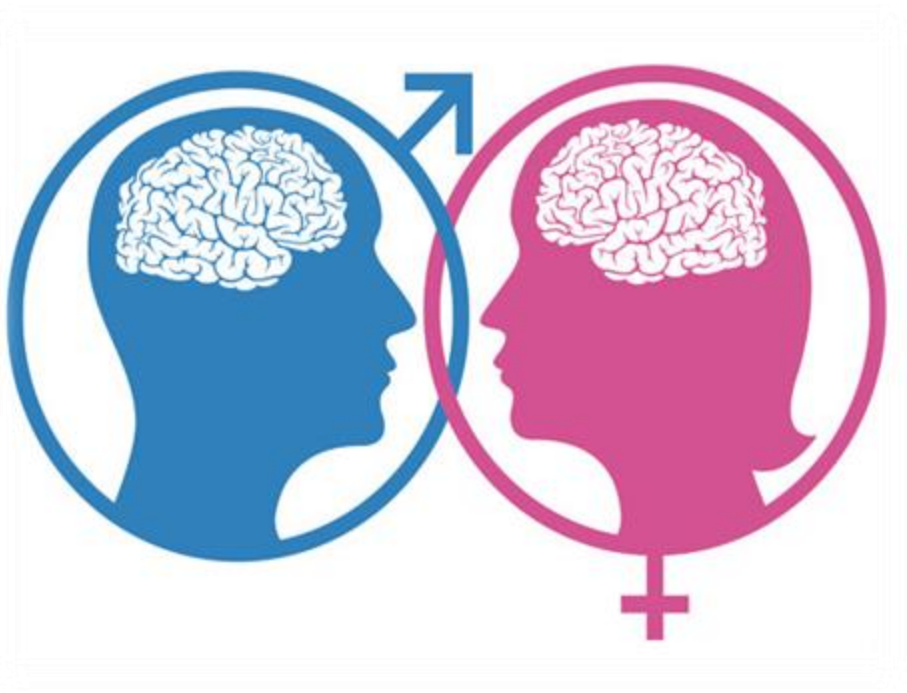


Not for public distribution

May 2, 2026

Note: These materials have been prepared for private use at St. Raymond of Penafort Parish only.
Not for publication or distribution or sharing on social media

