

# Measuring Public Attitudes Toward Homosexuality Across Countries and Over Time

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# Measuring Public Attitudes Toward Homosexuality Across Countries and Over Time

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## **Abstract**

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## Examining the Source Data on Attitudes Toward Homosexuality

Surveys have often included questions about homosexuality over the past half-century, but the resulting data are both sparse and incomparable. That is, these data are unavailable for many countries and years, and they are generated by many different survey items. In all, we identified 45 items that were asked in no fewer than five country-years in countries surveyed at least twice; these items were drawn from 405 different national and cross-national survey datasets.<sup>1</sup> Together, these items were asked in 119 different countries in at least two time points over the 49 years from 1973 to 2022, yielding a total of 3,467 country-year-item observations. Observations for every year in each country surveyed would total 5,831, and a complete set of country-year-items would include 262,395 observations. Viewed from this complete-data perspective, the available data can be seen to be very, very sparse. On the other hand, we do have in the source data 1,479 country-years for which we have at least *some* information about the extent of the acceptance of homosexuality in the population, that is, some 50% of the 2,976 country-years spanned by the data we collected. Still, the many different survey items employed render these data incomparable and make them difficult to use together.

Observations for every year in each country surveyed would total 5,831, and a complete set of country-year-items would include 262,395 observations. Viewed from this complete-data perspective, the available data can be seen to be very, very sparse. More optimistically, we do have in the source data 1,479 country-years for which we have at least *some* information about the extent of the acceptance of homosexuality in the population, that is, some 50% of the 2,976 country-years spanned by the data we collected. But there can be no denying that the many different survey items employed renders these data incomparable and difficult to use together.

Consider the most frequently asked item in the data we collected, which asks respondents whether they think homosexuality “can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between,” using a ten-point scale. Employed by the Asia Barometer, the European Values

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<sup>1</sup>The complete list of survey items is included in the Appendix.

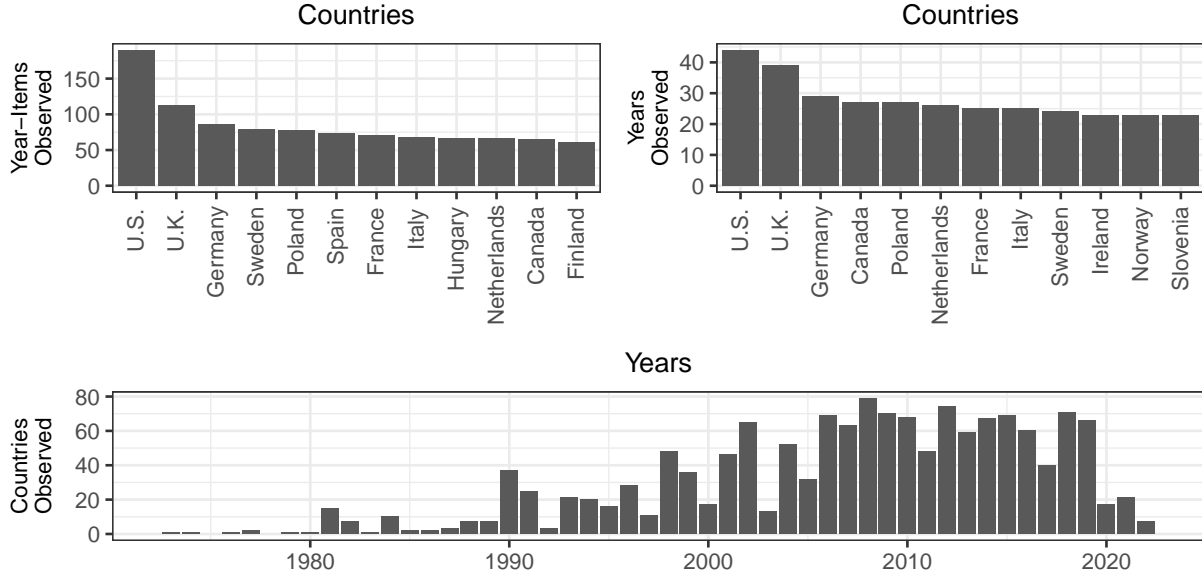


Figure 1: Countries and Years with the Most Observations in the Source Data

Survey, the Latinobarómetro, and the World Values Survey, this question was asked in a total of 527 different country-years. That this constitutes only 18% of the country-years spanned by our data—and remember, this is the *most common* survey item—again underscores just how sparse and incomparable the available public opinion data is on this topic.

The upper left panel of Figure 1 shows the dozen countries with the highest count of country-year-item observations. The United States, with 190 observations, is far and away the best represented country in the source data, followed by United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, and Poland. At the other end of the spectrum, countries—have only the minimum two observations required to be included in the source dataset at all. The upper right panel shows the twelve countries with the most years observed; this group is similar, but with Ireland, Norway, and Slovenia joining the list and Spain, Hungary, and Finland dropping off. The bottom panel counts the countries observed in each year and reveals just how few relevant survey items were asked before 1990. Country coverage reached its peak in 2008, when surveys in 79 countries included items on homosexuality. In the next section, we describe how we are able to make use of all of this sparse and incomparable survey data to generate estimates of public opinion that are comparable across countries and years using a

