

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GAY MEN AND LESBIANS

**A study of the nature and extent of discrimination
against homosexual men and women in Britain today**

TECHNICAL REPORT

by

Katarina Thomson
Mark Chetwynd

Social and Community Planning Research

CONTENT

1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	The quantitative sample survey	4
2.1	Sampling	4
2.2	Problems in the sample selection.....	13
2.3	Fieldwork and interviews	14
2.4	Trace and response rates.....	15
2.5	Weighting and effective sample size.....	18
2.6	The data.....	22
3.	The qualitative study	23
3.1	The sample.....	23
3.2	Fieldwork.....	24
3.3	Analysis.....	25
4.	Derivation of the `index of prejudice against homosexuals'	27
4.1	Background	27
4.2	Treatment of missing values.....	30
4.3	Reveral of coding.....	30
4.4	Initial analysis: all 22 variables	31
4.5	Second stage: fifteen variables	34
4.6	Selection of items for the final scale	41
4.7	Use of the index	46

Appendices:

Advance letter (2 versions)
Address Record Form
Main questionnaire
Show cards
Self-completion questionnaire
Project Instructions
Qualitative interview appointment letter
Qualitative interview topic guide
Notes about using the data
Notes about derived and other additional variables and codes
Question number - variable name list

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the technical details of a study of discrimination against gay men and lesbians conducted by Social and Community Planning in 1993-94. The substantive findings of the study are reported in D Snape, K Thomson and M Chetwynd *Discrimination against gay men and lesbians: A study of the nature and extent of discrimination against homosexual men and women in Britain today* (London: SCPR), 1995.

The study consisted of two main components:

- (i) a quantitative sample survey involving structured interviews with a random sample of homosexuals and a random sample of heterosexuals and
- (ii) a qualitative study involving in-depth interviews with a purposively selected sample of homosexuals.

The samples were drawn from among people who had previously responded to the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL)¹.

This report describes the selection of the samples, the fieldwork procedures adopted, the weighting of the quantitative data, the qualitative study, and the derivation of an 'index of prejudice against homosexuals'.

¹ For further details of NATSAL, please see A. M. Johnson, J. Wadsworth, K. Wellings, J. Field with S. Bradshaw, *Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles* (Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications), 1994.

2. THE QUANTITATIVE SAMPLE SURVEY

2.1 Sampling

The survey consisted of two random samples: one of heterosexuals and one of homosexuals. These samples were drawn from among respondents to the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL) who had agreed to be re-interviewed. The NATSAL was a very large random sample survey (18,876 respondents) carried out in 1990-92 by SCPR with funding from the Wellcome Foundation. It covered members of the general population then aged 16-59.

The NATSAL has a random sample which is representative of the population at large (once appropriate weighting has been applied). Therefore any subgroup of NATSAL respondents is a random sample of that subgroup in the population. Similarly, any subgroup sampled randomly from the NATSAL respondents is also a random sample of that subgroup in the population (assuming that appropriate weighting is applied in each case).

The intention for the present study was to draw two samples from the NATSAL respondents, one of people who considered themselves to be homosexual and one of people who considered themselves to be heterosexual. However, the NATSAL did not ask about self-perceived sexual orientation, but focused on sexual experiences and behaviour. This was because the NATSAL was undertaken to chart sexual practices with a view to modelling the spread of HIV infection, and the emphasis was therefore deliberately placed on sexual *practices* rather than sexual *orientation*.

The purpose of the present study is, however, quite different. Sexual orientation is obviously crucial to perceptions of discrimination on the basis of sexuality. Indeed, it would be of little relevance to ask someone who does not see themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual whether they have ever suffered discrimination because of their sexual orientation. The present study therefore required a different definition of homosexuality to the one that was available from the NATSAL data. It was also important to allow for the possibility that some respondents' sexual orientation might have changed in the two to three years that had elapsed since they were interviewed for the NATSAL.

The NATSAL data could therefore only be used as a screening exercise to divide respondents into two groups:

- (i) respondents with a relatively high probability of perceiving themselves as gay/lesbian and
- (ii) respondents with a relatively low probability of perceiving themselves as gay/lesbian.

We called this the respondent's '*NATSAL indication of sexual orientation*'. Once the present survey had asked directly about self-perceived sexual orientation, the four categories of respondent shown in Table 1 emerged.

Table 1: Composition of issued sample

		'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'	
		Homosexual	Heterosexual
Self-perceived sexual orientation (present study)	Homosexual	(a)	(b)
	Heterosexual	(c)	(d)

In analysis of the present study, the homosexual sample was made up of group (a)/(b) and the heterosexual sample of group (c)/(d) (with appropriate weighting - see section 2.5 below).

The 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'

There was in the NATSAL data a wide choice of questions that could be used to derive an 'indication of sexual orientation'. It was possible to choose from a spectrum ranging from a very wide definition of homosexuality (e.g. ever been attracted to anyone of the same sex) to a very narrow definition (perhaps based on *recent* gay/lesbian sexual experience). The main questions that were under consideration are set out in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Figure 1: NATSAL Main questionnaire - relevant questions

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

Q31a - Main questionnaire

Men: I have felt sexually attracted ...

- ... only to females, never to males 1
- ... more often to females, and at least once to a male 2
- ... about equally often to females and to males 3
- ... more often to males, and at least once to a female 4
- ... only ever to males, never to females 5
- I have never felt sexually attracted to anyone at all 6

Women: I have felt sexually attracted ...

- ... only to males, never to females 1
- ... more often to males, and at least once to a female 2
- ... about equally often to males and to females 3
- ... more often to females, and at least once to a male 4
- ... only ever to females, never to males 5
- I have never felt sexually attracted to anyone at all 6

Q31b - Main Questionnaire

Sexual experience is any kind of contact with another person that you felt was sexual (it could be just kissing or touching, or intercourse, or any other form of sex).

Men: I have had some sexual experience ...

- ... only with females (or a female), never with a male 1
- ... more often with females, and at least once with a male 2
- ... about equally often with females and with males 3
- ... more often with males, and at least once with a female 4
- ... only with males (or a male), never with a female 5
- I have never had any sexual experience with anyone at all 6

Women: I have had some sexual experience ...

- ... only with males (or a male), never with a female 1
- ... more often with males, and at least once with a female 2
- ... about equally often with males and with females 3
- ... more often with females, and at least once with a male 4
- ... only with females (or a female), never with a male 5
- I have never had any sexual experience with anyone at all 6

Figure 2: NATSAL Self-completion questionnaire - relevant questions

SELF-COMPLETION

The following definition was given (amongst others) at the start of the questionnaire:

Any sexual contact or experience - This is a wider term and can include just kissing or cuddling, not necessarily leading to genital contact or intercourse.

Q4a - Self-completion

Men: Have you ever had ANY kind of sexual experience or sexual contact with a **male**? Please tick 'yes' here, even if it was a long time ago and did **not** involve contact with the genital area/penis.

Women: Have you ever had ANY kind of sexual experience or sexual contact with a **female**? Please tick 'yes' here, even if it was a long time ago and did **not** involve contact with the genital area/vagina.

- Yes 1
- No 2

Q4b - Self-completion - If yes at Q4a

How old were you the first time that ever happened? WRITE IN AGE

Q4c - Self-completion - If yes at Q4a

Men: Have you ever had sex with a man involving genital area/penis contact?

Women: Have you ever had sex with a woman involving genital area/vaginal contact?

- Yes 1
- No 2

Q4d - Self-completion - If yes at Q4c

When was the last occasion?

- In the last 7 days 1
- Between 7 days and 4 weeks ago 2
- Between 4 weeks and 3 months ago 3
- Between 3 months and 6 months ago 4
- Between 6 months and 1 year ago 5
- Between 1 year and 5 years ago 6
- Longer than 5 years ago 7

The following definition was given before Q7:

Men: These questions are about the number of people you have had sex with at different times in your life. **Please include everyone you have ever had sex with, whether it was just once, a few times, a regular partner, or you wife.** Be as accurate as you can: give your best estimate if you can't remember exactly.

Women: These questions are about the number of people you have had sex with at different times in your life. **Please include everyone you have ever had sex with, whether it was just once, a few times, a regular partner, or you husband.** Be as accurate as you can: give your best estimate if you can't remember exactly.

Q8a - Self-completion

Men: Altogether, in your life so far, with how many **men** have you had sex (that is oral, anal or other forms of genital contact)?

Women: Altogether, in your life so far, with how many **women** have you had sex (that is oral sex or other forms of genital contact)?

In choosing a definition of 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' there was a trade off: the wider the definition of homosexuality, the lower the likely proportion of respondents who would **actually** perceive themselves as gay/lesbian; but the narrower the definition, the smaller the number who would be given the opportunity to express that perception. The aim was to maximise the number of self-perceived homosexuals that entered the sample, within the bounds of reasonable costs.

In addition, it was important to avoid bias in favour of those homosexuals who were 'out' and easy to reach. In particular, it was important to include in the sample respondents who identified themselves as gay/lesbian but who did not actively pursue their sexual orientation for fear of discrimination.

For these reasons it seemed sensible to choose a wide definition for the 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation', and accept the fact that only a relatively small proportion of the selected respondents would end up in cell (a) of Table A1 - leading to a relatively large number in cell (c).

The widest possible definition of gay/lesbian from the NATSAL data would have been to select all those who indicated any gay/lesbian attraction or experience at any question (including question 31a on the main questionnaire). That would have given a group of around 1,200 eligible respondents (i.e. who had said that they were willing to be re-interviewed). However, analysis of the NATSAL data for those who said they had ever felt sexual attraction for another man/woman, but had not indicated **any** other gay/lesbian sexual experience, suggested that this group would yield very few self-perceived homosexuals. Approaching this group in its entirety would lead to very large numbers of respondents in cell (c) of Table A1 and would add little to the main purpose of the survey - to investigate discrimination experienced by gay men and lesbians.

It was therefore decided to operate with a definition of 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' based primarily on the answer to question 4a on the self-completion ('ever had homosexual experience or contact').

Since this question dealt only with homosexual experience and not with homosexual attraction, there was concern that the selected group might end up containing a disproportionately large number of respondents who had been the victims of child sex abuse. This was not really a problem in terms of biasing the results for respondents in cell (a) (the main focus of the study), since they would presumably not report themselves as homosexual on the present survey. But it might create uncomfortable situations for the interviewers. The definition of 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' which was ultimately used was therefore somewhat more elaborate as set out in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Definition of 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'

A homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' was taken to include:

- (a) all respondents who answered 'yes' to Q4a(SC)
- plus**
- (b) any further respondent who did not answer 'yes' to Q4a(SC) but who said that they had had some gay/lesbian sexual contact (codes 2, 3, 4, or 5) at Q31b(main) **and either** also said that they had felt some gay/lesbian sexual attraction (codes 2, 3, 4 or 5) at Q31a(main) **or** failed to complete the self-completion questionnaire ²
- except**
- (c) respondents who said at Q4b(SC) that they had had their first gay/lesbian experience at age 12 or below **unless** they reported having several gay/lesbian partners at Q8a(SC) **or** reported having gay/lesbian sex in the last year at Q4d(SC).

All other respondents were taken to have a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication to sexual orientation'.

Selecting a sample of respondents with a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'

This approach yielded a sample of 732 respondents defined as having a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'. Of these, 627 had said that they were willing to be re-interviewed and these were all included in the present study.³

Selecting a sample of respondents with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'

A random sample of 625 respondents with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' was selected from the remaining 18,144 NATSAL respondents.

² The effect of this was to exclude respondents who said that they had some gay/lesbian sexual experience (code 2, 3, 4 or 5) at Q31b(main) but then said 'no' to Q4a(SC) **unless** they **also** said that they had had some gay/lesbian sexual attraction (code 2, 3, 4 or 5) at Q31a(main). These respondents were excluded on the basis that their answer to Q31b(main) was likely to reflect a misunderstanding of the question or a miscoding by the interviewer.

³ As explained in the note to Table 6, five of these were interviewed on the first pilot and were not included in the final sample.

The original NATSAL sample had been drawn by selecting 750 wards with a stratified random sample design⁴. In a random subset of 250 of these, two clusters had been selected, and in the remaining 500 one cluster had been selected. In each cluster, 50 addresses were selected from the small users' Postcode Address File by choosing a random start and picking every 14th address. The present survey used only the 250 double cluster wards.

For the present study, 'eligible' respondents were defined as those with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' who had said they were willing to be re-interviewed. Using systematic random sampling with probability proportionate to the number of 'eligible' respondents, 57 sample points were picked from the 250. An implicit geographic stratification was maintained by using a list ordered in the same way as on the NATSAL.

At each of these 57 sample points, eleven 'eligible' respondents were randomly selected (using the SPSS SAMPLE function). At one sample point there were only nine 'eligible' respondents. Hence, the issued sample in group (b)/(d) was 625.

Self-perceived sexual orientation

The next step was to develop a question which operationalised the concept of 'self-perceived sexual orientation' and was able to distinguish between respondents who would go into cell (a) rather than (c) and into cell (b) rather than (d) (i.e. to distinguish whether the respondent would be considered gay/lesbian or heterosexual in the analysis of the present study). It was important to frame a question which would include everyone who considered themselves gay, lesbian or bisexual, whether or not they were currently sexually active in a way that was consistent with their stated orientation. To exclude those not actively involved in gay/lesbian relationships at that time of the survey would have excluded precisely those people who were refraining from gay/lesbian relationships in order to avoid discrimination. This group was, indeed, one in which the study was particularly interested.

To minimise the likelihood of under-reporting, the question about sexual orientation was asked in a self-completion booklet.

Initial piloting suggested that respondents found it very difficult to place themselves on a three-item scale of sexual orientation with only the 'gay/lesbian', 'bisexual' and 'heterosexual' response categories. For this reason, a five-item scale ranging from 'completely gay or lesbian' to 'completely heterosexual' was used instead. (The complexity of sexual orientation was subsequently borne out by the qualitative study - see Chapter 2 of the main report⁵).

⁴ For more details of the NATSAL sample, see A.M. Johnson, J. Wadsworth, K. Wellings, J. Field with S. Bradshaw, *Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles* (Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications), 1994, Appendix 2.

⁵ D Snape, K Thomson, M Chetwynd *Discrimination against gay men and lesbians: A study of the nature and extent of discrimination against homosexual men and women in Britain today* (London: SCPR), 1995.

The questions measuring self-perceived sexual orientation were therefore framed as set out in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Self-perceived sexual orientation questions

All were asked:

"We want to know how you feel about yourself, not whether you actually have any sexual relationships at the moment.

Do you think of yourself as ...

- ...completely gay or lesbian,
- ...mainly gay or lesbian,
- ...bisexual,
- ...mainly heterosexual,
- ...or completely heterosexual?"

Those who said that they thought of themselves as completely or mainly heterosexual were then asked the following question:

"Has there ever been a time in the past when you thought of yourself as completely or mainly gay or lesbian, or as bisexual?

- Yes
- No, I have always thought of myself as completely or mainly heterosexual."

All respondents who said that they were completely or mainly gay or lesbian, or bisexual, as well as any who said yes to the follow-up question, were included in the homosexual sample (cells (a) and (b)). The rest were included in the heterosexual sample (cells (c) and (d)). Respondents in cell (c) were heavily downweighted in the analysis to compensate for their much higher selection probability than respondents in cell (d) (see section 2.5).

Given that a broad definition had been used for the 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation', it was inevitable that a substantial number of respondents would fall into cell (c). The actual number of achieved interviews in each of the four categories is set out in Table 2⁶.

⁶ Details of the trace and response rates are given in section 2.4.

Table 2: Composition of achieved sample

		'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'		Total (N)	Effective sample size (Neff)
		Homosexual	Heterosexual		
Self-perceived sexual orientation (present study)	Homosexual	113	3	116	72
	Heterosexual	263	356	619	319

For reasons explained in section 2.5, the actual number of respondents gives an exaggerated idea of the statistical power of the sample. A better indicator is the effective sample size, which is also shown in the table above.

The homosexual sample was composed as set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Composition of homosexual sample

	Unweighted		Weighted	
	N	Percent	Neff	Percent
Completely gay/lesbian	42	36%	31	43%
Mainly gay/lesbian	11	10%	4	6%
Bisexual	25	22%	12	16%
Mainly heterosexual (but gay/lesbian/bisexual in the past)	26	22%	17	24%
Completely heterosexual (but gay/lesbian/bisexual in the past)	10	9%	7	10%
Other ¹	2	2%	0	1%
Total	116	100%	72	100%
Male	71	61%	51	70%
Female	45	39%	21	30%
Total	116	100%	72	100%

Notes on the table:

1. Respondents in the 'Other' category did not give complete answers to the self-perceived sexual orientation questions, but completed the rest of the self-completion booklet in a way that made it clear that they were gay, lesbian or bisexual.

The heterosexual sample was composed as set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Composition of heterosexual sample

	Unweighted		Weighted	
	N	Percent	Neff	Percent
Mainly heterosexual (and never gay/lesbian/ bisexual in the past)	84	14%	22	7%
Completely heterosexual (and never gay/lesbian/ bisexual in the past)	532	86%	296	93%
Other ¹	3	0%	2	0%
Total	619	100%	319 ²	100%
Male	304	49%	156	49%
Female	315	51%	163	51%
Total	619	100%	319	100%

Notes on the table:

1. Respondents in the 'Other' category did not give complete answers to the self-perceived sexual orientation questions, but completed the rest of the self-completion booklet in a way that made it clear that they were heterosexual.
2. In tables showing the weighted sample, the number of respondents in each cell is rounded to the nearest integer. The sum of the cells is therefore subject to rounding errors.