SCIENCE: THE FACTS ABOUT SEX AND GENDER



Frank J Moncher PhD, Clinical
Psychologist
Diocese of Arlington

OUTLINE

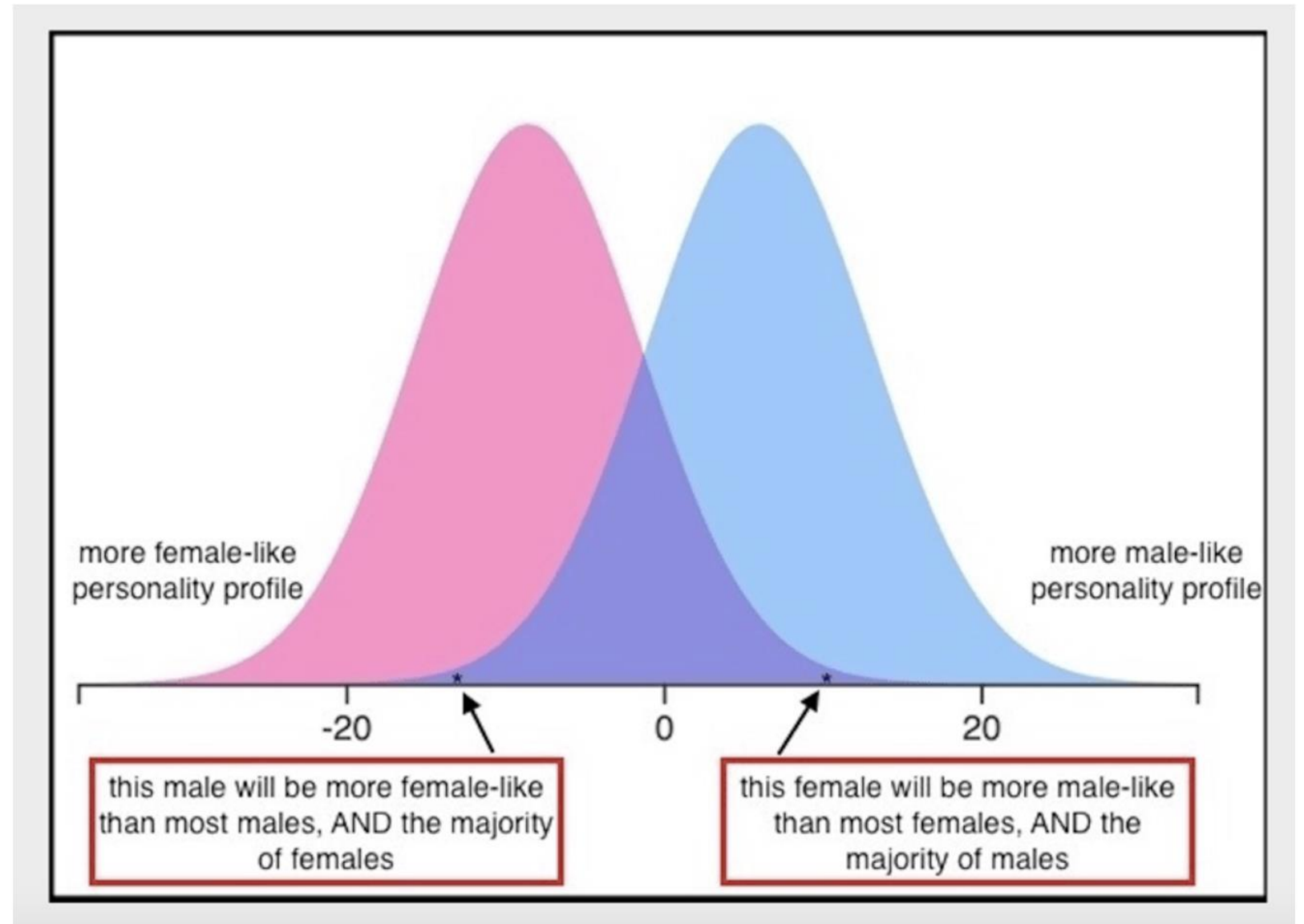
1. Confusion of Concepts and Terms
2. Genetic Realities
3. Professional Biases
4. Underlying Truths
5. Flawed Research -> Harmful Interventions
6. Research based in fact
7. Helpful Intervention Options



**Personality traits
vary by sex, but
don't *determine* sex**

**Mistake:
Confuse personality
traits or interests for
“identity”**

“No one is born
in the wrong body”



Dr. William Malone, Quillette 2019

Biology/Medical

L. Cahill (2012) Endocrinology 153, no. 6

Research confirms sex differences between male and female bodies.

- Differentiations found beyond anatomy, including the cellular and molecular levels throughout the body (in 6500 genes):
 - How men and women **experience and process emotion, perception, pain, stress and stress hormones**
 - Levels of neurotransmitters in the brain
 - Susceptibility to different diseases



SOME OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS DO EXIST

Aka Disorders of Sexual Development / Intersex conditions

- Klinefelter's Syndrome (XXY)
- Turner's Syndrome (X ?)
- Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (AIS)
- Medical focus is first on preserving/restoring basic, nonsexual function - hormonal and surgical interventions appropriate
- No more likely to display atypical (gender nonconforming) behavior
- Most live and identify as heterosexual

