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# Gender, sex, and personality

Jake Spencer Walklate



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# Measuring personality

**Personality** is the characteristic sets of [behaviors](#), [cognitions](#), and [emotional](#) patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors.



# Myer-Briggs model

Developed by C. G. Jung

## PERSONALITY TYPES KEY



### Extroverts

are energized by people, enjoy a variety of tasks, a quick pace, and are good at multitasking.



### Introverts

often like working alone or in small groups, prefer a more deliberate pace, and like to focus on one task at a time.



### Thinkers

tend to make decisions using logical analysis, objectively weigh pros and cons, and value honesty, consistency, and fairness.



### Feelers

tend to be sensitive and cooperative, and decide based on their own personal values and how others will be affected by their actions.



### Sensors

are realistic people who like to focus on the facts and details, and apply common sense and past experience to come up with practical solutions to problems.



### Intuitives

prefer to focus on possibilities and the big picture, easily see patterns, value innovation, and seek creative solutions to problems.



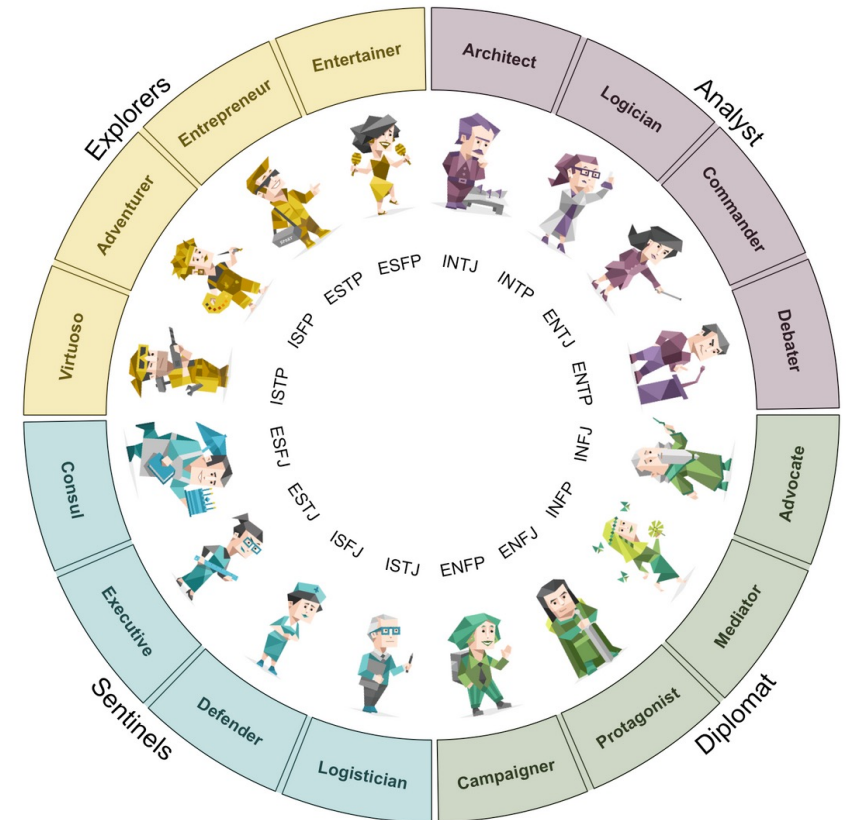
### Judgers

tend to be organized and prepared, like to make and stick to plans, and are comfortable following most rules.



### Perceivers

prefer to keep their options open, like to be able to act spontaneously, and like to be flexible with making plans.



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# Big 5 model

Acronym OCEAN

**Openness:** Openness is a characteristic that includes imagination and insight.

**Conscientiousness:** Conscientiousness is a trait that includes high levels of thoughtfulness, good impulse control, and goal-directed behaviors.

**Extroversion:** An extrovert is someone who gets energized in the company of others.

**Agreeableness:** People who exhibit high agreeableness will show signs of trust, altruism, kindness, and affection.

**Neuroticism:** Neuroticism is characterized by sadness, moodiness, and emotional instability.

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## Openness

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## Conscientiousness

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## Extroversion

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## Agreeableness

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## Neuroticism

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# Questionnaire examples

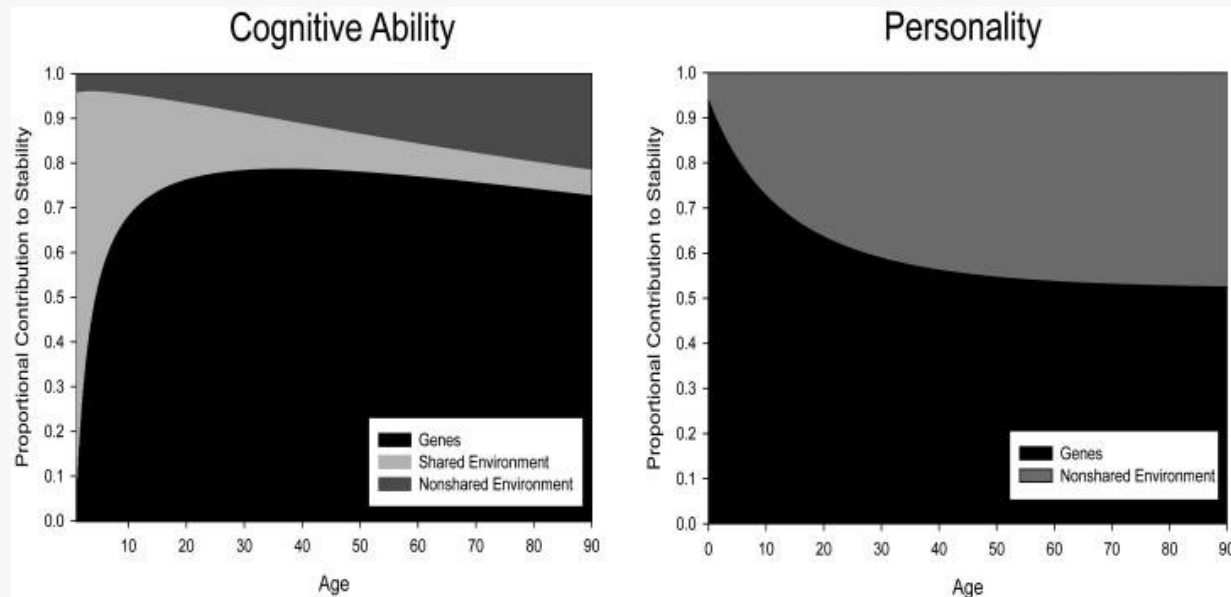
Disagree strongly	Disagree a little	Neutral; no opinion	Agree a little	Agree strongly	Statement
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1. Is outgoing, sociable.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2. Is compassionate, has a soft heart.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	3. Tends to be disorganized.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	4. Is relaxed, handles stress well.
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	5. Has few artistic interests.

