

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE GENDER IDENTITY OF UKRAINIAN WOMEN IN A METROPOLIS AND VILLAGE

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The problem of gender psychology in modern psychology is marked not only by the growth of the intensity of research, but also by the expansion of the range of research directions.

Ivanova N. and Kulaeva E. found connections between types of gender identity of women and self-determination parameters: self-attitude, motivation, values, decision-making method [1, p. 115].

Pogontseva D. determined the peculiarities of the representation of the gender identity of a beautiful woman: feminine and androgynous women tend to describe an attractive woman as feminine, and women with masculine and undifferentiated types endow an attractive woman with both masculine and feminine characteristics [4, p. 109].

A separate area of research on the problem of gender identity is the analysis of the characteristics of professional self-realization: A. Miroshnichenko discovered this specificity using various professions as an example [3], I. Lib found features for women entrepreneurs compared with men entrepreneurs [2].

Interesting, but not represented in our psychological science, there is such a direction of research as the analysis of the specifics of the gender identity of women depending on the place of residence. Therefore, our study is devoted to the study of the gender identity of women living in urban and rural areas.

Sample of the study: 48 women (24 women living in the city – Kiev and 24 women living in the countryside – Kiev region). Age of respondents is 35-40 years old.

Research methods: the gender identity research method of S. Bem (adaptation by M. Burakova), the “Who am I” method by M. Kuhn and T. Macpartland (modification by T. Rumyantseva). Mathematical data processing was performed using the Mann-Whitney U-test.

We found that 60% of women living in urban areas, have pronounced indicators of androgynous identity, which is characterized by a combination of high performance characteristics of feminine and masculine. And a third of this sample has dominant masculine attributes.

Women living in the village do not have a noticeable dominance of a certain type of gender identity. But the androgynous type of gender identity is high in 40% of

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respondents, feminine is represented in 25%, masculine in 20%. Also, this sample has minor manifestations of undifferentiated gender identity (5%). Scientists often associate the presence of this type of gender identity with early childhood traumas associated with the parents' failure to accept the gender and gender characteristics of the girl, with attempts to impose certain gender stereotypes and roles on her.

Very low indicators of differentiation of the "I-image" were found only in respondents with a feminine type of gender identity who live in rural areas (40%). The average indices of differentiation are among respondents of all types of gender identity, regardless of their place of residence, but most of all women of the feminine type who live in the city. High rates of differentiation are presented only in women of the androgynous type: 67% of the inhabitants of the city and 75% of the inhabitants of the village. A very high level of differentiation of the "I-image" is presented exclusively among the respondents with androgynous type of gender identity living in the city (8%).

In the sample as a whole, the dominance of the average indicators of differentiation of the "I-image" is noticeable, with the exception of the androgynous species, which is distinguished by high indicators of differentiation. These women identify themselves through more diverse modalities, focus not only on the actual signs of their own "I", but also on promising characteristics, more often indicate not only positive, but also negative characteristics; as well as vary the intensity of the manifestation of these personal characteristics. Consequently, from the point of view of differentiation of the "I-image", the most promising is the androgynous type of gender identity of women.

The positive valency of the "I-image" is represented in 42% and 38% of respondents with androgynous gender identity depending on their place of residence: the predominance of positive characteristics over negative ones indicates a stable positive attitude towards themselves as representatives of a particular gender.

The ambivalent valency of the "I-image" is diverse: it is inherent in a significant proportion of feminine women from the city (40%) and masculine from the village (50%). The dominance of ambivalent valence can be a manifestation of experiencing an identity crisis, which is characterized by dissatisfaction with one's own gender identity.

Neutral valency of the "I-image" was found in half of women with androgynous gender identity regardless of their place of residence: they have a balance between positive and negative self-identifications, which may indicate a certain "state of moratorium" in establishing a certain emotional relationship between these women.

The overestimated positive valency of the "I-image" is characteristic only for women with feminine gender identity, while for women living in rural areas, these indicators are half as high. They are characterized by an emphasis solely on the signs of their own uniqueness, which is based on protective defense mechanisms that mask their self-doubt.

The obtained results allowed us to create a model of psychological support for the formation of the gender identity of women depending on the type of their gender identity and place of residence.

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