“LGBTQIA” - Intersex

ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT of M or F body

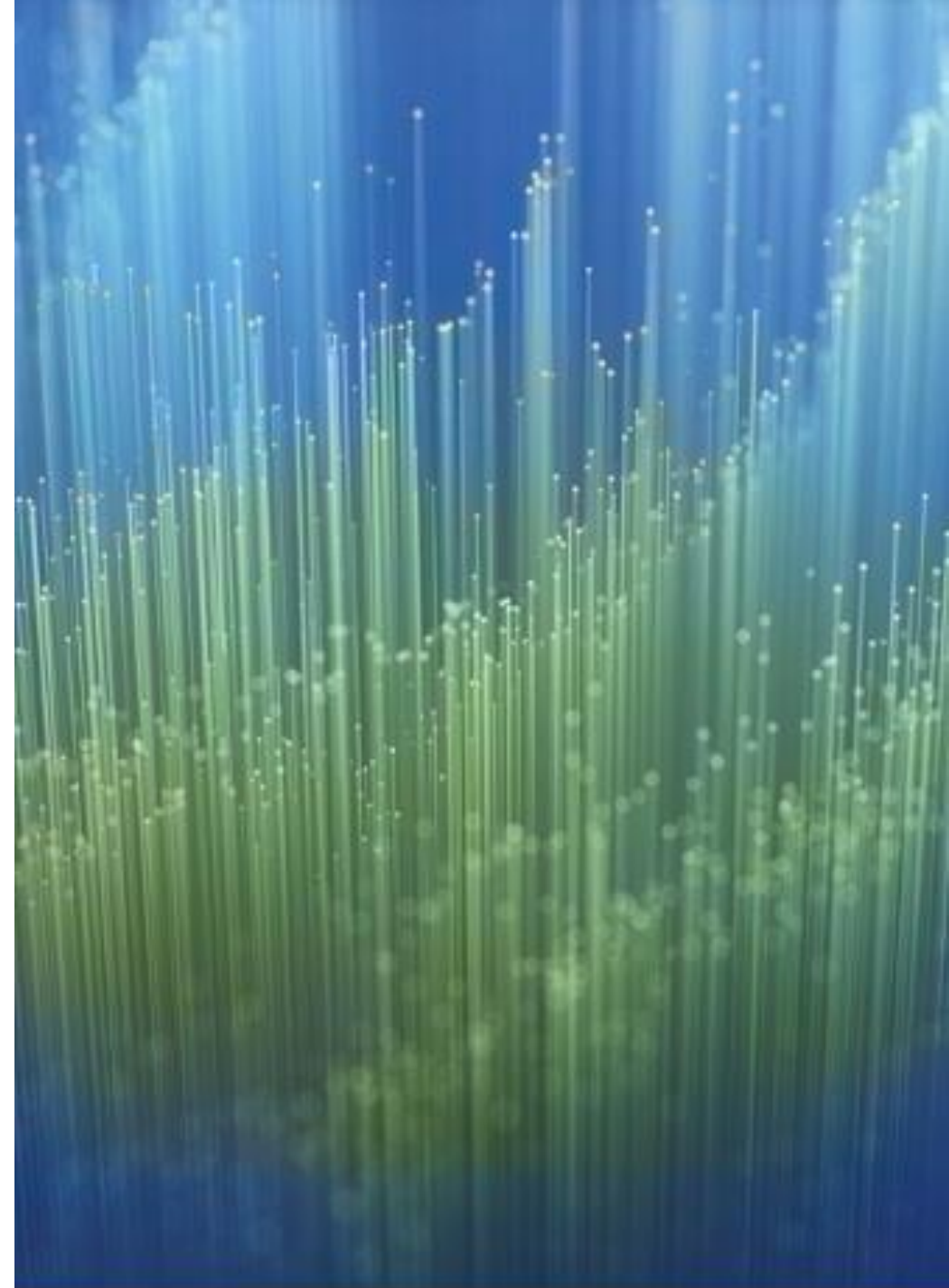
Objective diagnosis: DNA, labs, images.

- Not a third sex (no third gamete)
- Treatment: restore function, health

“TRANS”: HEALTHY BODY/PSYCHIC DISTRESS

Subjective “diagnosis” – self-perceived, self-reported

- Identity- or body-related distress; body disassociation.
- Treatment: Impair function, alter body.
“embodiment goal”



THE PSYCHOLOGY -- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM)

- 1975: Sexual Deviations:
 - Transsexualism
 - Gender Identity Disorder of Childhood
- 1987: **No longer** “Sexual Deviations”
 - Instead: “Disorders Usually First Evident in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence”
- 1994: Transsexualism **removed**
- 2013: Gender Identity Disorder
- **2015: Gender Dysphoria**
 - Removed label of disorder



“Gender Dysphoria” premise: “trans” is normal.