2.2 Problems in the sample selection

The risk of under-reporting is of some concern both on the NATSAL and on the present survey. Any respondents who chose not to disclose their homosexuality on the NATSAL would not have been included in the homosexual sample of the present study unless they happened to be selected for the heterosexual sample. (This would also apply to respondents who became gay or lesbian in the two to three years that elapsed between the surveys). There were, in fact, three such cases. However, if respondents had not revealed that they were homosexual on the NATSAL, then they may not have wanted to reveal it on the present survey either.

The aim of the present study is not to estimate the proportion of homosexuals within the population, so the potential loss of respondents does not have the effect of producing underestimates of the homosexual population. It is nevertheless problematic in that it tends to reduce the underlying number of respondents in the homosexual sample. In fact, the achieved sample of 116 homosexuals was considerably smaller than had been expected. The effect of this is to reduce the statistical power of the sample. In practice, separate analysis for gay men and lesbians has not proved possible because of the small sample size.

Additionally, and potentially more serious, there is the possibility that people with particular characteristics may have refrained from acknowledging that they were homosexual (or refused to take part in the survey). Such a systematic omission of part of the population in the selection of the current homosexual sample could lead to biased findings. Unfortunately, it is impossible to know the extent to which such a problem exists.⁷

It should be stressed, however, that every effort was made to keep under-reporting to a minimum, both on the NATSAL and in the present survey. For example, sensitive questions were presented in a self-completion booklet which the respondent completed in private and sealed in an envelope before returning to the interviewer. This way they did not have to reveal their sexual orientation to the interviewer and - perhaps more importantly - in front of any other household members who may have been present.

A final important issue is the extent to which the two samples can accurately be described as 'heterosexual' and 'homosexual'. As discussed in Chapter 2 of the main report, sexuality is not necessarily easily defined or labelled. There was a great diversity of sexual experiences, orientations and self-perceptions represented within each of the two samples and the binary division between homosexuals and heterosexuals oversimplifies the demarkation.

2.3 Fieldwork and interviews

Two pilots for the survey were conducted in the summer of 1993. Respondents to these were partly NATSAL respondents and partly volunteers, recruited by Stonewall - the lesbian and gay lobby organisation.

The fieldwork for the quantitative study was carried out in the latter part of 1993. Selected NATSAL respondents were sent an advance letter reminding them that they had taken part in an SCPR survey in the past and asking for their help in a follow-up survey of 'attitudes to and experience of discrimination in society today'. There were some cases where the NATSAL interviewer had failed to record the name of the respondent. Two versions of the advance letter were therefore used: one addressed to the respondent by name (reference: P1289/L1) and one addressed to 'The Occupier' (reference: P1289/L2). In the latter case, the Address Record Form took the interviewer through a slightly longer initial question sequence to establish who the original respondent had been. The advance letters and Address Record Form are appended to this report.

Both versions of the advance letter were rather vague as to the nature both of the NATSAL survey and of the present study. This was done deliberately to avoid embarrassment for the respondent if another household member should read the letter.

⁷ Bias arising from NATSAL respondents failing to respond to the present survey (either because they could not be traced or because they refused to take part), can to a certain extent be corrected for by weighting, and this has been done. The weighting scheme used is described in more detail in section 2.5.

All interviews were carried out by SCPR interviewers who had been briefed by researchers on the study. The Project Instructions are appended to this report.

The interview was structured in two parts: some of the questions were asked face-to-face by the interviewer. These questions were identical for homosexual and heterosexual respondents. Indeed, the interviewers were not told whether a particular respondent had been selected as having a homosexual or heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'.

The rest of the questions were presented in a self-completion booklet. This started with 'self-perceived sexual orientation' questions described in section 2.1 above. Homosexual and heterosexual respondents were then instructed to answer different parts of the self-completion booklets. The questionnaires and showcards are appended to this report.

The interviews lasted an average of 47 minutes (the average for gay and lesbian respondents was 40 minutes and for heterosexual respondents 48 minutes - this difference is not statistically significant).

2.4 Trace and response rates

In tracing respondents, interviewers had to work from the names and addresses given at the time of the NATSAL interview some two to three years before the present survey. There were three main reasons for NATSAL respondents not being traced.

First, the NATSAL sample was selected from the small user's Postcode Address File (PAF). This means that NATSAL interviewers were issued with an address and had randomly selected one person at that address. The original addresses were generally traceable (except where the house had been demolished etc), but tracing the NATSAL respondent him or herself was dependent on the respondent having been prepared to give his or her name and the interviewer having recorded it correctly. It was therefore not always possible to identify the original NATSAL respondent.

Secondly, some respondents had moved in the intervening period. Where possible, the present residents at the address were asked for a forwarding address. Not everyone was, of course, willing or able to provide such an address, and this represented the main cause of non-tracing. Where a follow-up address was provided, the interviewer either followed it up him or herself (if it was local) or returned it to the office for reallocation to another interviewer. A few respondents had to be dropped at this stage as there was no interviewer available in the area.

Thirdly, a few respondents had, of course, died in the intervening years.

The overall trace rate was 78%. This was made up of a somewhat higher trace rate for those with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' (81%) and a somewhat lower trace rate for those with a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' (74%). This may perhaps reflect a greater mobility among the latter group. The Table 5 shows the detailed breakdown of the trace rates (unweighted figures).

Table 5: Trace rates - unweighted figures

	Homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'		Heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'		Total sample	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Address not traced/ empty	21	3%	20	3%	41	3%
No information about respondent at address	24	4%	21	3%	45	4%
No follow-up address	103	17%	71	11%	174	14%
No interviewer for follow-up address	5	1%	3	0%	8	1%
Respondent deceased	8	1%	3	0%	11	1%
Not traced	161	26%	118	19%	279	22%
Traced	466	74%	507	81%	973	78%
Total	627	100%	625	100%	1252	100%

With regard to response rate *among those traced*, the picture was reversed so that there was a substantially **higher** response rate for those with a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' (81%) than those with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' (71%). This compensated for the lower trace rate so that, at the end of the day, more respondents with homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' were interviewed (376) than respondents with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' (359).

The higher response rate among those with a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' may in part reflect practical arrangements made by the SCPR Field Department.⁸ Nevertheless, it is interesting that there is no suggestion of greater resistance to the survey among homosexual than heterosexual respondents. Table 6 shows the detailed breakdown of the response rates (unweighted figures).

⁸ Although the interviewers did not know whether individual respondents had been selected as having a homosexual or a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation', the SCPR Field Department knew which serial numbers belonged to which group. More stringent efforts were made to maximise the response rate among those with a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'.

Table 6: Response rates - unweighted

	Homosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'		Heterosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'		Total sample	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Traced, but not a useable interview:						
- Non-contact	33	7%	42	8%	75	8%
- Refusal	48	10%	97	19%	145	15%
- Doubt about whether right person was interviewed ¹	-	-	2	0%	2	0%
- No self-completion ²	2	0%	6	1%	8	1%
- Interviewed on pilot ³	5	1%	-	-	5	1%
- Other	2	0%	1	0%	3	0%
Interview achieved	376	81%	359	71%	735	76%
Total	466	100%	507	100%	973	100%

Notes on the table:

1. Before the analysis, the age and sex given on NATSAL were compared with those given on the present survey. Where there appeared to be discrepancies, a more detailed study was made of the person's responses. This sought to establish whether the same respondent had been re-interviewed (e.g. by looking at occupation) and, if so, which age was more likely to be correct. In most cases, the data were adjusted accordingly. There were, however, two cases where there appeared to be genuine doubt as to whether the interviewer had re-interviewed the NATSAL respondent (including one where the sex had changed). These were excluded from further analysis.
2. If the respondent failed to complete a self-completion, he or she also failed to answer the question about self-identified sexual orientation. This made it impossible to allocate the respondent to the final homosexual or heterosexual sample. In practice, these respondents had to be excluded from the analysis.
3. In a survey of this kind it is essential to carry out thorough piloting. Some piloting was carried out with gay and lesbian volunteers, but it was also essential to test the traceability of NATSAL respondents, the proportion likely to identify as gay or lesbian, and the acceptability of the survey to them. Some NATSAL respondents were therefore approached for the pilots. In the case of respondents with a heterosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation', they were selected from sample points not used in the present study, so there was no risk of overlap. But in the case of respondents with a homosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation', they were potential sample members. It was decided that it would not be acceptable to interview such respondents twice. In the case of the second pilot, the questionnaire was very similar to the final questionnaire and it was possible to use the data in the analysis. (Where questions were not asked on the pilot - or asked differently - the data has been coded as `Not answered'). However, respondents to the first pilot had to be excluded from the survey.

Any biasing effect in the data of non-tracing and non-response can - in part - be counteracted by weighting as described in section 2.5.

2.5 Weighting and effective sample size⁹

Before analysis, the data was weighted. Weighting was carried out on this survey for three main reasons:

- (i) weighting required by the original NATSAL survey,
- (ii) to correct for biases arising from non-response *between* NATSAL and the present survey, and
- (iii) to correct for unequal selection probabilities from NATSAL to the present survey.

Weighting required by the original NATSAL survey

The NATSAL data had already been allocated weights. These were designed to deal with:

- (a) Unequal selection probabilities dependent on the size of the household: such a weighting is always necessary when households are selected with equal probability and one respondent is then selected per household.
- (b) Differential response rate between the regions.

This weight will be referred to as the *NATSAL weight*¹⁰.

The NATSAL weight did not include allowance for differential response rate by gender, as the NATSAL data was to be analysed separately for men and women. The present survey, however, would analyse men and women together. A *gender weight* was calculated as follows:

After applying the NATSAL weight, 44.416% of the NATSAL respondents were male. Census 1991 figures for Britain show that 49.746% of adults aged 16 - 59 (the age range for NATSAL) were male. Thus the gender weight was as follows:

male	1.239
female	1.000

Non-response weighting

⁹ The authors would like to thank Peter Lynn of the SCPR Sampling Unit for his help with the weighting of the data.

¹⁰ For more detail on the NATSAL weighting scheme, see A.M. Johnson et al *ibid* p 54-55.

Whenever a survey is carried out with a sample of people about whom something is known in advance, it is possible to compare the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents (with regard to these known variables). This in turn enables weighting to be applied to correct for biases arising from non-response.¹¹ Such weighting can, of course, only correct the biases on the known variables, but the implication is that it will also reduce biases on other variables.

On the present survey, all respondents were NATSAL respondents and therefore a great deal was already known about them. The SPSS CHAID package was used to calculate a suitable weighting scheme to correct for non-response. Analysis of the data suggested that the weighting scheme should be different for respondents with a homosexual and respondents with a heterosexual NATSAL indication of sexual orientation. The *non-response weights* shown in Tables 7 and 8 were applied.

Table 7: Heterosexual NATSAL indication of sexual orientation

(N = 625; r = 57.6%)

Weighting class	Marital status	Ever had sexual experience or contact with someone of same sex (Q4a SC) ¹	Response rate	Weight	N
1	married/ Don't know/ Refusal		61.8	1.619	348
2	single/ living with partner of same sex		90.0	1.111	10
3	living with partner (of opposite sex)/ widowed/ divorced/ separated	Yes or No	48.8	2.050	246
4		Not answered	76.2	1.313	21

Notes on table:

1. See section 2.1.

¹¹ See, for example, D. Elliot, *Weighting for non-response: a survey researcher's guide*, (London: OPCS), 1991.

Table 8: Homosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation

(n = 627; r = 60.1%)

Weighting class	Age	Economic activity	Region ¹	Age	Gender	Response rate	Weight	N			
1	Under 25	-	-	-	-	34.9	2.867	86			
2	25-34	Unemployed/retired	Northumbria/ NW/ W Midl/ E Anglia/ SW/ SE outside London	-	-	22.7	4.399	22			
3		In work/ in education/ on govt training scheme/ waiting to take up work/ permanently sick/ looking after home				63.1	1.585	84			
4		Yorks/ London/ Wales/ Scotland				25-29	26.7	3.750	30		
5		-	-			30-34	Male	36.8	2.714	19	
6							Female	79.0	1.267	19	
7		-	E Midl			-	-	100.0	1.000	14	
8		35+	-			-	-	-	69.4	1.441	353

Notes on the table:

1. This variable refers to regions used by the SCPR Fieldwork Department, not Standard Regions.

Weighting for selection probabilities

As explained in section 2.1, all respondents with a homosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' were included in the present survey (provided that they had agreed to be re-interviewed), but only a sub-sample of those with a heterosexual `NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'. The selection probabilities were therefore very different:

- * The total number of issued sample members with a homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' was 627 out of 732 - a selection probability of $627 \div 732$.
- * The total number of issued sample members with a heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation' was 625 out of 18,144 - a selection probability of $625 \div 18,144$.

The *selection probability weights* are the reciprocals of these numbers, i.e.:

Homosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'	1.167
Heterosexual 'NATSAL indication of sexual orientation'	29.030

Hence, referring back to Table 1 (see section 2.1), the heterosexual sample consists of respondents in cell (d) with a weight of 29.030 and respondents in cell (c) with a weight of 1.167 (in addition to the other weights). This means that in practice in the analysis, respondents in cell (c) (respondents with homosexual experience who considered themselves heterosexual) count for much less than respondents in cell (d). This is because respondents in cell (c) were radically over-sampled relative to respondents in cell (d).

The gay/lesbian sample should strictly speaking consist of respondents in cell (a) with a weight of 1.167 and respondents in cell (b) with a weight of 29.030. However, to apply this weighting would have drastically increased the variance of the estimates (see discussion of effective sample size below). It was therefore decided to include in the gay and lesbian sample all respondents in cells (a) and (b) without weighting for unequal selection probabilities.

The combined weights and effective sample size

The total weight for each respondent was calculated as follows:

$$\text{NATSAL weight} * \text{gender weight} * \text{non-response weight} * \text{selection probability weight}$$

Note that the weighting is **not** designed to enable the gay/lesbian and heterosexual samples to be combined - the two samples are always analysed separately in the main report¹².

The effect of applying weighting along these lines is to reduce any *biases* in the sample, but a side-effect is that it is likely to increase the *variances* of estimates. The 'real' sample size is therefore no longer an accurate reflection of the statistical power of the sample. A better indication of the accuracy of estimates is achieved if calculations are done using the **effective sample size**. The effective sample size is a measure of the size of an unweighted (equal probability) sample that would give results of the same precision as the weighted sample actually used.

The effective sample size (neff) may be calculated as follows¹³:

¹² D Snape, K Thomson, M Chetwynd *ibid*.

$$n_{eff} = \frac{[\sum_i n_i w_i]^2}{[\sum_i n_i w_i^2]}$$

The real and effective sample sizes for the gay/lesbian and heterosexual samples are shown in Table 2. Note, in particular, that the effective heterosexual sample size of 319 is much closer to the `real' number of respondents in cell (d), i.e. 356, than to the total `real' heterosexual sample, i.e. 619. This is because respondents in cell (c) count for very little. (The total effective sample size is actually *less* than the `real' number of respondents in cell (d) because of the increase in variance of estimates caused by the combined effect of all the components of the weights).

The weights used in the analysis of the data for the main report were scaled so that they summed to the effective rather than the real sample size. The analysis was done using SPSS-X where `[t]ests of statistical significance usually are based on the weighted sample size'¹⁴. Hence such tests reflect the actual statistical power of the sample taking into account the effect of the weighting. (No account has been taken, however, of other possible design effects).

2.5 The data

The data from the quantitative survey have been deposited with the ESRC's Survey Data Archive in the form of SPSS export files.

The data are designed to be used in conjunction with the data from the NATSAL survey. (The two surveys can be linked via the serial numbers). For instance, details of current occupation were only asked of respondents who had changed their job since May 1990.

Further notes on the use of the data and a list of variable names are appended to this report.

¹³ See P. Lynn and D. Lievesley, *Drawing General Population Samples in Great Britain*, (London: SCPR), 1991, p 46 - 47.

¹⁴ SPSS-X User's Guide, 3rd edition, (Chicago, Ill: SPSS Inc), 1988, p189.

3. THE QUALITATIVE STUDY

The aim of the qualitative study was to provide information which would amplify and illustrate the statistical survey data. Depth interviews were used to allow participants to identify and discuss issues that are not easily captured through more structured questioning. They were designed to allow detailed exploration of people's views and experiences and to be responsive to the circumstances of the individuals involved.

3.1 The sample

The sample for the qualitative study was selected from among the 80 survey respondents who were identified as being homosexual, or as having had a homosexual experience, and who had agreed to a further interview. The sample size was set at 40 in order to ensure coverage of a range of different characteristics and circumstances. Information from the survey was used as a basis for purposive sample selection.

To select the sample, information obtained at the survey stage was entered on a matrix relating to the following characteristics:

- sexuality (whether totally homosexual, mainly homosexual, bisexual or mainly heterosexual);
- the degree to which family and friends knew the person was homosexual;
- age at which the person realised he or she was homosexual;
- whether the person had experienced discrimination;
- gender;
- age; and
- geographical location.

The *target sample* was divided equally between men and women, with the intention that three-quarters of the sample would be people who were either totally or mainly homosexual, and the remainder bisexual or mainly heterosexual. The degree to which family and friends knew that a person was homosexual was used to divide the target sample roughly equally between those who were completely "out", those who were partially out, and those who were not out at all. The aim was also to ensure the inclusion of three quarters of the sample with reported experience of discrimination, with the remainder having reported none. The target sample was spread evenly across four age bands. Geographical location was also considered to provide some operational clustering of the interviews at the fieldwork stage. The clusters were broadly located as follows;

- London and the South-East of England
- South-West England
- South Wales
- the Midlands
- North-West England
- North-East England and Scotland.

The sample that was drawn initially differed from the target sample in certain respects. The number of mainly homosexual people was lower, and the number of bisexuals higher than specified. There were also rather more in the "partially out" category than had been planned, with a consequent reduction in the number of people who were either totally out or not out at all. The balance between those who had experienced discrimination, and those who had not, was also a little imbalanced, with rather more of the latter category than was initially set. These variations occurred because of the need to match a number of different criteria within the relatively small population available.

