HOW TO SELECT RESOURCES WHEN ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY

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December 2024

DECIDING ON A **QUESTION** TO ASK

When thinking about the LGBTQ+ population, there are a variety of topics you could focus your research topic on. These may include (but are not limited to):

- Life satisfaction
- Health
- Life expectancy
- Location

- Income
- Education
- Age
- Ethnicity/gender/sexuality

It is also worth deciding the **scope** of your research question. Do you want to limit your findings to only the US LGBTQ population, or do you want to think more globally?

DATASETS MAY LOOK LIKE…

Survey responses

Examples may include:

- assessing satisfaction with current policy/law
- measuring mental health through a scale (ex. score from 1-10)

Note: you do not have to use all questions in a survey dataset; pick what is most relevant to your question.

Quantitative Data

Examples may include:

- Population size
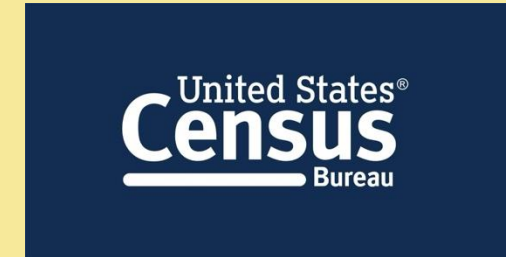- # of individuals per group (ex. age, education level, etc.)
- Annual income

Something to keep in mind:

Make sure to pay attention to the date of publication on the datasets! It is most preferable to use recent datasets.

SOME US-BASED DATASETS

[Same-Sex Couples Census Data](#)	Useful for questions on: income, education level, location	**United States Census Bureau**
http://www.lgbtdata.com	Useful for questions on: sexuality and gender orientation distribution, crime rates, drug abuse, and HIV/AIDS	**LGBTData.com**
https://data.gov	Useful for questions on: sexual violence, crime (hate crimes) incidence, health and demographic distributions	**DATA.GOV**

SOME GLOBAL DATASETS

https://www.who.int/data/gho/gho-search

Useful for questions on:
disease incidence, lifespan

INTERNATIONAL DATASETS
(EX. EUROPE)

https://www.data.gov.uk
https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/datasets/

Useful for questions on:
location, gender and sexual orientation distribution, sexual health/disease incidence

Example Question 1: Do LGBTQ+ Policy Scores Differ Between Red and Blue States?

Website: [Mapping LGBTQ Equality: 2010 to 2020, United States](#)

Mapping LGBTQ Equality: 2010 to 2020, United States (ICPSR 37877)

Version Date: Jul 14, 2021 | Cite this study | Share this page ▾

Principal Investigator(s):
Movement Advancement Project

https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37877.v2

Version V2 (see more versions)

[⊞ Explore Data]   [≈ Analyze Online (SDA)]   [Download ▾]

Click here to view before downloading

You can click here to download the data for analysis!

S.NO ⇅	STATE ⇅ V001	2020 OVERALL POLICY TALLY V002 ⇅	2020 OVERALL CATEGORY V003 ⇅	2020 SEXUAL ORIENTATION (SO) ... V004 ⇅
1	(01) Alabama	-6.5	(1) Negative: Less than zero	-2
2	(02) Alaska	3.75	(2) Low: 0-24.9% of total possible points	2.5

Observe this column

Website: [Scoring Explanation](#)

Click here & choose any state

CATEGORY	SEXUAL ORIENTATION TALLY	GENDER IDENTITY TALLY	OVERALL TALLY
HIGH (75-100% OF POINTS POSSIBLE)	17.25+	19.5+	36.75+
MEDIUM (50-74.9% OF POINTS POSSIBLE)	11.5 to 17	13 to 19.25	24.5 to 36.5
FAIR (25-49.9% OF POINTS POSSIBLE)	5.75 to 11.25	6 to 12.75	12.25 to 24.25
LOW (0-24.9% OF POINTS POSSIBLE)	0 to 5.5	0 to 5.75	0 to 12
NEGATIVE (<0 POINTS)	<0	<0	<0
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE	23	26	49

You can also scroll on the opening page to find a breakdown of the color coding for the map

