



3rd International Conference

LGBT+ Psychology and Related Fields

Promoting Equality, Social Justice and Psychosocial
Well-Being in a Contrasting World

ISPA, Lisbon Portugal – 22 to 25 June 2022

Book of Abstracts

Lisbon, 22-25 June 2022

lgbtpsychology2020.com

Paper Presentations

A NATIONAL EFFORT TO IMPROVE MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING FOR LGBTQ+ YOUTH IN THE U.S.

Angela Weeks (Angela.weeks@ssw.umaryland.edu), Marlene Matarese & Elizabeth Greeno

University of Maryland, School of Social Work

In 2017 the United States (U.S.) federal government funded a National Quality Improvement Center (QIC) that aimed to improve the mental health and wellbeing of LGBTQ+ youth in foster care. In the U.S., LGBTQ+ youth make up 20-30% of the foster care population, a gross overrepresentation compared to national estimates of the general population. Anonymous surveys have found that LGBTQ+ youth experience poor treatment while in care, are reunified with family less often, suffer more severe mental health outcomes, and are more likely to leave care without a connection to family or any affirming support. The QIC was charged with designing, implementing, and evaluating programs within five years that would help decrease these disparities. Over the course of the project, over 15 variations of programs and initiatives were designed and tested, leaving the field with the largest number yet of manualized programs for LGBTQ+ youth, their families, and the workforce. Further, a mixed methods evaluation was applied across programs and initiatives. The data from these evaluations has provided the field with important insights for organizational change and implementation efforts. This presentation will introduce those programs, present the most important key findings on each, and present implementation lessons that are relevant to organizations far beyond foster care and the United States. Impactful findings on training around LGBTQ+ identities, collecting sexual orientation and gender identity data in systems of care, and serving LGBTQ+ young people and their families both in-person and virtually will be discussed.

Keywords: LGBTQ+ Youth, Organizational Change, Mental Health, Wellbeing, Implementation

Funding: This project was funded by the National Quality Improvement Center on Tailored Services, Placement Stability and Permanency for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning, and Two-Spirit Children and Youth in Foster Care (QIC-LGBTQ2S) at the University of Maryland Baltimore School of Social Work. The QIC-LGBTQ2S is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau under grant #90CW1145.

AÇÕES AFIRMATIVAS NA UNIVERSIDADE PÚBLICA E A EXPERIÊNCIA DA POPULAÇÃO LGBTI+: DIREITOS GARANTIDOS?

Leonardo Lemos de Souza¹ (leonardo.lemos@unesp.br), Marcus Vinicius Mazini dos Santos¹ & Hugo Gepe Dellasta²

¹UNESP – Assis; ²UNESP – Bauru

No Brasil o acesso e permanência da população LGBTI+ nas universidades ainda não é um direito garantido. O objetivo desta investigação foi identificar o modo de implementação de ações afirmativas de universidades públicas do estado de São Paulo para população LGBTI+ com as mesmas. A pesquisa ainda teve como objetivos específicos: a) identificar e descrever as estratégias de acesso e permanência estudantil voltadas para a comunidade LGBTI+ em documentos oficiais e na estrutura universitária; b) identificar e descrever as experiências em relação ao acesso, à permanência, à discriminação e à violência nas universidades. Foram objeto de investigação 5

universidades públicas do estado de São Paulo- Brasil. Os dados dos documentos, questionários e entrevistas foram analisados a partir dos pressupostos da Análise de Conteúdo, considerando a identificação, descrição e comparação de unidades temáticas e o agrupamento por recorrência e similitude das respostas. Após a organização do material analisado foram realizadas comparações entre as universidades e realizadas considerações a partir dos estudos sobre direitos LGBTI+ e as perspectivas interseccionais queerfeministas sobre a educação. No processo de implementação das ações que as universidades tem produzido destacam-se legislações para garantia de direitos (nome social, cotas) acompanhando algumas decisões em âmbito nacional sobre o tema; o financiamento das atuações de grupos e coletivos organizados para a implementação de ações de combate à violência e discriminação. Estes dados revelam ainda que, apesar dos avanços, há fragilidades da não institucionalização e constância de uma política de garantia de direitos, pois corre-se o risco de em gestões posteriores muitas conquistas não se manterem. Em entrevistas com os participantes percebe-se que a sua maioria vê a universidade como um lugar em seus direitos mas efetivos. No entanto, no conteúdo desvelado nas entrevistas, existem relatos de discriminação e preconceito contra a população LGBTI+ cotidianamente e sem o suporte posterior diante deter sofrido assédio e/ou discriminação.

Palavras chave: Ações Afirmativas; População LGBTI+; Universidade

Financiamento: Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP

ACTITUDES Y DISTANCIA SOCIAL DE PROFESIONALES DE LA PSICOLOGÍA HACIA PERSONAS BISEXUALES EN PUERTO RICO

Caleb Esteban (cesteban@psm.edu), Luis X. Díaz, Astrid Irizarry, & David Ramos

Alondra Flores Ponce Health Sciences University

La comunidad bisexual se encuentra en una posición de vulnerabilidad como minoría social debido a que puede experimentar prejuicios tanto de personas de orientación sexual heterosexual, como homosexual. Estas actitudes negativas hacia la bisexualidad han sido documentadas en la literatura científica como binegatividad. Estudios en Puerto Rico han encontrado actitudes de prejuicio y alguna distancia social hacia personas que se identifican como lesbianas, gays, transgéneros y transexuales, por parte de profesionales de la psicología y la comunidad en general en la Isla. Sin embargo, es crucial conocer cuáles son las actitudes y la distancia social que se tiene hacia la comunidad bisexual, para poder tomar acción. El propósito del estudio fue: explorar si existen actitudes de prejuicio y distancia social en profesionales y estudiantes graduados de psicología hacia personas bisexuales. Es por esta razón que se llevó a cabo un estudio experimental de diseño exploratorio, que pretende describir las variables antes mencionadas en profesionales de la psicología y compararlos con la comunidad en general. La muestra preliminar de participantes del grupo experimental es de 132 estudiantes de nivel graduado y profesionales de la psicología. Se administraron los instrumentos: Escala de Deseabilidad Social, Cuestionario de Binegatividad y la Escala de Distanciamiento Social hacia Personas Bisexuales, utilizando la plataforma de RedCap. Los resultados principales preliminares sugieren que existe una actitud de prejuicio moderada baja y también una distancia social moderada baja en estudiantes graduados y profesionales de la psicología puntúan en una. Estos resultados son preocupantes debido a que la comunidad bisexual, como comunidad vulnerable, necesita profesionales de la salud mental afirmativos y sin prejuicios. Se debe promover una mejor educación en las universidades del país que adiestre y sensibilice sobre la comunidad bisexual y otras identidades de la diversidad sexual.

Palabras clave: Bisexualidad, Actitudes, Distancia Social

Financiamiento: La siguiente investigación ha sido apoyada por los siguientes mecanismos: RCMi Strategic Academic Research Training (START) Core y el Ponce Research Institute

ACTIVISMO, ORGANIZACIÓN Y ACCIÓN POLÍTICA LGBT EN LA TRIPLE FRONTERA ENTRE BRASIL, PERÚ Y COLOMBIA

Néstor Eliécer Moreno Rangel (nestoremr@ufmg.br)

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brasil)

En la triple frontera amazónica (TF), situada como espacio social y geográfico transnacional, compartido y diferencial, comprendida como un sector mezclado, marginal y marginalizado en la periferia sudamericana y a través de entrevistas con activistas y la participación en acciones desplegadas por estas/os y por las organizaciones LGBT existentes, se realiza el reconocimiento del litigio en favor de la reivindicación de derechos y el enfrentamiento de la homofobia y otras formas de preconceito por razones de orientación sexual y de género en dicho lugar particular. Relatos contruïdos en ese escenario son puestos en interlocución con planteamientos de la teoría democrática radical y plural (TDR) - particularmente la idea de política como acción y rareza y la existencia histórica de regímenes hegemónicos - y el concepto de normas de género, para al final analizar la política como acción que propicia un cambio y desde donde todo orden es susceptible de ser desafiado y cambiado. Lo anterior tanto en relación con las dinámicas sociales, las prácticas institucionales y el acceso a derechos y oportunidades del conglomerado LGBT en este lugar del mundo, como con el dominio y hegemonía conservadora y heteronormativa imperante en nuestros sectores latinoamericanos actualmente. El movimiento LGBT actúa en la TF, sus acciones aparecen todos los días reivindicando aquellas existencias no ajustadas a un régimen que sanciona y proscribe el deber ser de hombres y de mujeres y lo vemos materializado en importantes figuras y en asociaciones actuantes que son referentes de los gobiernos locales y los programas nacionales. Finalmente, sin desconsiderar que en ocasiones dichas actuaciones caen en prácticas clientelares burocráticas, o, de soslayo, en el liberalismo democrático y con ello la afirmación de que el nivel socio económico es el principal predictor de garantías, accesos y derechos en nuestras sociedades, consideramos que ésta se trata de una lucha valerosa, entusiasta y creativa que en la región de triple frontera es librada con coraje y afecto.

Palabras Clave: LGBT, género, sexualidades, política, activismo

AFFIRMATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY TREATMENT OF COMPULSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

Silva Neves (sntherapy@gmail.com)

Private practice, London, UK. Accredited by COSRT

Introduction: Compulsive sexual behaviours has recently been classified as a disorder in the ICD-11. It challenges the conceptualisation of 'sex addiction' and the effectiveness of an addiction-focused treatment. The LGBTQ+ population is most at risk to be pathologized under an addiction framework than a psychosexual framework. 'Sex addiction' treatment can cause harm as it can be accidental 'conversion therapy'. Aims: Based on the diagnostic criteria of the ICD-11, a new paradigm is emerging: the phenomenon of compulsive sexual behaviours is an impulse control disorder which requires an integrative and psychosexual psychotherapeutic treatment, not an addiction

treatment. The aim of this presentation is to bring clarity to clinicians on how to diagnose compulsive sexual behaviours and how to treat it effectively with the LGBTQ+ population with a sex-positive philosophy and LGBTQ+-affirmative non-pathologising framework. Methods: This presentation will use clinical case studies of my own work, supported by available scientific evidence on the topic. Results: My argument is that the addiction field has ignored the science of sexology and is an inappropriate treatment for compulsive sexual behaviours, as stated by ICD-11. To avoid causing harm to the LGBTQ+ population, the psychotherapy field needs to update its knowledge on the treatment of the problem. Based on the clinical outcome of my own work, a sex-positive psychotherapy and psychosexual treatment is recommended. Conclusions: With an integrative psychotherapeutic and psychosexual treatment, LGBTQ+ clients can overcome their sexual behaviour problems with permanent change whilst continuing to enjoy a vibrant and free sexuality.

Keywords: sex addiction, compulsivity, psychosexual, sex-positive, treatment

ANÁLISIS DEL PREJUICIO SUTIL Y MANIFIESTO EN FUTUROS DOCENTES DE PRIMARIA

Ana Belén García-Berbén (berben@ugr.es), Adrián Lara-Garrido y Gloria Álvarez-Bernardo

Universidad de Granada

Introducción: La investigación sobre el prejuicio de profesionales de la educación hacia personas homosexuales ha sido menos desarrollada en España que en otros países. No obstante, los cambios sociales demandan una educación inclusiva que respete y favorezca el desarrollo de todas las identidades sexuales y de género. Objetivo: Este trabajo estudia la homofobia de docentes en formación inicial a través de dos escalas internacionales usadas tradicionalmente para medir el prejuicio manifiesto y sutil. Concretamente, el objetivo es detectar la utilidad de estas escalas en el contexto del sur de España. Método: Participan 131 estudiantes de primer y segundo curso del título de maestro en educación primaria de la Universidad de Granada. La recogida de datos se realiza con la escala de actitudes hacia lesbianas y hombres gays (ATLG), así como con la escala de homonegatividad moderna (HM). Resultados: Los análisis según el género y el compromiso religioso mostraron diferencias en más variables de prejuicio sutil (HM), que en las variables de prejuicio manifiesto (ATLG). Por último, se realizan análisis a nivel de ítem resultando mejor la escala de homonegatividad (HM) que la de prejuicio manifiesto (ATLG). Conclusiones: La discusión y conclusiones se centran en la necesidad de mejorar las escalas o crear nuevas escalas adaptadas al contexto social, así como a las características del ámbito educativo.

Palabras clave: Prejuicio, homofobia, docentes, educación primaria

Financiamiento: Investigación realizada con el Proyecto I+D DISEXGO (ref. B-SEJ-294-UGR18) cofinanciado por el Programa Operativo FEDER 2014-2020 y por la Consejería de Economía y Conocimiento de la Junta de Andalucía.

A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF TRANSMASCULINE AND NON-BINARY INDIVIDUALS USE OF BODY IN SEXUALITY

Annalisa Anzani (a.anzani7@campus.unimib.it), Louis M. Lindley, Antonio Prunas

Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan. Italy.

Introduction: Despite the burgeoning literature on transgender health and well-being in the past decade, the sexuality of transgender and non-binary (TGNB) individuals is still an under-researched topic. **Aims:** The present study investigates how transmasculine and non-binary individuals describe the use of their bodies during sexual activities. We aimed at giving voice to individuals that to this date are still underrepresented in sex research. **Methods:** Three hundred and sixty-one transmasculine and non-binary individuals took part in the study. They were asked to answer the following qualitative question: “Please, describe how you use your body during sex.” Data were analyzed throughout thematic analysis. **Results:** Sixteen subthemes emerged that were organized in 5 overarching themes: (1) General Attitudes Towards Sex; (2) Relational Factors; (3) Behavioral Factors; (4) Sexual Roles; and (5) Transgender Experience-related Factors. A difference emerged between transmasculine and non-binary participants, particularly in the descriptions of their experiences of body dysphoria and strategies to overcome dysphoria. **Conclusions:** Overall, our sample described a wide range of activities, or lack thereof, in contrast with the narrative of trans people as avoidant of sex. The discussion will focus on the clinical and sexological implications of the themes emerged.

ASPIRAÇÕES À PARENTALIDADE EM HOMENS GAYS E BISSEXUAIS EM PORTUGAL

Ana Teixeira Mendes¹ (anateixeiram@outlook.com), Pedro Alexandre Costa²

¹Ispa – Instituto Universitário; ²William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário

Esta investigação teve como objetivo compreender as aspirações à parentalidade em indivíduos gays e bissexuais em Portugal, utilizando princípios da teoria do Life Course. Pretendeu-se, ainda, investigar de que forma é que as aspirações à parentalidade nestes indivíduos podem ser influenciadas pelos cohorts aos que os mesmos pertencem e a existência de aspetos sócio-históricos tais como a homonegatividade. A metodologia utilizada foi qualitativa e o método foi a análise temática. A amostra é constituída por 6 participantes, 5 homens gays e 1 homem bissexual, com idades compreendidas entre os 20 e os 38 anos (M=24,5). Foi possível observar que a maioria dos participantes afirma ter desejo de parentalidade, mas que a intenção de serem pais irá surgir apenas no futuro quando reunirem certas condições. Foi antecipado por alguns participantes uma angústia se não forem capazes de ser pais. As formas de parentalidade preferidas foram a adoção nos participantes mais velhos e a FIV nos mais novos. A maioria dos participantes afirma que os benefícios da parentalidade se sobrepõem aos custos. A principal motivação para a parentalidade, observada em todos os indivíduos, foi a continuação do seu legado com o objetivo de transmitir valores de inclusão e respeito. A principal dificuldade associada à parentalidade pelos participantes foi o facto de poder existir discriminação perante os filhos no futuro. Relativamente à prática da parentalidade foi mencionado por todos os participantes que irão tentar ao máximo proteger os filhos, assim como tentar estabelecer uma relação de abertura e confiança com estes.

Palavras-chave: LGB; Parentalidade; Teoria do Life Course; Cohorts;

ASSOCIATIONS OF HIV/AIDS-RELATED RESILIENCE AND SELF-REPORTED NEUROCOGNITIVE OUTCOMES AMONG OLDER GAY LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Kristen D. Krause (kristen.krause@rutgers.edu)

Introduction: With the advancement of biomedical interventions, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are living longer. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention projects that by 2025, older PLWHA over age 50 will make up more than half of the epidemic, with gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men remaining the most disproportionately affected. As PLWHA continue to age, they are at increased risk for being diagnosed with a form of HIV associated neurocognitive disorder (HAND), ranging from mild to being severely impaired. Limited studies have examined whether resilience, the ability to bounce back or overcome challenging situations, can help to lessen the effect and/or slow down neurocognitive decline. **Aims:** We sought to self-perceived neurocognitive associations of HIV-related resilience to determine whether this could be an effective point of intervention among PLWHA. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study is made up of n=250 older (age 50-69) gay men living with HIV/AIDS in New York City. The HIV/AIDS-related resilience screener (HIV-RRS) was utilized to measure resilience and the Patient Assessment of Own Functioning Inventory was implemented to assess five constructs of self-perceived neurocognitive functioning including memory, language & communication, use of hands, sensory perception, and higher level cognitive and intellectual functioning. **Results:** Findings from these multivariate analyses suggest those who have higher levels of resilience also have slightly, albeit significantly higher levels of sensorimotor and language skills in addition to cognitive and intellectual functioning holding all other variables constant ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** Further research is necessary to gain a better understanding on the role that resilience has on the holistic healthcare and health of older gay men living with HIV/AIDS, especially with HAND-related conditions and neurocognitive functioning. Shifting towards a strengths-based perspective is a critical next step for researchers, practitioners, and clinicians alike.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Aging, Resilience, Gay Men, Neurocognitive health

Funding: New York University Provost Office Mega Grants Initiative

BEING ALONE WITH MILLION PEOPLE AROUND: LOCKDOWN EXPERIENCES OF GAY AND BISEXUAL YOUNG ADULTS LIVING IN PARIS

Alessio Gubello¹ (alessio.gubello@ulb.be), Alessandro Accettura², & Marina Miscioscia^{3,4}

¹Faculty of Psychological Science and Education, Free University of Brussels

²Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology, University of Padova; ³Department of Developmental Psychology and Socialisation, University of

Padova; ⁴Department of Women's and Children's Health, University of Padova

Introduction: The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide and the consequent restrictive measures challenged the lives of billion people in terms of psychological well-being and social attitudes. These dynamics had a peculiar impact on the members of the LGBT+ community, especially on those who chose to live in big cities. **Aims:** The aim of this study is to investigate the personal experience of 14 gay and bisexual young adults (age range: 21 - 34 years old) with various cultural background who used to spend part of the pandemic in Paris, exploring challenges and chances they had because of their living in a metropolis. **Methods:** Participants attended a semi-structured interview on their personal experience of pandemic, with a focus on how their lives changed in terms of routine and social life. The interviews were analyzed using the Thematic Analysis. **Results:** Participants reported various difficulties due to restrictive measures: living in very small flats, sometimes shared with unsupportive people, let participants feel

vulnerable because of the lack of anonymity, whereas the absence of associative life and safe spaces for the LGBT+ community resulted in suffering from loneliness and because of the impossibility to be oneself at home. On the other hand, even if there were not significant changes in minority stress perception, most of participants reported a general hate against various minority groups at the beginning of pandemic, especially against foreigners and LGBT+ people since they were repeatedly accused of spreading the virus because of their “too libertarian lifestyle”. Conclusions: Results of this study shed light on interesting elements about the experience of gay and bisexual people: the importance of having safe places, the concept of anonymity as prerequisite for being safe and the stress due to being part of two or more minority groups emerged as fundamental factors in these narratives.

Keywords: gay and bisexual youth, covid-19 pandemic, minority stress, multiculturalism, gay and bisexual well-being

BEYOND MUM & DAD: TRANS AND/OR NON-BINARY PARENTS’ EXPERIENCES OF GENDERED ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT PARENTING

Susie Bower-Brown (sb2029@cam.ac.uk)

Centre for Family Research, University of Cambridge

Introduction: Within UK society, there are gendered assumptions about mums and dads and what they do. Existing research has explored the experiences of parents who diverge from such assumptions, but limited research has focussed on trans and/or non-binary (TNB) parents specifically. Research on non-parent TNB populations suggests that individuals with different gender identities may have different experiences, but studies of TNB parents have either tended to treat TNB parents as a homogenous group or focus only on the experiences of trans men or trans women. Aims: This study aimed to understand the way in which gendered assumptions about parenting shape the experiences of TNB parents, paying particular attention to the distinct experiences of parents with different gender identities (i.e. trans men, trans women and non-binary parents). Methods: This presentation will focus on interview data collected in a study of UK TNB parents, all of whom had identified as TNB since before having their child. Participants were recruited via social media/snowballing. 13 TNB parents were interviewed in total. The sample is diverse in terms of gender identity, SES, family structure and route to parenthood. The data were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis. Results: Three themes were identified: ‘motherhood: essential and exclusionary’; ‘Fathers as uninvolved parents: negotiating fatherhood’ and ‘Mum, Dad and nothing in between: parenting beyond the binary’. Parents with different gender identities were impacted differently by gendered assumptions, and generally, parents negotiated with and transcended restrictive norms. Conclusions: Findings highlight the analytical benefit of distinguishing between parenting identity (e.g. mum/dad/parent) and parenting practice (e.g. mothering/fathering/parenting). The findings expose the limitations of such terms as participants were found to go ‘beyond mum and dad’, in both their identities and practice. Keywords: trans/non-binary, parenting, motherhood, fatherhood, family
Funding: Wellcome Trust

CAN ANYONE LOVE ME AT ALL? – CLINICAL THOUGHTS ON THE FATE OF HOMOSEXUAL LOVE

Offer Maurer (offer.maurer@gmail.com)

Reichman University, Israel

This paper outlines some of the unique characteristics of the Oedipal relational matrix of some children whose primary object of attraction is homosexual and points out the implications of this specific matrix on their emotional lives as adults and for doing psychotherapy with them. In cases in which the male child's primary love object is the father, the fathers tend to reject their children's courtship attempts, as well as the erotic idealization which they might have enjoyed (and might even have responded to appropriately) had it been initiated by a child of the opposite sex. These children whose gift of love has been rejected tend to grow up with a vague sense of being different and of "otherness" in the world, long before their feelings of same-sex attraction develop into a conscious erotic attraction or an identifiable sexual orientation. In rejecting the gift, the unconscious message conveyed is that neither he, nor anyone else of the same (or even any) gender, will be willing to accept the child's gift of love. The child, in response, experiences his gift as an illegitimate prohibition, feels bad and debased, and all others (men and women alike), who seem capable of giving each other gifts and enjoying the process, are considered different from him in a manner that is significant but inexplicable. The relational matrix described above tends to be reenacted in adulthood, mostly manifesting as a difficulty in creating love relations which integrate both emotional intimacy and sexual passion. These dynamics carry important implications for psychoanalytic psychotherapy with these clients as they tend to be reenacted within the transference-countertransference matrix. Some of the various ways in which these dynamics may be reenacted, played-out and transformed in the therapy are spelled-out and addressed in the paper.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, sexuality, transference

CANNABIS USE AND MENTAL HEALTH IN SEXUALLY AND GENDER DIVERSE YOUTH: A QUALITATIVE, COMMUNITY-BASED STUDY

Kira London-Nadeau^{1,2} (kira.london-nadeau@umontreal.ca), Connor Lafortune³, Catherine Gorka⁴, Mélodie Lemay-Gaulin^{1,2}, Nicholas Chadi², Olivier Ferlatte⁴, Rebecca Haines-Saah⁵, Robert-Paul Juster⁶, Jean Séguin^{2,6}, & Natalie Castellanos Ryan^{2,7}

¹Department of Psychology, University of Montreal; ²CHU Ste-Justine Research Centre, Montreal, Québec, Canada; ³Department of Indigenous Studies and Department of Gender Equality and Social Justice, Nipissing University; ⁴School of Public Health, University of Montreal; ⁵Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary;

⁶Department of Psychiatry and Addiction, University of Montreal; ⁷Department of Psychoeducation, University of Montreal

Introduction: Cannabis use (CU) and mental health challenges are prevalent among youth in Canada and internationally. These rates are considerably higher among sexually and gender diverse youth (SGDY), and the relationship between CU and mental health may differ based on sexual orientation and gender due to minority stress, affecting both CU and mental health, including access to supports and services. However, the specific role of CU in the mental health of SGDY and the overall relationship between the two remain unclear. **Aims:** This study aims to explore more deeply the association between CU and mental health in SGDY in adolescence and early adulthood, and the contextual factors (e.g., barriers to health services, social support, discrimination) that may explain the association. **Methods:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 27 sexually and gender diverse youth between the ages of 21 to 25 years. Participants lived in Québec, Canada, a province where the legal age to consume cannabis is 21 years – the oldest in the country. Interview materials were produced in collaboration with a Youth Expert

Committee, composed of SGDY youth, established to increase community participation in the research process. Four research assistants coded and analysed the interview data using NVivo qualitative research software. Thematic analysis was used to describe, then interpret the data. Results: Analyses are still ongoing, but preliminary results show the various associations between cannabis use and mental health in SGDY, ranging from using cannabis use as a tool for self-discovery and mental health management to cannabis use as a barrier to better mental health. Conclusions: The association between CU and mental health in SGDY reflects the complex realities these youth face in their social, medical, school and work environments. Future work around CU and mental health among SGDY must be equipped to take into consideration these factors.

Key words: cannabis, sexual and gender diversity, mental health, supports and services

Funding: Funding for this study was awarded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research in partnership with the Mental Health Commission of Canada through the Catalyst Grant: Cannabis and Mental Health - Cannabis and Mental Health in priority populations funding stream. The first author of the study is funded through the Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarship program.

COMPROMISED HEALTH IN U.S.-BASED LGBTQ+ POPULATIONS AT THE ONSET OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Perry N Halkitis (perry.halkitis@rutgers.edu), Kristen D. Krause, Caleb LoSchiavo, Marybec Griffin, Christopher B. Stults, & Richard J. Martino

Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, School of Public Health, Rutgers University

Aims: To delineate the health impacts of COVID-19 in a geographically and demographically diverse sample of LGBTQ+ people in the United States after March 13, 2020 when COVID-19 was declared a national emergency. Methods: Between May–July 2020, adults residing in the U.S. (N=1,090) completed an internetbased survey that assessed sexual, mental, and economic health at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results: Sexual activity and the number of sexual partners decreased immediately after March 13th across all sexual orientation and gender groups, although this was less evident in those who were partnered or living with their partners. However, 21% of participants reported increased IPV frequency, which was evident among those with more severe depressive symptoms. Sex-related biomedical adherence remained consistent for those using HIV treatment or contraception, but decreased among those taking PrEP or hormone replacement therapy. Higher rates of unemployment were detected among younger participants, HIV-positive individuals, those with less educational attainment, and those in multi-person homes. Among those who reported using each substance in the past year, 36% used alcohol more frequently, 41% used tobacco more frequently, and 43% used marijuana more frequently than before March 13th. More frequent substance use was associated with more severe depression, worse self-rated mental health, worse self-rated general health, and COVID-related worries. Conclusions: COVID-19 undermined the health of the LGBTQ+ population, not only in terms of the viral infection itself but also in terms of the synergy of this epidemic with the sexual, mental, and physical health of the population. Findings suggest diminished overall well-being and differentiated impact on those most vulnerable within the population.

Keywords: COVID-19, mental health, unemployment, sexual activity, drug use

CONCERNS AND STRATEGIES OF SPANISH LGBT FAMILIES FACING POSSIBLE REGRESSION OF RIGHTS

Mar González¹ (margon@us.es), Francisca López-Gaviño¹, Andrea Angulo², & Ana Montes¹

¹Universidad de Sevilla; ²Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México

Introduction: Spain approved same-sex marriage law in 2005 and this has given legitimacy to families and favored their social acceptance. The emergence of the homophobic ultra-right party in the political arc has alarmed LGBT families to possible rights curtailment. That is why we propose to learn from a recent stage in which Spanish LGTB families saw their place in society at risk: the period between the arrival of the Popular Party to power (2011), which had appealed the law to the Constitutional Court, and the pronouncement of this (2012). **Aims:** To analyze the effects of an adverse political situation on the welfare, experiences and strategies of LGBT families; to promote debate about possible strategies to combat, from science, the effects on LGTB families of ultra-right policies. **Methods:** We studied 66 families headed by lesbian couples (73%) or gay couples (27%), who had been together at least since 2004 and who had minor children in common. They were interviewed retrospectively about their experience and well-being in three different periods: before the passing of same-sex marriage law, after it and until the change of government, and from this and until the pronouncement of the constitutional court. We will analyze the latter period. **Results:** The welfare of LGBT families declined significantly during this period. They feared losing legal protection (71%), bad effects on their children (60%), having less rights than other families (50%), returning to illegitimacy and concealment (29%) or not being able to complete their family projects (26%). If the marriage were declared unconstitutional, they would raise strategies such as increasing activism and visibility, giving international legal battle or leaving the country. **Conclusions:** LGBT families are affected by their well-being with stigmatizing messages and political initiatives from the extreme right. Society must protect them and guarantee the rights of parents and children.

CONOCIMIENTO Y ACTITUDES DE DOCENTES HACIA PERSONAS TRANS E INTERSEX: DISEÑO DE UN INSTRUMENTO

Ana Belén García-Berbén¹ (berben@ugr.es), Alejandro Granero-Andújar² y Gloria Álvarez-Bernardo¹

¹Universidad de Granada; ²Universidad de Almería

Introducción: Las sociedades occidentales poseen unos estándares normativos que configuran las categorías de sexo y género, discriminando a las personas Trans e Intersexuales (TI). Dicha realidad se refleja en los centros educativos, donde son percibidos como poco seguros por el alumnado TI. No se han encontrado instrumentos que midan el conocimiento y actitudes hacia personas TI de profesionales de la educación y las revisiones de instrumentos de recogida de datos en estudios LGBT reclaman una mayor atención a la validez de contenido. **Objetivo:** Estudiar la validez de contenido de un instrumento que mide los conocimientos y actitudes de docentes hacia las personas TI. **Método:** El estudio se enmarca dentro del proyecto DISEXGO y se ha basado en la revisión de 42 artículos para la obtención de los ítems del instrumento. Posteriormente, seis personas expertas valoran la claridad, coherencia, relevancia, adecuación, viabilidad y suficiencia de cada uno de los ítems. **Resultados:** La selección inicial de ítems se compone de (a) 40 ítems de conocimientos: 16 que abordan la situación general y/o cultural de personas TI y 24 ítems de la realidad de personas TI en centros educativos; y

(b) 58 ítems de actitudes hacia personas TI en centros educativos: 18 ítems del componente cognitivo, 40 ítems de los componentes emocional y conativo-conductual. Tras el juicio de personas expertas resultan 34 ítems de conocimientos y 37 ítems de actitudes. Conclusiones: La valoración de los ítems mostró puntuaciones más bajas en su claridad y relevancia. En consecuencia, se concluye que es necesaria una mayor atención a la valoración de la claridad de los ítems por la audiencia destinataria, recomendando para ello el uso de entrevistas cognitivas.

Palabras clave: Trans, intersex, validez contenido, docentes

Financiamiento: Investigación realizada con el Proyecto I+D DISEXGO (ref. B-SEJ-294-UGR18) cofinanciado por el Programa Operativo FEDER 2014-2020 y por la Consejería de Economía y Conocimiento de la Junta de Andalucía.

CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS IN LGBT+ AFFIRMATIVE THERAPY

Dominic Davies (dominic@pinktherapy.com) & colleagues

Pink Therapy (UK)

Introduction: Therapists who work with the breadth of gender, sex, and relationship diverse clients seeking their help often have to teach themselves about these populations due to a lack of culturally-informed training in LGBT+ psychotherapy. This may involve keeping up to date with the research literature in journals, reading textbooks, following social media, YouTube Vlogs and docu-dramas on Netflix, Prime and TV, and learning critical lessons from our clients. It's a lot of work and hard to keep up with how theory informs practice. The presentation will also flag up informal sources of information from popular media, and participants will come away with a raft of new things to watch, download and read! **Aims:** This presentation will explore emerging clinical practice guidelines from the last few years on working with gender diversity sexual and erotic diversity, including the new kink-affirmative clinical guidelines and the work of the coalition of professional bodies working on the Memorandum of Understanding on Conversion Therapy as well as the APA, BPS and BACP best practice guidelines. **Methods:** We undertook a narrative literature review, focus group input, and in-depth interviews with experienced clinicians from various disciplines and LGBT+ identities. **Results:** We will share the outcome of this research and the limitations and areas needed for future study.

Keywords: LGBT+ Affirmative Therapy

COVID-19 PANDEMIC IMPACTS ON HEALTH AMONG DIVERSE LGBT+ PEOPLE IN TORONTO, CANADA: THE #SAFEHANDSSAFEHEARTS PROJECT

Peter A. Newman¹ (p.newman@utoronto.ca), Notisha Massaquoi², Charmaine Williams¹, Wangari Tharao³, Suchon Tepjan⁴, Joellen Forbes³, Sarah Sebastian^{1,3}, Pakorn Akkakanjanasupar⁴, Muna Aden³, & Luke Reid¹

¹University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ²University of Toronto Scarborough, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada; ³Women's Health in Women's Hands Community Health Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ⁴VOICES-Thailand Foundation, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Introduction: Racialized sexual and gender minority populations experience adverse social determinants of health and health disparities that increase vulnerability amid the COVID-19 pandemic; nevertheless, public health responses typically operate from Eurocentric, hetero- and cis-normative perspectives that disenfranchise these

communities. Aims: We assessed impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health, substance use, and sexual and reproductive healthcare access among diverse LGBTQ+ individuals in Toronto. Methods: From March-November 2021, we conducted online recruitment through LGBTQ+ community-based organization and health-center listservs and media. A 60-minute, mobile-optimized online survey assessed COVID-19 pandemic impacts on mental health (PHQ-2, GAD-2), alcohol (AUDIT) and substance use, and access to sexual and reproductive healthcare. Gender- and sex-based analysis revealed subgroup differences. Results: Participants (n=197) (median age = 27 years [IQR: 23-32]) identified as African/Caribbean/Black (29.5%), South/East/Southeast Asian (27.5%), Latinx/Hispanic (9.0%), white (20.3%), and other (13.7%). Over half (54.3%) identified as cisgender lesbian/bisexual/women who have sex with women (LBWSW), 25.9% cisgender gay/bisexual/men who have sex with men (GBMSM), and 19.8% transgender/gender-nonbinary individuals. Depressive symptomology was extensive and significantly more prevalent among LBWSW (63.6%) and transgender/gender-nonbinary people (66.7%) than GBMSM (43.1%), with a similar pattern for anxiety: 73.8% among LBWSW, 71.8% transgender/gender non-binary individuals, and 54.9% among GBMSM. Over one-third reported increased alcohol (37.2%) and illicit drug use (33.8%) amid COVID-19, and 44.2% hazardous drinking. Across participants, decreased access to HIV testing was reported by 30.3%, STI testing 38.8%, HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis 20.0%, condoms 25.7%, other reproductive health products 30.3%, and gender-affirming hormones among 15.4% of transgender people. Conclusions: High rates of mental health and substance use issues, and decreased access to HIV and sexual/reproductive health services indicate an urgent need for innovation in mental health and sexual/reproductive healthcare delivery tailored for racialized sexual and gender minority populations in response to future waves of COVID-19 and other emergency situations.

Keywords: COVID-19, LGBT+, mental health, sexual and reproductive healthcare, Canada

Funding: This project was funded in part by grants from the International Development Research Centre, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and the Canadian Institutes for Health Research, Ottawa, Canada. safehandssafehearts.com

CREENCIAS SOBRE EL AMOR ROMÁNTICO Y SUS IMPLICACIONES EN LA VIOLENCIA EN PAREJAS LESBICAS: UN ESTUDIO CUALITATIVO

Leonor Garay (lgarayvi7@alumnes.ub.edu), Álvaro Rodríguez-Carballeira, & Omar Saldaña

Universitat de Barcelona

Introducción: En las últimas décadas se han incrementado las investigaciones sobre la violencia en la pareja. Los estudios indican que este tipo de violencia se fundamenta en las creencias sobre el amor romántico que tanto víctimas como sus atacantes han interiorizado durante los procesos de socialización. La violencia en parejas del colectivo LGBTQ+ es un problema insuficientemente reconocido e investigado. Este hecho es aún más evidente en el caso de las mujeres lesbianas. Objetivo: Es por ello que nos planteamos analizar la relación entre las creencias del amor romántico y la violencia en mujeres lesbianas. Método: En el estudio participaron diez mujeres, con edades comprendidas entre los 19 y 54 años y que hubieran tenido al menos una relación lésbica. Las técnicas de recogida aplicadas fueron focus group y seis entrevistas individuales en las que se identificaron las creencias de amor romántico, así como sus experiencias de violencia intragénero. Para las entrevistas como del focus group, se realizó un análisis de contenido temático. Resultados: En esta investigación se puede observar que la violencia en parejas

lésbicas se encuentra invisibilizada por la sociedad e incluso en ellas mismas. Estas relaciones se construyen a partir de clichés representados socialmente, lo cual provoca expectativas en la construcción de las relaciones basadas en el ser deseadas y complacer a la otra. Las construcciones del amor y del ser pareja son adquiridas en la infancia, convirtiéndose en relevantes creencias como el sufrimiento y el sacrificio en el amor. Luego de pasar por relaciones de violencia, se cuestionan la validez de estas creencias. Por último, para ellas el concepto de deconstrucción en las relaciones de pareja pasa principalmente por la vivencia con respecto al amor, en la cual el poliamor es clave en el proceso de deconstrucción. Conclusión: Esta investigación es un inicio para comprender cómo el amor romántico contribuye en la construcción de relaciones e influye en el mantenimiento de relaciones violentas en parejas lésbicas.

Palabras claves: Amor romántico, violencia en la pareja, parejas lesbianas

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPOSITE INDEX OF JOB QUALITY OF LGBTQ+ EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC (CANADA)

Michele Baiocco^{1,4} (baiocco.michele@courrier.uqam.ca), Martin Blais^{1,4}, Mathieu Philibert⁴, Line Chamberland^{1,4}, & Isabel Côté^{2,3}

¹Research Chair on Sexual Diversity and Gender Plurality, Université du Québec à Montréal, Québec, Canada; ²Canada Research Chair on Third-Party Reproduction and Family Ties, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Québec, Canada; ³Département de travail social, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Québec, Canada; ⁴Département de sexologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Québec, Canada

Introduction: Because of their minority sexual orientation or gender modality, LGBTQ+ people face heterosexist and cissexist discrimination in the workplace. These experiences undermine the well-being of LGBTQ+ individuals and diminish the quality of their jobs. **Aims:** The overall goal of this research is to develop an index of their job quality. Five steps were carried out: identify relevant indicators to measure the job quality of LGBTQ+ employees in Quebec, analyze the latent structure of the selected indicators, compute a composite index, analyze the construct validity, and explore the workers' and jobs' characteristics associated with the index. **Methods:** Data are drawn from a non-probability sample as part of the research project Understanding Inclusion and Exclusion of LGBTQ people (2019-2020), an online study of LGBTQ+ adults in Quebec, Canada. The survey explores dynamics of inclusion/exclusion in the workplace, in family and in social networks. The analytical sample included 1,759 LGBTQ+ employees aged between 18 and 71 (M=34, SD=10.8). **Results:** An index consisting of 16 indicators (including measures of workplace bullying and microaggressions towards LGBTQ+ employees) and covering 5 dimensions (Income and benefits, Job stability, Utilization of skill, Supportive work environment, Hostile behaviours) was created from factor scores. In addition to having acceptable internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha: $\alpha = .76$; [95%CI = .74-.78]), the job quality index is moderately associated with job satisfaction for LGBTQ+ employees (Pearson's correlation: $r = .49$; $p < .001$). The composite index reveals expected differences between socio-demographic groups, trans and nonbinary, racialized persons and students reporting lower job quality index scores. **Conclusions:** This is the first composite index of job quality developed to capture the unique experience of LGBTQ+ workers in Quebec. Further research is needed to pursue the validation of the index.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, job quality, work environment, Quebec (Canada)

Funding: The study was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

DISCREPANCIES OF DESIRE: ASEXUAL PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF MISMATCHED SEXUAL DESIRE IN RELATIONSHIPS

Joanna Russell (jo1russell@gmail.com), Pink Therapy

Introduction: All relationships will grapple with differences in sexual desire, but asexual people, so often erased or invisible, are in a specifically unique position to inform conversations around discrepancies of desire, and so to inform psychotherapy practice with all clients. **Aims:** As practice-based research, the aim of this project was to learn from the lived experience of asexually identified individuals in relationships exploring processes of consent, negotiation, and boundary setting, both positive and negative, in order to promote good practice with all clients. **Method:** Participants were recruited through UK based online communities, and asked to complete a brief web-based questionnaire. 7 individuals then participated in a semi-structured interview. **Results:** Apparent in every account were both the importance and the challenge of effective communication around low (or absent) sexual desire. Other themes emerged of guilt, shame and internalised oppression, the possibilities afforded through open or polyamorous styles of relationship, and the inadequacy of current language to talk about relationships that don't involve sexual intimacy. **Conclusions:** Counsellors and psychotherapists are presently largely inadequately trained to work effectively with asexually identifying clients. This research, although small in scale, presents the challenge of facilitating critical conversational skills for all clients in relationships, around expectations, desire (or lack of desire) and consent.

Keywords: Asexuality; Desire; Shame; Sexuality

DRUG USE IN NIGHTLIFE ENVIRONMENTS AND RELATED RISKS AMONG LGBTQI+: RESULTS FROM A EUROPE-WIDE WEBSURVEY

Cristiana Vale Pires (cvpires@ucp.pt)¹, Laia Plaza², & Roger Ferrer²

¹Faculty of Education and Psychology of the Catholic University of Porto (FEP-UCP);

²Health and Community Foundation

Introduction: Traditionally, the survey-based methods used in drug research and drug monitoring at national and European levels tend to be blind to the specific experiences of LGBTQI+ people who use drugs. In this sense, there is lack of knowledge and understanding regarding drug use, drug related needs, social and health needs among gender and sexually diverse people who use drugs. This presentation will be based in the results of a quantitative research, based in a European-wide websurvey implemented in the scope of the project Sexism Free Night. **Aims:** This study aims to shed light on the nightlife leisure dynamics, social drug use patterns and drug-related risks among LGBTQI+. Moreover, it intends to discuss methodological considerations regarding gender inclusiveness in survey and data collection in the drug field. **Methods:** The research team implemented a gender analysis by disaggregated the quantitative data by gender (ciswomen/ cismen/ transwomen/ transmen/ queer/non-binary/ other) and the main sexual orientation (heterosexual/ bisexual/ lesbian/ gay/ pansexual/ other). **Results:** LGBTQI+ report higher uses of specific drugs (e.g. GHB, methamphetamines, benzodiazepines) in nightlife environments than heterosexual ciswomen and cismen. In addition, when asked about motivations for drug use, they have higher rates of social and/or sexual motivations than their hetero cisgender peers. They also report lower safety perceptions of safety and higher experiences of sexism and sexualized violence when going out at night, identifying cismen as their main perpetrators. **Conclusion:** LGBTQI+ present specific drug use patterns (drug use motivations, drugs used, contexts of use) and, similarly to what happens with ciswomen, are disproportionately affected by sexism and

sexual violence. Methods used for drug monitoring must sensitive to gender and sexual diversity in order to inform the design of gender-responsive policies and social and health responses to drug problems.

Keywords: LGBTQI+, drug use, nightlife environments, sexism, sexualized violence

Funding: Research co-funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Commission (Grant number: 856934)

EDUCATOR INTERACTION WITH SEXUAL MINORITY YOUTH

Jack Simons (jsimons1@mercy.edu) & Stephen Russell

Mercy College

Introduction: A theory of sexual minority-educator interaction does not exist. This is concerning because the student-educator relationship is a major predictor of academic success. Sexual minority youth also experience bullying and lack support and resources (e.g., not all schools allow inclusive sex education) while interacting with various educators, some of whom are bullies themselves-either knowingly or unknowingly. Development of theory in this area might contribute to more academic and socioemotional success among sexual minorities. As a result, the authors explored how participants from three cohorts of sexual minorities (Stonewall Generation, HIV/AIDS Generation, and Marriage Equality Generation) experienced K-12 education, including interactions with educators during the school-age years. **Aims:** Using an empirical qualitative research method, the aim of the study was to develop a new theory of sexual minority educator interaction and uncover themes associated with students' school-age experiences. Participants' quotes were used to illuminate agreed upon themes. As such, the purpose of this study has been to (1) explore how three cohorts of sexual minority people have come to view their interactions with educators and (2) develop a new theory of educator interaction. **Methods:** Using a directed form of empirical, qualitative research by Mayring (2000), researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with 62 self-identified diverse sexual minority people. The participants answered targeted questions about their K-12 school experiences. The interview protocol was focused on identity stress and wellness. The interview items addressed key points in life (e.g., Tell me about a turning point in your life.), challenges (e.g., What has been the single greatest challenge you have faced so far in life?), stressors (e.g., Were there other times in your life that you were treated differently because of your sexual identity and or gender expression?), coping mechanisms (e.g., What types of things helped you deal with challenges and negative experiences you've had related to being [LGB term]?), and social and historical moments (e.g., Can you tell me about your memories during puberty and adolescence about what was happening in society with regard to LGBT issues?). **Results and Conclusions:** We have proposed a new theory of sexual minority educator interaction that posits that sexual minority students experience interactions with educators in the following ways: (1) supportive and unsupportive, (2) explicit and implicit, (3) at the individual and school level, and (4) focused on academic and personal issues. Future research in this area should be theory driven and focused on how to effectively educate current and future educators to promote academic and socioemotional success among sexual minority students.

Keywords: advocacy, bully, counselor, educator, interaction, LGBT, qualitative research

Funding: Research reported in this article is part of the Generations Study, supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) of the National Institutes of Health under award number R01HD078526.