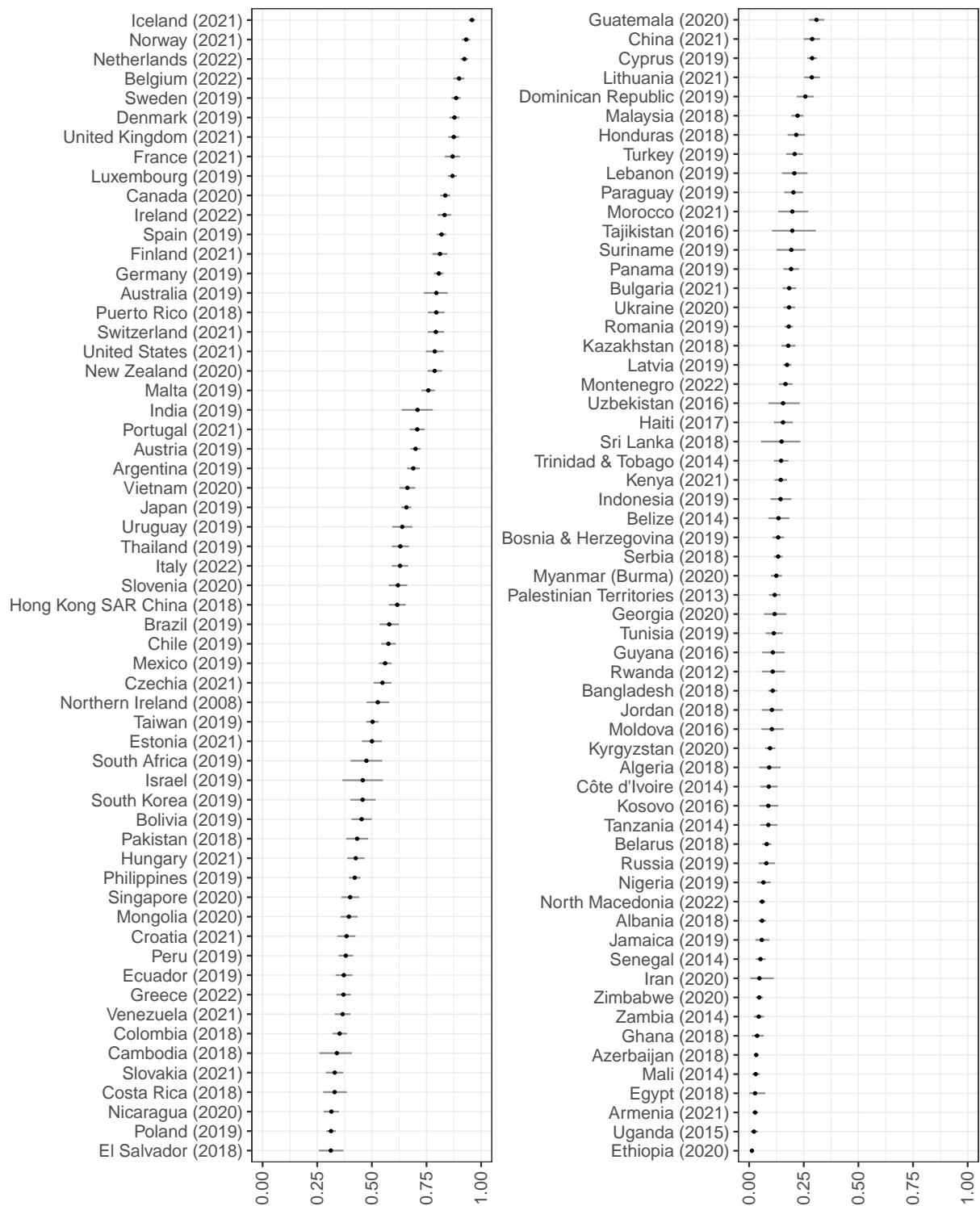
latent variable model.

Figure 2 displays the most recent available AOH score for each of the 119 countries and territories in the dataset. Iceland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries are the places where the public is most accepting of homosexuality. The latest scores for Ethiopia, Uganda, Armenia, Egypt, and Mali indicate there is very little acceptance in those countries.

Figure 3 displays how AoH scores have changed over time in sixteen countries. It further underscores what is evident in Figure 2: the cross-regional scope of the AoH dataset allows comparison of countries too often neglected in political science analyses (see **Wilson2021?**). The figure also shows that while public opinion toward homosexuality has grown rapidly more accepting in some countries, such as Sweden and the United States, attitudes have changed much more gradually over time in others, like Poland and China. Acceptance has advanced and retreated somewhat as in Taiwan and more completely as in Russia. And in countries such as Nigeria and Uganda, the extent of acceptance of homosexuality in the public has been steadily scant. The breadth of these differences stand as a challenge to our explanations for the causes and consequences of public acceptance of homosexuality.

## **Validating Acceptance of Homosexuality**

Before these estimates can be used, however, they must be validated: the mere fact that we can generate estimates for acceptance of homosexuality does not automatically mean that they are suitable for analysis. Just as with any other new measure, validation tests of cross-national latent variables are crucially important (see, e.g., **Hu2023?**). Figure 4 and Figure ?? provide evidence of this measure's validity with tests of convergent validation and construct validation. Convergent validation refers to tests of whether a measure is empirically associated with alternative indicators of the same concept (**Adcock2001?**). In Figure 4, the AoH scores are compared to responses to individual source-data survey items that were used to generate them; this provides an 'internal' convergent validation test (see, e.g., Caughey, O'Grady, and Warshaw 2019, 689; Solt 2020, 10). The left panel is a



Note: Gray whiskers represent 80% credible intervals.

