Gender Identity Disorder
Gender Identity Disorder

**Definition**

“A condition characterized by a persistent feeling of discomfort or inappropriateness concerning one's anatomic sex.”

**Criteria from DSM-IV-TR**

“A. A strong and persistent cross-gender identification (not merely a desire for any perceived cultural advantages of being the other sex).”

“B. Persistent discomfort with his or her sex or sense of inappropriateness in the gender role of that sex.”

“C. The disturbance is not concurrent with a physical intersex condition.”

“D. The disturbance causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.”
Gender Identity Disorder

- **Prevalence**

- **Current Research**
Gender Identity Disorder

- Special Populations
  - Children/Adolescents
  - Adults
  - Cultural Instances

- Therapy
  - Hormone treatment & Sex reassignment
  - Re-Socialization
  - Psychotherapy - Gender Role Conflict Theory

- The transgender taboo (Part 4 of 5)
Gender Identity Disorder

Other Resources

- **All Mixed Up - Gender Identity Disorder & Transgenderism** by Madeline H. Wyndzen, Ph. D
  - Information and discussion about GID

- **The Third Sex – Tahiti**
  - Youtube video that discusses the Mahu role in Tahiti culture/society

- **Deer Valley Counseling**
  - One of many local services available
Gender Identity Disorder

- DSM 5 changes
- **Gender Incongruence (in Adolescents or Adults)** [1]
  - A marked incongruence between one’s experienced/expressed gender and assigned gender, of at least 6 months duration, as manifested by 2* or more of the following indicators: [2, 3, 4]
  - 1. a marked incongruence between one’s experienced/expressed gender and primary and/or secondary sex characteristics (or, in young adolescents, the anticipated secondary sex characteristics) [13, 16]
  - 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) [17]
  - 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)

- **Subtypes**[14, 15, 16, 19]
  - With a disorder of sex development
  - Without a disorder of sex development
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Case Study

“Charlie”, a crossdressing male student who lives in one of the residence halls at your small college, has experienced constant harassment ever since his roommate discovered him in traditionally female clothing and told others. Now it seems that everyone on campus knows that he crossdresses in private. He has heard others in his building make negative comments about “that faggot” and, at one point, anti-gay epithets were scrawled on the dry erase board of his door. His roommate has been so hostile that Charlie does not feel safe in the room. Charlie would like to continue to live on campus, but cannot afford a single room. Assuming the role of an administrator in residence life, how do you serve his needs? If you were to work elsewhere in student affairs, how might you advocate on Charlie’s behalf if he asks for your support?

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Test Questions

- What are the 3 dominant strategies for working with transgendered persons?
- Should the proposed changes to the DSM be adopted? Why or why not?