EL PAPEL DE LAS REDES ONLINE ENTRE LA JUVENTUD DURANTE LA PRIMERA OLA DE COVID-19 EN ESPAÑA

Miguel Ángel López-Sáez (miguel.lopez.saez@urjc.es) & Lucas Platero

Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, España

Introducción: Durante las medidas de encierro puestas en marcha con motivo de la primera oleada de la pandemia de Covid-19 en España, los jóvenes LGBTQ+ vivieron una situación especialmente estresante. **Objetivos:** Este trabajo explora el papel de la tecnología para los jóvenes LGBTQ+ durante un periodo en el que el entorno educativo y familiar no apoyaba las necesidades de sexualidad e identidad. **Método:** El trabajo recopiló una muestra de 445 participantes españoles de entre 13 y 21 años. Los participantes respondieron a los cuestionarios de: Frecuencia y satisfacción del apoyo social, de necesidades interpersonales, de uso de redes y datos sociodemográficos. Se realizó un análisis descriptivo multivariante de la varianza y correlaciones bivariantes. **Resultados y Conclusiones:** Encontramos que las redes sociales fueron muy importantes para los jóvenes LGBTQ+ durante la pandemia, ayudándoles a explorar sus identidades, pero también podían ser una fuente de violencia. En este sentido, mientras que el uso de las redes sociales por parte de los jóvenes trans y no binarios para contactar con conocidos muestra importantes diferencias en comparación con el de los gays, lesbianas y bisexuales, el primer grupo también experimenta más violencia procedente de estas redes, encuentra menos apoyo social a través de ellas y siente una mayor sensación de carga en relación con las mismas. Además, suelen convivir con personas distintas a sus familiares durante el encierro. Estos datos sugieren la necesidad de ofrecer apoyo específico y servicios en línea para los jóvenes LGBTQ+, especialmente para los jóvenes trans y no binarios.

Keywords: identidad de género; LGBTQ+; redes sociales; pertenencia frustrada; jóvenes vulnerables, apoyo

ENFRENTAMENTO DE SITUAÇÕES DE VIOLÊNCIA ENTRE TRAVESTIS E TRANSEXUAIS DE 7 CIDADES DE SÃO PAULO

Denis Ferreira (denisgferreira@hotmail.com) & Maria Amélia Veras

Faculdade de Ciências Médicas da Santa Casa de São Paulo

Introdução: No Brasil, a história de vida de pessoas transexuais é marcada por várias situações de violência. Todavia pouco se sabe sobre as reações dessas pessoas diante de agressões sofridas. **Objetivo:** Analisar a frequência e a natureza das reações de travestis e transexuais frente a situações de violência/agressão e avaliar se a resposta está associada ao tipo de violência sofrida. **Métodos:** Dados do Projeto Muriel, realizado em serviços de saúde e assistência social no estado de São Paulo entre 2014-2015. A amostragem combinou a abordagem consecutiva com snowball. Estatística descritiva foi utilizada para caracterizar as pessoas. Usamos teste X² com p= 0,5% para avaliar a associação entre variáveis. Estimativas da associação independente e intervalos de confiança de 95% foram obtidas por regressão logística. A resposta à variável dependente: O que você fez na(s) situação(ões) de agressão? foi categorizada entre responder/ não responder às agressões. As variáveis independentes foram os tipos de agressões sofridas. As análises foram ajustadas por: idade, raça, renda, situação conjugal e religião. **Resultados:** Entre as 620 transexuais a maioria tem mais de 25 anos (70%), referem raça/cor parda ou preta (61%), possui renda igual ou maior a 1 salário mínimo (60%), não tem parceria fixa (68%) e tem religião (71%). As pessoas que reagiram às situações de agressão representam 47% da amostra. Foram associadas ao enfrentamento das violências: pessoas

pardas ou pretas, ganhar menos que 1 salário mínimo, ter sofrido agressão física, agressão verbal, humilhação, violência sexual e chantagem. No modelo múltiplo permaneceram independentemente associados agressão física (OR 1.55 IC 95%: 1.03-2.33) e agressão verbal (OR 3.19 IC 95%: 1.65-6.16). Conclusão: Agressões física e verbal resultaram em atitudes de enfrentamento, enquanto agressões de outra ordem não. É possível que em um contexto de violências múltiplas, as pessoas transexuais desenvolvam estratégias de resistência para responder determinadas situações.

Funding: FAPESP

ÉTICA Y MORAL EN LA VIOLENCIA CONTRA LGBT

Gloria Careaga Pérez (careaga@unam.mx)

Facultad de Psicología UNAM, México

Distintas formas de violencia contra las personas LGBT se han repetido a través de la historia. Las explicaciones desde la psicología la han vinculado con las fobias, sin embargo, desde distintas culturas y épocas han adquirido expresiones diferentes, pero se ha mantenido constante en algunas de ellas, sin querer por ello reconocerla como un fenómeno global. En los últimos años, en la cultura occidental ha adquirido nueva relevancia, a partir del incremento de la presencia de fuerzas conservadoras que han levantado no solo nuevos discursos, sino que han logrado tener un importante impacto en la política pública de varios países. Esta presentación busca resaltar algunos de los aspectos vinculados con la violencia contra personas LGBT así como, desde una postura crítica mirar algunas de las acciones que se han propuesto para enfrentarlas. El texto propuesto es resultado del trabajo de investigación con el Observatorio Internacional de Sexualidad y Política (SPW), como del Observatorio Nacional de Crímenes de Odio contra personas LGBT de México.

EXPECTATIVAS DE RELACIONAMENTOS ENTRE HOMENS (HSH) EM APLICAÇÕES GEOLOCALIZADAS

Paulo Brazão¹ (jbrazao@staff.uma.pt), Paulo Spínola², Alfrancio Ferreira Dias³, & Pedro Paulo Souza Rios⁴

¹Centro de Investigação em Educação da Universidade da Madeira; ²Associação OPUS GAY, delegação da Madeira; ³Universidade Federal de Sergipe; ⁴Universidade do Estado da Bahia

Este artigo tem como objetivos, analisar expectativas de relacionamentos entre homens que fazem sexo com homens e que utilizam as aplicações Grindr e Scruff como primeiro encontro, bem como compreender o papel desempenhado por essas aplicações geolocalizadas na construção de identidades, pessoal e sexual. Desenvolvemos um estudo exploratório. Foi aplicado um questionário a homens residentes em várias localidades da ilha da Madeira. Procedeu-se à categorização e análise qualitativa dos dados recolhidos de forma a analisar 1) o papel da tecnologia nas experiências relacionais; 2) os motivos que os levam ao uso destas aplicações; 3) o papel da escolaridade 3) as diferenças relacionais no campo da afetividade (relações duradouras ou passageiras) e da sexualidade; 4) as diferenças relacionais do contacto presencial / virtual; 5) a frequência do uso das aplicações; 6) as preferências relacionais (expressão de género, cor, idade). Como resultado constatou-se uma complementaridade entre o campo virtual e o campo real na construção da identidade pessoal e sexual, mas diferenciadas nas expectativas

relacionais e de autoapreciação. A escolaridade não constitui um factor determinante nas expectativas destes relacionamentos.

Palavras-chave: Aplicações geolocalizadas, Escolaridade, Expressões de género, Identidade, Sexualidades.

EXPERIENCIAS DE VIOLENCIA EN PERSONAS LESBIANAS, BISEXUALES Y GAIS A LO LARGO DE LA VIDA

Lara Longares^{1,3} (laralongares@ub.edu), Álvaro Rodríguez-Carballeira^{1,2}, & Jordi Escartín^{1,2}

¹Departamento de Psicología Social y Psicología Cuantitativa, Universidad de Barcelona, España; ²Instituto de Neurociencias, Universidad de Barcelona, España;

³Instituto Interuniversitario de Estudios de Mujeres y Género, Cataluña, España

Introducción: En las últimas décadas, ha habido un gran incremento de la investigación en la violencia experimentada por personas lesbianas, gays y bisexuales (LGB). Sin embargo, se ha estudiado menos la violencia experimentada a lo largo de la vida en distintos contextos: familiar, escolar, relacional, y en relaciones sexo-afectivas. Estas violencias suceden en un contexto hetero-normativo de estigma hacia las personas LGB que puede influir sobre dicha violencia. **Objetivos:** El presente estudio se propone indagar en las experiencias de violencia experimentadas por personas LGB en el ámbito familiar, escolar, relacional y en relaciones sexo-afectivas. **Método:** Se realizaron doce entrevistas semi-estructuradas a personas lesbianas, gays y bisexuales mayores de edad residentes en España que habían experimentado violencia en distintos contextos a lo largo de la vida. **Resultados:** Mediante el análisis temático de las entrevistas, se identificaron distintas estrategias de violencia física y psicológica en el ámbito familiar, escolar y de relaciones sexo-afectivas. Algunas de las estrategias de abuso psicológico identificadas, como el aislamiento de amistades y del hogar, el control de la vida personal, y la amenaza de outing a la pareja están especialmente influidas por el contexto de estigma y LGTBI+fobia, y contribuyen con este contexto a un mayor aislamiento de las personas LGB. El mayor aislamiento de las personas LGB parece dificultar la búsqueda de ayuda y denuncia ante una situación de violencia. **Conclusiones:** Este estudio extiende el conocimiento relativo a (1) la violencia experimentada por parte de personas LGB, a (2) la influencia del contexto de estigma sobre esta violencia y a (3) las posibles consecuencias de dicha influencia.

Palabras clave: violencia en parejas intragénero, violencia familiar, LGB, estrategias de abuso

Financiamiento: Proyecto financiado “Violencia psicológica aplicada para el sometimiento o la exclusión: Análisis, evaluación y modelos explicativos”. Entidad financiadora: Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad. Código: PSI2016-75915-P

EXPOSURE TO SCHOOL BULLYING AMONG SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY YOUTH AND EMERGING ADULTS IN CANADA

Gabriel James Galantino¹ (galantino.gabriel@uqam.ca), Martin Blais^{1,2}, Marie-Aude Boilard^{2,3}, Mariia Samoilenko¹, Mathieu Philibert², & the SWERV Research Team

¹Research Chair in Sexual Diversity and Gender Plurality, Université du Québec à Montréal, Québec, Canada; ²Département de sexologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Québec, Canada; ³Research Chair in Developmental Sexology, Université du Québec à Montréal

Introduction: Sexual and gender minority youths (SGMY) still face stigma and violence in schools. **Aim:** This paper examines exposure to school bullying in Canadian SGMY aged 15-29 years, and its potential outcomes. **Methods:** Self-reported, correlational data were collected online (2019–2020) from a community-based sample of Canadian SMGY. The analytic sample is composed of the 1,215 sexual and gender minority students (full-time: 64%) who provided data on their bullying experiences. Adjusted odd ratios (aOR) were estimated using Firth’s logistic regression to compare school bullying prevalence across sociodemographic and residential characteristics, and to estimate school bullying potential outcomes. **Results:** About 26.5% of the sample experienced school bullying over a 12-month period (monthly: 8.5%). School bullying was higher among trans men, transmasculine persons and nonbinary persons assigned female at birth (aOR= 1.66, 95%CI: 1.19-2.31), as well as among trans women, transfeminine persons and nonbinary persons assigned male at birth (2.33, 1.18-4.61), compared to cisgender women. Schools bullying decreased with age (0.27, 0.17-0.42), it was more common among racialized participants (1.54, 1.11-2.13), those living with a disability (2.14, 1.56-2.92), in a rural area (1.83, 1.22-2.76), and economically disadvantaged (monthly food insecurity = 2.19, 1.46-3.30; high financial stress = 1.15, 1.04-1.27). Bi/pansexual (1.61, 1.18-2.20) and queer (1.52, 1.01-2.29) participants were more likely than their gay/lesbian peers to report school bullying in the bivariate, but not in the adjusted models. Controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and concurrent victimization outside school, school bullying was significantly associated with higher odds of reporting loneliness (1.58, 1.17-2.15), internalized heterosexism (1.45, 1.01-2.08) and, among trans youths, internalized cissexism (1.67, 1.05-2.65). **Conclusion:** SMYG experiencing school bullying are at increased risk for isolation and selfstigmatization. These results underline the importance of screening SMGY for school bullying, particularly trans youth, those with double minority status, and those in deprived and rural environments.

Keywords: school bullying; sexual and gender minority; adolescence; emerging adults; Canada

Funding: The study was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

GENDER IDEOLOGY AND LGBTQ LOBBY CONSPIRACY BELIEFS: CORRELATES AND PROCESSES IN STRAIGHT AND GLB PEOPLE

Marco Salvati¹ (marco.salvati@univr.it), Valerio Pellegrini², Valeria de Cristofaro²,
Luigi Leone², & Mauro Giacomantonio²

¹Department of Human Sciences, University of Verona, Italy; ²Department of Social and Developmental Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Introduction: The research on conspiracy beliefs (CBs) presents a huge gap, since it has quasi-totally neglected those related to LGBTQ people: the existence of a Gay Lobby which aims at the spread of homosexuality, the indoctrination of children in schools, the subversion of the natural order and the establishment of a dictatorship of single thought based on Gender Theory (a neologism devoid of any scientific value). **Aims:** Firstly, we aim at presenting the validation work of the Gender Ideology and LGBTQ Lobby Conspiracy (GILC) Scale. Secondly, we explored the mediational relationships of LGBTQ CBs with support to LGBTQ civil rights and collective actions intentions in straight individuals, through the increase of economic myths regarding LGBTQ people, and the denial that they live in a disadvantaged condition today. Thirdly, we suggest that ISS is also associated with LGBTQ CBs in LGB people, and we explored the mediational role of LGBTQ CBs on the negative associations of ISS with the support to LGBTQ rights

and collective actions intentions. Methods: Through independent data collections involving nearly 1.500 Italian participants, we have run EFA, CFA, and measurement invariance for GILC Scale, investigating validity and reliability of the instrument too. Separate mediational models tested our predictions in straight and LGB participants by PROCESS. Results: The results showed that the GILC scale presents a monofactorial structure and very good psychometric properties, with good levels of validity and reliability, differentiating both from existing scales of CBs and from existing tools of homonegativity. ISS was found positively associated with LGBTQ CBs. The expectations about our mediational models were confirmed too. Conclusions: This suggests that LGBTQ CBs can take hold both on straight and LGB individuals, particularly among those with high ISS, contributing to the maintaining of economic stereotypes and social disengagement for the improvement of LGBTQ people's rights.

Keywords: LGBTQ Conspiracy; Internalized Sexual Stigma; Economic Myths; LGBTQ Rights; Collective Actions

Funding: Some of the validation studies of this contribution were funded by "2021 Sapienza Research Call Grant" won by Marco Salvati (PI of the project: "Gender Ideology and LGBT Lobby Conspiracies (GILC) Scale: Antecedents, Processes and Consequences of the Conspiracy Beliefs about LGBT people; Resolution of the Academic Senate n. 269/2021 of 12/10/2021).

GENDER ROLE NEGOTIATION IN PORTUGUESE LGB-HEADED FAMILIES

Miguel Francisco Filipe¹ (miguel.f.a.filipe@gmail.com), Luana Cunha Ferreira², & Jorge Gato³

¹Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon; ²CICPSI, Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon; ³Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences and Centre for Psychology, University of Porto

Introduction: LGBTQ+ people tend to display more flexible gender roles and same-sex couples tend to share family and professional responsibilities in a more equitable way, when compared to different-sex couples. However, there is little information regarding the way Portuguese LGB-headed families experience gender roles in terms of couplehood and parenting. Aims: The aim of this study was to explore how gender roles are experienced in Portuguese LGB-headed families, the extension to which couples adhere to gender stereotypes, the division of domestic and childcare responsibilities and the management of decision making and power. Methods: 8 Portuguese same-sex couples (N = 16), with and without children, were interviewed. The semi-structured interviews were dyadic and data were analyzed through a constructivist thematic analysis, using the NVivo 12 software. Results: Four main themes emerged from the analysis: Questioning Gender Expectations; Negotiation of Family Roles; Sharing Power; and LBG-Parenting Experiences. Findings indicate diverse strategies of division of household labor, childcare responsibilities, power, and emotional support between partners. Findings also indicate that the transition to parenthood in Portuguese same-sex couples may have an impact on couples' social networks and that this seems to be related to gender expectations. Conclusions: We suggest an association between gender nonconformity and the negotiation of family roles and power dynamics, illustrating a dyadic process of co-construction of gender among partners within a heteronormative sociocultural context. Keywords: qualitative, gender roles; same-sex couples; division of household labor; division of power

GÊNEROS, SEXUALIDADES E FEMINISMOS NA FORMAÇÃO E NA PRODUÇÃO EM PSICOLOGIA DO DESENVOLVIMENTO NO BRASIL

Leonardo Lemos de Souza (leonardo.lemos@unesp.br), Thais Souza Fialho, Alexandra Rosin Botan, & Matheus Estevão Ferreira da Silva

UNESP – Assis

Os debates feministas e dos estudos queer tem promovido um deslocamento epistêmico na produção de conhecimento em diferentes áreas. Na Psicologia a incorporação deste debate com marcadores etários ainda está sendo feito. Nosso objetivo foi mapear e analisar o conceito de gênero na formação e produção da Psicologia do Desenvolvimento no Brasil. Na produção, procurou analisar o conceito de gênero na em artigos de periódicos e de teses da área de psicologia considerando os descritores referentes a marcadores etários, gênero e sexualidade. Na formação, levantamos e analisamos os livros introdutórios mais citados nas disciplinas que se referem à Psicologia do Desenvolvimento de cursos de psicologia no Brasil de universidades públicas. Buscamos identificar, como gênero é referendado e conceituado, suas relações com os processos de mudança, sua incorporação ou não de autorias feministas. No primeiro eixo identificamos nos principais livros a alusão ao gênero (identidade) como uma categoria social a partir da adolescência, mas na infância ainda é bastante articulado com os processos biológicos indicando uma dicotomia das relações entre natureza cultura e significada a partir a partir da cisheteronormatividade. Na produção de pesquisa na área no Brasil, existem produções que atualizam essa discussão incorporando autorias feministas nas pesquisas em que o gênero é o foco principal de estudo. Entretanto, quando ele é tratado como uma categoria de diferenciação de grupos analisados, não há menção sobre como o gênero é atribuído, deixando lacunas se crianças e jovens participam da nomeação do seu próprio gênero no processo de pesquisa. Os dados apontam, até o momento, a necessidade de discussão sobre o tema gênero e sexualidade nas pesquisas com crianças e jovens, indicando a possibilidade de alianças na produção de outros modos de saber/fazer pesquisa em psicologia, assumindo perspectivas políticas e éticas que se aproximam de demandas referendadas também pelos marcadores etários.

Palavras-chave: Epistemologias feministas; Psicologia do Desenvolvimento; Gênero

Financiamento: Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP

GRUPO TRANSPARENTE, PROMOTING LITERACY AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE FAMILIES OF PEOPLE WITH GENDER DYSPHORIA

Sandra Nascimento (sandrateles@hotmail.com), Miriam Garrido, Sónia Cardoso, Cristina Pablo, Carlos Fernandes, & Marco Gonçalves

Sexology Department, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal

Introduction: Transgender and gender nonconforming people may suffer from a chronic psychological distress associated with prejudice and discrimination, that may increase adverse mental health outcomes. Consequently, to prevent risk factors and to increase protective factors is crucial in the process of gender-affirmative care. Evidence suggests that family support and acceptance are important protective factors and should thus be actively promoted. Aims: In this work, we intend to describe a project developed in our sexology clinical centre in Lisbon, that intends to promote evidence-based knowledge to families and friends of Transgender people, aiming to reduce stigma and to promote mental health. Methods: Qualitative description of the structure and methodology of the project Grupo TransParente (portuguese translation for “TransRelatives Group”, also meaning “Transparency”). Results: Grupo TransParent is a supportive open group of

families and friends of Transgender people currently in their gender affirmative process. This project includes four monthly sessions of 1 hour each, dedicated to the following themes: 1. Theoretical overview about gender diversity and gender dysphoria; 2. Gender dysphoria social, legal and clinical interventions; 3. Mental health and minority stress models; 4. The role of family in gender-affirming care. These sessions include not only a theoretical overview over these topics, but very importantly, a safe space for exploring the subjective experiences and feelings of families, as well as to provide a mutual support for one another. Furthermore, theoretical material regarding sexual health, including an important section about gender dysphoria, was shared with participants as part of an online literacy mental health promoting website created in our clinical centre (saudemental.pt). Conclusion: Gender-affirmative process is challenging for both transgender people and their families. Our supportive group is a useful tool in the clinical care to this vulnerable population, promoting mental health literacy, peer social support, sense of security and well-being.

Keywords: gender dysphoria, gender-affirmative care, families support

FEASIBILITY OF A SEXUAL HEALTH RCT FOR YOUNG QUEER MEN: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Nathan Grant Smith¹ (ngsmith@central.uh.edu), Tarik Goulbourne¹, Trevor A. Hart^{2,3}, Weihua Fan¹, & Ezemenari M. Obasi¹

¹University of Houston; ²Ryerson University; ³University of Toronto

Introduction: New HIV diagnoses in the United States continue to disproportionately occur in queer men, with a high proportion of those cases in young queer men. To address this health disparity, we developed an 8-week psychoeducational intervention called Project PRIDE (Promoting Resilience In Discriminatory Environments) that aims to promote sexual health and active coping among young queer men at risk for HIV. To test the efficacy of the intervention at reducing sexual risk behaviors and substance use (a known risk factor for HIV), we attempted to recruit 123 queer men aged 18-25 for a randomized controlled trial of Project PRIDE. Aims: The current study will explore the feasibility of the RCT and detail the lessons learned. Methods: The following data were collected: enrollment data, following CONSORT guidelines; recruitment methods; participant attrition; and data missingness for enrolled participants. Results: A total of 1,348 potential participants were screened. The largest exclusion categories were lack of condomless sex and lack of recreational drug use. A total of 196 (15%) met inclusion criteria. Of those, 64 did not provide contact information; 108 no-showed or failed to respond to repeated attempts to schedule the pre-test; and 8 declined to participate. A total of 16 were enrolled and randomized to the intervention or a wait-list control. However, half-way through the intervention delivery, COVID-19 lockdowns halted research procedures. Post-lockdown, only 2 chose to complete the post-test and 1 completed the 3-month follow-up. Ten participants (63%) provided saliva samples to test for cortisol at pre-test; 2 (100%) at post-test, and 0 (0%) at follow-up. All questionnaires were completed with minimal missingness. Conclusion: The biggest challenges to feasibility were potential participants' denial of health risk behaviors and inability to enroll eligible participants despite numerous attempts. Suggestions for addressing these challenges will be explicated.

Keywords: RCT, gay and bisexual men, HIV, feasibility, substance use

Funding: This research was supported by funds from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (R21DA041250).

FUENTES DE APOYO EN SALUD MENTAL: EXPERIENCIAS POSITIVAS EN UNA MUESTRA MEXICANA DE PERSONAS LGBTI+.

Roberto Carlos González-Fócil (rcgfocil@hotmail.com), Leticia Fócil-González, José Roberto González-Fócil, & Gloria Ángela Domínguez-Aguirre

Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

Introducción: El apoyo en temas y situaciones de salud mental idealmente requiere de fuentes profesionales y basadas en evidencias, pero no siempre es la principal ayuda disponible en todos los escenarios. El identificar cuáles son las personas o fuentes de información y apoyo para la población LGBTI+ en esta temática, permite conocer cuáles son las características, variables y oportunidades con las que se puede trabajar o intervenir desde las ciencias de la salud. **Objetivos:** Identificar las fuentes de información y apoyo que reporta tener una muestra de personas identificadas como LGBTI+ en México, para analizar las experiencias positivas, sus variables, así como las oportunidades de intervención profesional. **Método:** Se realizó un estudio mixto exploratorio transversal, que en su primera fase (cualitativa) consistió en entrevistas, cuyos resultados permitieron la creación de un instrumento cuantitativo del cuál se reportan resultados de su aplicación piloto. **Resultados:** La población joven, y adulta joven, se caracterizan por el uso de medios electrónicos como fuentes de información. Familiares, amistades cercanas, y profesionales de salud son las principales categorías de fuentes de apoyo en situaciones relacionadas con salud mental. El estar “fuera del closet” o mostrar apoyo explícito a la población LGBT+ son unas de las características buscadas en las figuras de apoyo. **Conclusiones:** La población más joven, y la de adultos mayores, podrían tener características y situaciones particulares que se tienen que analizar en estudios específicos. Las intervenciones profesionales en salud mental tienen que estar también dirigidas hacia figuras aliadas de la comunidad LGBTI+, familiares, y público en general. **Keywords:** Salud mental; México; Resources.

HEALTH CARE EXPERIENCES OF HIV POSITIVE OLDER BLACK GAY MEN IN A TOWNSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA

Thembelani Mange, Neil Henderson (nhenderson@uwc.ac.za) & Nomvuyo Lukelelo

Department of Social Work, UWC, Western Cape, South Africa

Older gay black men (OGBM) living with HIV have been and continue to be an invisible part of the research landscape in South Africa, with the focus being on the younger LGBT cohort. Furthermore, aging and health care concerns of this population are ‘swept under the carpet’ due to stigmatisation and homophobia. This qualitative study explored the aging and health-care experiences of older gay black men in a selected township in the Cape Metropole, with the purpose of finding strategies to deal with their real life concerns. The first author utilised in-depth interviews with 15 participants, 10 of whom were a sample of self-identified gay men, aged between 43-77 and drawn from a selected township in the Cape Metropole in South Africa. Five health professionals (nurses) working at the local day hospital were also interviewed. Interviews were audio-recorded in the language of the participants (isiXhosa) and transcribed verbatim. They were then translated from isiXhosa to English before a thematic analysis was undertaken. One of the key findings of the study was that health care professionals are stigmatising older black men who are living with HIV. Participants spoke of lack of training in terms of dealing with their health-care concerns at the clinic. This is exacerbated by the rejection by their families and the death of their life partners which leads to isolation, loneliness and depression. One of the gaps in the research was that none of the OGBM were

engaging with social workers at the day hospital which meant that interventions are not happening with families and support structures. In this regard, social workers should be part of the care plan to address the stigmatisation and discrimination experienced by the OBG. This could include counselling of the OBG as well as training of the health-care professionals and workshops with families and community members in the townships. During COVID-19, sadly some participants passed away without benefitting from the findings of this study.

Key words: Health care, gay, older men, black, township, social work, training.

HOMOPHOBIA IN HEALTHCARE: THE IMPACT ON HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR AMONG GAY MEN & LESBIAN WOMEN

Marybec Griffin¹ (mcg197@rutgers.sph.edu), Jessica Jaiswal², Stuart N. Singer³, Kristen D. Krause⁴, & Perry N. Halkitis⁴

¹Rutgers University School of Public Health; ²University of Alabama; ³Rutgers University School; ⁴Rutgers University School of Public Health

Introduction: Experiences of homophobia in healthcare settings greatly impacts access to and satisfaction with healthcare services among LGBT communities. Understanding the relationship between these concepts is critical to reducing the healthcare disparities experienced by gay men and lesbian women. Examining experiences of provider homophobia, access to services, and satisfaction with services in concert will result in a more complete understanding of the patient decision-making process. These findings can be used to inform provider training and improve clinical competence. **Aims:** The purpose of this cross-sectional study was to better understand the impact of experiences of homophobia in healthcare settings gay men and lesbian women. **Methods:** Street-intercept surveys were conducted with 800 gay men and 100 lesbian women in New York City to understand experiences of homophobia in healthcare settings, access to services (including mental health), and satisfaction with services. **Results:** Findings indicate that both gay men and lesbian women who experienced homophobia in a healthcare setting were less likely to disclose their sexual orientation to providers. Experiences of homophobia was also associated with a preference for uncoordinated healthcare and lower levels of engagement with general and mental health services. Finally, experiences of homophobia was also associated with lower levels of satisfaction with health services. **Conclusions:** While complete healthcare (i.e. physical and mental health services) may be ideal, access to healthcare service among gay men and lesbian women may be limited due to experiences of homophobia. The healthcare system does not address the needs of LGBT communities and experiences of homophobia, low levels of access and satisfaction act syndemically to entrench healthcare disparities among this population.

KeyWords: homophobia, healthcare access, gay men, lesbian women

Funding: The New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute (Contract Number T030337) and New York University (Grant 10-6802).

“HOW CAN WE HANDLE THIS?” DISCRIMINATION AND RESILIENCE IN BELGIAN LESBIAN PARENTS NARRATIVES

Alessio Gubello¹ (alessio.gubello@ulb.be), Salvatore D’Amore¹, Alexandre Maurisse¹, & Nicola Carone²

¹Faculty of Psychological Sciences and Education, Université Libre de Bruxelles;

²Department of Brain and Behavioral Sciences, University of Pavia

Introduction: In the last years research has extensively investigated how families headed by sexual minority parents fare and deal with unique stressors over the life cycle. Yet much less attention has been devoted to explore how sexual minority couples experience the transition from being a couple to becoming a triad. **Aims:** The present study analyzed the experience of transition to parenthood among 16 Belgian lesbian couples (N = 32 mothers, age range: 21 – 52 years old) who had their children through donor insemination (21 children aged between 7 months and 20 years, 7 males and 14 females). **Method:** Participants were administered a semi-structured interview exploring how they coped with the stress and discrimination they might have suffered during their journey to parenthood and which strategies they used to deal with them. **Results:** Thematic analysis identified four main themes: “the precious baby”, family social visibility, parental legal recognition and role imbalance, and strategies for dealing with discrimination and minority stress. From data emerge how the arrival of children represents the focus around which parents’ life moves on, describing also how this novelty has allowed them to renew relationships with their families of origin. On the other hand, becoming a family has challenging aspects, not only connected to managing a child and its needs, but mostly because being a lesbian couple parents’ family means facing stress and discrimination in daily life. In this regard, participants exposed the difficulties that they and their children meet on various levels: from legal obstacles to parenthood recognition to social disapproval for their being a family, with a useful digression on the ways they usually react to these situations and on strategies aiming at keeping harmony and cohesion within the family. **Conclusions:** The results generate insights for mental health practitioners about key aspects lesbian parents may deal with during their transition to parenthood. Also, they inform further research on protective factors against sexual minority parents’ stressful and discrimination experiences in order to provide empirically-informed psychological support.

Keywords: Transition to parenthood, Lesbian parents, Lesbian Family, Sexual minority discrimination

HOW DO I SOUND? STIGMA EXPECTATIONS AND BEING PERCEIVED AS SOUNDING GAY OR LESBIAN

Fabio Fasoli¹ (f.fasoli@surrey.ac.uk), Peter Hegarty¹, & David Frost²

¹University of Surrey; ¹University College London

Individuals make inferences about others’ sexual orientation depending on the sound of their voice, a phenomenon called auditory gaydar. Such gaydar judgments are not always accurate and can trigger discrimination. For instance, experimental work has found that individuals perceived to sound gay or lesbian are discriminated against when applying for jobs. Nevertheless, the literature has remained silent about gay men and lesbian women’s personal experiences of being perceived to sound gay or lesbian. In this study, gay men and lesbian women (N = 147) were asked to describe any personal experiences they had of being noticed as gay/lesbian because of their voices. 41% of gay men and 6% of lesbian women reported such experiences, and most described them as instances of discrimination. The majority of gay men who did not have such experiences believed that this never happened to them because they were gender-conforming. Lesbian women mentioned instead that a stereotype about ‘lesbian voice’ does not exist and thus individuals pay less attention to their voices. We also measured participants’ self-perception of their voices as well as stigma expectations and vigilance. Participants who perceived their voices as gay- or lesbian-sounding were more likely to expect stigma and were more vigilant, and this effect was stronger for gay men. This study shows that

auditory gaydar judgments can have an impact on lesbian women, and especially gay men's lives. Indeed, perceiving that one's voice sounds gay or lesbian could act as a social stressor because it is related to experiences of discrimination and stigma expectations that can have a detrimental effect on the gay individuals' wellbeing.

Keywords: Voice, sexual orientation, beliefs, stigma

Funding: Marie Skłodowska-Curie No 700844. Project title 'Beyond "Straight Talking": The Consequences of Vocal Cues to Sexual Identity for Modern Prejudice' (Acronym: TheGayVoice).

HOW IS THE SITUATION OF TRANS* AND INTERSEX STUDENTS AND WHAT DOES MAKE TEACHERS IMPROVE IT?

Ska Salden¹ (salden@sfu-berlin.de), Meike Watzlawik¹ & Ulrich Klocke²

¹Sigmund Freud University Berlin, Germany; ²Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany

Introduction: Although trans* and intersex individuals become more and more visible in society, so far their situation has been scarcely researched compared to other groups within the sexual and gender identity research. Since trans* and intersex adolescents form especially vulnerable sub-groups (e.g. discrimination; higher suicide rates than other sub-groups), more research on their situation and how to improve it is urgently needed. Aims: This study wants to reveal the situation of trans*, gender-nonconforming and intersex students at school. Furthermore, it inquires into the reasons why teachers behave in a supportive or non-supportive way concerning the situation of these groups of students. Methods: We conducted two group discussions with queer adolescents, some of which identified as trans*, about their experiences in school. Furthermore, we conducted an online survey with 543 teachers from all school types in Berlin, Germany, to obtain data about 1) their knowledge, perceptions and behavior concerning trans*, gender-nonconforming and intersex students, and 2) predictors of teachers' behavior improving the situation of trans*, gender-nonconforming and intersex students. Results: The trans* youth in the group discussions reported various discriminative experiences in school, but also positive, supportive situations. Our descriptive analysis of the online survey shows that overall teachers are rather ill prepared to deal with the specific situation of the mentioned subgroups. However, the multilevel analysis revealed determinants for supportive behavior (e.g. participation in trainings, easy access to proper teaching materials, the school's anti-discrimination principals, knowledge, etc.). Conclusions: The situation of trans*, gender non-conforming and intersex students in schools can and needs to be changed for the better. Changes on the individual level (teacher), the institutional level (school) and the structural level (e.g. curricula, legal regulations) should be strived for.

Funding: This study was financially supported by the Berlin federal government (Berliner Senatsverwaltung).

IDENTIFICATION OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE HEALTH FACTORS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON LGBTQIA+ OLDER ADULTS

Alexander Moreno^{1,2,3} (jhon.alexander.moreno.1@umontreal.ca), Alexane Dussault¹, & Salima Belhouari¹

¹Department of Psychology, Université de Montréal, Quebec, Canada; ²Centre de recherche de l'institut universitaire de gériatrie de Montréal, CIUSSS du Centre-Sud de l'Île-de Montréal, Quebec, Canada; ³Notre-Dame Hospital, CIUSSS du Centre-Sud-de l'Île-de-Montréal, Quebec, Canada

Introduction: The health of older lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual, and people with other sexual orientations and forms of gender expression (LGBTQIA+) has been disproportionately affected during the pandemic associated to the new coronavirus (COVID-19). It is important to understand the differential impact of COVID-19 on the health of LGBTQIA+ older adults. Aims: To systematically review the impact of COVID-19 on LGBTQIA+ older adults' health including risk and protective factors. Methods: A total of 167 records including LGBTQIA+ older adults (65 years and older) published since 2019 were identified by three independent librarians in Geriatrics and Psychology. Using COVIDENCE software, two independent reviewers screened titles and abstracts. Extraction was conducted for 21 full-text records meeting inclusion criteria by two independent reviewers. Results: Only 13/21 records included participants (n=1258 LGBTQIA+ older adults) and described the impact of COVID-19 on LGBTQIA+ older adults' physical and psychosocial health. The negative health consequences are exacerbated by personal risk (e.g., perceived homo/transphobia and ageism in LGBTQIA+ communities) and environmental factors (e.g., heterosexism within health services). The negative impact seems to be reduced by personal protective (e.g., resilience and spirituality) and environmental factors (e.g., technology use to increase social participation). Conclusions: The experiences of LGBTQIA+ older adults during the pandemic can help to identify unmet needs and implement focused strategies to promote health and well-being in this community.

IMAGINATION, RESISTANCE AND IDENTITY TRANSFORMATION: RESISTING HOMOPHOBIC VIOLENCE THROUGH PERFORMANCE ART

Sebastián Collado González (sebacollgon@gmail.com)

Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Although a relation between homophobic violence and the development of non-heterosexual identities has been well established both empirically and theoretically within psychology, these scientific advances tend to be limited either to quantitative or psychodynamic approaches. As a result of this, the effects of homophobic violence remain "within" the individual, thus, losing their relation to intersubjective relations and larger social structures. In order to offer a theorization of (non-heterosexual) identity that challenges individualistic notions of its relation to homophobic violence, this work aims to present an empirical analysis of the autobiographical performance piece "I will never be a Weye" by the queer mapuche (Chilean indigenous people) artist, Sebastián Calfuqueo, from a sociocultural and aesthetic psychological perspective. Specifically, the analysis method draws upon the sociolinguist/aesthetic approach to identity of Paul Ricoeur, and the sociocultural conceptualization of human mental functioning of Lev Vygotsky. The key concepts that move the analysis forward are narrative identity, imagination, language, and internalized homophobia. The analysis of the performance shows how homophobic violence, once internalized, functions as the very semiotic material through which the artist, paradoxically, both creates his identity and resists the seizing of it by this kind of violence. The way of resisting is through the use of the artist's own imagination, which allows him to transform his identity by recombining the semiotic materials that were given to him in the first place by his sociocultural context. The work concludes that identity can be understood as a provisional aesthetic achievement that can be explored and transformed through the multi-semiotic and three-dimensional praxis of performance art.

Keywords: identity transformation, imagination, performance art, resistance, homophobic violence.

IMPACT OF FAMILY EXCLUSION ON LGBT+ MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES: RESULTS FROM 12-COUNTRY QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Philip R. Crehan¹ (Phil.crehan@gmail.com), John Wolf², & Caleb Orozco³

¹Independent Consultant; ²New Jersey Institute of Technology; ³United Belize
Advocacy Movement (UniBAM) Advocacy

Around the world, discrimination, violence and stigma against LGBT+ people have serious repercussions on the health outcomes of the community, including diminished mental health. In the English-speaking Caribbean, where there are still laws that criminalize same-sex relations in 9 countries, there are many negative health determinants that limit the wellbeing of LGBT+ people – often starting within the family. This paper analyzes quantitative data on LGBT+ people in 12 countries in the Caribbean, examining the phenomenon of family-based exclusion and its impact on mental health throughout the lifetime. Data were collected for this research from November 2020 through March 2021, utilizing mixed-methods that culminated in two surveys and in-depth interviews, with the surveys being disseminated through convenience sampling and through online means. This original data collection was undertaken by the organization, Open For Business, with financing provided by Virgin Atlantic, and the authors of this paper served as its core research team. The authors have now used the data from one of those surveys (n=2,167) in the analysis of this paper, using linear regression techniques to find the relationship between family exclusion and lower mental health outcomes. Overall, the team finds that more LGBT+ people experience violence and exclusion within the family, when compared to the non-LGBT+ sample, and there is a strong link between this family exclusion on the mental health outcomes of LGBT+ people throughout the lifetime. Further, this experience of exclusion in the family exacerbates the ability to cope with challenges they face in other areas of life, when compared to the LGBT+ sample that did not experience family exclusion. This suggests how impactful the family is in the formation of mental health and socioeconomic wellbeing, and for LGBT+ people who experience said exclusion, this creates long-term impacts and detriments on their wellbeing and livelihoods.

Keywords: Data, Family Exclusion, Mental Health, Depression, Health Determinants

INTEGRATING MENTALIZATION IN MINORITY STRESS THEORY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON TRANSGENDER HEALTH

Cristiano Scandurra¹ (cristiano.scandurra@unina.it), Kimberly F. Balsam², Pasquale Dolce¹, Giovanna Esposito¹, Paolo Valerio¹, Roberto Vitelli¹, Rylan Jay Testa²,
Vincenzo Bochicchio³

¹University of Naples Federico II, Italy; ²Palo Alto University, USA; ³University of
Calabria, Italy

Introduction: Stigma might affect transgender people's mental health both directly and indirectly (e.g., through internalized transphobia). Both individual- and group-level resilience factors might reduce the negative effect of stigma on health. Aims: Empirically assessing if mentalization (or Reflective Functioning; RF), that is the ability to understand one's and other's behaviors in terms of intentional mental states, may act as an individual-level protective factor against the negative effects of distal and proximal minority stressors on health of a group of Italian transgender individuals. Methods: 205 transgender participants (56 trans women, 100 trans men, and 49 non-binary), ranged from 18-66 years of age, participated in an online survey answering questions about minority stressors (rejection and internalized transphobia), mental health (depression and

anxiety), and RF. This study assessed a main hypothesis concerning a moderated mediation model tested through a structural equation modeling in which the indirect effect of anti-transgender rejection on mental health through internalized transphobia was hypothesized as being moderated by RF (Certainty and Uncertainty about mental states). Results: The indirect effect of rejection on mental health mediated by internalized transphobia was significantly moderated by both certainty, IMM = -.167, $p = .050$, 95% CI [.000, .335], and uncertainty, IMM = .417, $p = .001$, 95% CI [.160, .675], about mental states, indicating that a genuine RF represents a reliable protective factor against the risk of developing negative mental health outcomes associated to minority stress processes. Conclusions: This study may represent a starting point in developing a new clinical research area aiming to explore the role of RF in helping transgender people to cope with societal oppression and, therefore, with internalized stigma and related negative mental health outcomes. Clinical implications in terms of mentalization-based treatments are provided.

Keywords: Transgender, Mentalization, Stigma, Minority stress, Health

Funding: Italian Observatory on Gender Identity

INTERNALIZED TRANS* OPPRESSION: SOCIETAL DEVALUATION VERSUS INDIVIDUAL EMPOWERMENT

René_ Rain Hornstein (hornstein@sfu-berlin.de)

Sigmund Freud Privat Universität Berlin; Technische Universität Braunschweig,
Germany

Acknowledging your own trans* identity comes with many challenges, one of them being the focus of this presentation: You need to navigate societally produced stigma. This stigma occurs not only in your day to day interactions with the people and institutions in your surroundings but also on an intra-individual level. Internalizing socioculturally mandated negative attitudes and images means that as a marginalized person you believe the outside world's devaluation and consequently devalue yourself. It has negative outcomes for your mental health, risk-associated behaviour and can even lead to suicide. How then can a trans* person escape this trap? What can trans* affirming psychotherapists do to support an individual's empowerment against this internalized oppression? Which role does access to the trans* community play in this empowerment process? Basing itself in an intersectional framework of the psychological study of internalized oppression, this paper aims to share current research findings on internalized trans* oppression. The research is a part of a doctoral dissertation project in which the author interviewed trans* affirming psychotherapists on their theories of internalized oppression, how it works and what one can do against it. The research methodology used is grounded theory and preliminary results will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: Trans*, Trans Studies, Internalized Oppression, Empowerment,

Funding: The dissertation project is funded by a grant by the Roxa Luxemburg Foundation, Germany.

INTERSEX LIFE IN SERBIA: BETWEEN INVISIBILITY AND STIGMATIZATION

Kristian Randelović (office@xyspectrum.org)

XY Spectrum

The paper discusses intersex as a taboo topic in Serbia with a special focus on the medical system. The purpose of the research is to examine the medical discourse that reflects and

further shapes the stigmatization of the intersex body. This research has five aims: to result with quantitative data on intersex persons for first time in Serbia; to promote the importance of accurate and systematic data collection on intersex persons; to raise awareness in scientific community of the importance on collecting quantitative data; to propose alternative models of data collection on intersex persons using patient-oriented models and to encourage professionals not to use pathologizing language (terms) when reporting on status of intersex persons. The study is conducted as desk research by collecting information from the Health Statistical yearbooks generated by the Institute of Public Health: Dr Milan Jovanović Batut for the period from 2009 to 2019. It is using descriptive and inferential statistics as method to collect, arrange and display the obtained data. The research on Yearbooks showed three major problems: absence of systematic and diagnostically relevant data collection; the diagnostic category of hypospadias glands (Q54) is not taken as a real number and hypospadias is defined as a penile malformation that is not an intersex condition. Given the fact that the Yearbooks do not recognize specific intersex diagnoses, obtaining accurate numerical data is still impossible. The numbers obtained by our research are much higher than numbers unofficially shared by the medical professional from “Institute form Mother and Child”.

Keywords: intersex, statistical research, Milan Jovanović Batut, diagnostical categories

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG GAY MEN IN QUEBEC: EXPLORATION OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Sylvie Thibault¹ (sylvie.thibault@uqo.ca), Valérie Roy², Cécily Tudeau², & Gabriel Giroux²

¹Université du Québec en Outaouais; ²Université Laval

Introduction: In Quebec, intimate partner violence is usually understood as a problem within heterosexual relationships. Despite a certain social recognition of partner violence in a wide range of intimate relationships, research and services are still oriented towards men as perpetrators and women as victims, rendering some groups invisible, among those gay men. However, LGBT populations are particularly at risk of IPV (Statistics Canada, 2016). This study sought to better understand intimate partner violence among gay men in Quebec, not only its forms and manifestations, but also the risk and protective factors which can influence them. **Aim:** This research sought to better understand intimate partner violence among gay men in the province of Quebec (Canada). **Methods:** A qualitative study has been undertaken in five different regions of Quebec (Canada) and semi-structured interviews were conducted with 23 men who experienced IPV within a same-sex relationship. Thematic analysis of these interviews was presented for discussion to fourteen practitioners, in two focus groups. **Findings:** Although there are commonalities with IPV within heterosexual relationships, findings highlighted some specificities of IPV among gay men, as much in the manifestations of IPV as in the risk and protective factors. Even if certain individual factors are identified, the results show that environmental risk factors can influence help-seeking, including the heteronormative view of IPV and social norms of masculinity. Results make it possible to identify avenues to consider for the development of practices. **Conclusion/Recommendations:** Findings will be discussed in regards with the efforts that must be made in terms of social recognition of intimate partner violence among gay men. While not a causal explanation, identifying the factors associated with IPV among gay men could be used to direct interventions toward targets that can prevent it.