Figure 2: AoH Scores, Most Recent Available Year

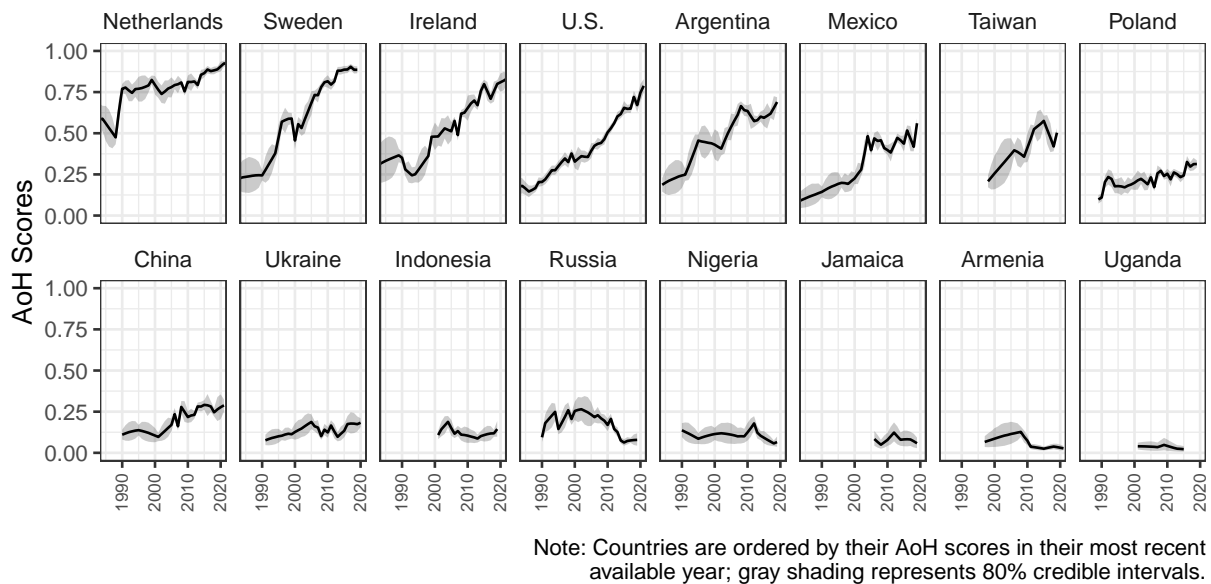


Figure 3: Acceptance Over Time Within Selected Countries

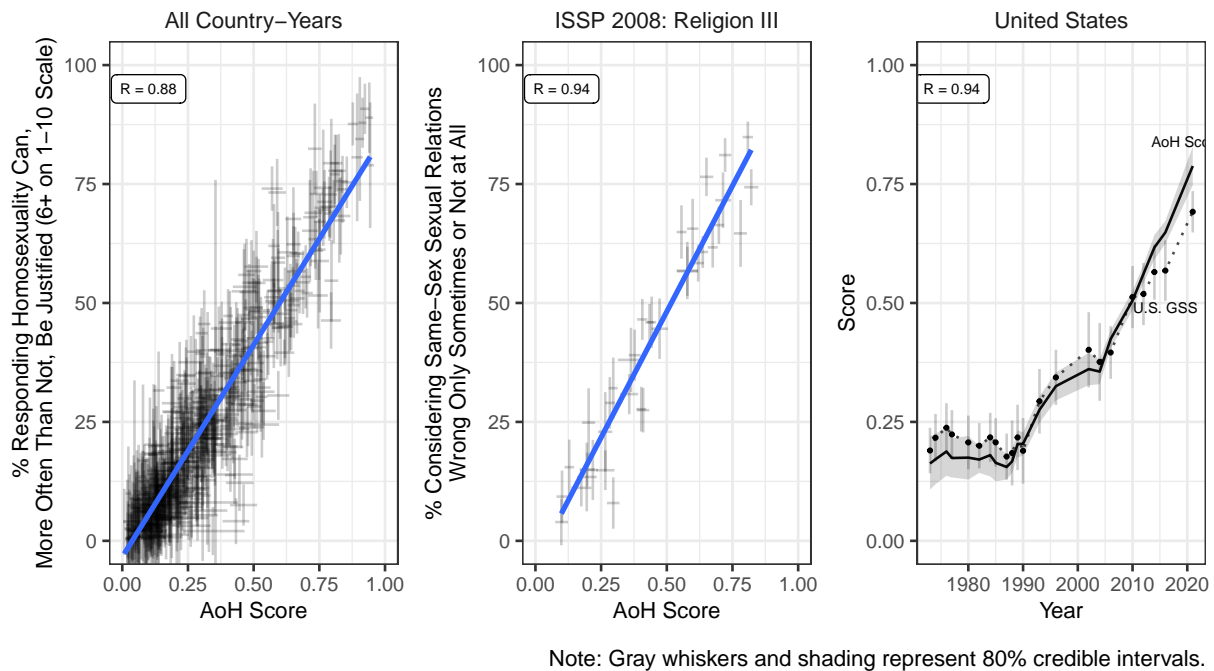


Figure 4: Convergent Validation: Correlations Between AoH Scores and Individual Source-Data Survey Items