Of the 40 people selected in the initial sample, 10 could not be interviewed. Of these, two refused to take part, four could not be contacted and the rest were withdrawn for operational reasons (ie they were not available at the time of fieldwork, dispersed geographical location). Ten new cases, with similar sampling characteristics, were selected to replace these withdrawals.

The net effect of these changes on the sample profile was minimal. The balance between men and women was altered slightly, and there was a small alteration to the numbers of totally homosexual and mainly heterosexual people. The number of respondents who were not at all out dropped a little, and the "partially out" category increased by the same margin. There was also a small change in the balance between those who had and those who had not experienced discrimination.

The characteristics of those interviewed are summarised in Table 9. As it shows, all the key categories were covered, although not quite with the distributions originally envisaged.

3.2 Fieldwork

The selected people were approached to confirm their willingness to participate and to arrange appointments. For reasons of confidentiality, most of the potential respondents were contacted by telephone. Where this was not possible, appointment letters were sent.

The interviews were carried out in the respondents' own homes by three specialist research interviewers from SCPR's Qualitative Research Unit. They were exploratory and interactive in form, based on a topic guide. The topic guide outlined the key areas to be covered with any follow up questioning being responsive to what had been said. After the interviewers had conducted initial

interviews, these were reviewed by the research team and a few changes to the topic guide were made. All of the interviews were tape-recorded for subsequent transcription. A copy of the topic guide is shown in the Appendix.

The interviews generally took around one and a half hours to complete, although they ranged in length from one to two hours. The respondents were given a small payment of £15 in appreciation of the time and help they gave in taking part in a further interview.

The interviews were conducted between January and March 1994.

3.3 Analysis

The analysis was undertaken from the verbatim transcriptions using Framework, a qualitative analytic method developed at SCPR¹⁵. The verbatim material was first indexed within broad categories and then charted within a thematic matrix. The charts contained a synthesis of the verbatim text, cross references to locations in the transcriptions as necessary. Six subject charts were produced for each interview, covering the following topics:

- Contextual details (including sexual orientation and whether respondent has "come out" to family and friends)
- Definitions and perceived origins of discrimination in general
- Definitions and perceived origins of discrimination against homosexuals
- Personal sexual orientation & feelings about this
- Experiences of discrimination
- Responses to discrimination & suggestions for alleviating discrimination

From these charts, interpretation of the material was carried out and the report prepared.

¹⁵Framework is described in J Ritchie and L Spencer (1994) 'Qualitative data analysis for applied policy research', in A Bryman and G Burgess (eds) *Analyzing Qualitative Data*, (London: Routledge).

Table 9 Profile of achieved qualitative sample

Gender

Men	22
Women	18

Sexuality

Completely homosexual	
Mainly homosexual	8
Bisexual	8
Mainly heterosexual	7

Degree of outness

Mainly/completely out	9
Partially out	25
Not out	6

Experience of overt discrimination

Some experience	24
No experience	16

Age

18-29	9
30-39	11
40-49	13
50-69	7

4. DERIVATION OF THE 'INDEX OF PREJUDICE AGAINST HOMOSEXUALS'

4.1 Background

One of the purposes of the present study was to use the data to develop an additive 'index of prejudice against homosexuals' to be used in future on other surveys.

Additive indices or scales are often used to measure attitudes. The theory behind this is the notion that there is an underlying *latent variable* which cannot be measured directly (in this case prejudice against heterosexuals). Instead, the survey measures a number of variables which are thought to correlate with this latent variable. It is then possible to compute a statistic called *Cronbach's alpha* which measures the proportion of the scale's total variance that is attributable to a common source - i.e. (hopefully) the latent variable. By choosing items that maximise Cronbach's alpha, we arrive at a *reliable* scale, i.e. a scale that has internal consistency¹⁶.

The normal procedure is to start with a large number of items and to whittle this down to much shorter list of items which together provide a scale of acceptable reliability (as measured by Cronbach's alpha). The value of the index for each respondent is calculated by summing or averaging the scores of the items included in the scale.

The survey included a question specifically designed with this purpose in mind. Question 12 of the main questionnaire, which was asked immediately after the self-completion booklet, presented the respondent with 22 statements (see Table 10). The question was framed as series of Likert scale items: the respondents were asked to 'agree strongly', 'agree', 'neither agree or disagree', 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' with each statement.

The statements were chosen to cover a range of issues where prejudice might manifest itself. Around half were 'pro' gay and around half 'anti' gay. This is advisable as there is thought to be an 'acquiescence bias' in questions of this kind (i.e. respondents find it easier to agree than to disagree with a statement presented to them). The statements were also chosen so that at least a proportion would be fairly extreme. This was done with the development of the index in mind: statements that are fairly mild tend to get a skewed distribution of answers - typically, most people agree with the statement - and these are less useful in discriminating between the views of respondents with different attitudes. Of course, care had to be taken that the statements should not be so extreme as to annoy a substantial number of respondents. There was no evidence that this actually happened.

The responses of heterosexual respondents are set out in Table 11.

¹⁶ See for example P.E. Spector Summated rating scale construction: an introduction, Quantitative applications in the Social Sciences 82, (Newbury Park: Sage Publications), 1992 and R.F. DeVellis Scale development: theory and applications, Applied Social Research Methods Series 26, (Newbury Park: Sage Publications), 1991

Table 10: Index of prejudice against homosexuals - twenty two statements

- ATTID1 Male gay couples should be allowed to adopt young children on the same terms as other couples.
- ATTID2 Lesbian couples should be allowed to adopt young children on the same terms as other couples.
- ATTID3 Lots of gays and lesbians make excellent teachers and youth leaders.
- ATTID4 If children are looked after by gays and lesbians they are more likely to become gay or lesbian themselves.
- ATTID5 Gays and lesbians should be banned from working with children.
- ATTID6 Most male gays have too many sexual partners.
- ATTID7 Most lesbians have too many sexual partners.
- ATTID8 Male gay couples should be allowed to marry one another.
- ATTID9 Lesbian couples should be allowed to marry one another.
- ATTID10 It is quite natural for some people to be gay or lesbian.
- ATTID11 Homosexuality should be treated with drugs.
- ATTID12 All homosexuals are perverted.
- ATTID13 Children should be taught about homosexuality at school so that they grow up more tolerant.
- ATTID14 I would find it offensive to see two men kissing and cuddling in the street.
- ATTID15 I would find it offensive to see two women kissing and cuddling in the street.
- ATTID16 I would find it offensive to see a man and a woman kissing and cuddling in the street.
- ATTID17 People should be allowed to have sex with any other consenting adult that they wish to, without interference from others.
- ATTID18 Gays and lesbians in positions of authority leave themselves open to blackmail.
- ATTID19 Employers should sack someone if they find out that they are gay or lesbian.
- ATTID20 There should be laws to protect gays and lesbians from discrimination.
- ATTID21 Long-term partners of gays and lesbians should have the same pension rights as the widows and widowers of other employees.
- ATTID22 Couples should be allowed to have an abortion if tests were to show that their unborn child was likely to grow up gay or lesbian.

Table 11: Attitudes to gay men and lesbians - Heterosexual respondents

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Average ¹	Variance ¹
ATTID1	2%	11%	12%	40%	35%	1%	3.95	1.07
ATTID2	2%	14%	16%	38%	29%	1%	3.80	1.12
ATTID3	4%	54%	22%	13%	3%	4%	2.56	0.75
ATTID4	1%	22%	20%	42%	8%	6%	3.33	0.90
ATTID5	6%	18%	17%	49%	9%	1%	3.37	1.14
ATTID6	6%	26%	32%	15%	1%	21%	2.78	0.63
ATTID7	4%	16%	35%	22%	1%	23%	3.00	0.59
ATTID8	1%	26%	18%	33%	20%	1%	3.44	1.24
ATTID9	1%	26%	18%	33%	20%	1%	3.44	1.23
ATTID10	6%	64%	8%	15%	4%	3%	2.47	0.93
ATTID11	2%	4%	8%	52%	29%	6%	4.02	0.74
ATTID12	3%	6%	12%	52%	23%	4%	3.85	0.89
ATTID13	7%	59%	11%	17%	5%	1%	2.54	1.03
ATTID14	29%	43%	10%	17%	2%	-	2.20	1.18
ATTID15	26%	40%	13%	19%	2%	0%	2.32	1.23
ATTID16	1%	11%	17%	59%	13%	0%	3.73	0.70
ATTID17	10%	64%	11%	12%	2%	1%	2.32	0.77
ATTID18	11%	60%	11%	15%	0%	2%	2.33	0.76
ATTID19	0%	3%	10%	66%	20%	0%	4.02	0.47
ATTID20	6%	61%	17%	15%	0%	0%	2.41	0.69
ATTID21	5%	48%	16%	21%	6%	4%	2.75	1.07
ATTID22	2%	14%	15%	46%	19%	4%	3.66	1.01
N Neff (range across questions)	611-618 315-317						Standard error (range) 0.04 - 0.06	

Notes on the table:

1. Don't know included in 'Neither agree nor disagree'

4.2 Treatment of missing values

There were two types of missing values on the variables ATTID1 to ATTID22

- (a) Don't know (code 8)
- (b) Not answered (code 9)

These presented slightly different problems for the analysis. In the case of Don't Knows, most of the items had only a few percent Don't Knows. But there were a few questions where there were substantial numbers of Don't Knows - in particular, ATTID6 and ATTID7 ('most male gays/lesbians have too many sexual partners'). This suggested that Don't Know in these cases was a substantive answer in its own right.

It was undesirable to exclude from the analysis all respondents who had said Don't Know to any of the questions. First, it would cause a substantial reduction in numbers. And, secondly, there was every chance that the exclusion of people who had said Don't Know at ATTID6 and ATTID7 might bias the results. It was therefore decided to recode all Don't Know answers as equivalent to the midpoint answer ('Neither agree nor disagree').

The 'Not answered' category was used for cases where the interviewer had accidentally missed the question or the answer was for some other reason not recorded. There were among the heterosexual respondents, ten with one Not Answered, ten with two, one with three and one with 22 (unweighted figures). It was decided to exclude altogether the respondent where all 22 were missing. Other cases of Not Answered were also excluded from the calculation of the index. In the factor analysis (see section 4.5), they were treated as equal to the variable mean.

4.3 Reversal of coding

Before the analysis began, ATTID1 to ATTID22 were recoded so that in all cases code 1 represented least prejudiced and code 5 most prejudiced. I.e. the scoring was reversed for: ATTID4, ATTID5, ATTID6, ATTID7, ATTID11, ATTID12, ATTID14, ATTID15, ATTID16, ATTID18, ATTID19, and ATTID22. The variables resulting from this recoding (and the changes designed to deal with missing values detailed above) were called W_ATT1 to W_ATT22.

4.4 Initial analysis: all 22 variables

A Cronbach's alpha analysis was carried out on all 22 variables¹⁷. Together the 22 variables produced a scale with Cronbach's alpha of 0.9033 (see Table 12).

¹⁷ Using the following SPSS statement:

```
RELIABILITY  
VARIABLES = W_ATT1 TO W_ATT22  
/SCALE (PREJUD) = W_ATT1 TO W_ATT22  
/MODEL = ALPHA
```

As can be seen in Table 12 there were only three items, the removal of which would *raise* Cronbach's alpha of the scale - i.e. the reliability of the scale would improve if they were excluded. They were

ATTID16 (I would find it offensive to see a man and a woman kissing and cuddling in the street')

ATTID18 ('Gays and lesbians in positions of authority leave themselves open to blackmail')

ATTID22 ('Couples should be allowed to have an abortion if tests were to show that their unborn child was likely to grow up gay or lesbian').

It is hardly surprising that ATTID16 was not performing well as part of the scale - this item was not intended to measure prejudice against homosexuals. Rather, it was included to calibrate ATTID14 (I would find it offensive to see two men kissing and cuddling in the street') and ATTID15 (I would find it offensive to see two women kissing and cuddling in the street').

In retrospect, it can be seen that ATTID18 is a poor question - it is really a question of fact and not of opinion, and therefore is not performing well in measuring prejudice. ATTID16 and ATTID18 also did not show significant difference between the homosexual and heterosexual samples, which again suggests that they are not measuring prejudice.¹⁸

ATTID22 was included in the survey because the claimed discovery of a 'gay gene' was an issue in the news at the time of the construction of the questionnaire. The fact that it seems to perform badly in measuring prejudice suggests that replies are tied up with factors not related to homosexual prejudice, such as attitudes to gene research and abortion. Moreover, it would probably be unwise to include it on other surveys in the future as the issue seems to have fallen out of public debate since then.

These three variables were therefore excluded from further use in the development of the index.

The initial analysis also pinpointed another issue. The battery of questions included four pairs of otherwise identical questions asked separately about gay men and lesbians (ATTID1 and ATTID2, ATTID6 and ATTID7, ATTID8 and ATTID9, and ATTID14 and ATTID15). This was done deliberately to investigate whether the views of heterosexuals differed with respect to gay men compared with lesbians. This turned out not to be the case and the answers within each pair correlated highly (especially for ATTID8/9, ATTID14/15, and ATTID1/2):

/SUMMARY = MEANS TOTAL
/STATISTICS = DESCRIPTIVE SCALE

¹⁸ The only other question which did not show a significant difference between the homosexual and heterosexual sample in the proportion who agreed or strongly agreed was ATTID17 ('People should be allowed to have sex with any other consenting adult that they wish to, without interference from others').

ATTID8/9	Gay men vs lesbian couples marrying		0.99
ATTID14/15	Gay men vs lesbian couples kissing in the street	0.91	
ATTID1/2	Gay men vs lesbian couples adopting young children		0.88
ATTID6/7	Gay men vs lesbian couples have too many sexual partners		0.68

Since the heterosexual attitudes to gay men as opposed to lesbians are so similar on these issues, the underlying attitudes are effectively double-counted if both items are included in the scale.¹⁹

On future surveys, these questions need to be rephrased either to ask only about one gender or to combine the two halves of each pair into a unisex question (with the possible exception of ATTID6 and ATTID7). For example, ATTID8 ('Male gay couples should be allowed to marry one another') and ATTID9 ('Lesbian couples should be allowed to marry one another') could be combined to 'Gay or lesbian couples should be allowed to marry one another'. This is discussed further in section 4.6.

For the purpose of the present analysis, it is not possible to rephrase the questions, since the survey has already been carried out. To avoid double-counting, the scores on the two questions in each pair were added together and an average taken.

In the further analysis, the twenty two variables were thus reduced to fifteen by:

- (a) excluding ATTID16, ATTID18 and ATTID22 and
- (b) averaging ATTID1 and ATTID2; ATTID6 and ATTID7; ATTID8 and ATTID9; ATTID14 and ATTID15.

¹⁹ An exploratory factor analysis conducted on all twenty two variables was heavily dominated by factors consisting mainly of the two variables that make up each of these pairs.

Table 12: Index of Prejudice against homosexuals - Cronbach's alpha

Step 1: All 22 variables

STATISTICS FOR SCALE	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD DEV	# OF VARIABLES		
	63.0269	146.5496	12.1058	22		
ITEM MEANS	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	2.8649	1.9665	3.9551	1.9886	2.0112	.4172
ITEM-TOTAL STATISTICS						
	SCALE MEAN IF ITEM DELETED	SCALE VARIANCE IF ITEM DELETED	CORRECTED ITEM-TOTAL CORRELATION	SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATION	ALPHA IF ITEM DELETED	
W_ATT1	59.0719	130.1256	.6473	.8098	.8958	
W_ATT2	59.2262	130.0705	.6300	.7894	.8963	
W_ATT3	60.4659	133.5826	.6039	.4617	.8973	
W_ATT4	60.3660	133.8163	.5408	.3967	.8986	
W_ATT5	60.4002	129.0137	.6749	.5664	.8950	
W_ATT6	59.8202	137.7309	.4409	.5287	.9009	
W_ATT7	60.0381	138.1775	.4373	.5404	.9010	
W_ATT8	59.5807	128.2555	.6743	.9833	.8949	
W_ATT9	59.5813	128.3014	.6755	.9833	.8949	
W_ATT10	60.5615	134.5443	.4935	.4012	.8998	
W_ATT11	61.0605	136.1855	.4791	.3872	.9001	
W_ATT12	60.8823	131.6284	.6483	.5372	.8961	
W_ATT13	60.4881	134.7203	.4596	.3053	.9007	
W_ATT14	59.2286	127.7403	.7227	.8634	.8937	
W_ATT15	59.3466	129.4109	.6341	.8380	.8961	
W_ATT16	60.7524	143.4717	.1166	.1821	.9075	
W_ATT17	60.7081	137.0989	.4198	.2509	.9014	
W_ATT18	59.3648	139.3069	.3143	.1622	.9036	
W_ATT19	61.0480	137.5299	.5290	.4231	.8995	
W_ATT20	60.6182	137.5052	.4288	.3284	.9011	
W_ATT21	60.2596	132.6076	.5382	.4434	.8987	
W_ATT22	60.6965	140.3533	.2183	.1753	.9065	
RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS		22 ITEMS				
ALPHA =	.9033	STANDARDIZED ITEM ALPHA =		.9008		

The fifteen remaining variables were renamed X_ATT1 to X_ATT21:

New variable	Old variable
X_ATT1	average of W_ATT1 and W_ATT2
X_ATT3	W_ATT3
X_ATT4	W_ATT4
X_ATT5	W_ATT5
X_ATT6	average of W_ATT6 and W_ATT7
X_ATT8	average of W_ATT8 and W_ATT9
X_ATT10	W_ATT10
X_ATT11	W_ATT11
X_ATT12	W_ATT12
X_ATT13	W_ATT13
X_ATT14	average of W_ATT14 and W_ATT15
X_ATT17	W_ATT17
X_ATT19	W_ATT19
X_ATT20	W_ATT20
X_ATT21	W_ATT21

4.5 Second stage: fifteen variables

The remaining fifteen variables together produced a scale with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.8862 (see Table 13). The alpha has fallen slightly compared with the full twenty two item scale. This is only to be expected: some of the items excluded (those in the pairs) correlated closely with the scale as a whole and - all other things being equal - a shorter scale will generally have a lower reliability than a longer scale.