Keywords: Interpersonal violence, gay men, risk and protective factors

Funding: Fonds de recherche du Québec – Société et culture

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DIRECTED AT MEN: EXPERIENCES OF ABUSE AND INSIGHTS ON HELP-SEEKING

Eduardo Reis¹ (eduardo_silva_reis@iscte-iul.pt), Patrícia Arriaga¹, Carla Moleiro¹, & Xavier Hospital²

¹CIS-IUL/ISCTE-IUL; ²UNESCO Senegal

Introduction: Research on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) has mainly focused on how this issue targets and affects women, but more recent research has shed light on how men in same-sex and different-sex relationships suffer significantly due to their abusive partners. Nevertheless, knowledge on this topic is still lacking, and more research is needed to assess the complex realities these men face. **Aims:** With this study we aim to better understand victimized men's experiences in their same-sex or different-sex relationships, identifying their specific characteristics and dynamics, as well as specific barriers and facilitators to seeking help. **Methods:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 14 adult men (Gay, n=5; Bisexual, n=2; Heterosexual, n=6; Not disclosed, n=1) who self-identified as having suffered violence in their intimate relationships. The interview script was developed considering the literature on IPV and feedback from stakeholders in victim support services (e.g., APAV, ILGA Portugal). The results were analyzed following the principles of Thematic Analysis and were coded using the QSR NVivo 12 software. **Results:** Results suggest that men suffer significantly on their abusive relationships, with participants reporting physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence perpetrated by their same-sex or different-sex partners. Most participants reported not knowing about available support services, and those who knew doubted their effectiveness. For gay and bisexual men, different minority stressors were reported that played a significant role in their abusive relationships as well as their help-seeking experiences. More access to information and tailored health services were reported as facilitative of help-seeking. **Conclusions:** This study provides important findings on how IPV affects men in same-sex and different-sex relationships, providing new insights about how violence is experienced, and what facilitates and hinders help-seeking. Future efforts in this field could focus on providing information and tailoring services to the specific needs of these men.

Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence, Help-seeking, Male targets of violence, Gay and Bisexual Men

Funding: Foundation for Science and Technology (Grant PD/BD/135441/2017)

IS SEXUAL DIVERSITY EDUCATION ASSOCIATED WITH LATER LIFE MENTAL WELLBEING FOR LGBTQ+ YOUNG ADULTS?

Nuno Nodin (nuno.nodin@rhul.ac.uk) & Lucy Cherrett

Royal Holloway, University of London

Introduction: It is widely agreed that sex education that is inclusive of sexual minorities is largely missing from curricula in schools, and when it is present it is often inadequate. The flawed provision of sexual diversity education may lead to LGBTQ+ people experiencing victimisation and struggling with their identities. This is thought to have a relevant impact on wellbeing. **Aims:** The current study aims to investigate to what extent the sexual diversity education received at school is associated with poorer mental wellbeing in later life. **Methods:** The study recruited 136 LGBTQ+ young adults (18-30) to complete a purposefully developed sexual diversity education questionnaire adapted from existing measures, Ryff's (1995) Psychological Well-being Questionnaire, as well as to respond to an open-ended question about their experiences of inclusive sex

education. To analyse the data, seven complex correlations and a thematic analysis were used. Results: Results found a positive relationship between sexual diversity education and general mental wellbeing and, sexual diversity education and the environmental mastery subscale from Ryff's (1995) wellbeing questionnaire. The remaining subscales had no significant relationship with sex education. A thematic analysis identified four themes; mental wellbeing (detrimental effects of inadequate sex education on mental wellbeing), sexual health (feeling unprepared, unsafe and unsure about sex), fitting in (impact of peers not being educated on sexual diversity), and other sources of information and support (using alternative sources of information to learn more about identities and sex). Conclusions: Sex education must include appropriate discussions about sexual minorities, to prevent LGBTQ+ individuals from feeling excluded and ashamed. Current educational approaches still largely socialise children into out-dated ideologies and practices, whereby heterosexuality is accepted as the norm. Limitations such as the lack of confounds measured and reliance on retrospective accounts are discussed, and suggestions for future research proposed.

Keywords: Sex education, LGBTQ+, Sexual minorities, Wellbeing, Schools

LA DISCIPLINA PSICOLÓGICA EN LOS ESTUDIOS DE TRANS: UNA PROPUESTA PARA REVISARSE

Miguel Ángel López-Sáez¹ (miguel.lopez.saez@urjc.es), Ariadna Angulo-Brunet², Lucas Platero¹, & Óscar Lecuona¹

¹Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, España; ²Universidad Oberta de Cataluña, España

Introducción: En la actualidad, en pleno debate social sobre el acceso a los derechos de las personas trans en España, apenas existen estudios que aporten medidas robustas para detectar la transfobia. Las actitudes negativas hacia el universo trans no sólo motivan los delitos de odio a nivel social, sino que también impregnan los discursos de la medicina y la psicología. Según algunos estudios, las personas transexuales se encuentran en una encrucijada, ya que necesitan más atención sanitaria psicosocial y no la buscan porque no la consideran un espacio seguro. Esto es especialmente relevante si observamos cómo las personas trans suelen estar más expuestas al estrés de las minorías. En la actualidad, existe una falta de análisis de las actitudes de los profesionales. En el contexto español, solo se ha adaptado y validado un instrumento. Por ello, es necesario conocer nuevas herramientas como ésta que puedan facilitar un acercamiento al estado de la cuestión. Objetivos: En este trabajo se examina la fiabilidad y validez de la adaptación de la Escala de Actitudes y Creencias Trans. Método: Un total de 829 estudiantes de psicología participaron en el procedimiento de adaptación durante el curso 2019-2020. Resultados y Conclusiones: Las pruebas de validez convergente mostraron correlaciones y niveles predictivos significativos con los diferentes constructos y variables sociodemográficas. La consistencia interna de las puntuaciones medias fue adecuada a nivel global. El estudio mostró que la escala es un instrumento adecuado para la evaluación de las actitudes hacia las personas trans, particularmente entre profesionales de la psicología.

Keywords: Transgénero; Transfobia; Transnegatividad; Homonegatividad; Sexismo; Habilidades psicológicas

LA SALUD EN PERSONAS TRANS Y NO BINARIAS

M. E. Aparicio García (meaparc@ucm.es), E. M. Díaz-Ramiro, S. Rubio-Valdehita, M. I. López-Núñez, & I. García-Nieto

Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Introducción: Las personas trans y no binarias están expuestas frecuentemente a situaciones de discriminación y a un mayor riesgo de violencia. En este estudio se analiza qué riesgos de salud y de violencia tienen las personas trans y no binarias, pero también qué factores protectores pueden identificarse en comparación con las personas cis. **Método:** La muestra está compuesta por 856 jóvenes entre 14 y 25 años, de los cuales 532 son personas cis, 180 personas trans y 70 son no binarias. Estas personas contestan a preguntas sobre integración social y participación, situaciones de violencia o exclusión vividas, apoyo social autopercebido, autoestima y salud general. Además, se utilizó el Cuestionario General de Salud (GHQ-12) como medida adicional de salud mental. **Resultados:** Las personas no binarias son el grupo que menos apoyo reciben de sus familiares y amigos, tienen mayor riesgo de sufrir ciberbullying y de sentirse solos e infelices. **Conclusiones:** Los resultados ponen de manifiesto que es necesario contribuir a la promoción de la salud en las políticas públicas y en las intervenciones clínicas en favor de la integración de las personas trans y no binarias.

LESBIAN AND HETEROSEXUAL MOTHERS IN SPAIN AND SWEDEN: CORRESPONSIBILITY AT HOME AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

Mar González (margon@us.es), Marta Díez, Andrea Angulo, Francisca López-Gaviño,
& Beatriz Morgado

Developmental and Educational Psychology - University of Seville, Spain

Introduction: Within the framework of a cross-national study on family diversity and reconciliation, co-responsibility in lesbian and heterosexual couples has been studied in Spain and Sweden, very distant countries not only geographically but also in Equality policies. **Aims:** To Analyze whether lesbian couples and heterosexual couples are equal or different in their distribution of household task, child care and personal time, to evaluate the similarities and differences between Spanish and Swedish families in this regard, and to examine the relationship between patterns of household and child care task corresponsibility in the couple, and the mothers' life satisfaction. **Method:** We interviewed by telephone 154 mothers, 62 with same-sex partners (24 Spanish and 38 Swedish) and 92 mothers with male partners (65 Spanish and 27 Swedish). All of them had children under 12 years old and both members of the couple worked. We inquired about patterns of distribution of household chores, child care and personal time. Their life satisfaction (SWLS) was also evaluated. **Results:** Both in Spain and Sweden, lesbian couples presented very egalitarian patterns with regards to household tasks, child care and personal time. However, in Spanish heterosexual couples, mothers developed significantly more household and child-care tasks than fathers. Life satisfaction was significantly related to satisfaction with the domestic and child-care tasks distribution and with personal time. Life satisfaction was also higher in lesbian mothers than in heterosexual ones, but only in Spain, not in Sweden. **Conclusions:** Our society has a lot to learn from the egalitarian patterns that lesbian mothers couples develop in child care, housework and personal time. Satisfaction with this co-responsibility at home is highly related to the mothers' psychological well-being, so their personal and social benefits are evident.

Keywords: lesbian mothers, corresponsibility, reconciliation, life satisfaction

LGBT+ INCLUSION, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING IN THAILAND: A SCOPING REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Peter A. Newman¹ (p.newman@utoronto.ca), Luke Reid¹, Suchon Tepjan², & Pakorn Akkakanjanasupar²

¹University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ²VOICES-Thailand Foundation, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Introduction: Despite its touristic image as a bastion of LGBT+ acceptance, LGBT+ individuals in Thailand continue to struggle with exclusion and fulfillment of their human rights amid documented health and mental health disparities. **Aims:** We conducted a scoping review to explore LGBT+ inclusion in Thailand, identify knowledge gaps, and provide evidence-informed recommendations for research and policy. **Methods:** We followed the framework developed by the Joanna Briggs Institute and PRISMA-ScR reporting guidelines. We conducted systematic searches of 16 peer-reviewed databases and grey literature from government and non-governmental organizations in both English and Thai for publications from January 2002–August 2020. Findings were extracted and analyzed in six domains of LGBT+ inclusion: political/civic participation, education, family, personal security/violence, economic well-being, and health. **Results:** Out of 3,327 sources, 115 were included in the review. Overall, lesbian women, bisexual women and men, intersex individuals, and transmasculine people were underrepresented in the literature. Results highlighted key interrelated barriers to LGBT+ inclusion across sectors: the absence of generalized antidiscrimination legislation; lack of recourse for transgender persons to change legal gender, which in turn triggers discrimination and limits opportunities in education and employment; extensive bullying victimization in schools, contributing to depression and suicidality; disproportionate rates of sexual violence; lack of legal recognition of same-sex marriage; and disparities in health/mental health amid inconsistent access to LGBT-affirmative care. **Conclusions:** Multisectoral barriers to inclusion serve to progressively marginalize LGBT+ individuals in Thailand throughout the life-course, contributing to health and mental health disparities. Future research should address: 1) under-studied LGBT+ populations; 2) social-structural drivers of LGBT+ mental/physical health disparities, including multilevel stigma, violence, and discrimination in education, employment, healthcare, and family domains; and 3) sources of resilience and psychosocial support. Future policy initiatives based on human rights frameworks are needed to promote LGBT+ equality, social justice, and psychosocial wellbeing in Thailand.

Keywords: LGBT+ inclusion; human rights; social determinants of health; Thailand

Funding: This project was funded by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Partnership Grant (MFARR-Asia; mfarr-asia.com).

LGBTI-AFFIRMATIVE PSYCHOEDUCATION – AN INTERVENTION ON-LINE, FOR GROUPS

João Carlos Collado (psijoacarlos@gmail.com) & António Gonzalez

Ispa – Instituto Universitário

Due to the heterosexual normativity prevalence, there is a general lack of information about non-heterosexual and non-cisgender people. This lack of information is both cause and consequence of prejudice, stigma and discrimination. LGBTI+ people grow, live and build their self-images in a void of suitable models or, more often than not, exposed to misrepresentations. Thus, most psychological interventions aiming to reverse the effects of stigma and prejudice amongst this population use some form of affirmative

psychoeducational work. This paper describes the design and implementation of two consecutive LGBTI-Affirmative Psychoeducation interventions, on-line, for groups. It follows an action-research methodology where permanent observation will review and attune the initial design. It started with voluntary work in the field, done by the first author, with LGBTI groups, in an LGBTI organization (ILGA Portugal). This work received very positive feedbacks from the organisation and the participants, and the hypothesis formed itself: is it possible to lower the impact of prejudice (stressors effects) in sexual minority people by sharing quality affirmative information? Thus, starting in the field, this intervention is supported by literature and developed in attunement with participants. It came to have two editions, of nine and eight weekly sessions respectively. The evaluation work followed a mixed design with a qualitative thematic analysis of the participants' interviews and pretest-posttest assessments with mental health questionnaires in both editions. Some results are presented and suggestions for future research is discussed.

Keywords: Psychoeducation, Action-research, Affirmative, Groups

MEETING WELL-BEING NEEDS OF LGBTI+ HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN TURKEY: THE EXAMPLE OF MAY 17

Aras Örgen (aras@17mayis.org)

May 17 Association

Introduction: LGBTI+ human rights defenders become more prone to stress, anxiety, and various mental health problems in countries where human rights advocacy is criminalized and subjected to various persecutions. Based on this premise, May 17 Association (an LGBTI+ NGO in Ankara, Turkey) has conducted research among LGBTI+ human rights defenders who work in registered LGBTI+ rights NGOs in Turkey in 2021. The research showed that there is a need for well-being program for LGBTI+ organizations and human rights defenders in Turkey for ensuring them to access coping mechanisms to structure their way of doing advocacy and activism. As a result, May 17 has developed well-being program for LGBTI+ human rights defenders funded by Heinrich Böll Stiftung Brussels. Aims: The aim of this paper is to share the needs of LGBTI+ human rights defenders and find a compass for a well-structured, holistic well-being program. Based on the data, program established by May 17 will be presented with feedbacks from activists. Methods: Data from well-being needs assessment, individual and organizational well-being supports and feedbacks from the activists are analyzed through both quantitative and qualitative content analysis. Results: It is observed that most common threats and risks perceived by activists are external factors. To deal with external factors, the concept of 'resilience' is introduced in the program. Thus, the need for support mechanisms in both individual and organizational level reveals how anti-LGBTI+ rhetoric might affect activists and organizations. Conclusion: The program shows the need of well-being program for LGBTI+ activism in Turkey while stating LGBTI+ activists can become more resilient and enjoy their well-being if a two-pillar approach (individual/collective) can be used. To maintain these two pillars for a sustainable activism, more NGOs and donors should put well-being in their agenda for further funding and individual psychological support systems.

Keywords: LGBTI+, well-being, resilience

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITIES IN BURUNDI

Stève Cédric Bizimana (sbizimana@moliburundi.org), Irwin Iradukunda, & Amini
Ahmed Rushoza

MOLI, Bujumbura, Burundi

Introduction: Worldwide, a growing body of evidence shows that Sexual and Gender Minorities (SGM) report poorer mental health outcomes than the general population. In 2019, Burundi only accounted for three public mental health centers and three psychiatrists for a total of 11.53 million lives. **Aims:** This study assessed SGM mental health and wellbeing and their access to mental healthcare services in Burundi. **Methods:** The study used a Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) approach. Therefore, data was collected through a questionnaire survey, administered to a sample of 100 key respondents identifying as SGM residing in the provinces of Bujumbura-Mairie and Gitega between February and March 2019. **Results:** The study showed significant rates of family rejection (62%), social exclusion (75%) and low self-esteem (60%) among our sample. It also showed a high rate of alcohol and other drug use (58%). Rates of depression feelings, suicidal thoughts and PTSD were surprisingly low (respectively 8%, 20% and 35%). Nevertheless, these rates were quite high compared to the general population mental health estimations (6% for suicidal ideation and 33.4% for PTSD for instance). Finally, 68% of our key respondents indicated they had never accessed mental healthcare services in their lifetime. **Conclusion:** Generally, SGM in Burundi have mental health issues that have been mostly caused by experiences of family rejection, although their mental wellbeing seems to be acceptable. Unfortunately, they do not have access to mental healthcare services when needed. Programming should revolve around making those services available and more accessible to this particular subgroup of the population. **Keywords:** Mental Health, Mental Wellbeing, Sexual and Gender Minorities, Burundi. **Acknowledgements:** This study has been part of a pilot project on GSM mental health in Burundi. funded by MOLI.

MICROAGRESSÕES NA FAMÍLIA E SEU IMPACTO NA SAÚDE MENTAL DE JOVENS LGBT+

Marcos Garcia (mgarcia@ufscar.br)¹ & Vera Paiva²

¹UFSCar/Brasil; ²USP/Brasil

Introdução: É crescente a compreensão da importância das microagressões - discursos e práticas cotidianos hostis ou depreciativos em relação a um grupo, de forma intencional ou não – para discutir como a LGBTfobia atravessa espaços institucionais. **Objetivos:** Este estudo buscou compreender a forma e os contextos em que ocorrem microagressões contra adolescentes e jovens LGBT+ no ensino médio público de três cidades brasileiras e sua influência no aumento do sofrimento mental. **Métodos:** Analisamos diários de campo das atividades do projeto (2019-2021) de intervenção-preventiva focalizando as narrativas de jovens LGBT+. Em um questionário realizado com 719 jovens em 2019, antes da pandemia, aqueles/as com atração homoerótica relataram quatro vezes mais ideação suicida cinco vezes mais autolesões do que aqueles/as com atração heterossexual. **Resultados:** Ser trans/ não-binário, fazer parte de famílias com base religiosa conservadora e ter menos idade no momento da "descoberta" da possível homo/bi/transsexualidade por parte da família foram mais relacionados pelos estudantes ao aumento das microagressões, frequentemente apontadas por eles como geradoras de sofrimento mental. O ambiente escolar foi descrito como acolhedor, em contraponto ao

ambiente familiar, embora tenham descrito cenas de reprodução da LGBTfobia nas escolas. A aceitação da diversidade sexual por parte dos pares/colegas no ambiente escolar, mais do que por professores e gestores, parece ser responsável por este acolhimento. Conclusões: Os resultados apontam a produtividade dos estudos sobre o impacto das microagressões associadas à LGBTfobia na saúde mental. A dificuldade de realização de pesquisas sobre lares e a necessidade do consentimento parental para estudar esse tema com adolescentes (<18 anos) podem explicar os poucos estudos neste campo. A percepção pelos estudantes do espaço escolar como um contraponto ao ambiente familiar reforça a necessidade de ampliar as abordagens de promoção da saúde baseadas em direitos humanos e da discussão da discriminação por sexo/gênero no currículo escolar.

Palavras-chave: microagressões; saúde mental; LGBTfobia; família

MICROAGGRESSIONS IN HEALTH CONTEXT: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY WITH LGBT HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

Sara Martinho (soqmo@iscte-iul.pt), Carla Moleiro, & Melanie Vauclair

ISCTE-IUL/CIS

Introduction - To date the study of microaggressions against LGBT healthcare professionals has received little empirical consideration. Microaggressions are everyday verbal and nonverbal indignities, promoted intentionally or by pleasant people, that often communicate distressing messages towards social minorities (Sue et al., 2007). Frequently non-visible to the committer, who consciously and unconsciously discriminates showing bias and prejudice, but also to the receiver, who is left feeling unsure of whether she/he has been attacked (Shelton & DelgadoRomero, 2011; Sue, 2010). **Aims** - We aim to explore and describe what sort of microaggressions occur in the health setting; how these professionals deal with and manage these subtle forms of discrimination; what are the psychosocial implications; how intersectional identities may increase the risk of aggression; and what are the main consequences for the health system in general. **Method** – The sample was composed by 19 health professionals who self-identified as being part of sexual minorities (six lesbians, one bisexual, one queer and eleven gays). Interviews with open-ended questions were conducted with healthcare professionals who have experienced microaggressions in their clinical setting, using the critical incident technique (Flanagan, 1954), through thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The association of different types of microaggressions and sociodemographic characteristics were also explored. **Results** - Data analysis suggest that most of the microaggressions uttered by LGBT healthcare professionals occur mostly from their peers, since physicians are often socially seen as members of a dominant group because of a power asymmetry with respect to their patients. **Conclusion** - Furthermore, we recognize the necessity of raising diversity awareness to promote a better multicultural communication in the health setting. In closing, we aim to provide guidelines and coping strategies to increase intervention in the workplace for healthcare providers exposed to microaggressions, allies and bystanders.

Keywords: LGBT, microaggressions, healthcare professionals, social minorities

Funding: FCT funding source (PD/BD/135343/2017)

MIND THE GAP: LISTENING ACROSS GENERATIONS AND THROUGH TWO PLAGUES

Joseph Cohen (ebrundown@aol.com)

Independent Practice

Introduction: Matthew Lopez's play, "The Inheritance," a recent success in the West End and on Broadway, explored the links between the current generation of young gay men and the generation that came of age with Stonewall only to be devastated in the 1980s and 1990s by AIDS. With the rapid development of gay-rights protections and the federal legalization of same-sex marriage in the U.S., along with the availability of HIV treatment and prevention, the expectations, hopes and fears of younger and older gay individuals seem to have diverged; yet there are multiple "inheritances" passed on from the older generation to the younger. Is it possible for an older gay therapist and a younger gay patient to find a mutual language to facilitate understanding and growth? And now, in 2022, how have the generational experiences of HIV/AIDS affected our reactions to a new epidemic? **Aims and Method:** In this brief presentation, I will discuss my conversations with several young members of the LGBT community (gay men and non-binary individuals) with whom I've been working in therapy, exploring how enactments of the difference in our ages, experiences and expectations are manifest in language, alliance, transference and countertransference, both in the context of HIV/AIDS and COVID-19. **Results and Conclusion:** Historical context is an often-minimalized factor in psychology. It is one thing to be gay in the U.S. in 1983; quite another in 2022; and global crises (like pandemics) can throw these differences into high relief. Older psychotherapists working with gay individuals in their 20s and 30s need to be mindful of the differences in the gay experience and understand ways in which the LGBT community has changed, as well as ways it has remained the same.

Keywords: psychotherapy, gay men, HIV, COVID-19, trauma

MINORITY STRESS AND DYADIC STRESS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES: THE ROLE OF DYADIC COPING AND RELATIONSHIP DURATION

Chao Song¹ (song.chao@ugent.be), Ann Buysse², Weihong Zhang³, & Alexis Dewaele²

¹Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Department of Experimental Clinical and Health Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium; ²Department of Experimental Clinical and Health Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University; ³Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ghent University

Introduction: Lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people face minority stressors related to their sexual orientation as well as dyadic stress associated with their romantic relationship. Both potentially impact relationship satisfaction. However, researchers have paid relatively limited attention to stress and relationship satisfaction from a dyadic perspective among same-sex couples. **Aims:** In this study we examined actor and partner effects of internalized homonegativity and dyadic stress on relationship satisfaction, and explored the moderating roles of dyadic coping and relationship duration in the aforementioned associations. **Methods:** The actor-partner interdependence moderation model (APIMoM) was introduced to deal with mutual influences between both partners in 241 same-sex romantic relationships. **Results:** Our study showed that 1) internalized homonegativity, dyadic stress, and dyadic coping exerted an actor effect on relationship satisfaction; 2) dyadic stress exerted a partner effect on relationship satisfaction, but only for those with a shorter relationship duration (i.e. ≤ 36 months); 3) dyadic coping buffers the actor effect of dyadic stress on relationship satisfaction but only for those in the group with a longer relationship duration (i.e. > 36 months). **Conclusion:** These findings highlight the importance of a dyadic approach to further understand the impact of stress

on relationship satisfaction. We reflect on how couple-oriented coping interventions could improve relationship well-being in same-sex couples.

Keywords: internalized homonegativity, dyadic stress, dyadic coping, relationship duration, relationship satisfaction

MODELLING FAMILY DYNAMICS WHEN A CHILD DISCLOSES THEIR TRANS IDENTITY

Debbie Wood¹ (debbiew@outreachcumbria.co.uk; debbie.wood@cntw.nhs.uk),
Suzanne Hodge², William Selwood², & Igi Moon³

¹OutREACH Cumbria/Cumbria, Northumberland and Tyne & Wear NHS Foundation Trust, ²Div. of Health Research, Lancaster University, ³Department of Psychology, University of Roehampton

The last decade has seen an exponential increase in transgender youth disclosing their identities and asking for help. This has placed an impossible demand on statutory services and leaves young people with a lack of support at a time when they have exposed their deepest vulnerability. Transgender youth experience a combination of prejudice, bullying, gender dysphoria, internalised transphobia and levels of self-harm and suicidal behaviour which far exceed general population statistics. Supportive families and the opportunity to self-express can ameliorate these behaviours but disclosure of transgender identity can significantly challenge families who have widely varying beliefs and dynamics, and in practice support varies widely. In beginning to investigate the decision to disclose identity and its' sequelae, this research resulted in the construction of the 'Trans Family Dynamics Model'. The model maps the ways in which transgender youth contemplate gender identity before moving towards living authentically by telling their parents. In parallel, parents were found to contemplate their child's gendered behaviours; consider how to react (if at all) and, potentially, how to react to the news of their child's gender identity when it is delivered to them. Finally, youth response in reaction to parental reaction was considered. Although the results presented do not go beyond this point in the process, initial analysis suggests that the data also paints a picture of; (i) how it can be for parents to disclose their child's revelation to the wider world, and (ii) the trajectory of both youth and parents following both sets of disclosure. It is hoped that the model might bring greater understanding to the dynamic between parents and transgender youth with the ultimate aim of informing intervention(s) to improve families' experiences when a child discloses a transgender identity.

Keywords: trans*, non-binary, youth, family, 'gender identity'

Funding: This research formed part of the Doctorate in Clinical Psychology for the first author as an employee of Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS foundation Trust. In addition there was funding for expenses, limited to £300, from the Division of Health Psychology at Lancaster University.

NECESIDADES ESPECÍFICAS DE ATENCIÓN VERSUS VIOLENCIAS HOSPITALARIAS: LA "SALUD PÚBLICA" TRANS EN CHILE Y ESPAÑA.

Miguel Roselló-Peñaloza (Miguel.rosello@gmail.com)

Facultad de Salud y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Introducción: Son múltiples las investigaciones que destacan las dificultades que la población trans encuentra para acceder a cuidados médicos apropiados, tanto para problemas generales de salud como respecto a sus necesidades médicas específicas. Entre

ellas, destacan la negación de servicios, profesionales con escasa formación especializada, diversas formas de injusticias testimoniales y hermenéuticas, tratamiento verbal inadecuado, etc., aspectos de especial preocupación si consideramos los riesgos para su salud que esto pudiera implicar. Objetivo: Analizar los discursos y prácticas de dos programas hospitalarios multidisciplinarios de España y Chile especializados en la atención de personas trans, identificando los significados que vehiculizan y transmiten respecto sus usuarias/os, sus necesidades sanitarias, así como sus experiencias de estigma y psicopatologización. Método: Se realizó un análisis discursivo que incluyó documentos hospitalarios y sus producciones científicas, además de entrevistas a profesionales de la salud de dos unidades hospitalarias especializadas en la atención de personas trans, ubicados en Santiago (Chile) y Barcelona (España). Resultados: Destacan la biologización de las identidades y malestares psicosociales, la sospecha de una salud mental deteriorada, la relación entre psicopatologización y falta de reconocimiento social, así como el carácter productivo del lenguaje en las violencias simbólicas y materiales sobre los cuerpos trans. Conclusión: La vulnerabilidad psicosocial de la población trans en contextos de estigma y discriminación, requiere no sólo profundizar en el (re)conocimiento de las barreras socio-sanitarias existentes, sino también en el anclaje género-ciencia que da fundamento a las distintas formas de violencia que recaen sobre las personas trans, incluso a pesar de las buenas intenciones y capacidades que guían la práctica clínica especializada.

Palabras Clave: Salud Trans, Psicopatologización, Sistema Género-Ciencia, Violencia epistémica.

Financiamiento: Conicyt (Folio 72090363) y Fondecyt Iniciación (Folio 11190915), Gobierno de Chile

NECESIDADES Y DEMANDAS SOCIO-SANITARIAS DE LAS PERSONAS MAYORES LGBT

Gloria Álvarez Bernardo (gloab@ugr.es), Ana Belén García Berbén & Adrián Lara Garrido

Universidad de Granada, Andalucía, España

Las personas mayores LGBT se enfrentan a múltiples discriminaciones como resultado de la construcción patriarcal, heteronormativa y edadista de nuestras sociedades. Esta discriminación puede darse tanto en el entorno familiar como en el institucional. Este hecho es más llamativo cuando estas personas se encuentran en situación de dependencia y precisan una atención especializada. La ausencia de un vínculo familiar sólido unido a los miedos y recelos hacia los espacios institucionales colocan a las personas mayores LGBT en una situación vulnerable. El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar las necesidades y demandas socio-sanitarias de las personas mayores LGBT. Se llevó a cabo una investigación cualitativa con 15 personas españolas mayores LGBT. Se realizaron entrevistas semi-estructuradas y tras su transcripción se procedió a realizar un análisis fenomenológico de los datos. Una parte de las personas entrevistadas coincide en señalar su miedo hacia una posible situación de dependencia a corto-medio plazo. Ante esta situación, algunas señalan que la falta de apoyo familiar les lleva a valorar la importancia de contar con recursos especializados. En concreto, aluden a que existan recursos gerontológicos que sean sensibles a su orientación sexual e identidad de género. También consideran que es importante potenciar las redes informales de apoyo mutuo (e.g. asociaciones), para suplir esas carencias familiares. A partir de lo expuesto, resulta necesario avanzar en una formación especializada de profesionales socio-sanitarios, así

como promover espacios y grupos donde las personas mayores LGBT puedan vivir con libertad su orientación sexual e identidad de género.

Palabras clave: mayores, LGBT, apoyo, recursos.

ONLINE ENGAGEMENT THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKING APPLICATIONS FOR HIV PREVENTION AMONG LGBT+ YOUTHS

Rafael E. Pérez-Figueroa (rp1196@sph.rutgers.edu), Anthony J. Santella, Christel Hyden

Department of Urban-Global Public Health Rutgers School of Public Health

Aims: YMSM use online platforms as their primary source of information, communication, and social/sexual networking. Several studies have documented the success of using location-based applications to recruit YMSM. We aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of an online outreach strategy to engage and refer YMSM in HIV prevention and care services in NYC. **Methods:** We conducted a pilot intervention using a popular location-based social networking application for smartphones, predominantly used by YMSM (2018). We developed a detailed protocol for conducting the outreach and data collection. A trained peer navigator reached to YMSM ages 18 to 35 through the application, delivered evidence-based information about PrEP, PEP, and HIV care, connected participants to a phone hotline to access health services, and responded to questions about sexual health. We undertook a descriptive analysis to characterize the outcomes of the intervention. **Results:** We engaged 71 participants during three sessions (lasting two hours) in three low-income neighborhoods of NYC. Most participants were racial/ethnic minority (76%). Most of the participants responded to the peer navigator initial contact (58%); 24% requested information about PrEP (n=8), PEP (n=1), or had sexual health related questions (n=4). Almost all participants (97%) were referred to a phone hotline and an educational website to access further resources and services. **Conclusions:** Findings provide evidence of that online interventions utilizing location-based applications can be effective engaging and referring high-risk YMSM to needed health services. Providers are more likely to be effective if they match the realities and communication style of a younger digital generation.

Keywords: Geospatial Networking Applications; YMSM; HIV Prevention; Sexual Health.

Funding: Ryan White Part D Supplement for Status Neutral Linkage and Navigation Services in Clinical Settings; NYC Department of Health and Mental Health.

ORGULHO E PRECONCEITO: UMA REALIDADE DO ATIVISMO BISEXUAL EM PORTUGAL

Mafalda Esteves (mafaldagayou@gmail.com)

CIS-ISCTE; CES-UC

A bi-negatividade ou “bifobia” encontra-se presente maioria das manifestações (públicas) das identidades bissexuais, das intimidades bissexuais e da bissexualidade em, si (Klesse, 2014: 238), o que sugere implicações em termos psicológicos, sociais e/ou físicos. Esta apresentação encontra-se ancorada no projeto de doutoramento em curso “Sexualidades invisíveis: a cidadania íntima e o bem-estar psicossocial na bissexualidade”, onde, a partir da lente do ativismo bissexual em Portugal pretendemos analisar manifestações bifóbicas, enquanto elementos constitutivo de um regime compulsório heteronormativo e mononormativo, que desafia o bem-estar psicossocial daqueles que se apresentam como

bissexuais, impedindo-os de desenvolver uma cidadania íntima plena. Em particular, analisaremos as percepções e discursos dos ativistas bissexuais em torno de duas principais questões que emergem dos dados: Em primeiro lugar, as representações sociais em torno do ativismo bissexual e sua presença na arena política bem como no contexto dos ativismos LGBTQ+; Em segundo lugar, a discriminação social experienciado por aqueles que se identificam como bissexuais, através da identificação dos principais contextos onde é experimentado o preconceito social contra a bissexualidade. Para isso, foram realizadas entrevistas qualitativas semi-estruturadas em diferentes cidades de Portugal. Para a identificação e seleção dos participantes, recorremos a critérios de heterogeneidade e acessibilidade e as questões éticas asseguradas em todas as fases da investigação. Os resultados sugerem que as questões acima mencionadas afetam o processo de desenvolvimento de identidades bissexuais e processos de discriminação duplos são experimentados quer dentro das comunidades LGBTQ+ como fora delas. Por isso, quer a visibilidade e o reconhecimento se encontram comprometidos. Nesse cenário, a relação entre visível/invisível, oculto/divulgado pode abrir um novo espaço simbólico para bissexuais.

Palavras chave: bifobia, ativismo bissexual; bem-estar psicossocial; cidadania íntima.

OVERLOOKED DISPARITIES: FIRST COMPARISON OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN CZECH GENERAL POPULATION AND LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY SAMPLES

Michal Pitoňák¹ (michal.pitonak@nudz.cz), Jiří Kožený¹, & Martin Čihák²

¹National Institute of Mental Health, Klecany, Czech Republic; ²Psychology Department, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Aims: Research pointing out to substantial health disparities between non-heterosexual and straight populations spans several decades, yet too few relevant studies include measures that allow for measuring this disparity. This first Czech comparative study aims to break through the glass ceiling of LGBTQ+ invisibility in health surveys and address the gap in data availability to show that especially bisexuals need to be recognized as a subgroup vulnerable to psychological distress. **Method:** Two samples – Czech general population sample (N = 1,841) and Czech LGBTQ+ community sample (N = 1,788) both included Brief Symptom Inventory 18 (BSI-18) were analyzed to compare levels of psychological distress and examined for differences between subgroups based on sexual self-identity. Using hierarchical linear regression and ANOVA we examined the difference in average BSI-18 between people who differ in group membership when holding education, net income, religiosity variables constant. **Results:** When compared to an unstratified sample of the general Czech population, gays, lesbians, bisexual men, and bisexual women, with the same values in education, net income, and religiosity are estimated to differ in comparison to persons from the general Czech population sample in average by 4.79 (β 0.149), 8.22 (β 0.208), 7.03 (β 0.084), and 11.9 (β 0.255) units in BSI-18, respectively (total sum score of BSI-18 ranges from 18 to 90 points). The model explained ~16% of the BSI-18 variance (adjusted R^2 = 0.162). **Conclusions:** Czech gays, lesbians, bisexual men, and especially bisexual women experience on average, statistically significantly higher psychological distress compared to heterosexuals. The causes of these health disparities have been repeatedly associated with the workings of minority stress and societal stigma. This study shows that overcoming the lack of inclusion of sexual orientation and gender identity measures in relevant population health surveys must be recognized as a public health priority.

Funding: This work was funded by the Czech Science Foundation under grant GA ČR P407 n. 19-14801S “Minority stress in non-heterosexuals in the Czech Republic.”

PARENTING ASPIRATIONS AMONG CHINESE HETEROSEXUAL AND LGBP INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS: ASSOCIATIONS WITH CHINESE AND AMERICAN CULTURE

Yanbin Li (yl7sv@virginia.edu), Xinyu Hou, Sueyoung Oh, & Charlotte J. Patterson
Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, United States

Increasing numbers of Chinese youth of diverse sexual identities live and study across cultural boundaries between China and the United States. This study investigated parenting aspirations among Chinese international students of diverse sexual identities, attending school in the United States. We also studied associations of perceived impact of Chinese and American culture with parenting aspirations. In total, 272 Chinese international students participated in this study; 210 self-identified as heterosexual ($M_{age} = 23.09$ years; 58 male and 152 female) and 62 as lesbian/gay/bisexual/pansexual (LGBP; $M_{age} = 23.70$ years; 17 male, 40 female, 1 bigender, 1 transgender, gender nonconforming, 3 gender queer/gender nonconforming). In an online survey, participants answered questions about their demographic characteristics, parenting desire and intention, and perceived positive and negative impacts of Chinese culture (i.e., Confucianism, Buddhism, Daoism) and American culture. Results showed that (1) sexual identity moderated associations between perceived negative impacts of Confucianism and Buddhism and parenting desire. For LGBP (but not heterosexual) participants, parenting desire was low when the perceived negative impact of Confucianism or Buddhism was high; (2) For both heterosexual and LGBP students, perceived positive impacts of Confucianism and Buddhism significantly predicted parenting desire; the higher the perceived positive impacts of Confucianism and Buddhism, the stronger the parenting desire; (3) Perceived positive impacts of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism significantly predicted parenting intention in both heterosexual and LGBP students, such that the higher the perceived positive impacts of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism, the stronger the parenting intention. There was no effect of perceived impact of American culture on parenting desire and intention among students, regardless of their sexual identities. The findings highlighted the role of perceived impact of diverse cultural components of Chinese culture on Chinese international students in regard to parenting aspirations.

KeyWords. Sexual Identity, Parenting Aspirations, Chinese Culture, American Culture, Chinese International Students

Funding: This research was funded by the Small Research and Travel Grant at the University of Virginia.

PARENTING ASPIRATIONS AMONG CHINESE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS OF DIVERSE SEXUAL IDENTITIES

Yanbin Li (yl7sv@virginia.edu), Xinyu Hou, Sueyoung Oh, & Charlotte J. Patterson
Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, United States

In the context of globalization, many Chinese youth of diverse sexual identities study in countries overseas. This study on Chinese international students investigated their parenting aspirations as a function of their diverse sexual identities. In total, 272 Chinese international students in the United States participated in this study, including 210 self-

identified as heterosexual ($M_{age} = 23.09$ years; 58 male and 152 female) and 25 lesbian/gay ($M_{age} = 24.52$ years; 10 female, 14 male, 1 gender queer/gender nonconforming), and 37 bisexual/pansexual ($M_{age} = 21.68$ years; 3 male, 30 female, 1 bigender, 1 trans gender nonconforming, 2 gender queer/gender nonconforming). Participants completed questionnaires in an online survey asking about demographic characteristics, parenting desire, and parenting intention. ANOVA and Post Hoc analyses were conducted to test if parenting desire and parenting intention differed among participants of heterosexual, lesbian/gay, and bisexual/pansexual identities. Results showed that 1) bisexual/pansexual participants reported less parenting desire than heterosexual and lesbian/gay participants, and fewer parenting intentions than heterosexual participants. 2) Lesbian/gay participants were not significantly different from heterosexual participants in parenting desire and parenting intention. The results indicated the disparity of parenting aspirations as a function of sexual identities among Chinese international students, highlighting the need for further research on underlying mechanisms.

KeyWords. Sexual Identity, Parenting Desire, Parenting Intention, Chinese International Students

Funding: This research was funded by the Small Research and Travel Grant at the University of Virginia.

PEER COUNSELING FOR TRANS* AND NONBINARY INDIVIDUALS IN GERMANY – A PRACTICE REPORT

Teo T.C. Schlögl (te.schloegl@gmail.com)

Psychotherapy Science, Sigmund Freud Privat Universität Berlin

Trans* and nonbinary persons in Germany are still massively discriminated against by pathologizing legislation and medical treatment regulations. The practice of peer-counseling for trans* and nonbinary individuals attempts to counterbalance marginalization and discrimination by providing advice and psychosocial support. In this practice report, I will examine peer counseling for trans* and nonbinary individuals in Germany as an empowering practice. Using practical examples from my work as a peer counselor, I will elaborate on advantages of peer counseling in working with trans* and nonbinary people as compared to more institutionalized forms of therapy and counseling. I especially focus on the possibilities a depathologizing stance can create for counseling processes (e.g., low-threshold, low-hierarchy). I will also discuss limitations of peer counseling and difficulties counselors may encounter in their work (e.g., lack of resources, precariousness of the work, lack of structures) and the structural problems that underlie them (e.g., lack of funding). Subsequently, I will discuss the ambivalent position of peer counselors. On the one hand, peer counselors also can be empowered through their counseling work. On the other hand, they often occupy an exposed position within communities, which can make the participation in other community structures and events as private persons difficult for them. Finally, I will put peer counseling for trans* and nonbinary persons in the context of other (self)help structures. I will also address opportunities and difficulties brought about by processes of institutionalization and professionalization, which have been taking place in recent years. I will conclude with an outlook on desirable developments in the field of peer counseling for trans* and nonbinary persons in Germany.

Keywords: peer counseling, trans*, nonbinary, practice report

PERFORMING INTERSEX, BEING INTERSEX – REFLECTING ON ACTIVIST-PRODUCED INTERSEX REPRESENTATIONS IN CONTEMPORARY SPAIN

Sveta Solntseva (Svetl.solntseva@gmail.com)

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

While it is agreed that up to 1,7% of the population have been born with some intersex traits, intersex people keep being exposed to dehumanizing pathologisation by medical professionals, resulting in non-consensual, often harmful and irreversible genital surgeries on healthy intersex children. The culture of shame surrounding these interventions and institutionalised silence around intersex lead to the erasure of intersex people with their personal narratives from the public imaginary. The past four years in Spain, however, have seen a remarkable rise of intersex activism that is working to achieve a state ban on intersex genital mutilation and break the silence with activist-produced cultural representations. Rooted in critical ethnography and narrative inquiry, this study aims to: 1) analyse how intersex is portrayed in theatre performances, a short film and a children's book, all created by Spanish intersex activists; 2) using data from in-depth interviews, understand the personal processes of intersex people and activists in relation to intersex social portrayals. The analysis shows that these representations have the potential to give positive visibility to intersex people, treating their experiences with dignity, authenticity and appreciation for embodied diversity. Intersex characters are the protagonists, and their stories and personalities appear as wholesome, escaping the medical gaze and the sensationalism of the media. Furthermore, for the authors and for intersex viewers/readers these pieces reportedly serve other important functions, among which are: gaining agency over telling one's story; reconciliation with one's own past; seeing oneself reflected in the character/story; taking pride in being intersex and gaining confidence to disclose it to others; feeling of purpose in creating references for the intersex community. These appearing representations are discussed as contributing to the much-needed social and legislative change, giving voice to the young but growing Spanish intersex activist community, and this time - making this voice heard.

Keywords: intersex, representations, narrative analysis, critical ethnography

Funding: This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 859869 "Intersex – New Interdisciplinary Approaches" (INIA)

POST-HAPPYLAND: INTERSECTIONAL PRIVILEGE AWARENESS AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY

Sabrina Saase (sabrina.saase@sfu-berlin.de)

Technische University Braunschweig; Sigmund Freud PrivatUniversität Berlin

Introduction: Psychotherapists as well as their clients have diverse social (ascribed) identity dimensions (with gender identity, sexual orientation among them along with others), which interact and lead to very different (qualities of) experiences and agencies in everyday life. Due to global and local inequalities and resulting mental issues, psychotherapists are asked more than ever to become more aware of their own and the clients position(ing)s within society to reflect on individual and structural (dis)advantages that may be associated with them and that have effects on the therapeutic process. Psychological approaches attempting to do more justice to human complexity are still hardly taken into account in German counseling (training) so therapists who are familiar with (multiple) privileges, discriminations and intersectional mechanisms are still very rare. Aims: To reduce reproductions of discrimination in therapy this Germany-based

study focused on psychotherapeutic training as a multiplier for strategies promoting social justice. It examined (prospective) psychotherapists' needs in psychotherapeutic training and counseling regarding multiple social dimensions of identity and the ability to reflect privileges and discriminations and react on it in the therapeutic setting. Methods: Seven qualitative guided interviews with intersectional informed therapeutic experts were conducted. Qualitative content analysis was used for interpretation. Results: Results show that discriminations are experienced but not addressed in psychological counselling training and that therapists don't feel trained how and when to react on it in therapeutic counselling. It was a common need to make intersectional mechanisms more explicit both in therapy and therapy training. Therefore, the concepts of 'intersectional privilege awareness' and 'location of self' are introduced and discussed as starting points for fostering intersectional informed competencies. Conclusions: Awareness-rising and discussing of these interactions of social constructed categories and resulting inequalities can help to overcome internalized forms of discrimination and oppression as well as individual agency and allyship inside the therapeutic setting and beyond. This can contribute both to a change in psychological discourses and to counselling efficacy: Therapists who understand how their own life realities differ from that of the clients and what similarities they share will approach them more sensitively, can be more resource-oriented and are better allies when fighting discrimination. Keywords: diversity, intersectional informed competency, privilege awareness, location of self, psychotherapeutic training

PRÁCTICAS CLÍNICAS, GÉNERO Y SEXUALIDADES NO NORMATIVAS: LA CONSTRUCCIÓN PSICOPATOLÓGICA DE LA DIFERENCIA.

Miguel Roselló-Peñaloza (Miguel.rosello@gmail.com)

Facultad de Salud y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Las Américas (Chile)

Introducción: Nadie duda de las buenas intenciones que legitiman toda práctica implicada en el trabajo clínico desarrollado por las disciplinas psi, pero tampoco es posible dudar de la violencia que, en no pocas ocasiones, la psicología y la psiquiatría ejercen sobre las personas LGBT. Esto, a través de narrativas que reproducen normas sociales excluyentes transformadas en cánones de "buena salud mental", construyendo una frontera incuestionable entre lo deseable y lo indeseable. Objetivo: Analizar el rol de las disciplinas psicológicas en la patologización e hipercorporización del funcionamiento intersubjetivo de las variantes sexo-genéricas no normativas. Método: Se realizó un análisis discursivo de entrevistas a 18 profesionales de la salud mental de la Unidad de Psiquiatría de un Hospital público de Santiago de Chile. Resultados: Se destaca la construcción de las variantes sexo-genéricas no normativas (principalmente mujeres trans y varones homosexuales) como psicológicamente vulnerables; la suficiencia explicativa dada a la biología para la justificación de desigualdades y subordinaciones por razón de género, además de los efectos de la individualización, esencialización y universalización de malestares relacionales. Conclusión: El análisis discursivo muestra cómo las disciplinas psi construyen jerarquías de funcionamiento subjetivo por razón de género, penalizando los cuerpos y formas de vida no masculinas y no heterosexuales. Palabras Clave: Género, Heteronormatividad, Psicopatologización. Financiamiento: PAI-CONICYT (Folio 82140022), Gobierno de Chile.

