

Psychology of Gender

INVITED ADDRESS

4336KA

Creating gender affirming spaces and services for trans and gender diverse people

Ada L. Sinacore *McGill University, Canada*

Gender diversity and gender affirming care is an emerging discussion in psychology and health care. Trans and gender diverse individuals (e.g., gender queer, gender nonbinary) experience significantly higher levels of physical and sexual violence compared to cisgender people. Additionally, they experience systemic discrimination and oppression in a range of areas such as education, employment, housing, and health care. Cis-normative discrimination and stigma results in minority stress and poor mental health outcomes such as suicidality. In 2023, the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) created a policy statement calling on legislators, policymakers, agencies, and health professionals to commit to protect the human rights of trans and gender-diverse people. Part of that commitment is to provide gender affirming and trauma-informed care for trans and gender diverse individuals. The goal of this presentation will be to discuss the systemic barriers and cis-normative discrimination faced by trans and gender-diverse people and the resulting implications. Next, the presenter will discuss ways to set up gender-affirming spaces (e.g., education, health care) to provide gender-affirming care to trans and gender diverse populations.

ORAL PRESENTATION

4332

Realising change in social science research: The P-SEC methodological approach

Carmen Poulin *University of New Brunswick, Canada*

Understanding the impact of dominant ideologies (often called 'common sense' or hegemony; Gramsci) can revolutionise how we see the world and our own experiences. This is especially true for marginalised people. Thirty years ago, in collaboration with sociologist L. Gouliquer, we developed the Psycho-Social Ethnography of the Common Place (P-SEC) methodology. P-SEC is an innovative qualitative methodology, rooted in feminist standpoint theory (Harding, 1991). Accordingly, research begins with the voices of people whose interests are not represented by those in power. This radical shift from the dominant perspective (e.g., patriarchy), which depends on

restricting the visibility of the oppressed (e.g., subjugation of women's agency), unleashes previously inaccessible knowledge. In addition to the writings of philosopher S. Harding on epistemological categorisation, we drew upon those of sociologist D. Smith on institutional ethnography, legal theorist Crenshaw on intersectionality, and various cognitive psychologists such as S. Bem, M. L. Signorella and I. H. Frieze on schema theory. By bringing these perspectives together, P-SEC is purposefully interdisciplinary and offers a novel and structured approach into the complex interplay between social, organisational, and political contexts, and individuals' psychological experiences, thoughts, and actions. By prioritising the knowledge and experiences of the marginalised, P-SEC studies illuminate how institutions and ideologies shape and complicate their lives; it draws attention to how social relations of power, and formal and informal practices benefit organisations. Systematically, P-SEC elucidates how socio-ideological conditions maintain marginalisation and how this is conflated with common sense through examining how individuals make sense of and cope with their oppressed realities. In this presentation, I trace the development of the P-SEC methodology. I review the results of some of our pan-Canadian studies on marginalised groups such as women firefighters, and 2SLGBTQIA+ soldiers and their partners, and highlight the findings and knowledge mobilisation such an approach provides. I conclude on how social science research can effect change.

4208

Can AI undo gender?

Lenka Formankova *Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Czechia*

Although research on AI is still in its nascent stages, numerous studies and initiatives discussing the gender aspects of utilising these systems are already emerging. Many of these systems inherit and propagate gender and racial biases, disadvantaging minority populations (Shreshta and Das, 2022). Gender biases are evident in job descriptions, with the automatic assignment of pronouns "he" to professions such as doctor or pilot and "she" to occupations such as nurse or teacher (Sun et al., 2019). Moreover, AI systems make decisions and recommendations based on implicit gender biases as assumptions on uniformity of gender (regardless of age, race, sexuality, and other differences) or on gender as a binary category. I apply Crenshaw's (1989) theory of intersectionality, which examines how the treatment of women may differ depending on the interaction of various identities (e.g., race, disability, etc.), and Butler's (1999) theory on gender as a performative category. This presentation raises a question of how AI addresses intersectional prejudices and how interaction with AI (co)creates a space which (re)produces

gender categories. In this presentation, I aim to present findings from a meta-analysis of a hundred selected articles published in journals in the field of psychology between 2020 and 2024 and cover the thematic connection between intersectionality, doing gender, gender bias, and AI systems in the field of psychological research. The texts were analysed through content analysis of the results. The results show that AI systems may preserve and even amplify old and non-inclusive understandings of gender identity, and the gender normative categories are reinforced while using AI. Nevertheless, the presentation also demonstrates that AI can 'undo gender' and even promote a cross-sectional understanding of gender inequalities.

3469

Collective agency: A missing element of women's empowerment

Soheila Hashemi *University of Mazandaran, Iran*

This study was conducted to investigate the main factors of female faculty underrepresentation in management positions based on Sara Longwe's empowerment framework. The research method was Grounded Theory. By using (purposeful) intensity sampling twenty faculty members (9 female and 11 male) were selected. All selected faculty members had midlevel and top-ranking positions at the management of universities. For collecting data semi-structured interviews were used. Through open, axial and selective coding, inductive and deductive analysis were conducted. Results illustrated two classifications of (1) individual (trait-like and acquisitive characteristics) and (2) contextual factors (Meritocracy Paradox, Indecisive participation, Benevolent Sexism, Hostile Sexism and Invisibility). In conclusion, there are some influential elements in keeping away women out of policy making fields and maintaining them as marginal human resources. Women empowerment depends on the quality of the transition phase (from participation to control). Although individual empowerment gives rise to capacity for action, self-determination and participation, it is confined in part to well-established and prescribed social roles. Through "empowerment with others", women exercise collective agency or "transformative agency". Rare number of females in higher order management positions, making limitation in recognizing probable impediments for self-promotion of women at universities. Based on the results, for reducing stereotypic beliefs workshop-based interventions, seminars, interactive discussions and practical assignments are proposed. Further research for investigating the efficacy of empowerment interventions in terms of target population characteristics is suggested. Putting emphasis on how to make collective agency possible will be a valuable measure for women empowerment.

3216

Stories of femicide: Respectable and defiant dead bodies speaking from the grave

Malose Langa *Wits University, South Africa*

South Africa has some of the highest rates of femicide in the world, with alarming statistics highlighting the danger that women face from intimate partner violence. This paper pays tribute to the women who have lost their lives by sharing their stories through interviews with their loved ones, friends, and acquaintances. A total of 35 family members, friends, and relatives were interviewed individually about their memories of the deceased friend or family member who was killed by their partner. Thematic content analysis was used to code and analyse key themes that emerged from the interviews. The findings reveal that the killings were not accidental but rather intentional. The deaths of these women have had a profound impact on their family members and friends, leaving them traumatised. However, some have chosen to turn their grief into action, engaging in activism to honour the memories of their loved ones and raise awareness about this critical issue. It is concluded that these women are dead, but they continue to speak from their graves, which links well with the black feminist theoretical framework.

