

XXIV NAUČNI SKUP

# EMPIRIJSKA ISTRAŽIVANJA U PSIHOLOGIJI

23 – 25. MART 2018.

FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET, UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU

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LABORATORIJA ZA EKSPERIMENTALNU PSIHOLOGIJU  
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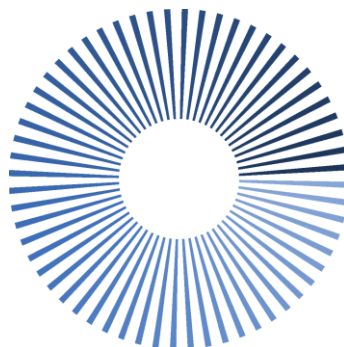
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Statistically significant difference was found between two extreme groups (based on the score of LSRS) of participants regarding their autonomy, ( $F(1,110)=7.010$ ;  $p<.01$ ), competence ( $F(1,110)=14.000$ ;  $p<.01$ ), as well as relatedness ( $F(1,110)=7.000$ ;  $p<.01$ ), as hypothesized. This hypothesis suggests that the young adults who have good relationships with their siblings have higher scores on satisfaction of the basic psychological needs than young adults who have bad relationship with their siblings. Furthermore, another hypothesis suggested that younger siblings have higher satisfactory level of the basic psychological needs than older siblings. However, results showed no significant statistical difference between older and younger siblings regarding basic psychological needs ( $t(183)=0.58$ ,  $p>.05$ ). Results regarding the final hypothesis suggest significant interactive effect between participant's and sibling's gender ( $F(1,181)=4.000$ ;  $p<.05$ ), meaning that females with brothers had higher scores on BPNS, compared to females with sisters, while males with sisters had higher scores on BPNS, compared to males with brothers.

All of the hypothesis are based on empirical studies which provide explanation of this complex relations. Even though there were several weaknesses recognized, this research paper tries to examine the meaning of the sibling relationships for the young adult's personality dynamics.

**Keywords:** sibling relationship, basic psychological needs, young adults

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CAN WE MEASURE SUBTLE DISCRIMINATION OF HOMOSEXUALS?  
THE EFFECTS OF LEARNING PERSONS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND  
APPEARANCE ON INTERACTION INTENTIONS

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Although members of LGBT community are often faced with overt discrimination, they report being even more frequently exposed to subtle discrimination – non-obvious, often unintentional, however biased treatment. Due to its subtle nature, it is difficult to detect. One of its forms might be presuming gender-atypical appearance (feminine males or masculine females) to

be a predictor of homosexual orientation, as well as the behaviour that emerges from this biased presumption. Having in mind that deviations from male gender roles and typical appearance are more severely sanctioned than deviations from female roles, males could be more exposed to this type of bias.

In the current research, we focused on how (a) gender-atypical appearance and (b) information about sexual orientation (SO) affect the willingness to cooperate with the persons concerned. To test this, we devised a within-subjects design – 2 (appearance typicality: masculine/feminine) x 2 (sexual orientation: hetero/homosexual), with interaction intention as a dependent variable assessed before and after exposing SO. Gender-typicality of appearance was operationalized via photographs depicting the stimulus-persons in typically masculine or feminine sitting postures, while their SO was provided via short profiles. Firstly, the participants' task was to specify the extent to which they were willing to cooperate with the stimuli-persons regarding their physical appearance, and afterwards to provide the same estimation by combining the information about their SO. Willingness for cooperation was assessed on the 7-point Likert scale.

Drawing from a convenient sample of 41 heterosexual men, aged 19-47 ( $M=21.463$ ,  $SD=4.382$ ), we demonstrated that subjects initially preferred cooperation with people depicted in masculine posture as opposed to those in feminine posture ( $M(m)=4.213$ ,  $SD(m)=0.914$ ;  $M(f)=3.567$ ,  $SD(f)=1.095$ ;  $F(1,40)=16.106$ ,  $p=.000$ ,  $\eta^2=.287$ ). As expected, after being provided with information about stimuli person's SO, subjects increased ratings of those who were pictured in feminine posture but labelled as heterosexuals ( $M1=3.567$ ,  $SD1=1.095$ ;  $M2=4.232$ ,  $SD2=1.230$ ;  $F(1,40)=14.179$ ,  $p=.000$ ,  $\eta^2=.262$ ).

We interpreted this change as a subtle way of discriminating homosexuals – or to put it differently, of favouring heterosexuals. Their robustness needs to be further backed up with evidence, however, the paradigm we designed seems suitable to detect this type of bias.

**Keywords:** LGBT, gender identity, subtle discrimination, masculinity/femininity of appearance, sexual orientation