PREVALENCE OF DIRECT HOMONEGATIVE BEHAVIOR AND HOMONEGATIVE MICROAGGRESSIONS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SWITZERLAND

Patrick Weber (patrick.weber@fhnw.ch)

School of Social Work, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern
Switzerland, Olten, Switzerland

Introduction and Aims: Research has documented well the negative impact of homonegative behaviour on the well-being of homosexual youth. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of homonegative behavior among adolescents, focusing not only on microaggressions, but also on conscious negative behavior towards gay boys. **Methods:** Data were collected using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire filled in at school. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and for group comparisons, we performed independent t-tests. To capture direct homonegative behaviour and microaggressions, we used a five-item scale for each. Response options ranged on a five-point-Likert scale from 0="never" to 4= "very often." The internal consistency of these scales was good (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.77/0.81$). **Results:** The sample consisted of 2210 heterosexual adolescents, aged 12–18, 45.9% female, 54.1% male, and 50.1% with an immigration background. An overview of the various forms of homonegative behaviour in the previous 12 months makes clear that 84.5% of the participants reported having engaged in homonegative microaggressions ($M=0.95$, $SD=0.82$) and 26.2% reported having engaged in direct homonegative behaviour ($M=0.13$, $SD=0.34$). For example: A proportion of 51.0% of the participants reported having called someone they did not like a 'faggot', 70.0% had used phrases such as 'that's so gay' or 'no homo', 19.6% had made fun of a gay person, 3.3% had hit someone and 2.0% had threatened someone because the person was gay. A significant gender difference was found for both behaviors. Boys had higher scores in homonegative microaggressions ($M=1.25$, $SD=0.81$; $t(2208)=-20.50$, $p<0.001$) and direct homonegative behavior ($M=0.18$, $SD=0.41$; $t(2208)=-7.65$, $p<0.001$), than girls ($M=0.59$, $SD=0.67$ / $M=0.07$, $SD=0.20$). **Conclusion:** Findings evidence high prevalence of homonegative microaggressions. Although the prevalence of direct homonegative behavior is significantly lower, the findings underscore the importance of interventions and the urgent need for action.

Keywords: homonegative behaviour, microaggressions, adolescents, prevalence

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON WORKING WITH TRANSGENDER CHILDREN

Juvia P. Heuchert (jheucher@allegheny.edu)

Department of Psychology, Allegheny College, Meadville, PA, USA

Introduction: Drawing on thirty years of clinical experience, case studies, as well as personal experiences, I will present the results of my research for a book aimed at people working with transgendered children. **Aims:** Improving the understanding of the lived experience of trans children; Providing guidance in communication with trans children and their families; Reporting on research regarding epidemiological research, etiological research and theories, developmental expectations, aspects of diagnosis and treatment, and prognosis; Intervention options, including medical intervention; Associated legal issues; Educational aspects. **Method:** Current, available research reports, books, case studies, and anecdotal evidence will be collected, analyzed, summarized and reported. **Results:** The above review of the literature will be reported. **Conclusion:** A fortunate consequence of democratization of our global society, and the concomitant progress with

regards to the visibility and acceptance of trans people, is making it possible for more and more children and young people to open up about their gender identities. When this happens, families often need guidance and turn to mental health professionals in their need. These professionals, in turn, are often inadequately prepared, hence this paper.
Keywords: Transgender Children, Gender Identity, Transgender Counseling and Psychotherapy, Transgender Child Development, Families of Transgender Children.

PSYCHOSOCIAL CONDITIONS INFORM SEXUAL IDENTITY DISCLOSURE ACROSS 3 GENERATIONS OF GAY MEN

Perry N Halkitis

Department of Biostatistics & Epidemiology, Department of Urban-Global Public Health, Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, School of Public Health, Rutgers University

Introduction: The civil rights of LGBT people have slowly yet steadily increased and strengthened since the Stonewall Riots of June 1969. Despite enormous opposition from some political segments and the catastrophic effects of the AIDS crisis, the last five decades have evidenced a continual improvement in the conditions of the lives of LGBT individuals in the United States. The overriding goal of this interview-based study was to explore the generational differences in the lived experiences of young gay men with regard to sexual identity development and disclosure. **Methods:** Data were collected through 1-1 semi-structured interviews from a sample of 15 men all of whom emerged into their lives as gay men in their adolescence and young adulthood, before the age of 25, and who differed only in terms of the historical epoch of their development corresponding to the 1960s-1970s, 1980s-1990s, and 2000s-2010s. The sample ranged in age from 19 to 78 as the time of the interview and were diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, culture, and HIV status. Data were analyzed using both thematic coding and the Listening Guide. **Results:** Findings indicate many commonalities across the generations including the manner in which disclosure occurred as well as with regard to the psychosocial factors which are implicated in sexual identity development and disclosure. Across the generations hypermasculinity, racism, as well as substance use and mental health burdens were implicated in the sexual identity development of gay men. Experiences of coming out were more complex for young men of color and of immigrant families. **Conclusions:** The challenges of sexual identity disclosure continue to exist and point to the ongoing need for psychoeducation and social support to assist young gay men as they emerge into their sexual identity. Intergenerational dialogue could serve as a source of support for young gay men coming of age.

Keywords: sexual identity disclosure, generation, masculinity, racism, mental health

QUEER AND PREGNANT: HOW IS THE HEALTH CARE SITUATION IN OBSTETRICS FOR LGBT INDIVIDUALS?

Ska Salden (salden@sfu-berlin.de)

Sigmund Freud University Berlin, Germany

Lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons are severely neglected in health care research on obstetrics, partly because of the false assumption that they have no interest and/or opportunity to have children. Therefore, the aim of this study was to collect, for the first time, quantitative data on the care of queer persons in Germany who are pregnant or want to become pregnant. Our online survey (total n=1.472; n of queer individuals =

554) showed that in the context of obstetric care, members of sexual and gender minorities are more likely to fear discrimination, feel less welcome in medical institutions (e.g., doctor's office, hospital), and feel less addressed by materials for pregnant people (e.g., brochures, but also medical history forms). For transgender individuals, the aforementioned effects were even stronger than for cisgender individuals. However, other characteristics also influence experiences in obstetrics, e.g., chronic disease, obesity, and income. This presentation will look at the findings from an intersectional perspective and discuss what changes in obstetrics are needed at the individual, structural, and legal levels to provide safe obstetrics for all.

RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT COVID-19 AMONG LGBT+ YOUTH OF COLOR

Rafael E. Pérez-Figueroa (rp1196@sph.rutgers.edu), Mike Lurry, Marc Thompson,
Anthony J. Santella, & Christel Hyden

Department of Urban-Global Public Health, Rutgers School of Public Health

Aims: Disparities among vulnerable and marginalized populations have become central in the global conversation about the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Avoiding exposure to the virus is the most effective community mitigation strategy. However, limited health promotion interventions have been targeted to sexual minority men of color. Social media can offer opportunities for engaging a high number of sexual minority men of color across wide geographical areas. **Methods:** Sex and the Coronavirus is a health promotion campaign to raise awareness about COVID-19 and to enhance physical distancing practices among sexual minority men of color. The campaign showcased seven graphic stories launched on Instagram and Facebook. The stories revolved around challenges of adhering and negotiating physical distancing practices among sexual minority men of color. The characters and situations were based on the experiences and preferences of community members in New York City. We then culturally adapted the content to a United Kingdom audience by changing language and scenery. **Results:** As of July 2020, more than 34,675 social media users were exposed to the campaign. The graphic stories elicited 2,872 likes, 102 comments, 236 bookmarks, 1,520 shares. The PDF version of the stories was downloaded 900 times. Findings suggest that graphic stories can be effective as part of a health promotion strategy to raise awareness on COVID-19. The strategy was effective in reaching a wide population of sexual minority men of color across broad geographical areas. **Conclusions:** Targeted culturally and structurally sensitive responses to the COVID-19 crisis are essential to achieve health equity.

Keywords: Racial Minority; Social Justice; Intervention; Health Equity; Ethnic Minority. **Funding:** National Libraries of Medicine AIDS/HIV Community Information Outreach Project (HHSN276201600251P, HHSN276201700192P, and a subcontract from BLH Technologies awarded to the Prevention Collaborative).

RELAÇÃO ENTRE AS REPRESENTAÇÕES SOCIAIS DE ADOLESCENTE SOBRE A HOMOSSEXUALIDADE E AS EXPRESSÕES DA EXTREMA DIREITA BRASILEIRA

Emerson Vicente da Cruz¹ (e.vicente@ub.edu), Henrique Caetano Nardi², Esteve
Espelt¹, & Guillermo Valverde¹

¹Departament de Psicologia Social i Psicologia Quantitativa de la Universitat de
Barcelona, España; ²Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil

Introdução: Parte da sociedade brasileira legitima a gayfobia, a partir de discursos ético-morais, biomédicos, psicopatológicos e religiosos. Esta pesquisa analisa a relação entre as representações sociais de adolescentes sobre a homossexualidade masculina e as expressões das autoridades políticas e religiosas da extrema direita brasileira. **Método:** O estudo contemplou duas fases. Na primeira fase 178 adolescentes de 11 a 16 anos ($M=13,67 \pm 1,58$) de cinco escolas de Jundiaí (São Paulo, Brasil) participaram de 45 Grupos Focais (GF). Nos GF foram utilizados vídeos sobre o *bullying* gayfóbico como estímulo para promover o debate. Na segunda fase foram analisadas notícias da imprensa em referência ao discurso gayfóbico das autoridades políticas e religiosas. A análise de conteúdo foi a técnica de processamento de dados. **Resultados:** Os resultados preliminares da análise dos GF indicaram a presença de expressões com conteúdo ético-moral frente às de conteúdo biomédico e religioso, que se sustentam em crenças e estereótipos gayfóbicos. Nos fragmentos analisados das autoridades, predominaram as 2 expressões de conteúdo ético-moral, frente às de conteúdo psicopatológico, religioso e biomédico. Essas representações também se sustentaram em crenças e estereótipos gayfóbicos. **Conclusões:** A análise forneceu evidências de que as expressões das autoridades são discriminatórias e podem legitimar as pessoas que compartilham da mesma forma de pensar. A presença de representações de conteúdo psicopatológico nas expressões das autoridades é preocupante, já que poderia legitimar o debate sobre o uso de práticas como a terapia de conversão (reorientação sexual), que não tem lugar no atual consenso científico da psicologia. Constatou-se que a linguagem gayfóbica está normalizada no contexto educacional, por meio de expressões semelhantes às referências linguísticas das autoridades políticas e religiosas. Esperamos contribuir para uma reflexão crítica que promova um futuro mais igualitário e que contemple a diversidade humana. **Palavras-chave:** extrema direita, homossexualidade, representações sociais

REPRESENTAÇÕES SOCIAIS DE ADOLESCENTES DO BRASIL SOBRE AS CONSEQUÊNCIAS DO *BULLYING* GAYFÓBICO

Emerson Vicente da Cruz¹ (e.vicente@ub.edu), Henrique Caetano Nardi², Angelo Brandelli Costa³, & Aroldo de Lara Cardoso Jr.³

¹Departament de Psicologia Social i Psicologia Quantitativa de la Universitat de Barcelona, Espanha; ²Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brasil;

³Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil; ⁴Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Brasil

Introdução: O *bullying* gayfóbico é um fenômeno psicossocial que comporta severas consequências para os adolescentes que o sofrem, como abandono escolar, desmotivação pessoal, isolamento social e comportamentos autolesivos. O objetivo deste estudo foi descrever as representações sociais de adolescentes do Brasil, sobre as consequências do *bullying* gayfóbico para a saúde e o bem-estar das vítimas. **Método:** 178 adolescentes de 11 a 16 anos ($M=13,67 \pm 1,58$) de cinco escolas de Jundiaí (São Paulo, Brasil) participaram de 45 Grupos Focais (GF). Nos GF foram utilizados vídeos que narravam histórias sobre *bullying* gayfóbico como estímulo para promover o debate. Para o processamento de dados foram utilizadas análise de conteúdo e análise de frequência. **Resultados:** Nos GF foram encontradas 1.172 menções sobre as consequências do *bullying* gayfóbico. Os dados indicam que o impacto mais severo é emocional ($N=784$, 67%), frente às implicações psicossociais ($N=183$, 15,5%), psicológicas ($N=154$, 13%) e físicas ($N=35$, 3%). Contraditoriamente, surge a representação social de que o *bullying* gayfóbico provoca consequências positivas para as vítimas ($N=16$, 1,5%). **Conclusões:** A análise forneceu evidências de que os/as adolescentes conhecem as consequências

negativas do *bullying* gayfóbico. Entre as consequências negativas indicadas pelos/as adolescentes estão a ideação/indução ao suicídio, a internalização do estigma sexual, a rejeição da família e a tristeza. A representação social de que o *bullying* gayfóbico tem efeitos positivos, legitima essa dinâmica de violência na escola e indica um esvaziamento do que se entende como o papel da escola na luta contra essa violência. Considera-se urgente retomar o papel pela construção de políticas *antibullying* que sensibilizem e envolvam toda a comunidade escolar e a formação de habilidades e competências que visem romper com o silêncio, promover a interação assertiva e se posicionar contra a violência. Esta pesquisa enriquece, amplia e problematiza os estudos científicos sobre o *bullying* gayfóbico.

Palabras clave: adolescencia, *bullying* gayfóbico, representaciones sociales

RESILIÊNCIAS DISCURSIVAS ENTRE TRAVESTIS DO CENTRO DE SÃO PAULO

Denis Ferreira (denisgferreira@hotmail.com) & Gustavo Saggese

Faculdade de Ciências Médicas da Santa Casa de São Paulo

Introdução: Pesquisas ao redor do mundo indicam que a vida de travestis e transexuais é marcada por inúmeras situações de violência. No entanto, sua capacidade de lidar com situações adversas não tem sido sistematicamente estudada. **Objetivo:** Analisar a história de vida de travestis que vivem no centro de São Paulo e descrever as estratégias de enfrentamento utilizadas por elas diante de situações adversas. **Método:** Estudo qualitativo com entrevistas em profundidade, realizadas em 2015 com três travestis que vivem no centro de São Paulo. As participantes foram convidadas para fazer parte do estudo em um serviço de assistência social, e as entrevistas foram realizadas em locais combinados entre elas e o pesquisador. As conversas foram gravadas em áudio, sendo posteriormente transcritas e analisadas sob a perspectiva teórico-metodológica da história oral de vida. **Resultados:** Experiências de privação, violência, negligência e discriminação foram narradas por todas as participantes. Ao relatarem tais situações, no entanto, não o fizeram com pesar, mas de maneira que emoções negativas não se fizessem presentes. Dentre os comportamentos que demonstram suas capacidades de lidar com situações adversas, destacamos o riso e as mudanças frequentes de cidade. **Conclusão:** A capacidade de rir diante do trágico e de migrar parecem apontar para estratégias de entrar em contato com emoções e afetos negativos sem se deixar abater por eles. Nesse sentido, é importante relembrar que, embora as pessoas trans sejam o grupo mais vulnerabilizado do movimento LGBTQ+, elas resistem e, por vezes, são as protagonistas da história do movimento. Consideramos pertinente que outros estudos com amostras mais representativas sejam realizados na tentativa de investigar os mecanismos que estão postos nas estratégias de resiliência e resistência da população trans.

RESISTING THE STIGMA OF RACISM: THE COPING EXPERIENCES OF GAY MEN OF COLOUR IN CANADA

Sulaimon Giwa (sgiwa@mun.ca)

School of Social Work, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's,
Newfoundland and Labrador

Introduction and Aims: The experiences of gay men of colour in Canada have, to date, been examined from a deficit perspective. Existing empirical and theoretical research has focused without fail on sexual behaviours that place these men at risk of contracting

HIV/AIDS. This narrative reduces the complexities of their lives to one issue, and overlooks their capacity for resilience and adaptation. How gay men of colour resist the stigma of racism within gay communities has received no attention at all. A paradigm shift featuring positive dynamics of strength and resilience can inform a richer understanding of their lives. Methods: The study integrated insights from critical race and queer theories, minority stress theory, and the psychological model of stress and coping. Data were collected in Ottawa from 13 gay men who identified as Black, South Asian, East Asian, and Arab/Middle Eastern. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were conducted; interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used to analyze the data. Findings: Eighty-five percent of the participants had experienced online and offline racism. Offline, racism was cloaked in subtle microaggressions; online, in the rhetoric of personal preferences. Participants resisted the stigma of racism with problem- and emotion-focused techniques. Emotion-focused coping was ideal where less control was perceived over the racist stigma. Problem-focused coping was favoured where greater control was identified. Informal and formal support for coping with the stress of racism was underscored. Lack of the latter revealed a significant gap in public health and service delivery to gay men of colour. Conclusions: Traditional deficit-based practice is nonresponsive to the racial/cultural realities and interlocking identities of gay men of colour. A resilience practice framework recognizes the potential of individuals and groups to thrive in contexts of adversity. Allied health professionals can use this understanding to support clients' existing strengths.

Keywords: Gay Men of Colour, Race, Racism, Discrimination, and Coping.

Funding: The study received no funding.

SALUD MENTAL Y ESTIGMA SEXUAL EN MAYORES LGB: EVIDENCIA DE UNA REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA

José Alberto Ribeiro-Gonçalves¹ (jgoncalves@ispa.pt), Joana Coreia Jesus², Pedro Alexandre Costa¹, & Isabel Leal¹

¹William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário; ²Secretaria Regional da Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia

Introducción: Los estudios que examinan la salud mental de los mayores gays, lesbianas y bisexuales (LGB) han aumentado significativamente en las últimas dos décadas y han resaltado que el estigma sexual es uno de los principales factores responsables de los bajos resultados de salud mental entre estas personas. Objetivo: Evaluar y sintetizar la literatura existente que investiga la compleja relación entre el estigma sexual y los indicadores de salud mental de las personas mayores LGB. Método: Fueron utilizadas las bases de datos EBSCO Host, PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus y Scielo para identificar estudios cuantitativos y cualitativos revisados por pares que estudien la relación entre el estigma sexual y la salud mental de las personas mayores LGB con 60 años o más. La revisión sistemática siguió las reglas PRISMA, fueron incluidos 17 estudios desde el año 2000 hasta 2020. Resultados: Aproximadamente el 70 % de los estudios se publicaron después de 2009 y la mayoría fueron desenvolvidos en los Estados Unidos (35 %) y Australia (35 %). Se identificaron tres temas en los estudios: (1) Estigma sexual e indicadores de salud mental; (2) Auto-estigma, estigma sentido y estigma accionado y salud mental; y (3) Estigma sexual, acceso a la atención médica y salud mental. Conclusiones: Los diferentes tipos de estigma sexual afectan la salud mental de las personas mayores LGB de manera acumulativa, contribuyendo principalmente con síntomas ansiosos y depresivos, distrés psicológico, abuso de sustancias y suicidio, disminuyendo así la calidad de vida, el bienestar y la adaptación al envejecimiento de las

personas mayores LGB. Sin embargo, algunas personas mayores LGB han desarrollado una fuerte resiliencia y estrategias de adaptación para manejar los efectos negativos del estigma sexual. Estos mayores demuestran serias preocupaciones sobre la salud mental y el impacto del estigma sexual en los contextos de atención médica.

Palabras clave: Minorías Sexuales; Estigma Sexual; Envejecimiento; Salud Mental.

Financiamiento: Esta investigación es financiada por la Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT - SFRH/BD/143214/2019)

SETTING BOUNDARIES AT WORK: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE DISCLOSURE DYNAMICS SCALE

Sara Corlett¹ (slcorlett@us.es), Donatella Di Marco^{1,2}, Lourdes Munduate¹, Helge Hoel³, & Alicia Arenas¹

¹Social Psychology Department, University of Sevilla, Spain; ²Business Research Unit BRU-IUL, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; ³Alliance Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Introduction: Sexual identity disclosure at work has traditionally been conceived as a voluntary choice determined by individual and organizational factors. However, by applying the Boundary Theory we propose sexual identity disclosure as a dynamic by which LGB employees decide to integrate/segment work and personal domains. Said decision is, in addition, shaped by the behaviors of third parties that hinder or facilitate the process. The combination of LGB employees' preferences and third parties' behaviors result in four situations: segmentation, integration, intrusion violation, and distance violation. **Aims:** This study intends to develop a valid instrument that examines the disclosure dynamics of LGB individuals at work, considering the role that others play. **Methods:** The generation of items was based on the literature and on information provided by the target population. EFA and CFA were carried out to understand the underlying structure of the scale. The final scale was administered together with other scales for evidence of convergent, discriminant and concurrent validity. **Results:** Data collection is currently in progress. We anticipate finding a positive correlation between the developed scale and a golden standard scale of disclosure as well as with the segmentation/integration scale. We hypothesize that there will be no relationship with Task Variety. Finally, we expect to find positive correlation with identity centrality, authenticity at work, and inclusion climate. **Conclusions:** The present scale is the first one acknowledging the role third parties' behaviors play in LGB employees' disclosure at work. This study seeks to expand the boundaries of the concept of disclosure, extending it from the personal decision to disclose to the reaction of others who may support or hinder this decision. An instrument that includes the reaction of others to LGB people's preferences could show new indicators of the mechanisms involved in the disclosure of sexual identity.

Keywords: disclosure; LGB; scale; validation

SEXUAL DEBUT AMONG YOUNG SEXUAL MINORITY MEN: IMPLICATIONS FOR SEXUAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING

Richard J. Martino (richard.martino@rutgers.edu)

Rutgers University School of Public Health,

Introduction: Age of sexual debut is a critical health indicator for young sexual minority men (YSMM), associated with an increased likelihood of HIV acquisition, use of alcohol,

tobacco, and other substances, and psychological distress. Aims: To identify the age of sexual debut of self-identified gay young men in New York City by key demographic characteristics. Methods: The study sample was taken from the Project 18 (P18) Cohort Study in New York City (NYC), which consisted of 18 to 19-year-old participants who were assigned male at birth, had sex with a man in the last six months, and reported a negative or unknown HIV status. Those that identified as “predominately” or “exclusively” homosexual on the Kinsey Scale were included in this study. Sexual debut after the age of five was analyzed. Bivariate analyses through the use of ANOVA and T-tests were used to identify differences in the mean age of sexual debut by sociodemographic variables for five sexual behaviors. Results: Of the 600 P18 cohort study participants, 424 (71%) identified as gay. The mean age of sexual debut was 14.5 years old and 19% of the sample reported sexual debut before age 13. Overall, mutual masturbation occurred at the youngest mean age, followed by performed oral, received oral, receptive anal, and insertive anal intercourse. There were significant differences by race/ethnicity and perceived familial socioeconomic status (SES), such that Black and Hispanic/Latino men had earlier ages of debut for performed oral and receptive and insertive anal sex, while upper SES men had later ages of debut for receptive and insertive anal intercourse. Conclusions: These findings are particularly important in the context of HIV incidence, which is highest among Black and Hispanic/Latino gay and bisexual men in the U.S., and highlight a need for comprehensive and inclusive sex education at younger ages.

Keywords: sexual debut, sexual behavior, sex education

Funding: The United States National Institute of Drug Abuse of the National Institute of Health (NIH) supported the research under award#s 1R01DA025537 and 2R01DA025537

SEXUAL IDENTITY CONCORDANCE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF YOUNG SEXUAL MINORITY MEN

Caleb LoSchiavo (caleb.loschiavo@rutgers.edu)

Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies at Rutgers University
School of Public Health

Introduction: While a variety of terms are used to describe the identities, orientations, attractions, and behaviors of sexual minority men, research has rarely examined how these multidimensional identities and their concordance or discordance are associated with different health behaviors and outcomes. Aims: To examine sexual identity concordance in a racially/ethnically and socioeconomically diverse young sexual minority men (YSMM) in the New York City metropolitan area, and to identify disparities in sexual health, mental health, substance use, and other psychosocial factors. Methods: As part of a larger cohort study examining syndemic health conditions among YSMM, 602 men reported information about their sexual orientation, sexual identity, sexual attraction, and sexual behavior, along with demographic, psychosocial, and behavioral factors. Results: Based on sexual orientation (i.e., gay, bisexual, straight), Kinsey Scale sexual, sexual behavior, and sexual attraction, 86.9% of the sample had a concordant identity and 13.1% had a discordant identity. Those with a discordant identity were more likely to be men of color; report lower educational attainment; not be aware of PEP or PrEP; have mild, moderate, or severe depression; report more frequent marijuana use in the past month; have higher internalized homophobia; and conceive of masculinity as social behavior. Conclusions: YSMM with discordant identities may face greater mental health and psychosocial challenges as compared to their concordant peers.

They may also be at greater risk for HIV due to lack of awareness about PEP and PrEP, potentially resulting from lack of disclosure to or education from healthcare providers. Individuals working in clinical and research settings should utilize a diverse assessment of sexual identity dimensions, in order to accurately identify and address potential sexual and mental health risks resulting from discordant identities.

Keywords: sexual orientation, sexual identity, substance use, mental health, psychosocial
Funding: National Institute on Drug Abuse/National Institutes of Health (R01DA025537; 2R01DA025537)

SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION CONVERSION EXPOSURE AMONG LGBTQI2+ PERSONS IN QUÉBEC, CANADA

Martin Blais^{1,2} (blais.martin@uqam.ca), Fabio Cannas Aghedu¹, Florence Ashley³,
Mariia Samoilenko¹, Line Chamberland^{1,2}, & Isabel Côté⁴

¹Research Chair in Sexual Diversity and Gender Plurality, Université du Québec à Montréal, Québec, Canada; ²Département de sexologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Québec, Canada; ³Faculty of Law and Joint Centre for Bioethics, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ⁴Département de travail social, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Québec, Canada

Introduction: While same-gender attraction, creative gender expression, and transness are not mental illnesses, LGBTQI2+ persons are still commonly told that they can or should change their sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression (SOGIE). **Aim:** The aim of this study was to describe the prevalence of SOGIE conversion exposure among LGBTQI2+ persons and their sociodemographic correlates. **Methods:** We assessed SOGIE conversion attempts and involvement in conversion services among 3,261 LGBTQI2+ persons aged 18 years and older in Quebec, Canada. Data were drawn from a non-probabilistic online survey. **Results:** A quarter of respondents experienced SOGIE conversion attempts, and fewer than 5% were involved in conversion services. Indigenous, intersex, transgender, non-binary, and asexual persons, people of colour, as well as individuals whose sexual orientation is not monosexual (e.g., bisexual, pansexual) were more likely to have been exposed to conversion attempts and involved in conversion services. The results reveal that family plays a key role in SOGIE conversion attempts and services utilization. Over half of those who were involved in SOGIE conversion services consented to them, but the services' goals were made clear and explicit to only 55% and 30% of those who engaged in SO and GIE conversion, respectively. **Conclusions:** The prevalence of conversion efforts is substantial. Interventions to protect LGBTQI2+ people from such attempts should focus not only on legal bans, but also on supporting families who need to be counseled in accepting sexual and gender diversity. Health professionals need to be adequately trained in LGBTQI2+ affirmative approaches. Religious therapists should consult with colleagues and undergo supervision to ensure that their religious beliefs do not interfere with their practice.

Keywords: Conversion therapy; sexual and gender minority; Quebec (Canada)

Funding: The study was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)

SCHOOL-AGE COPING AND SUPPORT: THEMES ACROSS THREE GENERATIONS OF SEXUAL MINORITIES

Jack Simons (jsimons1@mercy.edu), Melissa Ramdas, & Stephen Russell

Introduction: Sexual minority youth (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer) are an at-risk student population. They report mixed support from trusted adults including counselors and parents (Kosciw, Greytak, Zongrone, Clark, & Truong, 2018; Simons & Russell, 2020). When one reviews the findings of GLSEN's Annual School Climate Survey (Kosciw et al., 2018), the needs of sexual minority students clearly remain unmet and progress toward meeting these needs has continued to slow. **Aims:** The purpose of the study was to explore the coping experiences of sexual minority school-age youth in order to improve the role of school counselors and other educators, including those who train school counselors. Thus, in addition to sharing more knowledge about the experience of coping among sexual minority youth, we also offer implications for the practice of school counselors and other trusted adults. **Methods:** We conducted a qualitative research study to explore coping among three cohorts of sexual minorities. Two- to three-hour interviews were guided by life story. A semi-structured interview protocol with open-ended questions was used. The question items were focused on (a) community, (b) coping, (c) health, and (d) stress. The items were related to an overarching research question: How do sexual minority youth and emerging adults describe how they coped during their school-age years? **Results and Conclusions:** We identified five themes across cohorts from the interviews: the influence of relationships, experiencing emotions, coming out, taking action to cope, and using cognitive coping strategies. When parents were discussed, they were often discussed negatively. However, relationships were deemed positive if they allowed participants to learn more about themselves and deal with challenges by interacting with and observing others (e.g., openly gay classmates).

Keywords: coping, counselor, LGBT, qualitative research, school

Funding: Research reported in this article is part of the Generations Study, supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) of the National Institutes of Health under award number R01HD078526

SOBRE LOS USOS DE ADVERTENCIAS DE CONTENIDO EN LA FORMACIÓN CLÍNICA SOBRE DIVERSIDAD SEXUAL Y DE GÉNERO

Tomás Ojeda Güemes (t.i.ojeda@lse.ac.uk)

Department of Gender Studies, London School of Economics & Political Science

La oferta y demanda de cursos de formación en diversidad sexual y de género para profesionales de la salud mental ha ido en aumento en Chile, y con ello la necesidad de formar psicoterapeutas que faciliten intervenciones 'sensibles' a la población LGBTI, específicamente trans* y no binarie. A partir de este contexto, en mi presentación analizo el trabajo político y afectivo del término 'sensibilidad' en la formación clínica, e identifico sus asociaciones discursivas con la patologización de las diferencias. Para ello, comparto algunos hallazgos preliminares de mi investigación doctoral provenientes de mi trabajo de campo en tres ciudades de Chile durante diciembre de 2018 y mayo de 2019. Este consistió en la realización de entrevistas a profesionales psi que trabajan con personas LGBTI, y el análisis de notas etnográficas de mi participación en instancias de capacitación en diversidad sexual y de género. A través de mi presentación, mostraré de qué maneras la formación en diversidad se traduce en prácticas de sensibilización que, si bien contribuyen a 'positivizar' la temática, también producen a la diversidad de género como un asunto particularmente 'delicado'. Desde esta lógica, las personas trans* y no binaries suelen ser objeto de las ansiedades de profesionales cis, las cuales producen una emoción particular que, desde el psicoanálisis y la teoría queer, conceptualizo como 'ansiedad de conocimiento', tanto en su registro individual como político-cultural. Mi

propuesta es que esta forma de conocimiento tiende a fenomenalizar ‘lo trans*’ en tanto objeto de especialización clínica, generando una demanda de taxonomización de las subjetividades y cuerpos trans* que funciona al modo de la patologización. De esta forma, y este es mi argumento, la misma ‘fetichización social’ de la que son objeto, termina permeando ciertos discursos afirmativos en sus esfuerzos por conocer al ‘otro’, re-centrando la hetero-cisnorma y confirmando el lugar de custodia del conocimiento que tienen las disciplinas psi.

Palabras clave: sensibilización, diversidad de género, ansiedad de conocimiento, psicopatologización, terapia afirmativa

Financiamiento: Agencia Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo, Doctorado Becas Chile

SORROWS AND AFFECTIONS OF LGBTI PEOPLE IN CONTEMPORARY BRAZILIAN CONTEXT

Mario Carvalho (mariofelipec@gmail.com)

Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ)

The electoral process of 2018 was marked by a strong affective content associated with different political figures and/or positions. Among the various idiosyncrasies of the recent election, the space that hatreds, passions and political fears took in the political process was unprecedented in the recent history of Brazil. In this scenario, issues related to non normative sexual orientation and gender identity took the proscenium of the political debate. After the election result, several posts on the social networks of the internet reported states of panic, deep sadness, fear of going out on the streets, to mention the most recurrent. News of attacks and threats to different social minorities from alleged supporters of the elected candidate increased the sense of insecurity and suffering with the possibility of being the target of ethical and political hatred and intolerance. The perception of a specialized mental health claim for LGBTI people is not new. Didier Eribon (2008) has already delineated the relationship between melancholy and homosexual lifestyles. In addition, the LGBTI population victimization data collected by the Gay Group of Bahia (2018) show an increase of more than 200% in cases of suicide of LGBTI people between 2016 and 2018. In this context, the present proposal is an exploratory and qualitative intervention research. Thus, while we seek to understand the production of LGBTI subjectivities with their sufferings and affections in the contemporary Brazilian scenario, we will also seek non-alienating forms of intervention for the elaboration of such sufferings. The clinical conception carried forward in this project is far from the clinic of adjustment and modulation of behaviors and subjectivities to the demands of globalized capitalism and the cisheteronormativity. Our bet, along with the other authors, is in the gaps, the fissures, the folds that make possible a resistance and creation of an unpredicted new.

Keywords: Recognition, subjectivity, sexual orientation, gender identity, Brazil

Funding: Fundação Carlos Chagas Filho de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ)

STIGMA AND MEDICAL MISTRUST AROUND PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS USE AMONG A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF YOUNG SEXUAL MINORITY PEOPLE

Jessica Jaiswal¹ (jljaiswal@ua.edu), Marybec Griffin², Stuart N. Singer³, & Perry N. Halkitis²

¹University of Alabama; ²Rutgers University School of Public Health; ³Rutgers University

Introduction: Although pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) was FDA-approved in 2012 in the United States, uptake has been low, especially among communities most in need of HIV prevention. Among young urban sexual minority people in New York City, uptake is still relatively low despite structural access to low cost or free PrEP. **Aims:** The purpose of this study is to understand the role of stigma and medical mistrust around PrEP and PrEP use. **Methods:** Semi-structured interviews (n=42) were conducted among a socioeconomically diverse sample of young Latinx, Black, Asian and White sexual minority people. Qualitative interview domains focused on experiences with healthcare providers around one's sexual health, HIV and PrEP-related stigma, HIV-related beliefs, medical mistrust, and beliefs about medication. **Results:** Many participants expressed mistrust around PrEP specifically, medications generally, and the pharmaceutical industry. While many participants viewed PrEP as a timely innovation that is urgently needed, a substantial portion expressed suspicion about the medical rationale for PrEP, its potential side effects, and the motives of the pharmaceutical industry for developing it. Participants also expressed internalized homophobia and stigmatizing attitudes toward PrEP users. **Conclusions:** Mistrust of medications generally and PrEP specifically must be addressed in order to maximize the benefits of this biomedical prevention strategy. In addition to increasing PrEP access for various populations, efforts must also be made to confront how racism and classism shape how people think about and make decisions around PrEP use. These efforts must also include addressing homophobia and stigma around sexuality and sexual health.

KeyWords: stigma, medical mistrust, sexual minority, HIV prevention, PrEP

Funding: This was funded by the National Institute of Mental Health via the HIV Research Education Institute for Diverse Scholars (REIDS) at Yale University (NIMH R25MH087217)

TESTING A MULTIFACTORIAL MODEL EXPLAINING HOMONEGATIVE BEHAVIOR TOWARD GAY MEN AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SWITZERLAND

Patrick Weber (patrick.weber@fhnw.ch)

School of Social Work, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern
Switzerland, Olten, Switzerland

Introduction and Aims: Multi-perspective prevention and intervention strategies are needed to reduce direct and indirect homonegative behaviour among adolescents. Comprehensive explanatory models are needed for this purpose. A multifactorial theoretical model of homonegative behaviour was developed that consisted of twelve individual-level factors and six context-level factors. Hypotheses included prediction of direct and indirect effects. **Methods:** Data were collected using an anonymous, self-administered questionnaire completed during school lessons. To capture direct and indirect homonegative behaviour, we used two scales comprising five items each. Response options ranged on a five-point-Likert scale from 0="never" to 4="very often." The internal consistency of these scales was good (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.77/0.81$). The multifactorial model was analyzed using structural equation modelling (maximum likelihood estimation). **Results:** The sample included 2210 heterosexual adolescents, aged 12–18, 1149 in the eighth and 1061 in the ninth year of school, 45.9% female, 54.1% male, and 50.1% with an immigration background. The following seven individual-level factors were found to be significant: negative cognitive attitudes toward gay men, aggressive behaviour toward peers, religiosity, social dominance orientation, importance

of one's sexual orientation, attitudes toward traditional masculinity, and empathy. At the contextual level, there are four factors: expectations of parents, expectations of best friends, homonegative school climate, and norms of respect in the classroom. In addition, the control variables gender (male) and migration background have a significant effect. All these variables have direct and/or indirect effects and form together the explanatory model of homonegative behaviour among adolescents. (SRMR=0.0183, RMSEA=0.03 und TLI=0.98, adj.R2=0.25/0.48). Conclusion: The tested model explained 25% of the variance in direct homonegative behavior and 48% of the variance in indirect homonegative behavior (microaggressions) among adolescents in Switzerland. The findings provide a well-founded understanding of the mechanisms underlying homonegative behavior and provide leverage points for developing intervention and prevention strategies for adolescents.

Keywords: homonegative behaviour, adolescents, multifactorial model, structural equation modelling

THE CASE OF 'DE-IMMIGRANTIZATION': STEREOTYPE SALIENCY AT THE INTERSECTION OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND IMMIGRANT STATUS

Jonathan Reese (jreese@edu.ulisboa.pt), Ana Sofia Santos, & Tomás Palma

Universidade de Lisboa, FP

Introduction: From the portrayal of gay men in Hollywood to thoughts regarding women in STEM, stereotypes exist within most facets of the human experience. Socially, stereotypes are typically perceived to be linear, existing along one axis of conceptualization, such as sexual orientation or immigrant status. However, how would individuals conceptualize the intersection of sexual orientation and immigrant status? Furthermore, would one identifier be more salient (stronger) than the other? Aims: The main purposes of this study were to primarily: expand descriptive research related to the stereotype attribution of certain groups in Portuguese society, while simultaneously exploring stereotype saliency when presented with two conflicting identities. Methods: We examined specific stereotypes attributed to eight groups within Portuguese society (Portuguese men, Gay Portuguese men, Immigrant men, Gay Immigrant men, Portuguese women, Lesbian Portuguese women, Immigrant women, and Lesbian Immigrant women), separated by sex across two experiments. 127 characteristics were shown to participants, who rated each trait based on the perceived stereotypicality of the target group. Trait averages were analyzed to better understand the stereotype attribution and salience of the target groups. Results: Results indicated shared identities between the Gay/Lesbian and Gay/Lesbian Immigrant conditions, but not the Portuguese or Immigrant conditions, as expected; additionally, there were shared stereotypic overlaps between the Portuguese and Immigrant conditions. Data showed when an identifier of sexual orientation (gay/lesbian) was added, Portuguese people and Immigrants became stereotypically less Portuguese and stereotypically less Immigrant, suggesting a strong saliency for sexual orientation. Conclusion: Our study built upon themes related to intersectional research and provided quantitative insights into the conceptualization of gay/lesbian immigrants in Portugal – something previously unexplored, to our knowledge. Findings from this study can be used to aid the further diversification of psychological, LGBT+, and immigration research, hopefully inspiring others to pursue research on similar topics.

Keywords: Intersectionality, LGBT Research, Immigrants, Stereotypes

THE EXPERIENCES AND BELIEFS OF TEACHERS IN CZECH SCHOOLS CONCERNING LGBTQ+ ISSUES

Irena Smetackova¹ (irena.smetackova@pedf.cuni.cz), Petr Pavlik¹, & Jack Simons²

¹Charles University, Prague; ²Mercy College, New York

Many studies report that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer and questioning (LGBTQ+) students face homo- and transnegativity at school. This has negative effects on their well-being and cognitive learning. Teachers might (and should) advocate for LGBTQ+ students. The paper is focused on the experiences and beliefs of teachers in Czech schools concerning LGBTQ+ issues. The paper presents findings from a survey taken by 548 teachers in Czech lower-secondary and higher-secondary schools. Teachers described the climate in their school, responded to statements about educational requirements, and evaluated three school situations (vignettes). Most teachers indicated that respect and safety of all students, including perceived and actual LGBTQ+ students, is paramount (i.e., the teachers felt that it was important to address gender and sexuality issues in education). However, some did not consider gender and sexuality issues relevant in education, and some did not feel competent enough to address these issues in their classes. As a result, it appears that a request by teachers in Czech schools to receive more training about LGBTQ+ topics is warranted. In order to gain a deeper insight into the experience, needs, and motivation, the results of the survey are compared with focus groups conducted among 1) teachers, 2) school counselors, 3) LGBT+ students, 4) non-LGBT+ students.

Keywords: LGBTQ+; teachers; secondary schools; advocating

THE IMPACT OF HOMOPHOBIA BEFORE AND AFTER 18 YEARS OLD ON MENTAL AND SEXUAL HEALTH

Alexandre Popa (alex_popa@live.com)

Paris Descartes University

Introduction and aims: The main goal of this study was to identify and measure the consequences on sexual and mental health of being subjected to homophobia before the age of 18 and at adulthood among men who have sex with men in France. The secondary objectives are to study the relations between homophobic violence, levels of self-esteem, internalized homophobia and the quality of sexual life. Methods: An anonymous original online survey was used. In this study homophobia was described in terms of type, frequency, the aggressor being part of any specific group (family, friends, school), the amount of protection the victim received and the level of fear the victim experienced. Visual analogue scales were used to measure the negative impact of homophobia on sexual and mental health. Results: 342 participants have completed the survey. Homophobia was experienced by 70% of the participants before the age of 18 and by 65% of the participants at adulthood. The age of coming out was significantly lower as the frequency of homophobia was higher. The negative impact on mental health was more important for those having experienced frequent homophobia at adulthood than for those having experienced it before 18 years of age. On the other hand, the negative impact on sexual health was more important if frequent homophobia was experienced before the age of 18. Internalized homophobia was detected in almost 65% of the participants and it was correlated with lower sex drive, lower global sexual satisfaction and more frequent erectile dysfunction. Conclusions: The characteristics and the negative impact of homophobia are different if experienced before 18 years or at adulthood. Sexologists should systematically assess self-esteem, internalized homophobia and homophobic

violence experienced by their non-heterosexual clients as this can directly influence sexual health.

Keywords: homophobia, impact, minority stress, sexual health, mental health

THE IMPACT OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON VIOLENCE AND ACCESSING JUSTICE: RESULTS FROM 12-COUNTRY QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Philip R. Crehan¹ (Phil.crehan@gmail.com)¹, John Wolf², & Caleb Orozco³

¹Independent Consultant; ²New Jersey Institute of Technology; ³United Belize Advocacy Movement (UniBAM) Advocacy

Around the world, discrimination, violence and stigma against LGBT+ people have serious repercussions on the wellbeing of the community, including their ability to access justice mechanisms. In the English-speaking Caribbean, where there are still laws that criminalize same-sex relations in 9 countries, violence against LGBT+ people is a major concern and challenge to their human rights. This paper analyzes quantitative data on LGBT+ people in 12 countries in the Caribbean, examining if a higher socioeconomic status can act as a buffer against homophobic/transphobic-motivated violence. Data were collected for this research from November 2020 through March 2021, utilizing mixed-methods that culminated in two surveys and in-depth interviews, with the surveys being disseminated through convenience sampling and through online means. This original data collection was undertaken by the organization, Open For Business, with financing provided by Virgin Atlantic, and the authors of this paper served as its core research team. The authors have now used the data from one of those surveys (n=2,167) in the analysis of this paper, using linear regression techniques to find if income and living conditions (socioeconomic status) act as a buffer against certain forms of violence, and for those who have survived said violence, if a higher socioeconomic status helps them access justice mechanisms. The team finds that, in fact, socioeconomic status does provide a buffer against many forms of violence as well as likelihood of reporting said violence to certain state authorities. This suggests the significant vulnerability that LGBT+ people with lower socioeconomic status have in regards to the experience of violence, and how state and non-state actors should begin to include such vulnerable groups in justice mechanisms.

Keywords: Data, Violence, Socioeconomic Status, Justice, Buffers

THE IMPLICIT SEXUAL DOUBLE STANDARD AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Ricardo Almeida (ricardo.alvim1@gmail.com), Pedro Alexandre Costa, & Ana Carvalheira

William James Centre for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário

Introduction: The sexual double standard research continues to show considerable inconsistencies even when similar samples and methods are used, leading researchers to issue a call for methodological pluralism and innovation, namely the implicit association test methodology (Endendijk et al., 2019). Additionally, Milhausen and Sakaluk (2012) made a call on future research to include a more sexually diverse sample. As such, our sample included heterosexual, gay, lesbian and bisexual participants. Aims: The main focus of this study was to investigate the differences between gender and sexual orientation regarding the sexual double standard and the factors influencing implicit and explicit sexual double standards. Method: A sample of 375 young Portuguese adults completed a sociodemographic questionnaire, an explicit sexual double standard measure

and an implicit association test. Results: Our results indicate that both men and women, regardless of sexual orientation have a low endorsement of an explicit sexual double standard. However, all women, regardless of sexual orientation, endorse an implicit reverse sexual double standard, while men show no endorsement. Conclusions: The implicit association test may be able encompass a wider range of the sexual double standard spectrum and to assess cognitive structures that are not accessible through scales. Our results suggest gender differences, not sexual orientation, are a greater predictor of sexual double standards.