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# Genetic contribution to personality and cognitive ability

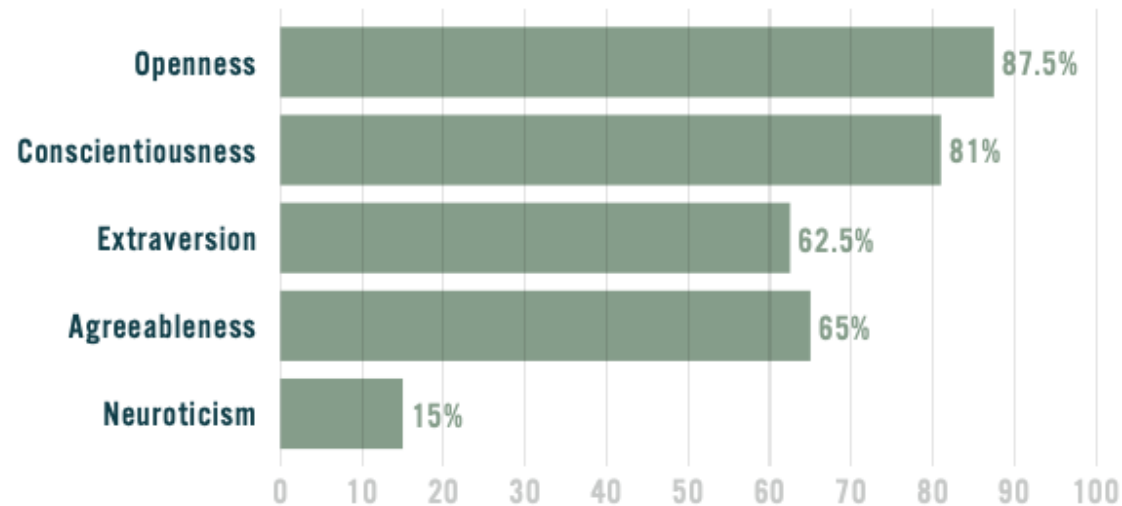
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Approximately 50% of your personality is genetically inherited and 70% of your cognitive ability is determined by genes.



# My results

## Your Personality Trait Scores



## Your Results

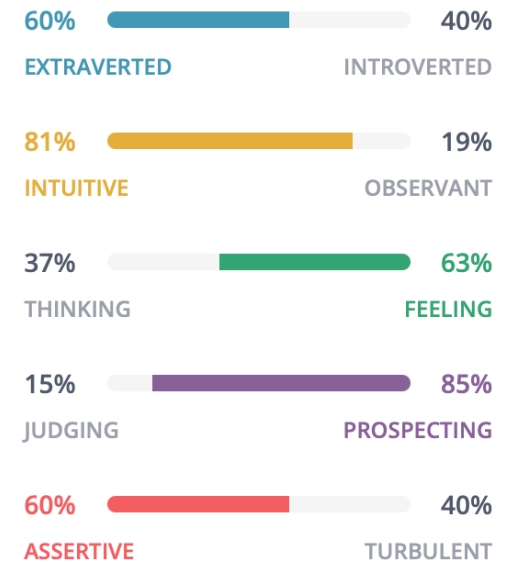


**Campaigner**

ENFP-A

🎓 Diplomat

👤 People Mastery



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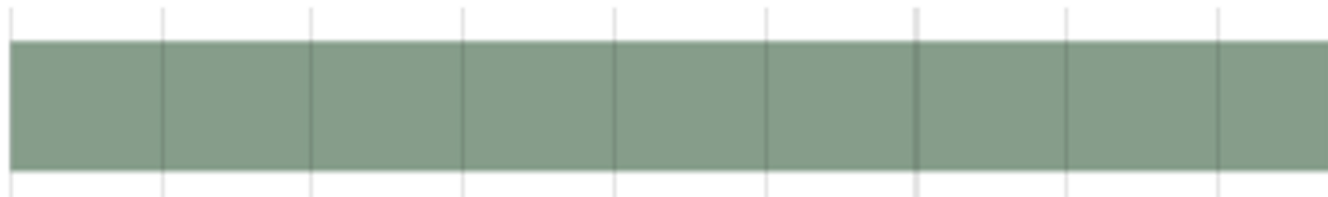
# Examining the results

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What we have is a scale where 0% is no openness and 100% is most open. I scored very high in trait openness, at 87.5%.

“People who score low on openness are considered to be *closed to experience*. They tend to be conventional and traditional in their outlook and behavior. They prefer familiar routines to new experiences, and generally have a narrower range of interests. Openness has moderate positive relationships with creativity, intelligence and knowledge”