3176

Hands off my uterus: Exploring the stigma and self-stigma that child-free women endure

Erika Puiras *Lakehead University, Canada*

Background: Voluntary childlessness or being “childfree” refers to individuals who have willingly chosen not to have children. This choice is often stigmatised in social, familial, and professional settings globally. Childfree women, in particular, experience stigma related to sexist and conventional gender norms around what constitutes womanhood (i.e., being a mother). There is also the potential for self-stigma to form, which is when individuals internalise public stigma and apply it to their self-concept. **Methodology:** Data from a two-part series of studies will be presented. Data were collected from March 2022 to December 2023 using online self-report questionnaires; participants included individuals in Canada and the United States, as well as students attending Lakehead University (Ontario, Canada). In the first study, qualitative data from 225 childfree individuals was collected with respect to experiences of stigma and self-stigma. This qualitative information then informed the creation of study two. In this second study, quantitative data from over 1000 individuals was collected to expand our understanding of stigmatising views of childfree individuals and experiences of childfree-related self-stigma. **Findings:** Qualitative themes that emerged from

study one, as related to experiences of childfree stigma, included belittlement, employment disadvantages, refusal of medical care, and violence towards women. Many individuals also endorsed experiencing self-stigma, supporting the need for further quantitative research in this area. Relatedly, data from study two explored relationships between stigma and self-stigma and indicated how these experiences may be associated with trust in medical systems, general happiness, and a sense of autonomy. **Conclusion:** There is limited research on the experiences of child-free women, though it is apparent that many individuals face significant backlash for this lifestyle choice. Therefore, it is critical to explore the types of stigmatising experiences they endure and the potential impact these may have on their sense of self, safety, and well-being.

3045

Power in male dating violence: Mediation analysis of emotional distress and coping strategies

Marcela Gracia Leiva (1), Silvia Ubillos Landa (1), Alicia Puente Martínez (2), José Luis González Castro (1), Laia Llopis Font (1) *1. University of Burgos, Spain; 2. University of Salamanca, Spain*

For young men, dating violence (DV) perpetration has been related to more power in dating relationships (McCarthy et al., 2018) or power dissatisfaction (Kaura & Allen, 2004). However, how power is associated with DV perpetration has yet to be fully studied. Some studies suggest avoidance, emotional confrontation, and aggression are externalised behaviours for damping negative emotions (Giordano et al., 2016; Hayes et al., 2004; Shorey et al., 2014). However, none of these variables have been analysed together in a model. This cross-sectional study examines whether emotional distress (negative affect), two coping strategies, and emotional regulation (psychological abandonment and confrontation) mediate the association between perceived power in the relationship and DV perpetration. Participants are 823 young men aged between 14 and 25 years from Spain ($M = 18.87$, $DT = 2.85$), in a heterosexual dating relationship, unmarried or non-cohabiting with a partner and without children. The data collection procedure was online and offline. Results indicated that 70.5% of the participants had perpetrated some violence towards their partners or ex-partners, following the zero-tolerance criterion. A multiple mediation analysis model was tested, indicating that perceived power was associated with DV perpetration. Also, an indirect effect of power on DV perpetration was found through negative affect and the two coping strategies. Low power was associated with negative affect, which in turn was linked to greater use of psychological abandonment ($B = -0.147$, $SE = 0.055$, $IC\ 95\%: -0.271/-0.056$) and emotional

confrontation ($B = -0.125$, $SE = 0.050$, $IC\ 95\%: -0.237/-0.039$). The model explains 13.5% of the variance of perpetrated male DV. These coping and emotional regulation strategies may be some of the mechanisms through which low power influences DV perpetration in young men. The findings suggest teaching coping strategies to deal with emotional distress arising from low perceived power in the relationship and reduce DV perpetration.

2907

Gender differences in psychosocial and physiological responses to COVID-19 vaccination

Chia-Lee Yang (1), Chi-Yo Huang (2), Hung-Hsun Chen (3), Steven J. Shiao (1), Chao-Chun Chuang (1) *1. National Center for High-performance Computing, Taiwan; 2. National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan; 3. Fu-Jen Catholic University, Taiwan*

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the global population, revealing gender-specific variations in individual experiences and reactions. Current research suggests that women may experience more side effects and demonstrate greater hesitancy towards vaccination. However, empirical studies delving into these gender differences in vaccine responses are scarce. A key challenge lies in determining whether the side effects are purely physiological or exacerbated by psychological stress at the time of vaccination. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of gender-specific reactions to COVID-19 vaccination in Taiwan, focusing on both psychosocial and physiological aspects. Using data crawling techniques, we collected and analysed over 1500 social media posts in Taiwan. Employing data mining methods, T -tests, and logistic regression analyses, the study uncovers significant gender disparities: women report a higher incidence of physical side effects and increased psychological emotion post-vaccination compared to men in the first dose. Furthermore, it examines the mounts and severity of these side effects in women, as well as their emotional reactions. The research explores the intricate relationship between physical symptoms, emotional states, and vaccine preferences, underscoring the role of psychological factors. This study highlights the necessity for gender-sensitive public health policies. It provides essential insights for shaping vaccine policies and contributes to the field of gender psychology. By advocating for more equitable health strategies, this research addresses a critical need in public health crisis management.

2846

Interventions aimed at intimate partner violence against women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa

Tertia Oosthuizen (1), Charnelle Weyers (1), Jessica Daniel (1) 1. North West University, South Africa

Literature indicates that Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), is a global issue with deleterious impacts on its victims. Not only is it a human rights violation, but it impacts on physical, mental, social and economic domains of victims. Furthermore, IPV tends to be more prevalent among women and girls in low- and middle-income (LMIC) countries, including the 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Various strategies for addressing this issue have been identified and implemented. This includes focusing on preventing IPV before it happens (often called primary approaches) or managing the effects after it has occurred (termed secondary or tertiary approaches). Both preventative and responsive approaches comprise various strategies and activities. Historically, the research on interventions in SSA has been scant. Therefore, a scoping review was identified as the most suitable approach in order to map the breadth of evidence on this topic. The purpose of this scoping review was to identify, collate, and describe the available academic literature on preventative and reactive interventions aimed at intimate partner violence against women and girls in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The following research question guided this study: What literature is available on preventative and reactive interventions for intimate partner violence (IPV) against women and girls in sub-Saharan African countries? The scoping review was conducted by following the framework of Arksey and O'Malley (2005). After using inductive content analysis, the following categories emerged from the data: (1) target population; (2) preventative and reactive interventions; (3) intervention type and activities; (4) single/dual focused interventions; (5) use of theoretical frameworks, perspectives, or models; and (6) intervention outcomes. These categories provide a comprehensive synthesis of the data of what literature is available regarding preventative and reactive interventions for IPV against women and girls in SSA. Several recommendations were made for consideration when conducting future research.

2442

The cost of marriage: The experiences of economic abuse among married women in Turkey

Mertcan Mutlu (1), Zeynep Ş. Kaya (1), Aslı Öimez (1), İnci Candanoğlu (1), Ceren Çoban (1), Serap Çokuysal (1), Kardelen Karagenc (1), Heyyem Hürriyetoglu (1), İrem Ayar (1), Nuray Sakallı (1) 1. Middle East Technical University, Türkiye

Economic abuse is a unique form of intimate partner violence (IPV) that includes behaviours aimed at controlling, exploiting, and restricting the victim, thus making the victim dependent

on the perpetrator. Even though economic abuse tends to be seen together with other IPV types and has similar patterns, it has only recently been studied in the psychology literature. In this study, we aimed to investigate the economic abuse experiences of married women in their intimate relationships. We chose a qualitative approach to take a deeper look at the subject. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight employed and five unemployed women ($M_{age} = 43.2$, $SD_{age} = 9.21$). We asked about their own and other women's experiences of economic abuse and also how they respond to and are affected by economically abusive behaviours. The reflexive thematic analysis resulted in four themes: (i) economic abuse experiences, (ii) perceptions of economic abuse, (iii) consequences of economic abuse, and (iv) coping strategies against economic abuse. We found that women in Turkey are exposed to economic abuse perpetrated by their husbands in forms of economic control, economic exploitation, and employment sabotage. Women's conceptualization of economic abuse was found to be not inclusive and restricted to only certain abusive treatments. The negative consequences of economic abuse were observed in various aspects of women's lives, particularly women's psychological well-being. One way of coping with economic abuse that stood out was women's justification of men's economically abusive behaviour. The results implicated that economic abuse cannot be considered without the effects of the culture and the social norms. We discussed the findings regarding the differences and similarities among the economic experiences of employed and unemployed women.