Keywords: Sexual double standard, gay, lesbian, sexual orientation, implicit association test, gender

TRANSIÇÕES: RESILIÊNCIAS CONTEXTUAIS- UM ESTUDO SOBRE O SUICÍDIO E COMPORTAMENTOS SUICIDAS DOS JOVENS TRANS MASCULINOS

Vânia Cavacas Pires (vaniacavacas42@gmail.com), Hélia Bracons, & Fátima Gameiro

Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias - Instituto de Serviço Social

A prevalência da literatura nacional e internacional alocada ao suicídio e a comportamentos suicidas em pessoas trans refere uma preocupação emergente. Os estudos de ordem sociológica e psicológica foram inventariando as necessidades que imperam no segmento LGBT da mesma forma que expõem as violências a que esta esfera está sujeita. De forma similar, a estatística atesta a forte incidência do suicídio e de comportamentos suicidas em pessoas trans em contextos de discriminação, preconceito, rejeição social e parental. Este estudo teve como intento caracterizar os fatores sociofamiliares que contribuem para comportamentos suicidas em jovens trans, e conhecer a sua perceção da inclusão do assistente social numa equipa multidisciplinar de saúde, contribuindo desta forma para uma melhor compreensão deste fenómeno. A investigação decorreu no último trimestre de 2019 e baseou-se numa metodologia qualitativa, através de entrevistas semiestruturadas a dez jovens em processo de afirmação de género. Utilizou-se análise de conteúdo e categorial. O estudo mostrou que metade dos participantes tentaram o suicídio, a totalidade acusava ideação suicida e a maioria já praticou comportamentos autolesivos. Como principais resultados, em contexto familiar observou-se cenários de rejeição, agressão e expulsão. Na esfera social, observou-se uma harmonia com os pares, denotando-se uma fraca integração social. O tempo de espera por consultas e ou procedimentos no SNS é igualmente um stressor que potencia as ideações suicidas desta população, pois adia a sua congruência e perpetua sentimentos de opressão e de exclusão. Quanto à perceção dos jovens relativamente ao Serviço Social, observou-se uma insipiência das competências do assistente social, apesar de alguns jovens expressarem a importância do profissional numa equipa multidisciplinar de saúde, como garante dos seus Direitos Humanos. Os participantes classificaram o suporte familiar como o mais relevante para resiliências salutaras.

Palavras-chave: pessoa trans; suicídio; serviço social; ciências sociais

UNDERSTANDING DIVERSE LGBTQI+ COMMUNITIES IN TIMES OF COVID- 19: A MIXED METHODS STUDY

Karyofyllis Zervoulis (k.zervoulis@londonmet.ac.uk), Louise Ryan, Donna Jones,
Cinar Aydogan, & Anna Jakobczak,

London Metropolitan University

Introduction. Lambeth Borough of London is host to one of the biggest LGBTQI+ communities in Europe. Lambeth Council had conducted a residents' survey in 2020 and noticed that, in terms of psychological wellbeing, LGBTQI+ people were affected more severely than others due to Covid-19 associated restrictions. **Aims.** This study was developed to identify the needs of Lambeth's large and diverse LGBTQI+ communities but also to investigate the additional challenges posed by Covid-19. **Int** aimed to develop new understanding of the experiences of some minoritised people within the LGBTQI+ community. **Method.** A multi-disciplinary team (from social work, sociology, and psychology) employed mixed methods. 190 LGBTQI+ residents of Lambeth completed a comprehensive questionnaire on their perceptions of life in the borough and of the council services provided, on their companionship and support networks, their wellbeing and mental health, and their identification and involvement with other LGBTQI+ people and communities. All but 2 participants, who provided their answers over the phone, completed the questionnaire online. Eleven co-researcher who identified as LGBTQI+ people of colour living in London took part in 3 Photovoice workshops, an art-based method to create safe spaces for marginalised voices. Nine of them took part in a focus group too. **Results.** The questionnaire findings showed persistent levels of marginalisation, relatively low levels of health-related support and an overall lack of knowledge of what the Council does for LGBTQI+ residents. Participants from lower socioeconomic groups reported being affected more by Covid-19. The expected positive correlations between social support and wellbeing were confirmed. Photovoice and focus group co-researchers highlighted their marginalisation outside and within LGBTQI+ communities. **Conclusion.** Recommendations were made and were adopted by Lambeth Council; these include maintenance and promotion of physical LGBTQI+ spaces customised for the needs of diverse subgroups and involving LGBTQI+ people from diverse backgrounds in leadership decisions.

Keywords: LGBTQI+, minoritised, Covid-19, London, local authorities

Funding: The study has been funded by the London Metropolitan University Transformation Fund

VOCES DE ADOLESCENTES CISGÉNERO Y TRANSGÉNERO DE MEDELLIN – COLOMBIA

Laura Sofía Velásquez Mejía (laurasofia.velasquez@gmail.com), Nestor Camilo Castiblanco, & Néstor Eliécer Moreno Rangel

Universidad del Bosque, Colombia

Para aproximarnos a la comprensión de los roles de género en un grupo de adolescentes cisgénero y transgénero de la ciudad de Medellín (Colombia), se realizaron 8 entrevistas, a través de las cuales se construyeron narrativas desde la perspectiva no patologizante y crítica de las y los participantes. Se encontró que tanto las/los adolescentes cisgénero como transgénero identifican una norma arbitraria en la atribución de papeles socialmente asignados para hombres y mujeres, roles que continúan reproduciendo estructuras sexistas, limitando y coartando principalmente a las mujeres, los relatos de adolescentes trans se caracterizan por ser más analíticos y confrontativos de un modelo binario y sus imposiciones, contra el cual se han enfrentado en sus trayectorias y experiencias personales. Tanto los adolescentes cis como tras, comprenden los roles de género como una estructura que se encuentra instaurada por la normalización binaria y machista, símbolo de culturización heredada y estructura social violenta, generando desigualdades entre géneros. Sin embargo, expresan algunas transformaciones culturales de esas normas

y nuevas significaciones del cuerpo, permitiendo deconstruir y reconstruir las apropiaciones culturales establecidas.

Palabras claves: Roles de género, adolescentes transgénero y cisgénero.

WHAT DO PSYCHOLOGISTS ‘DO’ IN GENDER IDENTITY CLINICS?

Igi Moon (L.Moon@warwick.ac.uk)

University of Warwick

The role of clinical and counselling psychologists within Gender Identity Clinics is particularly important in offering psychological assessment, formulation and intervention - and assessing readiness for medical interventions such as surgery and hormones although training is not offered at undergraduate or post-graduate levels specifically in relation to gender. It is important research explores how psychologists are prepared for their role in gender clinics because an NHS listening exercise in 2013/14 found specific concerns about the role of psychology. The trans community felt that *"psychologists have too much power around decisions of people within the trans community, both medically and legally"* and that psychologists seemed to control the presentation of gender as binary rather than as fluid and open to ongoing change. The questions remain about training for psychologists and their experience of being in services – what power do they have to bring about change and how do they experience their work, support and decision making. Aims: To date there has been no clinical audit of the role of psychology within GIC's. There has been nothing to show what it is psychologists 'do' in the services. This study aims to reverse that focus and question what psychologists ‘do’ in GIC’s. Method: A Thematic Analysis using Grounded Theory principles has been adopted. So far, 13 interviews with qualified clinical and counselling psychologists working in GIC's have been conducted. Results: Initial findings suggest psychologists are ‘thrown in at the deep end’ with varying experiences that depend on support available from colleagues. While all psychologists acknowledged their inexperience, some felt the clinical setting offered more support than others. Additionally, it became clear during the interviews that for some psychologists the experience of professional power had an impact on the delivery of services to transgender clients.

Keywords: psychologists, gender identity clinic, non-binary identity.

Funding: British Psychological Society

Poster Presentations

ARE THE CHILDREN ALRIGHT? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN CONCEIVED BY ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Francis Anne Carneiro¹ (fcarneiro@ispa.pt), Valéria Leong², Sara Nóbrega³, Fernando Salinas-Quiroz⁴, Pedro Alexandre Costa¹, & Isabel Leal¹

¹William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário, Lisbon, Portugal; ²Ispa – Instituto Universitário, Lisbon, Portugal; ³Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands; ⁴Eliot-Pearson Department of Child Study and Human Development, Tufts University, United States of America

Objective: This review aims to assess the psychological adjustment of children aged between 4 to 11 years old and born through ART. and to screen the existence of clinical problems when compared with normative data for the standardized indexes of mental health. **Data Sources:** Following PRISMA guidelines, the search was conducted from inception through September 2021 using APA PsycInfo, APA PsycArticles, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection, Academic Search Complete, Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science, Scielo, and RCAAP. Search terms related to ART and children's psychological adjustment were combined to Boolean operators to identify relevant published studies in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. **Study Selection:** Peer-reviewed studies focused on the psychological adjustment of ART children between the ages of 3- and 11-years-old were included. Of a total of 337 results, 45 papers were eligible to be included in this review. **Data Extraction:** Data extraction was performed independently by two authors and revised and confirmed by other two authors. **Results:** Children showed below the clinical range for psychiatric symptoms when compared with normative data for the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) or the Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment (ASEBA). Moreover, some evidence suggests that surrogacy children with gay fathers present the lowest levels of psychological problems when compared to normative data, especially the daughters with the lowest significant levels of adjustment problems. **Conclusions:** These findings enable practitioners to develop an informed view of ART children mental health outcomes to help parents find more adaptive strategies to navigate their chosen pathways in healthier ways.

Key words: Assisted reproduction; Children; Surrogacy; Mental Health

Funding: This study was funded by one grant (SFRH/BD/118226/2016) from Science and Technology Foundation/Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) awarded to the first author.

COMING OUT OF THE CLOSET AS LGB YOUTH: CONTRIBUTION FROM THE FAMILY THERAPY RESEARCH.

Christian Spuler (christian.spuler@mail.udp.cl) & Alemka Tomicic

Centre of Studies on Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy (CEPPS), Faculty of Psychology, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile

Background: Coming out is a lifelong process of admitting and sharing one's gender identity/sexual orientation with others. For the adolescent, this process involves parents and family and is an important aspect of adolescent and parent mental health. In this regard, the theoretical and clinical contributions and perspectives of research in family therapy provide valuable knowledge about the processes of elaborating the experience of coming out of the closet. **Goal:** To understand the contribution of family therapy research on the phenomenon of coming out in LGB adolescents and the different theoretical and

clinical perspectives of these contributions. **Methods:** Through a systematic review of the literature published between 2000 and 2019, we characterized the main lines of research on family therapy and coming out in LGB adolescents. **Results:** 27 selected articles, North America, Europe, and Australia were identified as leading the research, with the United States and Australia standing out. Eighty-two percent of the studies addressed the process of coming out by incorporating not only the adolescent but also parents and other significant caregivers in the context of family therapy. The research designs are mostly mixed and are focused on: a) generating comprehensive frameworks about the coming out experience of LGB adolescents and their families, b) systematizing indicators with a view to building comprehensive models about the stages of LGB coming out. **Conclusions:** Research in family therapy allows for a dynamic understanding of the different experiences related to coming out in LGB adolescents. It also highlights the few of research on family therapy and LGB issues in Latin America, which opens up the possibility of exploring lines of research on this subject specifically in Chile.

Keywords: LGB Adolescent, coming out, systematic review, family therapy research

CREATIVE SOLUTIONS TO BARRIERS IN ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES OF LGBTI+ INDIVIDUALS IN TURKEY: AN NGO EXAMPLE

Alp Kemaloglu (alp@17mayis.org)

May 17 Association

Introduction: LGBTI+ individuals report tendencies to avoid and/or delay access to mental health services in fear of discrimination, prejudice, and stigma based on their sexual identity. In addition, LGBTI+ individuals report more dissatisfaction with their treatment compared to cisheterosexual individuals. Such findings make it apparent that inclusive and affirmative mental health service provision is needed to alleviate the disparity LGBTI+ individuals experience. To do so, May 17 Association (an LGBTI+ NGO in Ankara, Turkey) designed and implemented a program to provide an inclusive and safe environment where LGBTI+ individuals get the psychological support without any fears regarding their sexual identity. **Aims:** The aim of this poster presentation is to offer and present a program to bypass and work through the state mental health system so that LGBTI+ individuals may reach the necessary support in a safe and inclusive environment. **Methods:** Data from March 2021 to March 2022 which includes the number of applicants, the topic of psychological support requested, the number of counselling sessions provided, and the number of referrals made is analyzed through both quantitative and qualitative content analysis. **Results:** The results show that the tendency to avoid and/or delay access to mental health services in fear of discrimination, prejudice, and stigma based on their sexual identity is also apparent among the applicants and when an inclusive and safe environment is provided, they are willing to request the psychological help they need. **Conclusion:** Our program shows that in countries where state policies and socio-political atmosphere is conservative and discriminating towards LGBTI+ individuals and community at large, NGOs may provide a creative alternative to meet the basic human rights and psychological needs of LGBTI+ individuals and the community. **Keywords:** health disparities, LGBT+, mental health, minority stress

Funding: May 17 Association's Psychosocial and Legal Support Program is funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

DISCRIMINATION AND GENDER IDENTITY: VALIDATION OF THE EVERYDAY DISCRIMINATION SCALE IN PORTUGUESE TRANS PEOPLE

Daniel Seabra¹ (daniel_seabra_@hotmail.com), Diogo Carreiras¹, Luís Coelho², Julieta Azevedo^{1,2}, Susana Renca^{2,3}, Sara Magano^{2,3}, Jorge Gato⁴, Maria do Céu Salvador¹, & António Macedo^{2,3}

¹University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive and Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Portugal; ²University of Coimbra, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Psychological Medicine (IPM), Portugal; ³Department of Psychiatry, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra (CHUC), Portugal;

⁴University of Porto, Psychology Centre, Portugal

Introduction: Gender and sexual minority groups are often victims of discrimination. Trans people are a gender minority group that often experiences prejudice and discriminatory social treatment. The Everyday Discrimination Scale was designed to assess perceived discrimination experiences in people's daily lives. In Portugal, was validated for the general population (EDS-PT) achieving a final version with eight items and two factors both for adolescents and adults. However, this measure is not yet validated for Portuguese gender minorities. **Aim:** This study intended to adapt the EDS to trans people, validate and describe its psychometric properties for Portuguese gender minorities (EDS-GM). **Method:** A sample of 108 trans people over 18 years old ($M=25.49$; $SD=8.35$) participated in this study (23% selfidentified as woman, 42% as man and 35% as non-binary). GoogleForms was used for online data collection, through self-report questionnaires. The study was advertised on social networks and within LGBTQIA-related Portuguese organizations. Data was explored in SPSS and AMOS. **Results:** A CFA was conducted to confirm the EDS-PT structure with two factors. Items exhibited factor loadings between .76 and .90 and three pairs of errors were correlated. Overall, the EDS-GM revealed a good fit to the 2-factor model ($\chi^2=21.71$, $p=.15$; CFI=.99, TLI=.99, RMSEA=.06). The total scale presented adequate internal consistency ($\alpha=.95$), as well as unfair treatment subscale ($\alpha=.90$) and personal rejection subscale ($\alpha=.91$). Results supported convergent validity revealing positive correlations with depression, anxiety and stress; and negative correlations with satisfaction with life. The subscales presented a very strong correlation with each other ($r=.92$, $p<.001$). **Conclusions:** The EDS-GM seems a valid and reliable instrument to assess the perceived discrimination that gender minorities endure. Considering the correlation between subscales, which suggests a high construct overlapping, we recommend using the total score.

Keywords: Gender minorities, Trans people, Discrimination, Assessment, EDS

Funding: This study was supported by the PhD grant of Daniel Seabra, sponsored by the Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (SFRH/BD/143437/2019)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST LGBTQI+ YOUTH - SUFFERING AND NEGATIVE IDENTITIES

Luís Pinheiro (Luis_pinheiro@iscte-iul.pt) & Carla Moleiro

ISCTE- Instituto universitário de Lisboa

Young people who suffer domestic violence from their parents or legal guardians are more likely to develop psychopathological conditions, as well as disruptive externalizing behavior. In LGBTQI+ youth, this violence has a much more expressive intensity because it touches their's sexual identity. Although little is known about how's that violence contribute for the development of internalized homophobia and transphobia. Domestic

violence against young people is often poorly identified by professionals (Tomás, Fernandes Sani, & Martins, 2018) and a large body of literature documents that LGBTQI+ youth in the general population are exposed to elevated levels of mistreatment when compared to their non-LGBTQI+ counterparts (D'Augelli et al., 2006; Kosciw et al., 2016). This project is composed by three different studies that we will try to characterize the phenomena by different publics (victims, victim support technicians and Associative leaders of LGBTQI+ associations), Analyze whether the development of a negative identity by LGBTQI+ youth mediate the relationship between the experience of domestic violence and low levels of wellbeing and analyze that professional's personal belief about sexual orientation and gender identity mediates the identification of violence against LGBTQI+ children and youth. Methods This three studies have different methods, both qualitative and quantitative. This is a PhD Project that is in the first year so we don't have any data about it yet. So, this project will try to give data for the development of public policies to combat this phenomenon based on evidence and bring new data about the specific effect of this kind of violence on LGBTQI+ youth.

Keywords: LGBTQI+, youth, domestic violence, mental health

EQUAL RIGHTS TO LOVE? HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS' DISGUST TOWARDS PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF AFFECTION BETWEEN LESBIAN/GAY COUPLES

Chrysovalantis Papathanasiou (val_papathanasiou@yahoo.com) & Katerina Aslanoglou

School of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Introduction: Although social acceptance towards homosexuality has been increased in the Western world, members of the LGBT community are still attacked when expressing their sexual orientation in public. **Aims:** To explore the attitudes of healthcare professionals towards gays and lesbians and the way disgust is elicited as a response to different levels of affection in lesbian/gay couples. **Methods:** The sample consisted of 187 doctors and nurses, who were asked to rate their disgust towards a series of photos showing public displays of affection of different levels of intimacy in lesbian/gay couples: eye contact, holding hands, and French-kissing. Data analyses were performed using SPSS. **Results:** Approximately half (56.7%) of the participants did not find disgusting at all the low intimacy gay photo, while the corresponding percentage for the low intimacy lesbian photo was 60.4%. Moreover, the respective percentages for the moderate intimacy level were 54.0% for the gay photo and 63.6% for the lesbian photo, while for the high intimacy level they were 41.2% for the gay photo and 43.3% for the lesbian photo. Regardless of the level of intimacy, gay photos were found to be significantly more disgusting than lesbians photos. Comparing the levels of intimacy, disgust increased proportionately to intimacy, except for the low and moderate intimacy gay photos where no significant difference was detected. Heterosexual participants rated as disgusting significantly more often all photos of gays and the high intimacy lesbian photo. Additionally, conservative political beliefs and annual income were positively associated with levels of disgust against most gay/lesbian photos. Moreover, nurses and specialized doctors had a significantly greater level of disgust towards the moderate intimacy level gay photo. **Conclusions:** Emotion-focused trainings for healthcare professionals could be implemented to raise awareness for LGBT issues.

Keywords: health professionals, disgust, same-sex couples, affection

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SHAME SCALE: ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION FOR PORTUGUESE SEXUAL MINORITIES (SM-EISS)

Andreia Manão (andreiamanao.r@gmail.com), Daniel Seabra, & Maria do Céu Salvador

University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC)

Introduction: Sexual minorities (SM) reported strategies of shame-avoidance as a way of responding to heteronormative culture. In fact, shame is a defensive response alerting that social attractiveness is under threat and it is crosswise related with poorer mental health. It becomes necessary to evaluate the specificities of shame due to sexual orientation to allow more tailored interventions with SM. To the best of our knowledge, in Portugal, there is only a general measure of shame (External and Internal Shame Scale) and none related with sexual orientation. **Aims:** To adapt and validate the Sexual Minorities – External and Internal Shame Scale (SM-EISS), confirming or rejecting its original two-factor structure through a Confirmatory Factorial Analyses (CFA) and studying its psychometric properties in a Portuguese sample. **Methods:** The sample included 200 Portuguese individuals who self-identified as non-heterosexual (Mean age= 27.8±8.9): 28.5% gay, 27.5% lesbian, 27.5% bisexual, 10.5% pansexual individuals, 2% asexual individual and 4% other sexual identities or preferred not to answer. Participants filled selfreport questionnaires online and analyses were performed in IBM SPSS and IBM AMOS (v.25). **Results:** Data showed good fit indexes in the CFA, replicating the scale's original second order structure (External and Internal Shame). All values of reliability (Cronbach's alfa, composite and individual reliability) were good. Shame due to sexual orientation presented moderated and positive correlations with stigma sensitivity related with sexual minority identity. Individuals with higher levels of anxiety, depression and stress presented higher levels of shame due to sexual orientation when compared with individuals with lower levels of shame. **Conclusions:** The SM-EISS seems to be a valid and reliable instrument to measure shame due to sexual orientation, presenting the SM-EISS as a useful tool both in clinical and investigation contexts, allowing to broaden the specific knowledge related with shame in this population.

Keywords: sexual minorities, shame, confirmatory factorial analyses, psychometric properties, Portugal

Funding: This work was supported by the PhD grant of the second author (reference: SFRH/BD/143437/2019) sponsored by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)

GENDER-TYPICALITY IN ITALIAN YOUNG ADULTS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Chiara Antoniucci (chiara.antoniucci@uniroma1.it), Jessica Pistella, Stefano Isolani, Fau Rosati, & Roberto Baiocco

Department of Development and Social Psychology, Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome

Introduction: Gender typicality refers to an individual's perception of similarity to same gender group based on common interest, behaviors, attitudes, and roles. Martin and colleagues (2017) developed the Perceived Similarity to Gender Groups Scale to discover self perceived gender typicality using a Dual Identity approach. Particularly, the Dual Identity approach assesses gender typicality (or similarity) considering two different levels of similarity: feeling similar to one's own gender and feelings similar to other gender. **Methods:** In study 1 the authors conducted an EFA (exploratory factor analysis)

and CFA (confirmatory factor analysis) to test and validate the Perceived Similarity to Gender Groups Scales in a sample of Italian young adults ($n = 571$; 62.9% female; 45.1% LGBT; $M_{age} = 23.9$; $SD = 3.60$). The authors documented the configural, scalar, metric measurement invariance and the convergent and the validity. In study 2, the Perceived Similarity to Gender Groups Scale used in study 1, was used in a sample of 1126 Italian young adults (76.1% female; 46.4% LGBT; $M_{age} = 24.3$; $SD = 3.51$). To investigate the distribution of different typologies of gender similarity in the sample a cluster analysis was conducted. Results: Results confirmed the structural validity of the Perceived Similarity to Gender Groups Scale revealing the two-factor structure of the scale (own- and other-gender similarity). Furthermore, results of cluster analysis highlight different typologies of self-perception of gender typicality. Conclusions: Both the study highlight the relevance of studying gender typicality in young adulthood through a Dual Identity approach, emphasizing the relevance of gender and sexual orientations.

Keywords: gender typicality, young adulthood, dual identity, sexual orientations

GETTING THE “ICK” TOWARDS GAYS AND LESBIANS: THE ATTITUDES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TOWARDS SAME-SEX INTIMACY

Chrysovalantis Papathanasiou (val_papathanasiou@yahoo.com) & Sofia Diamanti

School of Medicine, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Introduction: Numerous studies have pointed to the link of gays and lesbians with disgust and prejudice. Aims: The current study aims to investigate the attitudes of secondary school teachers towards gays and lesbians and the role of disgust. Methods: The sample consisted of 162 secondary school teachers. Participants were asked to rate in a 7-point Likert-type scale their disgust towards a series of photos of a gay and a lesbian couple expressing affection in three levels of intimacy: low (eye contact), moderate (hand in hand), and high (French-kissing). Data were analyzed using SPSS. Results: 63.6% of the participants rated as not at all disgusting the low intimacy gay photo, while the corresponding percentage for the low intimacy lesbian photo was 68.3%. Moreover, the respective percentages for the moderate intimacy level were 57.4% for the gay photo and 68.9% for the lesbian photo. Regarding the high intimacy photos, 42% rated as not at all disgusting the gay photo and 47.2% rated as such the lesbian photo. Between the gay and lesbian photos, the former were found as significantly more disgusting compared to the latter, regardless of the intimacy level. Among the intimacy levels, disgust increased according to intimacy. Female participants rated as less disgusting the gay photos (regardless of the intimacy level), compared to male participants. Additionally, conservative political beliefs were positively associated with levels of disgust against all gay and lesbian photos, while years of working experience were positively associated with levels of disgust against all lesbian photos. Conclusions: The implementation of emotion-focused trainings for school teachers is crucial for raising awareness for the LGBT community.

Keywords: secondary school teachers, disgust, same-sex intimacy

HIV DISCRIMINATION, REJECTION SENSITIVITY, AND CORTISOL DYSREGULATION AMONG SEXUAL MINORITY MEN LIVING WITH HIV

Andrea Norcini Pala¹ (an2625@columbia.edu) & Bülent Turan²

¹Columbia School of Social Work, New York, NY; ²Department of Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey

Introduction: Intersectional discrimination based on sexual orientation and HIV status puts men who have sex with men (MSM) and live with HIV (LWH) to a higher risk for poorer HIV outcomes. Due to chronic stress, intersectional discrimination may result in cortisol dysregulation, which is a risk factor for poorer HIV and other health outcomes. Discrimination can lead to rejection sensitivity (RS), which has been associated with cortisol dysregulation. **Aim:** This study explores the mediating role of RS in the relationship between intersectional discrimination and cortisol dysregulation among MSM/LWH. **Method:** We recruited 92 MSM/LWH, mean age 40 (SD=11.7); 42.4% White and 54.3 Black; more than 75% had viral load <20 copies. We assessed Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR) using saliva samples collected on three different days at awakening, and 30/45 and 180 mins after awakening. The main outcomes were awakening cortisol level, cortisol reactivity (\square awakening-30/45mins) and recovery (\square 30/45-180 mins). We assessed RS, and discrimination based on sexual orientation and HIV status using validated scales. Through multilevel Bayesian growth models, accounting for repeated cortisol measures, we estimated direct and indirect coefficients using posterior distribution. Covariates included viral load, race, BMI, social economic status, age, alcohol use, depressive symptoms, and education. **Results:** RS was associated with increased awakening cortisol level ($\beta=0.150$, $p=.02$) and slower (i.e., flatter) recovery slope ($\beta=-0.383$, $p<.001$). HIV discrimination was associated with steeper recovery slopes ($\beta=0.251$, $p=.02$) and higher RS ($\beta=0.329$, $p<.001$). Through RS, HIV discrimination was indirectly associated with higher awakening cortisol level ($\beta=0.05$, $p=.04$) and slower recovery ($\beta=-0.14$, $p<.001$). **Conclusion:** Discrimination based on HIV status is a key driver of rejection sensitivity, through which it contributes significantly to cortisol dysregulation. Given the clinical relevance of cortisol dysregulation, interventions targeting rejection sensitivity have the potential to reduce or prevent the risk of poorer HIV outcomes among MSM/LWH.

Keywords: HIV discrimination; rejection sensitivity; cortisol dysregulation

Funding: This research was supported by the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) Center for AIDS Research CFAR, an NIH funded program (P30 AI027767) that was made possible by the following institutes: NIAID, NCI, NICHD, NHLBI, NIDA, NIA, NIDDK, NIGMS, and OAR.

HOMOSSEXUALIDADE COMO UM SINTOMA: A ABORDAGEM DE UM MINISTÉRIO RELIGIOSO A PESSOAS HOMOAFETIVAS NO BRASIL

Josué de Castro Filho (castro.josue@gmail.com)

Faculdade de Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo

Introdução: Diversas denominações cristãs têm pautado a homossexualidade como um sintoma de traumas da infância e propõem iniciativas que trabalham com pessoas que dizem não aceitar suas tendências homossexuais. **Objetivo:** Descrever e analisar a abordagem de um Ministério da Igreja Adventista do Sétimo Dia no Brasil voltado para o acolhimento e aconselhamento de pessoas que sentem atrações homossexuais e não desejam tê-las. **Método:** Estudo qualitativo, transversal e interpretativo através da etnografia dos encontros de tal ministério. As análises foram baseadas nos referenciais teóricos de Foucault, a partir do conceito de governamentalidade. **Resultados:** O ministério considera que a atração homossexual é um transtorno emocional causado por traumas na infância, que bloqueiam o desenvolvimento adequado e o amadurecimento psicológico do sujeito. De acordo com ele, no menino estes traumas derivariam de: superproteção materna; ausência, abandono ou agressividade paterna; bullying e afastamento de colegas do mesmo sexo; hipersensibilidade emocional; abuso sexual; e

adoção. Na menina os traumas se relacionariam a: mãe extremamente submissa e não admirável; pai extremamente violento e não reconhecedor da feminilidade como positiva; falta de carinho e afeto e predominância de hostilidade e reprovação dos pais; abuso sexual; e adoção. O aconselhamento proposto pelo ministério se baseia em identificação dos traumas e tratamentos envolvendo: catarse; elaboração dos sentimentos e das lembranças; perdão, aceitação e compreensão de si e do outro; e aprendizado de performances heteronormativas pelo vínculo fraterno com pessoas do mesmo sexo e heterossexuais. Conclusões: A sexualidade considerada como adequada para a Igreja Adventista do Sétimo Dia (heterossexual) é enriquecida pelo poder disciplinar contido na interpretação de uma psicanálise pós-freudiana das relações objetais que diz ao sujeito uma verdade sobre si e o impõe o autocontrole e a renúncia homoerótica. Tal denominação religiosa tenta obter validação (política e intelectual) desta concepção heteronormativa e homofóbica sobre a sexualidade humana a partir de uma perspectiva psicanalítica sobre uma suposta maturidade psicosexual que, assim, sustentaria a ideia da homossexualidade como sintoma de um transtorno passível de intervenção terapêutica. Palavras-chave: Religião; Homossexualidade; Igreja Adventista do Sétimo Dia; Cura Gay Financiamento: Bolsa de Demanda Social da Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES)

“I ENDED UP LEAVING THE COUNSELLING FEELING WORSE”: AN INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON LGBTQ+ HELP-SEEKING

Katie Stoodley (katiestoodley1@gmail.com)

Middlesex University, London

Introduction: With the number of individuals identifying as LGBTQ+ rising, there has been increasing research into why this minority culture often do not seek mental health support. It is suggested that due to high levels of social exclusion, queer people create their own safe spaces to be able explore their identity rather than seeking formal mental health support. However, some suggest that these spaces may encourage queer people to rely on risky behaviours such as unprotected casual sex. **Aims:** The current study aims to explore attitudes towards help-seeking mental health support within the LGBTQ+ community by gathering information on factors that participants consider to be protective and how these interact with self-perceived risky behaviours. **Methods:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with five LGBTQ+ people to explore their experiences of mental wellbeing and mental-health services as well as their engagement in risky behaviours. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to analyse the data and identify themes. **Results:** Four superordinate themes were identified: (1) “A light sprinkling of depression”: Mental Health Struggles; (2) “I always wanted to be a bit of a whore”: Risky Behaviours; (3) “I ended up leaving the counselling feeling worse”: Experiences of Mental Health Services; and (4) “This shield made of people who I can trust”: Support Networks. **Conclusions:** The analysis suggested that queer people continue to suffer with poor mental health and engage in risky behaviours. Participants who had engaged with mental health services spoke poorly of them and expressed not feeling comfortable talking about their identity with their therapists. Consequently, participants constructed their own safe spaces however, these spaces sometimes had negative effects on the individual’s mental health as some felt they had to keep their identity a secret. These findings were subsequently discussed in relation to their implication for mental health services and the associated research.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, help-seeking, risky behaviours, mental wellbeing

INTERNALIZED STIGMA IN NON-HETEROSEXUAL PEOPLE (LGB+) AND ITS IMPACT ON THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

Claudio Martínez (claudio.martinez@mail.udp.cl) & Alemka Tomicic

Centre for Studies on Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Faculty of Psychology
Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile

Introduction: Studies indicate that internalized stigma, hypervigilance, anticipation of discriminatory situations, and negative expectations regarding psychological and psychotherapeutic care are major barriers to accessing mental health services for LGB+ people. Understanding that the internalization of prejudices and attitudes, as well as beliefs about psychological care, are strongly based on cultural and social factors, it is relevant to estimate the weight that such factors have on levels of mental pathology and on access to psychological and therapeutic help in LGB+ people. **Aim:** To determine the association between levels of internalization of sexual stigma (ISS) in non-heterosexual people (LGB+) with the presence of subjective discomfort, depressive and anxious symptoms, and with the presence of negative beliefs and attitudes towards psychotherapy. **Method:** A survey that included the Internalized Homonegativity Inventory - IHNI (Mayfield, 2001), which was adapted to include Bisexual and Trans persons (IHNI-BT), "Outcome Questionnaire" (OQ-30), "Beck Depression Inventory" (BDI-II) and "Scale of Prejudices toward Psychotherapy" (SPP), was applied to 705 cisgender, self-identified non-heterosexual (LGB+) persons. **Results:** Results are presented on the association between the level of ISS in LGB+ people with levels of subjective discomfort and the presence of depressive and anxious symptoms, and on the association between the level of ISS in LGBT people with the presence of negative beliefs and attitudes towards psychological and/or psychotherapeutic help. **Conclusion:** We reflect on the implications of the results presented for the development of culturally competent psychotherapeutic interventions for patients belonging to sexual and gender diversity.

Keywords: Internalized stigma, LGB people, attitudes to psychotherapy, mental health

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: IS IT PART OF THE RAINBOW OR NOT? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mariana Magalhães (m.maia.magalhaes@gmail.com) & Marta E. Aparicio-García

Universidad Complutense de Madrid – Madrid – España

Introduction: Intimate partner violence (IPV) represents a substantial public health problem that requires urgent intervention. With a similar or higher prevalence than different-sex IPV, same-sex intimate partner violence (SSIPV) translates itself in a behavioural pattern that gets increasingly severe and whose dynamics are more complex. **Aim:** This paper analyses current studies on intimate partner violence in same-sex couples, taking into account the prevalence, the consequences and other variables related to the phenomenon (association with risk and protective factors, sexist attitudes, and attitudes towards homosexuality), as well as help-seeking behaviours. **Methods:** A systematic review was carried out in PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, Psycodoc and MEDLINE, using diverse and numerous key-words. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were the following criteria: publishing date between 2010 and 2018; not being a systematic review or a meta-analysis. **Results:** A total of 147 articles were included, addressing the high prevalence, the different types of abuse, the several consequences, the influence of gender roles, risk and protective factors, as well as help-seeking behaviours with formal and informal sources of support. **Conclusion:** IPV has different contours in couples of different sex and, therefore, SSIPV requires a directed, specialized intervention.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, same-sex intimate partner violence, violence, sexual minority, same-sex couples

LA PSICOLOGÍA COMUNITARIA Y EL EMPODERAMIENTO DE LAS PERSONAS TRANS

Juan Manuel Domínguez-Fuentes (jmdominguezf@uma.es), Mar Cambrollé Jurado, Patricia García-Leiva, & María Isabel Hombrados-Mendieta

University of Malaga, Faculty of Psychology

Introducción: Las asociaciones que están formadas por personas trans y no conformes al binarismo de género deben ser un espacio de acción conjunta, no solo para este colectivo, sino también para llegar al resto de la comunidad y poder visibilizarse e influir en el cambio social a todos los niveles. Las/os psicólogas/os comunitarias/os pueden y deben ayudar al fortalecimiento sociocomunitario, puesto que en calidad de interventores pueden sumar su apoyo al colectivo con el objeto de desarrollar herramientas de intervención e investigación dirigidas al fomento de la diversidad afectivo, sexual, de género y de identidad de género como parte de la belleza de los seres humanos. **Objetivo:** Conocer el nivel de empoderamiento de las personas trans que forman parte de asociaciones de este colectivo en Andalucía (Spain). **Método:** Se trata de un estudio transversal y descriptivo, en el que participaron un total de 100 personas trans que forman parte de asociaciones que representan a este colectivo. Concretamente 44 mujeres y 56 hombres trans ($M = 30.5$; $DT = 11.6$). **Instrumento:** Adaptación al castellano de la Empowerment scale (Speer & Peterson, 2000), realizada por García-Leiva, Domínguez-Fuentes y Hombrados-Mendieta). La fiabilidad de escala resultó satisfactoria ($\alpha = .77$). **Resultados:** Tanto las mujeres como los hombres trans que han participado en este estudio muestran altos niveles de empoderamiento (4.15 y 4.19 respectivamente), aunque el análisis de varianza no mostró diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre ambos grupos. **Conclusiones:** Las investigaciones futuras deben ahondar en la forma en la que estas asociaciones ayudan a fortalecer y empoderar a las personas trans, de tal modo que se pueden desarrollar medidas de tipo específicas en función de aspectos concretos como la identidad de género, las personas trans en prisión, las personas trans en zonas rurales, las mujeres trans víctimas de violencia de género o las niñas y niños trans. Además, también sería de gran interés analizar la interseccionalidad entre personas trans migrantes o las personas trans en situación de vulnerabilidad, entre otras.

Palabras clave: Trans; Psicología Comunitaria; Empoderamiento

Financiamiento: Este estudio es fruto de un contrato entre la Universidad de Málaga (Spain) y la Asociación de Personas Transexuales de Andalucía Sylvia-Rivera

MENTAL HEALTH OF YOUNG TRANS ADULTS: HOW THE TRANSITION PROCESS INFLUENCES SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

Luís Coelho¹ (luismcomartins@gmail.com), Daniel Seabra², Diogo Carreiras², Julieta Azevedo^{1,2}, & António Macedo^{1,3}

¹University of Coimbra, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Psychological Medicine (IPM), Portugal; ²University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive and Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Portugal; ³Department of Psychiatry, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra (CHUC), Portugal

Introduction: Trans people live in a cisnormative society that hampers their self-affirmation, which entails additional psycho-emotional distress. The transition process is

a way of relieving suffering from gender dysphoria. Aim: The current study aimed to describe mental health indicators (e.g., mental health disorders, psychiatric medication intake, suicide attempts) of young trans people and to examine the influence of transitioning phases on satisfaction with life. Method: The current sample was composed of 84 Portuguese young trans people with an age-range of 18-30 years ($M=22.10$; $SD=3.23$). 45.2% self-identified as man, 38.1% as nonbinary spectrum and 16.7% as woman. Participants completed online self-report questionnaires which were advertised on social networks and by LGBTQIA-related Portuguese institutions. Data were analyzed through SPSS. Results: Around 42% of participants reported at least one mental disorder, and 33% reported taking psychiatric medication. Moreover, 64% reported having had a suicide plan and 36% at least one suicide attempt. When analyzing the transition process in their different dimensions (social, hormonal and physical), three possible phases were presented: not started yet, not completed and completed. Trans people who completed any type of transition showed generally higher levels of satisfaction with life compared to those who did not. Conclusion: Young trans people show concerning mental health problems such as high prevalence of psychological disorders, suicide plans and suicide attempts. Completing the transition process, either social, hormonal or physical, appears to be relevant to achieve a more satisfied life. Society, and particularly schools, politics and clinicians, must be aware of how transitioning might strongly influence life satisfaction of trans people, and work to facilitate the access to it.

Keywords: Trans people, Transitioning, Satisfaction with life, Mental health

MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT DURING A PANDEMIC: EXPERIENCE AT TWO LGBTQ+-DIRECTED SEXUAL HEALTH CENTERS IN LISBON

Filipe Couto Gomes (coutogomesf@gmail.com) & Miguel Oliveira

GAT Portugal

Introduction: GAT Portugal runs two sexual health centers in Lisbon that tailor services to the needs of men having sex with men (MSM) and trans and non-binary people (TNBP), especially those that are migrants, HIV-positive, or sex workers (SW). These groups were particularly hit by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. From May 2020 onwards, GAT Portugal provides free and confidential, telematic and in-person, psychiatric appointments to its clients. Aims: To characterize the needs of clients that are cis-MSM (cisgender MSM) and TNBP, relatively to Mental Health and Substance Use. Methods: Revision of clinical records of clients referred to the psychiatrist from May 2020 to March 2022. Results: From May 2020 to March 2021, 89 people were referred to the psychiatrist, 36 of them cis-MSM and 17 TNBP. All but one TNBP were assigned male at birth. 5 never came to the appointment, 20 had only one appointment and 28 had more than one. Cis-MSM's mean age was 35.3 years and TNBP's was 32.9. 27 cis-MSM and 15 TNBP were not born in Portugal; 8 cis-MSM and 2 TNBP were not registered in the National Health System (NHS). 11 cis-MSM and 15 TNBP said they were SW. 22 cis-MSM and 6 TNBP lived with HIV; 1 cis-MSM mentioned living with HCV. 14 cis-MSM and 3 TNBP presented a depressive syndrome, and 10 cis-MSM and 11 TNBP had anxious disorder. 15 cis-MSM and 7 TNBP reported challenges in terms of substance use; 5 cis-MSM did injectable use. Conclusions: Mental Health and Substance Use evaluation, support and referral to adequate services is a key element in sexual health centers that work more vulnerable groups. Community-based organizations can offer culturally-skilled services, optimize STI prevention, diagnosis and treatment, implement Harm Reduction, and work towards better access to effective and competent care in the NHS.

Keywords: Mental Health, Substance Use, Sexual Health Centers

MIND THE GAP! PERCEÇÕES DA POPULAÇÃO LGBTQ+ SOBRE A DISCRIMINAÇÃO E A INOVAÇÃO LEGAL

Maria Simões de Abreu (mariapachecoabreu_14@hotmail.com) & Carla Moleiro

CIS-IUL

A homossexualidade foi descriminalizada em Portugal em 1982, tendo surgido diversas mudanças legislativas desde o início do século XXI. No entanto, a partir de 2010 salientou-se o início da aprovação de leis fundamentais para a cidadania plena das pessoas LGBTQ+, como o casamento entre pessoas do mesmo sexo, o acesso à parentalidade e o direito à autodeterminação da identidade de género. Apesar destes avanços, a discriminação está ainda presente na sociedade portuguesa. O presente estudo pretendeu estudar os processos e experiências de discriminação das pessoas LGBTQ+ no seu quotidiano, analisando a perceção da discrepância entre a legislação e as experiências dos/as participantes. Visou, ainda, analisar as estratégias sugeridas pelos/as participantes para reduzir essa discrepância. Para tal, foram realizadas entrevistas semiestruturadas a 21 participantes LGBTQ+, de diversas orientações sexuais (6 gays, 3 lésbicas, 6 bissexuais, 5 pansexuais, 1 outro) e identidades de género (6 participantes transgénero, entre os/as quais 2 homens trans, 2 não binários, 1 mulher trans e 1 genderqueer). Estas entrevistas resultaram em 978 unidades de análise codificadas em 40 categorias, sendo analisadas de acordo com a análise temática. Os/as participantes relataram passar por múltiplas experiências de discriminação, em diferentes contextos; e reconhecer forças de resistência à inovação legal, considerando necessário (in)formar a população e públicos estratégicos. Assim, os resultados são discutidos à luz da inovação legal em Portugal e são apresentadas implicações para a investigação e as políticas públicas.

Palavras-chave: Orientação sexual, Identidade e expressão de género, Discriminação, Resistência à inovação legal

NA SOMBRA DAS SIGLAS: A IMPORTÂNCIA DA VISIBILIDADE NA OSIG, UMA PROPOSTA DE ESTUDO

Bárbara Ferreira (barbaranferreira@campus.ul.pt), Maria Conde Moreno, & Marco Gonçalves

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa

Orientação sexual e Identidade de género (OSIG) nem sempre se expressam em categorias tradicionalmente definidas como homo/hétero/bissexual ou binário masculino/feminino, mas sim como um espectro. Verificou-se que jovens LGBTQIA+, residentes nos EUA, procuram identificar-se com alguma categoria do espectro da OSIG e expressam que esse processo de identificação é benéfico e organizador para o seu desenvolvimento psicossocial, focando a importância de ampliar o conhecimento desta temática, especialmente junto dos profissionais de saúde. Em Portugal, em 2015, verificou-se que cerca de 70% dos profissionais de saúde pressupõe que o/a utente é heterossexual, sendo as próprias pessoas LGBTQIA+ quem tem de contrariar o silêncio e a invisibilidade sobre si. Pretende-se com este estudo identificar a importância e o possível papel organizador do desenvolvimento psicossocial que a auto-identificação dentro de um espectro da OSIG possa ter; compreender a importância da representatividade das identidades minoritárias do espectro da OSIG; identificar um possível grupo em maior risco de estigma e discriminação, bem como evitamento dos cuidados de saúde e avaliar a opinião dos jovens relativamente à necessidade de sensibilização e formação de profissionais de saúde na temática LGBTQIA+. O estudo envolverá revisão da literatura e recolha de dados através de um questionário

sociodemográfico; tratamento de dados, recorrendo a métodos de estudo mistos e divulgação dos mesmos. A amostra contará com jovens LGBTQIA+, com idades entre 18 e 30 anos residentes em Portugal. O presente estudo permitirá adquirir um maior entendimento desta temática, tendo o potencial de criar ambientes mais acolhedores na prática clínica para estes jovens e potenciando assim a adesão e procura dos cuidados de saúde gerais e particularmente de saúde mental. Estando ciente da importância da exploração da identidade pelos jovens LGBTQIA+, o profissional de saúde poderá recomendar os recursos mais adequados e prestar cuidados personalizados e integrativos. Palavras-chave: orientação sexual; género; invisibilidade; profissionais

O GENOGRAMA COMO RECURSO DE PESQUISA COM CASAIS DO MESMO SEXO/GÊNERO

Mário Augusto Tombolato (marioaugt@hotmail.com)

Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Brasil

Introdução: a partir da trajetória sociocultural e política da constituição da entidade familiar, assiste-se a um aumento da visibilidade dos arranjos familiares configurados por casais do mesmo sexo/gênero e seus/suas filhos(as). No âmbito das pesquisas qualitativas, há diversos instrumentos e técnicas que visam facilitar o conhecimento das experiências familiares. O Genograma, por sua vez, tem como função levantar informações sobre os membros e as relações familiares a partir das gerações, e possibilita identificar os relacionamentos existentes, permitindo que se conheça, por exemplo, os tipos de vínculos e de fronteiras estabelecidos no contexto familiar. **Objetivo:** analisar as relações familiares de quatro casais do mesmo sexo/gênero, com filhos(as), a partir do uso do Genograma. **Método:** após receber orientação, cada casal participante, com auxílio do pesquisador, construíram à mão os Genogramas. Posteriormente à coleta de dados, os quatro Genogramas foram diagramados digitalmente. A análise se deu por meio das recomendações preconizadas pela literatura da área. **Resultados:** cada casal descreveu percursos singulares no processo de construção da subjetividade de cada membro da família, no que diz respeito às funções, aos papéis e aos vínculos. Apesar das dificuldades enfrentadas no cotidiano, das experiências de preconceito e dos percalços da aceitação por parte das famílias de origem, os casais revelam viver bem em suas relações familiares. **Conclusão:** o Genograma, como recurso de pesquisa, auxiliou os casais do mesmo sexo/gênero a se expressarem na descrição de suas relações familiares. É uma técnica profícua que se adapta a diversos contextos e referenciais teóricos. A produção e divulgação de pesquisas neste campo podem fornecer subsídios para o aprofundamento de reflexões que contribuam para ampliar o processo de transformação, no sentido de contrapor posturas excludentes frente à pluralidade das estruturas familiares existentes na contemporaneidade.