scatterplot of country-years in which the AoH scores are plotted against the percentage of respondents who gave an accepting response to the most commonly asked item in the source data: whether homosexuality can always be justified, scored ten, never be justified, scored zero, or something in between. For this plot, responses six or greater are considered as indicating that whether respondents consider homosexuality justified more often than not. The middle panel shows responses to the question with the most data-rich cross-section, “And what about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex, is it always wrong, almost always wrong, wrong only sometimes, or not wrong at all?” in the International Social Survey Program’s 2008 module on Religion, plotting the latent variable of acceptance against the percentage who responded “wrong only sometimes” or “not at all.” Finally, in the right panel, the U.S. General Social Survey’s series on this same item—the longest of any item in any single country in the source data—was used to evaluate how well the AoH scores capture change over time. The correlations, estimated taking into account the uncertainty in the measures, are very strong in all three cases.

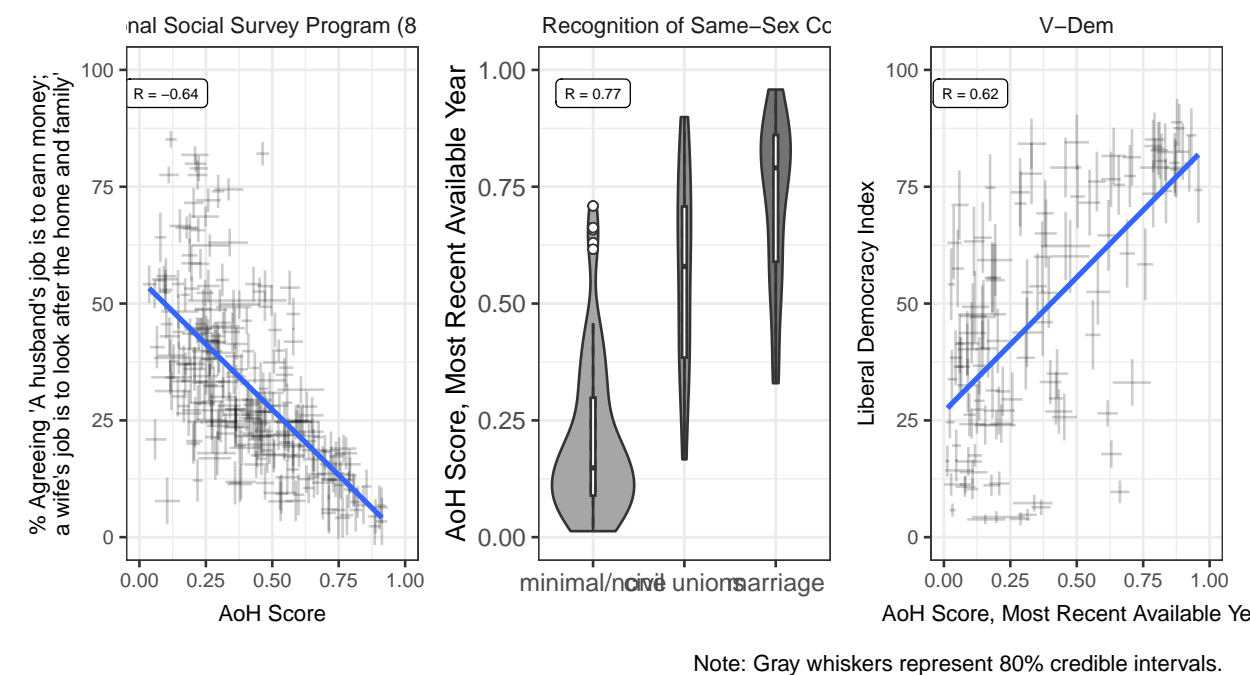


Figure 5: Construct Validation: Correlations Between AoH Scores and Acceptance of Homosexuality Survey Items



Figure 5 moves on, then, to construct validation. Construct validation refers to demonstrating, for some *other* concept believed causally related to the concept a measure seeks to represent, that the measure being tested is empirically associated with measures of that other concept (**Adcock2001?**). More traditional attitudes toward gender roles are often argued to yield more intolerance of homosexuals (see, e.g., Brown and Henriquez 2008). The left panel compares traditional attitudes, measured as the percentage of those agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement, “A husband’s job is to earn money; a wife’s job is to look after the home and family,” in eight ISSP surveys (Family and Changing Gender Roles in 1988, 1994, 2002, and 2012; and Religion in 1991, 1998, 2008, and 2018), with the AoH scores. As a result of policy responsiveness, that is, the influence of public opinion on policy (see, e.g., Lax 2009), and policy feedback, the influence of policy on public opinion (see, e.g., Abou-Chadi and Finnigan 2019; Earle et al. 2021), public acceptance of homosexuality is expected to be closely related to policies recognizing same-sex relationships. The figure’s center panel presents violin plots of the distribution of AoH scores in the most recent available year across three groups of countries: those that currently have no or minimal legal recognition of same-sex relationships, those that recognize civil unions, and those with marriage equality. The gray-shaded ‘violins’ depict (mirrored) kernel density plots of the observations in each group; their areas are proportional to the number of observations. The violins are inset with box-and-whisker plots showing the 25th percentile, median, and 75th percentile as horizontal lines in a box; the dashed vertical whiskers then extend to the farthest observation within 1.5 times the interquartile range, that is, the height of the box; and all observations beyond that distance are shown individually as white circles (see Tukey 1977). A third oft-theorized relationship is that liberal democracies promote tolerant attitudes that lead to greater acceptance of homosexuality (see, e.g., Adamczyk 2019). The right panel plots the V-Dem Liberal Democracy Index against the AoH scores. In each of these three cases, the relationship is in the expected direction and strong to very strong. Together, the evidence of convergent and construct validation in Figures 5 and 4 demonstrate the validity of the AoH scores as measures of public acceptance of homosexuality.

