Dehumanization of Gender-Nonconforming Individuals

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Introduction

- GNCs: gender-nonconforming individuals
- Disgust = defense against disease → threats to moral/social domains
- Purpose: establish the prevalence of non-physical violence/discrimination



Methods

- N = 26 participants
- Measurements of self-esteem, social connectedness, internalized transphobia, and well-being
- Gender-affirming/invalidating experiences

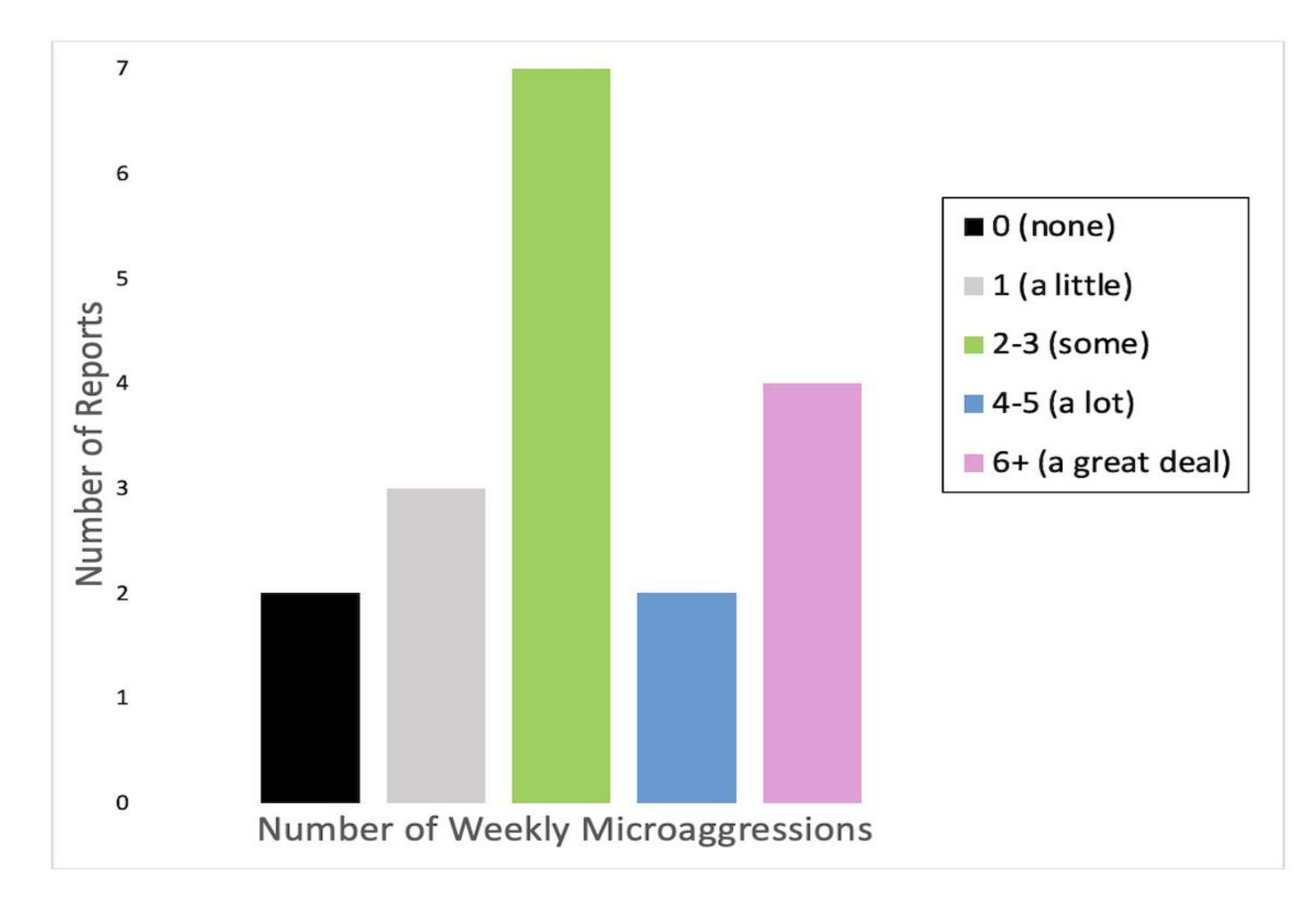


Results

- Data collection in progress
- Marginally significant and moderate correlations
 - Number of microaggressions and well-being, r = -0.40, p = .096
- Number of microaggressions and internalized transphobia, r = 0.42, p= .081