2372

Attitude towards sexuality in Indian females: Exploring the generational and cultural influences

Chinu K. Agrawal (1), Sri Abinaya Balasubramanian (2) 1. SAM Global University Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, India; 2. Feeling Minds, India

India gave the world the mystic treatise on Sex, the Kamasutra. It would be surprising thus that sexuality is still a taboo in the traditional and conservative societies in India. Indian females, especially, are not known to freely express their sexual desires and sexuality. The present research aimed to understand the prevalent attitudes of Indian females about sexuality while capturing subtle narratives to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the evolving dynamics of sexuality in females within the Indian cultural context. Utilising qualitative narrative research, 20 sexually active females across all generations (specifically young adults, middle-aged, and elderly women) were interviewed to collect in-depth narratives about their experience about and around female sexuality. A comprehensive thematic analysis of the obtained

narratives revealed a notable shift towards increased openness and comfort in discussing and expressing sexuality in the younger generation. Furthermore, there was a discernible positive inclination toward accepting sexual activity in a committed relationship before marriage among the participants. The shifting attitudes towards sexuality in Indian culture have undergone a nuanced evolution. Lack of proper sex education in childhood, restrictions by parents, high importance to loyalty and commitment in relationships, preference for emotional connection with a sexual partner, and foreplay as an essential part of the sexual activity emerged as some recurring themes from the perspective of Indian females across all generations. These findings warrant more communication around healthy sexuality in the educational age of females in India both at home and at school.

1956

Perceptions of adolescents in Gauteng province, South Africa towards traditional gender roles

Teboho M. Mokhesi University of South Africa, South Africa

Background: Gender roles remain one of the most contentious subjects of modern-day society, especially because of the far-reaching consequences on the structural and cultural status quo. Perceptions on gender roles vary across individuals, oscillating between traditional and egalitarian views. Until most recently, research has focused mainly on adult perceptions on traditional gender roles with little or none that focuses on adolescents, particularly in the global south. Aim(s): This study aimed to address the aforementioned gap in the global literature by explicating understanding of gender roles as experienced by South African adolescents against the backdrop of the country's patriarchal values. Methods: Following a qualitative research paradigm, the study was guided by feminist approaches and the social role theory. A narrative method of inquiry was undertaken and participants were recruited through snowball sampling, consisting of six participants between 18–19 years old (three males and three females). Semi-structured interviews were carried out, while data was analysed thematically. Findings: The study found that traditional gender roles still remain pervasive in the experiences of South African adolescents from Gauteng, although the impact on individual agency varied contextually. Parents were also found to be instrumental in the transference of gender role expectations. However, this is moderated by young people's social milieu outside the home. Conclusion: Traditional gender roles remain pervasive and any intervention aimed at dismantling them ought to start at home where they are taught.

1575

Experiences adolescent offspring to their fathers' heavy drinking: A qualitative study from India

Prasanthi Nattala (1), Pratima Murthy (1), Mitchell G. Weiss (2), Kit S. Leung (3), Rita Christopher (1), Jessy Sharoon (1), Sumegha Suresh (1) 1. NIMHANS, India; 2. Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland; 3. University of Missouri, United States of America

Background: Research on the experiences and impact on children of fathers who drink heavily is sparse but needed in India. **Methods:** Data from interviews with fifteen adolescent offspring of fathers with alcohol dependence (AOFAD) were analysed qualitatively to identify the experience and impact of their fathers' drinking. Interviews were transcribed verbatim, themes and sub-themes were identified, and gender differences were noted. **Results:** Three major themes (with sub-themes) were identified as follows: (1) Explanation about their fathers' drinking (notable perceived causes; perceived ability of their father to control drinking; speculation about the quality of father's behaviour/character in the absence of drinking with reference to an ideal father) (2) Experiences related to their fathers' drinking (witnessing destructive behaviour; physical abuse; verbal abuse; neglect; imposed responsibilities) (3) Reactions to father's drinking (biological, cognitive, psychological, and behavioural reactions). Gender differences were noted: girls were more likely to report physical and verbal abuse, neglect, shouldering of family responsibilities, biological and cognitive reactions, ambivalent feelings towards father (love/hate), sadness, worthlessness, and loneliness. Boys were more likely to react with aggression. **Conclusion:** The data provide a basis for gender-sensitive family-based interventions, which are clinically relevant for understanding and responding to the unique needs of AOFADs, with special attention to psychological, social, and legal dimensions.

1270

Paradoxes in identity assertion: Indian women experiences

Varsha Singh University of Delhi, India

The "paradoxes of identity" refer to situations, concepts, or aspects related to one's sense of self that seem contradictory or present challenges in understanding and defining one's identity. These paradoxes can involve conflicting feelings, societal expectations, or complexities that make it difficult to have a clear and unified understanding of one's identity. Identity refers to a comprehension of oneself as separate and unique, providing one with the sense of who one is and giving this world a meaning. As a woman gets married within a patriarchal culture, there is a shift in the expectations and norms that she has to follow and abide by being a daughter-in-law. This study focused on the challenges and psychological ramifications associated with the process of transition and adaptation that a woman has to undergo after marriage. For this purpose,

the study used a qualitative inquiry method by using semi-structured interviews as the tool for data collection. Participants included 20 Indian married women living in Delhi/NCR region belonging to upper-middle-class economic status. The results of the study proposed a model in which depicts a number of factors within a marital context that add challenges to the identity assertion of women; there is a protective matrix that also provides them with love and support but does not equate with the limitations that marital context poses. It is the funnelled experience of these factors that lead to challenges of identity for a woman. The factors within marital context include – demanding marital canopy, strained relationship with in-laws, patriarchal expectations and norms, adopted womanhood, and changes within-metamorphosis and work stress. The challenges related to identity were found to be – guilt and shame, lack of personal space, diminishing self-efficacy, self-silencing, existential anguish, double-think, doxa, and cognitive dissonance.

1244

How do men and women evaluate an individual confronting sexism in Turkey?

Nuray Sakallı (1), Melike Nilifer (1), Leman Korkmaz (1) 1. Middle East Technical University, Türkiye

This study focuses on evaluations of individuals confronting sexism, with a specific aim to examine the moderating role of the gender of confronters in shaping the impact of participants' gender on positive and negative evaluations concerning the confronter. Benevolent and hostile sexism were incorporated as covariates in our investigation. Data were collected from a sample of 316 university students, comprising 224 women and 92 men, with a mean age of 22.59 (SD = 5.38). For the analysis, this study used the PROCESS Macro software in SPSS. Regarding positive evaluations of confronters, the main effects emerged for both participants' gender and confronters' gender. Women tended to evaluate confronters more positively, and female confronters received more positive evaluations. Notably, the interaction effect between participant gender and confronter gender was significant. While participants' gender did not significantly impact the positive evaluation of male confronters, it was significant for female confronters, revealing that, compared to men, women scored higher on the positive evaluation of the female confronter. Turning to negative evaluations of confronters, similar patterns emerged with significant effects for both participant and confronter gender, as well as their interaction. Men participants exhibited higher scores on negative evaluations of confronters, and male confronters tended to be evaluated more negatively. Further, the interaction effect revealed that, compared to women participants, male participants

scored higher on negative evaluations of female confronters. Conversely, women participants scored higher on negative evaluations of male confronters compared to their male counterparts. Benevolent sexism demonstrated a positive relationship with both positive and negative evaluations of confronters while hostile sexism did not show a significant relationship with evaluations of confronters.