Relationship and Parental Recognition	Sexual Orientation		Gender Identity	
	Law Exists?	Tally	Law Exists?	Tally
As a result of the 2015 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Obergefell, same-sex couples can marry nationwide and states must extend all the rights and benefits of marriage to same-sex couples. As a result, the following benefits are available to all married same-sex couples on the same basis they are available to married different-sex couples: ✓ Marriage for Same-Sex Couples ✓ Medical Decision-Making Authority for Married Same-Sex Couples ✓ Stepparent Adoption for Married Same-Sex Couples ✓ Joint Adoption for Married Same-Sex Couples	✓	1/1	—	—
Second-Parent Adoption for Unmarried Couples	✗	0/1	—	—
Confirmatory Adoption	✗	0/1	—	—

After choosing a state you can scroll to find context for the scoring. It will show policies that contribute to positive points and those that contribute to negative points. Each state has a scoring breakdown if you want to compare specific policies.

Example Question 2: Do Different Groups(Heterosexual vs LGBTQ+) have Different Views on how Welcoming Their Environment Is?

Website: ICPSR Data Excellence Research Impact (This resource contains a lot of survey data!)
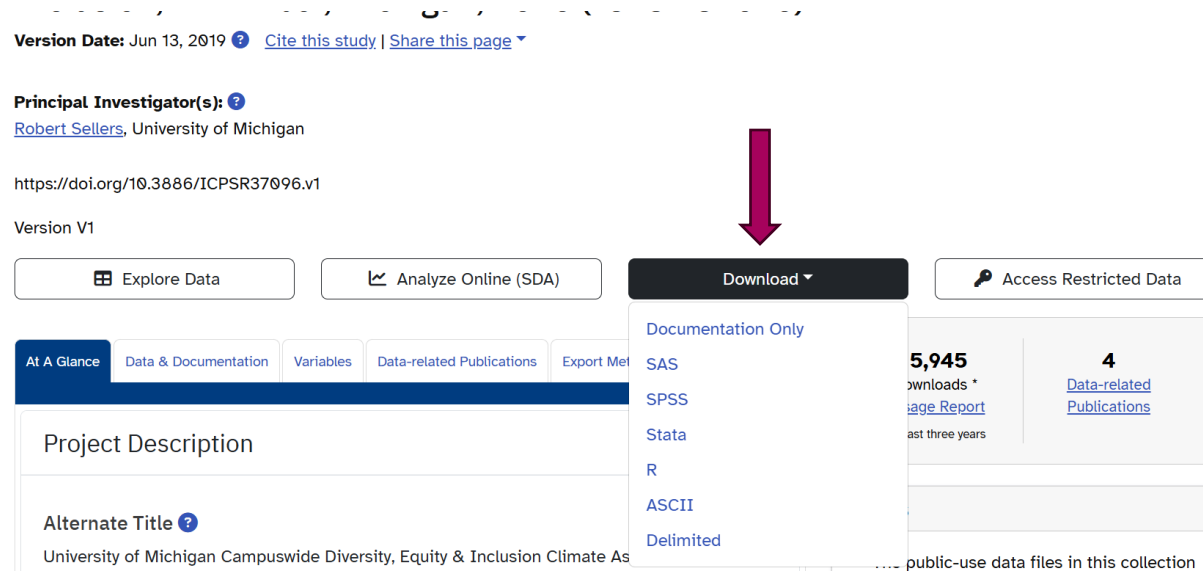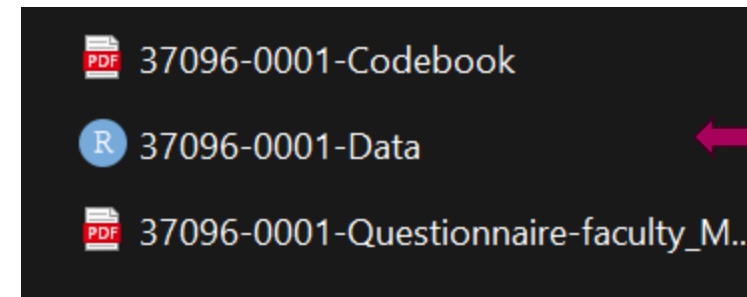