## Testing Theories of Acceptance of Homosexuality: Revisiting ‘Economic Inequality and Intolerance’

Macrointerest varies greatly around the world. Figure ?? examines levels and trends in macrointerest in advanced democratic countries by displaying the changes of the public’s expressed interest in politics over time in the thirty-seven democracies of the OECD. While macrointerest scores approach and often exceed .6 in countries such as Denmark and Canada, in Chile they scarcely cross .25. And although the public’s political interest has held fairly steady over decades in many countries, in Czechia it dropped nearly half of the variable’s entire theoretical range over the 1990s and 2000s before rebounding slightly since 2010, and increases of roughly a quarter of that range can be seen in, among others, Germany. There are considerable differences in the extent to which the public professes interest in politics both across countries and over time.

What explains these differences? One straightforward explanation is that publics grow more interested in politics at election time. Campaigns and elections attract media coverage and increase the information available to the public on the issues being contested, leading to increased interest in politics (see, e.g., **Beach2018?**; **Larsen2022?**). Macrointerest within each country should be expected to be higher, therefore, in years in which national elections take place than in years without elections.

A second argument is that political institutions that share power, rather than concentrate it, yield politics that are more interesting and engaging. Building on (**Lijphart1999?**) and (**Powell2000?**), (**Kittilson2010?**) argues that power-sharing institutions—parliamentarism, federalism, and proportional electoral rules—“send signals of inclusiveness to citizens, generating greater political engagement” while power-concentrating institutions “may generate perceptions of exclusion and deter involvement.” Macrointerest should be higher in countries with parliamentary and federal systems than in those without those features, and it should decline as the disproportionality between votes cast and seats won increases.

A third claim deals with the public’s demand for accountability. (**Peterson2022?**) ad-

vances this argument: “when there is information that something has gone wrong ...then voters should be more likely to attend to the actions of elected officials,” but when “there is evidence of success ...voters should not waste their energies focusing on the activities of their representatives.” If democracy is a principal-agent problem with elected officials acting as self-interested agents and the public as their lazy but vengeful principal, then macrointerest should rise when times are bad and decline as conditions improve.

A final set of theories—each well established—contradicts the third. Modernization theory holds that the public’s interest in politics will increase as the national economy grows and household incomes expand (see, e.g., **Inglehart2005?**). Unemployment has long been argued to not to motivate but rather to depress political interest; (**Rosenstone1982?**), for example, argued that “it causes a preoccupation with personal economic well-being, and as a result, the citizen withdraws from such external matters as politics.” And the relative power theory holds that greater income inequality, by increasingly concentrating political power in the hands of the wealthy, allows them greater power to shape the political agenda in ways that discourage the broader public from taking interest (see, e.g., **Solt2008?**). In each of these circumstances, macrointerest is argued to grow in *good* times and wither as the context worsens (see also **Stimson2015?**; **Peterson2022?**).

Data to test these hypotheses regarding the causes of macrointerest are drawn from several sources. The Democratic Electoral Systems (DES) dataset updated in (**Bormann2022?**) provides information about the timing of elections, yielding a dichotomous variable coded one in election years and zero when no election was held. The three institutional variables are measured as in (**Kittilson2010?**). Data on parliamentarism, a dichotomous variable coded one in pure parliamentary systems and zero otherwise, is also sourced from the DES. Federalism is a third dichotomous variable, coded one in countries with strong federal systems (see **Lijphart1999?**) and zero in all others. The proportionality of the electoral system is measured using the Gallagher least-squares index of disproportionality, which measures the disparity between parties’ vote shares and their seat shares (**Gallagher1991?**). The context of good times and bad was measured with data on GDP

per capita, national GDP growth, and unemployment from OECD.Stat (**OECD2023?**) and on the Gini index of disposable income inequality from the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (**Solt2020?**).

The resulting dataset comprises the thirty-six OECD democracies, each observed in twenty-one (Costa Rica) to forty-nine (the United States) consecutive years (mean: 33.4 years, median: 31.5 years). Shor et al. (2007) shows that the best way to analyze such pooled time series is by using a Bayesian multilevel model that includes varying intercepts for each country and for each year. Varying intercepts for each country help account for heteroskedasticity across space due to, e.g., omitted variable bias, while permitting the inclusion of time-invariant predictors such as religious heritage and communist past. Varying intercepts for each year take into account ‘time shocks’ that operate on all countries simultaneously (Shor et al. 2007, 171–72). We further employ the ‘within-between random effects’ specification, meaning each of the time-varying predictors is decomposed into its time-invariant country mean and the difference between each country-year value and this country mean. The time-varying difference variables capture the short-term effects of the predictors, while the time-invariant country-mean variables reflect their—often different—long-run, “historical” effects (Bell and Jones 2015, 137). This specification has been shown superior to fixed effects and other commonly used TSCS specifications for addressing omitted variable bias and endogeneity (see Bell and Jones 2015). The measurement uncertainty in the data for both acceptance of homosexuality and income inequality was incorporated into the analysis as well (see **Tai2022?**). The model was estimated using the **brms** R package (Bürkner 2017).

