

PS1048 - TRABAJO DE FIN DE GRADO DE PSICOLOGÍA 2018/2019

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RESUMEN

La investigación de los colectivos LGBT y feminista es importante puesto que son grupos que suelen ser objetivo de prejuicios, discriminación e incluso violencia. El estudio de cuáles son las actitudes que tiene la población hacia estos grupos sociales permite conocer el estado de los prejuicios que se tienen en general. Entender cómo se relacionan estas actitudes puede arrojar luz en la forma de cómo entendemos la desigualdad.

En este estudio se miden dichas actitudes feministas y hacia la comunidad LGBT y se analiza la relación que hay entre ellas, además de diversos factores demográficos. De la muestra inicial (N=192), aquellos participantes que tenían más de cuarenta años se descartaron debido al pequeño número de sujetos por grupo de edad y también a los menores de edad por no tener el consentimiento del tutor legal. La muestra final se consta de 171 participantes de entre 18 y 40 años ($\bar{X}=25,34$; $DE=5,067$).

Los instrumentos utilizados fueron el *LGBT Composite* para medir las actitudes hacia la comunidad LGBT; y el *Ambivalent Sexism Inventory* (ASI), la *Neo-sexism Scale* (NS), la *Self-Identification Feminist Scale* (SIF) y la *Attitudes toward women's movement Scale* (FSW) para medir las distintas facetas de las actitudes feministas.

Los resultados muestran la importancia del género y de tener o haber tenido relaciones cercanas con personas el colectivo LGBT en casi todas las variables medidas. Se obtuvieron principalmente correlaciones moderadas entre las actitudes feministas y las actitudes hacia la comunidad LGBT. La variable "edad" no arrojó correlaciones significativas con ninguna escala ni con sus correspondientes subescalas. La orientación sexual, en este estudio operativizada como el nivel de atracción hacia personas del mismo sexo, solo obtuvo correlaciones leves en algunas variables. El cuestionario que menores correlaciones obtuvo en general fue el SWF.

ABSTRACT

LGBT and feminist groups' investigation is important because they are groups that are often targeted by prejudice, discrimination and even violence. Studying which are the attitudes that the population has towards these social groups allows to know the general state of the prejudices that are had. Understanding how these attitudes are related can shed light on how we understand inequality.

In this study, feminist attitudes and towards the LGBT community are measured and the relationship between them is analysed, as well as several demographic factors. From the initial sample (N = 192) those participants who were over forty years were discarded due to the small number of subjects by age group and underage people because they did not have the consent of the legal guardian. The final sample consists of 171 participants between 18 and 40 years old ($\bar{X}=25,34$; $SD=5,067$).

The instruments used were the *LGBT Composite* to measure attitudes towards the LGBT community; and the *Ambivalent Sexism Inventory* (ASI), the *Neo-sexism Scale* (NS), the *Self-Identification Feminist Scale* (SIF) and the *Attitudes toward women's movement Scale* (FSW) to measure the different facets of feminist attitudes.

The results show the importance of gender and to have or had close relationships with LGBT people in almost all the variables measured. Mainly moderate correlations between feminist attitudes and attitudes toward the LGBT community was obtained. The variable "age" returned no significant correlations with any questionnaire or their corresponding subscales. Sexual orientation, in this study operationalized as the level of attraction towards people of the same sex, only obtained slight correlations in some variables. The questionnaire with the lowest correlations obtained in general was the SWF.

FEMINIST ATTITUDES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE LGBT COMMUNITY

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been a rise in LGBT and feminist activism influenced by the Internet and social networks (Baer, 2016, Ciszek, 2017).

But, how do people perceive these two collectives historically discriminated against (Badgett & Frank, 2007; Clark, 2014; Jayachandran, 2015) and what is the relationship between both attitudes?

Some factors that influence these attitudes are known. Regarding attitudes towards the LGBT community, women are more tolerant than men (Kite and Whitley, 1996, Norton and Herek, 2013, Yost and Thomas, 2012). Higher religiosity levels are related to greater homophobia (Finlay & Walther, 2003), as well as the level of political conservatism (Feinstein, Dyar, Bhatia, Latack & Davila, 2016). Conversely, interpersonal contact with LGBT people

reduces negative attitudes (Woodford, Silver-schanz, Swank, Scherrer & Raiz, 2012).

Feminist attitudes, in the other hand, is a heterogeneous concept and requires different levels of analysis. In this study, attitudes towards women, feminist self-identification and attitudes toward the feminist movement itself as representatives were selected.

