

gender and (hetero)sexuality as intersubjectively produced and recognised in talk-in-interaction. The ethical limitations germane to the collection of such ecologically valid data that might permit the pursuit of further instances of gender miscategorisation and repair in everyday interaction are discussed.

Coming out, Coming Home or Leaving Home: Young Chinese Lesbians' Choices

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In contemporary China, “coming out” has become a controversial topic within LGBT communities and academia. It is considered an imported notion from the West and, therefore, less applicable in Chinese contexts. The local notion “coming home” has emerged recently, which means including same-sex partner as a familial member without explicit disclosure of the nature of the relationship. However, in my research I found that “leaving home” is becoming the most used strategy for lesbians in dealing with their natal family. During 2011-2012, I interviewed 12 young Chinese lesbians in Beijing. Based on these narratives, I analyse their relations with their natal families, negotiating between coming out, coming home and leaving home. 1. Coming home avoids labelling somebody with a stigmatized identity. It provides an ambiguous space, makes sexual minorities accepted gradually without direct conflicts, and accommodates tacit support. 2. However, coming home has its cost: only silent, de-politicized, de-sexualized, long-term monogamous relationships can be tolerated. 3. Eventually, most of my informants, including those who had explicitly come out to their families, chose the way of leaving home, rather than coming home, to pursue their same-sex identity and lifestyle. Behind the discourses of coming out and coming home, two important questions will be discussed: what is closet, and where is home? If both the closet and the home are constructed by heteronormativity, neither being “out” nor being “home” can put an end to inequality and violence based on sex, gender and sexuality.

Comparing Co-Parenting Among Gay- and Straight-Parented Triads

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Co-parenting concerns the ways in which mothers and fathers function together as parents, how they cooperate, support and/or undermine each other in their reciprocal presence or absence, and how they manage triadic processes. Very few researches have been conducted comparing lesbian and gay parented families with heterosexual parented families, on this particular family process. In this perspective, the aim of this study is to compare co-parenting among a sample of 16 lesbian headed families, and three groups of families' triads (30 heterosexual headed families with their first child, 30 heterosexual headed families with their first child born through alternative

insemination) that refer to the validation study of FAAS. The lesbian parented sample was recruited by contacting LGBT parents associations. Participants had become mothers through alternative insemination, the biological mothers' mean age was 33.56 ($SD = 5.03$) and the non-biological mothers' mean age was 35.0 ($SD = 6.48$). The age of children was 21.5 months ($SD = 19.81$). We applied the Mann-Whitney U Test for the age of child and no significant difference was found. Socioeconomic status in both samples ranged from middle-class to upper middle-class. The Lausanne Triadic Play (LTP) was used to observe parental alliances, and the FAAS coding system was used to assess the following variables: participation, organisation, focalisation and affective contact. Results with t-test analysis showed that in terms of co-parenting behaviour (cooperation, direct and/or indirect parental support at instrumental or emotional levels, overt or covert conflicts) no significant difference was found between heterosexual parents and lesbian parents. On the contrary, we found a significant difference between lesbian parented families and heterosexual headed families, referred due to post-partum psychopathology in mothers. These results may be significant in our current longitudinal research and constitute an interesting basis to better understand co-parenting and some child development issues.

Comprensión de las Dinámicas de Relación de Parejas del Mismo Sexo a Partir de la Intervención Clínica Sistémica

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Este artículo surge de una investigación que pretendió comprender las dinámicas relacionales de parejas del mismo sexo que acuden a terapia y proponer un modelo de intervención clínica desde el enfoque sistémico. Se revisaron las premisas constructivistas y los conceptos de pareja, terapia de pareja y diversidad sexual. La metodología de investigación-intervención con diseño mixto incluyó la revisión de 98 historias clínicas y el análisis del proceso terapéutico con 6 parejas. Se definieron dos tipos de parejas con características distintas en cinco ejes asociados a la emergencia del conflicto conyugal. El modelo terapéutico desarrollado requiere una evaluación completa de la dinámica conyugal que conecte el motivo de consulta y proponga estrategias que faciliten el posicionamiento de los cónyuges frente a las posibilidades de la relación.

Constructing our Identities: Identities Amongst Lesbian Women Attending University

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Research on LGBTI groupings in psychology has often been considered from a pathological perspective, or the identity of these groups as being defined by the coming out process. Thus, this research focused on the process