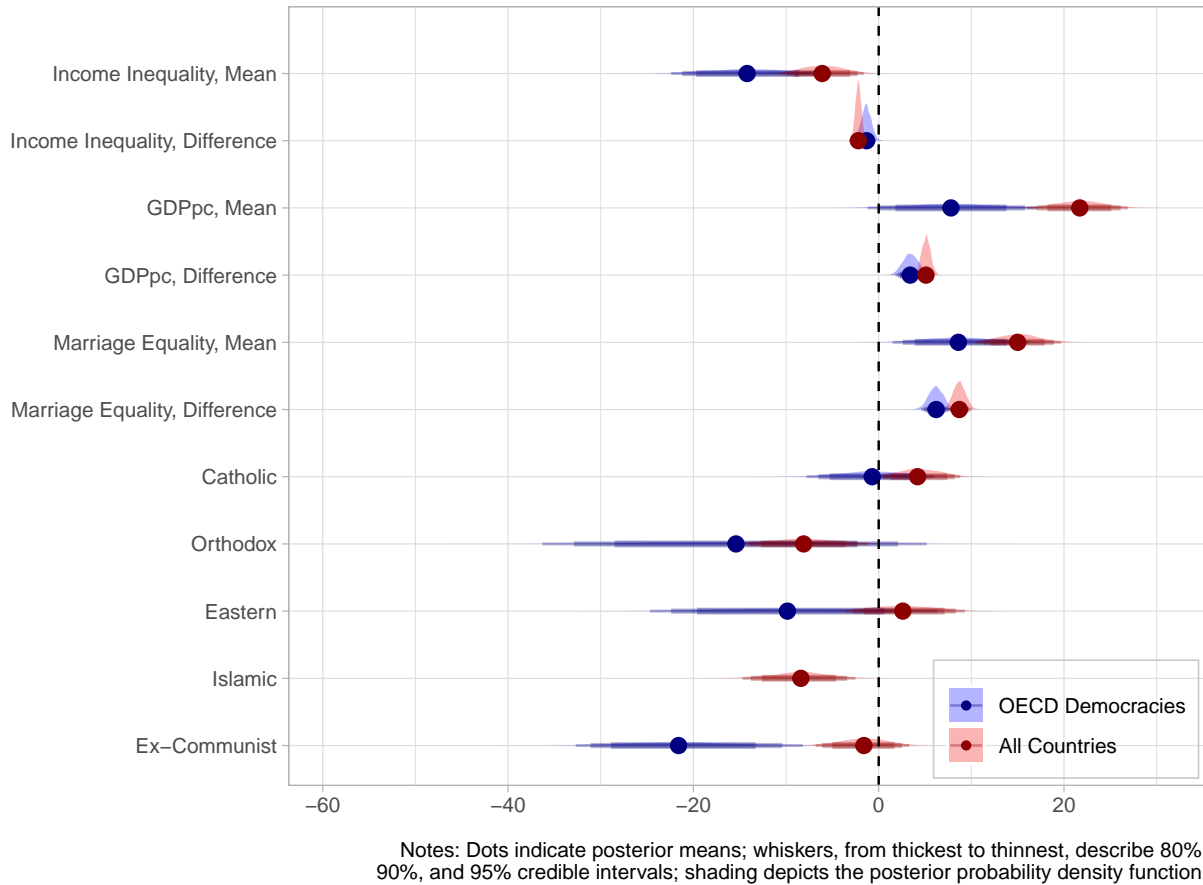


Figure 6: Predicting Acceptance of Homosexuality

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Appendices

## **Appendix A: Survey Items Used to Estimate Acceptance of Homosexuality**

National and cross-national surveys have often included questions tapping interest in politics over the past four decades, but the resulting data are both sparse, that is, unavailable for many countries and years, and incomparable, generated by many different survey items. In all, I identified 45 such survey items that were asked in no fewer than five country-years in countries surveyed at least twice; these items were drawn from 405 different survey datasets. These items are listed in the table below, along with the dispersion ( $\alpha$ ) and difficulty ( $\beta$ ) scores estimated for each from the DCPO model. Lower values of dispersion indicate questions that better identify publics with a higher level of trust from those with lower. Items have one less difficulty score than the number of response categories. Survey dataset codes correspond to those used in the `DCPOtools` R package (**Solt2019?**); they appear in decreasing order of country-years contributed.

Together, the survey items in the source data were asked in 119 different countries in at least two time points over 49 years, from 1973 to 2022, yielding a total of 3,467 country-year-item observations. The number of items observed in the source data for each country-year is plotted in Figure A1 below. The estimates of tolerance in country-years with more observed items are more precise. In country-years with fewer observed items, the estimates rely more heavily on the random-walk prior and are therefore more uncertain, and when there are no observed items, the estimates rely *entirely* on the random-walk prior and so uncertainty increases still further.

