

## OR27-80-2

**Midwives' Knowledge and Attitude towards Disorders of Sex Development (DSD) and its psychological impact**Ediati, Annastasia<sup>1</sup>, Utari, Agustini<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>:Diponegoro University (Indonesia)

In Indonesia, midwife plays important role in the birth of babies with disorders of sex development (DSD). However study in this field is lacking. This study aims to investigate the midwives' knowledge and attitude towards DSD. The participants were 211 midwives. Data were collected using the Midwives' Knowledge and Attitude towards DSD Questionnaire. The results showed that the term 'ambiguous genitalia' was known better than intersex or DSD. The majority of midwives (75%) identified genetic factors that explained the occurrence of babies with ambiguous genitalia and believed that it can be cured with surgery (80,6%). Moreover, 82% of midwives realized that ambiguous genitalia leading to psychological problem but only 39% of midwives believed that psychological therapies could help. Findings from this study highlight the need to educate midwives about DSD and its psychological impact and to provide valid information about DSD for educational purposes to health practitioners in the internet.

## Gender and Sexuality

## INVITED ADDRESS

IA058

**Woman's Embodied Self: The (Un)Healthy Body***Joan C Chrisler Connecticut College, United States of America*

The embodied self refers to the way that individuals experience themselves in relation to, and as constrained by, their bodies. This talk addresses ways that ideas about "health" and "illness" and the effects of illness and disability on the body's appearance and functionality impact women's self-concept, including self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-objectification, the possible self, and life goals. Topics include the conflation of "health" with "thinness" in both popular and medical discourse, the medicalization of aging and women's reproductive processes (e.g., Is a premenstrual, perimenopausal, pregnant, or postpartum woman "ill" or "normal"?), and the effects of bodily limitations (e.g., hearing loss, asthma, cancer and its treatments) on body image and self-concept. Recommendations for interventions to improve women's embodied experience will be suggested.

IA059

**Gender and the Sociocultural Turn in Psychology***Jeanne Marecek Swarthmore College, United States of America*

The late 20th century saw a re-emergence of feminisms in countries of the global North and in parts of the global South. In many locales, feminist psychologists embarked on trenchant investigations of the conditions of women's lives. They challenged invidious norms and beliefs about the sexes that limited the conditions of possibility for both women and men. The 21st century ushered in new geopolitical and sociocultural realities. Global flows of information and peoples have made us acutely aware that gender is but one axis along which privilege and oppression are distributed. Customary social categorizations - male, female, gay, straight - have been challenged by the heightened visibility of people who do not fit them. Accumulating evidence of biogenetic mutability and neurological plasticity have rendered the nature/nurture dichotomy obsolete. In this talk, I propose several new topics for psychological inquiry and new theoretical and methodological tools for addressing them.

IA060

**Minority Stress, Resilience, and Health Disparities in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Populations***Ilan H Meyer UCLA, United States of America*

Minority stress describes social stressors that impact lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) populations. The model has guided population research on LGBT health disparities by identifying the mechanisms by which social conditions impact health and describing the harm to LGBT people from prejudice and stigma. In this lecture, Dr. Meyer will present the foundations of minority stress and resilience as a causal model for research on health and health disparities of sexual and gender identity minorities. He will review main outcomes of years of research on minority stress in LGBT populations in the United States and other nations where such research has been done. Dr. Meyer will then discuss policy implications of this research in the United States, in particular in the context of same-sex marriage debates. He will conclude with recommendations for future research in the context of changing social and political gains for sexual and gender identity minorities.

## INVITED SYMPOSIUM

IS059

**Gender and Sexuality: Emerging Issues in Developing Countries***Organizer: Sadhana A Natu Modern College, Savitribai Phule Pune University, India*

Session Abstract:

XXXI International Congress of Psychology, Yokohama, Japan, July 24-29, 2016 Invited Symposium Theme: Gender and Sexuality Title of the Symposium: Gender and Sexuality: Emerging Issues in Developing Countries Purpose of the Symposium: - address emerging issues in gender and sexuality - foreground the factors leading to gender inequality Structure of the Symposium: Organizer and Chairperson: Dr Sadhana Natu (Associate Professor and Head, Department of Psychology, Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Ganeshkhind Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India) - Exploring Gender Inequalities in India Need for Psychological Insights Panellists Wen Liu, PhD Candidate, Graduate Center, City University of New York, USA - Neo liberal multi-cultural subjectivity in China's emergent pink economy Dr Shubha Ranganathan, IIT Hyderabad, Queering Psychology in India: The Need for Critical Perspectives The symposium will aim to unpack the emerging issues in gender and sexuality and its various intersections in the context of developing countries.