Palavras-chave: Relações familiares; Minorias sexuais e de gênero; Pesquisa qualitativa; Genograma

Financiamento: Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP (processos números 2015/09173-0 e 2020/11875-1)

OLDER PORTUGUESE GAYS AND BISEXUAL MEN: WHAT ROLE CAN LONELINESS BE PLAYING?

José Alberto Ribeiro-Gonçalves¹ (jgoncalves@ispa.pt), Henrique Pereira², Pedro Alexandre Costa¹, Isabel Leal¹, & Brian de Vries³

¹William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário, Portugal;

²Universidade da Beira Interior, Portugal; ³San Francisco State University, USA

Introduction: In 2050 Portugal will be among the five most aging countries on the planet and it is estimated that between 4.5% and 5.6% of older adults identify themselves as LGB (lesbian, gay or bisexual). Evidence shows that older gay men experience more psychological distress, anxiety, depression and more loneliness than heterosexual older people. However, a strong bond with the LGBT community and good relations with friends, neighbors and family members can be protective factors for LGB older people, improving depressive symptoms, feelings of isolation and preventing loneliness. **Aims:** Assessing loneliness levels, and how adjustment to aging, connectedness to the LGBT community, satisfaction with social support and support from family and friends can influence loneliness levels in older Portuguese gay men. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out, using multiple linear regression models. A sample of 110 older Portuguese gays completed the Portuguese versions of the UCLA Loneliness Scale, Connectedness to LGBT Community Scale and Adjustment to Aging Scale. **Results:** There were considerable levels of loneliness; the more educated individuals showed significantly less levels of loneliness. Lower levels of family support, support from friends and connectedness with the LGBT community were significant predictors of loneliness. **Conclusions:** These data are essential to support the development of psychosocial interventions and promote greater involvement in health care among older adults gay men, thus being an important step in the development of strategies to reduce health inequalities in this population in the Portuguese context.

Keywords: Sexual minority, Psychosocial adjustment, Loneliness, Aging, Men.

Funding: This research is funded by the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT - SFRH/BD/143214/2019)

OPTIMISM MITIGATES THE EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL STRESSORS ON MENTAL HEALTH AMONG SEXUAL MINORITY PEOPLE-OF-COLOR

Luis Parra¹ (parra@wustl.edu), Lydia Roos^{2,3}, Chandler Spahr⁴, Jeremy Goldbach¹, Bethany Bray⁵, Michele Kipke^{6,7}, & George Slavich^{3,8}

¹Brown School of Social Work, Washington University in Saint Louis, Saint Louis, MO, USA; ²Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ³Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ⁴Department of Psychology, University of California, Riverside, CA, USA; ⁵Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA; ⁶Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ⁷Departments of Pediatrics and Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA; ⁸Cousins Center for Psychoneuroimmunology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Introduction: Sexual minority people of color experience pervasive and sometimes severe financial life stressors that increase their risk of experiencing mental health problems across the lifespan. However, no studies in this population have examined psychological processes, such as optimism, that can help mitigate the effects of financial stressors on mental health. **Aims:** The current study investigated how cumulative lifetime financial stressor exposure is associated with symptoms of anxiety, depression, and somatization among sexual minority persons of color. **Methods:** Participants (N = 285) in the United States completed the Stress and Adversity Inventory for Adults (Adult STRAIN) and Brief Symptom Inventory. Most participants were Black (22.1%), Latinx (57.9%), and

multiracial (20%), and they primarily identified as male (94.7%) and gay (74.2%), with the remaining participants identifying as transgender (.7%) or gender queer/non-binary (4.6%) for gender and bisexual/pansexual (13.8%), queer (7.8%), heterosexual (.7%), or another sexuality (3.5%) for sexual orientation. Results: Multiple regression analyses with interaction terms indicated that experiencing more - and more severe - acute and pervasive financial stressors across the lifespan was related to greater anxiety, depressive, and somatization symptoms (p 's $< .05$). As hypothesized, greater optimism was associated with fewer mental health symptoms (p 's $< .001$). Additionally, more optimistic participants who reported a higher frequency of ($b = -.369$, $p < .05$), and more pervasive exposure to ($b = -.464$, $p < .05$), financial stressors exhibited fewer somatization symptoms than those who reported less optimism. Similarly, high optimism attenuated the negative effects of severe exposure to financial stressors on depressive symptoms ($b = -1.248$, $p < .05$). Conclusions: These findings suggest that cumulative lifetime financial stressor exposure is related to poorer mental health among sexual minority people of color and that optimism may help mitigate these effects. Screening for lifetime financial stressors and bolstering optimism may thus help reduce mental health disparities attributable to financial stressors in multiply stigmatized adults.

Keywords: lifetime financial stressor exposure, sexual minority people of color, anxiety symptoms, depressive symptoms, somatization symptoms

Funding: This research was supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (U01 DA036926) of the National Institutes of Health. The views expressed are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Institutes of Health. G.S. was supported by grant OPR21101 from the California Initiative to Advance Precision Medicine

PRELIMINARY EFFICACY OF AN ONLINE PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR SAME SEX ATTRACTED ADULTS

Criș Crina – Ionela (crina.crit@gmail.com) & Păsărelu Costina - Ruxandra

Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Babeș-Bolyai University

Introduction: Same sex attracted individuals are at elevated risk for suicidality, substance use, and other mental health problems compared to their heterosexual counterparts. Even though there are several evidence-based interventions developed for same sex attracted individuals, online psychoeducational programs for this specific population are very limited. We intend to address this gap, considering the need for easily accessible intervention, especially for those who cannot receive expert mental health care. Aims: The main aim of the study is to investigate the efficacy of an online psychoeducational program in reducing distress in same sex attracted adults. Also, a secondary aim is to investigate the mechanisms of change and third, to evaluate the participant's satisfaction with the intervention. Methods: We developed a six week online psychoeducational program for distressed same sex attracted adults. The intervention protocol is based on the Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy. After they signed the informed consent, they were invited to complete the baseline assessment. Eligible participants ($N = 99$) were randomized in 2 groups, intervention and waiting list. Results: We expect our findings to indicate that the novel internet intervention developed to address distress in same sex attracted individuals to be efficient and the satisfaction with the intervention to be high. Also, we anticipate that changes in irrationality will positively correlate with changes in distress symptoms. Conclusions: Internet interventions have a high potential to be welcomed by same sex attracted individuals for their complete confidentiality, anonymity, accessibility, and reduced costs. This is the first study investigating the

efficacy of an Internet intervention based on Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy, developed for same sex attracted individuals. This type of program is a promising approach and should be further tested and refined.

Keywords: distress; intervention; irrationality; LGB; REBT

PSYCHOTHERAPISTS' BELIEFS, PREJUDICES AND CLINICAL COMPETENCIES FOR WORKING WITH SEX AND GENDER DIVERSE PATIENTS

Alemka Tomicic¹ (alemka.tomicic@mail.udp.cl), Claudio Martínez¹, Juliana Rodríguez^{1,2}, Francisco Aguayo⁴, Constanza Gálvez^{1,3}, & Catalina Rosembaun¹

¹Centre for Studies on Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy (CEPPS), Faculty of Psychology, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile; ²Unidad de Diversidad Humana-Plural del Centro Integrado de Especialidades Psicológicas (CIEPS-Plural), Chile; ³Hospital El Pino, Santiago, Chile; ⁴Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Introduction: Research has shown high rates of use of mental health services among LGBT+ people. Nevertheless, psychological and psychotherapeutic services seem unable to meet their specific needs. This is mainly due to the lack of knowledge of professionals about the unique aspects of life development and mental health processes of LGBT+ people, as well as the inadvertent presence of prejudices and negative attitudes. **Aims:** This study sought to determine the association between psychotherapists' beliefs about sexual and gender diversity and prejudice towards LGBT+ people, as well as, the association between the psychotherapists' prejudices and their clinical competences for psychological care of LGBT+ patients. **Method:** A sample of 691 psychotherapists that inhabit in Chile responded an online survey that included the Belief Scale about the Nature of Sexual and Gender Diversity (Bonamigo, 2016), the Scale of Prejudice against Sexual and Gender Diversity (Costa et al., 2015) and the LGBT Clinical Skills Scale (Bidell, 2017). **Results:** Associations were observed between the types of beliefs about the nature of sexual and gender diversity (i.e., biological, religious, ethical-moral, psychological and psychosocial) with the level of prejudice and negative attitudes. In addition, it was observed that the main deficiencies in clinical competences are related to the lack of knowledge and clinical practice with LGBT+ people and not to the psychotherapists' level of negative attitudes. **Discussion:** Implications for the implementation of a psychotherapy culturally competent with people of sexual and gender diversity are discussed.

Keywords: LGBT psychotherapy, Prejudices, Therapist Competencies

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF A PORTUGUESE EVENT ABOUT LGBTQI+ PEOPLE'S HEALTH

R. Ferreira Carvalho¹, S. Ferreira², M. J. Almeida³, & P. M. Pascoal⁴
(pascoal.patricia@gmail.com)

¹Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Resident, CHULN, Lisbon; Portuguese Society of Clinical Sexology (SPSC), ²General and Family Medicine, Lisbon; Portuguese Society of Clinical Sexology (SPSC), ³Clinical Psychologist, Sex Therapist, Lisbon; Portuguese Society of Clinical Sexology (SPSC), ⁴Clinical Psychologist, Sex Therapist, Lisbon; President of the Portuguese Society of Clinical Sexology (SPSC)

Introduction: In 2019 the Portuguese Society of Clinical Sexology organized the first multidisciplinary meeting centred on the specificities of LGBTQI+ people's health. The

underlying structure for the first day was built around different workshops (e.g., Affirmative Psychological Therapy) and thematic tables where professional presented their contributions (e.g., Suicide Prevention) and moderation was developed by representatives of different interest groups. The second day was devoted to a workshop with MJ Barker about intervening with diverse clients in mental health settings. Aims: This meeting aimed to fill in a gap on professional sex education of mental health and health professionals by covering important issues faced by LGBTQI+ people. The current report aims to give voice to the participants' feedback on this event and to promote discussion on the need for further professional education around LGBTQI health. Methods: We conducted a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the meeting through participants and speaker's participation in an anonymous optional online survey. Results: There were a total of 176 registrations with 73 Physicians (mostly from psychiatry), 40 Psychologists, 11 nurses, 20 students and 32 other professionals. There were 28 answers (15%). On a scale that varies between 1 (the lowest) and 10 (the highest), people presented an 8,36 average of satisfaction with the meeting. An exploratory thematic analysis of the answers identified as an important theme a huge gap in sexuality education of professionals who intervene with LGBTQI+ population. Education should result from the interrelation and dialogue between professionals and groups of interest with a collaborative non pathologizing approach. Conclusions: LGBTQI+ Mental health and Health issues are not fully discussed and approached in academic or professional education. Participants highlighted the need for continuous professional education developed within a collaborative model that aggregates both health professionals and groups of interest where room for dialogue and discussion must be assured.

Keywords: Professional Sexuality Education; LGBTQI+ Health; LGBTQI+ Mental Health

RECOVERY HOMES FOR LGBTQ+ HOMELESS AND RUNAWAY PEOPLE IN ITALY: THE VOICE OF PROFESSIONALS

Elena Tubertini (tubertini.elena@gmail.com), Agostino Carbone, & Massimo Santinello

Introduction: Many people belonging to the LGBTQ+ community are homeless or suffer from severe marginalisation, mainly due to discrimination, rejection or violence from the family of origin. The increase in support requests from this population and the lack of guidelines for setting up specific LGBTQ+ temporary homes in Italy highlight the need for psychosocial research in this field, to identify targeted intervention strategies and policies. Aims: This paper intends to explore, through focus groups conducted with professionals, the work of Italian residential services dedicated to LGBTQ+ marginalization, highlighting both critical issues and effective interventions. Methods: Focus groups were held with 10 professionals and volunteers (6 men, 4 women; Mage = 45) who work in three Italian shelters for LGBTQ+ people. Data was analysed through a qualitative content analysis. Results: Five main categories emerged from the content analysis: (1) users' characteristics; (2) staff characteristics; (3) relations with community; (4) activities carried out by the services; (5) criteria for the assessment and staff satisfaction. Conclusions: Results allowed us to identify practical policy implications, both for the implementation of existing services and for their replication in other contexts. The importance of a preliminary in-depth need analysis based on potential users and the training for the housing staff, with a specific focus on the needs of their guests' needs, are quite clearly central to provide quality care. Further longitudinal studies are needed to monitor and assess the effectiveness of the services when it comes to promoting the users' social rehabilitation and wellbeing.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, runaway, homelessness, community, marginalization

RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG LATINX TRANSGENDER AND NONBINARY INDIVIDUALS

Erik Velez-Perez (egvp.md@gmail.com), Nicolás Alvarado-Torres, Cristal Dedós-
Quiñones, Paola Carminelli-Corretjer, Sheilla Rodríguez-Madera, Eliut Rivera-Segarra,
& Alíxida Ramos-Pibernus

Ponce Health Sciences University & Florida International University

Introduction: Transgender and non-binary individuals have higher prevalence for psychiatric disorders when compared with the general population. However, research among Latinx transgender and non-binary (LTGBN) individuals is largely scarce. **Aims:** The aims of this study were to: (1) investigate the prevalence for self-reported psychiatric disorders among LTGBN individuals and (2) identify potential risk factors for psychiatric disorders. **Methods:** We implemented a cross-sectional study design with an online quantitative survey which included questions about demographics and self-reported mental health diagnoses. A total of (n=133) LTGBN individuals from Puerto Rico (PR) and mainland United States (US) completed the survey. We conducted descriptive and odd ratios statistical analyses. **Results:** Results showed anxiety and depression as the most self-reported psychiatric disorders with an age-adjusted prevalence of 53% and 47% respectively. Transmasculine participants were 2.2 more likely to report anxiety, compared to transwomen and nonbinary participants. Non-binary participants were 2.8 more likely to report depression, compared with transmasculine and transwomen participants. LTGBN living in PR were 4.6 and 3.4 more likely to report anxiety and depression respectively, than those living in mainland US. **Conclusion:** Preliminarily results suggest that gender and living in PR might be risk factors for LTGBN individuals to develop anxiety and/or depression disorders. Identifying sociocultural barriers in PR and addressing individuals' needs might reduce the prevalence of these psychiatric disorders among this population.

Keywords: Latinx Transgender, Non-binary, Mental Health Disparities, Anxiety, Depression

Funding: National Cancer Institute (NCI: 1R21CA233449-01A1)

SAP - PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICAL SUPPORT SERVICE FROM ILGA PORTUGAL ASSOCIATION

Sara Malcato (sap@ilga-portugal.pt), Joana Almeida, Rita Torres, Inês Mota, Tânia
Dinis, & Sara Silva

ILGA Psychological Support Service

Introduction: LGBTI+ people access psychological and psychiatric support services more frequently than the general population, due to the discrimination, violence or stigmatization. Nevertheless specific training is still required among health professionals. The SAP-Psychological Support Services is coordinated by ILGA Portugal and responds to this gap by providing LGBTI+ multicultural training and psychological interventions in collaboration with the National Health System and other mental health and social responses. SAP brings together a team of psychologists with different approaches, trained by ILGA Portugal in the Affirmative Therapy to respond to social and mental health issues. The team receives regular supervision and continuous training in issues concerning the LGBTI+ population and clinical skills. **Aims:** To promote the SAP services among health professionals and to describe the clients and the clinical interventions carried out in 2021. **Methods:** We will do quantitative statistical analysis based on mental health professionals' service utilisation reports. **Results:** In 2021, the

service most common request concerned anxiety increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by internalized homophobia and depression. Most of these clients were cisgender men and women and a smaller amount were trans people and non-binary. Conclusions: SAP mobilises efforts to provide culturally specific psychological support to LGBTI+ people and training health professionals. It was challenging for SAP to respond to the increase in support requests during the Covid Pandemic. The rise in anxiety, depression and internalized homophobia might be linked to the isolation which shows how this population was impacted by the pandemic and the responses offered in the general health system were insufficient. Sustained funding from the State or other institutions is needed to empower the clinical service in collaboration with the other Association services for social and community support.

Keywords: Psychological support, training, identity issues and questioning, depression, anxiety

SEXTING IN LGB PEOPLE: SELF-EFFICACY AND MORAL DISENGAGEMENT

Stefano Isolani¹ (stefano.isolani@uniroma1.it), Chiara Antoniucci¹, Mara Morelli², Dora Bianchi¹, Fau Rosati¹, Flavia Izzo¹, & Jessica Pistella¹

¹Department of Development and Social Psychology - Sapienza University of Rome;

²Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, and Health Studies

Introduction: Sexting refers to the exchange of sexually or provocative contents (messages, images, videos) via Smartphone and Social Network. It has received substantial public health attention because of its associations with moral disengagement, health risky behaviors, and autoregulatory self-efficacy. Nevertheless, little research has been done on sexting in LGB peoples. Hypotheses: This work aims to investigate whether self-efficacy and moral disengagement could influence sexting and potential differences in heterosexual vs. sexual minority people. Methods: 873 heterosexual young adults ($M_{age} = 23.57$; $SD = 2.78$) and 110 sexual minorities ($M_{age} = 23.01$; $SD = 2.48$) completed a questionnaire including the Sexting Behaviors Questionnaire; the Mechanism of Moral Disengagement Scale and the Relational, Social, Filial and Regulatory Self-Efficacy Scale. Results: Correlational analyses showed a significant positive correlation between sexting behavior and social efficacy in sexual minority, $r = .208$, $p = .03$, and in heterosexual, $r = .163$, $p < .001$ participants. The results of the regression analysis on sexting behaviors were significant, $F = 10.050$, $p < .001$: sexual orientation (being LGB), $\beta = .10$, $t(982) = 3.33$, $p = .001$, gender (being males), $\beta = -.15$, $t(982) = -4.50$, $p < .001$, social efficacy $\beta = .23$, $t(982) = 6.37$, $p < .001$, autoregulatory efficacy, $\beta = -.20$, $t(982) = -5.84$, $p < .001$, advantageous comparison, $\beta = -.16$, $t(982) = -3.25$, $p = .001$, and distorting consequences, $\beta = .13$, $t(982) = 2.75$, $p = .006$, predicted higher levels of sexting behaviors ($R^2 = 0.20$). Conclusion: As we expected, results showed that sexual minorities people do significantly more sexting than heterosexual people do. Data seems to suggest that people with high level of autoregulatory efficacy and higher level of moral disengagement people who make more use of advantageous comparison tend to do less sexting while people with more level of social efficacy and people who tend to distorting the consequences of their actions, instead, tend to do more sexting. Better understanding this behavior in sexual minority people could be important given its connection to risky behavior and negative outcomes. In such way it can be possible to start prevention and sensibilization project to moderate its outcomes.

Keywords: sexting, sexual minority, LGB, self-efficacy, moral disengagement

SOCIAL SUPPORT IN SAME-SEX COUPLES: THE ROLE OF MINORITY STRESSORS AND DYADIC ADJUSTMENT

Stefano Isolani (stefano.isolani@uniroma1.it), Chiara Antonucci, Fau Rosati, Flavia Izzo, & Roberto Baiocco

Department of Development and Social Psychology - Sapienza University of Rome

Introduction: Social support has been highlighted as a strong protective factor as it is able to positively affect individuals' wellbeing. In sexual minorities, a supportive context has been linked to a better attachment, higher self-esteem and lower depression symptoms and suicidal ideation. **Aims:** This work aims to investigate the influence of minority stress and dyadic adjustment on perceived social support in a sample of Italian lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) people involved in a same-sex relationship. **Methods:** 242 LGB individuals ($n=121$ gay/lesbian) aged from 18 and 58 years ($M=28.75$; $DS=7.44$) completed an online-based survey. Correlational analysis has been conducted to evaluate the association between social support and both minority stress and dyadic adjustment. ANOVA has been used to assess differences in evaluated variables by gender and sexual orientation. Hierarchical analysis has been computed to investigate the influence of minority stress and dyadic adjustment on perceived social support. **Results:** Pearson's correlation showed a positive relation between perceived social support and relationship satisfaction ($r=.13$, $p<.05$), dyadic adjustment ($r=.23$, $p<.001$) and coming out ($r=.35$, $p<.001$) and negative correlations with internalized sexual stigma ($r=-.40$, $p<.001$) and structural stigma ($r=.14$, $p<.05$). ANOVA showed differences in coming out levels ($F=10.39$, $p<.01$) by gender and differences in social support ($F=7.37$, $p<.01$), coming out ($F=51.67$, $p<.001$) structural stigma ($F=8.16$, $p<.01$) and received discrimination ($F=6.37$, $p<.05$) by sexual orientation. Hierarchical regression results were significant ($R^2=.29$, $F=7.75$, $p<.001$): internalized sexual stigma ($\beta=-.27$, $t=-4.71$, $p<.001$), coming out ($\beta=.29$, $t=4.33$, $p<.001$), received discrimination ($\beta=-.16$, $t=-2.22$, $p<.05$) and dyadic adjustment ($\beta=.14$, $t=2.40$, $p<.05$) seems to significantly impact on perceived social support. **Conclusions:** Analyses confirmed the relations between social support and both minority stress and dyadic adjustment. It is essential to further deepen our knowledge in order to contribute to the development and enhancement of intervention and support programs aimed at the well-being of LGB community people.

Keywords: social support, minority stress, dyadic adjustment, same-sex couples

SOCIO-EMOTIONAL SKILLS TO PREVENT HOMOPHOBIC BULLYING AT SCHOOL: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Alberto Amadori (alberto.amadori@education.unibz.it), Francesca Sangiuliano Intra, Antonella Brighi, & Livia Taverna

Free University of Bozen

Introduction: Homophobia is a persisting and changing phenomena which globally affect the educational system, with data clearly showing that school is not perceived as a safe environment from sexual and gender minority youth. **Aims:** The purpose of this work is to systematically review all the intervention and prevention program designed to specifically address bullying behaviors at school towards SGMY, providing a clear screening of their Socio Emotional Learning components in order to understand how this program are able to enhance students' capabilities to care and concern for others. **Methods:** The literature search was completed in February 2022 and performed on NCBI PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and PsycINFO databases according to the Preferred

Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist and diagram. A total of 378 studies both from electronic and citation comb were evaluated. Two reviewers independently retrieved the articles and assess their quality, while a third discussant was involved to solve for disagreements concerning the inclusion or exclusion of single document. Results: Twenty-six studies were selected as eligible for the final review. Every study was coded on following analysis frame: 1) the educational strategy aimed to address homophobia was structured on a student, teacher, or comprehensive level; 2) the SEL components of the program through the revised taxonomy of the big five model. A few programs (32%) worked on a systemic approach. Only one study was specifically designed following the SEL model, while a minority of them (46%) aimed to develop Emotional Regulation skills. The majority of the programs worked primarily on student capabilities (46%) and on the development of activities to enhance their consciousness -such as responsibility and persistence- on the concept of difference (48%). Conclusion: In a fast-changing world described by vivid cultural challenges involving a wide range of minorities, our systematic review highlights the importance of implementing intervention strategies to improve peer relationships through socio-emotional learning, seen as a protective factor to prevent victimization, prejudice, and bullying.

Keywords: LGBT Youth, Homophobia, Bullyism, Intervention Programs

STRUCTURAL STIGMA AND BISEXUAL+ PEOPLE: THE SINKING OF THE “ZAN BILL” IN ITALY

Daniele Rucco¹ (d.rucco@campus.unimib.it), Annalisa Anzani¹, Cristiano Scandurra², & Antonio Prunas¹

¹Department of Psychology, University of Milano – Bicocca, Italy; ²Department of Neuroscience, Reproductive Sciences and Dentistry, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Introduction: Bisexual+ people experience severe forms of structural stigma that are linked to negative mental health outcomes, such as anxiety, depression, substance use, and suicidality. In order to eradicate hate crimes against LGBTQIAPK+ people, on the 4th of November 2020, the Italian deputy Alessandro Zan proposed a bill entitled “Measures to prevent and combat discrimination and violence on grounds of sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability” (also known as “Zan bill”). On October 27, 2021, the Italian Senate silenced the bill. Since the sinking of the Zan bill can be considered in all respects a form of structural stigma, it is plausible to assume that, cumulatively, daily minority stressors together with the sinking of the Zan bill have had a negative impact on the well-being of Italian bisexual+ people. Aims: This study aimed to explore how the sinking of a civil rights law affected the well-being of Italian bisexual+ people. Specifically, we observed whether a worsening in mental health before and after the Zan bill's rejection occurred. Methods: Mental health data from 299 Italian bisexual+ people after the Zan bill's sinking were compared with data on the same measures from 381 Italian bisexual+ people before the Zan bill's rejection. Results: T-test statistics showed a worsening in the levels of discrimination, binegativity, resilience, anxiety, and depression after the sinking of the Zan bill. Outness remained unchanged in the two groups. Conclusions: Because the bisexual+ population is one of the most invisibilized and discriminated against sexual minority groups, the sinking of the Zan bill has had a strong effect on well-being of Italian bisexual+ people. A new bill is expected to be proposed and passed soon.

Keywords: bisexual+, mental health, structural stigma, Zan bill

Funding: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors

THE CONTRIBUTION OF DISTRESS TOLERANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY FOR SUICIDALITY IN TRANS PEOPLE

Luís Coelho¹ (luismcomartins@gmail.com), Julieta Azevedo^{1,2}, Diogo Carreiras², Daniel Seabra², Susana Renca^{1,3}, Sara Magano^{1,3}, & António Macedo^{1,3}

¹University of Coimbra, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Psychological Medicine (IPM), Portugal; ²University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive and Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Portugal; ³Department of Psychiatry, Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra (CHUC), Portugal

Introduction: Trans people are frequently reported as having a high prevalence of suicidal behaviours, which have been associated with minority stress experiences suffered in their daily lives (discrimination, violence, and marginalization). Psychological processes such as distress tolerance and psychological flexibility may play a protective role in transgender people's suicidality. **Aim:** The current study aimed to examine if distress tolerance and psychological flexibility can have a positive effect on suicidality in trans people, controlling the effect of depression. **Method:** The sample was composed of 104 Portuguese trans people aged between 18 and 66 years ($M=25.48$; $SD=8.44$). 42.2% identified as man, 33.7% as nonbinary and 23.1% as woman. Participants completed online self-report questionnaires advertised on social networks and within LGBTQIA-related Portuguese institutions and the Genitourinary and Sexual Reconstruction Unit (URGUS) of Coimbra's Hospital and University Centre (CHUC). Data were analyzed through SPSS. **Results:** Distress tolerance and psychological flexibility presented significant negative and moderate correlations with suicidality and depression, and a positive moderate correlation with each other. The hierarchical regression's first step evidenced that depression explained 56% of suicidality. In the second step, distress tolerance was included, which together with depression, explained 60% of suicidality. In the last model, the three components of psychological flexibility were also included, and a significant model explained 63% of suicidality ($F(5,98)=35.99$, $p<.001$). Alongside depression, only behavioral awareness (psychological flexibility component) had a significant predictive effect. **Conclusions:** These findings suggest that being in contact with the present moment and with one's own internal experience, even when it is difficult, might be essential to reduce suicidality in this population. Psychotherapeutic interventions with trans people should promote psychological flexibility, especially using mindfulness exercises.

Keywords: Trans people, Distress tolerance, Psychological flexibility, Suicide

“THE STRANGE THING OF THE SCENE”: PORNOGRAPHY AS EXPERIENCED BY TRANSGENDER AND NON-BINARY INDIVIDUALS

Sofia Pavanello Decaro (s.pavanello1@campus.unimib.it), Antonio Prunas, & Annalisa Anzani

Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy

Aim: This study aimed to investigate the preferences of transgender or non-binary (TGNB) people regarding pornography and sexually explicit material. No study has been led considering the TGNB population as critical consumers of such content. On the contrary, TGNB people are often fetishized and depicted as protagonists of pornographic

material, thus promoting the objectification of their bodies and sexualities. Methods: The sample included 212 self-identified TGNB individuals. 42.2% identified as trans man/transmasculine, 15.6% as trans woman/transfeminine, and 37.3% as non-binary. The online questionnaire consisted of a sociodemographic data collection followed by open-ended questions about the pleasant/unpleasant sensations experienced when using pornography, opinions about the representation of TGNB people in porn, and their experience in watching porn with cis or TGNB protagonists. The answers were analyzed using the qualitative method of thematic analysis. Results: The authors identified four overarching themes that appeared across the responses: 1) heteronormativity and cisnormativity in pornography: the need for deconstructing the current cis-het-patriarchal normative and binary system, which is reflected in pornography 2) cisgender pornography and its difference to TGNB sexually explicit material, 3) pleasurable sensations associated with TGNB pornography (e.g., identification and empowerment), and 4) negative sensations associated with TGNB representation in pornography (e.g., objectification and dysphoria). Participants mention ethical pornography as a safe industry that does not conform to the current hegemonic systems. The results are discussed in light of the objectification framework and the minority stress model. Conclusions: Pornography provides insights into the social and political structure of the dominant culture and into consumers' sexual and psychological health and behaviors. We remind sex researchers and clinicians who aim at creating a more affirmative environment for TGNB clients not to underestimate the educational and affirming role that sexually explicit material could play in the TGNB population.

Keywords: transgender, non-binary, pornography, objectification

THERAPY EXPERIENCES AND CONVERSION PRACTICES IN THERAPEUTIC CONTEXT AMONG LGBT+ PEOPLE: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Pedro Alexandre Costa (pcosta@ispa.pt)

William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário

A recent Report on Conversion Therapies published in 2020 by an independent United Nations expert recommends banning any effort to change one's sexual orientation or gender identity given its ineffectiveness and highly negative impact on Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transgender and other sexual and gender minorities (LGBT+). However, little is known in Portugal about the prevalence, characteristics, or impact of these practices. The present study aimed to assess the levels of mental health in Heterosexual Cisgender (HC) and LGBT+ people and to examine the therapy experiences of LGBT+ people, namely exposure to conversion practices, and their impact on mental health. A sample of 322 participants was collected, including 207 HC and 115 LGBT+ who completed an online survey. Participants completed a series of questions about their psychotherapy experience and the CORE-OM. The results revealed that LGBT+ people manifested significantly worse levels of mental health, namely, greater global suffering and lower general well-being and functioning than HC people. The worse mental health levels of LGBT+ people were partially explained by exposure to conversion practices, the state of the psychotherapeutic process and the quality of the relationship with the psychotherapist. Close to 3% of LGBT+ participants reported having been exposed to conversion practices and showed worse indicators of mental health, namely, almost three times greater suicidality than other LGBT+ people. The results of this study have important implications for clinical practice, highlighting the need for specific training of health professionals for the needs of LGBT+ people. It is also noteworthy that conversion practices have important damages to the mental health of LGBT+ people, and therefore

must be fought. This study is part of an international research project including Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Ecuador, and Israel, and we are looking to extend the research network to other countries.

Keywords: Mental health; Psychotherapy; Conversion Practices; Suicidality; Sexual and Gender Minorities.

VIVÊNCIAS FAMILIARES DE CASAIS DE LÉSBICAS E GAYS: UM ESTUDO COM A ANÁLISE FENOMENOLÓGICA INTERPRETATIVA

Mário Augusto Tombolato (marioaugt@hotmail.com)

Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Brasil

Introdução: a aceitação social e a regulamentação jurídica que assegure os direitos das famílias homoparentais são questões prementes na atualidade. Estudos realizados no Brasil evidenciam que essas famílias convivem, nos mais variados contextos relacionais, com dificuldades decorrentes de preconceito e discriminação. **Objetivo:** conhecer as vivências de famílias homoparentais a partir das vozes de quatro casais constituídos por dois homens e duas mulheres, com filhos(as). **Método:** instrumentos e técnicas utilizados: Formulário de Dados Socioeconômicos, Critério de Classificação Econômica Brasil, e Entrevista Aberta. Esta, foi audiogravada, transcrita na íntegra e analisada articuladamente com os dados dos demais instrumentos, a partir do referencial teórico-metodológico da Análise Fenomenológica Interpretativa (AFI). **Resultados:** os quatro casais compartilharam vivências relacionadas a ser lésbica/gay em uma sociedade marcada pela homofobia; contaram histórias de seus relacionamentos amorosos, destacaram a relação de companheirismo como base da vivência conjugal; e refletiram sobre vivências dos papéis de gênero no relacionamento. Houve uma pluralidade de vivências conjugais e parentais, assim como de modos de acesso à parentalidade. Todavia, a percepção de transformação pessoal com a transição para a maternidade/paternidade, e cuidado e preocupação relativos à educação do(a) filho(a), perpassam todas as vivências dos casais. Apesar das experiências de preconceito social e familiar, e das dificuldades da aceitação por parte das famílias de origem, todos(as) os(as) participantes afirmaram viver bem em família. **Conclusão:** compreende-se que as vivências do ser/viver família configuram percursos singulares na construção da subjetividade de cada membro da família e representam um marco fundamental rumo à apropriação de quem cada um/uma é. O conhecimento gerado por esta pesquisa oferece subsídios que permitem aprofundar a compreensão do fenômeno investigado, e para o planejamento de estratégias que contribuam para fornecer cuidados às famílias homoparentais e que promovam condições para que elas possam ser reconhecidas e respeitadas na sociedade brasileira.

Palavras chave: Relações familiares. Minorias sexuais e de gênero. Pesquisa qualitativa. **Apoio:** Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo – FAPESP (processos 2015/09173-0 e 2017/08547-0)

Paper Symposia

DUALITIES BETWEEN EXTERNAL PERCEPTIONS AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN SAME-SEX ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Chair: David L. Rodrigues (dflrs@iscte-iul.pt)

ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

There has been a significantly increase in research focused on understanding dynamics and outcomes of same-sex relationship and their implications for psychological wellbeing. This symposium will present an overview of different processes within same-sex relationship and examines how perceptive, individual, situational and contextual variables are associated with stigmatization and individual experiences in the romantic relationships of lesbian and gay people. Presentation 1 will focus on a Portuguese sample, and examines how heterosexual people perceive and stigmatize romantic relationships that follow (or not) the expected heteronormativity and mononormativity. Presentation 2 will focus on a Croatian sample, and examines the determinants of attitudes heterosexual people have toward same-sex parenting. Presentation 3 will focus on Dominican, Portuguese, American and Irish samples, and examines how ingroup identification and perceived social support helps lesbian and gay people cope with adversity and its implications for well-being. Presentation 4 will focus on a Portuguese sample, and examines how cohabitation and perceived social support for the relationship helps lesbian and gay people navigate through their romantic relationships. This multicultural symposium will provide relevant findings to a broader understanding of the processes underlying same-sex relationships.

Keywords: Stigmatization, Morality, Values, Same-sex parenting, Romantic relationships, Social Identity, Social Cure, Social Support; Psychological Health

MONOMORMATIVITY VS HETERONORMATIVITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PERCEPTION OF PARTNERS IN A RELATIONSHIP

David L. Rodrigues¹ (dflrs@iscte-iul.pt), Gustavo A. Camposano¹, Diniz Lopes¹, & Aleksandra Huic²

¹ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, CIS_iscte, Portugal; ²University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, Croatia

People stigmatize others that deviate from normative behaviors in relationships. However, recent evidence showed that romantic partners in consensual nonmonogamous (CNM) relationships are dehumanized, when compared to their monogamous counterparts. Interestingly, this dehumanization occurred regardless of whether partners were heterosexual or in a same-sex male relationship. We aimed to further understand these findings by examining how people perceive relationship dynamics, morality and values underlying these relationships. We conducted an experimental study with 181 heterosexual Portuguese adults (151 women; $M_{\text{age}} = 28.90$, $SD = 10.11$) and asked participants to read the description of two people in a relationship using a 3 Relationship agreement (monogamous vs. open relationship vs. polyamorous) x 2 Sexual orientation of the partners (same-sex male vs heterosexual) between-subjects design. After reading the description, participants were asked to make a series of judgments about both partners: likelihood of engaging in unsafe sex behaviors, morality and values. Results showed differences according to relationship agreement. Specifically, CNM (vs. monogamous) partners were perceived as less moral (honest, sincere and confident), as having higher incidences of sexual transmitted infections, and as using condoms more frequently. These partners were also attributed more individual values (e.g., hedonism, stimulation) and less traditional ones. There were also differences according to the sexual orientation of the

partners. Same-sex male (vs. heterosexual) partners were attributed more values overall (e.g., achievement, universalism. No interaction between both factors emerged in either dependent measure. Overall, this study extended findings from the dehumanization literature and showed that stigmatization based on deviations from mononormativity overcome the stigmatization based on deviations from heteronormativity.

Keywords: Stigmatization, Consensual non-monogamous, Sexual orientation, Morality, Values

STIGMATIZING LG RELATIONSHIPS – WHAT DETERMINES ATTITUDES TOWARD SAME-SEX PARENTING

Aleksandra Huic (ahuic@ffzg.hr), Zeljka Kamenov, & Margareta Jelic

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology

Gay man and lesbian women (LGs) are often stigmatized and discriminated against, which has been tied to negative mental health outcomes for this population. Recently, studies started investigating the stigma surrounding LGs close relationships, given specific challenges their relationships face. Attitudes toward their parental rights is one manifestation of that stigma. In this study we explore different determinants of attitudes toward same-sex parenting, in the context of a country with generally unfavorable attitudes towards LGs, and in which legislation does not recognize adoption by same-sex partners. We were interested in whether gender, age, education, religiosity and political preferences – which proved to be relevant in predicting homonegativity in general – also predict attitudes towards same-sex parenting. We also explored the role of gender identity and attitudes toward gender roles as potential mechanisms behind these attitudes. A total of 992 heterosexual participants of both genders (70% women) aged 18 to 79 years from Croatia participated in an on-line study. Participants expressed less support for gay than for lesbian parenting, with women expressing more positive attitudes towards both gay and lesbian parenting than men. Expectedly, same-sex parenting was more supported by less religious and politically more left-oriented participants, as well as those who cohabitate compared to married participants. Age and education, but also gender identity, did not prove to be predictive. However, participants with more traditional gender-role attitudes, as well as those who are parents themselves, expressed more negative attitudes towards same-sex parenting. It seems that same-sex relationships question the binary and hierarchically organized image of men–women relations. Policy and opinion makers should put more effort in creating a society with equal rights for all its members.

Keywords: Stigmatization, Same-sex parenting, Attitudes

Funding: The study is a part of the project "Partner characteristics and relationship management strategies in the context of instability and challenges in the modern society" funded by the University of Zagreb's allocated institutional financing of scientific and artistic activities at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Zagreb.

I AM BECAUSE WE ARE: IN-GROUP IDENTIFICATION AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AS A SOCIAL CURE FOR SEXUAL MINORITIES, A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

Gustavo A. Camposano (gustavo.aybar.camposano@gmail.com) & Carla Moleiro

ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, CIS_iscte, Portugal

A growing body of research shows that social identities have a profound impact on health-related outcomes. However, the relationships between identity and health are complex and may be complicated by stigmatization and the social-cultural context. This is the case for sexual minorities, where on one hand their identity can lead to adverse mental health outcomes but on the other, they can unlock psychological resources. The present research examines if an LGBT+ identity can provide a “social cure” to buffer the effects of perceived discrimination against the psychological health of sexual minorities by exploring how (1) in-group identification and perceived social support from the LGBT+ community may mediate this relationship, and (2) these relationships differ across collectivistic and individualistic societies. Participants ($n = 441$) from collectivistic (the Dominican Republic and Portugal) and individualistic (the United States of America, the Republic of Ireland) countries completed measures of perceived discrimination, LGBT+ in-group identification, LGBT+ perceived social support and psychological health. Serial mediation analysis indicated that the negative relationship between perceived discrimination and psychological health mediated by in-group identification and perceived social support from the LGBT+ community. Subsequent analysis revealed that there was evidence of a combined mediation effect on the collectivistic sample but not in the individualistic one. Findings revealed that the social identity processes in sexual minority individuals may buffer the effects of perceived discrimination through their LGBT+ identity, and the cultural context may influence how sexual minorities relate to the LGBT+ community.

Keywords: Social Identity, Social Cure, Sexual Minorities, LGBT, Perceived Discrimination, Psychological Health, Social Support

RELATIONSHIP COMMITMENT OF PORTUGUESE LESBIAN AND GAY INDIVIDUALS: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF COHABITATION AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

Diniz Lopes¹ (diniz.lopes@iscte-iul.pt), David L. Rodrigues¹, & Aleksandra Huic²

¹ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, CIS_iscte, Portugal; ²University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, Croatia

Lesbian and gay (LG) individuals strive to form stable relationships, and most of them are successful in doing so. Because successful relationships have benefits for psychological well-being, it is important to investigate factors that help people in same-sex relationships to achieve stable and committed relationships. The Investment Model (IM) proposes commitment to be predicted by satisfaction, quality of alternatives, and relationship investments. We extend this model by proposing two additional variables - cohabitation and social support. Cohabitation is a particularly important relationship marker for LG individuals, and its role on same-sex relationship commitment may be linked to the perception of greater support from close family and friends. In a cross sectional study conducted in Portugal ($N = 534$, 62.4% gay men and 37.6% lesbian women; $M_{\text{age}} = 29.64$ years, $SD = 8.30$), we tested a multigroup structural equation model linking cohabitation to perceived social support from close network members (family and friends) and to relationship commitment, via the IM variables. The results showed that cohabitation was positively associated with perceived social support from both parents and friends. Friend support and its association with satisfaction mediated the association between cohabitation and commitment for both gay men and lesbian women. However, there were differences between LG individuals. Support from parents was positively associated with satisfaction and negatively associated with perceived quality of alternative situations to the relationship, but only for gay men. Support from friends was

positively associated with satisfaction for both lesbian women and gay men while also positively associated with relationship investments for gay men. These results are a relevant addition to the literature by showing the importance of cohabitation and social support from parents and friends for same-sex relationship outcomes, possibly acting as buffers against different sorts of negative experiences.

Keywords: Relationship commitment; Social support; Cohabitation; Lesbian & gay individuals

LGBTQI YOUTH: THRIVING IN ADVERSITY

Chair: Carla Moleiro (carla.moleiro@iscte-iul.pt)

ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

Co-chair: Jorge Gato

Centre for Psychology, University of Porto and Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal

The symposium gathers five studies with samples of LGBTQ+ youths, exploring different aspects such as school climate, social processes involved in homophobic bullying, the role of risk and protective factors and their impact on school experiences and well-being, and the effects of the COVID-19 on mental health outcomes. We begin with an overview of policies, practices, and social science research about LGBTQI youths in the school context in Portugal, by Fernandes and colleagues. Next, Ioverno and Huic explore the contextual risk and protective factors for bullying experiences among adolescent LGBTQI students in Croatia ($N = 1,752$). Using an experimental methodology ($N = 170$), António and verified that dual-identity triggered more behavioral intentions to help victims of homophobic bullying, while one-group identity triggered less masculinity/femininity threat. In the next talk, Nunes and Moleiro verified that the feeling of safety of LGB young people ($N = 562$) acts as a mediator of the relationship between homophobic bullying and absenteeism as well as academic performance. Finally, Gato and colleagues verified that, during the COVID-19 pandemic, youths ($N = 403$) who do not have or have not entered into a university degree, who suffered with the daily negative impact of the pandemic, and who had a negative family climate, showed higher levels of depression and anxiety. In sum, this symposium includes a range of qualitative and quantitative research around the issues of school climate and well-being for LGBTQI youths, as well as the implications of an adverse social and health context for their school performance and mental health.

Keywords: bullying; school experiences; mental health; LGBTQI youth; COVID-19

SOMEWHERE UNDER THE RAINBOW: LGBTQI YOUTH AND SCHOOL CLIMATE IN PORTUGAL

Telmo Fernandes¹ (telmof@gmail.com), Jorge Gato¹, Beatriz Alves¹, & Salvatore Ioverno²

¹Centre for Psychology at University of Porto, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto; ²Roma Tre University

Introduction: Available knowledge on the situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning and intersex (LGBTQI) youth in Portugal reveals a discrepancy between, on one hand, current legal framing and strategic goals towards inclusion of sexual

orientation, gender identity and gender expression issues, and prevention of homophobic and transphobic bullying; and, on the other hand, existence of concrete measures actually being implemented in the school context. Aims: This presentation aims to offer a narrative review about the situation of LGBTQI Portuguese youths in school context, with an overview of policies, practices, and available reports, and research. It also aims to presents some updated knowledge from a new quantitative research. Methods: Results from previous research were analysed, as well as an overview of legal framing, policies and interventions focusing on prevention of discrimination and improvement of school climate for LGBTQI Portuguese youth. Recent data from a new survey with youths aged 14 to 19 years old was analysed and some descriptive statistics were selected to illustrate the current situation. Results: The analysis revealed that despite the existence of a protective legal framing, school climate is still perceived as unsafe for LGBTQI students in Portugal. New evidence confirmed the pervasiveness of homophobic and transphobic bullying, and the concurrent need to manage visibility of LGBTQI identities both in school context and in the family. In addition, evidence of anti-bullying policies that explicitly tackle homophobia and transphobia is still scarce. Conclusions: Support from school is not always a reality, which makes school engagement particularly challenging for sexual and gender nonconforming youths. Bias and discrimination compromises their wellbeing and mental health, and academic achievements. This is therefore an urgent matter, that should be addressed by researchers, public authorities, school communities and both health and education professionals.

Keywords: LGBTQI; adolescence; school climate; Portugal; education

Funding: This work was supported by the FCT – Portuguese science Foundation [grant number UI/BD/150899/2021].

