

CURRENT CONCERNS IN USING SCALES TO MEASURE ATTITUDES TOWARDS LGTBI PEOPLE IN MEDIA

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1. MOTIVATION

- Measuring attitudes towards LGBTBI people is essential when assessing media reception.
- There are existing measures available for this purpose, although they may have limited discriminatory power.
- The use of these measures could potentially conceal important research findings.

Attitudes Toward Transgender Men and Women: Development and Validation of a New Measure

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A series of three studies were conducted to generate, develop, and validate the Attitudes Toward Transgender Men and Women (ATTM) scale. In Study 1, 150 American adults responded to an open-ended questionnaire probing various dimensions of their perceptions of transgender individuals and identity. Qualitative thematic analysis generated 200 items based on their responses. In Study 2, 208 American adults completed a questionnaire consisting of the generated items. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) revealed two non-identical 12-item subscales (ATTM and ATTW) of the full 24-item scale. In Study 3, 150 undergraduate students completed a survey containing the ATTM and a number of validity-testing variables. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) verified the single-factor structures of the ATTM and ATTW subscales, and the convergent, discriminant, predictive, and concurrent validities of the ATTM were also established. Together, our results demonstrate that the ATTM is a reliable and valid measure of attitudes toward transgender individuals.

Keywords: transphobia, transgender, attitudes, prejudice, psychological scales

INTRODUCTION

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Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Spanish Adolescents' Attitudes toward Transpeople: Proposal and Validation of a Short Form of the Genderism and Transphobia Scale
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aim of the present study was to develop and validate a short form of the Genderism and Transphobia Scale and assess adolescents' attitudes toward transpeople. A total of 800 Spanish adolescents between 14 and 18 years (50.70% girls, 49.30% boys) completed the Spanish form of the scale and other related questionnaires. The short form of the scale is composed of 10 items clustered into two factors (Transphobia/Genderism and Gender Bashing) that explain 74% of the variance. All the items showed good discriminating power, and the present scale presented adequate reliability and validity. In the study, boys exhibited significantly more positive attitudes toward transpeople than girls did, both in the affective (negative dimension: transphobia/Genderism) and in the behavioral dimension (Gender Bashing). Moreover, adults showed significantly more negative attitudes toward gender-nonconforming men than gender-nonconforming women. These results are discussed in terms of their relevance to maintenance of discriminatory attitudes toward sexual diversity.

gender studies, research on attitudes toward transgender people, and research on prejudice and discrimination. In the present study, we developed and validated the short version of the Genderism and Transphobia Scale (Hill & Willoughby, 2005) and analyzed attitudes toward transpeople among Spanish adolescents. The article starts with a conceptual introduction to the term transphobia, followed by a review of the main studies conducted on attitudes toward transpeople, with a special focus on gender-based differences. This is

Toward a Multidimensional Understanding of Heterosexism: The Changing Nature of Prejudice

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ABSTRACT. Extending the theoretical understanding of modern prejudice into the realm of heterosexism, it is argued that shifts in the manifestation of prejudice against lesbians and gay men have occurred resulting in an increasingly multidimensional modern heterosexism. Four subdomains of modern heterosexism are identified that are conceptually and empirically distinct from the more traditional hostile heterosexism: aversive heterosexism, amnesic heterosexism, paternalistic heterosexism, and positive stereotypical heterosexism. The Multidimensional Heterosexism Inventory is offered as an instrument to capture the four theorized subdomains of modern heterosexism, and an examination of reliability and validity of the scale is presented.

