

Fisheries

American Fisheries Society • www.fisheries.org

AFS

VOL 37 NO 6
JUNE 2012



Getting “Sex” Right

Mimicking Beaver in Stream Restoration

Financial Information for Prospective Graduate Students

A 75th Anniversary Must-Do



03632415(2012)37(6)

Usage of “Sex” and “Gender”

Derek H. Ogle

Professor of Mathematical Sciences and Natural Resources, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806.

E-mail: dogle@northland.edu

Kevin F. Schanning

Professor of Sociology, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806

The word “gender” is a stem of the Latin term “genus,” which means “kind” or “sort.” Early on, gender served as a synonym for “sex” (Haig 2004). However, in the 1970s, the definition of gender evolved to provide a clear distinction from the meaning of sex (Money and Ehrhardt 1972). The World Health Organization (2011) now provides very clear definitions of sex as “the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women” and gender as “the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.” Thus, sex is a biological distinction focused on reproductive organs and genetic makeup, whereas gender distinctions are defined or constructed by a culture or society and, thus, are subject to change as societal norms change (McCammon et al. 2007; Kramer 2010).

Given modern definitions, sex and gender are not synonyms and they should not continue to be used interchangeably in fisheries publications. Gender is used correctly when in reference to Latin names (i.e., a grammatical use). Outside of grammatical uses, gender would be used correctly only “to refer to social or cultural characteristics of males and females” (Sabin 2001:294). This use would likely be in reference to fishers rather than fish, because fishers are components of societies.

We searched for gender in the main text (i.e., excluding references) of all issues of all American Fisheries Society journals (except *Fisheries*), the *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* (CJFAS), and *Fisheries Research* (FR) published before 2011 to assess the use of the word gender in fisheries-related scientific publications. Gender was used incorrectly in 308 of the 311 (99%) articles reviewed and was used correctly only once in a nongrammatical usage; that is, “... social and gender roles have been redefined to permit a wider participation of women in village fishing activities ...” (Kronen 2004:123). Typical examples in which gender was used incorrectly included the following:

“... gender was determined by visually examining the gonads.” (Allen et al. 2003:846)

“Gender was determined by examination for the presence of testes or ovaries during surgery.” (Kuhn et al. 2008:362)

“Abdominal palpation and/or gamete extrusion was used to determine gender ...” (Noltie 1990:175)

“... skewed female:male gender ratios on the spawning grounds ...” (Larsen et al. 2010:565)

“... gender-specific mean age was 4.1 years for males ...” (Harris et al. 2007:1537)

“Dummy variables were used for gender (1 = male, 0 = female), ...” (Thunberg and Fulcher 2006:641)

“The ability to accurately determine the sex of individual fish in a nonlethal manner is useful because it precludes the need to sacrifice fish when gender represents a variable of interest to fishery scientists.” (Isermann 2010:352)

The incorrect usage of gender is not confined to journal articles; a recent introductory wildlife and fisheries textbook (Willis et al. 2009) contains sections entitled “Determination of Gender,” “Use of Gender Information,” and “Implications of Age, Growth, and Gender Information.” In all of these examples, the author was referring to the biological sex of the fish.

The use of gender instead of sex in fisheries publications appears to be a relatively recent phenomenon. We used dummy variable regression (Fox 1997) to examine the annual rate of change in the percentage of articles incorrectly using gender in *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* (TAFS), *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* (NAJFM), CJFAS, and FR since the year gender was first used in each journal. The number of articles with gender in the main text remained very low until approximately 1990 for all publications except for FR, in which the use of gender remained low until approximately 2000. Since those years, the percentage of articles with gender has remained constant for CJFAS ($P = 0.2093$) but increased ($P < 0.00005$) at the same ($P = 0.1655$) annual rate of between 0.14% and 0.23% per year for NAJFM, TAFS, and FR. By 2010, between 2.7% and 3.9% of articles published in NAJFM, TAFS, CJFAS, and FR used gender in the main text.