Self-diagnosis based on feelings + stereotypes

“Incongruence between experienced gender + assigned gender” Clinical distress 6+ mos. 6/10
Strong...

- **Desire to “be other gender”**
- **Preference (boys) for cross-dressing/female attire**
- **Preference (girls) for masculine clothes, resist fem clothes**
- **Preference for cross-gender roles in fantasy play**
- **Preference for toys, games stereotypical of other gender**
- **Preference for playmates of other gender**
- **(Boys) Reject typically masc toys, etc; avoid rough play**
- **(Girls) Reject typically feminine toys, etc.**
- **Dislike of one’s sexual anatomy**
- **Desire for sex characteristics of experienced gender**

(DSM-5-TR children)

Diagnosis? Child self-diagnoses

“[P]arents will [say], ‘I want to make sure my child is really trans...’ I turn to the child... ‘what gender identity do you have?’ There’s no form, there’s no scale, no psychological battery of tests that needs to be done.”



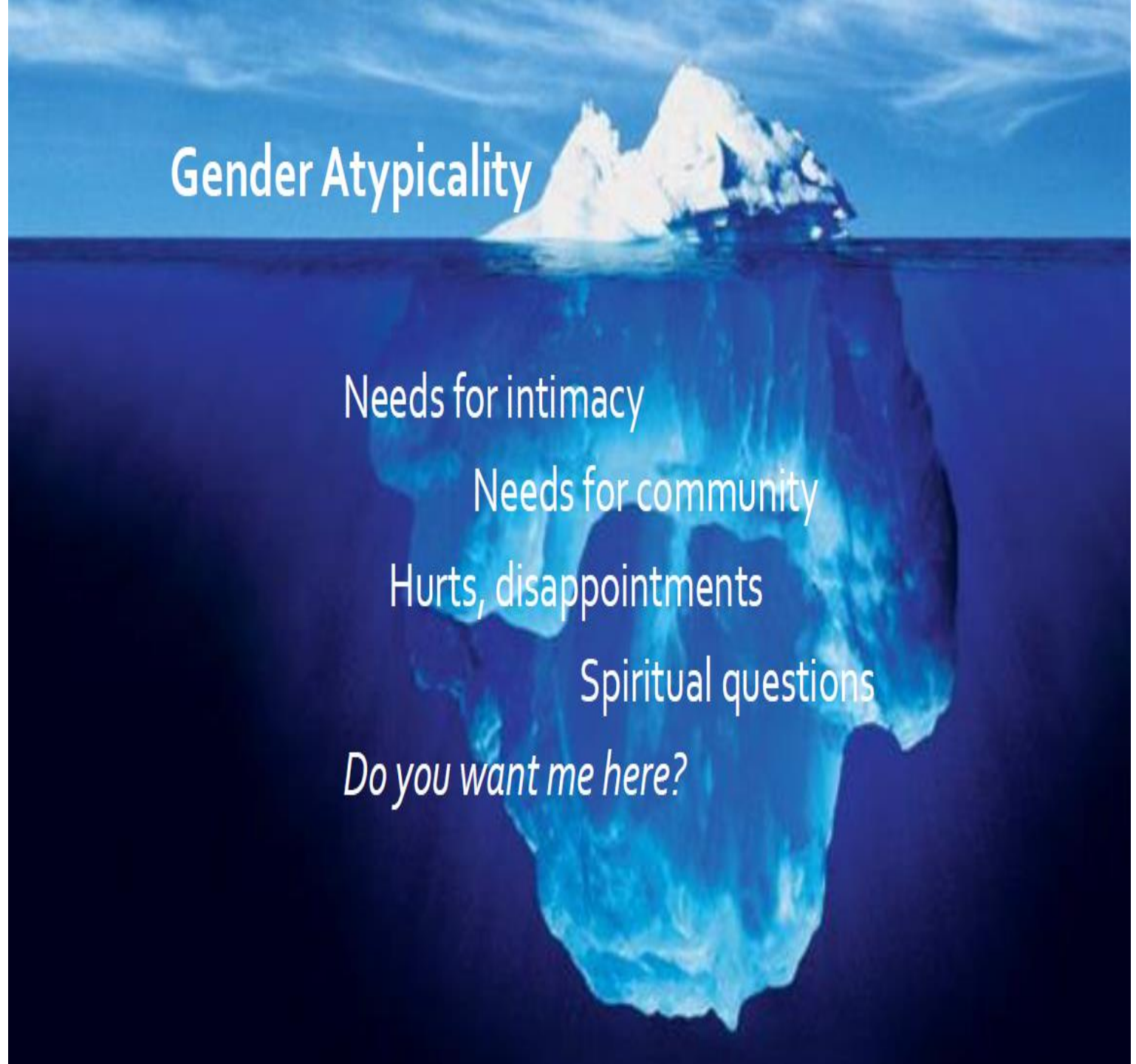
Robert Garofalo, MD
Lurie Children’s Hosp
Chicago gender clinic

