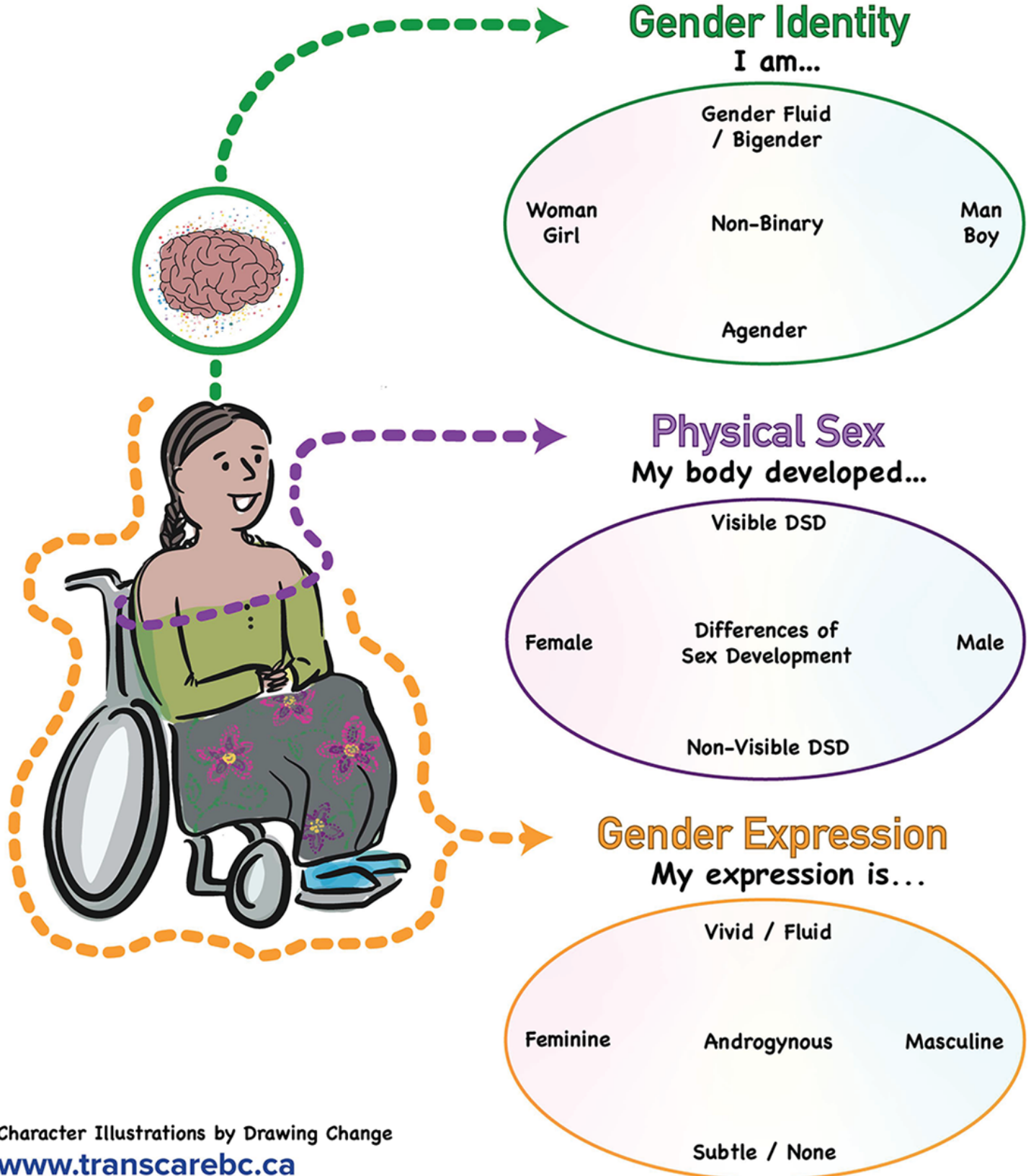


# Exploring Gender Diversity



**TRANS CARE BC**  
Provincial Health  
Services Authority

In each sphere, mark the area(s) that best describes you.  
This may be a single point, a larger area, or multiple areas.  
It's all up to you!



# Exploring Gender Diversity



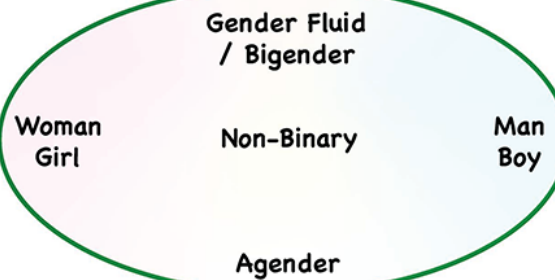
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Services Authority

## Gender Identity

A person's core understanding of their gender.

### Transgender / Trans:

Refers to people whose gender identity does not match their assigned sex at birth.



## Physical Sex

The development and changes of a person's body over their lifespan, as affected by their sex chromosomes, hormones, reproductive organs, secondary sex characteristics, related medical care, etc.

### Differences of Sex Development (DSD):

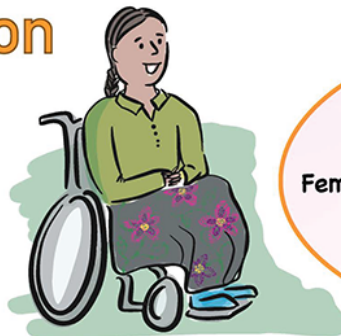
Approximately 1.7% of people are born with a DSD that is outside phenotypical ranges assigned 'female' and 'male.'



## Gender Expression

All the ways a person communicates their gender, including clothing, voice, mannerisms, names, pronouns, etc.

Norms for gender expression vary culturally, generationally, spiritually, regionally, and between communities and peer groups.



## Societal Factors



## Gender Norms

The expectations a society has for someone based on their assigned sex at birth, including the ways that societies treat, classify, and separate people. This includes laws, language, gender roles, gender stereotypes, clothing, toys, team sports, birth certificates, identification documents, etc.

## Gender Perceptions

Other people's interpretation of a person's gender, often based on learned bias (gender norms) and external cues (gender expression, secondary sex characteristics, etc.). Not everyone's perception of a person's gender will be the same.