Search: LGBTQ

Results give several LGBTQ+ Datasets:
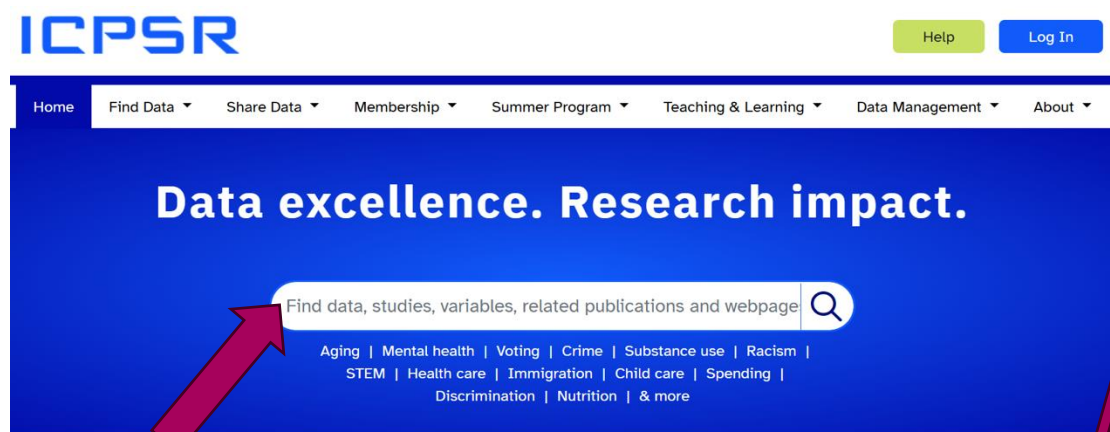
It can be helpful to sort by what you will be using to analyze (R can also be useful for turning data into csv files that can then be made into excel files! – See slide 13 for a how to!)
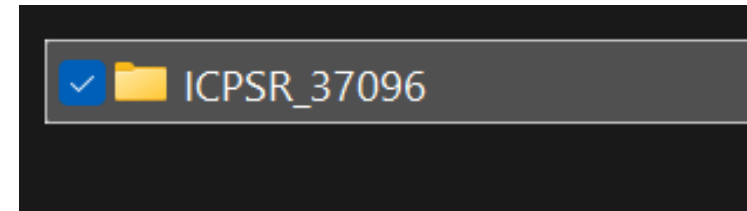
Explore this dataset

Example Question 2: Do Different Groups(Heterosexual vs LGBTQ+) have Different Views on how Welcoming Their Environment Is?

Open the downloaded files:

Version Date: Jun 13, 2019 ⑦   Cite this study | Share this page ▾

Principal Investigator(s): ⑦

Robert Sellers, University of Michigan

https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR37096.v1

Version V1

⊞ Explore Data	⌁ Analyze Online (SDA)	Download ▾	🔑 Access Restricted Data

Documentation Only

SAS

SPSS

Stata

R

ASCII

Delimited

At A Glance | Data & Documentation | Variables | Data-related Publications | Export Met

Project Description

Alternate Title ⑦

University of Michigan Campuswide Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Climate As...

5,945
ownloads *
sage Report
ast three years

4
Data-related
Publications

...public-use data files in this collection

Select Download & choose how you want to download it

Open this to analyze in R or to turn into a CSV file for excel analysis

The codebook & questionnaire will be helpful for understanding how to interpret the data and the R file will be the actual data to analyze

Example Question 2: Do Different Groups(Heterosexual vs LGBTQ+) have Different Views on how Welcoming Their Environment Is?

