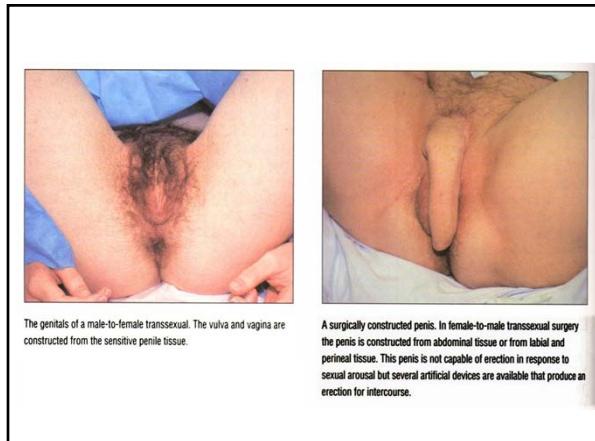
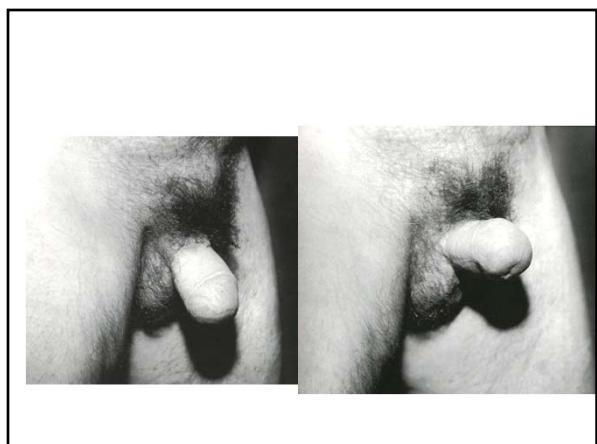


Figure 14.6 (a) The appearance of the genitals following male-to-female transsexual surgery. (b) Breast augmentation for the FTM Transexual. Photos courtesy of Dr. Daniel Greenwald

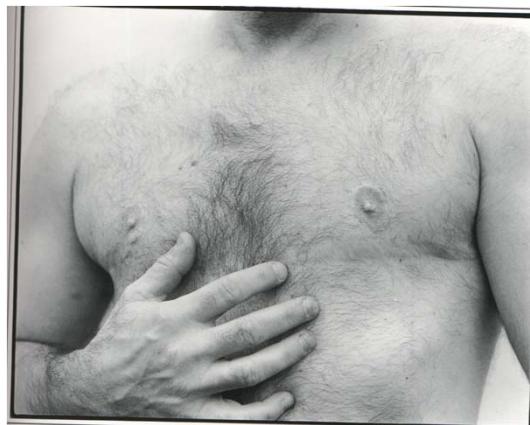








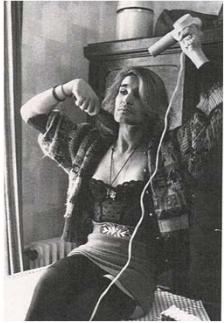






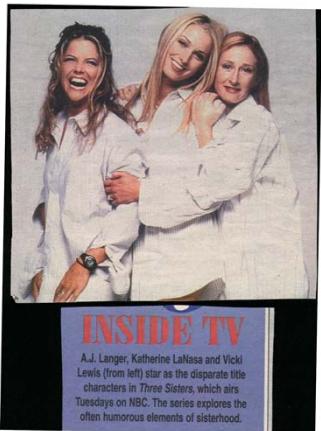
Transvestic Fetishism (TF)

- Diagnosed per DSM as Over a period of at least 6 months in a heterosexual male, recurrent intense sexually arousing fantasies, urges or behaviors involving cross-dressing that cause significant distress or impairment in functioning.
- Can range from complete dressing up and going out on the town to wearing only one garment (like panties or bra).
- Usually the act culminates in masturbation or sex w/ partner.
- Must be men, although some claim there have been isolated cases of female transvestites.





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Transvestites (cont)

- Studies in clinical and nonclinical populations suggest that TF occurs mainly in heterosexual married men.
- Most married men don't tell their wives prior to marriage. Wives tolerate it.
- Causes? Child can get aroused at women's underwear, begin to masturbate to them, and enjoy wearing them.
 - Could also be caused by parents dressing sons in dresses thinking it is cute.
 - Could also be caused by a male wishing to explore his feminine side. It does seem to appear most frequently in cultures where males shoulder a greater portion of the economic burden than female counterparts.
- Most don't seek treatment and even if they did, treatment isn't likely to be effective.
- Show video What sex am I (transsexuals thru transvestites.)
