

Abstract

The present thesis explored the experiences and correlates of victimization among Chinese gay men and lesbians in Hong Kong with the aim at reducing their victimization experiences in future. This thesis had two studies. Study One was a cross-sectional study to examine correlates of victimization experiences. Based on the stress and coping paradigm, an integrated model on victimization experiences was developed. The model composed of three predicting factors of victimization experiences: predispositional stressors including gender role atypicality and internalized homophobia, cognitive appraisal variables including perceived discrimination and gay/lesbian community involvement, and sexual identity management strategies including counterfeiting, integration, and confrontation. A total of 645 Chinese gay men and lesbians in Hong Kong participated in this study. Results of path analyses showed that sexual identity management strategy of confrontation was the immediate correlate of victimization. Cognitive appraisal variables, including perceived discrimination and gay/lesbian community involvement, were also directly related to victimization experiences. Predisposition stressors, including gender role atypicality and internalized homophobia, were related to cognitive appraisal variables and sexual identity management strategies, which in turn predicted victimization experiences. The cross-sectional model was examined with four types of victimization experiences, including verbal insults, physical attacks, sexual assaults, and unfair treatment; and with gay men and lesbians separately. Results showed that the model was more predictive of physical attacks and sexual assaults of gay men. Based on the final cross-sectional model, a longitudinal model on victimization experiences and a psychoeducational program

on sexual identity management strategies were developed. Study Two was a three-month follow-up study to examine the longitudinal model and to evaluate the effectiveness of the psychoeducational program on reducing future victimization experiences. A random sample of 392 participants from Study One was recruited to Study Two. Results of path analyses showed that victimization experiences at T2 (Time Two) were predicted by three longitudinal paths. Confrontation at T1 (Time One) had direct impact on confrontation at T2, which was linked to victimization experiences at T2. Victimization experiences at T1 predicted confrontation at T2, which was related to victimization experiences at T2. Victimization experiences at T1 had direct effects on victimization experiences at T2. Similar to the cross-sectional model, the longitudinal model was more predictive of physical attacks and sexual assaults of gay men. Results also showed that the psychoeducational program was effective in reducing participants' victimization experiences in future. Compared with the control group, participants of the psychoeducational program used less confrontation strategy, more counterfeiting and integration strategies from T1 to T2. Participants showed greater reduction in victimization experiences than the control group from T1 to T2. Compared with lesbians, gay men demonstrated greater reduction in victimization experiences after the psychoeducational program. Limitations and service implications of the studies were discussed.

摘要

本論文探討香港華人同志的被害經歷及預測因素，從而減少同志的被害機會。本論文包括兩項研究。研究一是以橫斷面的方式調查被害經歷的預測因素。是項研究根據壓力與調適理論〔stress and coping paradigm〕建立一個有關被害經歷的綜合模型。這個模型包括三項被害經歷的預測因素：壓力傾向—包括性別角色的偏離及內化的恐同感。認知評估因素—包括歧視的感知及同志社群的參予程度。性取向身份管理策略—包括假裝異性戀者、融合，和對抗式三種策略。合共有 645 位在香港的華人同志參予研究一。路徑分析〔path analyses〕結果顯示對抗式的性取向身份管理策略與被害經歷有直接關係。認知評估因素—包括歧視的感知及同志社群的參予程度亦與被害經歷有直接關係。壓力傾向—包括性別角色的偏離及內化的恐同感則與認知評估因素及性取向身份管理策略相關，從而預測被害經歷。研究員將這個橫斷面模型就著四類的被害經歷包括言語侮辱、身體襲擊、性侵犯，以及不平等的對待，以及就著男、女同志分別進行測試。結果顯示模型較能預測男同志的身體襲擊和性侵犯被害經歷。研究員根據研究一所驗證的橫斷面模型建立一個有關被害經歷的縱貫模型和一個有關性取向身份管理策略的心理教育課程。研究二是在研究一及心理教育課程完成後三個月進行的追蹤研究，目的是測試縱貫模型的適用度及檢討心理教育課程對減低被害機會的成效。研究二的參加者是從研究一的樣本中以隨機抽樣的方法揀選，合共有 392 位參加者。路徑分析結果顯示三條縱貫路徑能預測三個月後〔T2〕的被害經歷：三個月前〔T1〕的對抗式的性取向身份管理策略直接影響 T2 的對抗策略，從而影響 T2 的被害經歷。T1 的被害經歷能預測 T2 的對

抗策略，從而影響 T2 的被害經歷。T1 的被害經歷直接影響 T2 的被害經歷。與橫斷面模型的結果相似，縱貫模型較能預測男同志的身體襲擊和性侵犯被害經歷。研究結果亦顯示心理教育課程能有效減少同志的被害機會。對比控制組，參加者在參予課程後減少使用對抗策略，增加使用假裝異性戀者和融合策略。參加者在參予課程後的被害經歷的頻率對比控制組有較明顯的減少。對比女同志，男同志被害經歷的頻率在參予課程後有較顯著的減少。研究結果、限制，及對相關服務的含意將會在文中討論。