“Iceberg Metaphor”

The
Accompaniment

Task:

Connect with the
underlying human
experiences and
yearnings



Gender Atypicality

Needs for intimacy

Needs for community

Hurts, disappointments

Spiritual questions

Do you want me here?

“trans identification is a “maladaptive response” to real pain

Attachment Patterns in Children and Adolescents with Gender Dysphoria (Kozłowska 2021)



Psychiatric Diagnoses (DSM-V):

Gender Dysphoria code 302.6

Comorbid mental health dx (DSM-5) 88%



Autism	16%
Depression.	63%
Anxiety.	67%
Self harm history	52%
Suicide Ideation	49%
Suicide attempt	10%
Child Protective Services Involvement	21%

Adverse childhood events,
unresolved loss, trauma

Family conflict 67%

Loss of a loved one. 60%

Maternal mental illness. 52%

Paternal mental illness 40%

Domestic violence 25%

Physical abuse 19%

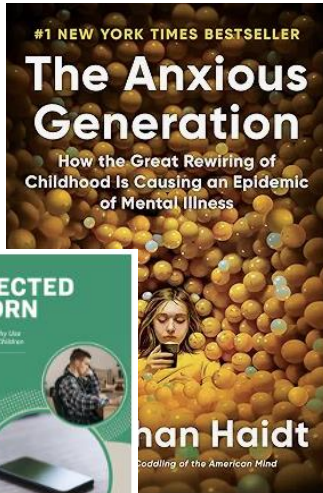
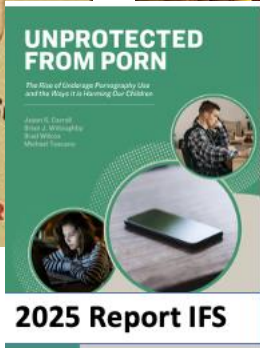
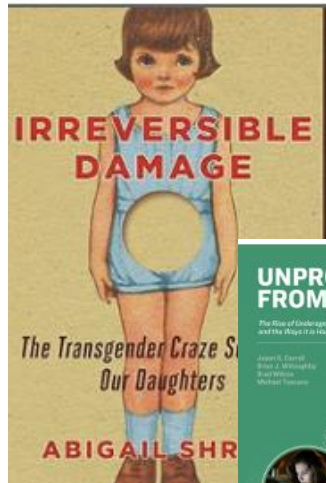
Sexual abuse 17%

Note: 19% Superior intelligence



The difference between this and the other studies is that it focuses on attachment patterns, unresolved loss, trauma

Psychological Vulnerabilities



Situational: Isolation, move, new school, illness, family disruption, **excess time online**

Parents: mental illness (borderline, etc.), illness/disability/death, drugs, domestic violence