1077

Same-sex families are similar to different-sex families in Taiwan, too!

I-Ching L. Lee National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Previous Research has documented evidence of overwhelming similarities between same-sex families and different-sex families (e.g., meta-analysis, Allen & Burrell, 2002; Crowl, Ahn, & Baker, 2008; Lee, 2019). However, most of the studies were conducted in European and American countries. In 2019, Taiwan, being the first and only country in Asia, offered same-sex couples the right to marry. The current research is the first study in Taiwan that examines the similarities and differences between same-sex families and different-sex families. Thirty-five same-sex families and 26 different-sex families were recruited and evaluated on family functions, parent-child relationships, and children's adjustments. How participants viewed different types of families was also evaluated from two perspectives (own and societal perspectives). Parents of same-sex families were aware of the negative societal view on their families ($M = 2.65$ for lesbian parents and $M = 2.36$ on a scale of 1–4) and that there was a significant discrepancy between how they viewed themselves and how they believed the society viewed them. Despite the discrepancy, there were large similarities between the two types of families with one exception. Parents of the families reported generally good family cohesion and good parent-child relationships in two aspects (high affect expressions and low hostility). The parents of the two types of families similarly reported that their children did not suffer from emotional problems, conduct problems, attention deficits, and peer problems. They also reported that their children exhibit high levels of prosocial behaviours. The only difference was observed in parents' control over their children. The different-sex parents reported higher levels of control over their children than same-sex parents. Implications regarding family functions, family relationships, and children's welfare will be further discussed.

815

What attracts female users to East Asian sexually-oriented fandom

Tatiana L. Kryukova Kostroma State University, Russia

Background and aims: The Asian culture of BL fans has a large female base all over the world (Demetrotovics, McLelland, Liu, Prasan-nam), including Russia. The pilot study shows markers indicating both the coping and addictive behaviour of fan members. **Method:** The sample is 512 members of online communities dedicated to BL topics who answered 13 closed-type online questions (Liu, 2020) for 10–12 min. 98% of respondents were women, 2% men. Their average age is 27 years old ($SD=2.8$). **Results:** the majority of respondents (90.2%) have been in the fandom for more than 3 years, while every year expanding the list of forms of consumed BL content and increasing the time spent on consumption. More than half of women indicated that the main reason for their interest in BL was demonstrated “pure love”, which provides escape from harsh reality. Voyeuristic enjoyment of sex scenes is among the chief motives for BL consumption, letting indirectly enjoy sexual contact without unpleasant consequences and experiences. More than 70% of users visit thematic groups at least once an hour to check for updates; half of the women are ready to postpone sleep waiting for the release of the translation of new BL series to see it sooner. **Limitations:** qualitative analyses must have been more intensively used to investigate the hidden feelings. **Conclusion:** following BL fan culture is both coping – strategy (distraction), getting rid of an oppressive gender role, insecurity of romantic and sexual relationships; at the same time may be an addiction. Part of fandom shows signs of addictive behaviour through craving for frequent consumption of BL content, constant checking of information, withdrawal syndrome.

696

Feminine norms conformity profiles and psychological well-being among young adult Korean women *Kyoung Ok Seol Ewha Womans University, South Korea*

This study investigated subgroups of young adult women's conformity to feminine norms in the industrialised yet traditional culture of South Korea. The study explored the differences in psychological well-being among the groups. We surveyed 524 women and performed a latent profile analysis. A four-class solution was the best fit for the data. Women in Group 1 (Non-conforming/Modest) scored high on modesty and low on most feminine norms. Women in Group 2 (Sexually Open/Reject Relationship) indicated low scores in sexual fidelity, caring for children, and romantic relationships. Women in Group 3 (Conforming) scored high on all feminine norms except modesty and the desire to be thin. Women in Group 4 (Sexually Open/Caring for Children) scored low in modesty and sexual fidelity but high in caring for children. A comparison of psychological well-being

was performed among groups, and the results showed that Group 4 fared the best in psychological well-being, Group 3 fared well, and Group 1 fared the worst. The study concluded that selectively conforming to feminine norms may be a new and more adjusted form of femininity among young adult women in Korea.

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Masculinity in mental health care processes: A scoping review

Carlos A. Alvarez (1), María A. Vargas (1), Luisa A. Pachon (1), María Torres (1)
1. Fundación Universitaria de Ciencias de la Salud, Colombia

This study is a scoping review and focuses on updating the information generated by scientific research on the concept of masculinity in the context of mental health. Among other aspects, several indicators and steps are assumed that reveal the construction of ideas about being a man in different social, family, sexual, political, and clinical settings. Within the framework of studies on masculinity in Latin America, they have focused on recognizing the subjectivities and practices carried out in the diversity of masculinities, this, in order to recognize the models and orders of this and intervene in situations of injustice (Poo & Vizcarra, 2020). Therefore, to enrich the knowledge, the following research question was determined: How is masculinity addressed in the mental health care processes and its impact on quality of life in the scientific literature of the last 5 years? The methodology of the study is a scoping review, qualitative, and descriptive. Description, analysis, and interpretation are assumed from hermeneutics. Some filters are: year of publication, language, date of publication, country, summary, objectives, interventions, theories, and conclusions of the final documents. The search equation is: “Health” AND “Mental health” AND “Masculinity”. Initially, the terms were established through MESH and DECS. The databases used were: Lilacs, Pubmed, Scielo, Psynfo, ProQuest, Science Direct, EBSCO DISCOVERY and search interface (BVS). Repeated articles or articles from other literature reviews were discarded, given the interest in studies with people. Finally, the final documents allowed us to identify some theoretical, conceptual components, experiences of the man in mental health processes for his quality of life. Envisioning places and experiences of understanding and intervention in order to know individually and collectively the development of the masculinity of the subjects.

485

Career experiences of women early career researchers in higher education in Türkiye

Nurten Karacan Ozdemir (1), Fatmagül Gürbüz (2)
1. Hacettepe University, Türkiye; 2. Trakya University, Türkiye

Early career researchers (ECRs), people who work in research-related fields such as academia within the first five years of Ph.D. completion, may experience various difficulties in their career development process such as “finding support in the scientific publication process”, “funding for research projects”, and “gaining job security”. In addition to these situations, women ECRs may have additional difficulties in areas such as recruitment and promotion. Hence, this research aims to deeply examine the career development experiences of women ECRs in Türkiye, by using the phenomenological method. The study was carried out with 15 volunteer participants who met the inclusion criteria: (a) being a woman, (b) being within the first five years after graduation (doctoral graduates in 2017–2021), (c) working as a “research assistant doctor”, “lecturer doctor” and “assistant professor” with the purposive sampling method. The Semi-structured interview form (asking about postdoctoral career life, perceived job insecurity, perceived academic competence, and balance between work and other responsibilities), The participants' self-reflection form (asking for self-reflections of the participants after the interview), and the Researcher diary (asking the first impressions of the researcher after each interview) were used to collect data. After obtaining ethical committee approval from a state university, interviews were conducted online or face-to-face, according to the participant's request. Conducted between November 2022 and January 2023, the interview time varies between 40–82 min. Based on Colaizzi's seven-stage method, the initial themes emerged from the analysis addressed that women ECRs experience difficulties in “balancing research and teaching activities”, “balancing motherhood and research roles (for those with children)”, “equal pay on projects with man colleagues”, and “administrative promotion”. These very primary results indicate that there is a need for awareness and regulation at the managerial, institutional, and individual levels to eliminate the disadvantages of women ECRs due to their gender within the Turkish context.

