# Article information:

  Sexology Today!: Do trans- kids stay trans- when they grow up?
<http://www.sexologytoday.org/2016/01/do-trans-kids-stay-trans-when-they-grow_99.html>

# Article summary:

1. Multiple studies have shown that the majority of trans- kids no longer want to transition by the time they are adults.

2. These children often turn out to be regular gay or lesbian individuals.

3. The exact percentage varies, but roughly 60-90% of trans- kids do not identify as transgender when they reach adulthood.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Sexology Today!: Do trans- kids stay trans- when they grow up?" presents a summary of various studies on the persistence of gender dysphoria in children as they grow into adulthood. The author claims that the majority of trans-identified children no longer identify as transgender when they become adults, instead identifying as gay or lesbian.

One potential bias in this article is the selection and interpretation of studies. The author only includes studies that support their claim, while ignoring any studies that may contradict it. This selective reporting can lead to a skewed understanding of the topic and does not provide a comprehensive view of the research.

Additionally, the article does not provide any information about the methodology or sample sizes of the included studies. Without this information, it is difficult to assess the reliability and validity of the findings. It is also important to note that some of these studies were conducted several decades ago, and societal attitudes towards gender identity have evolved since then. Therefore, it is unclear how applicable these findings are to current understandings of transgender experiences.

Furthermore, the article fails to acknowledge that gender identity and sexual orientation are distinct concepts. While some individuals may identify as both transgender and gay or lesbian, many others do not. By conflating these identities, the article oversimplifies complex experiences and perpetuates stereotypes.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations for why some trans-identified children may no longer identify as transgender in adulthood. Factors such as social pressure, lack of access to affirming healthcare, or internalized stigma could all play a role in shaping an individual's identity over time. Without considering these possibilities, the article presents an incomplete picture.

It is important to approach this topic with caution due to potential risks associated with misrepresenting transgender experiences. Promoting narratives that suggest being transgender is merely a phase or that individuals can be "cured" through other means can contribute to harmful practices such as conversion therapy. The article does not adequately address these risks or provide a balanced perspective on the topic.

In conclusion, this article presents a one-sided view of the persistence of gender dysphoria in children, selectively reporting studies that support its claim while ignoring contradictory evidence. It lacks important details about the methodology and sample sizes of the included studies and fails to consider alternative explanations for the findings. Additionally, it oversimplifies complex identities by conflating gender identity and sexual orientation. Overall, this article should be approached with caution and further research is needed to fully understand the experiences of transgender individuals.

# Topics for further research:

* Long-term outcomes of gender dysphoria in children and adolescents
* Factors influencing the persistence of transgender identity into adulthood
* Contemporary research on transgender experiences and identity development
* Distinction between gender identity and sexual orientation
* Social and cultural factors impacting transgender individuals' self-identification
* Risks and harms associated with misrepresenting transgender experiences

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/c2e2feff6b91806224293c107477b0c8>