404 Error – Gender Not Found: Lived Experiences of Genderqueer Autistics Assigned Female at Birth

Presented by:

Christina-Marie (CM) Wright

Central Washington University
College of the Sciences, Psychology Department
College of Arts & Humanities, World Languages Department

Mentor:

Dr. Pamela Nevar McNair Scholars Program Director







Why This Topic? It's Personal

- Majoring in Psychology and Deaf & Sign Language Studies at Central Washington University
- Accessibility Studies and Anthropology minors
- Founder of North Central Washington Library for Education on NeuroDiversity (NCW LEND)
- Autistic genderqueer parent of Autistic genderqueer kids
- All assigned female at birth
- All late-diagnosed



Language Notes & Definitions

Autism Spectrum Disorder - a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by differences in social and communication performance, stimming behaviors, and specific special interests

("Autism Spectrum Disorder," 2013)

Identity-first language = positive social identity

(Botha et al., 2021)

Genderqueer - a gender experience that does not align with binary definitions such as male, female, transmale, or transfemale.

 non-binary, agender, demi-gender, bi-gender, two-spirit, pangender, genderfluid, and more

(Richards et al., 2016)

Introduction and Background

- Autistic + AFAB = late/no diagnosis
 - historical focus on males
 - different expression
 - masking/camouflage
 - lack of behavioral or cognitive problems

(Dworzynski et al., 2012; Kirkovski et al., 2013; Tubío-Fungueiriño et al., 2021; Lai et al., 2015)

- Co-occurring conditions/misdiagnosis
 - OCD, anxiety, depression, bipolar, tic disorders, borderline personality disorder, and more

(Lai & Baron-Cohen, 2015; Lai et al., 2015)

Late or missed diagnosis = absent/delayed support



Introduction and Background

- Autistic + AFAB = more likely genderqueer
 - More socially inclined/aware of societal expectations?

(Lai & Baron-Cohen, 2015; Nobili et al., 2018; George & Stokes, 2018; Walsh et al., 2018)

 Gender-associated autism research largely binary & sex-based



Research Questions

How do genderqueer autistic people assigned female at birth experience gender and express their autistic traits? Can this information help improve access to diagnosis?

Methods

TECHNIQUES

- Semi-structured interview
 - Zoom
 - Email
 - Spoken/writtenEnglish

PARTICIPANTS

- Legal age/status
 - 2 under 25;2 over 40
- Genderqueer
- Autistic
- AFAB

RECRUITMENT & COMPENSATION

- Social media post
- Snowball method
- Small gift card

INTERVIEW CONTENT

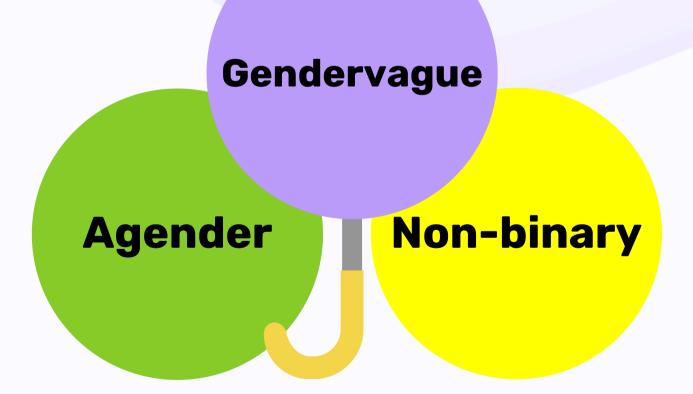
- Experience of gender
- Inventory of autistic traits (from RBQ-2A)



What's Your Gender?

Is my gender Morticia Addams?
I mean, sometimes that's my vibe. Sometimes it's a lot more
Gomez. These aren't genders,
these are just aesthetics or performances.

Genderqueer



The Autigender Experience

Autigender - an experience of gender that is so entwined with the autistic experience it cannot be separated; a gender that is experienced only through the autistic lens

It's like I'm colorblind....

Everyone talks about the important differences between red and green but they look

the same to me.

Gender? It's not... a thing.

It's not a specific thing.

I always thought *gender roles* were silly... I didn't understand why things were the way they were.

I never really felt like a girl.

Feels like a **404 not-found error**, right? **Yeah, gender not found...**Just not there.

(Valvano & Shelton, 2021)

I don't feel like I've ever had a clear enough definition of what gender is, to have an opinion on whether it applies to me or not.

The Autigender Experience

My grandmother really wanted a granddaughter. My parents really wanted a boy. They got me. Everybody could have been happy. But no, it didn't work out that way.

I really struggled because part of masking for me was like playing into being a girl...

When I was shown people can be non-binary, it opened a whole new world, kind of like... I don't have to choose!

I can be... myself!

Well, it's your genitals. Clearly it's not.