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Examining the link between muscle dysmorphic disorder and masculine depression

Maya Kagan (1), Asaf Dubinsky (1)
1. Ariel University, Israel

Background and aims: Muscle dysmorphic disorder (MDD) is characterised by an excessive concern with achieving a muscular physique and is associated with negative mental health outcomes in men. However, limited research has explored the connection between MDD

and masculine depression. This study investigates the mediating role of social interaction anxiety and the moderating role of restrictive emotionality in the relationship between MDD and masculine depression. Methods: To examine this issue structured questionnaires were distributed to 849 men through various online platforms. Results: Results from moderated mediation analysis revealed that the association between MDD and masculine depression was moderated by restrictive emotionality and partially mediated by social interaction anxiety. Conclusions: These findings highlight the significance of restrictive emotionality and social anxiety in understanding the link between MDD and masculine depression, emphasising the need for gender-specific treatment models. Based on the research and empirical evidence, cognitive behavioural therapy, family-based therapy, group therapy, and mindfulness-based treatment approaches have demonstrated positive outcomes in individuals with maladaptive thinking and behavioural patterns, facilitating symptom alleviation and addressing their mental issues. Furthermore, these therapeutic interventions have shown potential efficacy in the treatment of MDD in men. However, due to its innovative nature, further empirical investigation to explore this issue is warranted.

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Reconstructing gender roles: Women's search for meaning in middle-age

Sanjana Choudhry *Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India*

A typical patriarchal society, such as India, tends to be organised based on gender, and the construct is embedded in the culture (Bhat-tacharya et al., 2019). The purpose of the current study was to examine women's agency in reconstructing patriarchal gender roles at middle-age. The current study is a qualitative study using semi-structured, in-depth interviews. The sample consisted of 29 married, middle-class, educated, urban women from Delhi, India. Thematic analysis employing a constructionist approach was used to analyse the interview data. Results revealed the salience of gender as one of the basic organising principles that shape women's lives. Findings were organised under two main themes of 'experiencing patriarchy' and 'negotiating patriarchy'. Patriarchy played out in adjustment to life post marriage, handling multiple role responsibilities and restricted role in decision making. Middle age entailed negotiating with patriarchy through strategies rooted in patriarchy, middle age as an opportunity to engage in personal goals, and children, work, and religiosity/spirituality as sources of meaning. Participants' negotiations varied in terms of their acceptance, awareness, or rejection of patriarchy. New theoretical models should continue to emerge to accommodate

the diversity of women's experiences at mid-life.

259

Identity goal overlap of femininity and STEM among women via outfits as self-symbolization means

Sadia Zaman (1), Hanna Spsychalska-Waszek (1), Johannes T. Doerflinger (2), Peter M. Gollwitzer (3), Katarzyna Byrka (1) *1. University of Social Sciences and Humanities, SWPS, Poland; 2. Universität Konstanz, Germany; 3. New York University, United States of America*

Women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) juggle between their feminine and professional identity goals. Still, both identity goals can be pursued together when they overlap. The present research tested whether a higher overlap between being a feminine woman and being a STEM professional predicts the preference for outfits as means that symbolise both identity goals simultaneously. In two online studies, ($N = 458$) female STEM professionals were expressing their belongingness to femininity and the STEM profession and their preference for the outfits. The first study confirmed that a preference and willingness to wear a multifinal FEM-STEM outfit serving both identity goals were positively related to the participant's identity goal overlap i.e., equally high sense of belonging to femininity and STEM professionalism. The second study showed that identity goal overlap was related to the perception of the chosen outfit. Identity goal overlap based on a sense of belonging and group identification was higher for participants perceiving the chosen outfit as more multifinal for both identity goals, whereas participants having low or no overlap were perceiving the outfit as a professional-only symbol. We conclude that self-symbolization via outfits is influenced by identity goal overlap, but is a subjective process depending on individual preferences of attire. The process of stereotypical labelling of STEM women based on attire is not applicable when it comes to the choice of outfits by feminine women pursuing a career in STEM fields.

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The impact of normative male alexithymia and self-silencing on life and relationship satisfaction

Yağmur Rumeli (1), Merve N. Şahin (1), Doğa Gül (1), Aslı Akay (1), Eda S. Şengün (1), Cansu Tekkelioğlu (1), Zorcan D. Ozan (1), Nuray Sakallı (1) *1. Middle East Technical University, Türkiye*

The societal expectations of the male gender role emphasize strength and emotional restraint and induce stress on men to conform. This stress, known as masculine gender role stress can relate to difficulties in identifying and expressing emotions (i.e., normative

male alexithymia), and to the suppression of thoughts and feelings to adhere to societal norms or to avoid conflict (i.e., self-silencing). Consequently, these processes may lead to men's reduced relationship satisfaction and overall life satisfaction. The present study aims to explore the impact of men's masculine gender role stress on life satisfaction and relationship satisfaction, as well as the mediator roles of normative male alexithymia and self-silencing in this relationship. Participants were 422 Turkish males aged between 18 and 68 ($M = 29.56$, $SD = 10.4$) who completed online self-reported measures in a randomized order using Qualtrics. A path analysis with maximum likelihood estimation was conducted using AMOS 23. Results showed that the model showed a good fit with the data $\chi^2(2) = 3.14$, $p = .208$, $CFI = 1.00$, $TLI = .98$, $GFI = 1.00$, $AGFI = .98$, $SRMR = .021$, $RMSEA = .04$ with 90% CI [.00, .11]. Accordingly, masculine gender role stress positively predicts normative male alexithymia ($\beta = .40$, $p < .001$) and self-silencing ($\beta = .38$, $p < .001$). Further, normative male alexithymia negatively predicts life satisfaction ($\beta = -.10$, $p = .042$) and relationship satisfaction ($\beta = -.15$, $p = .003$). Self-silencing also negatively predicts life satisfaction ($\beta = -.13$, $p = .009$) and relationship satisfaction ($\beta = -.21$, $p < .001$). This indicates that men who have higher masculine gender role stress experience more difficulty in identifying and expressing emotions and suppress their thoughts and feelings more to avoid conflict, which in turn relates to them having low levels of relationship and life satisfaction.