Openness

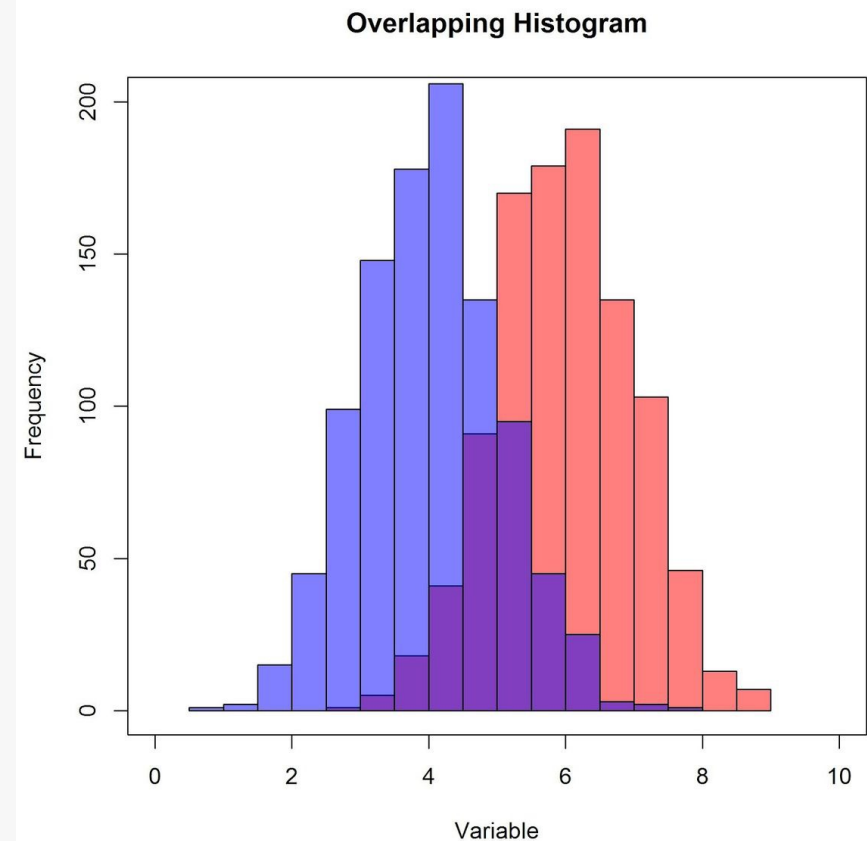
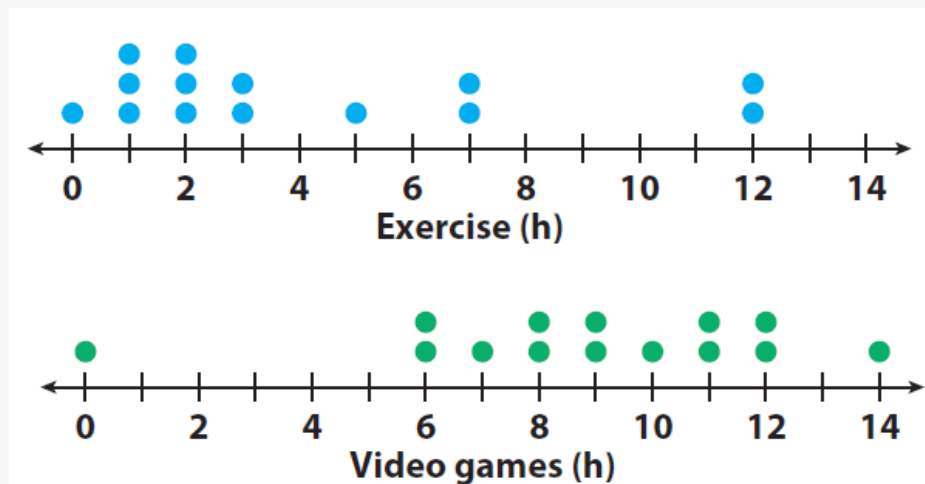


87.5%



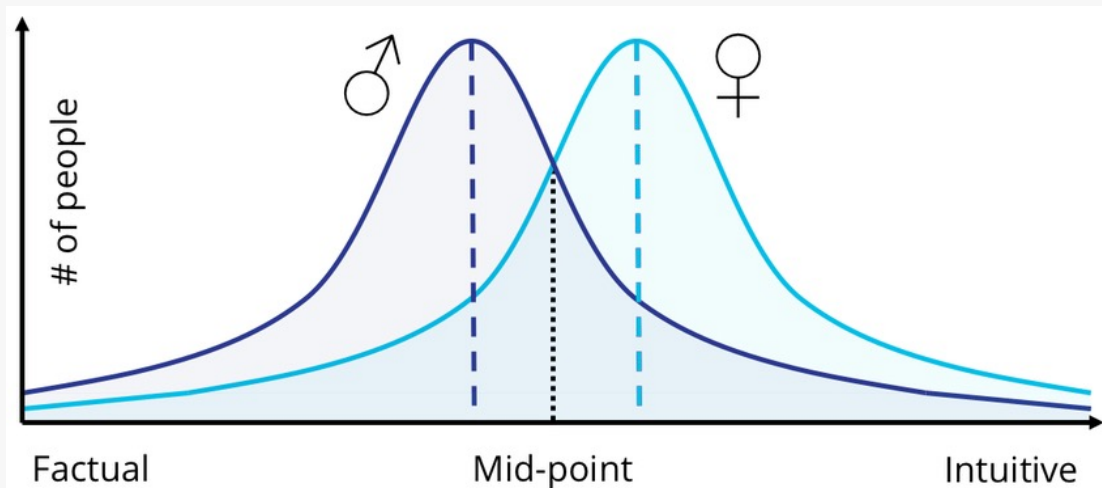
# Collecting data

When a large data set is collected the data can be examined for trends. A trend refers to an underlying pattern of behavior. A simple example would be plotting the result on a marker indicating the result.



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# Gender trends



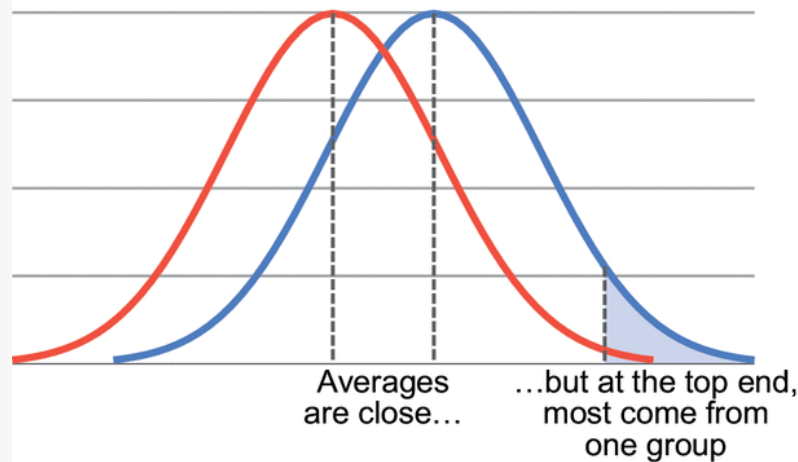
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Trends emerge from the personality assessments. An example of this is intuition vs factual thinking, women, on average, score higher in intuition when compared to men. If we create a dot plot with the results from men and women on this personality trait, we get a recognizable pattern develop. This is where stereotypes emerge, these stereotypes preexisted modern science and personality assessment models, emerging from rational observation.

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# The two sexes are mostly the same, but it's the extremes that matter

Two similar populations:



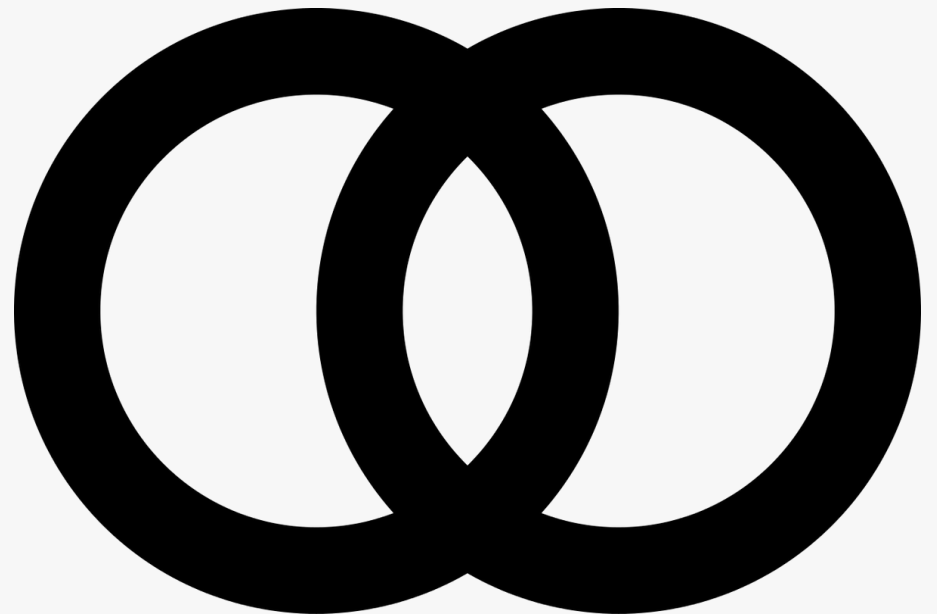
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The two sexes on average, are mostly similar but it's the extremes where the differences matter. If we take agreeableness for example, all of the most disagreeable people are men, and all of the most agreeable people are women, meaning that even the most agreeable man is still less agreeable than the most agreeable woman. These intrinsic differences are biologically determined and are not merely learned or environmental.

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# The symbolism of marriage

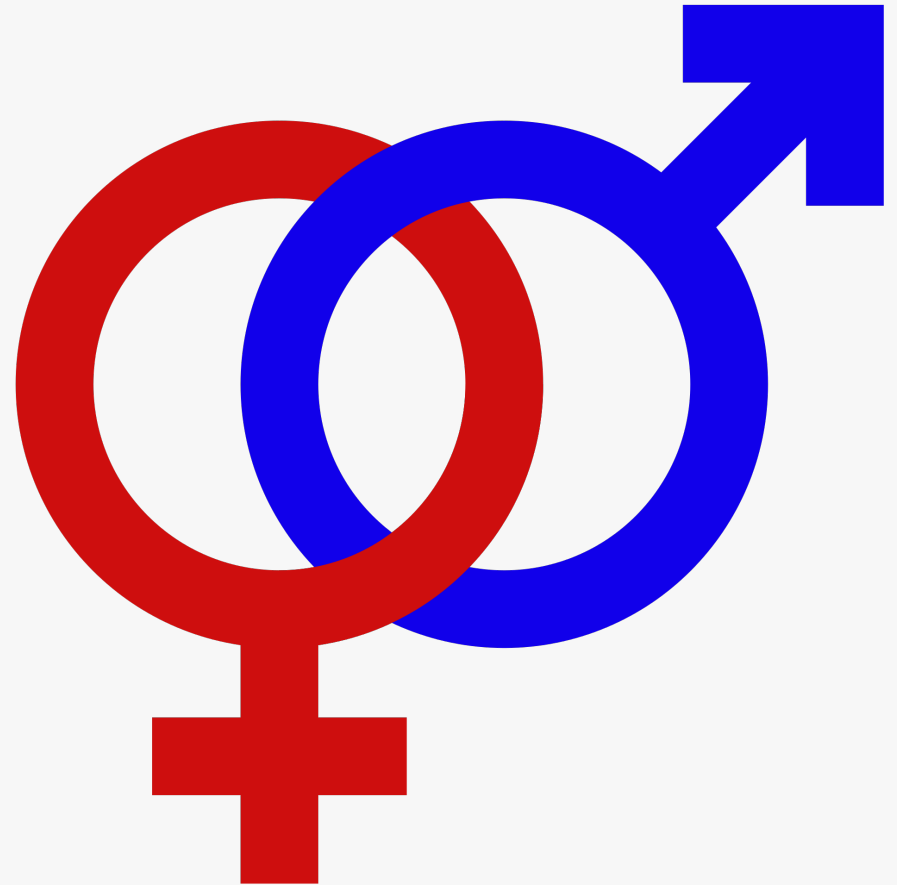
An interesting symbolic representation of the traditional marriage between a man and a woman from Christianity, the two rings worn, overlapping in the middle, but also mostly independent and existing distinctly.



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# Mars and Venus

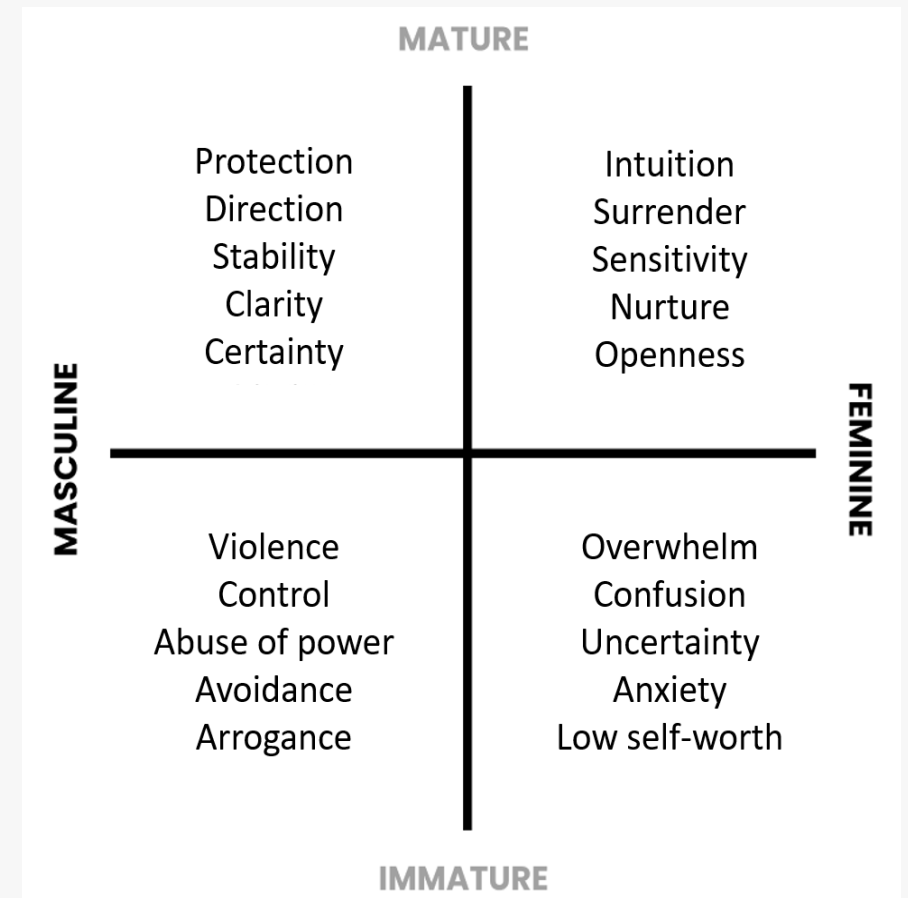
Here is another western cultural example of the representation of the two sexes, where males are interpreted as the symbol for the planet Mars and women as the symbol for the planet Venus. Mars is the ancient mythological god of war and the protector of the home lands and peace, Venus is the god of beauty and fertility. The artistic representation, like the symbol for marriage, shows overlap but also the separation of the two sexes.