It's in your genes? Again, clearly no.

Well, it's just how you feel. But what's **feeling gender?**

Sometimes I feel like wearing a dress and sometimes I feel like wearing cargo pants, but that's not *feeling like a gender.*

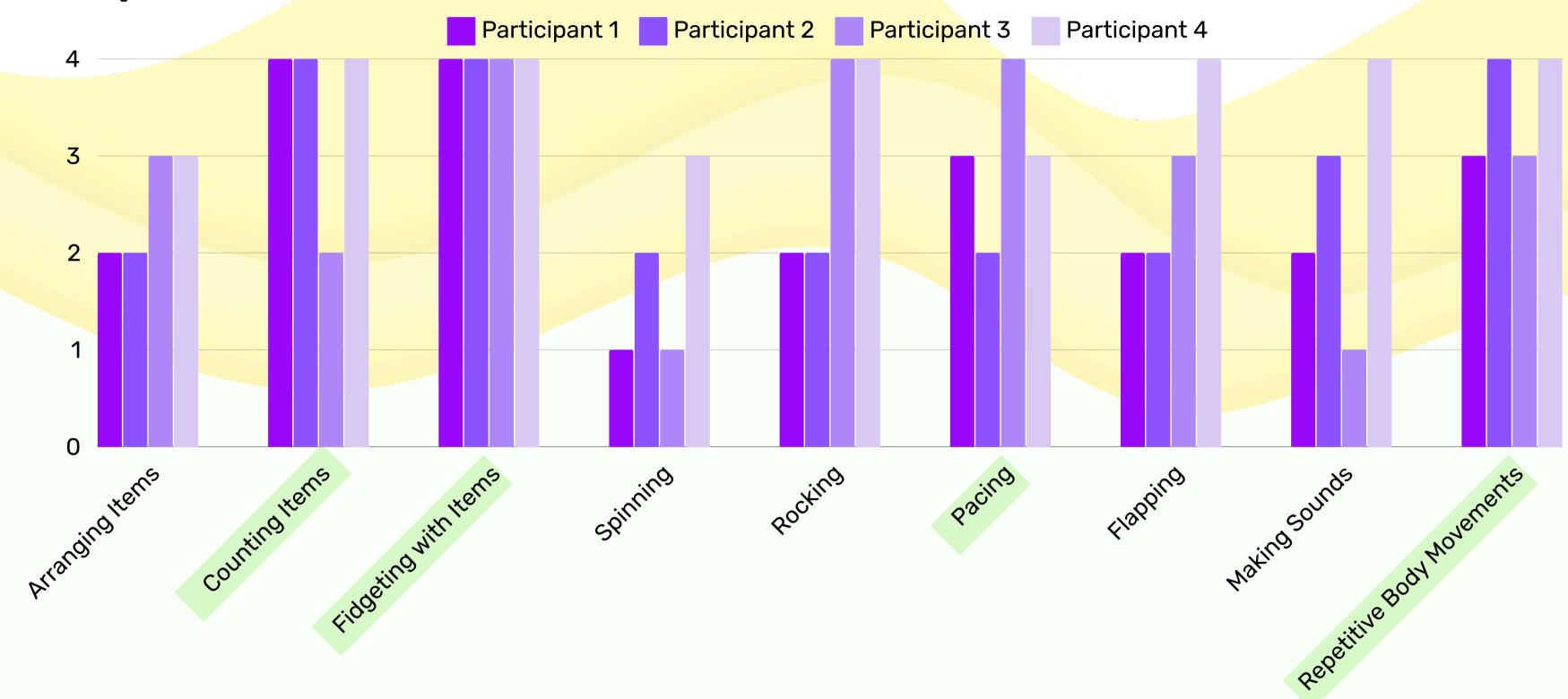
Pressure to Perform Gender



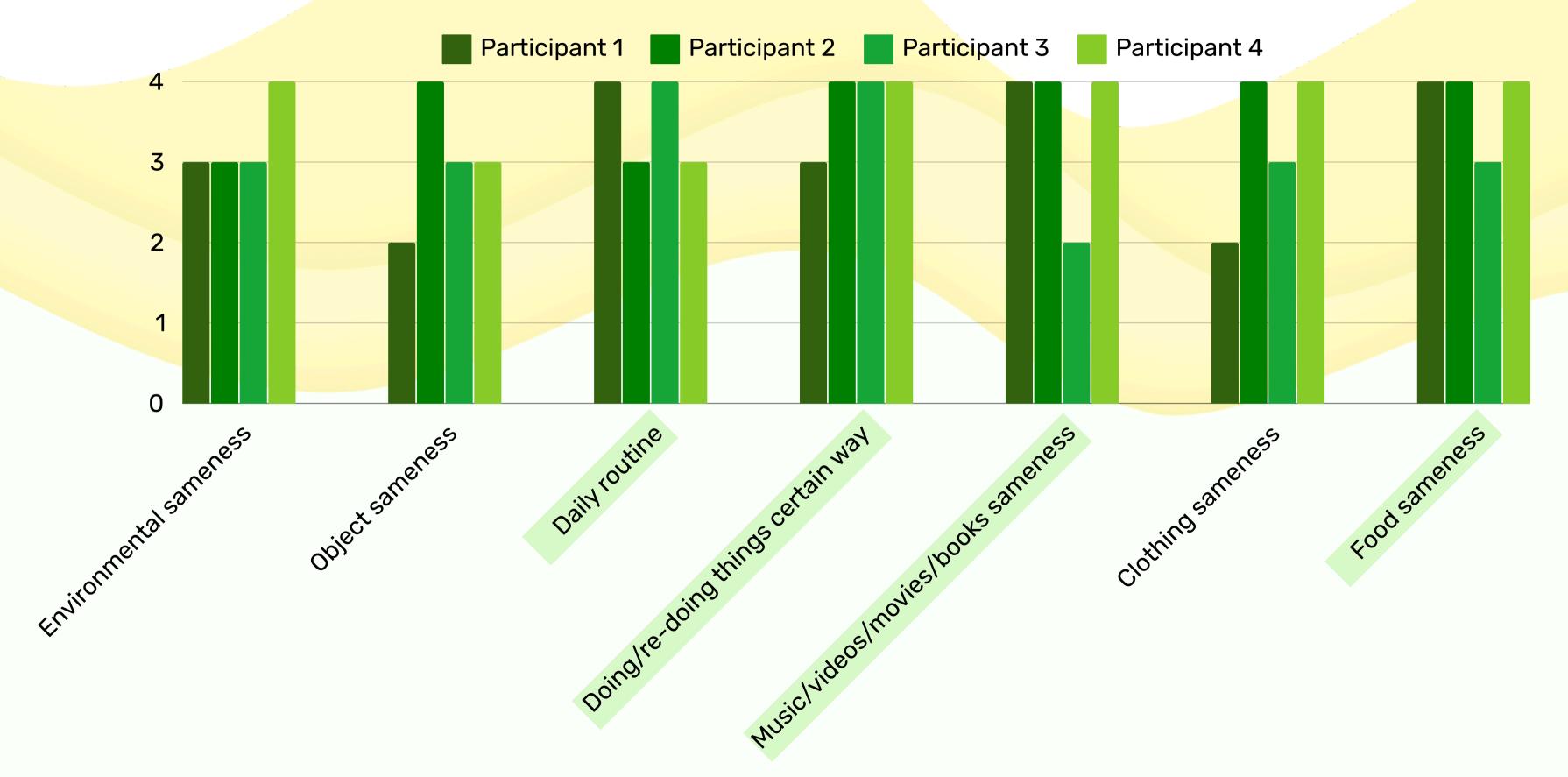




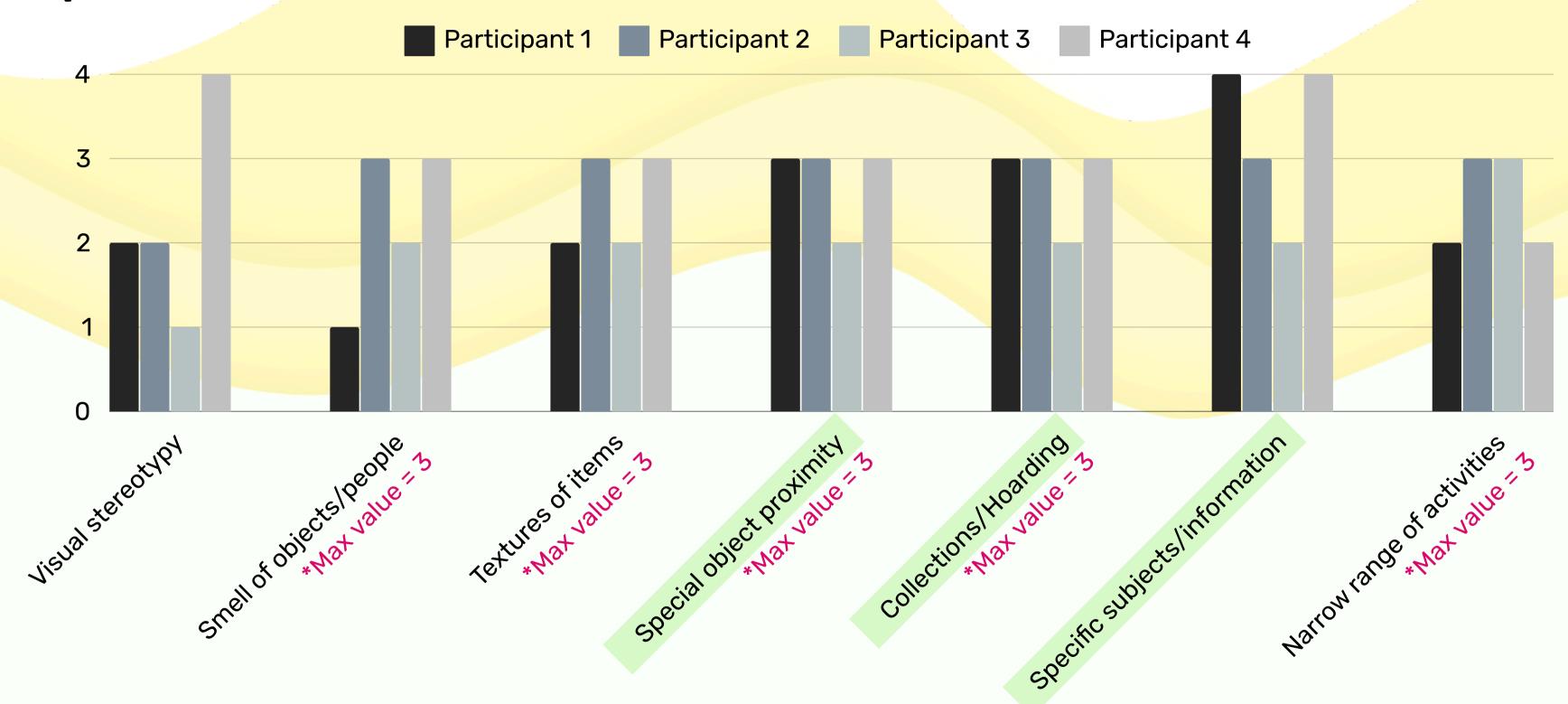
Repetitive Behaviors



Preference for Sameness



Special Interests



Discussion/Conclusions/Implications

LIMITATIONS

- Sample sizePilot study
- Self-selection/ convenience sample

STIMMING BEHAVIORS

Fidgeting, counting, pacing, repetitive body movement
 might not be flapping

PREFERENCE FOR SAMENESS

 Doing/re-doing, same food, daily routine, repetitive media

SPECIAL INTERESTS

Collection,
 carrying special
 objects, specific
 categories of
 study or interest

FUTURE RESEARCH

Continue to seek **common expressive autistic traits** among genderqueer autistics AFAB to improve access to diagnosis; consider whether the relationship between autism and being genderqueer AFAB is strong enough to **call for autism assessment when present** in clinical settings.

References

Autism Spectrum Disorder. (2013). In *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders: DSM-5* (5th ed., pp. 50–59). American Psychiatric Publishing.