KEYWORDS: Homophobia, heterosexism, prejudice, stereotypes, sex

Revised and Abbreviated Forms of the Genderism and Transphobia Scale: Tools for Assessing Anti-Trans Prejudice

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Many studies of anti-trans prejudice have measured such attitudes using the Genderism and Transphobia Scale (GTS; Hill & Willoughby, 2005). The GTS is unique in assessing negative attitudes and propensity for violence toward trans people. The present research addressed previously observed limitations in the psychometric properties of data produced by the GTS, including nonconformity in factor structure and subscale scores across studies. Results across the present 2 studies ($N = 714$ and 1,570) yielded 2 revised versions of the GTS: the 22-item GTS-Revised (GTS-R) and a more abbreviated 13-item GTS-R-Short Form (GTS-R-SF), each of which provided stable 2-factor structures corresponding with the intended negative attitudes and propensity for violence dimensions of the GTS. The 2 revised scales are that the GTS-R/GTS-R-Short Form subscale scores are more evenly representative of prejudicial attitudes, whereas the longer GTS-R/GTS-R-Short Form subscale scores more evenly represent expressions of prejudice as well. The GTS-R/GTS-R-Short Form scales and subscale scores are more stable and consistent across the GTS-R or GTS-R-SF depending on the breadth of prejudicial attitudes they wish to assess. Reliability estimates for GTS-R/GTS-R-Short Form scales and subscale scores were acceptable and stable across the 2 studies, and validity evidence was gathered in Study 2. These findings can inform use of the GTS-R and GTS-R-SF in research and practice settings, where psychometric precision and efficiency are both critical.

Keywords: discrimination, gender roles, gender queer, transgender, transsexual

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The prevalence of anti-trans prejudice is well documented (Gerrard-Hughes & Anderson, 2010; Hill & Willoughby, 2005; Napolitano, Adams, Terrell, Hill, Brassy, & Napolitano, 2008; Willoughby et al., 2010). Trans is an umbrella term to capture a variety of gender identities and expressions for those whose gender identity or expression is different from their assigned sex at birth (e.g., transgender, transsexual, gender queer, gender variant). The article denotes this variety and inclusiveness. Cisgender is a term used to describe those whose gender identity and expression corresponds with their assigned sex at birth (e.g., Hill & Willoughby, 2005).

The Importance of Confirmatory Validation: Short Version of the Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale

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Carl F. Siebert, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Scott Edward Rutledge, Temple University

ABSTRACT Herek's Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men-Short Version (ATLG-S) is widely used in research about anti-lesbian/gay bias (formerly called homophobia), yet the scale has not been validated with rigorous methods. This study addresses weaknesses identified in the original validation studies, specifically to verify the instrument's factor structure in samples of students in social work and other helping professions. We performed an exploratory factor analysis to determine if the factor structure would be reproduced as Herek had hypothesized. We tested the resulting model and a variety of other possible models using confirmatory factor analysis with a different sample. In addition, we tested for evidence of internal consistency reliability, convergent construct, known groups, and predictive validity. The exploratory factor analysis supported a single factor structure but the confirmatory factor analysis did not, require excessive and inappropriate error terms correlations to obtain acceptable model fit. Despite outdated items, the scale was reliable and otherwise empirical valid. We conclude that the ATLG-S has both conceptual and empirical problems that should be considered before use with a socially progressive sample. We suggest that the development of the ATLG and the ATLG-S is a cautionary tale illustrating the importance of a priori theoretical conceptualization of the latent construct to be measured. Further, we recommend that researchers, practitioners, and educators not assume a measure's validity, and especially a short version of a validated longer measure, just because the measure appears frequent in the literature.

KEYWORDS: validation studies, factor analysis, homophobia
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Recent reports issued by the Pew Research Center (Pew, 2012a, 2b) provided evidence of an increased acceptance of gay and lesbian individuals, especially among younger adults. According to these reports