This fifteen item scale must nevertheless be considered to have good reliability. DeVellis produces the following rule of thumb: below 0.60 - unacceptable; 0.60-0.65 - undesirable; 0.65-0.70 - minimally acceptable; 0.70-0.80 - respectable; 0.80-0.90 - very good; and above 0.90 - consider shortening the scale²⁰.

An exploratory factor analysis²¹ was conducted to examine whether these fifteen variables were, in fact, part of the same underlying dimension of attitude. The principal axis factoring analysis showed

²⁰ DeVellis *ibid* p85.

²¹ Using the following SPSS-X command:

```
factor variables = x_att1 to x_att21
/missing = meansub
/print = univariate initial correlation sig extraction rotation fscore
/format = sort
/criteria = iterate(200)
/plot = eigen
/extraction = paf
/rotation = varimax
/rotation = oblimin
```

that one factor was heavily dominant. However, on the basis of the cutoff criteria of Eigenvalues > 1 , the program narrowly decided to select three factors (see Table 13). The orthogonal rotation obligingly produced three factors (see Table 14), but it would be misleading to conclude that there really were three separate underlying dimensions. The oblique rotation found (a) that no items actually had their highest loading on the third factor and (b) that the first and second factor were highly correlated (0.69) (see Table 15).

This is to say that all fifteen variables can be treated as representing one underlying dimension of attitude towards homosexuals. The items for the scale may therefore be drawn from any of the fifteen.

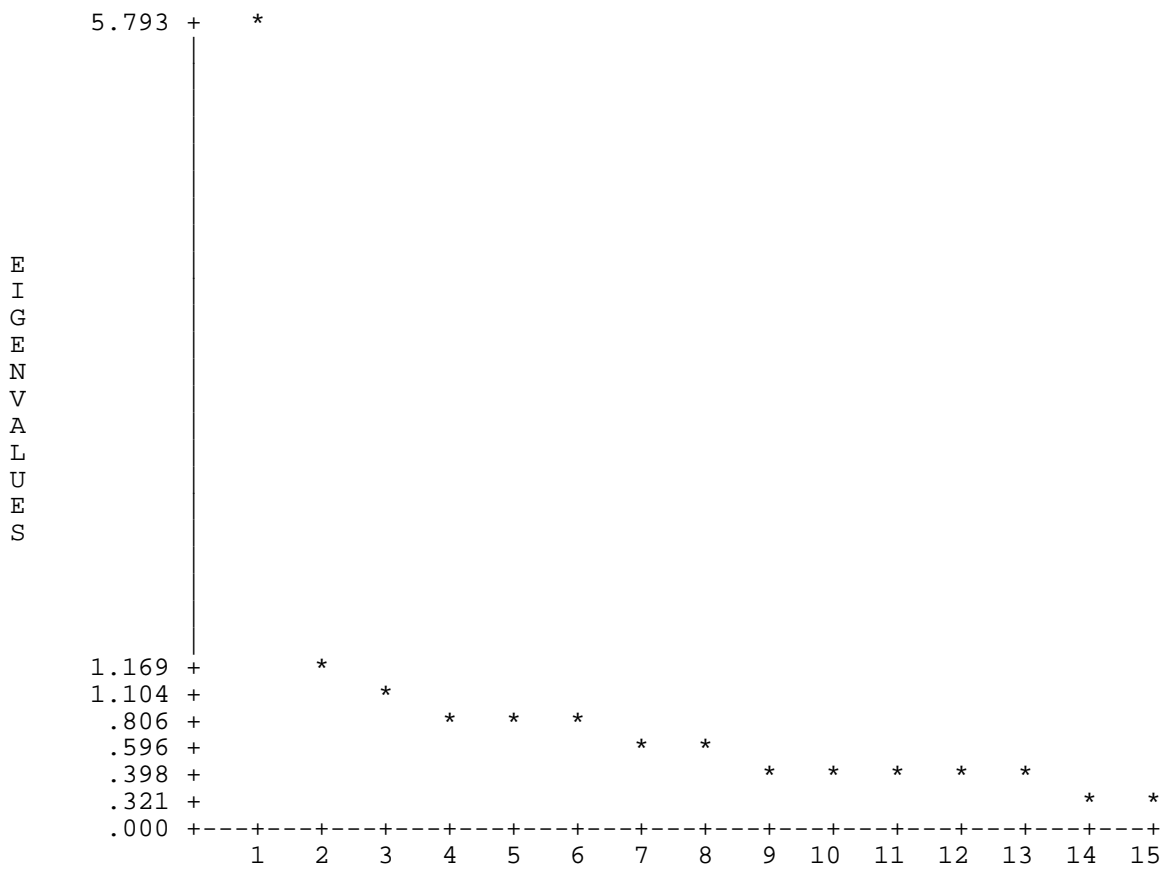
Table 13: Index of Prejudice against homosexuals - Cronbach's alpha
Step 2: 15 variables

STATISTICS FOR SCALE	MEAN	VARIANCE	STD DEV	# OF VARIABLES		
	40.6105	77.1111	8.7813	15		
ITEM MEANS	MEAN	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	RANGE	MAX/MIN	VARIANCE
	2.7074	1.9676	3.8791	1.9115	1.9715	.3493
ITEM-TOTAL STATISTICS						
	SCALE MEAN IF ITEM DELETED	SCALE VARIANCE IF ITEM DELETED	CORRECTED ITEM-TOTAL CORRELATION	SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATION	ALPHA IF ITEM DELETED	
X_ATT1	36.7313	66.3650	.5832	.4213	.8775	
X_ATT3	38.0490	67.4490	.6200	.4577	.8762	
X_ATT4	37.9491	67.5359	.5585	.3851	.8786	
X_ATT5	37.9833	64.2656	.6830	.5493	.8726	
X_ATT6	37.5128	71.6269	.4123	.2388	.8841	
X_ATT8	37.1628	64.7126	.6239	.4815	.8756	
X_ATT10	38.1445	67.6824	.5341	.3643	.8796	
X_ATT11	38.6428	69.2814	.4946	.3402	.8812	
X_ATT12	38.4649	65.9552	.6702	.5239	.8737	
X_ATT13	38.0700	68.0102	.4831	.2871	.8820	
X_ATT14	36.8709	65.5856	.6024	.4515	.8766	
X_ATT17	38.2898	70.0621	.4239	.2422	.8840	
X_ATT19	38.6315	70.2373	.5547	.4006	.8797	
X_ATT20	38.2011	70.0880	.4554	.3055	.8826	
X_ATT21	37.8429	66.9206	.5370	.4363	.8797	
RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS		15 ITEMS				
ALPHA =	.8862	STANDARDIZED ITEM ALPHA =		.8860		

Table 14: Index of prejudice against homosexuals - Factor analysis, principal axis factoring

EXTRACTION 1 FOR ANALYSIS 1, PRINCIPAL AXIS FACTORING (PAF)
 INITIAL STATISTICS:

VARIABLE	COMMUNALITY	*	FACTOR	EIGENVALUE	PCT OF VAR	CUM PCT
X_ATT1	.42392	*	1	5.79267	38.6	38.6
X_ATT3	.45634	*	2	1.16934	7.8	46.4
X_ATT4	.38546	*	3	1.10361	7.4	53.8
X_ATT5	.54518	*	4	.91349	6.1	59.9
X_ATT6	.22690	*	5	.86431	5.8	65.6
X_ATT8	.48119	*	6	.80551	5.4	71.0
X_ATT10	.35175	*	7	.70860	4.7	75.7
X_ATT11	.33612	*	8	.59594	4.0	79.7
X_ATT12	.51322	*	9	.54781	3.7	83.3
X_ATT13	.27003	*	10	.49521	3.3	86.6
X_ATT14	.44908	*	11	.48296	3.2	89.9
X_ATT17	.24123	*	12	.44084	2.9	92.8
X_ATT19	.40165	*	13	.39782	2.7	95.5
X_ATT20	.30240	*	14	.36128	2.4	97.9
X_ATT21	.43432	*	15	.32060	2.1	100.0



PAF EXTRACTED 3 FACTORS. 9 ITERATIONS REQUIRED.

FACTOR MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
X_ATT5	.73711	-.20783	-.11030
X_ATT12	.70863	-.09376	.19178
X_ATT3	.67127	-.23204	-.08579
X_ATT8	.66288	.37604	-.08332
X_ATT14	.64645	.13336	-.34653
X_ATT1	.62477	.18528	-.25780
X_ATT4	.60222	-.22530	-.05459
X_ATT19	.60132	-.24143	.06244
X_ATT21	.57999	.42141	.14740
X_ATT10	.55777	.00887	.19468
X_ATT11	.52874	-.15873	.22957
X_ATT13	.49395	.03569	.16356
X_ATT20	.47008	.15706	.27984
X_ATT17	.44712	-.00257	.02317
X_ATT6	.43977	-.11536	-.22630

FINAL STATISTICS:

VARIABLE	COMMUNALITY	*	FACTOR	EIGENVALUE	PCT OF VAR	CUM PCT
X_ATT1	.49112	*	1	5.25333	35.0	35.0
X_ATT3	.51180	*	2	.65051	4.3	39.4
X_ATT4	.41641	*	3	.52581	3.5	42.9
X_ATT5	.59869	*				
X_ATT6	.25792	*				
X_ATT8	.58776	*				
X_ATT10	.34909	*				
X_ATT11	.35746	*				
X_ATT12	.54772	*				
X_ATT13	.27202	*				
X_ATT14	.55577	*				
X_ATT17	.20046	*				
X_ATT19	.42377	*				
X_ATT20	.32395	*				
X_ATT21	.53570	*				

Table 15: Index of prejudice against homosexuals - Factor analysis, orthogonal rotation

VARIMAX ROTATION 1 FOR EXTRACTION 1 IN ANALYSIS 1 - KAISER
NORMALIZATION.

VARIMAX CONVERGED IN 58 ITERATIONS.

ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
X_ATT5	.62341	.20498	.40993
X_ATT3	.60143	.17054	.34786
X_ATT19	.58265	.21795	.19180
X_ATT12	.56135	.44061	.19615
X_ATT4	.55532	.15659	.28898
X_ATT11	.49645	.32943	.04973
X_ATT17	.29889	.25156	.21872
X_ATT21	.08887	.64666	.33111
X_ATT20	.23066	.51372	.08267
X_ATT10	.38653	.42188	.14729
X_ATT13	.32046	.38453	.14647
X_ATT14	.27867	.21253	.65798
X_ATT1	.23804	.28540	.59414
X_ATT8	.14548	.52383	.54055
X_ATT6	.34363	.02958	.37278

Table 16: Index of prejudice against homosexuals - Factor analysis, oblique rotation

OBLIMIN ROTATION 2 FOR EXTRACTION 1 IN ANALYSIS 1 - KAISER
NORMALIZATION.

OBLIMIN CONVERGED IN 131 ITERATIONS.

PATTERN MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
X_ATT12	.69807	.04236	.09784
X_ATT19	.67438	-.03735	-.09855
X_ATT11	.66933	-.13025	.08138
X_ATT5	.60539	.20172	-.20616
X_ATT3	.60310	.12894	-.20433
X_ATT4	.57388	.07955	-.17735
X_ATT10	.50209	.07722	.16402
X_ATT13	.41145	.10343	.15657
X_ATT20	.36424	.11298	.32363
X_ATT17	.31456	.16663	.02381
X_ATT8	.01565	.72261	.19201
X_ATT14	.04522	.70278	-.16658
X_ATT1	.04597	.66849	-.06557
X_ATT21	.08615	.53389	.39604
X_ATT6	.23549	.26686	-.23986

STRUCTURE MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
X_ATT12	.73294	.52577	.14116
X_ATT5	.73157	.60772	-.16109
X_ATT3	.67945	.53345	-.16270
X_ATT19	.64290	.42087	-.06026
X_ATT4	.61794	.46524	-.13970
X_ATT11	.58479	.33270	.11515
X_ATT10	.56480	.42918	.19731
X_ATT13	.49170	.39286	.18567
X_ATT20	.46095	.37761	.35037
X_ATT17	.43030	.38354	.05004
X_ATT8	.52283	.74207	.22580
X_ATT14	.51754	.72623	-.13194
X_ATT1	.50075	.69705	-.03245
X_ATT21	.47595	.61101	.42543
X_ATT6	.40437	.41753	-.21376

FACTOR CORRELATION MATRIX:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3
FACTOR 1	1.00000		
FACTOR 2	.68613	1.00000	
FACTOR 3	.05930	.04547	1.00000

4.6 Selection of items for the final scale

Although the fifteen items produced a very good scale (in terms of reliability as measured by Cronbach's alpha), the main use of the scale was likely to be on other surveys in the future. Fifteen items will probably be considered too long a scale on most surveys, so an abbreviated scale would be desirable. As seen from Table 13, the deletion of any of the fifteen variables from the scale would cause Cronbach's alpha to fall. A shorter scale would therefore inevitably have lower reliability, but this would not necessarily be a problem, provided the value did not fall too low.

In deciding which and how many variables to keep in the scale, a number of considerations were relevant and these are discussed below.

Item-total correlation

The object of the scaling exercise was to arrive at a set of highly inter-correlated items. It was therefore desirable that each item should correlate substantially with the rest. The 'corrected item-total correlation' (see Table 13) shows the correlation between the item in question and the rest of the scale (excluding itself).

This is summarised in Table 17 as follows: the five best items are given ticks, the next five dashes and the last five crosses.

Variance

If the scale is to discriminate between people with different levels of prejudice, then it is obviously desirable that it should have as high a variance as possible. This takes two forms: the variances of the individual items and their contribution to the variance of the scale. Clearly, there is a relationship between these, but they are not exactly the same.

The variances of the individual items are shown in Table 11²². The variance of the scale if each item is deleted is shown in Table 13. The deletion of *any* item would cause the variance to fall. But, clearly, if the variance falls by a great deal, then the item is contributing highly.

This is summarised in Table 17 as follows: the five best items are given ticks, the next five dashes and the last five crosses.

Item means

Other things being equal, a mean close to the centre of the range (in this case 3) is desirable as means close to the extremes tend to have low variances. This needs to be interpreted with caution.

²² The variances of the four 'combined' variables are: X_ATT1 1.03; X_ATT6 0.51; X_ATT8 1.23; and X_ATT14 1.15.

However, it is not necessary desirable that items should attract large numbers of neither agree nor disagree/don't know answers. The means are shown in Table 11²³.

This is summarised in Table 17 as follows: the six best items are given ticks (there was tie for fifth place), the next four dashes and the last five crosses.

Skew

Other things being equal, it is better for items not to have too skewed a distribution. Again, this is because it is likely to have an adverse effect on variance.

The skew is summarised in Table 17 as follows: the five best items are given ticks, the next five dashes and the last five crosses.

Cronbach's alpha if item is deleted

As seen from Table 13, none of the items will cause Cronbach's alpha to rise if deleted, so there are no obvious items for exclusion on that count. However, some items contribute more to Cronbach's alpha than others. Moreover, almost all the problems discussed so far - a noncentral mean, poor variability, and weak inter-item correlation will tend to depress alpha.²⁴

This is summarised in Table 17 as follows: the five best items are given ticks, the next five dashes and the last five crosses.

Performance of the item in practice on the survey

The survey threw up two types of problems:

- (a) a large number of Don't Knows (affecting mainly X_ATT6) and
- (b) the need to combine items (as discussed in section 4.4).

It would be very undesirable to have an item in the scale that regularly threw up 20%+ don't knows, so that virtually rules out ATTID6 and ATTID7.

In Table 17, items with 20%+ Don't Knows are given crosses, those with 3-6% are given dashes and those with 1% or less are given ticks.

²³ Note that where variables were recoded to make 1 the least prejudiced, the mean of the X_ATT variable is 6 minus the mean of the original ATTID variable. The means of the 'combined' variables are X_ATT1 3.87; X_ATT6 3.11; X_ATT8 3.44; and X_ATT14 3.74.

²⁴ Devellis *ibid* p83.

The need to combine items arose from the formulation of questions on the present survey. This would need to be addressed by rephrasing these questions on any further survey. In fact, several of these questions were actually selected, so ways of handling this are discussed below.

In Table 17, items which need combining are given crosses and the rest ticks.

Spread of topics

A look at Table 10 will show that the statements covered a range of topics.

The result of the factor analysis gives one way of separating the items by topic (see Table 15). In Table 17, it is recorded whether items loaded on factor 1 or factor 2.

Another method is to make an impressionistic split of topics based on the ideas in mind at the time of devising the statements. In Table 17, items are divided into five topics (children, sex, legal, general and employment). This is not intended as a sophisticated division, and some are open to dispute. The intention is merely to give an indication of the topic of the item to make sure that the items selected span a range of topics.

Balance of pro and anti gay statements

Scaling theory does not require the statements to be balanced between positive and negative ones. But in practice it is wise to do so for two reasons:

- (a) acquiescence bias (i.e. the tendency for people to agree rather than disagree with statements put to them) and
- (b) the risk of causing offence to respondents (e.g. if all the statements were very anti-gay).

Table 17 shows which items are intended to be pro or anti-gay.