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# Masculine and feminine

We have established that the most aggressive end of the spectrum is inaccessible to women, and vice versa for men, this inequality establishes the basis for the prison statistics, most of prison inmates are men, as they are less likely to be agreeable and more likely to use violence, but this does not mean that all men are aggressive, as a spectrum of personality exists. These stereotypes serve the basis of masculinity and femininity.

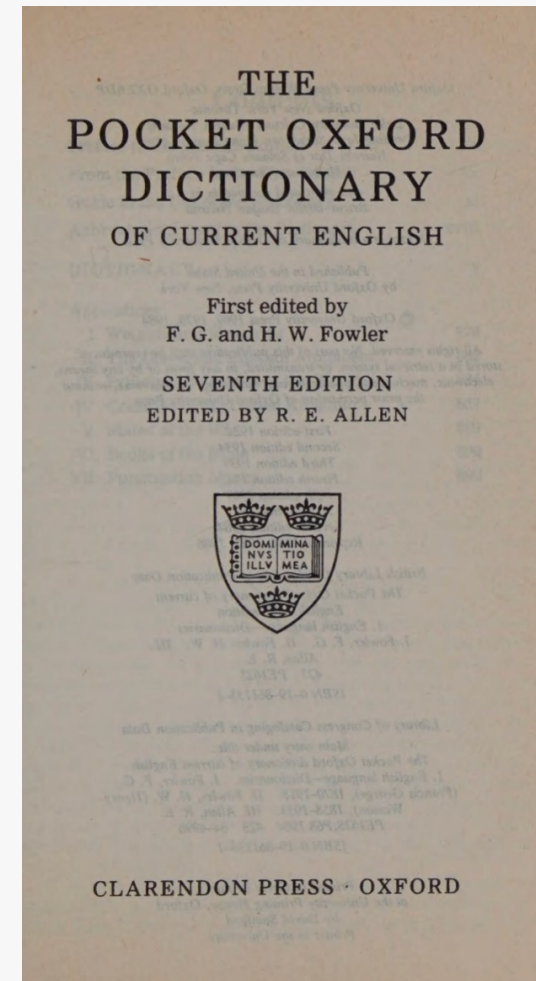


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**gender** *n.* *Gram.* classification (or one of the classes) corresponding roughly to the two sexes and sexlessness (see MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER); *colloq.* sex. [F f. L GENUS]

Sexlessness refers to the area between, where a trait can be neither, or.



Extreme  
Masculinity



Gender  
Normalcy



Extreme  
Femininity

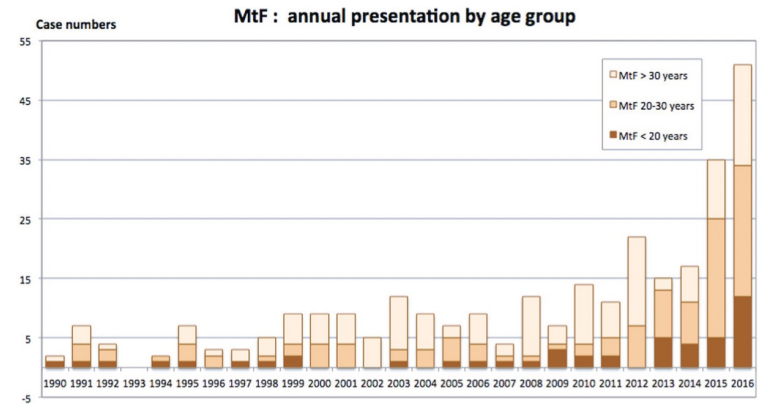




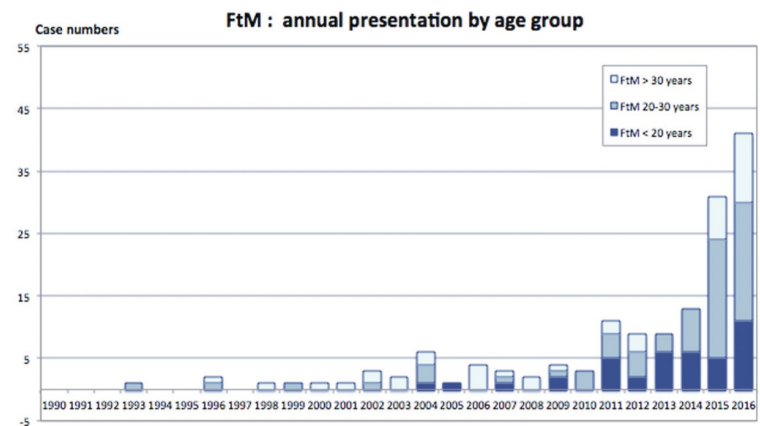
# Gender clinic referrals

Permeating through our culture is a deep confusion about what gender is, the number of referrals to the endocrine clinic with people experiencing gender dysphoria has skyrocketed.

Men, on average, are more dangerous and adventurous than women, a personality trait associated with openness to experience and less agreeableness, a theory which might account for the more historically prevalent number of male referrals.



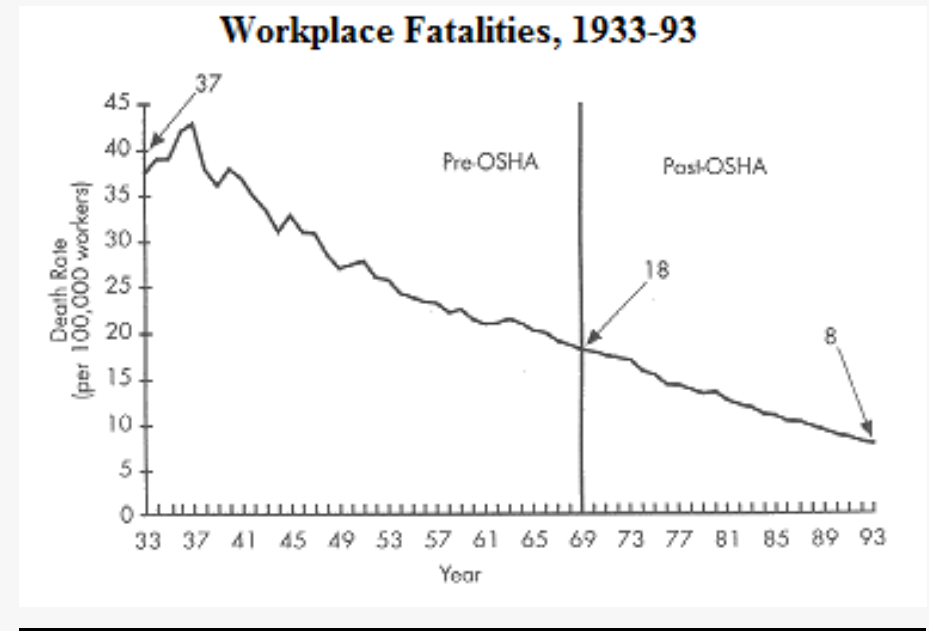
**Figure 1B:** People identifying as seeking female-to-male hormone therapy in each year 1990 to 2016, inclusive.