Data

V05_01
Sexual orientation: Heterosexual

(0)	No
(0)	No
(0)	No
(0)	No
(1)	Yes
(0)	No

V23_09
Rating: Homophobic to non-homophobic

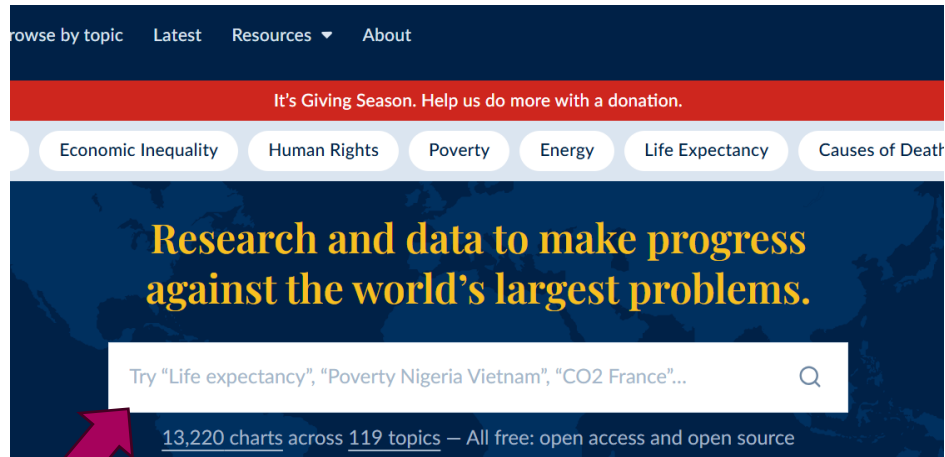| |
|---|
| 2 |
| 5 |
| 3 |
| NA |
| 5 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 5 |

In the column V05_01 it will indicate heterosexual as "No" or "Yes" – You can find more information about the context of the data in the questionnaire and codebook!

Questionnaire

What is your sexual orientation?

☐ Heterosexual
☐ Bisexual
☐ Gay/Lesbian
☐ Queer
☐ Questioning
☐ Asexual
☐ Preferred response not listed *(Please specify)*: _____

For the next few questions, select one option between each set of adjectives that best represents how you would rate U-M based on **your direct experiences**:

Hostile	O	O	O	O	O	Friendly
Racist	O	O	O	O	O	Non-racist
Homogenous	O	O	O	O	O	Diverse
Disrespectful	O	O	O	O	O	Respectful
Contentious	O	O	O	O	O	Collegial
Sexist	O	O	O	O	O	Non-sexist
Individualistic	O	O	O	O	O	Collaborative
Competitive	O	O	O	O	O	Cooperative
Homophobic	O	O	O	O	O	Non-homophobic
Unsupportive	O	O	O	O	O	Supportive
Ageist	O	O	O	O	O	Non-ageist
Unwelcoming	O	O	O	O	O	Welcoming
Elitist	O	O	O	O	O	Non-elitist

Working with the data, questionnaire, and codebook can be helpful to give context to the data. This is not only helpful for LGBTQ+ data but much of the data you find online!

Codebook

V05_01: Sexual orientation: Heterosexual

What is your sexual orientation? Heterosexual

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	74	7.2 %
1	Yes	932	90.8 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	20	1.9 %
	Total	**1,026**	**100%**

Based upon 1,006 valid cases out of 1,026 total cases.

- Minimum: 0.00
- Maximum: 1.00

V23_09: Rating: Homophobic to non-homophobic

For the next few questions, select one option between each set of adjectives that best represents how you would rate U-M based on your direct experiences: Homophobic to non-homophobic

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Homophobic	12	1.2 %
2	-	44	4.3 %
3	-	203	19.8 %
4	-	305	29.7 %
5	Non-homophobic	437	42.6 %
	Missing Data		
.	-	25	2.4 %
	Total	**1,026**	**100%**

Based upon 1,001 valid cases out of 1,026 total cases.

Website: Our World in Data

Results give several LGBTQ Resources:

Search: LGBTQ

Explore this resource

Example Question 3: Which Continent has the Highest LGBTQ+ Equality Index?
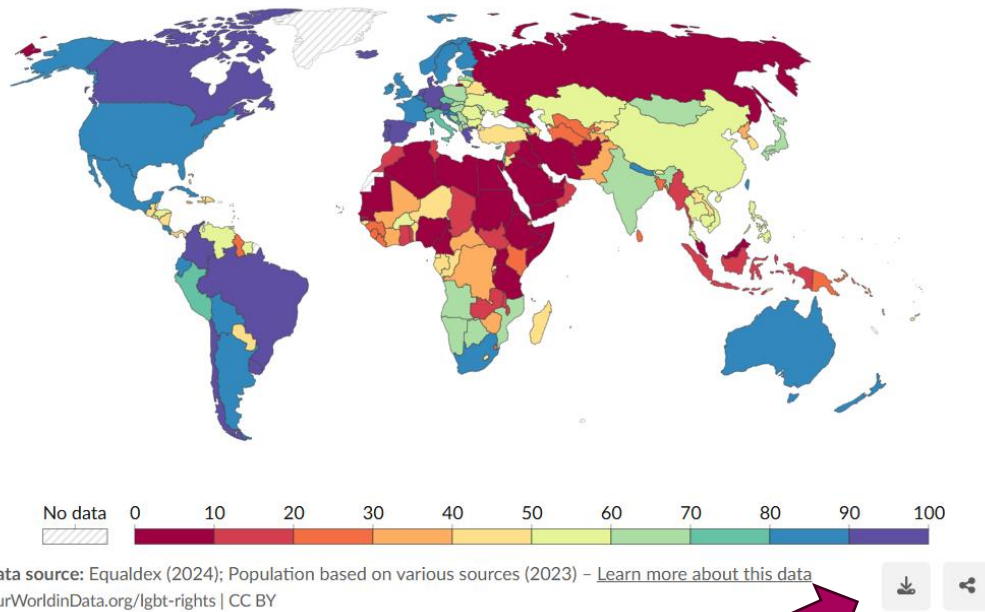
If you see a chart that you would like the data from, click here!

Download full data as CSV (can be made into excel file or imported to programs to analyze) and analyze

Turning an R File into a CSV File

1

Confirm Load RData

Do you want to load the R data file
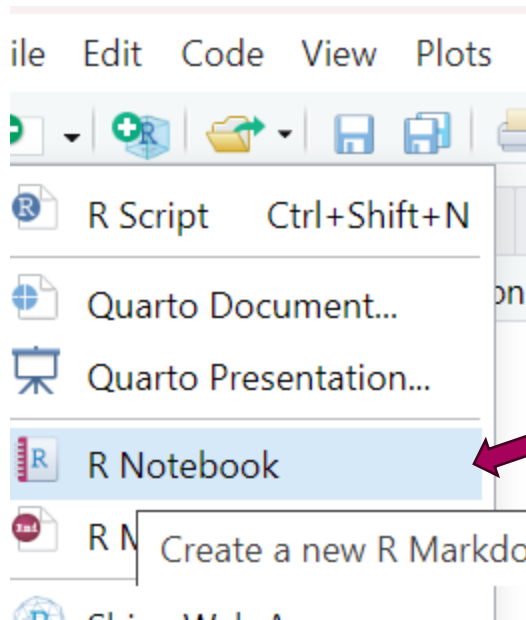"C:/Users/sarar/AppData/Local/Temp/89e83cfb-27bd-4f01-a69a-3bb104a0ccfd_ICPSR_370...
into your global environment?

Yes | No

Select after opening R file (shown in slide 9)

2

ile Edit Code View Plots

R Script   Ctrl+Shift+N

Quarto Document...

Quarto Presentation...

R Notebook

R N   Create a new R Markdo

Select to open R notebook to input code

Uploads a package to help with making a CSV file for large data

The name of your R file

Denotes file download location and file name at the end, see how it matches the downloaded file below!
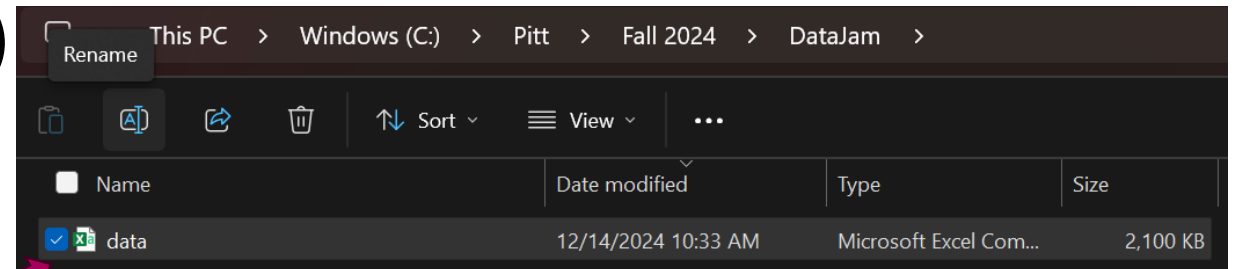
3

```{r}
library(data.table)

fwrite(da37096.0001, "C:\\Pitt\\Fall 2024\\DataJam\\data.csv")
```