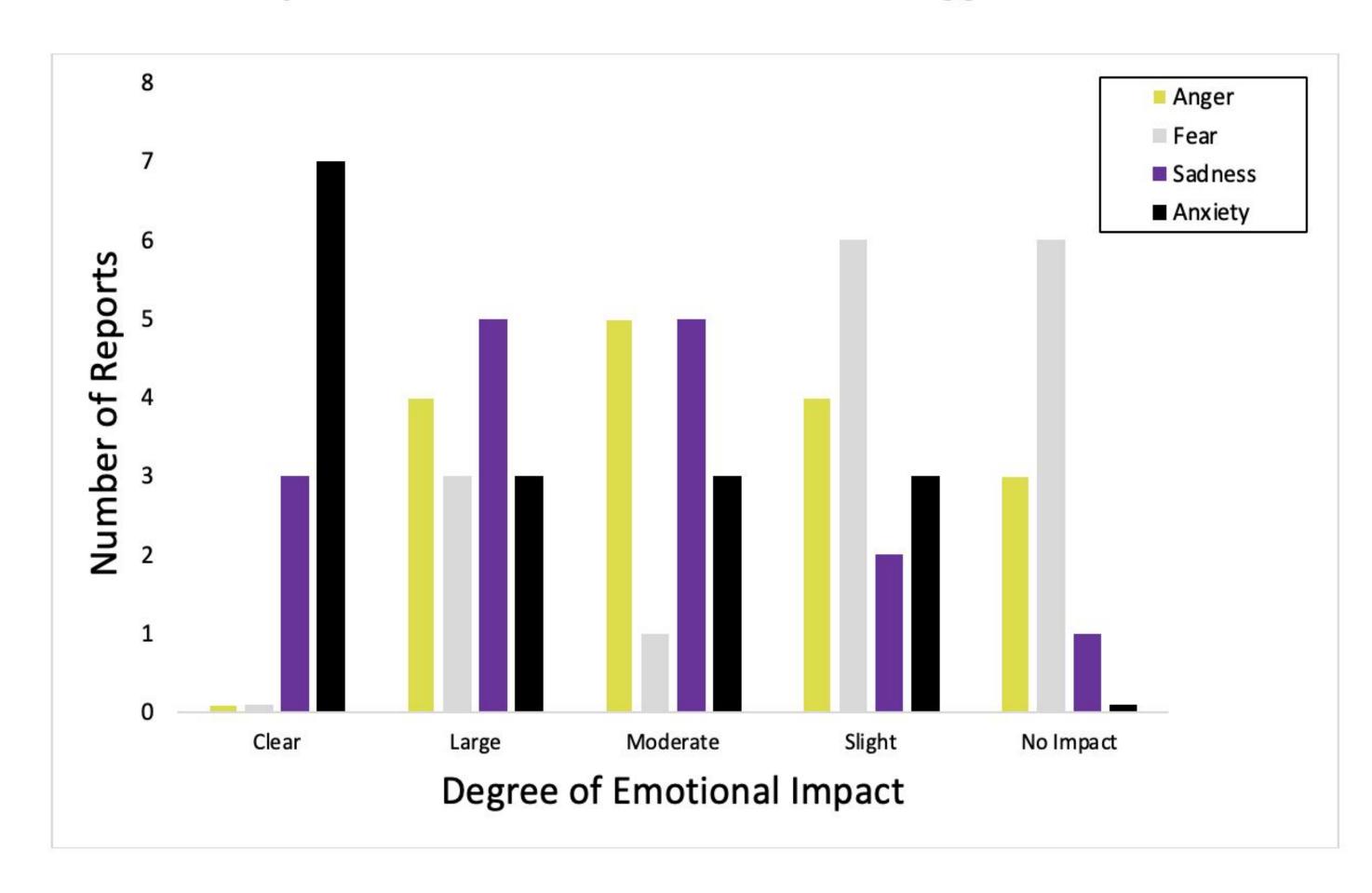






Gender non-conforming individuals experience 2-3 microaggressions a week, which are associated with anxiety.

Baseline Data for Attitudes Towards Perceived Microaggressions



Discussion

- Benefits: Understand relationships, coping strategies, physical/mental health, intersectionality
- Make others feel more confident in their gender identity by:
 - o "Having something inclusive at doctors offices, like pronoun tags or even just asking what your pronouns are on the paperwork."
 - o "They could switch their vocabulary to use less gendered words."
- Events that occurred that make others proud of their gender identity:
 - o "My friend at work introduced me to a new worker by using my preferred pronouns, and the new worker followed along with those same pronouns."
- Directions for further research: Explore differences between GNCs



Austin, A., & Goodman, R. (2017). The impact of social connectedness and internalized transphobic stigma on self-esteem among transgender and gender non-conforming adults. Journal of Homosexuality, 64(6), 825–841.

Buckels, E.E., & Trapnell, P.D. (2013). Disgust facilitates outgroup dehumanization. Group processes and Intergroup Relations, 16(6), 771-780.