Below is a presentation that I gave at the international conference “Future Perspectives on Intervention, Policy, and Research on Men and Masculinity” on March 9, 2011 at University of Laval, Quebec City, Canada. The title was “25 Years of the Gender Role Conflict Research: A Thematic and Empirical Summary. It the first report of the entire international GRC data base. The total number of international studies (outside the U. S.) using the Gender Role Conflict Scale is 60. These published manuscripts, dissertations, and APA conference presentations are listed at the end of this document.

PREMISE FOR CROSS CULTURAL GRC RESEARCH & PRACTICE

“THE ASSUMPTION THAT A SINGLE MASCULINITY EXISTS (WHITE, MIDDLE CLASS, HETEROSEXUAL, AMERICAN) IS ERRONEOUS, SHORT SIGHTED, AND BIASED.”

(O’Neil, 2008)
Cross Cultural Gender Role Conflict

International Use of the Gender Role Conflict Scale has:

1. Produced 60 studies outside the U.S.
2. Been Translated into 16 languages
3. Has produced 24 published studies, 22 dissertations, and 18 studies presented at the American Psychological Association

GRC Studies In Different Countries

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Studies</th>
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<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>England</td>
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<td>Indonesia, Japan, Philippines</td>
<td>(Each 2)</td>
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### GRC Studies In Different Countries

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Studies</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>One study in Each of These Countries</td>
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<td>Columbia</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>China</td>
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### International Factor Analyses

- **Men in the Following Countries:**
  - Australia
  - Portugal
  - Korea
  - Japan
  - Sweden
  - Germany
  - Canada
  - Indonesia
Psychometric Conclusion

Researchers reported that the psychometric qualities of the GRCS were acceptable for their samples and only minor differences in the factor structure or item loadings were found.

There are still significant cross cultural issues to be considered!

Diverse Men: Canadians

Gender Role Conflict is Empirically Correlated With:

- Suicidal Behavior
- Problems With Intimacy
- Negative Ego development
- Negative Attitudes Toward Help Seeking
- Rape myths
Diverse Men: Englishmen

Gender Role Conflict is Empirically Correlated With:
- Low Self Esteem
- Care giver Strain
- Depression

Diverse Men: Korean Men

Gender Role Conflict is Empirically Correlated With:
- Lower self esteem
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Marital Dissatisfaction
- Social and Self Stigma
- Negative Attitudes Toward Help Seeking
Diverse Men: Australian Men

Gender Role Conflict is Empirically Correlated With:
- Deceased well being
- Substance abuse
- Negative Attitudes Toward Help Seeking
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Stress
- Problems With Intimacy

Diverse Men: German Men

Gender Role Conflict is Empirically Correlated With:
- Traditional Gender Roles
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Work Dissatisfaction
Diverse Men: Japanese Men

Gender Role Conflict is Empirically Correlated With:

Alexithymia

Negative Attitudes Toward Help Seeking

Diverse Men: Iranian & Egyptian Men

Negative Attitudes Toward Help Seeking

Negative Personality Characteristics
International Factor Analyses

- Men in the Following Countries:
  - Australia
  - Portugal
  - Korea
  - Japan
  - Sweden
  - Germany
  - Canada
  - Indonesia

Conclusion

Researchers reported that the psychometric qualities of the GRCS were acceptable for their samples and only minor differences in the factor structure or item loadings were found. There are still significant cross-cultural issues to be considered!
Total Number of International Studies (Outside the U. S.)
Using the Gender Role Conflict Scale = 60

Published Journal Manuscripts Using the Gender Role Conflict Scale With
International Samples 1999-2011 (N=24)

dementia: Masculinity, strain, and gain. Aging and Mental Health, 14, 319-327.

Association for Counselling and Therapy, Summer, 2-8.

Chan, R.K. & Hayashi, K. (2010). Gender roles and help-seeking behavior and promoting help

instrumentality, gender role conflict, and depression in male Korean high school studetns. Sex
Roles, 63, 361-372.


de Visser, R. (2009). Young men, masculinity, and alcohol. In A. Broom & P. Tovey (Eds.)
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relation to religious orientation and spiritual well-being in Australian men. The Journal of Men's
Studies, 14, 27-46.


toward male gender roles amd mental health indices: anxiety, depression, affect regulation, and
self esteem. JASS (the Japanese Assembly for the Study of Sex) Proceedings, 11, 2-11.

and psychological distress. Australian Journal of Psychology, 58, 144-144, Suppl. S.

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Disorders.107, 37-43.


Ph.D. Dissertations and Master's Theses on Gender Role Conflict Outside the United States: 1992-2011 (N=22)


Cachia, P. (2001). The interplay of gender role conflict and adult attachment. (Master thesis, University of Malta), Department of Psychology, University of Malta, Malta.


Parcel, R. (2010). The Shame of Masculine Vulnerability Questionnaire: Development and initial validation. Sherbrooke University, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Park, J. (2010). Gender role conflict and willingness to seek counseling in male university students. The mediating roles of social stigma and attitudes toward counseling. Department of Education, The Graduate Yon Sei University, Seoule, Korea.