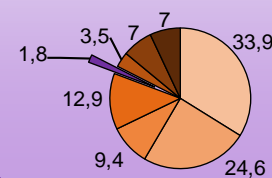
In general, being women (Spence & Hahn, 1997), college student, have specific knowledge about feminism (García Jiménez, Cala Carrillo & Trigo Sánchez, 2016) and non conservative believes (Liss, O'Connor, Morosky & Crawford, 2001) are related with more feminist attitudes.

Understanding what these attitudes are and what is the relationship between them can help people who are suffering prejudice and hate crimes based on who they are (Worthen, 2012).

METHOD

Participants:

- N=192→171
- Age: R=18 to 40
 $\bar{X}=25,34$; $SD=5,067$
- Gender: Men: 47 (27,5%);
Women: 124 (72,5%);
3 trans women
- Sexual orientation: %, from exclusive heterosexual (light) to exclusive homosexual (darker). Asexuals in purple.



Close relationships with LGBT people:

- Yes: 137 (77,2%);
- No: 39 (22,8%)

Materials:

LGBT Composite

- Condemnation/ tolerance index
- LGBT social norms/ morality index
- Neutral morality index
- LGBT contact index
- Neutral contact index
- Gay male and lesbian stereotypes

Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI)

- Benevolent sexism
- Hostile sexism

Neo-sexism Scale (NS)

Self-Identification Feminist Scale (SIF)

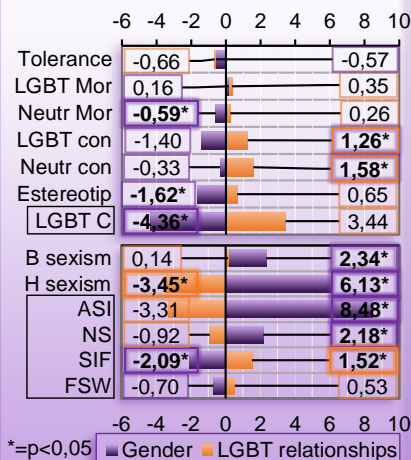
Attitudes toward women's movement Scale (FSW)

Procedure: Online survey with Google Forms

Statistics: SPSS 25

RESULTS

Mean differences (t Student)



Close relationships with LGBT people

Men: 66% } $\chi^2=4,65$ (p<0,05)
Women: 81%

Correlations (r Pearson)

	Tolerance	LGBT m	Neutr m	LGBT c	Neutr c	Estereotip	LGBT Comp	B sexism	H sexism	ASI	NS	SIF	FSW
Tolerance	1												
LGBT m	,175*	1											
neutr m	,119	,204**	1										
LGBT c	,343**	,346**	,229**	1									
Neutr c	,02	,116	,246**	,427**	1								
Estere	,210**	,321**	,188*	,479**	,327**	1							
LGBT C	,530**	,577**	,382**	,810**	,571**	,740**	1						
B sex	,207**	-,400**	-,255**	-,405**	-,275**	-,498**	-,559**	1					
H sex	-,292**	-,367**	-,349**	-,550**	-,328**	-,660**	-,699**	,577**	1				
ASI	-,288**	-,427**	-,348**	-,549**	-,343**	-,665**	-,719**	,844**	,925**	1			
NS	-,041	-,411**	-,275**	-,346**	-,207**	-,336**	-,424**	,406**	,575**	,566**	1		
SIF	,309**	,240**	,211**	,439**	,173*	,446**	,509**	-,240**	-,691**	-,566**	-,348**	1	
FSW	,093	,235**	,027	,279**	-,007	,116	,218**	-,073	-,222**	-,180*	-,127	,303**	1
Age	-,067	,144	,021	-,018	-,037	-,03	-,006	-,049	,048	,009	-,103	-,115	,047
Sexual orient	0,003	0,009	,227**	,180*	,301**	,069	,186*	-0,017	-,160*	-,113	-,131	,109	-,077

*=p<0,05; **=p<0,01

DISCUSSION

The results show the confirmation that the factors "close relationships with LGBT people" and "gender" influence the variables measured. The correlations between attitudes to the feminist and LGBT collectives are mostly moderate. However, age does not obtain significant correlations and sexual orientation is slightly related.

Although there are few studies that pointed in this direction (Worthen, Lingardi & Caristo, 2017), in this work different measures of feminist attitudes factors were used in the same sample.

A possible explanation for the studied phenomenon would be that both LGBT rights and feminism are critical reviews of traditional gender roles and deconstruct oppression and heterosexist institutions (Szymanski, 2004; Worthen, 2012).

Alternatively, the concept of intersectionality is introduced, which also includes racism and would establish a theoretical basis for identities defined by sociocultural power and privilege.

Conclusion: there is evidence that feminist attitudes and attitudes towards the LGBT community are related.

Limitations: small sample and interesting variables (religion, ideology) not well represented.

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