The number of items to include

An initial examination revealed that a scale with six items would give a Cronbach's alpha of 0.8+. If only the best four items were selected, the alpha fell to just over 0.75. It was therefore decided to select a scale with six items.

Table 17: Choice of items for scale

	Corrected item total correlation	Individual item variance	Variance of scale if item deleted	Mean near the centre	Skew	Cronbach's alpha if item deleted	Percent Don't Know	Need to be combine	Factor loading	Topic ²	Pro/anti gay
ATTID1/ ATTID2	-	-	√	x	-	-	√	x	2	C	P
ATTID3	√	x	-	√ ¹	-	√	-	√	1	C	P
ATTID4	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	1	C	A
ATTID5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	1	C	A
ATTID6/ ATTID7	x	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	2	S	A
ATTID8/ ATTID9	√	√	√	√ ¹	√	√	√	x	2	L	P
ATTID10	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	√	1	G	P
ATTID11	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	√	1	G	A
ATTID12	√	-	√	x	x	√	-	√	1	G	A
ATTID13	x	√	-	-	-	x	√	√	1	G	P
ATTID14/ ATTID15	√	√	√	x	-	√	√	x	2	S	A
ATTID17	x	-	x	-	x	x	√	√	1	S	P
ATTID19	-	x	x	x	x	-	√	√	1	E	A
ATTID20	x	x	x	-	-	x	√	√	1	L	P
ATTID21	-	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	2	E/L	P

¹ Tied for 5th place.

² C - Children; S - Sex; L - Legal; G - General; E - Employment

The items selected are highlighted.

Table 17 is not meant as a definitive statement on how to select items for the scale: some columns are clearly more important than others and some columns tend to duplicate each others. However, it does help to give an impression of which items perform well as part of the scale.

As mentioned above, all fifteen items contribute towards improving Cronbach's alpha and almost any of them could be selected. However, for the purposes of this report, the following six items were selected:

- ATTID3 Lots of gays and lesbians make excellent teachers and youth leaders.
- ATTID5 Gays and lesbians should be banned from working with children.
- ATTID8/
ATTID9 Male gay couples/lesbian couples should be allowed to marry one another.
- ATTID12 All homosexuals are perverted.
- ATTID14/
ATTID15 I would find it offensive to see two men/two women kissing and cuddling in the street.
- ATTID21 Long-term partners of gays and lesbians should have the same pension rights as widows and widowers of other employees.

These six items have a Cronbach's alpha of 0.8182 and a variance of 19.57.

Researchers using the scale on other surveys may wish to consider whether this selection is appropriate to their needs. In particular, they may wish to consider including ATTID20 ('There should be laws to protect gays and lesbians from discrimination') - either as an additional item or instead of one of the other items. Although ATTID20 did not perform as well as part of the scale as the items included above, it may well be of substantive interest in its own right.

It should also be noted that the items selected above include two of the combined variables (i.e. ATTID8/9 and ATTID14/15). As discussed above, these were cases where very similar questions were asked separately about gay men and lesbians, and the answers to the two turned out to have very high correlations (0.9+). In the analysis below, the average of the two separate variables are used. If the scale was used on a different survey, a different solution would be needed. One possibility would be to make the question 'unisex', e.g. 'I would find it offensive to see two men or two women kissing and cuddling in the street'. However, if this is thought to be too unwieldy, then a simpler approach would be to pick one or other sex, e.g. for ATTID8/9 pick 'Male gay couples should be allowed to marry one another' and for ATTID14/15 pick 'I would find it offensive to see two women kissing and cuddling in the street'.

4.7 Use of the index

To calculate the index score for each respondent, his or her scores on each the six items were added and averaged²⁵. Index scores thus run from 1 (least prejudiced) to 5 (most prejudiced).

Reliability as measured by Cronbach's alpha is a technical concept concerned mainly with internal consistency. What is also of interest is whether the index is of use to distinguish respondents who hold differing views. For example, heterosexuals scored an average of 2.879 and homosexuals 1.960, which is statistically significant difference.

The index can, in fact, be shown to discriminate quite well between heterosexual respondents who give different answers to a variety of question. Table 17 shows the average score for heterosexual respondents categorised by how they answered various other questions.²⁶

For example, heterosexual respondents who thought that two adult men having a sexual relationship was always wrong scored on average 3.34, whereas those who thought that it was rarely or not at all wrong scored 2.32 on average. One important factor is clearly age: heterosexual respondents aged 50 or over scored 3.32 on average, whereas those under 50 scored 2.73 on average. All the differences in index values reported in Table 17 are in the expected direction, and all are statistically significant. Thus the six item index provides both a reliable and valid measure of prejudice against homosexuals.

²⁵ Note that the items had first been recoded so that 1 represented least prejudiced and 5 most prejudiced, and Don't Know answers had been recoded as 3.

²⁶ For more details about the results of the survey, see the main report D Snape, K Thomson, M Chetwynd *ibid.*

Table 18 'Index of prejudice against homosexuals' by answers given to various other questions - Heterosexual respondents

1 = Least prejudiced

5 = Most prejudiced

Attitudes to sexual relationships (cf table 5.16 of the main report)

	Average prejudice index score	Neff
Two adult men having sexual relationship		
Always/mostly wrong	3.34	162
Sometimes wrong	2.67	32
Rarely/not at all wrong	2.32	114
Two adult women having sexual relationship		
Always/mostly wrong	3.31	157
Sometimes wrong	2.81	36
Rarely/not at all wrong	2.34	115
Stable gay/lesbian couple		
Always/mostly wrong	3.48	111
Sometimes wrong	2.92	34
Rarely/not at all wrong	2.47	160

How much discrimination against gays/lesbians and whether right or wrong (cf tables 5.1 and 5.2 of the main report)

	Average prejudice index score	Neff
How much discrimination against gays and lesbians		
A great deal/some	2.86	295
Hardly any/none	3.25	18
Treating gays/lesbians worse is		
Always wrong	2.64	194
Sometimes wrong	3.14	109
Never wrong	4.03	10

Right or wrong to refuse job, sack, refuse accommodation to gays/lesbians (cf table 5.3 of the main report)

		Average prejudice index score	Neff
Refuse job			
Always/usually right/			
Neither right nor wrong	3.42		56
Usually wrong	2.88		119
Always wrong		2.49	108
Sack			
Always/usually right/			
Neither right nor wrong	3.52		42
Usually wrong	2.92		103
Always wrong		2.49	113
Refuse accommodation			
Always/usually right/			
Neither right nor wrong	3.55		69
Usually wrong	2.85		94
Always wrong		2.40	94

Whether gay sex should be legal (cf table 6.1 of the main report)

		Average prejudice index score	Neff
Sex between two men aged 21 or over in own home should be			
Legal		2.68	253
Not legal		3.70	58
Sex between woman aged 22 and woman aged 19 in own home should be			
Legal		2.65	205
Not legal		3.34	102

Age of respondent

		Average prejudice index score	Neff
Respondent aged			
Under 50		2.73	237
50 or over		3.32	80

Whether various forms of discrimination against gays/lesbians is a problem (cf table 5.4 of the main report)

	Average prejudice index score	Neff
Newspapers using insulting language		
Very serious/serious problem	2.66	138
A bit/Not a problem	3.04	170
Insults shouted in the street		
Very serious/serious problem	2.71	169
A bit/Not a problem	3.07	136
Physical attacks		
Very serious/serious problem	2.78	226
A bit/Not a problem	3.18	76
Discrimination at work		
Very serious/serious problem	2.66	168
A bit/Not a problem	3.13	138
Discrimination in renting accommodation		
Very serious/serious problem	2.62	138
A bit/Not a problem	3.08	167

How respondent would react to finding out someone close to them was gay or lesbian (cf table 5.8 of the main report)

	Average prejudice index score	Neff
Close male friend		
Shocked and upset and would never be able to accept it	3.99	24
At first shocked and upset, but come to terms with it	3.12	135
Would not be bothered	2.48	142
Close female friend		
Shocked and upset and would never be able to accept it	3.68	24
At first shocked and upset, but come to terms with it	3.12	136
Would not be bothered	2.53	143
Close male relative		
Shocked and upset and would never be able to accept it	3.73	31
At first shocked and upset, but come to terms with it	3.01	159
Would not be bothered	2.47	114
Close female relative		
Shocked and upset and would never be able to accept it	3.66	32
At first shocked and upset, but come to terms with it	3.02	157
Would not be bothered	2.46	114
Immediate male work colleague		
Shocked and upset and would never be able to accept it	3.92	20
At first shocked and upset, but come to terms with it	3.19	100
Would not be bothered	2.60	187
Immediate female work colleague		
Shocked and upset and would never be able to accept it	3.91	17
At first shocked and upset, but come to terms with it	3.18	93
Would not be bothered	2.64	196

Whether respondent knows anyone who is gay/lesbian (cf table 5.9 of the main report)

	Average prejudice index score	Neff
Whether respondent has a close friend, relative or work colleague who is gay/lesbian		
Yes	2.55	104
No	3.04	214

Whether less likely to offer job or accommodation to gays/lesbians (cf tables 5.11 and 5.13 of the main report)

	Average prejudice index score	Neff
Offer job to gay man		
Less likely	3.40	113
No difference/ more likely	2.59	201
Offer job to lesbian		
Less likely	3.45	97
No difference/ more likely	2.63	217
Offer to rent room to gay couple		
Less likely	3.18	189
No difference/ more likely	2.41	123
Offer job to rent room to lesbian couple		
Less likely	3.19	180
No difference/ more likely	2.44	133

APPENDICES:

Address Record Form
Main questionnaire
Show cards
Self-completion questionnaire
Notes about using the data
Notes about derived and other additional variables and codes
Question number - variable name list

P 1289

**ATTITUDES TO DISCRIMINATION
ADDRESS RECORD FORM**

AUTUMN 1993

NAME & ADDRESS

Serno 01 05
Card 16 06-07
Field area 08
Sample point 09-11
G/S code 12

Telephone number

Name

Interviewer Name

and No

--	--	--	--	--	--

13-16

CALLS RECORD (Note all calls, even if no reply)

TNC 17-18

CALL NUMBER	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
TIME OF DAY												
Up to noon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1201-1400	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1401-1700	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1701-1900	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1900 or later	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DATE												
i) Day (Mon = 1, Tues = 2 etc)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
ii) Date	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
iii) Month	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
EXACT TIME OF CALL	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

NOTES

COMPLETE AS FAR AS FINAL OUTCOME

RING
FINAL
OUTCOME
CODE

1. IS THIS ADDRESS TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED?

Yes	A GO TO Q3
No	B ANSWER Q2

2. IF NOT TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL OR OCCUPIED (CODE B AT Q.1)
WHY NOT?

18-20

Insufficient address	01	} END	
Not traced (call office before returning)	02		
Not yet built/not yet ready for occupation	03		
Derelict/demolished	04		*
Empty	05		
Business/Industrial only (no private dwellings)	06		
Other (please give details)	07		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Refusal to office	08	* END	

3 **ALL TRACEABLE, RESIDENTIAL & OCCUPIED ADDRESSES (CODE A AT Q 1)**
SEEK CONTACT WITH RESPONSIBLE ADULT AT ADDRESS AND
INTRODUCE YOURSELF AS COMING FROM SCPR

Contact made
 Contact not made with anyone after 4 or more calls

A	ANSWER Q4
B	RING CODE →

21*
 END

4a **IF CONTACT MADE (CODE A AT Q3)**
IS THERE A NAME FOR THE RESPONDENT ON THE LABEL ON THE
FRONT PAGE OF THE ARF?

Yes
 No

1	GOTO Q 5
2	ASK b

21

b **ASK** Someone in this household was kind enough to help us
 with a survey carried out by Social and Community Planning
 Research called the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and
 Lifestyles in about (DATE FROM LABEL)
 I am hoping to be able to interview this person again. It was
 a (man/woman) (SEE LABEL) aged about (AGE FROM LABEL) at the
 time of the last interview

Person to be interviewed definitely identified
 (INCLUDE Previous resident if definitely identified)

Person to be interviewed possibly identified
 (INCLUDE e.g. 'probably someone in the
 household that used to live here')

No information about person to be interviewed
 (but not complete refusal of information about occupants)

Complete refusal of information about occupants

1	GOTO c
2	GOTO Q 5
3	RING CODE →
4	RING CODE →

22

22*
 END

23*
 END

c **WRITE NAME OF PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED IN THE BOX ON THE**
FRONT PAGE OF THIS ARF

5 **ASK OR CODE.** Does (NAME) still live here?
 (CHECK DETAILS ON LABEL ON FRONT PAGE IF UNSURE ABOUT
 IDENTITY OF PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED)

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

Yes, still lives here

Respondent deceased

No, does not live here anymore

Never heard of respondent/Don't know

Complete refusal of information about occupants

1	GO TO Q 7
2	RING CODE →
3	GO TO Q.6
4	RING CODE →
5	RING CODE →

23

24*
 END

22*
 END

23*
 END

ASK IF RESPONDENT NO LONGER LIVES AT ADDRESS (CODE 3 AT Q.5)

6a. Do you have a forwarding address for ... **NAME?**

Follow-up address given
Follow-up address not given

A	ASK b.
B	RING CODE →

25 *
END

b. **WRITE IN FOLLOW-UP ADDRESS**

Tel no. (if known) _____

c. **INTERVIEWER CHECK**

Follow-up address is local
Follow-up address is outside your area

A	GO TO d.
B	RING CODE →

26 *
END

d. **IF FOLLOW-UP ADDRESS IS LOCAL, PLEASE APPROACH RESPONDENT AT NEW ADDRESS. START A BLUE FOLLOW-UP ARF AND CLIP THE TWO ARFS TOGETHER.**

IF NAMED RESPONDENT STILL LIVES AT ADDRESS (CODE 1 AT Q5)

7. **OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW ATTEMPTS**

CODE ONE ONLY

Interview obtained: - With self-completion booklet
- Self-completion booklet refused

51 }
52 } *
END

No interview obtained: - No contact with named person after 4+ calls
- Personal refusal by named person
- Proxy refusal (on behalf of named person)
- Broken appointment, no recontact
- Ill at home during survey period
- Away/in hospital during survey period
- Named person senile/incapacitated
- Inadequate English
Other reason

71 }
72 }
73 }
74 }
75 } *
76 } END
77 }
78 }
79 }

FULL REASON FOR OUTCOME CODES 71-79

P 1289

Autumn 1993

ATTITUDES TO DISCRIMINATION

Autumn 1993

Serial Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1701-5
Card Number	<input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="7"/>	1706-7
Batch number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1708-12
Time interview started	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1713-16

24 hour clock

ASK ALL

I want to start by asking you how you feel about some aspects of society today.

CARD A

1. I am going to read out a list of statements. For each one, please tell me, from this card, how much you agree or disagree.

READ OUT AND CODE ONE FOR EACH		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	
a	Young people today don't have enough respect for traditional British values.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1717
b	People who break the law should be given stiffer sentences.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1718
c	For some crimes, the death penalty is the most appropriate sentence.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1719
d	Schools should teach children to obey authority.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1720
e	People should be allowed to organise protest marches and demonstrations	1	2	3	4	5	8	1721
f	The law should always be obeyed, even if a particular law is wrong.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1722
g	Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards	1	2	3	4	5	8	1723

CARD A

2. Still using this card, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with these statements.

READ OUT AND CODE ONE FOR EACH		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	
a.	A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1724
b.	A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1725
c.	One parent can bring up a child just as well as two parents together.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1726
d.	People who want children ought to get married.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1727
e.	Divorce is usually the best solution when a couple can't seem to work out their marriage problems.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1728
f.	People who have never had children lead empty lives.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1729
g.	A pregnant woman should be able to obtain a legal abortion for any reason whatsoever, if she chooses not to have the baby.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1730

CARD B

3 Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual relationships. Please answer from the categories on this card.

READ OUT AND CODE ONE FOR EACH		Always wrong	Mostly wrong	Sometimes wrong	Rarely wrong	Not wrong at all	(Depends/ varies)	
a	If a man and a woman have sexual relations <u>before marriage</u> , what would your general opinion be?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1731
b	What if they were <u>in their early teens</u> , say, under 16 years old?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1732
c	What about a <u>married person</u> having sexual relations with someone other than his or her partner?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1733
d	What about a <u>single person</u> having sexual relations with <u>lots</u> of other single partners?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1734
e	What about <u>two adult men</u> having a sexual relationship?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1735
f	What about <u>two adult women</u> having a sexual relationship?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1736
g	What about a gay or lesbian couple (that is, a homosexual couple) in a <u>stable</u> relationship?	1	2	3	4	5	8	1737

CARD C

4a. How much discrimination do you think there is against black people in Britain today?

A great deal of discrimination	1
Some discrimination	2
Hardly any discrimination	3
No discrimination	4
(Don't know)	8

1738

CARD D

b. If a black person is treated worse than a white person, just because he or she is black, would you say that was
... (READ OUT) ...

... always wrong,	1
... sometimes wrong,	2
..or, never wrong,	3
(Depends)	8

1739

CARD C AGAIN

5a. How much discrimination do you think there is against women in Britain today?

A great deal of discrimination	1
Some discrimination	2
Hardly any discrimination	3
No discrimination	4
(Don't know)	8

1740

CARD D

b. If a woman is treated worse than a man, just because she is a woman, would you say that was
... (READ OUT) ...

