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### Sexuality

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certain ways. It has frequently been the case that such attributions provide discursive and rhetorical support for the perpetuation of rape myths and victim-blaming practices (Anderson & Doherty, 2008) and which, in turn, become the discursive resources that undergird rape-supportive cultural attitudes and practices (Gavey, 2005). Drawing on a feminist and discursive theoretical framework, this paper argues in line with Anderson and Doherty (2008) that the aforementioned attributional features of social accounts for sexual violence are not restricted solely to the interactional context of individuals discussing events in isolation, but due to their social and discursive nature, have become regularly repeated features of public domain discussions and reporting of incidences of sexual violence. The paper presents a discourse analysis (Parker, 1994; 2005) of short newspaper articles reporting on cases of sexual violence in South Africa that critically examines the manner in which implicit and explicit attributions of responsibility and blame are reproduced and circulated in public discourse and texts in manners that often inadvertently repeat rape-supportive attitudes and understandings of sexual violence.

#### **Prison inmates with a heterosexual romantic partner inside the same prison: Loneliness, sexual satisfaction, and quality of life**

**Rodrigo Carcedo** *University of Salamanca, Spain;*  
**Maria Orgaz; Daniel Perlman; Felix Lopez; Noelia Fernandez-Rouco; Richard Faldowski**

This work has focused on the differences in loneliness, sexual satisfaction, and quality of life among three groups of prison inmates: inmates with a heterosexual romantic partner inside the same prison i.e. a fellow prisoner, inmates with a partner outside the prison, and inmates without a partner. In-person interviews with 70 male and 70 female inmates from the Topas Penitentiary (Spain) were conducted. These inmates lived in the same facility, but in gender-segregated modules. After controlling for age, nationality, total time in prison, actual sentence time served, and estimated time to parole, the results showed a lower level of romantic loneliness, and a higher level of sexual satisfaction and global, psychological, and environment quality of life for the group of inmates with a heterosexual partner inside prison. These findings highlight the positive attributes associated with heterosexual romantic relationships between inmates inside the same prison.

#### **Weapons, ornaments, and female choice**

**Lei Chang** *Chinese University of Hong Kong, China*  
According to evolutionary psychology, specific perceptual and cognitive response systems have been fashioned by the ancestral environment to solve specific and recurrent survival and reproductive challenges. Because ancestral men and women have faced drastically different reproductive issues, the processing of mating information should evoke gender differential perceptual and cognitive response. I will present a series of experiments to illustrate this evolutionary psychological principle. In a similar research paradigm, these experiments manipulated mating motivation by exposing participants to attractive opposite-sex stimuli while examining the expected cognitive and perceptual re-

sponse to different experimental tasks. Drawn from three separate studies that have been carried out at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, these tasks included processing war scenes and war-related words, responding to high risk sports, and performing creativity tasks for men and, for women, evaluating voice pitch and completing romance-related lexical tasks and explicit mate evaluations. By testing various hypotheses about human mating behaviour that are derived from Darwin's sexual selection theory, these experiments also serve to illustrate how empirical and, specifically, experimental studies can be conducted to test evolutionary theories.

#### **Heterosexuals' attitudes toward same-sex parenting: The case of Portugal**

**Pedro Costa UIPES, Portugal; Claudia Rita; Inés Fernandes; Sara Caldeira; Henrique Pereira; Isabel Leal**

During the last decade in Portugal, there have been political changes regarding the rights of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals, such as the right to marry. However, parenting by same-sex couples is not legally recognized, and there are legal impediments for same-sex parents to adopt a child. The purpose of this study was to assess Portuguese heterosexuals' attitudes toward same-sex parenting and the reasoning behind them. 993 participants (266 males and 727 females), aged between 18 and 69 years with a mean age of 34, responded to one of three online questionnaires using a quasi-experimental methodology: Each questionnaire included a case vignette depicting a heterosexual, a gay, or a lesbian couple wishing to adopt a child. Participants were then asked to evaluate if the couple would be fit to adopt and if they anticipated any social and emotional problems with the child. Results revealed that participants evaluated more favourably the heterosexual couple than did the same-sex couples. Furthermore, participants consistently anticipated more child's social and emotional problems if they were adopted by a gay or a lesbian couple. Group differences revealed that men evaluated less favourably gay and lesbian couples than women did. Religious affiliation also revealed that catholic people were less favourable toward gay and lesbian adoption than atheist people were. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

#### **Discourse analysis of hypersexual disorder diagnosis**

**Roshan Das Nair** *University of Nottingham, United Kingdom*

There has been considerable media hype about prominent public figures claiming to have 'sex addiction'. The diagnosis of 'hypersexual disorder' (one framing of 'sex addiction') has been proposed for inclusion in the DSM-5, but there is debate about the validity, utility, and implications of such a diagnosis. There is concern whether this is another way in which sexuality can be controlled by some social actors. This study adds to this debate by using discourse analysis (DA) to highlight issues about this diagnosis and the rationale offered for its inclusion in diagnostic systems. DA is an interdisciplinary approach which closely reads texts (e.g., diagnostic criteria) to examine the role of language and power in framing an issue/problem. From a

theoretical perspective, there appears to be limited consensus whether the issues should be framed as addictions, obsessive compulsive disorders, or impulse control disorders. DA of the rationale for the diagnosis revealed how legitimization of the construct relied on a selective representation and reading of extant literature, silencing dissent, establishing the discourse of science and empiricism as 'regimes of truth', and reproducing discourse of monogamy and fidelity to pathologize transgressive sexualities. This study exposes the inherent power dynamics in the language used to frame diagnostic criteria for hypersexual disorder, highlights the lack of consensus in framing the diagnosis, and problematizes the issue without having to subscribe to either end of a moral panic-libertarian continuum.

#### **"Not into the scene": Gay men's narratives of gay social norm negotiation in New York City** **Brian Davis** *The Graduate Center, CUNY, United States of America*

Whereas past research has found a strong association between negative mental health outcomes and weak identification with gay social groups, increasingly affirmative attitudes toward gay men within U.S. urban culture over the past decade, suggest the possibility of expanded opportunities for gay men to explore social identities that may include, but are not necessarily limited to, gay social groups. In the present study, prospective participants completed an online screening survey, where inclusion criteria consisted of: a) high self-esteem, b) low internalised homonegativity, c) lack of characteristics marginalised in the larger gay culture (e.g., older age, larger body size), and d) low level of involvement in gay social activities (e.g., pride parades, bars). Ten white gay men aged 20-50 residing in New York City then participated in semi-structured one-on-one interviews. Analysis of latent themes indicated that the men maintained positive gay self-identities while negotiating perceived gay social norms when those norms came into conflict with prioritised aspects of self-concept. This negotiation involved two distinct strategies of dissent (challenging group norms to better the group) and disengagement (eschewing gay social groups in favor of alternative, sexually affirmative social groups). These results suggest that gay men's participation in gay-related activities and identification with gay social groups may constitute one of many viable and sexually affirmative routes of socialisation. Implications for developmental models of sexual orientation and the coming out process are also discussed.

#### **"Because we're not straight:" Interpretative repertoires of the valueless and compromising lesbian woman**

**Natalie Donaldson** *Rhodes University, South Africa;*  
**Lindy Wilbraham**

With the inclusion of sexual orientation in the Equality clause of our post-Apartheid Constitution, which demands equal rights and protection for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation, South Africa has been praised as one of the most liberal countries in the world. However, discriminatory discourses such as homosexuality as 'un-African' and unnatural, which often result in brutal hate crimes against LGBTIQ individuals (such as cor-