

How Men and Women Differ

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Men	Women
Brain Differences	
Typically have larger brains (sexes score equally well on tests of intelligence) with more white matter which give men greater spatial reasoning ability, white matter inhibits "information spread" in cortex, allowing single-mindedness useful in difficult problem solving	Have greater numbers of neurons in areas of the brain associated with perception and speech; more developed corpus callosum offers greater ability in global response to problems and advantages when dealing with language tasks; able to more readily see alternate side of an argument
Are gifted at systemizing and ordering, analytic thought, constructing rules-based analyses of events and the world	Are gifted at detecting the feelings and thoughts of others, inferring intentions and responding with empathy
Greater ability to detach from painful situations; compartmentalize	Produce higher levels of stress hormones and fail to shut off production readily; biologically prone to ruminate over troubling situations
Less sensitive to touch, pressure on the skin; less aware of changes in volume and voice inflection	Demonstrate greater sensitivity to sound; adept in noticing small changes in volume; have better visual memory, tactile sensitivity
Emotional Differences	
Tend to have greater difficulty correctly identifying emotion in women-University of Pennsylvania study	More likely to correctly identify emotion in the faces of other women-University of Pennsylvania study
Tend to be more independent with a greater need for autonomy and space	Typically have a greater need for emotional connectedness
Are more likely to use work or sports as a means of escape from relationship pressures	Are more likely to be physically affected by stress in the relationship
Communication	
Avoid verbalizing passing thoughts because this is considered unimportant information	Process information and feelings by talking; details are important
Are more abstract; they are more likely to talk about ideas, concepts, and theories	Are more likely to talk about fears, feelings and experiences
Use "report talk" to gather facts, debate opinions, and solve problems through reasoned conversation	Use "process talk" in order to understand themselves and others, identify and validate feelings
Have a more limited feeling vocabulary and experience greater difficulty identifying feelings other than anger	Have an extensive feeling vocabulary and ability to identify feelings including nuances of emotion
View conversation as a means to an end; must have a practical purpose i.e. solve a problem, gather specific useful information	View conversation as means of processing—an end in itself

Demonstrate a greater need for control in discussion; will more often ask for evidence to support a claim	Tend to be better listeners; feel more secure in conversation and require less control of the discussion	
Are more likely to focus on future plans and solving problems for a better tomorrow	Are more likely to focus on current feelings and experiences, the here-and-now	
Conflict		
Tend to be more competitive; want to prove a point, keep score and win a debate	May be more likely to acquiesce in order to "keep the peace"; may use passive-aggressive means to win conflict	
Respond to conflict with logical, ordered, solution focused discussion	Respond to conflict with feeling and experience focused discussion	
Desire solutions and action when presenting partner with a problem	Desire empathy and validation when presenting partner with a problem	
Romance		
Feel loved when they are sexually desired and needed	Feel loved when they are cherished, protected and cared for	
Define romance in sexual terms	Define romance in emotional terms	
Tend to prefer romantic actions over romantic talk	Enjoy romantic and feeling talk; use this to feel closer to their partners	
Usually do things for their partners as romantic gestures	Do things for their partners in concert with emotional gestures and expressions	