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BULLYING VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES AMONG LGBTQI STUDENTS IN CROATIA

Salvatore Ioverno¹ (salvatore.ioverno@uniroma3.it) & Aleksandra Huic²

¹Roma Tre University; ²University of Zagreb

Introduction: Extensive research has documented negative experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) students at school, including bullying victimization. However, the existing knowledge is limited in the Croatian educational context. Aims: This paper aimed at addressing this gap and exploring contextual risk and protective factors for bullying experiences among adolescent LGBTQI students in Croatia. Methods: Data come from 1,752 LGBTQI adolescent students from Croatia (Mage=17.51). Participants were asked whether they had bullying victimization experiences and whether those experiences were motivated by students' LGBTQI identity. Participants also reported on: 1) the extent of LGBTQI-inclusivity of their teachers; 2) the presence of LGBTQI-inclusive sexuality education at school; 3) the representation of LGBTQI issues during debates/lessons in class; 4) the presence of LGBTQI-inclusive anti-bullying policies at school. Results: About 39% of the sample experienced some form of bullying victimization and for 25% of the sample, these experiences were motivated by their LGBTQI identity. Among all students, only 8% received an inclusive sexuality education, 3% had enumerated anti-bullying policies in their schools and 30% reported that LGBTQI issues were never addressed in class. When addressed, the representation of LGBTQI issues in class was negative for about 30% of students and positive for 26%. Logistic regression models showed that students with supportive teachers were less likely to report general bullying victimization (OR=0.79) and victimization motivated by their sexual orientation (OR=0.74). Students who reported a negative representation of LGBTQI issues in class were more likely to report bullying

victimization based on gender identity/expression (OR=2.21). Conclusions: Taken together, findings suggest that a multipronged approach that focused on teacher training and inclusive curricula is needed to better support LGBTQI youth.

Keywords: LGBTQI students; bullying; sexuality education; LGBTQI inclusivity; enumerated policies

Funding: This work was supported by the Research Foundation—Flanders (FWO), [grant number 12V8120N]

THE BENEFITS OF COMMON INCLUSIVE IDENTITIES ON BYSTANDERS' INTENTIONS TO HELP HOMOPHOBIC BULLYING VICTIMS: THE UNDERLYING ROLE OF THREAT AND SOCIAL CONTAGION CONCERNS

Raquel António^{1,2} (raquelmantonio@gmail.com), Rita Guerra¹, & Carla Moleiro¹

¹ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal; APPsyCI – ISPA – Instituto Universitário

Introduction: Bystanders' helping behaviors are essential to mitigate bullying and its consequences, although bystanders not always intervene on behalf of victims.

Aims: In this study we aimed to test the impact of common vs. dual identity vs. control condition in predicting bystanders' behavioral intentions to support a victim of homophobic bullying. We also explored the role of other relevant social processes (social contagion concerns and perceived threats to masculinity/femininity) on this effect.

Methods: One study ($N = 170$) tested, experimentally, the impact of different forms of common identities (one-group, dual-identity) on bystanders' assertive behavioral intentions in homophobic bullying episodes, examining its effects in intergroup factors that are specific to this intergroup context. Results: Results showed that dual-identity triggered more behavioral intentions to help victims of homophobic bullying, while one-group identity triggered less masculinity/femininity threat. Older participants revealed less masculinity/femininity threat and felt less fear of misclassification as gay or lesbian (i.e., social contagion concerns) in the one-group condition, whereas younger participants revealed less social contagion concerns in the dual-identity condition. Conclusions: These findings extended previous studies illustrating the positive consequences of common identities on bystanders' helping responses to homophobic bullying.

Keywords: homophobic bullying, common identity, dual identity, social contagion concerns, masculinity threat

Funding: This work was funded by the Portuguese Science Foundation (FCT PD/BD/114000/2015)

DO THE FEELINGS OF SAFETY AND BELONGING, SCHOOL CURRICULA AND PRACTICES MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOMOPHOBIC BULLYING AND SCHOOL EXPERIENCES OF LGB STUDENTS?

Diogo Nunes¹, Carla Moleiro¹ (carla.moleiro@iscte-iul.pt), Jorge Gato², Telmo Fernandes², Oren Pizmony-Levy³, & Cody Freeman⁴

¹ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal; ²Centre for Psychology, University of Porto and Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal;

³Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, United States; Faculty of Learning Sciences and Education, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Introduction: Homophobic bullying in schools affects the sense of safety and belonging to young LGB students in the school community, with various impacts. Aims: The aim of this research was then to understand whether the existence of non-discriminatory policies,

a non-inclusive curricula, a sense of security and a sense of belonging operate as factors that can function as accumulative risk factors for LGB young people who suffer from homophobic bullying. Methods: An online questionnaire was used and 562 participants from Portugal (15 to 21 years old) who identified as LGB were included in the analysis. Results: The results showed that the feeling of safety of LGB young people acts as a mediator of the relationship between homophobic bullying and absenteeism as well as academic performance. Conclusions: It was also possible to conclude that the feeling of belonging mediates the relationship between bullying and student's low self-esteem. The outcomes and implications for policy in education are discussed. Keywords: Homophobic Bullying; Discriminatory Practices; Non-inclusive Curricula, Feeling of Security and Belonging

WHEN HOME IS NOT A SAFE HAVEN: EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON LGBTQ ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS IN PORTUGAL

Jorge Gato¹ (jorgegato@fpce.up.pt), Daniela Leal¹, & Daniel Seabra²

¹Centre for Psychology, University of Porto and Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal; ²Centre for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Coimbra

Introduction: Quarantine situations have deleterious effects on the mental health of the general population, but it is expected that LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer) individuals are even more affected. Aims: We aimed to investigate the extent to which the psychosocial effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are associated with changes in the mental health of LGBTQ adolescents and young adults in Portugal. Methods: Our convenience sample comprised 403 individuals belonging to a sexual or gender minority, ranging from 16 to 30 years of age ($M_{age} = 22.13$). Participants were enquired about their socio-demographic characteristics, psychosocial effects of the pandemic and mental health. Bivariate correlations between study variables and hierarchical regression models on mental health outcomes (i.e., depression and anxiety) were carried out and the significance of simple mediation effects was analyzed using Sobel's test. Results: The findings indicated that (i) not having or entered into a university degree, (ii) the daily negative impact of the pandemic, and (iii) a negative family climate were associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety. Furthermore, family climate partially mediated the association between the pandemic's individual impact and both depression and anxiety. Conclusions: Organizations promoting the rights of LGBTQ individuals, health and educational services, and other support networks, should remain available during pandemic situations to meet the needs of sexual and gender minority individuals. Keywords: LGBTQ; COVID-19; family; depression; anxiety.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN LGBT+ PARENTED FAMILIES: PARENTS AND CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVES

Chair: Pedro Alexandre Costa (pcosta@ispa.pt)

William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário

Introduction: Families headed by LGBT+ people can take many different forms as the pathways to parenthood are diverse and highly dependent upon social, political and legal

circumstances. Therefore, recent research approaches have aimed to incorporate and examine the wider context of LGBT+ parented families and the specificities associated with different pathways to parenthood. Aims: This symposium seeks to extend the literature on LGBT+ planned families through four studies conducted in different contexts (Israel, Italy, Mexico, United Kingdom), which examine both the similarities and the specificities of different parenthood routes (adoption, donor insemination, surrogacy, and heterosexual conception). Methods: The four studies are divergent yet complementary in the methodological approaches used to examine parents and children's psychological adjustment in LGBT+ planned families, including observational, quantitative, and qualitative methodologies. Results: Paper 1 examines similarities and differences on measures of psychological well-being among three groups of fathers, gay fathers through surrogacy, gay fathers through heterosexual conception, and heterosexual fathers. Paper 2 describes the conversations about surrogacy and biological connections within the context of father-child attachment relationships in two-father families. Paper 3 analyzes sensitivity and security as part of the quality of care within parent-child dyads and how parents describe parent-child relationships in same-gender parented families. Paper 4 examines how children adopted by gay, lesbian, and heterosexual parents represent and make sense of their different family connections, and their importance for their developing sense of identity. Conclusion: Whereas previous research has relied mostly on parents' perspectives on their children's adjustment, this symposium provides a valuable contribution to the field of research on LGBT+ parented families by including both parents and children's perspectives alongside a deeper comprehension of the unique strengths and challenges associated with different pathways to parenthood.

Keywords: same-gender parents; LGBT+ families; child adjustment; adoption; donor insemination; surrogacy

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG ISRAELI GAY FATHERS THROUGH SURROGACY, THROUGH PREVIOUS HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND HETEROSEXUAL FATHERS

Geva Shenkman¹ (geva.shenkman@idc.ac.il), Ofer Siboni¹, Fiona Tasker², & Pedro Alexandre Costa³

¹Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Reichman University (IDC Herzliya);

²Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London; ³William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário

Introduction: Gay fatherhood has attracted growing research attention in recent years and has focused both on the development of children of gay fathers alongside the psychological functioning of the parents themselves. Yet, little attention has been given to the comparison between different paths to gay fatherhood both in the developmental domain of the children and the psychological well-being of the parents. Aims: This study aims to examine the broad concept of psychological well-being (as indicated by parenthood satisfaction, depressive symptoms, life satisfaction, and the Big Five personality dimensions) among three groups of Israeli fathers: gay men who had become fathers through surrogacy, gay fathers through a previous heterosexual relationship, and heterosexual fathers. Methods: A sample of 219 Israeli fathers; 76 gay men who had become fathers through a heterosexual relationship (mean age 57.84, SD = 7.56), 63 gay men who had become fathers through surrogacy (mean age 39.11, SD = 5.56), and 78 heterosexual men (mean age 38.99, SD = 7.90), were selected from two larger samples in which participants were recruited via targeted sampling. All participants completed questionnaires assessing parenthood satisfaction, depressive symptoms, life satisfaction,

and the Big Five personality dimensions. Results: After controlling for sociodemographic characteristics, gay fathers through surrogacy reported greater satisfaction with parenthood, greater satisfaction with their lives, and reported higher levels of extraversion when compared to heterosexual fathers. No significant differences emerged between the three groups on depressive symptoms, neuroticism, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness to experience. Conclusions: These findings emphasize the predominant similarities and some possible differences on psychological well-being between the different paths to fatherhood. This study is one of the first to compare several paths to fatherhood on psychological well-being, thus illuminating the contribution of fatherhood route to psychological well-being in an era where gay men are increasingly becoming fathers in diverse ways.

Keywords: gay fathers, surrogacy, parenthood satisfaction, personality dimensions, well-being

SURROGACY ORIGINS IN CHILDREN OF GAY FATHERS: LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH ATTACHMENT SECURITY AND PARENTAL SCAFFOLDING

Nicola Carone¹ (nicola.carone@unipv.it), Demetria Manzi¹, Lavinia Barone¹, Roberto Baiocco², Vittorio Lingiardi³, & Kathryn Kerns⁴

¹Department of Brain and Behavioral Sciences, University of Pavia; ²Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, “Sapienza” University of Rome; ³Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, and Health Studies, “Sapienza” University of Rome;

⁴Department of Psychological Sciences, Kent State University

Introduction: Evidence is lacking about the factors that are pivotal in enhancing the exploration of surrogacy origins in children of gay fathers during middle childhood, a period in which children acquire sufficient cognitive sophistication to grasp the significance of the biological concept of family and the meaning of their conception. Furthermore, in middle childhood, children develop their social perspective-taking abilities and acquire new coping strategies, making them more capable of processing potentially stressful experiences. Aims: The present study examined the separate and combined influences of child attachment security and parental scaffolding (i.e., fathers' attempts to accept, encourage, and emotionally support their children's expression of thoughts and feelings) during discussions about conception on children's exploration of their surrogacy origins. Participants were 30 Italian children born through gestational surrogacy and their 60 fathers. Methods: Within each family, both father–child dyads ($n = 60$) participated in a 5-minute videotaped conversation regarding an aspect of the child's conception when children were mean aged 99.70 months (t_1). At this time, children were also administered the Security Scale to evaluate their attachment security. Approximately 18 months later (t_2 ; $\text{Mage} = 117.87$ months), children were interviewed about their surrogacy origins. Results: Linear mixed models (LMMs) for longitudinal data indicated that, with higher levels of parental scaffolding, only children who perceived greater attachment security reported greater exploration of their surrogacy origins. Conclusions: The findings are the first to underscore the importance of conversations about surrogacy within the context of parent–child attachment relationships, as well as the importance of fathers sensitively supporting their children as they explore their origins during middle childhood. In doing so, it is expected that fathers will likely facilitate their children's positive integration of their surrogacy conception into a coherent sense of identity during adolescence.

Keywords: gay father family, surrogacy origins, attachment security, parental scaffolding, middle childhood

Funding: The study was supported by funding from Sapienza University of Rome (Sapienza Starting Grant for Research, grant number AR11715C77EB56B2; wave 1) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (Grants-in-Aid; wave 2) awarded to Nicola Carone

QUALITY OF CARE ORGANIZATION IN THREE MEXICAN PLANNED SAME-SEX FAMILIES

Fernando Salinas-Quiroz¹ (fernando.salinas@tufts.edu), Fabiola Rodríguez-Sánchez², Pedro Alexandre Costa³, Mariana Rosales⁴, Paola Silva⁵, & Verónica Cambón⁵

¹Eliot-Pearson Department of Child Study and Human Development, Tufts University;

²National Pedagogic University; ³William James Center for Research, Ispa - Instituto Universitário; ⁴Independent consultant; ⁵Institute of Psychology, Education and Human Development, University of the Republic

Introduction: Since 2010, same-sex couples are able to legally adopt children in Mexico City. Research on same-sex planned families enable developmental psychologists to explore particular adaptations of the caregiving behavioral system to different types of family configurations. **Aims:** The aim of this research was to explore the elements that configure the quality of care among three Mexican same-sex planned families: two female-parented families (through donor insemination) and a male-parented one (through adoption). Ainsworth's notions of quality of care organization were assumed as useful to understand caregiver-child attachment relationships, regardless of parents' sexual orientation. **Methods:** A collective case study was selected due to the fact that these families shared their "unconventionality" (i.e. parents were not heterosexual) but each one constituted a particular case with a unique configuration. Four trained independent observers used the q-sort methodology (Maternal Behavior Q-Sort and Attachment Q-Sort) to describe parents' and children's behavior. To provide an in-depth examination of which elements configure the quality of care, a semi-structured interview with each parent was carried out. **Results:** Findings showed that parents were highly sensitive and all children used them as a secure base. Through a thematic analysis, an over-arching theme named Affections and Emotions was identified, together with six subthemes: 1) Creating an affective environment; 2) Being available; 3) Acknowledging and expressing emotions; 4) Perceiving, interpreting and responding adequately to the child's real self; 5) Taking the child's perspective into account; and 6) Agreeing on roles and dividing the tasks. **Conclusions:** The findings were consistent with the notion of quality of care as proposed by Ainsworth and her collaborators. The implications of the methodological device and research regarding same-sex planned families are discussed so as to understand the organization of the caregiving environment.

Keywords: Gay fathers, Lesbian mothers, Parenting styles and practices, Attachment, Sensitivity

CHILDREN OF GAY, LESBIAN, AND HETEROSEXUAL ADOPTIVE PARENTS VISUALLY DEPICT AND DISCUSS FAMILY CONNECTIONS

Pedro Alexandre Costa^{1,2} (pcosta@ispa.pt) & Fiona Tasker²

¹William James Center for Research, Ispa – Instituto Universitário; ²Birkbeck University of London

Introduction: The Empowering Adoptive Families [EAF] study is a cross-sectional multi-methods project about child development and family relationships in adoptive families across the U.K. **Aims:** The purpose of this study was to examine how adopted children represent and make sense of their family connections in different family types. **Methods:** A mixed-methods research design was used. A sample of 26 adopted children (15 boys, 11 girls) were interviewed and asked to complete the Kinetic Family Drawing Test (KFDT), and the Apple Tree Family (ATF). Children's ages ranged from 6 to 20 years, with 17 children (6-12yo) and 9 teenagers (13-20yo). Nine had gay fathers, 6 had lesbian mothers, and 11 had heterosexual parents. Quantitative data were organized in four axes of 'family membership and relationships': (1) Number, (2) Inclusion, (3) Order of inclusion, and (4) Closeness. Interview data was analyzed through Thematic Analysis (TA) to provide a deeper understating of the visual representations. **Results:** No significant differences between family types or between age groups were found on any of the axes. Children included significantly more family members on the ATF than on the KFDT. On the KFDT 70% of children only included their "special family unit" (adoptive family) and 17% included birth parents whereas on the ATF 47%. Of children included birth parents. Fewer than 15% of the children named their previous foster carers as family members on both measures. Discussions about birth family were difficult for children, especially for the younger children in the sample, yet most placed great importance upon birth parents for their developing sense of identity. **Conclusions:** There was a clear recognition of and a premium placed upon a special family unit comprising adopted children and their parents.

Keywords: adoption, fostering, same-gender parents, family relationships, birth parents

Funding: Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) post-doctoral fellowship SFRH/BPD/99752/2014 awarded to Pedro Alexandre Costa, and British Academy (BA) Leverhulme Small Research Grant SG170811, awarded to Fiona Tasker and Pedro Alexandre Costa

PROSPECTIVE PARENTHOOD AMONG LESBIAN WOMEN, GAY MEN, AND BISEXUAL INDIVIDUALS: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Chair: Jorge Gato (jorgegato@fpce.up.pt)

Centre for Psychology, University of Porto and Faculty of Psychology and Education
Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal

Co-Chair: Fiona Tasker

Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck University of London, UK

Lesbian women, gay men and bisexuals (LGB) become parents in a heteronormative context, and their parental aspirations remain largely unknown. This symposium explores prospective parenthood processes among LGB persons considering the influence of psychological and contextual factors. Contributions from three different countries (Israel, USA and Portugal) and a systematic review of international literature are presented. Shenkman and Abramovitch begin with a study from Israel (N = 449) showing that LG reported lower likelihood estimations of parenthood than their heterosexual peers; further, sexual orientation moderated the relation between likelihood estimations and psychological well-being. Tate and Patterson verified that expectations for LG parenthood in their US sample (N = 1020) were weaker than those for heterosexual parenthood, with a greater disparity evident for gay men. Gato, Leal, Coimbra and Tasker identified profiles of prospective parenthood among Portuguese childless individuals (N

= 375) indicating that those who anticipated high levels of stigma upon parenthood were sexual minority men who also intended to be parents. Finally, Leal, Gato, Coimbra, Freitas, and Tasker reviewed studies (N = 22) about the role of social support in the transition to parenthood among LGB persons and verified, on the one hand, closer relationships to the family of origin and, on the other hand, a detachment from the LGBT community in this stage of the life cycle. The discussion of the symposium will center on similarities between these results, namely the moderating role of sexual orientation in the way parenthood is anticipated, the social barriers and sources of support available to LGB individuals in their journey to parenthood, and the particular constraints sexual minority men face regarding this issue. Implications will be drawn for culturally competent and affirmative professional interventions that consider the specificities of LGB individuals' parenthood plans.

Keywords: LGB, prospective parenthood, estimated likelihood, norms, social support

ESTIMATED LIKELIHOOD OF PARENTHOOD AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG GAY MEN AND LESBIANS

Geva Shenkman (geva.shenkman@idc.ac.il) & May Abramovitch

School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC), Herzliya, Israel

Introduction: Today, more than ever before, sexual minorities are becoming parents. Research on prospective parenting among gay men and lesbians (GL) usually focused on desires and intentions for parenthood and explored the gap between GL and heterosexual individuals on these constructs. Less attention was given to estimations of likelihood of parenthood. This concept includes consideration of socio-cultural circumstances, such as awareness of encountering numerous legal and social hurdles when attempting to become parents. Thus, can serve as a sensitive construct to explore parenthood aspirations among GL in less liberal contexts. **Aims:** We aimed to compare Israeli GL with their heterosexual counterparts on their estimated likelihood of parenthood and to further assess the association between estimated likelihood of parenthood and psychological well-being as a function of sexual orientation. **Methods:** 449 community-dwelling childless participants ranging in age from 18-49 (M = 27.86, SD = 4.49) were recruited through convenience sampling and filled questionnaires assessing estimated likelihood of parenthood, depressive symptoms, life satisfaction, and happiness. 45% (n = 202) of the total group self-reported to be predominantly or exclusively gay or lesbian. **Results:** The results showed that GL reported lower likelihood estimations of parenthood than their heterosexual counterparts. Estimated likelihood of parenthood was associated with psychological well-being indicators, and this association was moderated by sexual orientation, such that stronger associations were evident between estimated likelihood of parenthood and lower levels of depressive symptoms, higher levels of life satisfactions and happiness among heterosexual men and women in comparison to GL. **Conclusions:** The findings are understood in light of the possible awareness of GL in Israel regarding encountering legal and social hardships in their quest to parenthood, alongside the more pressure to have children that heterosexual couples face in comparison to GL. Estimated likelihood of parenthood should be more commonly used in prospective parenting studies. **Key words:** estimated likelihood of parenthood, psychological well-being, gay men, lesbian women, Israel.

NORMS FOR LESBIAN AND GAY PARENTHOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

Doyle P. Tate (dpt2ac@virginia.edu) & Charlotte J. Patterson

Introduction: Should lesbian and gay couples become parents? It is well-known that married heterosexual couples are expected to become parents and that many social pressures enforce this norm. For same-sex couples, however, much less is known about social norms surrounding parenthood. **Aims:** This study was designed to answer three main questions: 1) How do injunctive and perceived descriptive norms for parenthood differ depending on whether the couple pursuing parenthood is lesbian, gay, or heterosexual? 2) How do these differences depend on the sexual orientation of participants? 3) Is same-sex parenthood considered normative within the United States (U.S.)? **Methods:** The study employed a 2 (participant sexual orientation) x 2 (participant gender) x 4 (participant age group) design with 3 repeated measures (lesbian, gay, and heterosexual couple conditions). Participants included 1020 people (522 heterosexual, 498 lesbian/gay) from across the U.S. who participated online. **Results:** Findings showed that expectations for heterosexual parenthood were much stronger than those for lesbian and gay parenthood, and that those for lesbian parenthood were stronger than gay parenthood. However, lesbian and gay adults reported that married couples ought to become parents with little to no differences between types of couples. Overall, most participants, regardless sexual orientation, reported that lesbian and gay married couples ought to become parents, but that only a minority of these couples would actually pursue parenthood. **Conclusions:** This research provided a glimpse into how adults envision prospective parenthood among same-sex couples in the U.S. today. We found that lesbian and gay parenthood is already viewed as normative, especially among lesbian and gay people. The findings may have implications for understanding family formation in the U.S. today.

Keywords: parenthood, lesbian/gay, norms, prospective parenthood

ANTICIPATING PARENTHOOD AMONG CHILDLESS LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL (LGB) AND HETEROSEXUAL YOUNG ADULTS IN PORTUGAL: PREDICTORS AND PROFILES

Jorge Gato¹ (jorgegato@fpce.up.pt), Daniela Leal¹, Susana Coimbra¹, & Fiona Tasker²

¹Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal;

²Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck University of London, UK

Introduction: Parenthood is a highly valued life goal, independently of one's sexual orientation. However, the majority of studies exploring young adults' parenthood plans have relied exclusively on samples of heterosexual individuals. **Aims:** We aimed (i) to explore differences in parenthood intentions as a function of sexual orientation, (ii) to investigate to what extent sociodemographic and psychological characteristics predict parenthood intentions of lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGB) and heterosexual individuals, (iii) to test the mediating effect of stigma between sexual orientation and parenthood intentions, and (iv) to identify and characterize profiles of prospective parenthood (through cluster analysis). **Methods:** Data were gathered using an online survey from 375 self-identified LGB and heterosexual childfree young adults, with a mean age of 25.83 years old (SD = 4.49). **Results:** LGB individuals were less likely to intend to have children than heterosexuals; furthermore, among LGB individuals, lesbian women expressed stronger intentions to have children than did gay men. Similarities between heterosexual and LGB young adults were observed concerning the psychological determinants of parenthood intentions. Four distinctive profiles of prospective parenthood were identified: pro-parenthood optimists, pro-parenthood pessimists, childfree intent, and childfree ambivalent. Lesbian and bisexual women mostly populated the childfree

ambivalent cluster, in contrast the pro-parenthood pessimist cluster contained an overrepresentation of men, including sexual minority men. Conclusions: Professionals may want to attend to communalities and specificities of prospective parenthood in function of sexual orientation, in order to provide an unbiased and culturally competent support to sexual minority individuals.

Keywords: parenthood intentions; lesbian women, gay men, and bisexuals; stigma; predictors; cluster analysis

Funding: This work was financed by the Center for Psychology at the University of Porto, Portuguese Science Foundation (FCT UID/PSI/00050/2019)

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD AMONG LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL PERSONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Daniela Leal¹ (danielaleal@fpce.up.pt), Jorge Gato¹, Susana Coimbra¹, Daniela Freitas², & Fiona Tasker³

¹Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal; ²King's College London, UK; ³Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck University of London, UK

Introduction: Parenting is a challenging life-cycle transition, particularly for lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) persons who have to deal with additional sources of prejudice and discrimination. Some studies have documented the association between the transition to parenthood and negative outcomes regarding couple adjustment, mental health and marital satisfaction. Similar to heterosexual persons, lesbian women and gay men who became parents reported poor levels of mental health, relationship quality, and sexual satisfaction across the transition to parenthood. However, support from friends, family, and the workplace seem to act as buffers. Aims: Considering this position of social disadvantage, our aim in this work was to systematize existing knowledge about the role of social support in the transition to parenthood among LGB persons. Methods: Through a systematic review process using PRISMA guidelines, the present study identified 22 manuscripts, which accomplished all inclusion criteria. Results: Our results suggested closer relationships to the family of origin and a detachment from the LGBT community in this stage of life cycle. Furthermore, the social support received in transition to parenthood seemed to influence, not only the psychological well-being of these parents, but also the quality of their relationships with different support networks. Conclusions: Training clinical and human service professionals to use inclusive strategies as well as informing community interventions might be a decisive step to optimize the available social support networks of LGB persons and, consequently, improve their psychosocial well-being and family relations during this life transition.

Keywords: parenting; LGB; systematic review; transition to parenthood; social support

Funding: This research was supported by the FCT (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia) (SFRH/PD/BD/143068/2018)

SOURCES OF RESILIENCE AND RESISTANCE AGAINST DAILY BIAS AMONG SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER DIVERSE PEOPLE

Chairs: Matthew D. Skinta¹ (mskinta@roosevelt.edu) & Sérgio A. Carvalho^{2,3}

¹Psychology Department, Roosevelt University, Chicago, USA; ²Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Faculty of

Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra; ³HEI-Lab: Digital Human-Environment Interaction Lab, School of Psychology and Life Sciences (EPCV), Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal

Despite large advances in rights and acceptance of sexual orientation and gender diverse people, discrimination and systemic sources of bias remain widespread. Activists and political bodies work to combat those sources of marginalization, though individuals who have been subjected to bias are still in need of support, tools for resistance, and the cultivation of resiliency that psychology might provide. Each talk in this symposium presents a specific type of bias and a mechanism by which its harm might be ameliorated. Data presented within this symposium span a range of nations and cultures across Europe and the lack of social safety in response to close, personal relationships to those sources of bias promoted by anti-LGBTQ+ political parties. Self-compassion and psychological flexibility appear to ameliorate the impact of these various sources of distress. In the first study that centers the experiences of sexual minority young adults, social safeness and satisfaction with life appear to buffer the impact of high rates of daily discrimination. The second talk considers the nuanced relationship between different effects of bias, such as internalized homophobia and stigma, and outness as a potentially protective buffer for some sexual minority individuals. The third study explores the role of dissociation and shame in response to bias among transgender individuals, whereby self-compassion appears to reduce both experiences of dissociation and shame. The fourth presentation considers data on daily exposure to discrimination among a pooled set of sexual orientation and gender diverse people, and suggests that common symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress might be mediated by the degree of experiential avoidance or psychological flexibility. Finally, the fifth study probes the relationship between an invalidating environment – in this case, paternal or maternal rejection – on shame and subsequent symptoms of borderline personality disorder. Its findings support a protective role of self-compassion.

Keywords: Minority stress; sexual and gender minorities; transgender; self-compassion; experiential avoidance

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SAFENESS AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN DISCRIMINATED SEXUAL MINORITY YOUNG ADULTS

Daniel Seabra¹ (daniel_seabra_@hotmail.com), Jorge Gato², Nicola Petrocchi^{3,4}, & Maria do Céu Salvador¹

¹University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Coimbra, Portugal; ²Centre for Psychology at University of Porto (CPUP), Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; ³John Cabot University, Rome, Italy; ⁴Compassionate Mind Italia, Italy

Introduction: Discrimination against sexual minority individuals is still prevalent and, according to the Minority Stress Model, accounts for higher levels of psychopathology in this population. Within an evolutionary and biopsychosocial approach, social safeness represents an indicator of positive interpersonal relationships with a positive impact in mental health. Satisfaction with life is also an indicator of mental health. Aims: (1) to analyse the prevalence and motives associated to everyday discrimination among sexual minority young adults, (2) to explore the relationship between discrimination and mental health indicators (anxiety, depression, stress), and (3) to explore the mediating role of social safeness and satisfaction with life in the relationship between discrimination and mental health indicators. Methods: The sample was composed of 134 young sexual

minority individuals aged between 18 and 30 years old ($M = 23.87$), of which 56% were women, 30.6% were men, and the remaining 13.3% were non-binary, intersex, or preferred not to answer. Regarding sexual orientation, 44.8% were homosexual, 27.6% were bisexual, 15.7% pansexual, 4.5% asexual, and 7.4% other, or preferred not to answer. Results: Almost eight in 10 participants were victims of discrimination at least a few times a year, and the most self-reported motive was gender related. Discrimination was positively associated with mental health indicators; and negatively associated with social safeness and satisfaction with life. The mediation analyses revealed that social safeness mediated the relationship between discrimination and stress; satisfaction with life mediated the relationship between discrimination and depression; and none of these variables mediated the relationship between discrimination and anxiety. Conclusions: Discrimination is associated with worse mental health outcomes. However, its impact on specific mental health symptoms is mediated by different factors, namely, lack of social safeness and satisfaction with life. Therefore, these factors should be targeted in clinical and social interventions with this population.

Keywords: Sexual minority; Discrimination; Mental health; Social safeness; Satisfaction with life.

Funding: This study was supported by a PhD scholarship granted to Daniel Seabra, and funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) (SFRH/BD/143437/2019)

STIGMA AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN LGBT INDIVIDUALS: OUTNESS AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN INTERNALIZED STIGMA AND DEPRESSION

Lídia Araújo¹ (lidia_maria_araujo@hotmail.com), Ana Conde¹, Sérgio A. Carvalho^{2,3}, Jorge Gato⁴, & Lara Palmeira^{1,5}

¹Universidade Portucalense, Infante D. Henrique, Portugal; ²Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra; ³HEI-Lab: Digital Human-Environment Interaction Lab, School of Psychology and Life Sciences (EPCV), Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal; ⁴Centre for Psychology at University of Porto (CPUP), Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; ⁵Clinical Psychology Service, Coimbra University Hospital (CHUC)

Introduction: Research shows that minority stress experiences as well as perceived and self-stigma have a strong impact on individuals' psychological adjustment. Nevertheless, stress and stigma may not equally affect individuals with different sexual orientations. Contrarily, literature has consistently shown that the coming out process is related to several mental health benefits for LGBT people. Aims: 1) to explore differences in stigma, coming-out, and psychopathological symptoms in self-identified gay, lesbian and bisexual individuals; 2) to test the moderator effect of outness on the relationship between internalized stigma and depressive symptoms. The study included 211 participants, most of whom identified as gay ($N = 94$), as lesbian ($N = 49$), and as bisexual ($N = 68$) – of which 31 identified as men, 35 as women, and 2 as non-binary. Results: Overall, bisexual men and women presented higher levels of internalized stigma, stress and anxiety symptoms, and lower levels of outness when compared to gay men and lesbians. Still, no differences between groups were found for perceived stigma and depressive symptoms. Moreover, of the individuals who present higher levels of internalized stigma, those who present higher levels of coming-out presented significantly fewer depressive symptoms. Discussion: Taken together, results from this study emphasize differences within the LGB community in terms of stigma-related experiences and psychopathological symptoms.

Furthermore, it highlights the protective role that coming-out can have in weakening the link between self-stigma and depressive symptoms. Clinical and social implications will be discussed.

Keywords: Sexual minorities; bisexuality; minority stress; outness

CONCEALING THE SHAMEFUL SELF: SELF-COMPASSION AS A PROTECTION AGAINST DISSOCIATION IN TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Sérgio A. Carvalho^{1,2} (sergiocarvalho@fpce.uc.pt), Frederica Carvalho³, Lígia Fonseca⁴, Graça Santos⁴, & Paula Castilho¹

¹University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CINEICC), Coimbra, Portugal; ²HEI-Lab: Digital Human-Environment Interaction Lab, School of Psychology and Life Sciences (EPCV), Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal; ³Institute of Psychological Medicine (IPM), University of Coimbra, Faculty of Medicine, Coimbra, Portugal; ⁴Coimbra University Hospital, CHUC, Centro de Responsabilidade Integrada de Psiquiatria (CRIP), Coimbra, Portugal

Introduction: Transgender individuals have an increased vulnerability to experience mental health challenges, including dissociative symptoms, which seem to result from a complex interplay between general and trans-specific gender minority stressors (e.g., invalidation, rejection, and violence from living in a cisheteronormative society). Shame seems to be a core experience accompanying sexual and gender minority individuals, associated with self-criticism and self-concealment. Nevertheless, few studies have empirically explored the centrality of shame in transgender individuals. Also, research overwhelmingly suggests that self-compassion is a key protective factor against psychopathology, especially in individuals with high levels of shame. Nevertheless, studies on the role of self-compassion in transgender mental health are incipient. **Aims:** The current study aims to test whether the centrality of shame experienced by transgender individuals relates to their dissociative symptoms through increased self-concealment, and whether self-compassion buffers the relationship between self-concealment and dissociation. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in a sample of N = 70 transgender people going through gender-affirming medical interventions (GAMI) at URGUS, Coimbra University Hospital. A moderated mediation model was tested using the SPSS PROCESS macro (Model 14). Data was collected with the Centrality of Event Scale, the Self-Concealment Scale, the Self-Compassion Scale, and the Dissociative Experiences Scale. **Results:** Results corroborated our hypotheses and showed that self-concealment mediated the relationship between the centrality of shame and dissociation, and that self-compassion buffers the association between self-concealment and dissociation. **Conclusions:** These results seem to point out that self-compassion is a potential protective factor against dissociation in transgender adults, and tentatively that promoting self-compassionate skills should be a target of affirmative mental health programs with transgender clients.

Keywords: Transgender; Shame; Self-Concealment; Self-Compassion; Dissociation.

EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE, SOCIETAL BIAS, AND THE STRESS AND WELL-BEING OF POLISH LGBTQ+ PEOPLE

Jan Topczewski¹ (jtopczewski@st.swps.edu.pl) & Matthew D. Skinta²

¹Psychology Department, SWPS University, Warsaw, Poland; ²Psychology Department, Roosevelt University, Chicago, USA

Introduction: Poland has been the site of a major backlash against LGBTQ+ rights and visibility in recent years, with concerted political efforts to limit the visibility and freedoms of LGBTQ+ Polish people. Though preliminary research has upheld the minority stress model among LGBTQ+ people in Poland, that body of work is still quite limited. Further, there is limited research that may guide therapeutic responses to those living in discriminatory environments and who seek psychological support. **Aims:** This study aimed to test the mediation effect of experiential avoidance in the relationship between daily discrimination and psychopathology symptoms in sexual and gender minorities. **Method:** 250 participants who both lived in Poland and spoke Polish were recruited via the Prolific data collection platform. 200 were screened for identifying with a minoritized sexual orientation, and 50 specifically among those who reported a minoritized gender identity. Data were analysed through SPSS and PROCESS Macro. **Results:** Data collection occurred between November 2-8, 2021. By chance, this occurred following the first reading of the Stop LGBT Bill in the Sejm on October 30, 2021. The Multidimensional Experiential Avoidance Questionnaire (MEAQ) mediated the effect of daily exposure to bias (Daily Heterosexist Experiences Questionnaire; DHEQ) across all domains of the Depression-Anxiety-Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21), accounting for 18.5% of the variance in anxiety symptoms, 23.5% of the variance of depressive symptoms, and 23.9% of the variance in reported stress. **Conclusion:** It is increasingly important, as global waves of anti-LGBTQ+ bias occur, to explore how best to support thriving among LGBTQ+ people and to undermine the effect of societal bias and discrimination. A better understanding of the roles of mediating factors, such as experiential avoidance, can provide targets for psychologists to develop and build upon interventions that promote resilience and well-being.

Keywords: Sexual minorities; gender minorities; experiential avoidance; daily heterosexism

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF SELF-COMPASSION AND SOCIAL SAFENESS ON SEXUAL MINORITIES' BORDERLINE TRAITS?

Soraia Cano¹ (soraiacano@gmail.com), Diogo Carreiras², Sérgio A. Carvalho^{2,3}, & Marina Cunha^{1,2}

¹Miguel Torga Higher Institute; ²University of Coimbra, Center for Research in Neuropsychology and Cognitive and Behavioral Intervention; ³HEI-Lab: Digital Human-Environment Interaction Lab, School of Psychology and Life Sciences (EPCV), Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal

Introduction: Sexual minorities suffer additional stress from their social position. Invalidating environments are characterized by non-acceptance of the expression of emotions and they are a risk factor for developing borderline traits. Self-compassion and social safeness can work as protective variables that activate the soothing-affiliation system, from within and around. **Aims:** This study aimed to test the mediation effect of self-compassion and social safeness in the relationship between parental invalidation and borderline traits in sexual minorities. **Methods:** Participants were 132 Portuguese individuals of sexual minorities, with ages between 18 and 63 years old ($M = 34.28$, $SD = 11.37$). Self-report questionnaires were completed using an online survey. Data were analysed through SPSS and PROCESS Macro. **Results:** Paternal and maternal invalidation was positively correlated with borderline traits, and self-compassion and social safeness were negatively correlated with parental invalidation and borderline traits. In the Multiple Linear Regression, maternal invalidation, self-compassion and social safeness were the significant predictors of borderline traits. In the mediation model,

mother's invalidation had a significant effect on borderline traits and a noteworthy part of that relationship was explained by self-compassion and social safeness. Conclusion: Feeling soothed and safe within and around seem to have an essential role between maternal invalidation and borderline symptoms. Cultivating self-compassion and balanced relationships with others in a warm and secure way seems to be positive for sexual minorities, being important processes in the development of borderline traits.

Keywords: Sexual minorities, parental invalidation, borderline traits, self-compassion, social safeness

THE HEALTH OF LGBT+ HEALTH ACROSS THE GENERATIONS: ENHANCING WELL-BEING ON THE HYPHEN OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Chair: Perry N. Halkitis (perry.halkitis@rutgers.edu)

Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies, Department of Urban-
Global Public Health, Department of Biostatistics & Epidemiology, at Rutgers
University School of Public Health

While social conditions have improved somewhat since the Stonewall Riots of 1969, LGBTQ+ continue to face health challenges that differ from their heterosexual peers and which are rooted in experiences of bias, discrimination, and inadequate preparation of health care providers. This is all to say the health of LGBTQ+ people is directed by social conditions in the United States necessitating a deep understanding of the biopsychical drivers of health. The health of L, G, B, T, and Q individuals are not monolithic and efforts must be undertaken to delineate the complex health needs within each of these subgroups. In addition, the needs of younger, middle age and older adults vary considerably and are informed by the developmental milestones. Finally, LGBTQ+ people possess numerous intersectional identities—members of the population are highly diverse, suggesting that one-size fits all models for health services may not be appropriate. This symposium will provide state of the art knowledge on the health and healthcare challenges of various subgroups of the LGBTQ+ drawing from robust research and with an eye to how both public health and psychology can seek to enhance the well-being of the population within and across identities, disease states, and generations. Our focus on both psychological and public health perspectives is rooted in the belief that the best delivery of care is undertaken when we consider both the person and the population. Presented findings include: a systematic review of the literature on human papillomavirus in transgender populations; a syndemic analysis of smoking, other substance use, and mental health symptomatology; an examination of mental health and psychosocial correlates of resilience among older gay men living with HIV; a study of the sexual health care needs and experiences of lesbian women; and an assessment of intimate partner violence experiences and associations among transgender young adults.

Keywords: transgender health, substance use, resilience, lesbian healthcare, intimate partner violence

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS IN TRANSGENDER POPULATIONS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADVANCING CLINICAL PRACTICE

Caleb LoSchiavo (caleb.loschiavo@rutgers.edu)

Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies at Rutgers University
School of Public Health

Introduction: Transgender individuals may be at higher risk for human papillomavirus (HPV) and HPV-related cancers, and may face greater barriers to prevention, screening, and treatment. The aim of this systematic literature review was to assess the extant literature on HPV in transgender populations, in order to inform a mixed-methods research protocol to address the identified knowledge gaps. **Methods:** Scientific databases were searched for relevant articles, and the review process was reported based on PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines. **Results:** Articles fell into the following categories: HPV prevalence, HPV knowledge, HPV vaccination, HPV testing and HPV-related cancer screening experiences, and case studies of site-specific HPV-associated cancers. HPV prevalence was high, and many studies found high prevalence of vaccine-preventable and cancer-causing strains; numerous case studies focused on cancer development following genital gender affirmation surgery. Transgender people were significantly less likely than peers to be vaccinated against HPV. Existing studies also identified a lack of knowledge and awareness about HPV and the HPV vaccine, alongside myriad barriers to vaccination and testing. Transgender men consistently expressed a preference for more gender-affirming forms of HPV testing, and no studies examined testing options or preferences among transgender women. **Conclusions:** While the existing literature on HPV in transgender populations is limited, the few published studies establish the transgender population as both high-risk and high-need. Future research should recruit diverse, representative transgender populations and should assess all biopsychosocial, structural, and behavioral dimensions of HPV risk and associated health outcomes. Recommendations to advance science are offered as a means of helping to inform clinical practice.

Funding: Caleb LoSchiavo is an inaugural TL1 fellow of the New Jersey Alliance for Clinical and Translational Science (NJACTS; UL1TR003017) and a pre-doctoral cancer research fellow supported by the New Jersey Commission on Cancer Research (NJCCR)

CONVERGENT BEHAVIORS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING, OTHER SUBSTANCE
USE, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Richard J. Martino (richard.martino@rutgers.edu)

Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies at Rutgers University
School of Public Health

Introduction: Sexual and gender minority (SGM) adults are more likely to smoke cigarettes than heterosexual and cisgender peers, which may exacerbate existing disparities in substance use and mental and psychosocial health. Few existing studies have examined these factors in tandem for SGM adults. **Aims:** We sought to identify the association of smoking behaviors with demographic, mental and psychosocial health, and other substance use in a sample of sex minority men (SMM) and transgender women (TW). **Methods:** Data were analyzed from a study of syndemic conditions among young SMM and TW in New York City, which included measures assessing tobacco use, substance use, and mental, psychosocial, and general health. The difference between the ever smoked and never smoked cigarettes groups by various characteristics and behaviors were analyzed with chi-square tests and ANOVA. Logistic regression models were used to further understand the association of current smoking habits and demographic, mental and psychosocial health, and other substance use. **Results:** A majority of the racially/ethnically and socioeconomically diverse sample of participants (n=665) reported ever smoking a cigarette, with more than half of them currently smoking. Current

smoking was associated with more frequent recent substance use and poorer mental, psychosocial, and general health. In multivariate analyses, current smoking was associated with more frequent substance use and more severe anxiety compared to never and former smokers, when adjusting for demographic, substance use, and other health factors. Conclusion: We found that current cigarette use was associated with more frequent alcohol and marijuana use and more severe anxiety. A syndemic approach to health conditions such as substance use, mental health, and psychosocial burden dictates an intersectional approach to treating tobacco use in SGM populations.

Funding: National Institute on Drug Abuse/National Institutes of Health (R01DA025537, 2R01DA025537)

MENTAL HEALTH CORRELATES OF HIV/AIDS-RELATED RESILIENCE AMONG GAY MEN AGED 50-69 LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

Kristen D. Krause (kristen.krause@rutgers.edu)

Center for Health, Identity, Behavior and Prevention Studies at Rutgers University
School of Public Health

Introduction: In the U.S., people 50 and older will constitute the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) by 2025 and similar projections are expected globally within the next decade. Sexual minority men (e.g. gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men) continuing to be disproportionately impacted by the epidemic. As PLWHA continue to age, they face multiple mental and psychosocial health challenges that impact their overall health and well-being. In particular, depression, PTSD, and suicidality are critical mental health co-morbidities facing PLWHA. Coupled together, the aging process along with the long-term impact of HIV treatments and fragmented social networks may also impact these synergistic health states. Recent literature suggests that resilience may buffer the negative impact of these myriad challenges. Aims: In this study, we sought to examine mental health and psychosocial associations of HIV-related resilience to determine whether this could be an effective point of intervention among PLWHA. Methods: The present cross-sectional study is made up of n=250 older (age 50-69) gay men LWHA. The HIV/AIDS-related resilience screener (HIV-RRS) was utilized to measure resilience and modules from the MINI international neuropsychiatric interview and the civilian PTSD checklist were implemented to assess mental health outcomes. Results: Multivariate analyses indicate that those who had higher levels of HIV-related resilience were significantly more likely to have lower levels of PTSD and substance dependence and also felt more financially secure when holding all other variables constant ($p < 0.05$). Conclusions: These results suggest an imminent and important shift in conversations around aging with HIV/AIDS from a deficits-based to a strengths-based perspective. While further research is warranted to better understand the role that resilience has on the overall health and well-being of older gay men LWHA, moving towards a holistic strengths-based approach to working with older PLWHA is a critical step.

Funding: New York University Provost Office Mega Grants Initiative

SEXUAL HEALTHCARE NEEDS AND MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES AMONG LESBIAN WOMEN

Marybec Griffin (mcg197@rutgers.sph.edu)

Rutgers University School of Public Health

Introduction: Lesbian women face barriers to sexual healthcare access as a result of the lack of clinical competence around lesbian healthcare. The sexual healthcare needs of lesbian women are unique as STI transmission between two female partners is possible and education on safer sexual practices often goes unmentioned in conversations with providers. In addition, women who identify as lesbians may still engage in sexual behavior with partners who have a penis. Lack of clinical knowledge and provider assumptions may translate to decisions around where to access service and disclosure of sexual orientation and behaviors. **Aims:** The purpose of this cross-sectional study was to better understand sexual healthcare needs, experiences of discrimination when accessing care, decision making around where to access services, and disclosure of sexual orientation and behaviors. **Methods:** Street-intercept surveys were conducted with 100 lesbian women in New York City between June and October 2016. This is a cross-sectional survey with data collected at a single point in time. Research staff approached women selected LGBT-friendly venues. Data were collected via iPads. **Results:** Overall, 54% of our sample reported a sexual healthcare need (defined as birth control access or STI testing). One in four participants reported an instance of discrimination in a healthcare setting. Nearly two-thirds of our sample chose to access healthcare services at a private doctor's office, community health center, or a Planned Parenthood facility. Only half of the sample reported disclosing their sexual orientation and behaviors to their providers. **Conclusions:** Understanding the healthcare needs and experiences of discrimination among lesbian women is critical to addressing health disparities within this population. These two minority identities – gender and sexual orientation - combined with lack of perceived need for sexual healthcare services act as a syndemic to reinforce the deprioritization of sexual healthcare services for lesbian women. **Funding:** New York University (Grant 10-6802).

