

**SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

# What is it?

What is the difference between sex and gender?



**Sex-** Person's biological status typically categorized as male, female, or intersex



**Gender-** The feelings & behaviors that a given culture associates with a person's sex



# Sexual Orientation

**Sexual Orientation-** The sex and/or gender to which a person has a physical and/or emotional attraction

**Heterosexual-** Attracted to members of the opposite sex



**Heterosexism-** Prejudice and/or discrimination against non-heterosexual people based on the assumption of what “normal” is



# Scale of Sexuality

- The Kinsey Scale was created by pioneering sex researcher Alfred Kinsey and his colleagues in 1948.
- Although it has limitations\* the Kinsey Scale was groundbreaking because it was the first scientific scale to suggest that human sexuality is a continuum and not limited to solely heterosexual or homosexual orientations.

KINSEY SCALE OF SEXUALITY							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	X
Exclusively Heterosexual	Predominantly heterosexual, only incidentally homosexual	Predominantly heterosexual, but more than incidentally homosexual	Equally heterosexual and homosexual	Predominantly homosexual, but more than incidentally heterosexual	Predominantly homosexual, only incidentally heterosexual	Exclusively homosexual	No socio-sexual contacts or reactions (asexual)

\*It does not include non-binary genders (such as trans) or multiple sexual orientations (such as pansexuality, a person is attracted to individuals from any gender)



# Video

## Video: *Human Sexuality is Complicated*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xXAoG8vAyzI>





- **L**esbian
- **G**ay
- **B**isexual
- **T**ransgender
- **Q**ueer or Questioning
- **A**sexual or Ally



# LGBTQ+A

**Homosexual-** attracted to members of one's own sex. Lesbian-female. Gay- Male



**Bisexual-** Attracted to members of both sexes



**Transgender-** Umbrella term to refer to people who do not identify with their birth sex or the binary gender system





# “Queer”

**Originally meaning “strange” or “peculiar”, started off to mock homosexuals by reclaimed in the 1980s**



**Now can be used as umbrella term for the LGBTQA community**



**Term that may be used to reject conformist gender identities & create one without any labels or categories**





<b>A</b>	Romantic	No _____ attraction to others
	Sexual	
<b>Gray</b>	Romantic	Almost never _____ attracted to others
	Sexual	
<b>Demi</b>	Romantic	Attracted _____ when strong emotional connection is established
	Sexual	
<b>Hetero</b>	Romantic	Attracted _____ to sex(es) other than their own
	Sexual	
<b>Homo</b>	Romantic	Attracted _____ to same sex
	Sexual	
<b>Bi</b>	Romantic	Attracted _____ to same sex and other sexes
	Sexual	
<b>Pan</b>	Romantic	Attracted _____ regardless of sex or gender identity
	Sexual	
<b>Poly</b>	Romantic	Attracted _____ to other sexes (but not necessarily all)
	Sexual	

# Terms



**Asexual-** Someone who does not experience sexual attraction



# Discuss

**Are gender & sexual  
orientation labels more  
helpful or harmful?  
Explain**



# Heterosexual Privileges

- **Heterosexual privileges** are unearned advantages and rewards that heterosexuals receive because of their sexual orientation, which homosexuals have been denied due to heterosexism
- LGBTQ community members have been stigmatized (outcast) throughout history



# Heterosexual Privileges

1. Having role models of the same sexual orientation in real life.
2. Seeing public role models of the same sexual orientation in the media.
3. Reading books or seeing movies with relationships that you can relate to.
4. Not being questioned about your personal relationship choices.
5. Dating the person that you are attracted to in your teens.

# Heterosexual Privileges

6. Being open and having your partner accepted by your family.
7. Being open and having your partner accepted by your friends, neighbors and colleagues.
8. Being open and having your partner accepted by your religious community.
9. Being affectionate with your partner in public without fear of harassment or threat.
10. Using public restrooms without fear of threat or punishment.

# Heterosexual Privileges

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11. Feeling that you are treated equally and are safe in your interactions with police officers.
12. Completing forms and paperwork with information that you feel accurately communicates who you are.
13. Going to a doctor and comfortably providing information that is accurate and complete.
14. Accessing social services without fearing discrimination or rejection.
15. Living openly with your partner.



# Heterosexual Privileges

- 16. Celebrating your marriage with your family, friends, and colleagues.
- 17. Being able to sponsor your partner for citizenship if they are not a U.S. citizen.
- 18. Raising children without worrying about people harassing or rejecting your children because of your sexual orientation.
- 19. Raising children without fearing intervention from a government child protection agency.
- 20. Being able to adopt children.

# Heterosexual Privileges

- 21. Being able to be a foster parent.
- 22. Being able to get child custody rights if you separate from your partner.
- 23. Being hired and promoted at work without your sexual orientation playing a factor.
- 24. Being employed without the risk of being fired if your sexuality orientation is discovered.
- 25. Being able to file joint tax returns with your partner—a financial advantage.

# Heterosexual Privileges

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- 26. Being eligible for discounted car and homeowner's insurance rates with your partner.
- 27. You or your partner being eligible for coverage under one of your healthcare plans or being eligible for discounted healthcare insurance rates with your partner.
- 28. Being able to see your partner immediately in an emergency or if in an accident.
- 29. Getting paid leave from your job to deal with your partner's serious illness or death.
- 30. Inheriting from your partner automatically if they die without a will, and not being legally challenged if they leave you an inheritance in their will.



# Homophobia

**The irrational fear of homosexual people & behavior that is based on this aversion**



**Matthew Shepard-** Gay student at the University of Wyoming. He was beaten tortured & tied to a fence & left to die in 1998



# What is an LGBTQ+ Ally?

## What Does "Ally" Mean?

- A person who accepts and supports LGBTQ+ people
- A person who demonstrates concern for the well-being of LGBTQ+ people
- A person who advocates for fair treatment and equal rights for LGBTQ+ people

## Ways to Be an Ally

- Speak openly and supportively with people who are LGBTQ+ if they are comfortable
- Stay informed about LGBTQ issues
- Speak up when you hear something offensive
- Support policies that help protect LGBT people from discrimination