Why has gender been used in place of sex in fisheries publications? Two possible reasons include (1) a misplaced form of political correctness resulting in an attempt to avoid the word sex or (2) an attempt to provide variability in the writing. We attempted to quantify these possible reasons by computing the proportion of times gender was used out of all of the times gender and sex were used in each article. The misuse was then classified as “avoiding using ‘sex’” if this proportion was greater than 0.8, as “providing a variety of speech” if this

proportion was between 0.2 and 0.8, and as “can’t tell” if this proportion was less than 0.2. Excluding the can’t tell situations, usage was approximately evenly distributed between the two reasons (50.4% avoiding using “sex”). Unfortunately, these results do not provide a conclusive reason for why gender has been used in place of sex.

Given that gender has roots as a synonym for sex, some authors and editors might argue that the usages of gender that we have identified as incorrect are indeed correct. However, we feel that this argument is spurious because sex would be both correct and unambiguous in these situations. Thus, the continued misuse of gender in the work of fisheries professionals can lead to a lack of clarity, misperceptions, and, because the usage is usually incorrect (according to modern definitions) or unneeded, an erosion of respect for our work. For these reasons, we urge all fisheries professionals to use the word sex rather than gender when sex—that is, biological differences—is meant. The word sex should be used in nearly all writings and presentations by fisheries professionals and students and, thus, we as writers, reviewers, and readers should work to eradicate the misuse of gender from our work.

REFERENCES

- Allen, M. S., K. I. Tugend, and J. J. Mann. 2003. Largemouth bass abundance and angler catch rates following a habitat enhancement project at Lake Kissimmee, Florida. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 23:845–855.
- Fox, J. 1997. *Applied regression analysis, linear models, and related methods*. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, California.
- Haig, D. 2004. The inexorable rise of gender and the decline of sex: social change in academic titles, 1945–2001. *Archives of Social Behavior* 33:87–96.
- Harris, P. J., D. M. Wyanski, D. B. White, P. P. Mikell, and P. B. Eyo. 2007. Age, growth, and reproduction of greater amberjack off the Southeastern U.S. Atlantic coast. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 136:1534–1545.
- Isermann, D. A. 2010. Validation of nonlethal sex determination for black crappies during spring. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 30:352–353.
- Kramer, L. 2010. *The sociology of gender: a brief introduction*, 3rd edition. Oxford University Press, Cary, North Carolina.
- Kronen, M. 2004. Fishing for fortunes? A socio-economic assessment of Tonga’s artisanal fisheries. *Fisheries Research* 70:121–134.
- Kuhn, K. M., W. A. Hubert, K. Johnson, D. Oberlie, and D. Dufek. 2008. Habitat use and movement patterns by adult saugers from fall to summer in an unimpounded small-river system. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 28:360–367.
- Larsen, D. A., B. R. Beckman, and K. A. Cooper. 2010. Examining the conflict between smolting and precocious male maturation in spring (stream-type) Chinook salmon. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 139:564–578.
- McCammon, S. L., D. Knox, and C. Schacht. 2007. *Choices in sexuality*, 3rd edition. Atomic Dog Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Money, J., and A. A. Ehrhardt. 1972. *Man and woman, boy and girl: the differentiation and dimorphism of gender identity from conception to maturity*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Noltie, D. B. 1990. Intrapopulation variation in the breeding of male pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) from a Lake Superior tributary. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 47:174–179.
- Sabin, W. A. 2001. *The Gregg reference manual*, 9th edition. McGraw-Hill Irwin, Burr Hill, Illinois.
- Thunberg, E. M., and C. M. Fulcher. 2006. Testing the stability of recreational fishing participation probabilities. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 26:636–644.
- Willis, D. W., C. G. Scalet, and L. D. Flake. 2009. *Introduction to wildlife and fisheries: an integrated approach*, 2nd edition. W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.
- World Health Organization. 2011. What do we mean by “sex” and “gender”? Available: <http://www.who.int/gender/whatisgender/en/>. (April 2011).



**Innovative tracking solutions for
fish and wildlife since 2003**



- High performance HDX and FDX PIT tags
- Glass and food-safe types
- ISO 11784/11785 compliant
- Long range and proximity readers
- Affordable monitoring stations
- Easy to install
- Antenna design tools
- Tag implantation equipment
- Expert technical support

(866) 484-3174 toll free
(503) 788-4380 international
orfid-pdx Skype
sales@oregonrfid.com

Visit our online store at oregonrfid.com