**Exploring Gender Inequalities In India : Need for Psychological Insights***Sadhana A Natu Modern College, Savitribai Phule Pune University, India*

Title of the presentation: Exploring Gender Inequalities in India: Need for Psychological Insights Name of the presenter: Dr. Sadhana Natu Introduction: The relationship between Psychology and Gender Studies in India is tenuous at the best. However, mainstream Psychology recognizes that it can no longer ignore domestic and caste violence, sexual harassment at the workplace, female infanticide and other testimonies of gender inequality. Against this backdrop, this presentation will reflect on the following questions: - How can Psychology become responsive to the underlying causes of gender inequalities? - How can the participation of Psychologists in knowledge production and policy formulation on gender issues, increase? - Is research in the field of gender, sexuality and Psychology getting its due in India? These reflections will equip academicians, students, researchers and activists to engage more meaningfully with emerging issues in this domain.

**Beyond Orientalism and Cultural Essentialism: Queer Neoliberalism in China***Wen Liu City University of New York, Graduate Center, United States of America*

This study examines the geopolitical tensions that have shaped the contemporary anti-Chinese sentiment in the US but also the rise of neoliberal subjectivity in the sexual relations in China, specifically in the emergent pink economy-targeted LGBTQ consumers-centralized in the urban metropolises of Shanghai and Beijing. The complex political economic interrelations demand a new conceptualization of Asian-ness away from cross-cultural psychology's fetishism of China as the direct opposite of American culture and nationalism. With ethnographic, archival, and interview methods across the analytical scale of the textual, national, and international, this presentation historicizes the orientalist discourses in cross-cultural psychology that treat the Asian subject as inherently burdened by its ethnic and cultural homophobia, and instead, illustrates the intertwined webs of neoliberal geography where the subject formation of queer Asian-ness is tied to the US militarized violence, neoliberal trades, and queer economy in China.

**Queering psychology in India: The need for critical perspectives***Shubha Ranganathan Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India*

This paper will examine the engagement of the discipline of psychology with issues of sexuality, with an attempt to re-think the dominant approach of mainstream psychology in this arena. While 'sexuality studies' is an integral and emerging area of study in the humanities and social sciences, it continues to be an

for rape survivors will be explored through the presentation.

**OR1004**  
**Midwives' Knowledge and Attitude towards Disorders of Sex Development (DSD) and its psychological impact**

*Annastasia Edjati, Agustini Utari Diponegoro University, Indonesia*

In Indonesia, midwife plays important role in the birth of babies with disorders of sex development (DSD). However study in this field is lacking. This study aims to investigate the midwives' knowledge and attitude towards DSD. The participants were 211 midwives. Data were collected using the Midwives' Knowledge and Attitude towards DSD Questionnaire. The results showed that the term "ambiguous genitalia" was known better than intersex or DSD. The majority of midwives (75%) identified genetic factors that explained the occurrence of babies with ambiguous genitalia and believed that it can be cured with surgery (80.6%). Moreover, 82% of midwives realized that ambiguous genitalia leading to psychological problem but only 39% of midwives believed that psychological therapies could help. Findings from this study highlight the need to educate midwives about DSD and its psychological impact and to provide valid information about DSD for educational purposes to health practitioners in the internet.

**OR1005**  
**Fostering harmony through media representations of sex work in New Zealand**

*Shiloh Groot University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Sex work is often characterised in public discourse as deviant, dirty, violent, and criminal. Media reports are overly moralistic, with little sustained regard for the evidence-based underlying public health and policy responses to the issue. A sample of 600 print media articles from 1999–2009 prior to the decriminalisation of sex work in New Zealand was analysed through a critical narrative approach to explore the ways in which stakeholders are characterised within the moral universe that is constructed through news coverage. Results demonstrate that media coverage was primarily concerned with managing the risks associated with the sex industry and prioritised the voices of politicians over those of sex workers themselves. This has important implications for social psychologists if we are to reduce the psychological harm incurred by the stigma associated with sex work. The exclusion of compassionate and diverse perspectives in media coverage only serves to undermine social harmony.