2. THE PROBLEM

Ceiling/floor effects

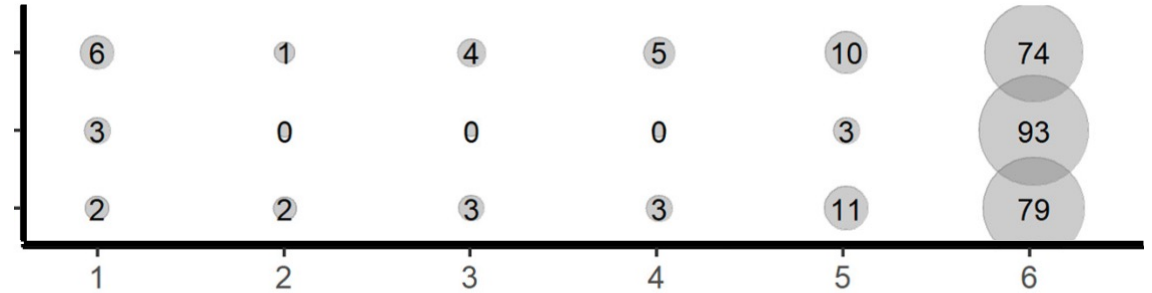
STUDY 1

TABS

I would feel comfortable if my next-door neighbour was transgender.

I would find it highly objectionable to see a transgender person being teased or mistreated.

Whether a person is male or female depends strictly on their external sex parts.



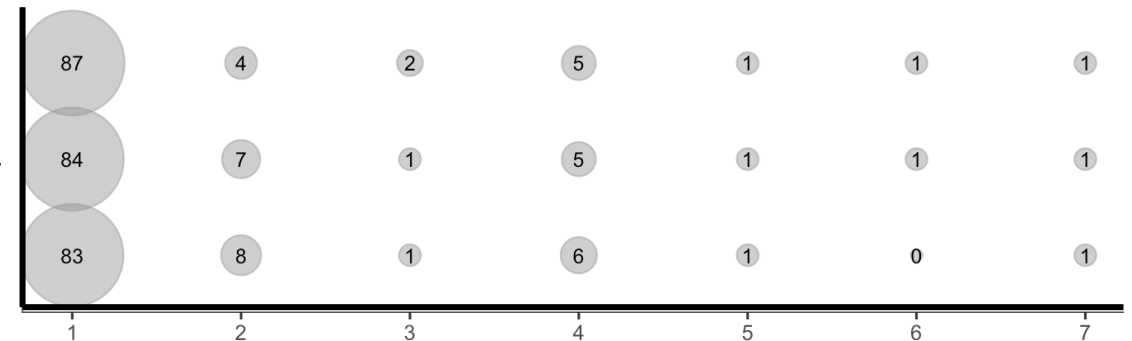
STUDY 2

ATTMW

Trans women are not really women

Trans women are only able to look like women, but not be women.

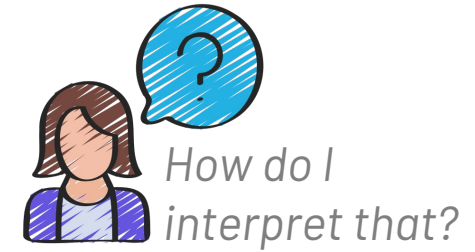
Trans women will never really be women.



2. THE PROBLEM

Ceiling/floor effects

Apparently, in our samples, there is a low transphobia



This seems good news!



Who has agreed on participate?

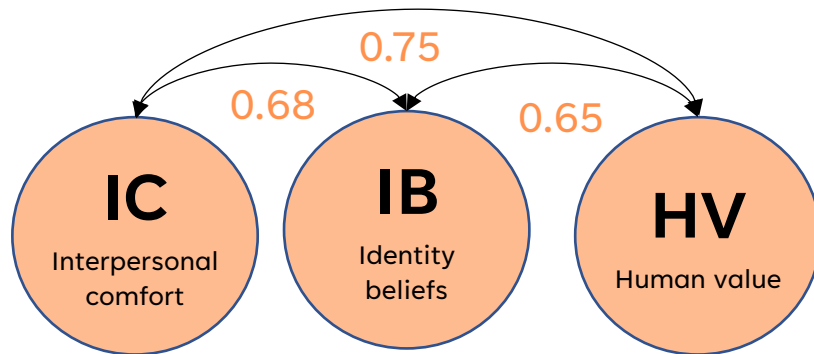
Is the operational definition of transphobia adequate in these scales?