Adverse Childhood Experiences: Abuse (physical, sexual), sexual assault, bullying, unresolved grief/loss

Attachment disorders

Pre-existing Mental Illness (depression, anxiety, ADHD, borderline, suicidality, self-harm, etc)

Autism : 2 - 4 x more likely

Same-sex attraction, sexual compulsions or fetishes, pornography

Continuum of “gender-affirming care”

Active interventions



Surgery

Cross-sex hormones

Puberty blockers

98-100% go on to hormones

Psycho-social transition

97.5% persist

Affirmation of
“trans” ID (false belief)

Ideologues “move the goalposts”

Redefine “success” as subjective benefit, wish fulfillment



- 4 studies by gender docs in 2024-25:
- **Admit** low quality, weak evidence
no objective benefit
- **Redefine “benefit,”**
“effectiveness” subjectively:
“embodiment goals,” “positive experiences,” “gender journey”
- *Oosthoek (2024), Wright (2024), Boskey (2025), Olson (2025)*

Medical Transition

Puberty blockers

Risks

Bones

Genitals

Brain

Social-Psych

**97-100% of kids on PB
go on to
cross-sex hormones**

Reality: *Path to transition, not a “pause”*

Openly Queer Wife of Pastor Glorifies Child's Commencement of Puberty Blocking Therapy

LDC by LIONEL DU CANE — November 5, 2019

0 0 0 0



Image: Jamie Bruesehoff, Facebook

Medical Transition

Cross-sex hormones

Risks

Blood clots

Metabolic

Voice, Hair

Genitals

Fertility

Endocrine Society

**“Low” quality evidence to
support safety/use**

Reality: *serious risks, irreversible harm*



Treatment Options:

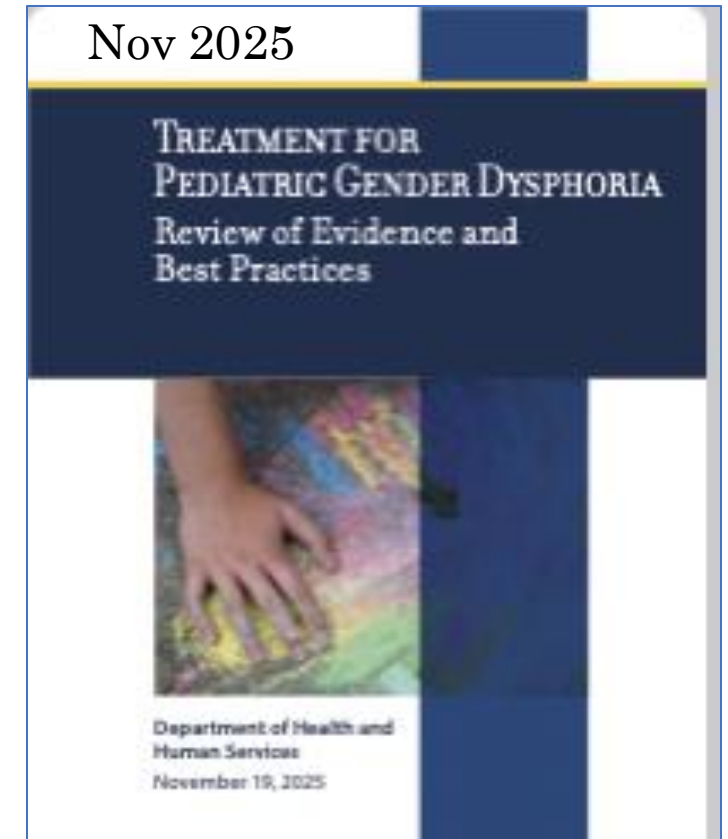
Is “gender transition”
“lifesaving”?
No.

“Suicide prevention”?
No.

