

- 2) Girls develop a relational style of interaction whereas boys develop a competitive style of interaction.
 - b. The greatest amount of influence on how we communicate with the opposite sex is through gender roles. People perceive things differently because they experience life differently.

2. Brain Wiring and Gender
 - a. Male and female brains process information differently.
 - b. Neither gender is right or better, just wired different.

3. Gender Tendencies
 - a. In general, men focus on statistics and relate by sharing stories to “one-up” each other
 - b. In general, women tend to share experiences to show commonality and build off each others’ discussion points
 - c. Stereotypically, women will communicate by using a passive/assertive style in an effort to achieve rapport, connection, relationships, and equality of status, support, inclusiveness, responsiveness, and self-disclosure. On the other hand, stereotypically men communicate by using an assertive/aggressive style in efforts to accomplish tasks, achieve status, and dominate the conversation.
 - d. Whether it’s *nature or nurture*, some individuals do not have any of the traits attributed to their gender. They may have been teased, harassed, or excluded because of this, which is why it's important to understand male and female cultural norms, but also recognize that some people don't fit the mold.

D. Factors That Impact Cross Generational Communication

1. Generational Types and Characteristics
 - a. Types
 - 1) Traditionalists (born 1922-1943)