1 Not disclosing your own sexual orientation when asked
A gay or lesbian client may call you for an initial appointment asking your sexual and romantic orientation. Many therapists believe that it is a therapeutic question best left to the consulting room and do not answer. You will most likely lose the referral if you are not open about your own orientation. While this may be a therapeutic issue, clients who make initial calls still want to know whom they are entering treatment with.

2 Denying your own homophobia and heterosexism
We are all imprinted from childhood to be heterosexist and homophobic. To deny this is a form of covert homophobia. Checking your countertransference is imperative when working with gays and lesbians. Without doing so you will inadvertently collude with their internalized homophobia (IH). For example a gay client might say, “I don’t know why they all have to act that way” and you might say, “Yes I don’t know why either” rather than assessing the IH within your client.

3 Lacking local resources for gays and lesbians
Every therapist working with gays and lesbians should have easy access to local resources for his or her clients. One of the most important tasks for these clients is homosocialization. Contact your local gay community center or go online to see what newsletters and gay newspapers are available in your area.

4 Using the wrong terminology
“Sexual preference” or “alternative lifestyle” is no longer considered appropriate terminology. “Preference” implies that sexuality is a choice—which it is not—and that heterosexuality is the “alternative lifestyle” for gays and lesbians. The correct words are sexual and romantic orientation. “Homosexual” is as offensive today as the words negro, colored or crippled would be for African Americans and physically challenged individuals, respectively. The correct words are gay and lesbian.

5 Lacking information about the stages of coming out
Knowing the stages of gay and lesbian identity development is essential for clinicians. Without this information therapists can misunderstand certain thoughts behaviors by a client. For example, stage five (identity pride) resembles an adolescent stage of development—so it is expected that short-term relationships with some sexual promiscuity would occur and be developmentally appropriate. In stages one and two clients prefer to be identified as homosexual and not gay or lesbian. The Cass Model of coming out is the most widely used in Gay Affirmative Therapy.

6 Misunderstanding Mixed Orientation Marriages (MOM)
Countertransference is very high when it comes to working with couples with one straight partner and the other gay. Therapists often rush in to support divorce and move on with their lives or stay together—particularly if children are involved. The reality is these couples need to decide what is right for them—not the therapist. Knowing the stages of coming out as a MOM couple is important. The stages are
1) Humiliation;
2) Honeymoon;
3) Rage; and
4) Resolution.
Alienation or Affirmation? continued

7 Being a blank screen
Therapists who favor a more psychoanalytic approach by being a blank screen to their clients, using little to no self-disclosure, can damage and wound these clients. Lesbian and gay clients walk in with existing wounds of feeling and/or being shut out by others in their lives because of their sexual orientation. They need relational models in therapy. Appropriate self-disclosure by the therapist is both essential and therapeutic in assisting these clients.

However, being gay does not equate to being only sexual. Heterosexual adults were once heterosexual children. While most gay and lesbian children did not self-identify as gay or lesbian they will tell you they knew they were different. How they knew and what made them different is important in helping them within the consulting room.

8 Neglecting to recognize that gay adults were once gay children
I have a quote: “Would the small child you once were look up to the adult you have become?” Your lesbian and gay clients were once gay and lesbian children. This makes most people—including clinicians—uncomfortable as people do not like to think of children as being sexual. However, being gay does not equate to being only sexual. Heterosexual adults were once heterosexual children. While most gay and lesbian children did not self-identify as gay or lesbian they will tell you they knew they were different. How they knew and what made them different is important in helping them within the consulting room.

9 Leaving your waiting room void of gay and lesbian literature and paperwork
Waiting rooms say a lot to clients about you as a therapist and your work. Lacking lesbian and gay literature, magazines and newspapers communicates a heterosexist stance to your clients.

Does your intake form ask about sexual and romantic identity? Does it include partner and significant other in addition to married and spouse? If you worry that some straight clients might have a negative reaction to this, check your own heterosexist attitudes and homophobia.

10 Believing that a “couple is a couple”
So often I hear well-intended therapists say, “A couple is a couple” in an effort to show they are non-judgmental toward gay and lesbian couples. However, gay and lesbian couples are very different from straight couples. While there are similarities, there are very different dynamics that two men or two women bring to a relationship than a man and woman do.

The “Doubling” factor refers to intensified traditional gender role conditioning of both partners. Male couples are often disengaged, with magnified issues around restricted emotional expression, achievement, competitiveness and sexual expression. Female couples are typically too engaged and struggle with enmeshment, lacking differentiation, and lack of sexual expression.

For Further Reading

“...a brave, intelligent, rich book. It invites and enables the reader to explore the knottier archetypal forces at work in all of us which make sex and love the exasperating joys they can be.”
Guy Kettelhack
author, Dancing Around the Volcano

“...a fine book. I recommend it to its intended audience and to the straight community who want to be better informed about gay relationships.”
Harville Hendrix, Ph. D.
author, Getting the Love You Want: A Guide for Couples

“...a brave, intelligent, rich book. It invites and enables the reader to explore the knottier archetypal forces at work in all of us which make sex and love the exasperating joys they can be.”
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