86

Mothers' defensiveness and parental self-efficacy: The role of anxiety and depression

Miri Kestler-Peleg *School of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel*

In a social atmosphere of expecting mothers to sacrifice their well-being for the sake of their children's well-being, pregnant women are compelled to find out their stance in relation to these sets of expectations. The proposed presentation aims at exploring the relationship between women's tendency to meet social expectations, that is defensiveness at the third trimester of pregnancy, and their parental self-efficacy five months postnatal. In addition, it aims at examining the role of anxiety and depression two months postnatal, in this relationship. Participants included 238 Israeli women who completed self-reported questionnaires at three-time points: during the third trimester of pregnancy (T1), two months after giving birth (T2), and three months later (T3). They were between the ages of 20 and 46 years old at T1, relatively well-educated, and their family income was similar to the average in Israel or higher. Most of the participants were married and employed. During the pregnancy,

the participants had between 0 to 7 children. They filled in self-report questionnaires focused on background variables, defensiveness (T1), anxiety (T2), depression (T2), and parental self-efficacy (T3). Multiple regression analyses were conducted to assess a serial mediating model, which revealed that defensiveness (T1) impacts parental self-efficacy (T3). Additionally, anxiety (T2) and depression (T2) mediate this relationship, while controlling for age, education, and income (T1). The findings suggest that in the relationship between women's defensiveness at the end of pregnancy and their parental self-efficacy five months postnatal, anxiety and depression served as the detrimental mechanism. Thus, it appears that attempting to adapt to social expectations tends not to translate into the self-perception of being capable of succeeding in the maternal role due to the significant dynamic of mental state. The findings will be discussed considering self-theories, and the implications for research and practice will be suggested.

POSTER PRESENTATION

4244

The melancholic feminine: Discourse of the daughters

Nitya Prakash *Jindal Global University, India*

The paper attempts to explore the psychic disposition of Melancholia in daughters from a psychoanalytic perspective. Exploring the imagination of childhood through the literary forms of post-colonial Hindi novels such as *Laal teen ki Chhat* (1974) by Nirmal Verma, the paper conceptualises on the psycho-familial origins of melancholia through the narrative voice of a daughter. Presenting various excerpts from the novel, and deploying psychoanalytic literary criticism, the study highlights various findings. The focal argument suggests that the project of childhood demands the separation of the daughter and how its psychic mechanisms differ from the sons. What comes to light through the narratives is the ubiquity of separation- which daughters are destined for. Employing the conceptual lens of Freud, Melanie Klein, Judith Butler and Jessica Benjamin, Sudhir Kakar, the argument revolves around the politics of intimacy in the familial sphere and discusses how daughters are structurally placed into a melancholic psychic and symbolic realm. The phenomenon becomes more intelligible when we regard melancholia with a sense of loss and separation. This further brings into the picture the critical position of the 'Maternal-feminine', where the separation from the mothers is considered as a significant requirement for the individuation of the child. Delving through the psychic dynamics of separation, individuation, identifications, and internalisation, the findings clearly reveal lack of the object of identification for the girl child.

Furthermore, as Butler argues, the melancholic loss is more intensified with a double effect on the daughters. The double effect being - loss of the maternal object and refusal of the paternal object. The paper will further envisage a conceptualization of melancholia as a site of structural emancipation, where it can be potentially regarded as an enormous psychic capacity of ego strength imbued with a c.

4102

Measurement variance in gender role beliefs across sexual orientation among Latina women in the U.S.

Melissa M. Ertl *University of Minnesota, United States of America*

Gender role schema theory (Bem, 1981) posits that women are socialised to endorse traditional gender role beliefs and adopt gendered behaviours in their everyday lives. The psychological construct of marianismo beliefs, or traditional feminine gender role beliefs, has been described as a central organising structure in Latinx culture in the United States (Piña-Watson et al., 2014). Although the salience and importance of gender role beliefs have been found to differ by sexual orientation (Przeworski & Piedra, 2020), no studies have investigated how the construct may differ by sexual orientation among Latina women. To address this gap, this study examined measurement invariance of the construct marianismo beliefs to assess for differences between heterosexual and lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) women and determine if the measure has the same factor structure across groups. Method Participants included 611 Latina women ages 18–26 ($M_{age} = 20.85$; $SD = 1.89$) enrolled as college students in the U.S. who completed an online survey that assessed marianismo beliefs (Castillo et al., 2010) and demographic information. Approximately 81.5% of the sample identified as heterosexual ($n = 498$), whereas 18.5% identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual ($n = 113$). Results Using structural equation modelling, we tested multigroup measurement invariance to assess for measurement equivalence across sexual orientation. Results demonstrated strong fit of the configural model for heterosexual Latinas, yet poor model fit among LGB Latinas. Results failed to demonstrate full configural invariance, indicating that scores should not be compared across groups based on variance of the construct. Because configural invariance was not established, metric and scalar models were not compared. This presentation will describe in-depth item-level differences and partial invariance. Discussion Findings revealed significant differences in the construct of marianismo beliefs between heterosexual and LGB Latina women, with implications how beliefs differ by sexual orientation and may serve to influence associated psychological and health outcomes.

3842

Intimate partner violence implicit associations test (IPV-IAT): A pilot study in the school context

Oriana Mosca (1), Chiara Mureddu (1), Valeria Saladino (2), Silvana Mula (1), Stefano Livi (3), Fridanna Maricchiolo (4) 1. *University of Cagliari, Italy*; 2. *University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy*; 3. *University of Rome "Sapienza", Italy*; 4. *University of Roma Tre, Italy*

This study was designed to conduct a balanced analysis of violence, both by assessing the man as a victim, thus using the counter stereotype regarding intimate partner violence (IPV) and by using the stereotypical image of violence conducted by men as perpetrators. Specifically, the aims of this study are the following: (1) analysing differences in IPV through stereotypical vs. counter-stereotypical scenarios in school context, (2) conducting a pilot test of an IPV-IAT. An anonymous self-report questionnaire was administered via Google Forms to a sample of around 70 high-school students. The questionnaire consisted of the short versions of the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, the Ambivalence Toward Men Inventory, the Moral Disengagement in Sexual Harassment Scale, the Propensity to Morally Disengage, Dehumanization Scale, Inventory of Belief about Intimate Partner Violence (IBPV). Also, a scale on victim blaming was used to assess the scenarios. Finally, an ad hoc IPV-IAT was administered in a different time-frame. We conducted a Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) and correlation analysis to test the following hypotheses: H1: perception of IPV (stereotypical vs. counter-stereotypical) affects victim blaming; H2: perceptions of intimate partner violence (stereotypical vs. counter-stereotypical) influences dehumanisation of perpetrator(s); H3: Implicit attitudes are associated with explicit attitudes. Preliminary results confirmed H1 showing that in the counter-stereotypical scenario, the male victim is perceived as more culpable. H2 was not confirmed since no significant differences between scenarios were found. H3 was partially confirmed: there is a negative association between benevolent sexism and IPV-IAT, meaning that while at the explicit level female students accept benevolent sexism, at the implicit level they deny that women can be violent. Limitations and future developments will be discussed.

3838

Is intimate partner violence differently evaluated according to the sex of the victim/perpetrator?

