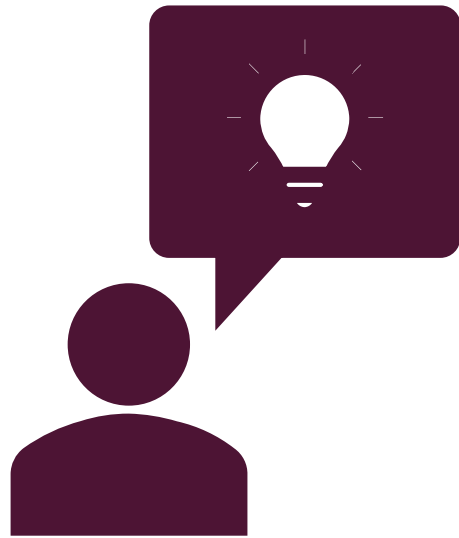


CROSS- CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP

DR EDEN THAIN



IDENTITY, POSITIONALITY, AND VALUES

HOW DO THEY IMPACT
PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE
AND RESEARCH?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Demonstrate an understanding of how psychology is applied to real-life problems
- Critically evaluate knowledge claims regarding psychological theory

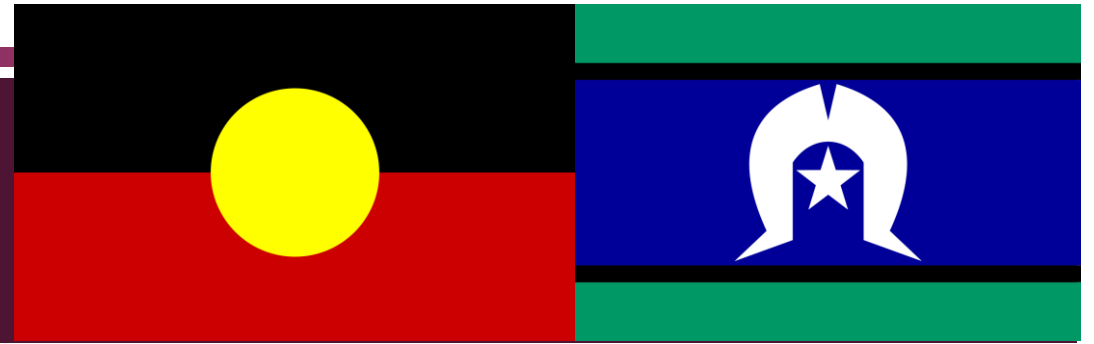
Purpose

- To develop your understanding of your personal position in cultural psychology and psychology more widely

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge and pay our respects to the Kurna people, the traditional custodians whose ancestral lands we gather on. We acknowledge the deep feelings of attachment and relationship of the Kurna people to country and we respect and value their past, present and ongoing connection to the land and cultural beliefs.

REFLECTION (5-10 MINS)



Good Reflection

- Describes
 - But goes beyond the surface
 - Positions
 - The significance for both the experience and the reflection on you and your context
 - Generates
 - Something new; an action plan or an exploration of how the experience affects you
- Take note of feelings and reactions to the acknowledgment
 - Reflect on your place in Australia physically, socially, culturally and where your knowledge comes from
 - Reflect on the history, and stay with the discomfort you may have for cross-cultural practice
 - Complete the online survey on the Workshop page of the module

IDENTITY (SELF, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SEXUAL, GENDER, ABLENESS...)

Identity (self-identity)

An individual's sense of self defined by (a) a set of physical, psychological, and interpersonal characteristics that is not wholly shared with any other person and (b) a range of affiliations (e.g., ethnicity) and social roles.

(APA, 2021)

Social Identity (cultural identity etc.)

Can be related to self-concepts but these are forged out of the real group membership of different categories in everyday social, cultural, and economic life

IDENTITY (SELF, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC,
SEXUAL, GENDER, ABLENES...) REFLECTION (5 MINS)

So reflect on who you are working with
“I am...”

PRIVILEGE (SOCIAL PRIVILEGE)

“First, privilege is a special advantage; it is neither common nor universal. Second, it is granted, not earned or brought into being by one’s individual effort or talent. Third, privilege is a right or entitlement that is related to a preferred status or rank. Fourth, privilege is exercised for the benefit of the recipient and to the exclusion or detriment of others. Finally, a privileged status is often outside of the awareness of the person possessing it (McIntosh, 1992; Robinson & Howard-Hamilton, 2000).”

(Black & Stone, 2005, p. 244)

Origins Peggy McIntosh (1988) and W. E. B. Du Bois

EXAMPLES OF PRIVILEGE

Du Bois – Wages of Whiteness

- Public deference
- Unimpeded admittance to public functions
- Membership in policing and control
- Lenient treatment in court
- Better school access

(Du Bois, 1935/2017, p. 626; Kincheloe, 2004, p. 62)

EXAMPLES OF PRIVILEGE

Peggy McIntosh – White Privilege

- I can if I wish arrange to be in the company of people of my race most of the time
- I can avoid spending time with people whom I was trained to mistrust and who have learned to mistrust my kind or me
- If I should need to move, I can be pretty sure of renting or purchasing housing in an area which I can afford and in which I would want to live
- I can be pretty sure that my neighbors in such a location will be neutral or pleasant to me.
- I can go shopping alone most of the time, pretty well assured that I will not be followed or harassed.

OPPRESSION

“imposing on another or others an object, label, role, experience, or set of living conditions that is unwanted, needlessly painful, and detracts from physical or psychological well-being”

(Hanna et al., 2000, p. 431)

OPPRESSION

“[Oppression is] the experience of being caged in.... Consider a birdcage. If you look very closely at just one wire, you cannot see the other wires. If your conception of what is before you is determined by this myopic focus, you could look at that one wire, up and down the length of it, and be unable to see why a bird would not just fly around the wire... it is only when you step back, stop looking at the wires one by one, microscopically, and take a macroscopic view of the whole cage, that you can see why the bird does not go anywhere; and then you will see it in a moment. (1983,5-6)”

(Frye, 1983, pp. 5-6 in Bailey, 1998/2008)

INTERSECTIONALITY

- Legal Scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw (1989/1993)
- Originally: The difficulty in separating Race and Gender
- Now: Possible interconnection between many identities including potentially those privileged in a context
- Again however this goes back through to Du Bois and his explanation of *double consciousness* (both Black and American)

REFLECTION (5-10 MINS)

Reflect now on your experiences of privilege, oppression, and intersectionality in society and culture

Your own or examples of when you have seen it happen

VALUES

A moral, social, or aesthetic principle accepted by an individual or society as a guide to what is good, desirable, or important

(APA, 2021)

Different cultures, different contexts, different values

REFLECTING ON VALUES (5-10 MINS)

- What are core values to you?
- Are these easy to name?
- How do you think values are different to other cultural groups?
- Is this an individualistic process, or are values collective?
- Do you think if you had a different cultural heritage, you would have the same values, or even the chance to have similar values?
- What about if you had different experiences of privilege/oppression?
- Finally, do you think any of the values you settled on are 'Australian'? Why?

CONCLUSION

- Only the beginning
 - Do this consistently and continuously for both personal and professional development and growth
- Uncomfortable and challenging
 - A good marker of growth and critical thinking
- No need to be perfect
 - Reflect, challenge and change
 - No one has to be perfect 100% of the time