**OR1006**  
**Gender differences from viewpoint of MOA model**

*Sofia Kosheleva Saint Petersburg State University, Russia*

One of the important aspects of psychology of management is employees' professional and personal self-identification in accordance with expectations and demands to the company top managers. The paper contains an analysis of results of qualitative analysis of behavioral and communicative reactions into professional interactions and comparative analysis of results of testing and self-assessment of Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, Cattell's 16PF test and Zamfir's Technique of research of professional motivation on purpose to reveal gender distinctions among 118 middle- and top-managers of Russian companies. We have explored 3 groups of indicators, corresponding to the three vectors in Blumberg-Pringle model, which determine the quality of managers' performance: 1) personal qualities and professional characteristics, 2) career expectations and labor motivation, 3) professional and leader behavior. Gender differences among Russian managers were discovered and described according to each group of characteristics.

**OR1007**  
**Traumatic experiences in an adult life and the fertility rate in women**

*Justyna Kucharska (1), Emilia Lojek (2)*  
 1. Regent's University London, United Kingdom; 2. Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland

The research examines relationship between traumatic experiences in adult women and their fertility rate. Sexual and non-sexual traumatic experiences that occurred in adulthood were taken into consideration. Potentially related phenomena - depression and the feminist identity - were explored as potential moderators. Recent traumatic experiences (in the last two years) were not related to the fertility rate, but there was a significant relationship between the traumatic experiences of an earlier occurrence and the fertility rate, with women who had suffered from a non-sexual type of trauma having on average more children than women who had suffered from a sexual trauma or had not experienced trauma. Depression was proven to be a significant moderator between trauma and the fertility rate. These results provide new information about the consequences of traumatic experiences in women. They add to the debate about social and psychological aspects of women's fertility.

**OR1008**  
**Gender discrimination and mental health in women and men: a cross-cultural study**  
*Justyna Kucharska (1), Hanaa Shuwiekh (3), Wahiba Abu-Ras (4), Linda*

*Lewandowski (5), Ibrahim Kira (2)*  
 1. Regent's University London, United Kingdom; 2. Center for Cumulative Trauma Studies, United States of America; 3. South Valley University, Egypt; 4. Adelphi University, United States of America; 5. University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States of America

The aim of this cross-cultural research is to investigate the relations between gender discrimination (GD) and mental health in women and men in Egypt, Poland, Saudi Arabia, and the US. The hypothesis is that GD hurts both genders by deflating self-esteem and increasing internalized gender inferiority and internalizing behaviours in women, while inflating self-esteem and internalized gender superiority and externalizing and psychotic behaviour in males. We used measures for GD by parents, GD by society, internalized GD, internalizing, externalizing and psychoticism. We used path analysis to test the model. We report in this paper on initial data collected from females' college students in Poland (N = 277) and Egypt (N = 319). Results supported the hypotheses concerning females in both samples: with Gender discrimination by society was more influential in the Polish sample. Internalizing disorders accounted for the highest variance in both models. Data collection for males and other countries is still underway.

**OR1009**  
**A boy cannot marry another boy: policing of gay masculinities in a public high school, South Africa.**

*Malose M Langa University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa*

This article focuses on how adolescent boys talk about 'gay'[1] boys from two high schools in the African township, South Africa. Both individual interviews and focus groups were conducted with 32 adolescent boys, aged 13–18 years old. In analyzing the data, the researcher used discursive interpretive framework to highlight how adolescent boys use various interpretative repertoires and discourses to police each other and control other boys' behaviour. The findings reveal that despite the South African's constitutional commitments to equality for all, the participants still expressed homophobic attitudes towards 'gay' boys. Being 'gay' was positioned as 'deviant', 'abnormal', 'un-Christian' and 'un-African'. In order to maintain their 'straight'[2] masculinity, the participants reported isolating themselves from 'gay' boys and avoiding practices stereotypically associated with being 'gay', such as wearing colorful pink clothes. The article concludes with a suggestion that anti-homophobic interventions are needed to curb harassment of 'gay' boys in the school environment.