Table A1: Indicators Used in the Acceptance of Homosexuality Latent Variable Model

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
just10	527	Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you think it can always be justified, or something in between, using this card. READ OUT STATEMENTS. COME ONE ANSWER FOR EACH[Homosexuality]	[1-10]1 Never Justifiable 10 Always justifiable	0.42	0.01, 0.30, 0.54, 0.75, 1.39, 1.70, 1.98, 2.35, 2.63	evs, wvs, asiab, lb, caucasusb
neigh2	520	Homosexuals. Would you mind having them as neighbors?	0 Do not have a problem with having them as neighbors / 1 Do not want them as neighbors	0.86	-0.33	evs, wvs, lits, cid, lb, fsdreligion, amb
free5	264	Homosexuality is a personal behavior, others should not blame	1 Strongly disagree / 2 disagree / 3 Neither / 4 Agree / 5 Strongly Agree	1.23	-3.08, -1.53, -0.07, 2.70	ess, res, seessp, cgss
accept2	211	And which one of these comes closer to your opinion?	1 homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society / 2 homosexuality is a way of life that should not be accepted by society	0.62	0.63	uspew, gallup, pew, pewrel
approve4	209	A sexual relationship between two adults of the same sex	1 Very bad 2 Fairly bad 3 Not so bad 4 Definitely not bad	0.20	0.55, 1.00, 1.58	usgss, issp, lat, bsa, allbus, pgss, issr, chcep, seessp, jgss, nsss, twscs
run10	177	And now, changing the topic and thinking of homosexuals, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?	1 Strongly Disapprove 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Strongly Approve	0.56	-0.66, -0.31, -0.05, 0.22, 0.65, 0.96, 1.28, 1.67, 2.00	amb
hioff10	140	Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a person from each of the following groups in the highest elected political position in	1 Not at all comfortable / 23456789 / 10 Totally comfortable	0.16	-0.82, -0.52, -0.21, 0.03, 0.51, 0.76, 1.06, 1.45, 1.76	eb
approve3	92	Is homosexual behavior morally acceptable, morally wrong, or is it not a moral issue?	1 morally acceptable / 2 morally wrong / 3 not a moral issue	0.43	0.86, 2.00	uspew, pew, pewrel
marry4a	90	Overall, do you support or oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally?	1 Support strongly 2 Support somewhat 3 Oppose somewhat 4 Oppose strongly	0.82	-0.59, 1.06, 3.36	nbcwsj, lat, uspew, prri, abcwapo, pewrel, pew, lb, aes
marry4e	85	For each of the following propositions, tell me if you Homosexual marriages should be allowed throughout Europe?	Totally agree 1 totally disagree 4	0.09	-0.01, 0.84, 2.06	eb
marry10	80	How strongly do you approve or disapprove of same-sex couples having the right to marry?	1 Strongly disapprove / 23456789 / 10 Strongly approve	0.24	0.18, 0.47, 0.67, 0.85, 1.17, 1.36, 1.57, 1.82, 2.06	amb



*(continued)*

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
adopt5	80	How acceptable or unacceptable do you consider the following issues? That homosexual and lesbian couples have the right to adopt children	1 completely unacceptable 2 unacceptable 3 neither acceptable nor unacceptable 4 acceptable 5 completely acceptable	0.76	-0.61, 0.74, 1.77, 3.38	bsa, ess, belgiumes, dkes, nores, icenes
parent5	79	How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? Homosexual couples are as good parents as other couples	Agree strongly 1 strongly disagree 5	0.88	-1.52, 0.30, 1.53, 3.49	wvs, evs
ashamed5	73	If a close family member was a gay man or a lesbian, I would feel ashamed.	Agree strongly 1 Disagree strongly 5	1.02	-2.56, -0.89, 0.40, 2.31	ess
marry3	69	What is your view on same-sex marriage?	1 Favour same-sex marriage / 2 Oppose same-sex marriage, but would accept civil unions / 3 Oppose entirely same-sex marriage	0.97	-0.75, 0.91	ipsos, cgeis
rights4	57	To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Gay, lesbian and bisexual people should have the same rights as heterosexual people	Totally agree 1 totally disagree 4	0.72	-1.31, -0.12, 1.67	eb, itanes
approve4a	56	To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? There is nothing wrong in a sexual relationship between two persons of the same sex	Totally agree 1 totally disagree 4	0.71	-0.93, 0.34, 2.00	eb
adopt4a	55	Same-sex couples' right to adopt is a good thing	1 strongly agree / 2 somewhat agree / 3 somewhat disagree / 4 strongly disagree	0.55	0.01, 1.03, 2.31	prri, ipsos, prriatlantic, fsdelection, ptvs
adopt5a	53	How would you feel about the following statement? Do you agree or disagree with them? Homosexual couples should be able to adopt children	Agree strongly 1 strongly disagree 5	1.70	-0.90, 1.41, 3.01, 5.62	evs, som, snes, ptvs
adopt2	51	Do you favor or oppose allowing gay or lesbian couples to adopt a child?	1 Favor 2 Oppose 8 DK/No opinion 9 NA/Refused	0.10	1.60	gallup, anes, cnn, psra, abcwapo, bsa, eb, pew, angus
marry4c	47	Same-sex marriage is or could be harmful to society	1 strongly disagree / 2 somewhat disagree / 3 somewhat agree / 4 strongly agree	0.44	-0.77, 0.33, 1.48	ipsos
marry2	39	Do you think homosexuals should or should not have equal rights to marry one another?	1 Should have equal rights to marry 2 Should not have equal rights to marry 8 DK/No opinion 9 NA/Refused	0.88	1.19	cnn, abcwapo, psra, ap, gallup, uspew, cces, eb, angus, aes
ff5	39	same sex female couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple	1 Strongly agree / 2 Agree / 3 Neither agree nor disagree / 4 Disagree / 5 Strongly disagree	0.74	-0.73, 0.87, 1.62, 3.67	issp