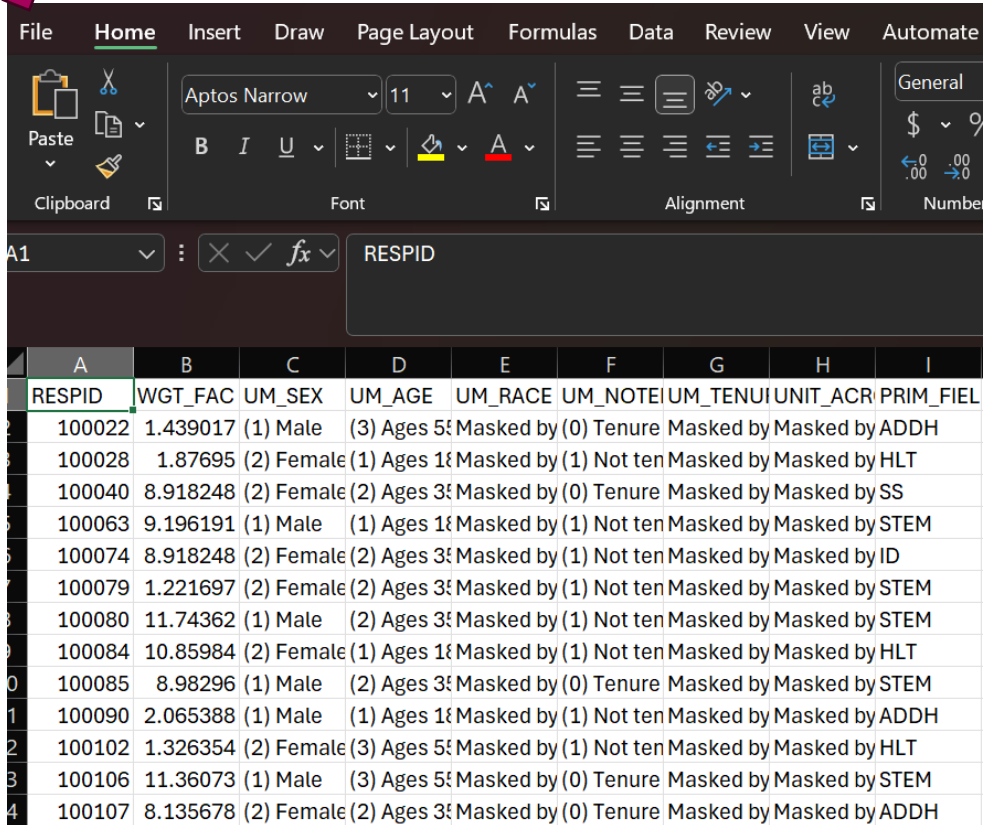In the grey area of the R notebook type in a code similar to this!

4

Rename | This PC > Windows (C:) > Pitt > Fall 2024 > DataJam >

Sort   View   ...

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
data	12/14/2024 10:33 AM	Microsoft Excel Com...	2,100 KB

Select to open CSV

Check out this website if you want more details on the code for R File → CSV file
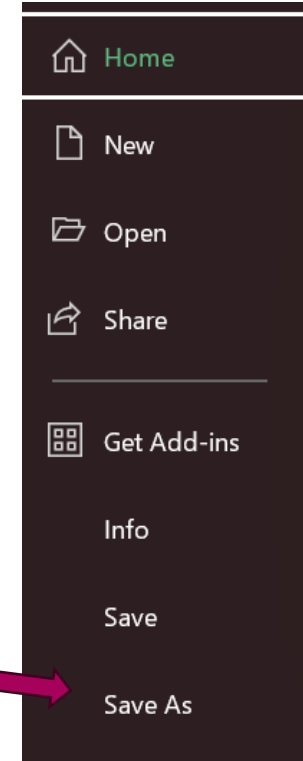
Turning a CSV file into an Excel File

Select

5

6

Select

Select to save as a .xlsx file and press save. You have now successfully saved your R file as an excel file! (This can be helpful for any data, not just LGBTQ+ data!)

7

Save