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# Changing gender roles

Our culture has quickly adopted new gender roles, as national wealth and technological availability increased the number of casualties from dangerous work decreased, opening up an avenue for less aggressive people to compete in the market for an income. Traditional cultural gender stereotypes have dissolved but sex determined personality traits have remained.



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# Transgender hysteria

Traditional definitions of gender were associated with the characteristics of a sex, terms such as sex and gender were synonymous. Newly introduced is the idea of gender identity, which refers to a person's deeply felt, internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond to the person's physiology or designated sex at birth. The term gender has become aggregated with ideas of individualism and personality.

GENDER ≠ SEX  
GENDER ≠ PERSONALITY  
GENDER ≠ GENDER IDENTITY  
GENDER ≠ GENDER EXPRESSION  
GENDER = CULTURAL STEREOTYPE  
GENDER IDENTITY = PERSONAL EXPERIENCE



SEX **MUST** = GENDER IDENTITY

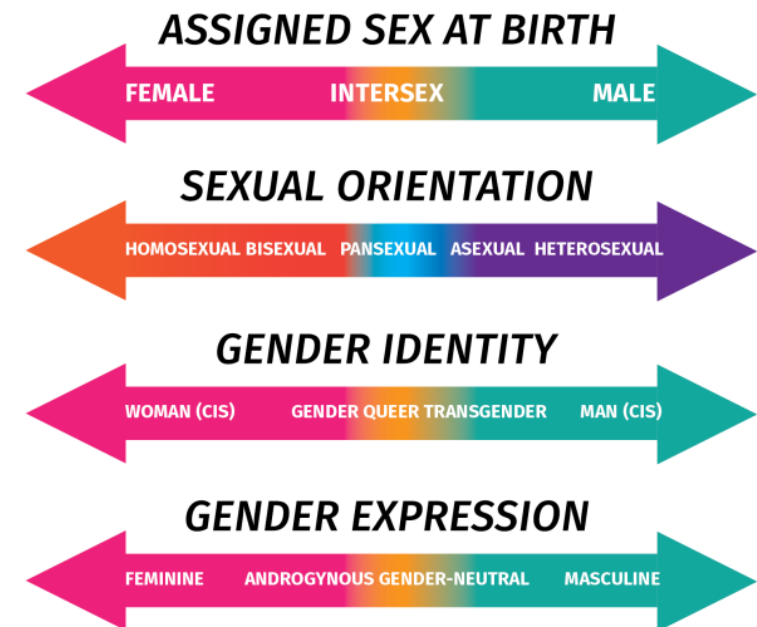


**GENDER DYSPHORIA**

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# The infinite gender identity spectrum

On the gender spectrum, there are an infinite amount of possibilities open to you for your unique expression and identity, where each form of individual variance to genetic contributions to sex are interpreted as a gender identity, your gender identity doesn't have to match your 'sex assigned at birth' and your sex can be changed with hormone therapy and gender transition surgery to match your gender identity, every gender identity is welcome under the LGBT community and flag. A sex assigned at birth is defined as an assumption a doctor makes based on external genitality at the time of your birth, and your unique personal experience is what develops your gender identity, gender therefore is only a cultural stereotype which society expects you to participate in, and these gender roles are culturally specific and developed as a larger narrative within a nation and do not exist cross culturally.



# Normalization of gender transition surgery

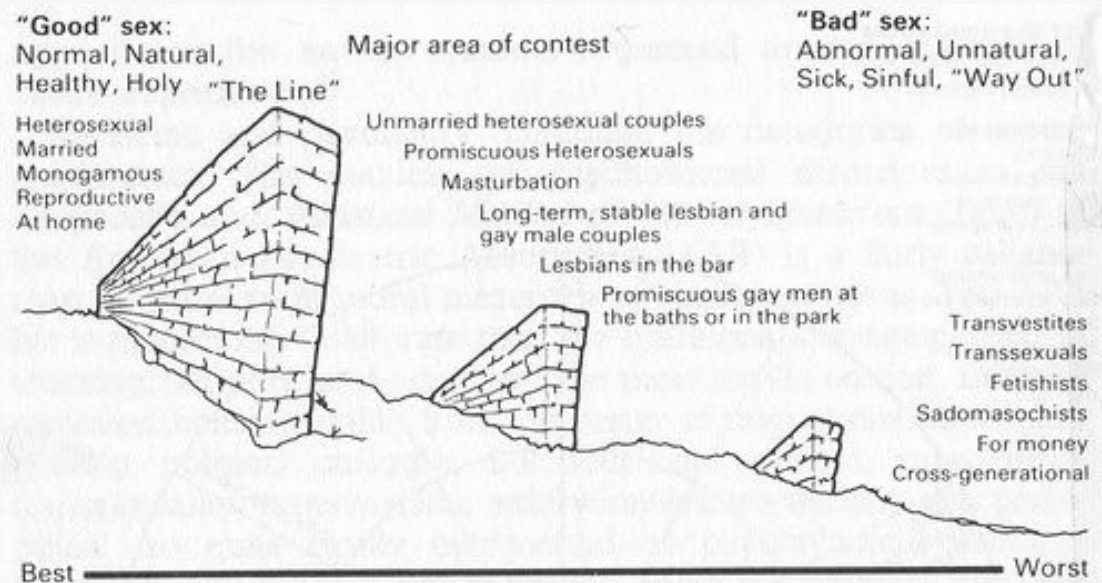
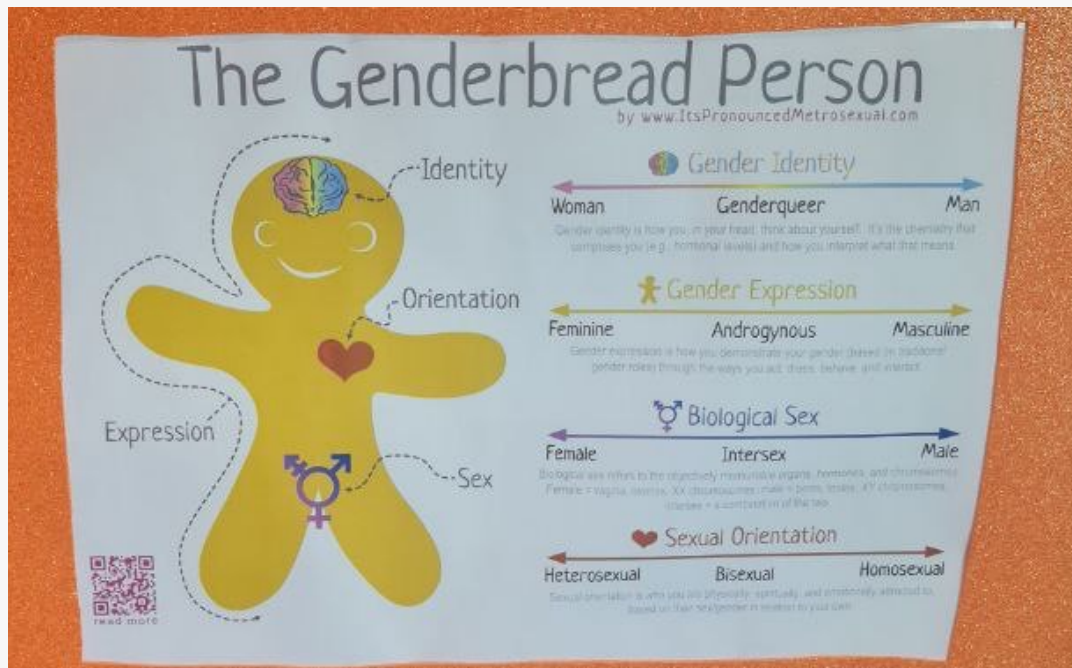