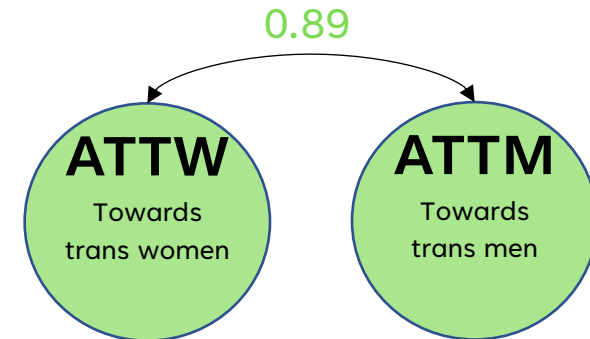
5. THE PROBLEM

Discrimination between factors

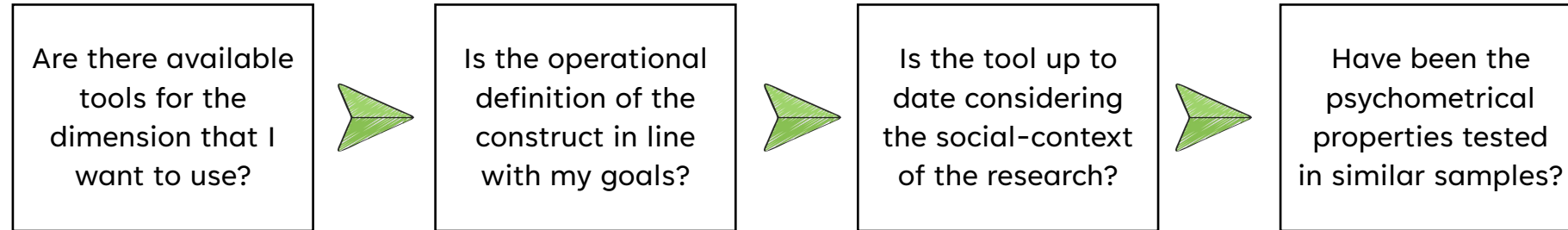
STUDY 1
TABS



STUDY 2
ATTMW



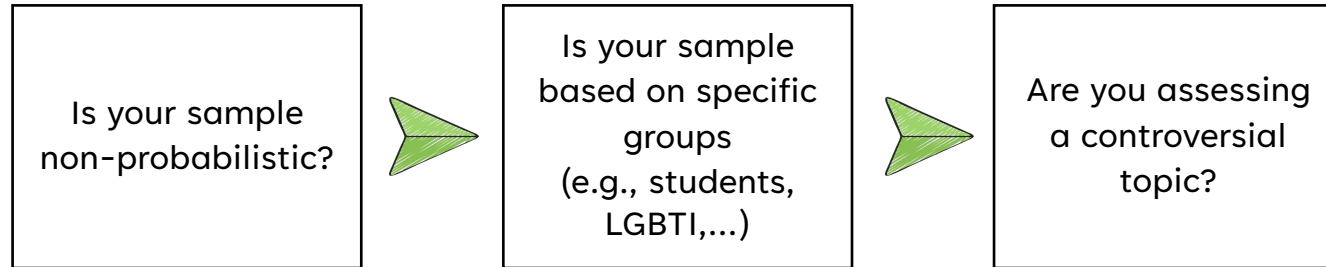
6. SOLUTIONS



Only if the 4 conditions are satisfied you should consider use it for your research



6. SOLUTIONS



If the answer is yes in one or more items:

- (1) Be advised that you may encounter some issues related to low variability in the scale
- (2) Consider if you can take actions in the response format of the scale prior to conducting the study



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