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NON-CONFORMING YOUNG ADULTS

Christopher Stults (christopher.stults@baruch.cuny.edu)

Baruch College, City University of New York

Introduction: Past research demonstrates that intimate partner violence (IPV) is prevalent among LGBTQ people in general, and that transgender and gender non-confirming (TGNC) people may be at disproportionate risk for IPV. IPV is also associated with a range of psychosocial stressors (e.g., discrimination), as well as mental health (e.g., depression) and substance use problems in general samples of LGBTQ people. However, few studies have examined IPV among TGNC people specifically, and fewer still have examined IPV among TGNC young adults. This distinction is noteworthy, as this new generation of TGNC people came of age during a markedly different sociopolitical and medical context than previous generations. **Aims:** The present study sought to: (1) estimate prevalence of psychological, physical, and sexual IPV victimization and perpetration among a sample of TGNC young adults living in New York City, and (2) to assess the psychosocial, mental health, and substance use correlates of IPV in this sample. **Methods:** A purposive sample of (N = 300) TGNC young adults completed an in-person survey which included measures of IPV, psychosocial stressors (e.g., discrimination, internalized transphobia), mental health symptoms (e.g., generalized anxiety, depression, and PTSD), and substance use. **Results:** Our lifetime prevalence estimates indicate that psychological (64.4%), physical (39.7%), and sexual (39.7%) IPV victimization are common among TGNC young adults. Similarly, many TGNC young adults also reported lifetime psychological (36.3%), physical (27.4%), and sexual (13.7%) IPV perpetration.

Additionally, lifetime IPV victimization and perpetration are associated with psychosocial stressors, mental health symptoms, and substance use behaviors among this sample of TGNC young adults. Conclusions: Taken together, these findings indicate that IPV is prevalent among TGNC young adults and poses a significant threat to their health and wellbeing. Future research efforts should be focused on developing and testing interventions designed to prevent IPV among this already disproportionately burdened population.

TRAINING THERAPISTS TO WORK WITH LGBTQ+ CLIENTS IN THE UK, ITALY AND COLOMBIA

Chair: Dominic Davies (dominic@pinktherapy.com)

PINK THERAPY, UK

Despite the extensive research evidence into LGBTQ+ mental health, there is still a lacuna in the specialist training of psychologists and other mental health therapists. We hypothesise that educational institutions are unsure what to include and how to deliver it, as well as clouded by cis- and heteronormative bias. This symposium will present three examples of current work being done across Europe and South America. Davies has been delivering training to counsellors and psychotherapists for almost 40 years in the UK. He has published on this issue twice in professional journals and, under the auspices of Pink Therapy, set up specialist online training for therapists across the world. Pink Therapy has also recently delivered two two-day GSRD-Aware (Gender, Sex and Relationship Diversity) training workshops to therapist-trainers, one in London, and the other, due to Covid-19, online. Davies taught his four-stage model and shared content and experiential exercises examples. In Italy, Antonio Prunas dual trained as a psychologist and sexologist has developed a semester programme on sexology for psychologists at a University in Milan. In Colombia, Miguel Rueda, founder of Pink Consultores, will present his work in training psychologists in working with GSRD clients. Three quite different cultural contexts recognise the need for cultural sensitivity and intersectionality.

Keywords: training, sexuality, diversity

"QUEERING" SEXOLOGY: A TWO-YEAR UNIVERSITY PROGRAM IN SEX THERAPY WITH A QUEER TOUCH

Antonio Prunas (antonioprunas@gmail.com)

Department of Psychology, Milan-Bicocca State University, Milan, Italy

Introduction: In Italy, sexological training is almost exclusively provided by private institutions. Only a few university programs in sexology exist (the University of Rome and the University of Turin), and currently, no post-degree specialisation courses in clinical sexology are available in public Universities across the country. Also, sexological training is mainly based on a rigid heteronormative perspective, relying on traditional therapeutical models, with minimal reference to the specific issues and social context of sexual minorities and gender, sexuality and relationship diverse (GSRD) people. Aims: The present paper aims to present the post-degree course in sex therapy held since November 2021 at the University of Milan-Bicocca, a public University in the North of Italy. The program is open to both medical doctors and psychologists/psychotherapists. Results: Seventy students enrolled, and all students are mental health professionals (licensed or trained). The course was presented as innovative as it was intended to offer

"the necessary tools to approach sexuality with a critical perspective, outside and beyond a heteronormative lens". Conclusions: The following specific features of the program can be noted:

- Devoting a significant amount of time to diverse identities in terms of gender (i.e. transgender and gender non conforming clients), sexuality (i.e. bisexual and asexual), erotic (i.e. Kink, BDSM) and relationship style (monogamous, consensual non-monogamies and polyamory);
- Attention is paid to the specific characteristics and implications of sexual dysfunctions in sexual minorities;
- Encouraging teachers and trainers to offer a "queer" perspective to any teaching material they offer (for instance, giving space to the clinical discussion of GSRD clients);
- Challenging, through experiential learning, prejudice and stereotypes about GSRD people;
- Creating a safe environment for GSR diverse students.

Keywords: training, sexuality, diversity

TRAINING THERAPISTS TO WORK WITH GSRD CLIENTS IN THE UK

Dominic Davies (dominic@pinktherapy.com)

Pink Therapy, UK

Introduction: In 2019 and early 2020, Dominic Davies and Agata Loewe, a Polish psychologist and sexologist, planned and delivered three two-day workshops in London, Manchester and Glasgow. These were aimed at two cohorts of trainers: (a) counselling/psychotherapy or sex and relationship therapy trainers working within mainstream/generalist training programmes, (b) GSRD-identified therapists are often asked to work in mainstream programmes or independently offer standalone training. There was some overlap between these two groups. Some people from (b) were holding faculty appointments to mainstream courses, sometimes with responsibility for delivering LGBT content, sometimes as just as generic tutors. Aims: Help generic counsellor trainers who want to increase their knowledge in training counsellors to work with GSRD's learn more about these populations. Help GSRD-identified therapists who have been delivering training in LGBT issues reflect on their practice and structure their programmes around our four-phase model. Help generic counsellor trainers learn how to integrate GSRD content throughout your counsellor programmes. The MoU on Conversion Therapy signed by all psy/therapy bodies now requires counsellors to be trained to work with requests to change their gender identity or sexual orientation. This document goes beyond that and uses the BPS Guidelines on working with GSRD clients. Methods: Davies' presented his four-stage model of GSRD Training and took participants through each stage experientially and didactically and invited participants to share ideas and experiences of delivering training in LGBTQ+ issues in Two two-day training workshops (one in-person in London, the other online). Results: Over thirty therapists participated in the workshops. The majority of these identified as GSRD themselves. Twenty-two of the participants identified as cisgender, ten as trans/non-binary. Sexual identities: four heterosexual. Eight Bi/Pan six Gay two Lesbian eight Queer, eight BDSM, one Asexual (several people identified in multiple categories). We will share the conclusions and limitations of the study.

Keywords: training, sexuality, diversity

THE NEED OF TRAINING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN GSRD ISSUES: A COLOMBIAN EXPERIENCE

Miguel Rueda-Saenz

Pink Consultores & Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

Introduction: Gender, sexual and relationships diversity has been on the political agenda for more than five decades. Colombia hasn't been an exception to this. Equal marriage and adoption have been two main topics, and a gender law for trans people is a relatively new law in the country (2016). Competent psychologists working within the psychotherapeutic field must be trained as GSRD aware professionals. Since 2002, Universidad de Los Andes, located in Bogotá – Colombia, has been offering an elective seminar to students interested in developing high competencies in comprehending how to approach GSRD/LGBT+ people. As mentioned above, political changes profoundly impact people's lives. Psychologists must be prepared to acknowledge these changes inside their consulting rooms or their job fields (schools, enterprises, government, social, communities and NGOs). **Aims:** This presentation will show: a course timeline 2002 – 2020 (lectures, conferences and clinical supervision for those who have chosen clinical and social professional practice) modules worked during the course. **Methods:** A semester programme developed since 2002 and changes throughout the years until 2020. Use of trajectories model to analyse and study of LGBT+ people's lives in terms of wellness and prejudice significance. **Results:** In conclusion, the presentation will show an approximate number of undergraduate psychology students sensitised to the subject and how this approach to GSRD people has given them an open view of LGBT+ identities.

Keywords: GSRD, Psychology, Training, Psychotherapy, Colombia

UNDERSTANDING AND PROMOTING MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN IN GUATEMALA

Chair: Clare Barrington (cbarring@email.unc.edu)

Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

This symposium addresses health and wellbeing of gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) in Guatemala. Intersectional stigma related to HIV, sexual orientation, and ethnicity manifest in anticipated, internalized, and enacted forms can directly impact health and inhibit access to healthcare and support services. Addressing these multiple types and forms of stigma requires innovative and tailored approaches. The aim of this symposium is to advance understanding of determinants of mental health and wellbeing among GBMSM in Guatemala to inform health-promoting programs and policies. All four papers in the symposium use holistic frameworks to consider multiple stressors and forms of stigma as well as forms of resilience and effective strategies for supporting mental health and wellbeing, in the context of the HIV prevention and care continuum. The first paper presents findings on the relationship between stigma, social support, and mental health among gay and bisexual men who use pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). The second paper describes mental health and HIV treatment outcomes of a multicomponent intervention including emotional wellbeing sessions and navigation for GBMSM living with HIV. The third paper considers social and structural determinants of HIV vulnerability, mental health, and community cohesion among indigenous Maya GBMSM and explores ways to integrate indigenous epistemologies into health promotion strategies. The final paper presents the perspectives of community

leaders and key stakeholders on the mental health and HIV needs of indigenous GBMSM and recommendations for interventions. Together these papers identify key targets and holistic strategies for programs and policies to promote health and wellbeing among GBMSM in Guatemala and globally.

Keywords: Guatemala, HIV, emotional wellbeing, indigenous

UNPACKING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN STIGMA AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS USERS IN GUATEMALA

Sophia M. Bartels¹ (sophiamb@ad.unc.edu), Cesar Galindo², Gustavo Angeles¹, &
Clare Barrington¹

¹Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; ²Colectivo Amigos Contra el SIDA (CAS)

Introduction. The mental health of gay and bisexual men (GBM) who use pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) may be negatively impacted by experiences of stigma. However, to date, no studies have assessed the association between PrEP stigma and mental health outcomes. **Aims:** The purpose of this study was to examine: 1) the relationship between stigma (enacted and anticipated PrEP stigma and enacted and internalized sexual orientation stigma) and depression and anxiety among PrEP users in Guatemala City, and 2) if social support or social cohesion moderate the relationship between stigma, depression, and anxiety. **Methods.** We conducted a survey with 162 gay and bisexual PrEP users recruited in a community-based PrEP clinic. We constructed multiple linear regression models to assess the relationship between sexual orientation and PrEP stigma and depression and anxiety, controlling for confounders. We conducted a moderation analysis to assess separate models of the moderating role of social support and cohesion on the relationships between stigma and depression and anxiety. **Results.** In multiple linear regression analyses, greater internalized ($\beta=1.94$, $SE=0.85$, $p=0.023$) and enacted sexual orientation stigma ($\beta=0.50$, $SE=0.12$, $p<0.001$) were associated with greater depressive symptoms. Greater internalized ($\beta=1.82$, $SE=0.80$, $p=0.023$) and enacted sexual orientation stigma ($\beta=1.33$, $SE=0.11$, $p=0.003$) were also associated with greater anxiety symptoms. Additionally, individuals with high social support and high anticipated PrEP stigma had fewer depressive symptoms than individuals with low social support and high anticipated PrEP stigma ($\beta=-3.25$, $SE=1.40$, $p=0.022$). This relationship was marginally significant for anxiety ($\beta=-2.54$, $SE=1.31$, $p=0.055$). **Conclusion.** We found significant associations between greater internalized and enacted sexual orientation stigma and greater depression and anxiety symptoms among GBM in Guatemala. These findings reinforce the need to create interventions that address stigma as a determinant of mental health and promote social support for PrEP users to encourage continued PrEP use and uptake among this population.

Keywords: Guatemala, PrEP, mental health, stigma, minority stress

Funding: Research reported in this publication was supported by the Fogarty International Center under award number 5R21TW011264-02. This work was also supported by the NICHD of the National Institutes of Health under award number T32 HD007168

OUTCOMES OF A MULTICOMPONENT INTERVENTION FOR GAY, BISEXUAL AND OTHER MSM WITH HIV IN GUATEMALA

Clare Barrington¹ (cbarrington@email.unc.edu), Dirk A. Davis², Gustavo Angeles³,
Yolanda Pajarito Rompich⁴, Renato Santa Luce⁵, Victoria Shelus¹, & Sanny
Northbrook⁶

¹Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; ²Center for Health Policy & Inequalities Research and Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University; ³Department of Maternal and Child Health, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; ⁴National Program for STI/HIV Prevention and Control, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance of Guatemala; ⁵Menarini Group Central America & Caribbean; ⁶Division of Global HIV and Tuberculosis, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Thailand and Laos, Nonthaburi

Introduction: The emotional toll of HIV diagnosis and managing life with HIV can negatively impact mental health, which can lead to poor HIV outcomes. The period following diagnosis is a key opportunity to offer informational, instrumental, and emotional support. **Aims:** The purpose of this study was to pilot a multicomponent intervention integrating emotional wellbeing (EW) sessions and health navigation for gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) living with HIV in Guatemala City. We assessed acceptability and outcomes (mental health and viral suppression). **Methods:** Baseline and endline surveys measured intervention acceptability and outcomes among 112 GBMSM living with HIV. We documented participation in EW sessions and navigation mode (in-person vs remote), frequency and duration of interactions, and levels of emotional, instrumental and information support. We assessed associations between participation in EW and navigation components and mental health (depression and anxiety symptoms), HIV treatment adherence, and viral load using first difference estimation modeling. **Results:** Acceptability was high for EW (85.7%) and navigation (99.1%) components. During the 12-month study period, viral suppression increased significantly (53% to 97%, $p<0.0001$) while anxiety (44% to 28%, $p<0.01$) and depression (27% to 13%, $p<0.01$) decreased significantly. Participation in EW sessions and greater navigation frequency and duration were associated with being virally suppressed, while higher emotional navigator support was associated with being unsuppressed. Reduced anxiety was associated with participation in EW sessions. **Conclusions:** Findings support the potential for multicomponent interventions integrating individual counseling and navigation to holistically promote wellbeing and sustained viral suppression. Future research is needed to improve understanding of the specific mechanisms of influence.

Keywords: Guatemala, HIV, emotional wellbeing, navigation

Funding: The presentation of this material was supported by the Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), under the terms and conditions of the Cooperative Agreement with the Universidad del Valle de Guatemala No. 1U01GH001003-05

INTEGRATING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE INTO HIV PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS FOR INDIGENOUS GBMSM IN GUATEMALA

E. Roberto Orellana¹ (popolvuh@uw.edu) & Jose M. Yac²

¹University of Washington, USA; ²Asociacion IDEI-Quetzaltenango, Guatemala

Introduction: In the Americas, the burden of HIV infection is disproportionately carried by gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM). The estimated prevalence of HIV among GBMSM in Guatemala is 10%. HIV-related research among indigenous GBMSM is scarce, despite the large proportion of indigenous people in Guatemala. Thus, little is known about the impact of HIV among indigenous GBMSM, and how to develop culturally relevant interventions. **Aims:** We examine social and structural factors that increase vulnerability for HIV and affect mental health and

community cohesion among indigenous Maya GBMSM. We also explore culturally appropriate ways to integrate indigenous epistemologies into health promotion strategies. Methods: Our qualitative study took place throughout the Guatemalan highlands. We used participatory research methods to recruit Indigenous GBMSM who were interviewed individually. A thematic analysis was conducted to identify patterns in meaning and derive themes. Results: Participants (n=20) reported a history of trauma, at both individual and community level; experiences of stigma and discrimination were also common, both in their villages of origin, as well as in urban centers, where many migrate to find work and live more openly. Most participants knew of some HIV prevention programs but reported the lack of programs that integrated indigenous knowledge and culture into their strategies. Participants discussed their own use of indigenous knowledge for health promotion. Conclusions: HIV prevention interventions, as well as HIV care continuum strategies must incorporate indigenous knowledge in order to not only reduce HIV transmission, but also alter the nature of the social structures that affect indigenous people's mental and physical health.

Keywords: Indigenous epistemology, HIV, health promotion, Guatemala

Funding: This study was supported by R25MH08465 (Indigenous HIV/AIDS Research Training Program)

MENTAL HEALTH AND HIV SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR INDIGENOUS GBM IN GUATEMALA: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Dirk A. Davis¹ (dirk.davis@duke.edu), E. Roberto Orellana², Sara Estrada-Villalta³, & Kimberly C. Brouwer⁴

¹Center for Health Policy & Inequalities Research, Duke University; ²School of Social Work, University of Washington; ³Department of Psychology, Universidad del Valle de Guatemala; ⁴Herbert Wertheim School of Public Health and Human Longevity Science, University of California, San Diego

Introduction: Gay and bisexual men (GBM) are disproportionately affected by HIV in Guatemala, with an HIV prevalence of 10.5% compared to < 1% among the general population. Although 44% of Guatemalans identify as Indigenous, evidence is scarce on the unique health experiences of Indigenous sexual minority individuals, a group more likely to experience structural barriers to health. Aims: We sought recommendations for engaging Indigenous GBM in mental health and HIV prevention research and programming. Methods: Between February-May 2021, we conducted in-depth qualitative interviews via Zoom with community leaders and key stakeholders working with Indigenous GBM throughout Guatemala (n=11). We coded thematically and conducted narrative analysis to identify salient themes. Results: Participants emphasized the importance of understanding the historical context of Indigenous people in Guatemala, including the ongoing impact of the 36-year civil war and disproportionately affected Indigenous Guatemalans. They described the need to center Indigenous identity in mental health and HIV services. This included further research exploring the conceptualization of sexual orientation and related identity labels. Participants pushed back against mainstream LGBTQ organizations encouraging Indigenous GBM to “come out” to family/friends, as this was viewed as putting individual needs over family and community priorities. Participants suggested that public health personnel work with Indigenous GBM to utilize Maya Cosmovision as a basis for future mental health research and programming. This would foster a more holistic approach to health, including individual and collective wellbeing, and may help with self-acceptance of both sexual minority and Indigenous identities. Conclusions: Indigenous gay and bisexual men in Guatemala

experience intersectional stigma that negatively impacts their mental health and prevents them from engaging in HIV and other health services. Public health personnel should center Indigenous identity, including Indigenous conceptualizations of sexual identity, and utilize Maya Cosmovision as the foundation for future mental health and HIV prevention services.

Keywords: mental health, HIV, Indigenous, gay and bisexual men, Guatemala

Funding: This project was supported by the Fogarty International Center of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) under Award Number D43TW009343 and the University of California Global Health Institute (UCGHI). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH or UCGHI

TRANS HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: A CROSS CULTURAL APPROACH

Chair: Jaime Barrientos Delgado (jaime.barrientos@usach.cl)

Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Alberto Hurtado

This symposium brings together researchers from various countries of the world who work on aspects related to mental health and the well-being of transgender people. Four papers are presented, which use a non-pathological approach that combines both psychological, psychosocial, and social aspects to show how prejudice affects the health of transgender people. Also, it shows other aspects related to their well-being.

TRANS HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN PORTUGAL: CONTRIBUTING TO THE STUDY AND REDUCTION OF HEALTH DISPARITIES BASED ON GENDER IDENTITY

Carla Moleiro¹ (carla.moleiro@iscte-iul.pt), Violeta Alarcão^{2,3}, Guilherme Pinheiro¹, Lia Neves², & Alain Giami⁴

¹Centro de Investigação e Intervenção Social (CIS-IUL), Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon, Portugal; ²Instituto de Saúde Ambiental, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; ³Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia (CIES-IUL), Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Lisboa, Portugal; ⁴INSERM U 1018 / Université Paris-Saclay

Introduction: Research has largely demonstrated the negative impact of high levels of discrimination and social exclusion on the physical, psychological and social well-being of transgender and gender non-conforming (TGNC) people. These impacts are wide-ranging, including mental health. However, TGNC people also experience discrimination and prejudice within the healthcare system, as well as barriers to access to quality and patient-centered care. Aims: As part of the international project “Health and citizenship among trans populations” already implemented in France, Italy, Brazil and Norway, the Portuguese study aimed to contribute with information on the health of trans people in Portugal through the implementation of a nationwide survey. Methods: The survey was implemented online and disseminated through diverse stakeholders. Paper-and-pencil surveys were also collected in health care services and NGO’s, especially aiming to target the most excluded TGNC persons (who would not otherwise have access to the online survey). Results: Data collected from approximately 100 TGNC participants will be presented on their experiences of accessing and using health care, as well as their overall health (including psychological health and sexual health). Conclusions: The data point to a diversity in terms of sociodemographic profiles and experiences in health contexts and

different ways in which TGNC people seek to guarantee their citizenship rights, particularly with regard to access and use of health services related to their identity of gender. Implications for training of health professionals will be discussed.

Keywords: Transgender, health, health disparities, mental health, discrimination

Funding: This work was partially funded by the Comissão para a Cidadania e Igualdade de Género (CIG)

A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION ON MINORITY STRESS AND RESILIENCE IN A GROUP OF ITALIAN TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

Paolo Valerio¹ (valerio48@live.com), Roberto Vitelli¹, Vincenzo Bochicchio², Nelson Mauro Maldonato¹, & Cristiano Scandurra¹

¹University of Naples Federico II, Italy; ²University of Calabria, Italy

Introduction: A great amount of quantitative research has largely demonstrated that transgender and gender nonconforming (TGNC) people experience high rates of minority stress, against which they are able to exercise resilience buffering the negative effects of stress on health. Notwithstanding, qualitative investigations on how TGNC people subjectively experience minority stress are still scarce. **Aims:** Qualitatively exploring how minority stress is subjectively experienced by a small group of Italian TGNC individuals. **Methods:** One semi-structured focus group with 8 Italian TGNC individuals (5 male-to-female, 2 female-to-male, and 1 genderqueer) ranged from 20 to 30 years of age was performed by a clinical psychologist expert in gender studies. Narratives were analyzed through the deductive thematic analysis. Informed by the minority stress theory, the focus group included four semi-structured questions: (1) What kind of stressors, such as discrimination, violence, abuse, did you experience in your life due to your gender nonconformity?; (2) How do you think these experiences influenced the perception you have of yourself as a TGNC person?; (3) What effect do you feel that these experiences have had on your wellbeing as a TGNC person?; (4) How did you cope with these experiences? **Results:** The analysis generated four main categories: (1) family rejection, (2) visibility of the body, (3) negative effects of family violence on health, and (4) integration of TGNC identity. Although differentiated, the themes represented interrelated dimensions of a psycho-social process (i.e., minority stress), which postulates that stress mediates the relationship between social status and health. Thus, results offered an in-depth exploration of minority stress processes in TGNC people. **Conclusions:** This study showed that TGNC individuals, although representing a resilient community, still experience rejection due to their gender nonconformity. This should lead to implementing psycho-social interventions and social policies aimed at changing the negative socio-cultural views on gender nonconformity.

Keywords: Transgender, Minority stress, Health, Coping, Stigma

SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING AND MENTAL HEALTH IN TRANSGENDER POPULATION IN CHILE

Jaime Barrientos Delgado¹ (jaime.barrientos@usach.cl), Mónica Guzmán González², Fabiola Gómez³, Manuel Cárdenas Castro³, José Luis Saiz⁵, Joaquín Bahamondes Correa³, Ricardo Espinoza-Tapia², Leonor Lovera Saavedra¹, & Alain Giami⁴

¹Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Alberto Hurtado; ²Escuela de Psicología, Universidad Católica del Norte; ³Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile; ³Escuela de Psicología, Universidad de Talca; ⁴Departamento de Psicología, Universidad de La Frontera; INSERM – CESP⁴

Background: The transgender population is at greater risk than the cisgender (people whose sex and gender identity agree) and that other sexual minorities (gay, lesbian and bisexual) to suffer mental health problems, due to the higher level of social stress it generates the sexual prejudice to which they are subject. Despite this, research on transgender people and their mental health in Latin America and Chile is scarce. Objective: Describe a sample of transgender people residing in Chile, in terms of their levels of well-being and mental health. Materials and method: A sample of 377 transgender people, residents in Chile, over 18 years of age, from the northern, central and southern parts of the country, who completed well-being measures, symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress, as well as of suicidal ideation and drug use. Results: The results confirm the existence of a high prevalence of mental health problems in the sample of transgender people evaluated. Specifically, high levels of anxious, depressive and stress symptoms, high frequency of diagnosis of depression and suicidal ideation were identified. Likewise, some differences were identified in the indicators of well-being and mental health according to the sex assigned at birth and gender self-identification. Conclusions: The information provided by this study offers potential implications for public health policies aimed at transgender people, which could be integrated into guidelines already offered to respond to the health demands of this population.

A PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH OF TRANS WELL-BEING: REFLECTIONS ON CISGENDER NORMATIVE VISIBILITY PROCESS

Christèle Fraïssé (christele.fraisse@univ-brest.fr)

Université de Bretagne occidentale, Laboratoire de psychologie, cognition, comportement, communication, France

Background: Transgender and non conforming (TGNC) people are still seen as deviant and abnormal individuals by most of people in France, who endorse a pathological view of transidentity based on cisnormativity. This norm plays an important role in the way TGNC people construct their subjectivity in relations to others. Aim: According to a psychosocial approach, we aim to propose some reflections on dynamic between conforming and resisting to the norms, for TGNC people. Method: We conducted 26 semi-structured interviews with TGNC individuals, aged from 22 to 68 years old. These interviews followed a french national survey . In these interviews, we explored medical relationships of TGNC individuals and the way they identify themselves and deal with selfpresentation within all social situations. We analyse their discourse using a thematic content analysis. Result: According to cisnormativity, a cisgender appearance is strongly expected and every individual who deviates from these expectations, can be punished. TGNC people interviewed mention the difficulties they encounter in various moments of their life path, to present to others the expected appearance which is to conform to this cisgender normative visibility process. They tell the different forms of assault or the fears they felt and also evoke wich parts of their body or elements of appearance can produce doubt for others or themselves, and put them in danger, or which parts they will rely on. Conclusion: Through these discourses, normative functioning paradox appears: conforming to the norm is to be in the margin and resisting is also to be in the margin, with all the consequences in terms of high rates of violence, discrimination and prejudice. These results should encourage to develop psychosocial interventions and promote changes in social policies, in order to transform negative representations of trans identities.

Keywords: transidentity, gender non conformity, cisnormativity, norm resistance

VIDAS TRANS(GÉNERO): INTERSECCIONALIDADE NOS DIÁLOGOS LATINOAMERICANOS

Chair: Liliana Rodrigues (lrodrigues@fpce.up.pt)

Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

A história das abordagens (bio)psicomédicas sobre as transexualidades não é recente. Desde a década de 1950, ela tem sido caracterizada por tentativas várias de classificação das pessoas trans. A par destes processos de categorização, as instituições e os discursos sociais, políticos e científicos têm contribuído para a discriminação e violência contra as pessoas trans. Ainda que assumindo contornos e dinâmicas diferenciados em função de contextos culturais específicos, a transfobia é um problema à escala mundial, não se circunscrevendo, portanto, aos contextos de vida mais próximos das pessoas trans. Em vários locais do mundo, as expressões e/ou as identidades trans suscitam fortes riscos de discriminação, violência e até morte. Entre 1 de janeiro de 2008 e 30 de setembro de 2021, ocorreram mundialmente 4040 homicídios contra pessoas trans e com diversidade de género. Neste último ano, entre 1 de outubro de 2020 e 30 de setembro de 2021, foram registados 375 homicídios contra pessoas trans a nível mundial. Destes 375, o contexto Latino-americano continua a ser o que mais mata pessoas trans (e.g., Brasil – 125; México – 65). Uma vez que as opressões estão interrelacionadas, a transfobia tem que ser situada no pano de fundo das estruturas ideológicas que a criam e reforçam, e no seio das quais se destacam o sexismo e o binarismo de género - i.e., a estipulação de entendimentos rígidos e polarizados sobre o que significam “ser homem” e “ser mulher”. Sustentada por uma perspetiva crítica feminista trans interseccional, o presente simpósio visa aprofundar a reflexão crítica acerca das vivências das pessoas trans e dos contextos de exclusão aos quais estas estão sujeitas, ao mesmo tempo que problematiza as principais necessidades e especificidades deste grupo social a fim de contribuir para a implementação de políticas públicas e para o desenvolvimento de posicionamentos psicológicos promotores da diversidade de género e da justiça social.

Palavras chave: trans(género), psicologia crítica, direitos humanos, feminismo trans, interseccionalidade.

DUALISMOS QUE (DES)ENCAMINHAM: VIVÊNCIAS DE MÃES E PAIS EM TORNO DOS PERCURSOS DE FILHOS/AS TRANS

Catarina Rêgo Moreira¹ (catarinamrmoreira@outlook.pt), Nuno Santos Carneiro²,
Liliana Rodrigues³, & Conceição Nogueira³

¹Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto;

²Instituto Superior de Serviço Social do Porto e Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto; ³Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de

Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

Introdução: Portugal vivenciou nos últimos anos avanços consideráveis na legislação sobre direitos (humanos) das pessoas trans, acompanhados de planos, estratégias e campanhas de sensibilização. Contudo, persistem na sociedade portuguesa sinais de uma cultura tradicionalmente transfóbica e heteronormativa, onde a discriminação e a violência continuam a registar-se. As famílias, inseridas neste ambiente, nutrem o mito de um “destino” com expressões e desenvolvimentos de género conformes às expectativas sociais/culturais. As alterações legais não são suficientes para evitar rejeição familiar e não “regulam” os processos pessoais de aceitação. Objetivos: Pretendemos explorar discursos de figuras parentais de pessoas trans em processo de

transição corporal. Considerando o contexto hospitalar/clínico e seus agentes discursivos, quisemos perceber que influências e (in)suficiências trazem para os processos relacionais entre mães/pais e filhos/as e para os caminhos de elaboração de significados em torno dos percursos dos/as filhos/as discrepantes com os pressupostos de género sociais/culturais. Métodos: Os discursos de oito mães e dois pais foram recolhidos através de entrevistas semi-estruturadas e os dados analisados segundo o método da análise temática, numa abordagem crítica, construcionista social. Resultados: Destacamos quatro temas – Tomada de conhecimento; Adaptação ao novo nome e género do pronome; Adaptação às mudanças físicas; Interpretações e etiologias – que norteiam o percurso de mães e pais em direcção à aceitação. Percursos (des)encaminhados por alguns dos dualismos organizadores do entendimento ocidental das questões de sexo e género, que se colocam como impasses. O poder-saber médico surge como desbloqueador destes obstáculos. Conclusões: Os percursos das pessoas entrevistadas salientam a diversidade de vivências parentais e não se encaixam em modelos pré-existentes. Elencamos considerações para a prática clínica com pessoas trans e suas famílias, numa perspetiva reflexiva e comprometida com a mudança social, e sugerimos investigações futuras, focando abordagens interseccionais.

Palavras chave: Dualismos, Vivências, Mães, Pais, Trans

(DES)CONSTRUÇÃO DE MASCULINIDADES DE HOMENS TRANS, ENTRE PORTUGAL E BRASIL

Matilde Soares¹ (matildesoaresbc@hotmail.com), Liliana Rodrigues², & Conceição Nogueira²

¹Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto; ²Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

Os estudos críticos de género têm negligenciado as masculinidades trans, tanto no campo das masculinidades – onde raramente são incluídos –, como nos estudos sobre pessoas trans – onde se verifica uma maior incidência sobre as mulheres. Ao criar um diálogo entre estas duas áreas de estudo, pretende-se ampliar a noção de masculino e quebrar o elo entre homens cis e masculinidades, demonstrando que a masculinidade não é algo que apenas alguns corpos específicos têm ou possuem, mas antes que pode ser expressa por uma variedade de corpos. Partindo de uma perspetiva construcionista, feminista trans e interseccional, pretendeu-se compreender como homens trans (des)constróem as suas masculinidades, enquanto têm de, simultaneamente, lidar com as pressões e expectativas impostas pela masculinidade hegemónica, que ditam o que é ser um “homem de verdade”. Foram realizadas entrevistas semiestruturadas a 12 homens trans, em Portugal e no Brasil. Posteriormente, foi feita uma Análise Temática, segundo as propostas de Braun e Clarke (2006), que evidenciou como expressões tradicionalmente masculinas continuam a ser cruciais para a legitimação destes homens como “homens de verdade”. Assim, homens trans fazem várias negociações com a masculinidade hegemónica, nos seus processos de (des)construção enquanto homens. Estas pressões e expectativas podem resultar na necessidade de se provarem constantemente como “homens de verdade”, procurando, assim, (re)afirmar as suas masculinidades persistentemente. Por outro lado, a partir da libertação das pressões sentidas e da desconstrução e rejeição da masculinidade hegemónica, parece dar-se uma construção de masculinidades alternativas, livres e espontâneas, que procuram ser mais justas e igualitárias. Em suma, pretende-se visibilizar alternativas aos sistemas opressivos que moldam as vivências de homens trans, e que, no fundo, controlam e restringem a diversidade humana. É necessário, então, um maior e

mais inclusivo reconhecimento de identidades trans e de formas de “ser homem” e/ou masculino, sem as negar ou oprimir.

Palavras-chave: Homens trans, masculinidades, masculinidade hegemónica, análise temática.

LEI DE GÉNERO: UM DISPOSITIVO LEGAL NA PRODUÇÃO DE RECONHECIMENTO? EXPERIÊNCIAS TRANS LATINO-AMERICANAS EM PORTUGAL

Fernanda Lyrio Heinzelmann¹ (fernandalheinze@gmail.com), Liliana Rodrigues², & Conceição Nogueira²

¹Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto; ²Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

Nas últimas décadas pessoas trans têm sido foco de importante discussão e reflexão. Mas, ainda que a recente visibilidade tenha efeitos positivos ao revelar lugares de abjeção social que por vezes pessoas trans ocupam na sociedade, pessoas trans ainda estão mais sujeitas que pessoas cisgénero a vivenciar situações de vulnerabilidade social. Casos como o assassinato da mulher trans Gisberta, na cidade do Porto, em 2006, representam violências pelas quais pessoas trans passam cotidianamente. A população trans está mais exposta não apenas violências físicas, mas também à doenças e problemas de saúde, seja por situações de vida precárias, ou pela dificuldade em aceder atendimento em saúde. O preconceito faz com que muitas pessoas abandonem a escola logo cedo, dificultando inserção no mercado de trabalho formal, e tornando também mais difícil o acesso à alimentação e moradia. Dificuldades que se agravam quando fatores como orientação sexual, classe social, raça, nacionalidade, faixa etária, e existência de necessidades especiais, interseccionam à identidade de género percebida como não normativa. Neste sentido, ter um nome correspondente ao género com o qual a pessoa se identifica, diminui constrangimentos e facilita o acesso a serviços básicos, inclusive públicos. Em 2018, Portugal aprovou a Lei 38/2018 que eliminou necessidade de diagnóstico de transexualidade via relatório médico e psicológico, garantindo direito à autodeterminação de identidade de género e expressão de género e à proteção das características sexuais de cada pessoa. Entretanto, este reconhecimento jurídico não se estende às pessoas trans residentes em Portugal que não possuam cidadania portuguesa, a exemplo de muitas pessoas trans latino-americanas. Assim, perguntamos: que possibilidades de cidadania são propostas quando o reconhecimento legal das identidades e experiências trans é feito pela delimitação de quais sujeitos podem aceder aos direitos? Estaria tal delimitação colocando pessoas que não se adequam às normas uma nova posição de exclusão?

Palavras-chave: trans(género), lei de género, direitos humanos, imigração, interseccionalidade

EXPERIÊNCIAS DE CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES TRANS NO SEU PROCESSO DE CONSTRUÇÃO IDENTITÁRIA NO CHILE E EM PORTUGAL

Jaime Parra-Villarroel¹ (jale76@gmail.com), Liliana Rodrigues², & Conceição Nogueira²

¹Programa de Doutoramento em Sexualidade Humana, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal; ²Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

Introdução e objetivo: As crianças e adolescentes trans podem apresentar dificuldades médicas, psicológicas ou psiquiátricas relacionadas com uma sociedade que não as aceita, exclui, segrega e estigmatiza. O apoio familiar, profissional e as intervenções sociais e médicas afirmativas estão associadas a uma melhor qualidade de vida e desenvolvimento pleno. No Chile, a Lei nº 21.120 de 2018, que reconhece e protege o direito à identidade de gênero, exclui as crianças e adolescentes com menos de 14 anos de idade. Com algumas diferenças, a lei portuguesa n.º 38/2018 tem características semelhantes. O objetivo deste estudo é explorar as experiências de vida das crianças e adolescentes trans e das suas famílias e a influência que os diferentes contextos sociais têm no seu processo de construção identitária. **Método:** Investigação qualitativa com uma abordagem social construcionista. Os dados obtidos através de entrevistas semi-estruturadas com pais, mães e crianças e adolescentes trans serão analisados através do método da análise temática, segundo Braun e Clarke. **Resultados preliminares:** Até à data, foram entrevistadas 13 crianças e adolescentes trans e 12 pais e mães, encontrando-se um maior acesso a intervenções médicas entre os e as adolescentes do Chile. As crianças e adolescentes trans procuram igualdade no trato em relação aos seus pares cisgênero. A transição social é um dos elementos mais preponderante para a felicidade destas crianças e adolescentes. Durante a infância, a identidade é expressada dentro do binarismo de gênero, avançando para uma maior fluidez na adolescência. Observa-se um uso frequente do conceito de “disforia”, principalmente entre aqueles e aquelas que receberam algum tipo de cuidados profissionais e problematiza-se os custos da interiorização destes conceitos para a construção das identidades destas crianças e jovens trans. Esta investigação está atualmente em curso.

Palavras-chave: identidade de gênero; diversidade de gênero; crianças e adolescentes trans.

AS FACES DA TRANSFOBIA: CONCEITOS E IMPLICAÇÕES

Fabio A. G. Oliveira¹ (fabioagoliveira@gmail.com) & Jaqueline Gomes de Jesus²

¹Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Programa de Pós-Graduação em Bioética, Ética Aplicada e Saúde Coletiva (PPGBIOS); ²Instituto Federal do Rio de Janeiro (IFRJ), Grupo Interdisciplinar de Pesquisa em Cultura (CNPq), Núcleo de Diversidade NDIVAS Marielle Franco (IFRJ Campus Belford Roxo)

A população transgênera – ou trans, termo que utilizamos para nos referirmos às pessoas que não se identificam com o gênero que lhes foi atribuído ao nascimento, composta por travestis, homens e mulheres transexuais e outras pessoas trans, como as que se identificam como “não-binárias” (que não se reconhecem como pertencentes a qualquer gênero, podendo, porém, adotar expressões de gênero culturalmente tidas femininas ou masculinas) – é historicamente estigmatizada, marginalizada e perseguida devido à crença na sua anormalidade, decorrente do estereótipo de que o “natural” é que o gênero atribuído ao nascimento seja aquele com o qual as pessoas se identificam e, portanto, espera-se que elas se comportem de acordo com o que se julga ser o “adequado” para esse ou aquele gênero. Neste trabalho objetivamos compreender a violência transfóbica enquanto um fenômeno que possui motivações e repercussões psicossociais, políticas e econômicas variadas sobre a população transgênera. Nesse sentido, a violência seria compreendida como um fenômeno, fruto de um tipo específico de poder embricado e reiterado por uma cadeia de ações, a qual daremos o nome de faces da transfobia. Para tal, apresentaremos o que consiste a opressão, os tipos possíveis que caracterizam a teia opressiva, dando destaque à violência, a partir de sua bidimensionalidade: racional e

irracional. Avaliaremos, portanto, essas duas dimensões para, em seguida, melhor definirmos o que consiste a violência transfóbica.

Palavras chave: transfobia, violência, opressão

“E, AGORA, PARA ONDE VOU?”: (DES)CONSTRUÇÃO DE NARRATIVAS DE ENVELHECIMENTO DE PESSOAS TRANS PORTUGUESAS

Rita Mondim Almeida¹ (ara.mondim@gmail.com) & Liliana Rodrigues²

¹Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto; ²Centro de Psicologia da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto

A homofobia e a transfobia constroem desafios que se vão complexificando ao longo das vidas das pessoas trans. As suas narrativas de envelhecimento são remetidas a discursos heteronormativos, subjugando-as à invisibilidade. Esta invisibilidade remete as suas trajetórias de envelhecimento a percursos improvisados que podem passar por contextos de violências. Muitas delas nem chegam à velhice e, quando chegam, acredita-se que sejam verdadeiras sobreviventes. Seguindo uma perspetiva construcionista, feminista trans e interseccional, procurou-se compreender como decorre o processo de envelhecimento de pessoas trans portuguesas, de que modo é que este é vivenciado, e como se implica na sua construção identitária. Realizaram-se entrevistas semiestruturadas com quatro pessoas portuguesas que se autoidentificam como trans, transgénero e/ou transexual, com 40 ou mais anos. Asistematização dos dados seguiu à análise temática, proposta de Virginia Braun e Victoria Clarke. Resultados preliminares: As vidas das pessoas trans são percursos de luta e resistência, demarcadas pelas violências e discriminações. Quando envelhecem, estes desafios podem tornar-se mais profundos. A patologização, as violências, a carência de serviços específicos, o desemprego, a solidão e as consequências das modificações corporais, constituem barreiras à construção das suas identidades, e dificultam a sua sobrevivência. Conclusões preliminares: As questões relativas ao envelhecimento das pessoas trans têm sido negligenciadas. Considerando o contexto sociopolítico português, e os discursos de patologização que têm validado sistemas transfóbicos, urge pensar o envelhecimento além do binarismo de género, e assegurar que as pessoas trans possam envelhecer com saúde, qualidade de vida e segurança. Implicações futuras: Este trabalho pretende contribuir para a (re)formulação das políticas públicas que pensam as identidades trans, e potenciar respostas informadas pelas suas necessidades. Compreende-se a importância de capacitar as/os profissionais que contactam com pessoas trans, promovendo-se serviços especializados e espaços de segurança que combatam a violência e a solidão, como espaços residenciais pensados para pessoas LGBTIQ+.

Palavras chave: trans(género), envelhecimento, feminismo trans, psicologia crítica

Roundtables

BUILDING A CLOSER NETWORK OF EUROPEAN LGBT+ PSYCHOLOGY

Chairs: René_ Rain Hornstein^{1,2} (hornstein@sfu-berlin.de) & Jochen Kramer¹
(jochen.kramer@vlsp.de)

¹Sigmund Freud Privat Universität Berlin in cooperation with Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany; ²VLSP* e.V

Introduction: In this roundtable we want to discuss how we can build a closer European network of actors who are involved in the field of LGBT+ psychology. The legal and social situation for LGBT+ people is very different in European countries. This also affects health care and the situation of LGBT+ psychologists. A closer international exchange of LGBT+ psychologists in Europe can promote mutual learning and support. In addition, transnational networking in Europe can be used to become more effective at the EU level.

We ask roundtable participants to present their organization and the situation of LGBT+ psychology in their country from their perspective. Afterwards, we will collect ideas on what a closer European network could look like and plan first concrete steps towards this. Some of us are members of the German Association of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans*, Intersexual, and Queer Professionals in Psychology (VLSP* e.V.) and are involved in the International Psychology Network for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Issues (IPsyNet). In the 1990s, the VLSP* coordinated the now defunct Association of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychologies (ALGBP) Europe. Unfortunately the ALGBP ended its activities around the year 2000. We hope that our roundtable will inspire a new beginning of European collaboration.

Keywords: Issues in Counseling and Psychotherapy, European Network

Committees

Hosts

Pedro Alexandre Costa
Isabel Leal
Ispa – Instituto Universitário

Scientific Committee

Anthony D’Augelli, Pennsylvania State University (UNITED STATES)
António Gonzalez, Ispa – Instituto Universitário (PORTUGAL)
Carla Moleiro, ISCTE-IUL (PORTUGAL)
Charlotte Patterson, University of Virginia (UNITED STATES)
David Rodrigues, ISCTE-IUL (PORTUGAL)
Diniz Lopes, ISCTE-IUL (PORTUGAL)
Dolores Frías-Navarro, University of Valencia (SPAIN)
Eduarda Ferreira, Universidade Nova de Lisboa (PORTUGAL)
Elizabeth Peel, Loughborough University (UNITED KINGDOM)
Fernando Salinas-Quiroz, Tufts University (UNITED STATES)
Fiona Tasker, Birkbeck University of London (UNITED KINGDOM)
Gary Harper, University of Michigan (UNITED STATES)
Geva Shenkman, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Reichman University (IDC Herzliya) (ISRAEL)
Gloria Careaga, UNAM (MEXICO)
Henrique Nardi, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (BRAZIL)
Henrique Pereira, Universidade da Beira Interior (PORTUGAL)
Ian Rivers, University of Strathclyde (UNITED KINGDOM)
Jaime Barrientos Delgado, Universidad Alberto Hurtado (CHILE)
Joy Whitman, Northwestern University (UNITED STATES)
Markus Bidell, Hunter College City University of New York (UNITED STATES)
Mario Pecheny, Universidad de Buenos Aires (ARGENTINA)
Pedro Alexandre Costa, Ispa – Instituto Universitário (PORTUGAL)
Roberto Baiocco, Sapienza University of Rome (ITALY)
Salvatore D’Amore, Université Libre de Bruxelles (BELGIUM)
Vivienne Cass, Curtin University (AUSTRALIA)

Organizing Committee

Chair: Pedro Alexandre Costa
António Gonzalez
Francis Anne Carneiro
João Carlos Collado
José Alberto Ribeiro-Gonçalves
Margarida Jarego
Ricardo Alvim