... always wrong,	1
... sometimes wrong,	2
... or, never wrong,	3
(Depends)	8

1741

CARD C AGAIN

6a How much discrimination do you think there is against disabled people in Britain today?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A great deal of discrimination | 1 |
| Some discrimination | 2 |
| Hardly any discrimination | 3 |
| No discrimination | 4 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

1742

CARD D

b If a disabled person is treated worse than someone else, just because he or she is disabled, would you say that was
(READ OUT)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| always wrong, | 1 |
| sometimes wrong, | 2 |
| or, never wrong, | 3 |
| (Depends) | 8 |

1743

CARD C AGAIN

7a How much discrimination do you think there is against gays and lesbians, that is homosexuals, in Britain today?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A great deal of discrimination | 1 |
| Some discrimination | 2 |
| Hardly any discrimination | 3 |
| No discrimination | 4 |
| (Don't know) | 8 |

1744

CARD D

b If a gay man or a lesbian woman is treated worse than a someone else, just because he or she is gay or lesbian, would you say that was
(READ OUT)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| always wrong, | 1 |
| sometimes wrong, | 2 |
| or, never wrong, | 3 |
| (Depends) | 8 |

1745

8. I now want to ask you some more about about how you think that gays and lesbians are treated in Britain today.

a. Do you think that there are employers in Britain who would refuse a job to an applicant if they knew that he or she was gay or lesbian?

Yes	1	ASK b.
No	2	GOTO Q.9
(Don't know)	8	

1746

IF YES AT a.

b. How often do you think this happens ... (READ OUT) ...

.. a lot,	1
... sometimes,	2
..or, hardly ever?	3
(Don't know)	8

1747

CARD E

c. Do you think that they would be right or wrong to refuse a job to an applicant because they were gay or lesbian?

Always right	1
Usually right	2
Neither right nor wrong	3
Usually wrong	4
Always wrong	5
(Depends)	8

1748

9a	Do you think that there are employers in Britain who would <u>dismiss</u> an employee <u>if they found out</u> that he or she was gay or lesbian?			
		Yes	1 ASK b.	1749
		No	2 GOTO Q.10	
		(Don't know)	8	
	IF YES AT a.			
b	How often do you think this happens (READ OUT)	. a lot,	1	1750
		sometimes,	2	
		. . or, hardly ever?	3	
		(Don't know)	8	
	CARD E			
c	Do you think that they would be <u>right or wrong</u> to dismiss an employee if they found out that he or she was gay or lesbian?	Always right	1	1751
		Usually right	2	
		Neither right nor wrong	3	
		Usually wrong	4	
		Always wrong	5	
		(Depends)	8	
10a	Do you think that there are private landlords in Britain who would <u>refuse to rent out accommodation</u> to a couple which they knew to be gay or lesbian?			
		Yes	1 ASK b	1752
		No	2 GOTO Q.11	
		(Don't know)	8	
	IF YES AT a.			
b	How often do you think this happens (READ OUT) a lot,	1	1753
		.. sometimes,	2	
		..or, hardly ever?	3	
		(Don't know)	8	
	CARD E			
c	Do you think that they would be <u>right or wrong</u> to refuse to rent out accommodation to a gay or lesbian couple?	Always right	1	1754
		Usually right	2	
		Neither right nor wrong	3	
		Usually wrong	4	
		Always wrong	5	
		(Depends)	8	

11a. HAVE READY TO HAND TO RESPONDENT DURING INTRODUCTION:

- o SELF-COMPLETION BOOKLET - ENTER SERIAL NUMBER
- o ENVELOPE - ENTER SERIAL NUMBER
- o PEN OR PENCIL

INTRODUCE BOOKLET:

The next set of questions, which are in this booklet, will probably be easier if you read and answer them yourself. Not all questions apply to everyone, so it shouldn't take long to do.

When you have finished, put the booklet in the envelope and seal it. Some of the questions are quite personal and this way your answers will be completely confidential and I won't see them.

We need to have a number on it in case it gets separated from the questionnaire. Our office can then check that all documents for one person are complete, but names are never attached to answers.

Most questions can be answered by ticking a box, but some questions ask you to describe things in your own words.

Follow the instructions and arrows which tell you which questions to answer.

CLOSE THE BOOKLET AND GIVE TO THE RESPONDENT.

If you need any help or explanations, do please ask. I will just be doing some paper work while you do the booklet.

WHEN RESPONDENT HAS FINISHED, BUT BEFORE THE ENVELOPE IS SEALED ASK:

- b. May I just ask you whether you understood how to answer all the questions, or is there anything you would like me to explain, just to be sure?

Booklet not completed (STATE WHY) 1

Booklet completed and attached:

- all understood/no help given 2
- help given during completion (STATE BELOW) 3
- help given after completion (STATE BELOW) 4

(Q.No.'s) _____

- c. INTERVIEWER: RECORD VERBATIM ANY COMMENTS MADE BY THE RESPONDENT ABOUT THE SELF-COMPLETION BOOKLET:

CARD F

12 I am going to read out a list of statements that people sometimes make For each one, please tell me, from this card, how much you agree or disagree

READ OUT AND CODE ONE FOR EACH		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	
a	Male gay couples should be allowed to adopt young children on the same terms as other couples	1	2	3	4	5	8	1756
b	Lesbian couples should be allowed to adopt young children on the same terms as other couples	1	2	3	4	5	8	1757
c	Lots of gays and lesbians make excellent teachers and youth leaders	1	2	3	4	5	8	1758
d	If children are looked after by gays and lesbians they are more likely to become gay or lesbian themselves	1	2	3	4	5	8	1759
e	Gays and lesbians should be banned from working with children	1	2	3	4	5	8	1760
f	Most male gays have too many sexual partners	1	2	3	4	5	8	1761
g.	Most lesbians have too many sexual partners	1	2	3	4	5	8	1762
h	Male gay couples should be allowed to marry one another	1	2	3	4	5	8	1763
i	Lesbian couples should be allowed to marry one another	1	2	3	4	5	8	1764
j	It is quite natural for some people to be gay or lesbian	1	2	3	4	5	8	1765
k.	Homosexuality should be treated with drugs	1	2	3	4	5	8	1766
l	All homosexuals are perverted	1	2	3	4	5	8	1767
m	Children should be taught about homosexuality at school so that they grow up more tolerant	1	2	3	4	5	8	1768

READ OUT AND CODE ONE FOR EACH		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Don't know)	
n.	I would find it offensive to see two <u>men</u> kissing and cuddling in the street.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1769
o.	I would find it offensive to see two <u>women</u> kissing and cuddling in the street.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1770
p.	I would find it offensive to see <u>a man and a woman</u> kissing and cuddling in the street.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1771
q.	People should be allowed to have sex with any other consenting adult that they wish to, without interference from others.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1772
r.	Gays and lesbians in positions of authority leave themselves open to blackmail.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1773
s.	Employers should sack someone if they find out that they are gay or lesbian.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1774
t.	There should be laws to protect gays and lesbians from discrimination.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1775
u.	Long-term partners of gays and lesbians should have the same pension rights as the widows and widowers of other employees.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1776
v.	Couples should be allowed to have an abortion if tests were to show that their unborn child was likely to grow up gay or lesbian.	1	2	3	4	5	8	1777

13 I now want to ask you about the laws relating to homosexuality in Britain today

CARD

18

I am going to describe a series of situations. For each one, I want you to tell me, first, whether you think that the people involved are doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment I then want you to tell me whether, in your opinion, it should be legal or not

a Suppose a man aged 21 or over is having sex in his own home with another man aged 21 or over They have both agreed to have sex with each other

Do you think that they are doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1808

b Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1809

14a What if they are in a hotel room

Do you think that they are then doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1810

b Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1811

15a. What if they are in a locked public lavatory.

Do you think that they are then doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1812

b. Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1813

16a. What if they are hidden under some bushes in a public park.

Do you think that they are then doing something that is legal or not in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1814

b. Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1815

17 Now suppose that 22 year old man is having sex
in his own home with a 19 year old man
They have both agreed to have sex with each other

a Do you think that the 22 year old
is doing something that is legal
or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1816

b Do you think that this should
be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1817

c Do you think that the 19 year old
is doing something that is legal
or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1818

d Do you think that this should
be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1819

18. Now suppose that a 22 year old woman is having sex in her own home with a 19 year old woman. They have both agreed to have sex with each other.

a. Do you think that the 22 year old is doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1820

b. Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1821

c. Do you think that the 19 year old is doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1822

d. Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1823

19 Now suppose that an 18 year old man is having sex in his own home with a 15 year old girl. They have both agreed to have sex with each other

a Do you think that the man is doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1824

b Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1825

c Do you think that the girl is doing something that is legal or not legal in Britain at the moment?

Legal	1
Not legal	2
(Don't know)	8

1826

d Do you think that this should be legal or not?

Legal	1
Not legal	2

1827

20. Now I want to ask you about the age of consent, that is, the age at which it becomes legal to have sex, in Britain at the moment.

a. What do you think is the legal age of consent for sex between a man and a woman in Britain at the moment?

WRITE IN:

1828-9

(There is no law governing this)

96

b. And, in your opinion, what do you think that it should be?

WRITE IN:

1830-1

(There should be no law governing this)

96

c. What do you think is the legal age of consent for sex between two men in Britain at the moment?

WRITE IN:

1832-3

(There is no law governing this)

96

(Is illegal)

97

d. And, in your opinion, what do you think that it should be?

WRITE IN:

1834-5

(There should be no law governing this)

96

(Should be illegal)

97

e. What do you think is the legal age of consent for sex between two women in Britain at the moment?

WRITE IN:

1836-7

(There is no law governing this)

96

(Is illegal)

97

f. And, in your opinion, what do you think that it should be?

WRITE IN:

1838-9

(There should be no law governing this)

96

(Should be illegal)

97

ASK ALL

21 Finally, I would like to ask a few questions about you and your household

Can I just check whether at present you are

... READ OUT AS FAR AS NECESSARY TO CODE ...

- married, 1
- living with a partner or living as married, 2
- widowed, 3
- divorced, 4
- separated, 5
- or, single (never married)? 6

1840

22 Including yourself, how many people live here regularly as members of this household?

CHECK INTERVIEWER MANUAL FOR DEFINITION OF OF HOUSEHOLD, IF NECESSARY.

WRITE IN:

--	--

1841-2

SPARE
1843-80

23 (Now I'd like to ask a few details about each person in your household Starting with yourself,) what was your age last birthday?

CARD
19

WORK DOWN COLUMNS OF GRID FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

	Resp.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a Sex:	1908	1913	1918	1923	1928	1933	1938	1943	1948	1953
	Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1909-10	1914-5	1919-20	1924-5	1929-30	1934-5	1939-40	1944-5	1949-50	1954-5
b Age last birthday:										
c Relationship to respondent:	SPARE 1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	1951	1956
	Spouse/partner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Son/daughter	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Parent/parent-in-law	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Other relative	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Not related	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
d HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCOMMODATION (INC JOINT AND SHARED)	1912	1917	1922	1927	1932	1937	1942	1947	1952	1957
	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

1908-57

SPARE
1958-80

CHECK THAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN GRID EQUALS NUMBER GIVEN AT Q.22

CARD G

24. Which of these descriptions applies to what you were doing last week, that is in the seven days ending last Sunday?

CARD
20

CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)

01 GO TO Q.27

On government training scheme (e.g. Training for Work, Youth Training)

02

In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in the week

03 GO TO Q.25

Waiting to take up paid work already accepted

04

Unemployed and registered at a benefit office

05

Unemployed, not registered, but actively looking for a job

06

Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours per week) but not actively looking for a job

07 GO TO Q.27

Permanently sick or disabled

08

Wholly retired from work

09

Looking after the home

10

Doing something else (WRITE IN) _____

11

2008-9

ASK ALL IN PAID WORK (Code 03 at Q.24)

25. Can I check, are you now doing exactly the same job with the same employer as you were in May 1990?

PROBE: Have you been promoted since May 1990?

Yes, exactly the same job

1 GOTO Q.27

No, different job

2

No, promoted since then

3 GOTO Q.26

3

2010

ASK ALL WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR JOB SINCE MAY 1990 (Code 2 or 3 at Q.25)

26. Now I want to ask about your present job.

a. What is your job?

PROBE IS NECESSARY: What is the name or title of the job?

b. What kind of work do you do most of the time?

IF RELEVANT: What materials/machinery do you use?

c. What training or qualifications are needed for the job?

d Do you directly supervise or are you directly responsible for the work of any other people?
 IF YES: How many?

Yes	1	2011
No	2	

Yes: WRITE IN NO:

--	--	--	--

e May I just check, are you ... (READ OUT) ...

.. a manager,	1	2016
a foreman or supervisor,	2	
or not?	3	

f (In your main job), are you ... (READ OUT) ...

an employee,	1 ASK g	2017
or, self-employed?	2 GOTO h.	

IF EMPLOYEE (CODE 1 AT f.)
 CARD H

g Which of the types of organisation on this card do you work for?
 CODE FIRST THAT APPLIES

Private firm (including limited companies and PLCs)	01	2018-9
Nationalised industry/public corporation	02	
Local Authority/Local Education Authority/ Opted-out school	03	
Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust	04	
Central government/Civil Service (including Agencies)	05	
Charity	06	
Other (WRITE IN) _____	07	

h ALL WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR JOB SINCE MAY 1990 (CODE 2 OR 3 AT Q.25)
 What does your employer (IF SELF-EMPLOYED: you) make or do at the place where you usually work?

i Including yourself, how many people are employed at the place where you usually work?
 IF SELF-EMPLOYED: Do you have any employees?
 IF YES: How many?

None	0	2020
Under 10	1	
10-24	2	
25-99	3	
100-499	4	
500 or more	5	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

SOC	2021-3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				ES	2024-5 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			SIC	2026-7 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			2021-32
SEG	2028-9 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			SC	2030 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>		HG	2031-2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					

ASK ALL

CARD I

- 27a. Have you passed any of the examinations on this card since May 1990?

Yes	1	ASK b.
No	2	GOTO Q.28

2033

- b. Which ones? Any others?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

GCSE grades D - G	01
Scottish Standard Grade - grade 4 or below	

GCSE grades A - C	02
Scottish Standard Grade - grades 1 - 3	

GCE 'A' level/'S' level	03
Scottish SCE at higher grade	

Overseas School leaving Exam/Certificate	04

Recognised trade apprenticeship completed	05
RSA/other clerical, commercial qualification	06

City & Guilds Certificate - Craft/Intermediate/Ordinary/ Part I	07
City & Guilds Certificate - Advanced/Final/Part II or Part III	08
City & Guilds Certificate - Full technological	09

BTEC/SCOTVEC General/Ordinary National Certificate (ONC) or Diploma (OND)	10
BTEC/SCOTVEC Higher National Certificate (HNC) or Diploma (HND)	11

Teacher training qualification	12
Nursing qualification	13
Other technical or business qualification/certificate	14
University or CNAA degree or diploma	15
Other (WRITE IN) _____	16

2034-65

ASK ALL

CARD J

- 28a Which of the letters on this card represents the total income of your household from all sources before tax?
Please just tell me the letter.

NOTE: INCLUDE INCOME FROM BENEFITS, SAVINGS, ETC.
CODE ONE IN COLUMN a.

- b. INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.24

RESPONDENT IS IN PAID WORK (CODE 03)

A ASK c.

ALL OTHERS

B GO TO Q.29

- c. Which of the letters on this card represents your own personal gross or total earnings, before deduction of income tax and national insurance?

CODE ONE IN COLUMN b.

	a. Household income	b. Own earnings
	2066-7	2068-9
B=	06	06
C=	13	13
D=	11	11
F=	09	09
G=	14	14
H=	12	12
J=	10	10
K=	04	04
L=	05	05
M=	08	08
N=	16	16
O=	03	03
P=	15	15
Q=	01	01
T=	02	02
Z=	07	07

2066-9

ASK ALL

29. In what religion, if any, were you brought up?
 PROBE IF NECESSARY: What was your family's religion?

CODE ONE - DO NOT PROMPT

No religion	01
Christian - no denomination	02
Roman Catholic	03
Church of England/Anglican	04
Baptist	05
Methodist	06
Presbyterian/Church of Scotland	07
Free Prebyterian	08
Brethren	09
United Reformed Church (URC)/Congregational	10
Other Protestant (WRITE IN) _____	11
Other Christian (WRITE IN) _____	12
Hindu	13
Jewish	14
Islam/Muslim	15
Sikh	16
Buddhist	17
Other non-Christian (WRITE IN) _____	18
Refused/unwilling to say	98

2070-1

SPARE
2072-80

ASK ALL

Now a few questions on housing

CARD
21

INTERVIEWER CODE FROM OBSERVATION AND CHECK WITH RESPONDENT

30a Would I be right in describing this accommodation as a

READ OUT ONE THAT YOU THINK APPLIES

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| . detached house or bungalow | 1 | 2108 |
| . . semi-detached house or bungalow | 2 | |
| terraced house
(incl end of terrace) | 3 | |
| self-contained, purpose built flat/maisonette
(incl in tenement block) | 4 | |
| self-contained converted flat/maisonette | 5 | |
| . room(s) - not self-contained | 6 | |
| Other (WRITE IN) _____ | 7 | |

b Does your household own or rent
this accommodation?

PROBE AS NECESSARY

IF OWNS: Outright or on a mortgage?

IF RENTS: From whom?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|----|---------|
| Owens: | Owens (leasehold/freehold) outright | 01 | 2109-10 |
| | Buying (leasehold/freehold) on mortgage | 02 | |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----|--|
| Rents: | Local Authority | 03 | |
| | New Town Development Corporation | 04 | |
| | Housing Association | 05 | |
| | Property company | 06 | |
| | Employer | 07 | |
| | Other organisation | 08 | |
| | Relative | 09 | |
| | Other individual | 10 | |
| | Housing Trust | 11 | |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----|--|
| Rent free: | Rent free, squatting etc | 12 | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----|--|

31. Does your household have ... READ OUT ...

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

Colour television set	01
Black and white television set	02
Video recorder	03
Deep freezer or fridge freezer	04
Fridge (EXCLUDE FRIDGE FREEZER)	05
IF COMBINED WASHING MACHINE AND TUMBLE DRIER: CODE 06 AND 07	
Washing machine	06
Tumble drier	07
Dish washer	08
Microwave oven	09
Compact disc (CD) player	10
Home computer (EXCLUDE VIDEO GAMES)	11
Central heating	12

2111-34

32a. Does your household have the use of a car or van?