Fridanna Maricchiolo (1), Chiara Mureddu (2), Silvana Mula (2), Valeria Saladino (3), Oriana Mosca (2) 1. *Department of Education - University of Roma Tre, Italy*; 2. *University of Cagliari,*

Italy; 3. University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy

This study was designed to conduct a balanced analysis of intimate partner violence (IPV), by using both the stereotypical image of violence conducted by men as perpetrators and the counter-stereotype of the man as a victim. Specifically, the aim of this study is to investigate whether there is a relationship between prejudice toward female and male violence, measuring it through evaluation of IPV scenarios and different constructs, like moral disengagement toward the victim and the dehumanisation of the perpetrator. An anonymous self-report questionnaire was administered via Google Forms to a sample of around 200 participants. The questionnaire consisted of the short versions of the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, the Ambivalence Toward Men Inventory, the Moral Disengagement in Sexual Harassment Scale, the Propensity to Morally Disengage, Dehumanization Scale, Inventory of Belief about Intimate Partner Violence (IBPV). Finally, a scale on victim blaming was used to assess the scenarios (two conditions: stereotypical vs. counter-stereotypical). We conducted a Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) to test the following hypotheses: H1: perception of IPV (stereotypical vs. counter-stereotypical) affects victim blaming; H2: perceptions of IPV (stereotypical vs. counter-stereotypical) influences dehumanisation of perpetrator(s); H3: the sex of the participant(s) influences the perception of both victim blaming and aggressor dehumanisation. Preliminary results confirmed H1 showing that in the counter-stereotypical scenario, the male victim is perceived as more culpable. H2 was not confirmed since no significant differences between scenarios were found. H3 was confirmed, showing that men are more involved in IPV perception: men blame victims more, regardless of their gender and simultaneously blame more also the perpetrator, denying his/her humanity. Limitations and future developments will be discussed.

3289

Masculinities construction in the Belgian Army initial training: Welcoming those who “don’t belong” **Ariel Rabat** *UMons, Belgium*

In the context of ageing Belgian armed forces, there is a significant need to recruit a new workforce (Manigart & Resteigne, 2015). Additionally, internal diversity has already been identified as a relevant means of ensuring tolerance, respect for differences, and better preparation for facing new or confusing environments (Schneider & Barsoux, 2014). Promoting the Army as a possible employer to groups that historically have been under-represented, such as women, LGBTQ+ individuals or people from diverse ethnic backgrounds became a cultural but also practical need for change, that is rather tolerated than

appreciated (Manigart & Resteigne, 2015) in this type of organisation. The Belgian Defence has been a pioneer in recruiting women with ranks legally opening in 1975, yet progress has been slow, and 2023 marked the first year of attaining 10% of women in their workforce. Diversity research programs at the Belgian Royal Military Academy have questioned the inclusion and well-being of new recruits, especially when group homogeneity is still seen as a prerequisite among armed forces (Ibid.). Indeed, consistent observations in traditionally male-dominated fields (police, fire departments, STEM...) suggest that including individuals who don't fit the norm remains an arduous process (Boussard, Lorient & Caroly, 2007; Epiphane, 2016; Lapeyre, 2002; Malochet, 2007; Pfefferkorn, 2006; Pruvost, 2007). The scientific literature has described the military institution as essential in defining hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 1995) and constructing a model of an “ideal man” (Duncan, 2019) in a military-virile model, through rigorous training (Marly, 2018). The aim of this study is to analyse gender and professional identity construction, as well as patterns of domination legitimacy in the context of the Belgian Armed Forces' initial training. This will be achieved through participant observation and semi-structured interviews. The presentation will include a theoretical framework, research questions, and a description of the methodological approach and challenges.

3059

Detection training of gender violence cases by healthcare professionals: A mediation analysis

Silvia Ubillos Ianda (1), Marcela Gracia Leiva (1), Alicia Puente Martínez (1), José Luis González Castro (1), Natalia Lozano Domingo (1) *1. Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

Gender-based violence against women (GBV) is considered a public health hazard. Despite the high prevalence of GBV, it is rarely detected and usually at late stages. The training of healthcare professionals in GBV is essential for the detection and comprehensive approach to the victims. Some of the barriers that affect GBV case detection come from resources, health-system, patients, and healthcare professionals, among others (Sprague et al., 2015). To a lesser extent, attitudinal variables of healthcare professionals have also been analysed (Maiuro et al., 2000). Therefore, this study aims to analyse some processes (difficulties and attitudes) through which the training of healthcare professionals may increase the detection of GBV cases. A cross-sectional and correlational design was applied to a sample of 516 healthcare professionals in Spain. An online survey was administered. The sample was recruited using a snowball sampling technique through Qualtrics. A mediation model was proposed for the analysis, with training

as an independent variable and case detection as the dependent variable, including difficulties and attitudes as mediating variables. Results indicate that training is associated with increased detection of GBV cases. The first model (difficulties and attitudes) shows that only difficulties mediate between training and case detection. The following models included difficulties and each one of attitudes separately. The difficulties and self-efficacy attitudes (model2), support systems (model3), and professional security (model4) mediate between training and case detection. In conclusion, training is positively related to the diagnosis of GBV cases by decreasing difficulties and increasing self-efficacy, support systems and professional safety. Those models explain between 17% and 18% of the variance of detection of GBV cases. We discuss how training improves the detection of GBV cases; this effect is reinforced when specific difficulties of health professionals as well as certain attitudes such as self-efficacy, support systems and professional safety, are addressed.

2884

Navigating masculinity: Exploring coping strategies and help-seeking attitudes among young adult men in India

Tanu Choksi *Sam Global University, India*

According to the latest estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO), suicide remains a predominant global cause of death, affecting males at a rate more than twice that of females. Notably, the National Crime Records Bureau's (NCRB) 2022 data for India reveals a concerning gender disparity, with the suicidal death rate per lakh (SDR) among Indian men reaching 20.6 in 2021, compared to 8.1 for women which is alarmingly higher than the NCRB data for the year 2020. Given the mounting global evidence indicating challenges faced by men in expressing their emotional needs, this study aims to address the research gap surrounding the mental health of Indian men, by examining both adaptive and maladaptive coping mechanisms and help-seeking attitudes among young adult men in India. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 Indian adult men under the age of 30 to understand their experiences concerning challenges faced by them and its mental health consequences, coping strategies and the help seeking attitudes in face of mental health challenges. The thematic content analysis of the interviews revealed that major sources of stress and challenges for these young men centred around financial stressors and family-related issues. Notably, these individuals alleviated their stressors by confiding in someone close to them. Only about half of the participants expressed openness to seeking professional help in face of mental health challenges, while others expressed uncertainty or were unwilling to share their personal

struggles with “outsiders.” These findings are important as they highlight the critical need for a deeper understanding of coping mechanisms and help-seeking attitudes among young adult men in India.

2439

Discrimination in work organisations perceived by professional female students: A mixed method study

Govind S. Pathak (1), Anjali Pandey (2), Steffy T. Jeffrey (2) 1. *Indian Institute of Technology Dhanbad, Department of Management Studies & Industrial Engineering, India*; 2. *Indian Institute of Technology Dhanbad, Indian School of Mines, India*

‘If you give an education to a girl, that is how you are changing her life and that is how you are also changing the world’ - Malala Yousafzai. Discrimination based on gender against women is deeply rooted in the history of mankind. Women face discrimination around the world, right from birth. Even from a young age, girls face unequal treatment regarding access to resources and opportunities in their homes, communities, educational institutions, workplaces and society in general. Gender discrimination against women has been seen in the field of education by disparities in their enrolment ratio in educational institutions, dropout rates, literacy, and academic achievement. Differences can also be seen in providing opportunities for education to women. The objective of the study is to get an understanding of the various factors for the discrimination perceived by female students studying in the final year technology courses in an Institute of National importance in India. The study also points out what young professional female students expect from their organisations to help them reduce gender stereotypes. The study uses the mixed method approach, following the Sequential Qual-Quan mixed method design. For the current study, the qualitative research was conducted, by adopting the dual-moderator focus group interview method. The Quantitative research was conducted by adopting the questionnaire method for the interplay between the various variables of the study. The findings of the study have will aid in identifying the various underlying factors that cause discrimination against female professional students. The study can also contribute to taking measures for the increased enrolment of women in professional studies and also prioritise treating female students equally to male students. The findings of the study have implications for designing various training programmes in work organisations towards achieving the various United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in India.