Botha, M., Hanlon, J., & Williams, G. L. (2021). Does language matter? Identity-first versus person-first language use in autism research: A response to vivanti. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-020-04858-w

Dworzynski, K., Ronald, A., Bolton, P., & Happé, F. (2012). How different are girls and boys above and below the diagnostic threshold for autism spectrum disorders? *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 51*(8), 788–797. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2012.05.018

George, R., & Stokes, M. A. (2018). Gender identity and sexual orientation in autism spectrum disorder. *Autism, 22*(8), 970–982. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361317714587

Kirkovski, M., Enticott, P. G., & Fitzgerald, P. B. (2013). A review of the role of female gender in autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 43(11), 2584–2603. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-013-1811-1

Lai, M.-C., & Baron-Cohen, S. (2015). Identifying the lost generation of adults with autism spectrum conditions. *The Lancet Psychiatry, 2*(11), 1013–1027. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(15)00277-1

References

Lai, M.-C., Lombardo, M. V., Auyeung, B., Chakrabarti, B., & Baron-Cohen, S. (2015). Sex/gender differences and autism: Setting the scene for future research. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 54*(1), 11–24. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2014.10.003

Nobili, A., Glazebrook, C., Bouman, W. P., Glidden, D., Baron-Cohen, S., Allison, C., Smith, P., & Arcelus, J. (2018). Autistic traits in treatment-seeking transgender adults. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 48*(12), 3984–3994. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-018-3557-2

Richards, C., Bouman, W. P., Seal, L., Barker, M. J., Nieder, T. O., & T'Sjoen, G. (2016). Non-binary or genderqueer genders. *International Review of Psychiatry*, 28(1), 95–102. https://doi.org/10.3109/09540261.2015.1106446

Walsh, R. J., Krabbendam, L., Dewinter, J., & Begeer, S. (2018). Brief report: Gender identity differences in autistic adults: Associations with perceptual and socio-cognitive profiles. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 48*(12), 4070–4078. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-018-3702-y

Thank you!

Christina-Marie.Wright@cwu.edu

NCWLEND@gmail.com