INCLUDE COMPANY CARS/VANS IF NORMALLY AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE USE BY A MEMBER OF RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Yes	1	ASK b.
No	2	GOTO Q.33

2135

b. How many cars or vans?

WRITE IN:

--	--

2136-7

ASK ALL

33a Can I just check, is there a telephone in (your part of) this accommodation?

Yes	1	ASK b
No	2	GOTO Q 34

2138

IF YES AT a.

b A few interviews on any survey are checked by a supervisor to make sure that people are satisfied with the way the interview was carried out In case my supervisor needs to contact you, it would be helpful if we could have your telephone number.

ADD, IF NECESSARY: Your 'phone number will not be passed to anyone outside SCPR.

IF NUMBER GIVEN, WRITE ON ARF, NOT HERE!

Number given	1
Number refused	2

2139

34 THANK RESPONDENT FOR THEIR COOPERATION.

35a TIME INTERVIEW ENDED

--	--	--	--

24 hour clock

2140-3

b TOTAL LENGTH OF INTERVIEW

--	--	--

minutes

2144-6

c INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE

d INTERVIEWER NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--

2147-50

e DATE OF INTERVIEW

--	--	--	--	--	--

day month year

2151-6

SPARE
2157-80

THANK YOU

Please make sure that the ARF is completely filled in, including the respondent's name and telephone number (if given).

- * Return the completed ARF to the Field Office in a separate envelope, not with the questionnaire
- * Check the main questionnaire
- * Double check that you have filled in all identification numbers, especially the serial number and your interviewer number on this questionnaire and the serial number on the envelope for the self-completion booklet
- * Then return the questionnaire(s) to the Field Office as soon as you can, placing the questionnaire and self-completion booklet for the same respondent in the same envelope

P1289

ATTITUDES TO DISCRIMINATION

Autumn 1993

CARD A

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

CARD B

Always wrong

Mostly wrong

Sometimes wrong

Rarely wrong

Not wrong at all

CARD C

A great deal of discrimination

Some discrimination

Hardly any discrimination

No discrimination

CARD D

- Always wrong
- Sometimes wrong
- Never wrong

CARD E

Always right

Usually right

Neither right nor wrong

Usually wrong

Always wrong

CARD F

1

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

CARD G

In full-time education (not paid for by employer, including on vacation)

On a government training scheme (e g Training for Work, Youth Training)

In paid work (or away temporarily) for at least 10 hours in the week

Waiting to take up paid work already accepted

Unemployed and registered at a benefit office

Unemployed, not registered, but actively looking for a job

Unemployed, wanting a job (of at least 10 hours per week), but not actively looking for a job

Permanently sick or disabled

Wholly retired from work

Looking after the home

Doing something else (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD H

Private firm (including limited companies and PLCs)

Nationalised industry/public corporation

Local Authority/Local Education Authority/
Opted-out school

Health Authority/NHS hospital/Hospital trust

Central government/Civil Service

Charity

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD I

GCSE - Grades D-G

Scottish Standard Grade - grade 4 or below

GCSE - Grades A-C

Scottish Standard Grade - grades 1-3

GCE 'A' level/'S' level

Scottish SCE at higher grade

Overseas School leaving exam/certificate

Recognised trade apprenticeship completed

RSA/other clerical, commercial qualification

City & Guilds certificate

- Craft/Intermediate/Ordinary/Part I
- Advanced/Final/Part II or Part III
- Full technological

BTEC/SCOTVEC

- General/Ordinary National certificate (ONC)
or Diploma (OND)
- Higher National certificate (HNC)
or Diploma (OND)

Teacher training qualification

Nursing qualification

Other technical or business qualification/certificate

University of CNAA degree or diploma

Other (PLEASE SAY WHAT)

CARD JWEEKLY income
BEFORE tax

Less than £77
 £ 78 - £115
 £116 - £154
 £155 - £192
 £193 - £230
 £231 - £289
 £290 - £346
 £347 - £385
 £386 - £442
 £443 - £500
 £501 - £558
 £559 - £615
 £616 - £673
 £674 - £730
 £731 - £788
 £789 or more

Q
 T
 O
 K
 L
 B
 Z
 M
 F
 J
 D
 H
 C
 G
 P
 N

ANNUAL income
BEFORE tax

Less than £3,999
 £ 4,000 - £ 5,999
 £ 6,000 - £ 7,999
 £ 8,000 - £ 9,999
 £10,000 - £11,999
 £12,000 - £14,999
 £15,000 - £17,999
 £18,000 - £19,999
 £20,000 - £22,999
 £23,000 - £25,999
 £26,000 - £28,999
 £29,000 - £31,999
 £32,000 - £34,999
 £35,000 - £37,999
 £38,000 - £40,999
 £41,000 or more

CONFIDENTIAL

**ATTITUDES TO DISCRIMINATION
AUTUMN 1993**

Confidentiality

Some of the questions in this booklet are personal. Your answers will be treated in strict confidence; the interviewer does not need to see them.

When you have finished, put the booklet in the envelope and seal it. Your name will not be on the booklet or envelope.

How to answer

Just put a tick in the box opposite the appropriate answer like this

Unless otherwise instructed, please tick one box for each question.

Not all the questions will apply to you; follow arrows and instructions.

Importance

It is very important to the whole study that you answer these questions as honestly and accurately as you can.

Survey Serial Number

P1289

--	--	--	--	--	--

2281-05

Card
Number

2	2
---	---

2206-07

**Please read the following carefully
and then answer Question 1a.**

We would like you to answer some detailed questions about your views on gays and lesbians (that is, homosexuals) in society

Some people answering this questionnaire will be gay, lesbian or bisexual, while others will be heterosexual

Gays and lesbians are men and women who normally prefer to have sex with someone of the same sex a gay man would normally prefer to have sex with another man, a lesbian woman would normally prefer to have sex with another woman

Heterosexuals are men and women who normally prefer to have sex with someone of the opposite sex a heterosexual man (a 'straight' man) would normally prefer to have sex with a woman, a heterosexual woman (a 'straight' woman) would normally prefer to have sex with a man

Bisexuals are people who sometimes prefer to have sex with someone of the same sex and sometimes with someone of the opposite sex a bisexual man would sometimes prefer to have sex with a man and sometimes with a woman, a bisexual woman would also sometimes prefer to have sex with a man and sometimes with a woman

We want to know how you feel about yourself, not whether you actually have any sexual relationships at the moment

1a Do you think of yourself as

Please tick one box

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| completely gay or lesbian, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| mainly gay or lesbian, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | } |
| bisexual, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| mainly heterosexual, | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| or completely heterosexual? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
- Go to Question 2 on page 3**
Go to Question 1b on this page

2208

b Has there ever been a time in the past when you thought of yourself as completely or mainly gay or lesbian, or as bisexual?

Yes → **Go to Question 2 on page 3**

No, I have always thought of myself as completely or mainly heterosexual → **Go to Question 22 on page 21**

2209

Please answer Questions 2 - 21 if you said at Question 1a that you think of yourself as completely or mainly gay or lesbian or bisexual, or if you said at Question 1b that there has been a time in the past when you thought of yourself as completely or mainly gay or lesbian or bisexual.

If you thought of yourself as gay or lesbian or bisexual in the past, but no longer do so, please answer the questions in this self-completion booklet about the time when you did think of yourself as gay, lesbian or bisexual.

2. Would you say that each of the following things is a very serious problem, a serious problem, a bit of a problem or not a problem at all in Britain today?

Please tick one box on each line

		A very serious problem	A serious problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	
a.	Newspapers using language insulting to gays, lesbians and bisexuals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2210
b.	Insults shouted at gays, lesbians and bisexuals in the street and in public places	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2211
c.	Physical attacks on gays, lesbians and bisexuals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2212
d.	Discrimination against gays, lesbians and bisexuals at work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2213
e.	Discrimination against gays, lesbians and bisexuals wanting to rent flats and houses	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2214

- 3 In general, do you think that gays, lesbians and bisexuals are treated the same, better or worse than heterosexuals by

Please tick one box on each line

		The same	Better	Worse
a	School teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
b	Building societies	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
c	Banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
d	Their employers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
e	Private landlords	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
f	Pubs and restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
g	Hotels	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
h	The police	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
i	The courts	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
j	Insurance companies	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
k	Estate agents	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
l	Hospital staff	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
m	Trade unions	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
n	Social security offices	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

4a. Thinking now about members of your **closest family**, do they know that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual?

- All of them know 1 → **Go to b.**
- None of them know 2 → **Go to d.**
- Some do, some don't 3 → **Go to b.**

2229

b. Thinking of those members of your closest family **who know** that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual, is that mostly because you told them or did they find out in some other way?

Please tick one box

- I told them 1
- They found out in some other way 2

2230

c. In general, how did they react when they found out that you were gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Please tick one box

- They were shocked and upset and have continued to feel this way 01
- They were at first shocked and upset but later came to terms with it 02
- It did not bother them 03
- They were pleased 04
- They reacted in some other way (**Please write in**) 05

2231-32

d. Thinking of those members of your closest family who **do not know** that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual, in general, how do you think that they **would** react if they found out?

Please tick one box

- All of them already know 01
- They would be shocked and upset and would continue to feel this way 02
- They would at first be shocked and upset but would later come to terms with it 03
- It would not bother them 04
- They would be pleased 05
- They would react in some other way (**Please write in**) 06

2233-34

5a Thinking now about your **best heterosexual (that is, 'straight')** friends, do they know that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual?

I don't have any 'straight' friends

 1

→ Go to e

All of them know

 2

→ Go to b

None of them know

 3

→ Go to d.

Some do, some don't

 4

→ Go to b.

2235

b Thinking of those of your 'straight' friends **who know** that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual, is that mostly because you told them or did they find out in some other way?

Please tick one box

I told them

 1

2236

They found out in some other way

 2

c In general, how did they react when they found out that you were gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Please tick one box

They were shocked and upset and have continued to feel this way

 01

2237 38

They were at first shocked and upset but later came to terms with it

 02

It did not bother them

 03

They were pleased

 04

They reacted in some other way (**Please write in**)

 05

d Thinking of those of your best 'straight' friends who **do not** know that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual, in general, how do you think that they **would** react if they found out?

Please tick one box

All of them already know

 01

2239-40

They would be shocked and upset and would continue to feel this way

 02

They would at first be shocked and upset but would later come to terms with it

 03

It would not bother them

 04

They would be pleased

 05

They would react in some other way (**Please write in**)

 06

e Are there some among your best friends who are also gay/lesbian/bisexual?

All/most of my best friends are gay/lesbian/bisexual

 1

2241

Some of my best friends are gay/lesbian/bisexual

 2

None of my best friends are gay/lesbian/bisexual

 3

6a. How old were you when you first realised that you were gay, lesbian or bisexual?

Write in age:

2242-43

b. How old were you when you had your first gay or lesbian **sexual experience**? Sexual experience is any kind of contact with another person that you felt was sexual (it could be just kissing or touching, or sexual intercourse or any other kind of sex).

Write in age:

2244-45

or tick here if it has not yet happened yet:

7a. Thinking now of your present circumstances, are you living together with a gay/lesbian/bisexual partner?

Yes 1

2246

No 2

b. Do you share your household with one or several gay/lesbian/bisexual friends (other than your partner)?

Yes 1

2247

No 2

8a. Have you ever moved from one part of the country to another for reasons that were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Yes 1 → Go to b.

2248

No 2 → Go to Q9

b. Why?

Tick all that apply

I wanted to lead a more anonymous life

 01

2249-66

I wanted to be near other gay/lesbian/bisexual people

 02

I wanted to come out and couldn't do that where I was

 03

I wanted to be with my partner

 04

I wanted to be out of sight of my family

 05

Other reason (Please write in)

 06

9a Thinking now of your present job and jobs that you have had in the past, have you yourself ever been **refused promotion** for reasons which you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

CARD
23

I have never had a job 1 → *Go to Q10*

Yes 2 → *Go to b*

No 3 → *Go to d*

2308

b On roughly how many separate occasions do you think that this has happened **in the last five years?**

Once 1 } *Go to c*

Twice 2 }

Three or more times 3 }

Not happened in the last five years 4 → *Go to d.*

2309

c In what type of organisation were you working when you were refused promotion (on the last occasion when this happened)?

Please tick one box

Private firm (including limited companies & PLCs) 01

Nationalised industry/public corporation 02

Local Authority/Local Education Authority/Opted-out school 03

Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust 04

Central Government/Civil Service 05

Charity 06

Other (*Please write in*) _____ 07

2310-11

d Do you behave in any special way at work to avoid problems to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual? (If you don't have a job at present, please answer about how you think you would behave if you had a job)

Tick all that apply

I make sure that my boss doesn't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 01

I make sure that all or some of my work colleagues don't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 02

I make sure that clients/customers don't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 03

I avoid putting myself forward for promotion 04

I behave in some other special way (*Please write in*) _____ 05

I take no special action 06

2312 29

- 10a. Apart from promotion, have you yourself ever **tried to get a job and failed to get it** for reasons which you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

I have never tried to get a job 1 → **Go to d.**

Yes 2 → **Go to b.**

No 3 → **Go to d.**

2330

- b. On how many separate occasions do you think that this has happened **in the last five years**?

Once 1

Twice 2

Three or more times 3

Not happened in the last five years 4 → **Go to d.**

} **Go to c.**

2331

- c. In what type of organisation was the job that you failed to get (on the last occasion when this happened)?

Please tick one box

Private firm (including limited companies & PLCs) 01

Nationalised industry/public corporation 02

Local Authority/Local Education Authority/Opted-out school 03

Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust 04

Central Government/Civil Service 05

Charity 06

Other (**Please write in**) _____ 07

2332-33

- d. If you were now applying for a job, would you behave in any special way to avoid problems to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Tick all that apply

I would make sure that the employer doesn't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 01

I would avoid applying for certain jobs 02

I would behave in some other special way (**Please write in**) 03

2334-47

I would take no special action 04

- e. Have you ever **wanted** to get a job but decided against it for reasons to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Yes 1

No 2

2348

11a Have you yourself ever been **dismissed from a job** for reasons which you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

I have never had a job 1 → **Go to Q14**

Yes 2 → **Go to b**

No 3 → **Go to Q12**

2349

b On how many separate occasions do you think that this has happened **in the last five years?**

Once 1

Twice 2

Three or more times 3

Not happened in the last five years 4 → **Go to Q12**

} **Go to c.**

2350

c In what type of organisation were you working when you were dismissed (on the last occasion when this happened)?

Please tick one box

Private firm (including limited companies and PLCs) 01

Nationalised industry/public corporation 02

Local Authority/Local Education Authority/Opted-out school 03

Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust 04

Central Government/Civil Service 05

Charity 06

Other (**Please write in**) _____ 07

2351 2

d How long had you been with this employer?

Less than two years 1

Two years or more, but less than five years 2

Five years or more 3

2353

e How many hours a week did you work for this employer?
(If your hours varied, give the average hours)

Less than 8 hours a week 1

8 hours or more, but less than 16 hours a week 2

16 or more hours a week 3

2354

12a. In the last question we asked you about jobs where you were actually dismissed. Apart from this, have you yourself ever had a job where you were **harassed at work** for reasons which you think were to do with being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

- Yes 1 → **Go to b.**
- No 2 → **Go to Q13**

2355

b. In how many separate jobs has this happened in the last five years?

- One 1 } **Go to c.**
- Two 2 }
- Three or more 3 }
- Not happened in the last five years 4 → **Go to Q13**

2356

c. In what type of organisation were you working when you were harassed (on the last occasion when this happened)?

Please tick one box

- Private firm (including limited companies and PLCs) 01
- Nationalised industry/public corporation 02
- Local Authority/Local Education Authority/Opted-out school 03
- Health Authority/NHS hospital/hospital trust 04
- Central Government/Civil Service 05
- Charity 06
- Other (**Please write in**) _____ 07

2357-8

d. Who is or was responsible for the harassment?

Tick all that apply

- My boss 01
- Work colleagues 02
- Clients or customers 03
- Other people (**Please write in**) _____ 04
- _____

2359-72

e. Are you still in this job or have you left it?

Please tick one box

- I am still in the job and **not** thinking of leaving because of the harassment 1
- I am still in the job but thinking of leaving because of the harassment 2
- I left the job because of the harassment 3
- I left the job for other reasons 4

2373

- 13a Thinking now about **your present job**, do your immediate work colleagues know that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual?
(If you have no job at present, answer the questions on this page about your **last job**)

Yes 1 → **Go to b.**

No 2 → **Go to d**

Some do, some don't 3 → **Go to b.**

CARD
24

2408

- b Thinking of those of your work colleagues **who know** that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual, is that mostly because you told them or did they find out in some other way?

Please tick one box

I told them 1

They found out in some other way 2

2409

- c In general, how did they react when they found out that you were gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Please tick one box

They were shocked and upset and have continued to feel this way 01

They were at first shocked and upset but later came to terms with it 02

It did not bother them 03

They were pleased 04

They reacted in some other way (**Please write in**) 05

2410-11

- d Thinking of those of your work colleagues **who do not** know that you are gay/lesbian/bisexual, in general, how do you think that they **would** react if they found out?

Please tick one box

All of them already know 01

They would be shocked and upset and would continue to feel this way 02

They would at first be shocked and upset but would later come to terms with it 03

It would not bother them 04

They would be pleased 05

They would react in some other way (**Please write in**) 06

2412 13

- e As far as you know, are there any of your immediate work colleagues who are also gay/lesbian/bisexual?