1787

Masculinities, femininities, and the dance of inequality in modern India: A narrative inquiry

Sudha Shashwati (1), S V Vivekananda (2) 1. *UPES, India*; 2. *Utkal University, India*

It is important, while formulating an overarching state of affairs for gender relations by looking at averages, and increases and declines on various indices, to not ignore how change has percolated (or not) to the seemingly mundane affairs of daily life. It is important to investigate how the existing oppressive systems may have adapted in response to calls for change. It is therefore important to explore the day-to-day reality of how gender continues to matter, what being a man and being a woman entail for individuals from different age groups and social identities, and how these experiences interact with and are influenced by culture. In this backdrop, the present research is an attempt to analyse the politics of everyday life in the Indian context while foregrounding gender. We adopted the method of multiple case narratives (Shkedi, 2005) within the framework of narrative inquiry for the same, making use of different types of narrative data such as written life story accounts, biographical interviews and arts-based narratives including visual data and poetry. 75 narratives were gathered from three groups each of men and women (made on the basis of age, education and class location), from various cross sections of society in Delhi, India. We analysed the data using categorical-content analysis (Lieblich et al., 1998) approach for narrative analysis. Prominent emergent themes, developed out of clustering codes and sub-themes, include ‘the unbearable gendering of being’, ‘endorsement of hegemonic masculinity’, ‘uneasy with hegemonic masculinity’, ‘signposts and landmarks of becoming a woman’, ‘equality a distant dream’, and ‘rejection of hegemonic masculinity: feeling trapped’. The study sheds light on the ways in which patriarchy has reinvented itself in modern India. We discuss implications for mental health, gender sensitization programs, and policy making.

1736

Reducing gender prejudices and stereotypes in primary schools: A multifaceted educational program

Fridanna Maricchiolo (1), Sara Gabrielli (1), Federica Zava (1), Giovanni M. Vecchio (1), Giordana Szpunar (2), Paola Perucchini (1) 1. *University of Roma Tre, Department of Education, Italy*; 2. *Sapienza University of Rome, Italy* Since the early years of life, children show social discrimination and preference for persons and toys. Particularly, children have been shown to learn gender stereotypes before any other (Zemore et al., 2000;

Martin & Ruble, 2010). Schools can be considered as ideal contexts to reduce prejudices and stereotypes, improving inclusive school climate. Considering meta-analyses results to reduce prejudices in children and schools, an educational program for pupils in primary schools was designed to reduce gender prejudices and stereotypes, using contact, empathy, perspective taking and categorization/de-categorization as strategies. The program employed mixed strategies and covered a 2-month period, being part of the school routines. To verify the effects on pupils’ prejudice and stereotypes, a study was conducted with 117 primary school children (age 9–10) distributed in experimental ($N=58$; 29 females) and control ($N=59$; 30 females) groups. Before and after the intervention, two instruments were administered: (a) implicit gender stereotype evaluated with an adapted version of the Child-IAT (Pirchio et al., 2018), referring to the agency-communion paradigm; (b) explicit gender prejudice evaluated with an ad-hoc 13-item Likert-scale, including three dimensions: benevolent sexism, hostile sexism and egalitarian attitudes. The present study used a 2 (Condition: control vs. experimental) $\times$ 2 (Time: T1 vs. T2) R mixed design. Mixed-model ANOVA analysis showed statistically significant reduction of implicit gender stereotype and of benevolent sexism and increase of egalitarian attitudes in the experimental group, not in the control group. No significant effect was found for hostile sexism. The educational program seems effective in reducing implicit gender stereotypes and explicit gender prejudice, and in improving egalitarian gender attitudes in primary school children. Therefore, it could be useful to promote gender equality culture in school. Future research would validate the program in a larger and randomised sample on different school levels.

977

Uncovering health disparities through intersectionality among Indian transgender persons

Harleen Kaur Banaras Hindu University, India

Transgender persons in India are in minority and are subjected to varying levels of disparities, including health inequities. These inequities for a transgender person are multi-axial in nature and have a complex origin and manifestation that can only be assessed and explored through an intersectional lens where efforts are made to understand the collision of multiple and different identities and the role these identities play in a transgender person’s life. The present research was, thus, an effort to explore the role of intersectionality in health inequities faced by Indian transgender persons. Twelve transgender persons from rural, semi-rural, and urban residences were interviewed. The results of the analysis revealed that

lack of knowledge and sensitivity regarding this community, non-acceptance from family, partners or peers, and other society members are important factors that impact their physical, psychological, and sexual health. The analysis also revealed a clearly defined role of intersectionality in inequities of health. The major themes were age, socio-economic status, education, caste, colour, and family support which serve a role in disparities of their physical as well as mental health treatment, henceforth resulting in the development of 'pervasive transphobia' in the Indian healthcare system. With its distinct findings related to the intersections, it can be concluded that Indian transgender people are disproportionately affected by health inequities. There is an urgency to unfold such inequities of health through the lens of intersectionality.

835

Factors associated with contemporary fatherhood

Osnat Lavenda (1), Adi HersHKovitz-Freudenthal (1) 1. Ariel University, Israel

The most prevalent conceptualization of parenting of our time is intensive parenting which refers to parents' overinvolvement in children's lives, placing the child's needs before others' needs, including the needs of the parents themselves (i.e., Child-centrism). Intensive parenting is mostly attributed to mothers as they are still bearing the bulk responsibility for

child-rearing. Nevertheless, as the role of fathers changed in recent decades and fathers became more involved in child-rearing, it is crucial to examine intensive parenting among fathers and understand whether factors that are associated with intensive mothering are associated with intensive fatherhood as well. The current study is aimed at answering this question using Belsky's Process of Parenting model. Participants were 301 Israeli fathers of preschool children. They filled in online self-report questionnaires dealing with intensive parenting style, child temperament, social support, marital satisfaction, and parental self-efficacy. The hierarchical regression analyses revealed a model that explains 63.2% of the variance in father child-centrism. Fathers who were more intensive in their parenting style reported having children with more difficult temperament, reported low social support, low marital satisfaction, and low self-efficacy. The present findings are discussed in relation to previous findings regarding maternal child-centrism with an emphasis on their important implications for professionals working with families for the benefit of parents' and children's wellbeing.

280

Ethical and political well-being: Need for a conceptualisation

Priscila D. Vieira (1), Ana T. de Melo (1) 1. Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

The negative impact of patriarchal, capitalist, and racist social systems on the well-being of women is particularly severe on those living in conditions of poverty and experiencing multiple forms of inequality, social injustice, and exclusion. Many types of psychosocial interventions aim at increasing the individuals' capacity to control over their lives and the impact of their environments. These often support the individuals in departing from a condition of passivity and impotence in the face of oppressive and unjust contexts, towards a position of agency and strength in face of adversity that grounds their well-being. Yet many authors have recognised that in order to effectively support these target groups it is necessary to recognise and address the ethical and political dimensions underlying their lives and their suffering. In this presentation, we outline a research program that critically reviews and expands the concept of well-being to encompass ethical and political dimensions, drawing on decolonial contributions in psychology and feminism to explore the possibilities (as well as conceptual roadblocks and barriers) emerging from their cross-pollination in the field of positive psychology. Drawing on a literature review from these domains, we elaborate on possible avenues for the definition of a concept of ethical and political well-being and identify their implications for future research and practice in the context of psychosocial interventions.