Figure 2 The sex hierarchy: the struggle over where to draw the line

Gayle S. Rubin is cited as the founder of LGBT studies, which is the study of issues relating to sexual orientation and gender identity usually focusing on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender dysphoria, asexual, queer, questioning, intersex people and cultures. Rubin and her peers drew on the works of Freudian psychoanalysis and the Frankfurt school of critical theorists which dealt with the idea of the liberation of the culturally oppressed by virtue of the application of Karl Marx's conflict theory in the communist manifesto to the non-economic realm of culture. Rubin conjectured a hierarchy of sexual dominance which she cited was culturally specific in its nature. Rubin's goal was to liberate the lower strata of the sexual dominance hierarchy by bringing to light the perceptions of sexual norms as interpreted cross culturally. In Rubin's hierarchy the top of the pyramid was marital heterosexual sexual intercourse for the purpose of procreation, and at the bottom was promiscuous homosexuals, transexuals and 'cross-generational encounters' or pedophilia.

# Cultural adaptation





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# Homosexuality



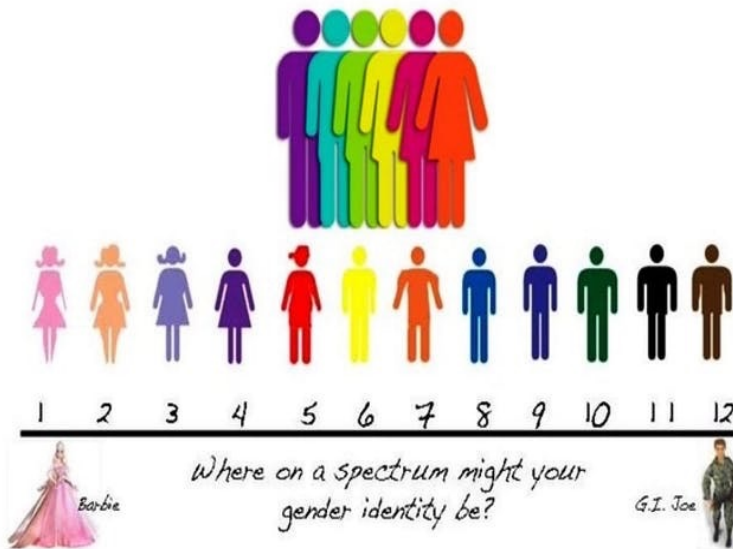
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It has been asserted that homosexuality is a genetically determined sexuality obtained at birth. Between 8 to 25% of someone's sexuality is genetically determined, the genes associated with homosexuality have high correlation to openness to new experiences, individuals who are highly open to new experiences such as smoking cannabis are more likely to be absorbed by curiosity and environmental pressures. If homosexuality was the result of exclusively genetic factors the rates of homosexual individuals would average at around 0.3% of the population. Current rates of homosexuality are above 2% and rising, indicating that large sociological and environmental contributions to homosexuality occur.

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# Gender, or gender roles?

## The Gender Spectrum



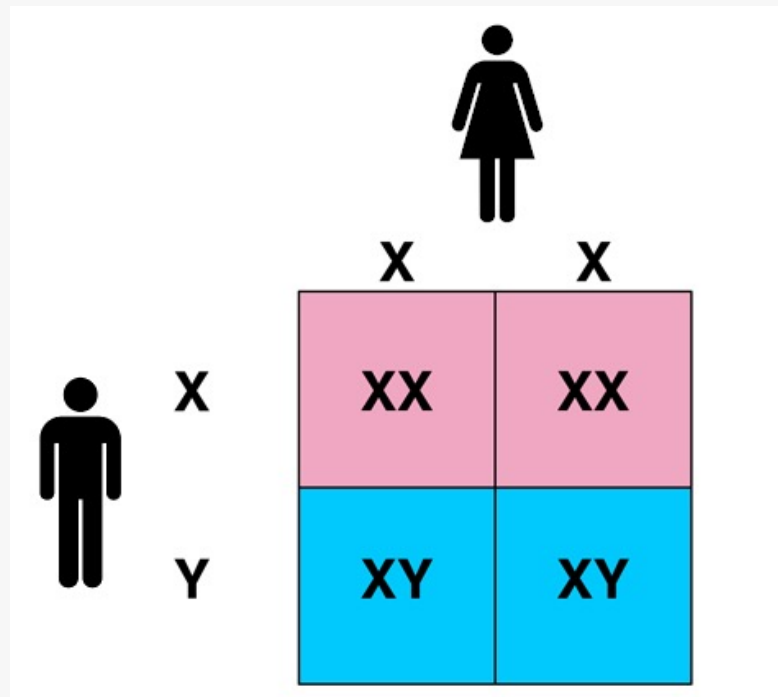
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A large number of self identifying transgender individuals report the reason for undergoing gender transition surgery as a perceived ease of experience with the associated gender roles of the opposite sex and greater acceptance as the opposite sex. Individuals who express interest in traditional aspects of the opposite sex's stereotypical behaviors are not appropriating temporarily another gender, rather they are deviating from the average while remaining within their biologically determined personality and sex boundaries. Individuals may feel as though they are crossing perceived societal bounds as their birth assigned sex and undergo gender transition surgery as a result.



