

Propositions

Pride, Prejudice and Unemployment

Karel Fric

1. Sexual orientation has a profound effect on someone's experiences in the labour market (see chapters 2.7 – 2.10, 3.5, 4.4 and 5.5).
2. Lesbians are disadvantaged in the labour market even though they have comparable or better labour market outcomes than similar heterosexual women (see chapters 2.7, 3.2.1, 4.4 and 5.5).
3. The stereotype of the rich gay man is an example of misleading aggregate statistics (see chapters 3.3 and 3.5).
4. A workplace with homosexual employees may be in a Pareto efficient situation even if they conceal their sexual orientation at work (see chapter 5.5).
5. Homophobic and heterosexist attitudes are central factors influencing the experiences of gays and lesbians in the labour market (see chapter 5.5).
6. Morality is not distinctively human and occurs in various forms in other species.
7. Gendered dress code (that is also applicable to this defence) is intrinsically discriminatory.
8. While greatly beneficial, large scale flows of 'cheap labour' from the new EU Member States can be under specific circumstances detrimental for economies of sending as well as receiving countries.
9. Political correctness may impede scientific research.
10. Policies aiming at reaching gender equality had limited success because they insufficiently addressed masculinities and the role of men in society.
11. It is better to regret things that one has done than to regret things that one hasn't done.