All/most of my work colleagues are gay/lesbian/bisexual 1

Some of my work colleagues are gay/lesbian/bisexual 2

None of my work colleagues are gay/lesbian/bisexual 3

2414

14a. Thinking now about housing...

Have you yourself ever tried to **rent a room or lodgings** and been refused the room or lodgings for reasons which you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

- I have never tried to rent a room or lodgings 1 → **Go to c.**
- Yes 2 → **Go to b.**
- No 3 → **Go to c.**

2415

b. On how many separate occasions do you think that this has happened in the last five years?

- Once 1
- Twice 2
- Three or more times 3
- Not happened in the last five years 4

2416

c. If you were now trying to rent a room or lodgings, would you behave in any special way to avoid problems to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Tick all that apply

- I would make sure that the landlord doesn't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 01
 - I would look for accommodation in areas where I know that other gays/lesbians/bisexuals live 02
 - I would only consider accommodation that is shared with other gays/lesbians/bisexuals 03
 - I would try to rent from a gay/lesbian/bisexual landlord 04
 - I would behave in some other special way (*Please write in*) 05
-
-

2417-34

I would take no special action 06

d. Have you ever **wanted** to rent some particular accommodation but decided against it for reasons to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

- Yes 1
- No 2

2435

15a Have you yourself ever **moved out of any accommodation** because someone objected to you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

- Yes 1 → *Go to b.*
- No 2 → *Go to d*

2436

b On how many separate occasions has this happened in the last five years?

- Once 1
 - Twice 2
 - Three or more times 3
 - Not happened in the last five years 4 → *Go to d*
- } *Go to c.*

2437

c Who was it that objected to you being gay/lesbian/bisexual (on the last occasion when this happened)?

Tick all that apply

- Landlord 01
- Neighbours 02
- People that I shared the accommodation with 03
- Other people (*Please write in*) _____ 04

2438-51

d Do you now behave in any special way where you live to avoid problems to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Tick all that apply

- I make sure that the landlord doesn't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 01
 - I make sure that the neighbours don't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 02
 - I make sure that the people I live with don't know that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 03
 - I share with other gays/lesbians/bisexuals 04
 - I behave in some other special way (*Please write in*) _____ 05
-
-
- I take no special action 06

2452-59

16a. Have you yourself ever **tried to take out an insurance or life assurance policy** and been refused for reasons that you think you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual? (That is for reasons that had nothing to do with your own health).

- I have never tried to take out an insurance or life assurance policy 1 → **Go to d.**
- Yes 2 → **Go to b.**
- No 3 → **Go to d.**

2508

b. On how many separate occasions do you think that this has happened **in the last five years?**

- Once 1
 - Twice 2
 - Three or more times 3
 - Not happened in the last five years 4 → **Go to d.**
- } **Go to c.**

2509

c. What sort of insurance or life assurance policy were you trying to take out (on the last occasion when this happened)?

Please tick one box

- Life insurance in connection with mortgage 01
- Accident/life insurance not in connection with mortgage 02
- Pension or assurance-linked savings plan 03
- Other type of insurance or life assurance (**Please write in**) 04

2510-11

d. If you were now applying for an insurance or life assurance policy, would you behave in any special way to avoid problems to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Tick all that apply

- I would make sure that the insurance company didn't know that I was gay/lesbian/bisexual 01
- I am avoiding taking an HIV test in case it causes problems with insurance 02
- I would not disclose that I had had an HIV test 03
- I would behave in some other special way (**Please write in**) 04

2512-27

I would take no special action 05

- 17a Have you yourself ever **tried to book a room in a hotel or bed and breakfast** and been refused the room for reasons that you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

I have never tried to book a room in a hotel or bed and breakfast 1 → **Go to c**

Yes 2 → **Go to b**

No 3 → **Go to c.**

2528

- b On how many separate occasions has this happened in the last five years?

Once 1

Twice 2

Three or more times 3

Not happened in the last five years 4

2529

- c If you were now trying to book a room in a hotel or bed and breakfast together with a partner of the same sex, would you behave in any special way?

Tick all that apply

I would not go to the reception desk together with my partner 01

I would book separate rooms 02

I would only try to get accommodation through gay/lesbian/bisexual magazines, organisations or friends 03

I would behave in some other special way (**Please write in**) 04

2530-45

I would take no special action 05

18a. Have you yourself ever been **physically threatened or attacked** in any way that you think was to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Yes 1 → **Go to b.**

2546

No 2 → **Go to f.**

b. On how many separate occasions has this happened **in the last five years?**

Once 1

2547

Twice 2

Three or more times 3

} **Go to c.**

Not happened in the last five years 4 → **Go to f.**

c. Did you need to see a doctor or have medical or dental treatment of any kind? (If this has happened several times in the last five years, please answer questions c. - e. about the **most serious time**).

Yes 1

2548

No 2

d. Did you report the incident to the police?

Yes 1 → **Go to e.**

2549

No 2 → **Go to f.**

e. Overall, were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

Very satisfied 1

2550

Satisfied 2

Neither satisfied not dissatisfied 3

Dissatisfied 4

Very dissatisfied 5

f. Do you now behave in any special way to avoid being physically threatened or attacked for reasons to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Tick all that apply

I try to make sure that people in the street can't tell that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 01

I've stopped going to certain pubs or clubs 02

2551-68

I've stopped going to certain towns or parts of towns 03

I now avoid going out after dark as far as I can 04

I behave in some other special way (**Please write in**) 05

I take no special action 06

19a Has anyone ever **shouted insults at you** in a public place for reasons that you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Yes 1 → **Go to b.**

No 2 → **Go to c**

2608

b How often does this happen?

Almost every day 1

At least once a week 2

At least once a month 3

Less often than once a month 4

2609

c Do you behave in any special way to avoid having insults shouted at you in public places for reasons to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Tick all that apply

I try to make sure that people in the street can't tell that I am gay/lesbian/bisexual 01

I've stopped going to certain pubs or clubs 02

I've stopped going to certain towns or parts of towns 03

I now avoid going out after dark as far as I can 04

I behave in some other special way (**Please write in**) 05

2610-27

I take no special action 06

- 20a. Have you yourself ever suffered **any other form of discrimination or ill treatment** for reasons that you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

Yes 1 → **Go to b.**

No 2 → **Go to Q21**

2628

- b. Thinking of the **most serious such occasion**, can you describe briefly when it was and what happened?

2629-34

21. In the next stage of this study, we wish to talk to a few selected people in a bit more detail about some of these issues.

Would you be willing to take part in a further interview if selected?

Yes 1

No 2

Maybe/depends 3

2635

Thank you for completing this booklet. Please put the booklet in the envelope and return it to the interviewer.

SPARE
2636-80

20a. Have you yourself ever suffered **any other form of discrimination or ill treatment** for reasons that you think were to do with you being gay/lesbian/bisexual?

- Yes ₁ → **Go to b.**
- No ₂ → **Go to Q21**

2628

b. Thinking of the **most serious such occasion**, can you describe briefly when it was and what happened?

2629-34

21. In the next stage of this study, we wish to talk to a few selected people in a bit more detail about some of these issues.

Would you be willing to take part in a further interview if selected?

- Yes ₁
- No ₂
- Maybe/depends ₃

2635

Thank you for completing this booklet. Please put the booklet in the envelope and return it to the interviewer.

SPARE
2636-80

Please answer Questions 22 - 36 if you said at Question 1 that you think of yourself (and always have thought of yourself) as completely or mainly heterosexual

- 22 Would you say that each of the following things is a very serious problem, a serious problem, a bit of a problem or not a problem at all in Britain today?

CARD
27

Please tick one box on each line

		A very serious problem	A serious problem	A bit of a problem	Not a problem	
a	Newspapers using language insulting to gays, lesbians and bisexuals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2708
b	Insults shouted at gays, lesbians and bisexuals in the street and in public places	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2709
c	Physical attacks on gays, lesbians and bisexuals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2710
d	Discrimination against gays, lesbians and bisexuals at work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2711
e	Discrimination against gays, lesbians and bisexuals wanting to rent flats and houses	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2712

23. In general, do you think that gays, lesbians and bisexuals are treated the same, better or worse than heterosexuals by:

Please tick one box on each line

		The same	Better	Worse	
a.	School teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2713
b.	Building societies	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2714
c.	Banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2715
d.	Their employers	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2716
e.	Private landlords	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2717
f.	Pubs and restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2718
g.	Hotels	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2719
h.	The police	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2720
i.	The courts	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2721
j.	Insurance companies	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2722
k.	Estate agents	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2723
l.	Hospital staff	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2724
m.	Trade unions	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2725
n.	Social security offices	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	2726

24 In your opinion, is it acceptable or not for a **gay man** to be ?

Please tick one box on each line

		Always accep- table	Sometimes accep- table	Hardly ever acceptable	Never acceptable	
a	a supervisor in a youth club	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2727
b	a primary school teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2728
c	a secondary school teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2729
d	a member of the armed forces	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2730
e	a police officer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2731
f	a prison officer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2732
g	a social worker	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2733
h	a hospital doctor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2734
i	a chef in a restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2735
j	a Member of Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2736
k	a judge	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2737
l	a civil servant with access to defence secrets	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2738

25. In your opinion, is it acceptable or not for a **lesbian woman** to be ?

Please tick one box on each line

	Always accep- table	Sometimes accep- table	Hardly ever acceptable	Never acceptable	
a. ... a supervisor in a youth club.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2739
b. ... a primary school teacher.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2740
c. ... a secondary school teacher.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2741
d. ... a member of the armed forces.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2742
e. ... a police officer.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2743
f. ... a prison officer.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2744
g. ... a social worker.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2745
h. ... a hospital doctor.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2746
i. ... a chef in a restaurant.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2747
j. ... a Member of Parliament.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2748
k. ... a judge.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2749
l. ... a civil servant with access to defence secrets.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2750

26a How do you think you would react if you found out that a close male friend was gay?

Please tick one box

I would be shocked and upset and I would never be able to accept it 01

I would at first be shocked and upset, but I think I would come to terms with it 02

It would not bother me 03

I would be pleased 04

I would react in some other way (*Please write in*) 05

2751 2

b How do you think that you would react if you found out that a close female friend was lesbian?

Please tick one box

I would be shocked and upset and I would never be able to accept it 01

I would at first be shocked and upset, but I think I would come to terms with it 02

It would not bother me 03

I would be pleased 04

I would react in some other way (*Please write in*) 05

2753-4

27a. How do you think that you would react if you found out that a close male relative was gay?

Please tick one box

I would be shocked and upset and I would never be able to accept it 01

I would at first be shocked and upset, but I think I would come to terms with it 02

It would not bother me 03

I would be pleased 04

I would react in some other way (**Please write in**) 05

2755-6

b. How do you think that you would react if you found out that a close female relative was lesbian?

Please tick one box

I would be shocked and upset and I would never be able to accept it 01

I would at first be shocked and upset, but I think I would come to terms with it 02

It would not bother me 03

I would be pleased 04

I would react in some other way (**PLEASE WRITE IN**) 05

2757-8

28a How do you think that you would react if you found out that an immediate male work colleague was gay?

Please tick one box

I would be shocked and upset and I would never be able to accept it

 01

I would at first be shocked and upset, but I think I would come to terms with it

 02

It would not bother me

 03

I would be pleased

 04

I would react in some other way (*Please write in*)

 05

2759-80

b How do you think that you would react if you found out that an immediate female work colleague was lesbian?

Please tick one box

I would be shocked and upset and I would never be able to accept it

 01

I would at first be shocked and upset, but I think I would come to terms with it

 02

It would not bother me

 03

I would be pleased

 04

I would react in some other way (*Please write in*)

 05

2761 2

29. As far as you know, are there any gays or lesbians among these groups of people?

Please tick one box on each line

	Yes	No	Not sure	Does not apply*	
a. Your close male friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2763
b. Your close female friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2764
c. Your close male relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2765
d. Your close female relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2766
e. Your immediate male work colleagues in your present job	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2767
f. Your immediate female work colleagues in your present job	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	2768

* Use this column if, for example, you have no close male relative or no job.

30a. Suppose you were an employer **deciding whether to offer a job to man** and it became clear during the interview that he was gay, do you think that you would be more likely or less likely to employ him, or would it make no difference?

- More likely to employ him 1
- Less likely to employ him 2
- It would make no difference 3

2769

b. And what if you were **deciding whether to offer a job to a woman** and it became clear during the interview that she was a lesbian, do you think that would you be more likely or less likely to employ her, or would it make no difference?

- More likely to employ her 1
- Less likely to employ her 2
- It would make no difference 3

2770

31a Suppose you had a job where it became clear that a **man** at your place of work was **gay**, what do you think should happen?

Tick all that apply

He should be supported 01

No action should be taken, so long as he didn't talk openly about it 02

He should not be allowed to work with clients/customers 03

He should be dismissed 04

Some other action should be taken (*Please write in*) 05

No action should be taken 06

b Suppose you had a job where it became clear that a **woman** at your place of work was **lesbian**, what do you think should happen?

Tick all that apply

She should be supported 01

No action should be taken, so long as she didn't talk openly about it 02

She should not be allowed to work with clients/customers 03

She should be dismissed 04

Some other action should be taken (*Please write in*) 05

No action should be taken 06

2806-25

2826-43

- 32a. Suppose you were trying to rent out a room in your house and a gay male couple came to view it, do you think that you would be more likely or less likely to rent it out to them than to a male and female couple, given that both couples were equally well able to pay the rent?

More likely to rent it to the gay couple 1

Less likely to rent it to the gay couple 2

It would make no difference 3

2844

- b. And what if it was lesbian (female) couple who came to view the room. Do you think that you would be more likely or less likely to rent it out to them than to a male and female couple, given that both couples were equally well able to pay the rent?

More likely to rent it to the lesbian couple 1

Less likely to rent it to the lesbian couple 2

It would make no difference 3

2845

33. Suppose you found out that your family GP was gay, what do you think should happen?

Tick all that apply

He should continue practising normally as a doctor 01

He should not be allowed to do certain kinds of work 02

He should have to have a compulsory HIV test 03

He should be dismissed 04

Some other action should be taken (*Please write in*) 05

2846-63

No action should be taken 06

SPARE
2884-80

- 34a. Suppose that you had an 11 year old son at a school and you found out that one of his **male teachers** was gay. What do you think you would do?

Tick all that apply

I would ask to have my son moved to a different class

 01

I would tell the headteacher or school governors

 02

I would tell other parents

 03

I would try to get the teacher dismissed

 04

I would take some other action (*Please write in*)

 05

I would take no action

 06

- b. Suppose that you had an 11 year old daughter at a school and you found out that one of her **female teachers** was lesbian. What do you think you would do?

Tick all that apply

I would ask to have my daughter moved to a different class

 01

I would tell the headteacher or school governors

 02

I would tell other parents

 03

I would try to get the teacher dismissed

 04

I would take some other action (*Please write in*)

 05

I would take no action

 06

2908-25

2926-43

- 35 There is in Britain an offence called **gross indecency**. Many people don't know what this means. If you heard that a **man** had been charged with gross indecency, which of the following do you think he might have done?

Tick all that apply

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|----|
| a | Raped a child | <input type="checkbox"/> | 01 |
| b | Raped an adult woman | <input type="checkbox"/> | 02 |
| c | Raped an adult man | <input type="checkbox"/> | 03 |
| d | Kidnapped a woman and subjected her to a sexual ordeal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 04 |
| e | Flashed in a school playground | <input type="checkbox"/> | 05 |
| f | Had sex with a consenting man in a locked public lavatory | <input type="checkbox"/> | 06 |
| g | 'Chatted up' another man in a pub | <input type="checkbox"/> | 07 |
| h | 'Chatted up' a woman in a pub | <input type="checkbox"/> | 08 |
| i | Kissed another man in public | <input type="checkbox"/> | 09 |
| j | Sworn in a public place | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| k | Other offence (<i>Please write in</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
-
-

- 36 In the next stage of this study, we wish to talk to a few selected people in a bit more detail about some of these issues

Would you be willing to take part in a further interview if selected?

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| Maybe/depends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |

Thank you for completing this booklet. Please put the booklet in the envelope and return it to the interviewer.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GAY MEN AND LESBIANS

NOTES ABOUT USING THE DATA

1. The survey was a follow-up to the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL) survey, The data from both surveys have been deposited at the ESRC's Survey Data Archive. Data from the two surveys may be linked via the serial number.
2. Many classification questions were omitted from the survey of Discrimination against Gay Men and Lesbians as the information would already be available from the NATSAL survey. For example, job details (Q.26) was collected only of people who had changed their job since May 1990.
3. The data from the survey of Discrimination against Gay Men and Lesbians is weighted to take account of unequal selection probabilities of the NATSAL sample, non-response between NATSAL and the present survey, and unequal selection probabilities from the NATSAL sample to the sample of the present survey. (For further details, please see the Technical Report). The weights are therefore quite substantial and it is very important that the data should be weighted by the variable FINALWT in all analysis.
4. The respondents to the survey of Discrimination against Gay Men and Lesbians have been divided into a heterosexual sample and a homosexual sample on the basis of their answer to questions 1a and 1b in the self-completion questionnaire. Respondents who did not complete these questions (and where their answer could not be easily inferred from their subsequent responses) were excluded from the analysis.

The heterosexual file contains 619 cases unweighted and 319 cases weighted. The homosexual file contains 116 cases unweighted and 72 cases unweighted. The size of the weighted sample reflects the effective sample size (taking into account the effect of weighting). This is described in more detail in the Technical Report.

The heterosexual and homosexual samples should **not** be combined for analysis purposes as their selection probabilities were very different.

5. The SPSS files were created in SPSS-X in a UNIX environment. They are supplied as SPSS export (portable) files.