- Finland 2024: “dysphoric” youth suicide **rare** (.3%)
 - **Higher suicide risk due to pre-existing psych issues**
 - “not justified” to tell parents ...a young person is at risk of suicide without medical treatments and that the danger can be alleviated with gender reassignment.” Kaltiala (2024)
- 2022 UK Tavistock clinic .03% suicide (Biggs)
- CASS Review: No evidence that transition prevents suicide
- Not “lifesaving” -“unreliable” - no evidence (Appleby 2024)
- Avg time to suicide 6+ years **after** 1st GAC (Wiepjes 2020)
- 10-20 yrs after surgical transition-suicide: 19x gen pop (Dhejne 2011)
- Among ER patients, “trans” w GAC: 12x higher suicidality (Straub 2024)

Definitive Report (HHS 2025): Sex-Rejecting Procedures: Unproven benefit, Obvious harm. Does not reduce suicide.

- **“The risks** of pediatric medical transition: infertility/sterility, sexual dysfunction, impaired bone density accrual, adverse cognitive impacts, cardiovascular disease and metabolic disorders, psychiatric disorders, surgical complications, and regret”
- **“No evidence** that pediatric medical transition reduces the incidence of suicide, which remains, fortunately, very low.”
- **Confirms substantive reviews:** Sweden, Finland, UK (2020 and 2024), CAN
- **US: Ideology prevails:** Lockstep endorsement of minors’ sex-rejecting procedures (Except ASPS)



HHS Releases Peer-Reviewed Report Discrediting Pediatric Sex-Rejecting Procedures

WASHINGTON, NOV. 19, 2025 — The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) today published *Treatment for Pediatric Gender Dysphoria: Review of Evidence and Best Practices*, its [peer-reviewed](#) study of the medical dangers posed to children from attempts to change their biological sex.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Compare: Past (Psychotherapy or wait it out) v "Gender Affirmation"

Social transition + puberty blockers reinforce desired identity.

Children in therapy or no treatment do not persist



Steensma (2013)

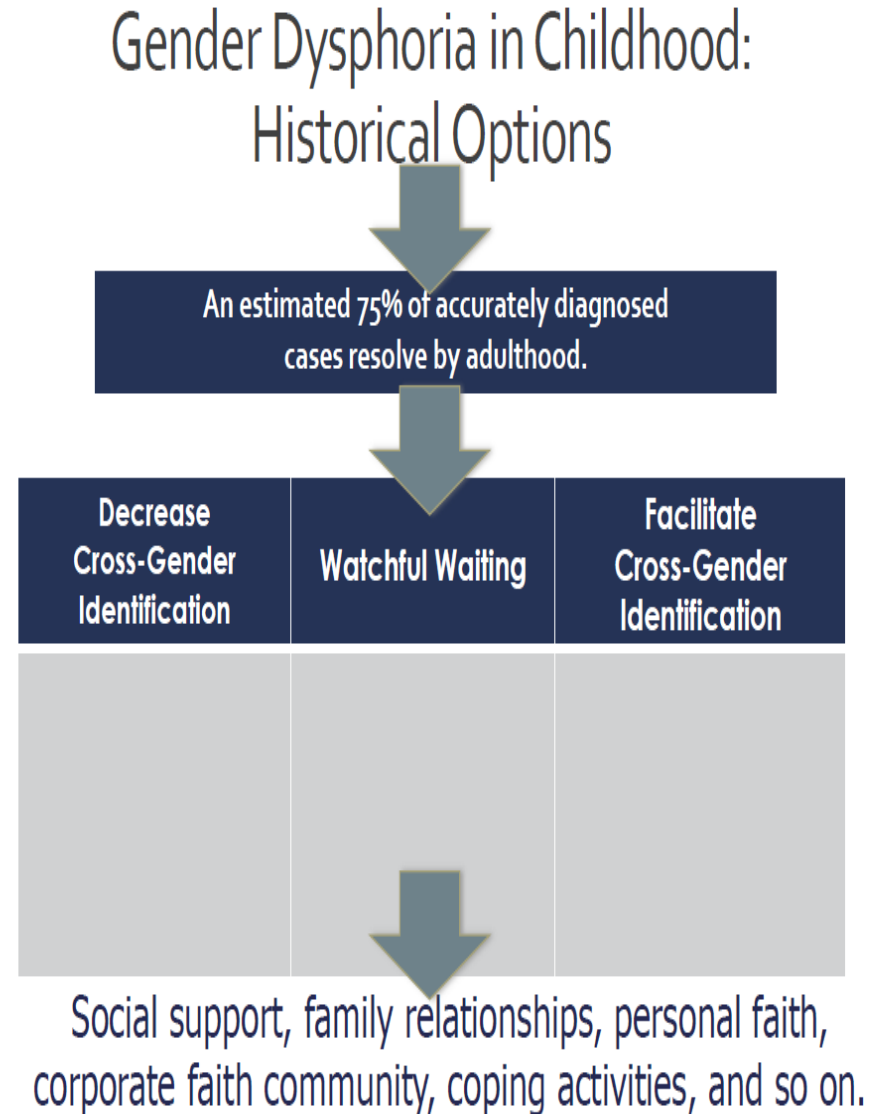
Children whose "trans" identity is affirmed persist as trans