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# How is a sex assigned at birth?



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If a spectrum of gender exists and an individual's sex is developed through their gender identity which is shaped by personal experience, environmental interactions and cultural stereotypes how is a sex assumed at birth and how is it morally correct to raise an individual as a certain sex? Sex is defined as the external reproductive organs developed in utero, sex is determined by your 23<sup>rd</sup> chromosome pair, women have an XX pair and men have a XY pair.

Your father has 1 X chromosome and 1 Y chromosome, your mother has 2 X chromosomes. If you are a woman, you inherited one X from your mother and one X from your father. If you are a man you have one Y chromosome from your father and one X chromosome from your mother.

Based on the external characteristics due to the genetic differences between men and women, a doctor makes an assertion of the gender.

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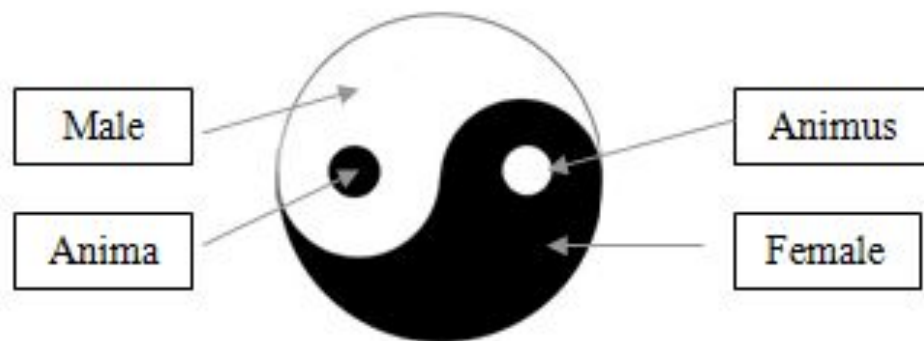
# **Traditional gender identity quadrant**

<b>MASCULINE MALE</b>	<b>MASCULINE FEAMLE</b>
<b>FEMININE MALE</b>	<b>FEMININE FEMALE</b>

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# Jung's conceptualization of the transcendental gender psyche



Anima and Animus

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**Animus:** The masculine in the female. Animus originated from Latin, where it was used to describe ideas such as the rational soul, life, mind, mental powers, courage or desire.

**Anima:** The feminine in the male. Anima originated from Latin, and was originally used to describe ideas such as breath, soul, spirit or vital force.

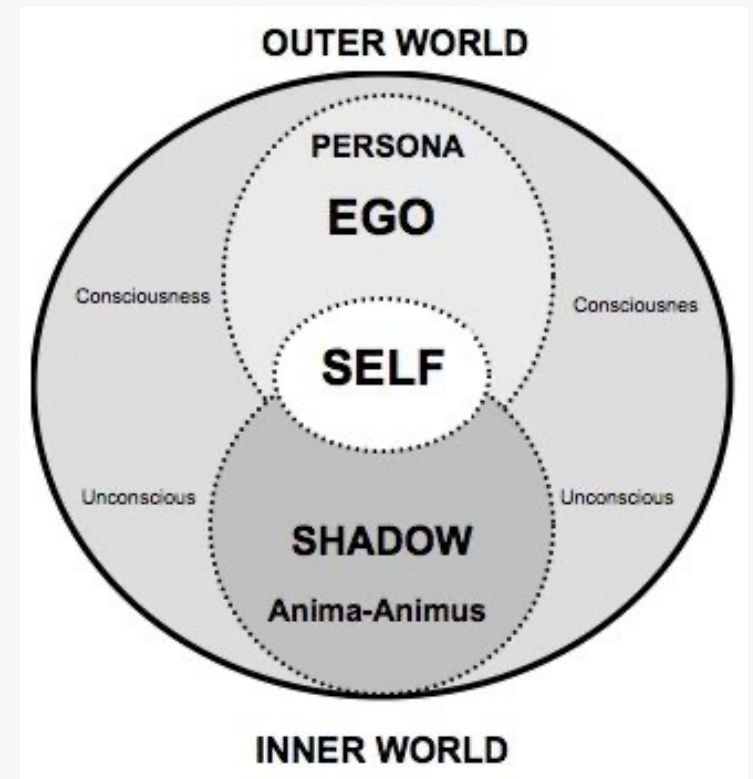
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# Jungian psychology's conceptualization of the self

**Persona:** (Latin: *Persona* = *Mask*) The different social masks worn in different situations as a form of protection or group participation (a play). “what oneself as well as others thinks one is”.

**Shadow:** “shadow is that hidden, repressed, for the most part inferior and guilt-laden personality whose ultimate ramifications reach back into the realm of our animal ancestors... the shadow does not consist only of morally reprehensible tendencies, but also displays a number of good qualities, such as normal instincts, appropriate reactions, realistic insights, creative impulses etc”.

**Self:** Unification of the persona and the shadow, the conscious and the unconscious.



## FEMININE ENERGY

CORE VALUE: Connection

Yin                      Estrogen  
Minus                  Right Brain

## NATURAL FEMININE

Unconditional Love	Collaborative
Understanding	Flow
Nurturing	Radiance
Tenderness	Surrender
Kindness	Sensitivity
Intuitive	Emotional
Creative	Ease
Feeling	Allowing

## SHADOW FEMININE

Victim	Neediness
Powerless	Co-dependency
Weakness	Over-sensitivity
Manipulation	Over-emotional
Withholding	

## INTIMACY KILLER

Feeling unseen, unsafe, misunderstood



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Note that all women and men have  
both masculine and feminine energy.  
Find your balance!

## MASCULINE ENERGY

CORE VALUE: Freedom

Yang                      Testosterone  
Plus                      Left Brain

## NATURAL MASCULINE

Confidence	Protection
Inner Strength	Clarity
Responsibility	Boundaries
Focus	Courage
Logical	Discipline
Decisive	Capable
Stability	Certain
Direction	Assertive

## SHADOW MASCULINE

Perpetrator	Confrontational
Abuse of Power	Criticism
Unstable	Abuse
Aggression	Avoidance
Control	

## INTIMACY KILLER

Being criticized, controlled,  
shut down

