

I. Chapter 11

A. Issues in Sexual Orientation

II. Sexual orientation (Definitions)

A. Emotional and sexual attraction

1. Heterosexuality (straight) - other sex
2. Homosexuality (gays, lesbians, lesbigays) - same sex
3. Bisexuality - members of both sexes
4. Transgendered - identity does not conform to traditional notion of male and female
5. Crossdressers - dress in women's clothes
6. Transvestites - dress as women

B. LGBT

1. Laws and policies in homosexuals favor
 - a. "Come out ... The more we are counted the more we count."

III. Homosexuality Short History

A. Greeks and Roman upper-class

1. "gay sex highest form of relationship"
2. women inferior, used for procreation

B. Kinsey 1948, 1953

1. At least one same sex experience
 - a. 37% of men
 - b. 13% of women
2. *Kinsey was the perverted one/child molester*
3. *Sample not representative of whole population*
4. *Criteria for "same sex experience" is unclear*

C. Michael et al. 1994

1. Identified themselves as homosexual
 - a. Less than 3% of men

- b. Less than 2% of women
- D. Lauman et al 1994; Tarmann 2002
 - 1. Almost all the reported same sex experience occurred before puberty
 - 2. Identified themselves as homosexual
 - a. About 3% of men
 - b. About 1% of women
- E. 2008
 - 1. Gender bending
- IV. Nature, Nurture ofr Chemical?
 - A. Biological Origins
 - 1. Parker 1995
 - a. Interaction biological and environmental forces
 - 2. Pillard and Bailey 1998
 - a. Homosexual runs in families
 - b. genes account for at least half of variance in sexual orientation
 - 3. No homosexuality gene has been found
 - 4. Slight change in Hypothalamus in gay men
 - 5. Cause or effect?
- V. Nature, Nurture, or Chemical?
 - A. Biological Origins
 - 1. Gays and gay rights activists - inborn trait?
 - a. 90% of homosexual men believe they were born with orientation
 - b. 4% believe orientation is consequence of environment (Lever 1994)
 - c. More lesbians than gays say it is a choice
- VI. Nature, Nurture, or Chemical?
 - A. Environmental Explanations
 - 1. Sexual orientation is developed, not inborn
 - B. Factors
 - 1. Availability of partners

2. Early sexual experiences

3. Sexual reinforcement

VII. Rare Cases (Nature, Nurture or Chemical?)

A. Intersexual - both/combination of primary sexual organs

B. Frogs

1. Frogs are vertebrates like us - similar endocrine systems - use the same hormones to control development

2. Atrazine

a. Makes leopard frogs hermaphrodite in the wild and in the lab

b. Hayes and his colleagues checked frogs and Atrazine levels at eight sites from Iowa to Utah

i. 92% of male frogs at sites contaminated with Atrazine had abnormal gonads

ii. 33% of leopard frog tadpoles developed mixed gonads when exposed to 0.1 p.p.b. Atrazine, well below typical environmental levels

iii. The same happened with male African clawed frogs

VIII. Theories of Sexual Orientation: Structural-Functional

A. Monogamous heterosexual relationships

1. Reproduction, nurturance, socialization of children

B. Homosexual and non-monogamous heterosexual relationships are deviant

C. Interconnectedness

1. Urbanization - social networks for gays/bisexuals

2. Liberalization of gay unions facilitated by 3 cultural changes

a. Individualism

b. Gender equality

c. Global society peer pressure

IX. Theories of Sexual Orientation: Social-conflict

A. Antagonisms - power relations in society

1. Battles over gay rights

2. Political battle to provide civil rights to gays

B. Lesbian women

1. A political stance against sexism and male controlled culture
- X. Theories of Sexual Orientation: Symbolic interaction
- A. Meanings - same-sex relations are learned from society
 - B. Few role models
 - C. Meanings subject to forces of culture
 1. Same-sex relationships not always considered taboo
- XI. Theories of Sexual Orientation: Symbolic interaction
- A. Labeling effects
 1. Label gay, lesbian, bisexual becomes master status
 2. Deviant sexuality - most socially significant status
 3. Heterosexuals defined by family structure, community or occupation
 4. Homosexuals defined by what they do in bed
- XII. Cultural Beliefs
- A. Religion
 1. Many religions teach homosexuality is hurtful to the homosexual and prohibited by God
 2. Many homosexuals are deeply religious
 - B. Psychology
 1. Prior to 1973, APA included homosexuality as mental illness
- XIII. Sodomy laws
- A. Often called "crimes against nature" or "unnatural acts"
 1. Oral and anal sex
 2. 11 states ban sodomy between consenting adults
 3. 5 states only target same-sex acts
- XIV. Issues in family relationships
- A. Custody, visitation, adoption
 1. Gay fathers
 - a. less sole or joint custody
 2. Lesbian/bisexual
 - a. may be denied custody

3. Adoption

- a. [it varies & changes frequently...]

XV. Hate crimes

A. 18th century U.S. laws against homosexuality included death penalty

1. Beating, burning, torture, execution
2. Today, ¼ of lesbians and gay men - victims of physical attack

B. Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act (1994)

1. Tougher sentencing
2. Applies to sexual orientation if offense occurs on federal property
3. Against gays and lesbians - fastest growing form of hate crime

XVI. Strategies: Reducing Antigay Prejudice and Discrimination: Gay Rights Movement

A. Equal rights for gays and lesbians

B. HIV/AIDS research

C. Adequate health care for AIDS victims

D. Rights of HIV-infected individuals

E. Programs and services for gay/lesbian students

1. Human Rights Campaign
2. National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
3. Gay and Lesbian Alliance against Defamation
4. AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power
5. Fund for Human Dignity
6. Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund
7. National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation
8. National Black Gay and Lesbian Leadership Forum
9. Lesbian Avengers
10. Aster[...?]

XVII. Strategies: Reducing Antigay Prejudice and Discrimination: Policies and Programs in Schools

A. Gay/lesbian youth

1. 2-3 times more likely to attempt suicide
2. More likely - heavy drinkers, use marijuana, cocaine and other drugs
3. More likely to be victimized by hate crimes
 - a. 3 times more likely to not attend school because they felt unsafe

XVIII. Strategies: Reducing Antigay Prejudice and Discrimination: Policies and Programs in Schools

- A. Schools need to establish and enforce policies prohibiting antigay behaviors
 1. Massachusetts law permits students who have suffered antigay discrimination without being protected by the school to bring lawsuits against schools

XIX. Conclusion

- A. Homosexuality challenges traditional definitions
 1. Family, childrearing, gender roles
 2. Results in economic, social, and legal discrimination
- B. Combination biology and culture may affect homosexuality
- C. Prejudice/discrimination of sexual orientation minorities
 1. Hate crimes/lack of protection - forms of discrimination
- D. Gay rights
 1. made significant gains in past few decades
 2. has suffered some losses

XX. [End of notes from PowerPoint]

Other stuff:

- XXI. Need to know for test
 - A. Treatment of children of developed countries vs. other countries
 - B. Child prostitution in America
 - C. Group for lowest risk HIV
 - D. Elderly in Japan
 - E. Age limits for different things in America
 - F. Ageism
 - G. Modernization theory
 - H. Sandwich generation
 - I. Disengagement theory
 - J. Media portrayal of elderly
 - K. Facts and myths about the elderly