Tavistock Gender Clinic,
UK (2011-2016)

Treatment Options - Children and Adolescents

- “Watchful waiting” for children and younger adolescents
- Decrease Cross-Gender Identification
 - ***gentle redirection and positive reinforcement***
 - don’t *force* them into “masculine” / “feminine things”
- Need unconditional love





What
children and
adolescents
need
(and want)

- **Identity:** loved, “good,” stable, connected/ belonging
- **Meaning** and purpose (spiritual, self-giving) v. digital noise, consuming
- **Parenting:** love, affirmation, time, guidance from their parents
- **Friendship:** 73% of social media users – sometimes/always lonely.
- **Embodiment** “Comfortable in own skin”
 - cf. Virtual (posing, filters, “likes,” cancel)
 - Disembodied relationships are unsatisfying
- **Social skills:** Hyper-connected but in-person awkward
- **Reality:** permanence – “order” reflecting nature, creation
- **Confidence,** resilience (overcome difficulties) Mental / emotional strength
 - cf. passive, angst, “victimhood” self-diagnosed mental illness
- **Playtime** (outdoors, independence, reasonable risks)

Important language considerations

Use

- “sex” or “sexual difference”
- male or female
- man and woman
- Sex discrimination
- Family
- Person who identifies as “transgender”
- transgender-identified person
- Pregnant women
- Friendship, pastoral care, support, accompany
- “identity or body-related distress”

Avoid

- gender
- gender identity
- gender bias - gender equality/equity
- kinship (as replacement for family)
- cisgender
- transgender people, LGBTQ gay etc.
- Homophobic, transphobic (as if true)
- Pregnant people
- Allyship
- “gender-affirming care”

Cautions “gender dysphoria,”
conversion therapy, inclusive (of whom?)

Love.
Listen.
Ask.
Guide

Messages: “You’re wonderful as you are.” Affirm dignity, value as person. (not affirming “trans” identity) God loves you and has a plan for your life. I love you and I am here for you.

Open-ended: Ask.

“**When you say....**[you’re “trans”]/feel like a boy/born in wrong body/need to transition...

“**What do you mean by that? I’d like to understand.**”

“**What does it mean** to ‘feel like a boy’ (female)”

“**Tell me about**I’d like to understand...”

“**When** did you begin feeling this way”

“**Where** have you gone for information...” Videos? Tiktok? Quiz?

“What do your **friends** think?” teachers? (who validates “trans”)

Reflect/ Empathize: “So you feel....”

Affirm truth: “Sex cannot change. You are [M/F] – and that’s wonderful!”

Accompany: “**We’ll help you get through this.** It’s tough now- won’t always be. I’m with you for the long haul.

Boundaries: “**I am here for you but, can’t support actions that harm you.**”

Charitable Community Response

- Help church leaders to shepherd and accompany
 - Remind them that the underlying factors of the iceberg are the most important
- Avoid gossip in the community
 - ***We should pray for others more than we talk about them. (“*That* family with the transgender kid!”)
- Pope Francis model = stand against the ideology AND walk with/minister to the individual person → people are not outside of God’s grace