(continued)

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
mm5	39	same sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple	1 Strongly agree / 2 Agree / 3 Neither agree nor disagree / 4 Disagree / 5 Strongly disagree	0.72	-0.38, 1.17, 1.94, 3.80	issp
marry5a	33	Here are some statements about general social concerns. Please say whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of these statements. Same-sex marriages should be prohibited by law	1 Strongly agree / 2 Agree / 3 Neither agree nor disagree / 4 Disagree / 5 Strongly disagree	0.65	-0.72, 0.39, 1.15, 2.56	ees, ptvs, ines, aes
approve5	30	What about sexual relations between two adults of the same sex?	1 Always wrong 2 Mostly wrong 3 Sometimes wrong 4 Rarely wrong 5 Not wrong at all	0.10	0.46, 0.80, 1.32, 1.65	bsa, cgss
adopt4	29	For each of the following propositions, tell me if you Adoption of children should be authorised for homosexual couples throughout Europe	Totally agree 1 totally disagree 4	0.76	0.67, 1.81, 3.31	eb
marry5	28	Agree: The law should recognise same-sex relationships	1 Strongly agree / 2 Agree / 3 Neither agree nor disagree / 4 Disagree / 5 Strongly disagree	0.55	-0.26, 0.69, 1.50, 2.95	issp, usgss, bsa, som, chcep, nsss, aussa, kgss
marry11	28	I would like you to tell me your views on various issues: same-sex marriage	0 fully in favour of same sex marriage / 123456789 / 10 fully opposed to same sex marriage	1.13	-0.41, -0.15, 0.17, 0.46, 0.67, 1.58, 1.82, 2.15, 2.50, 2.91	ees
neigh10	27	Having a homosexual	1 Not at all comfortable / 23456789 / 10 Totally comfortable	0.86	-2.38, -1.94, -1.51, -1.20, -0.55, -0.23, 0.15, 0.68, 1.21	eb
civil2	22	.Allowing homosexual couples to have the same benefits as married heterosexual couples, such as health benefits inheritance rights and Social Security survivor benefits	1 Support 2 Oppose 8 DK/No opinion 9 NA/Refused	0.86	0.61	abcwapo, eb, politbarometer, gallup
accept4	20	Homosexuals are people who should be accepted like anybody else	Agree completely 1 Disagree completely 4	0.90	-2.05, -0.92, 0.91	cdcee
pension4	16	Couples of the same sex should be entitled to a widow's/widower's pension as if they had lived with a partner of the opposite sex	1 strongly agree / 2 agree / 3 disagree / 4 strongly disagree	0.81	-0.74, 0.21, 2.03	eb
marry4d	13	Gays and lesbians should be allowed to get married	1 strongly agree / 3 somewhat agree / 5 somewhat disagree / 7 strongly disagree	0.19	0.43, 1.15, 2.42	uspew, fsdelection, cnes, poc, canadianes, twscs
neigh5	13	For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, dislike it, or not care: Homosexuals	1 strongly dislike / 2 somewhat dislike / 3 would not care / 4 somewhat like / 5 strongly like	0.44	-0.38, 0.18, 1.53, 2.19	afrob

*(continued)*

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Response Categories	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
legal2	12	Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal	1 should be legal / 2 should not be legal	0.70	-0.21	gallup, abcwapo, cbsnyt, cnn, uswapo, anpas, aes
teacher4	12	School boards ought to have the right to fire teachers who are known homosexuals	1 completely agree / 2 mostly agree / 3 mostly disagree / 4 completely disagree	0.73	-1.55, -0.48, 1.17	uspew
legal2a	9	Do you think gay or lesbian relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?	1 should be legal / 2 should not be legal	1.69	-0.03	gallup
accept2a	7	Do you feel that homosexuality should be considered an acceptable alternative lifestyle or not?	1 acceptable / 2 not acceptable	1.39	0.44	gallup, usnwr, cbsnyt
accept5	7	Homosexuals are people just like others	1 Disagree completely / 2 Disagree / 3 Neither agree nor disagree / 4 Agree / 5 Completely agree	0.46	-2.18, -1.25, -0.41, 0.80	eb, fsdim
marry4b	6	Do you think it should be LEGAL or ILLEGAL for homosexual couples to get married?	1 Legal, STRONGLY 2 Legal, SOMEWHAT 3 Illegal, SOMEWHAT 4 Illegal, STRONGLY 8 DK/No opinion 9 NA/Refused	0.83	0.41, 0.91, 1.94	abcwapo
approve5a	6	Homosexual relations are always wrong	1 strongly agree / 2 agree to some extent / 3 hard to say / 4 disagree to some extent / 5 strongly disagree	0.52	-1.26, -0.36, 1.06, 2.45	bsa, nzes
strength5	6	Strengthen the position of homosexuals, bisexuals and transsexuals in society	1 very good suggestion 2 pretty good suggestion 3 neither good nor bad suggestion 4 pretty bad suggestion 5 very bad suggestion	0.80	-0.35, 0.51, 2.70, 4.16	som
legal5	6	Homosexuals are no better than criminals and should be punished in the extreme	1 agree strongly / 2 agree / 3 neither agree nor disagree / 4 disagree / 5 disagree strongly	0.41	-1.96, -1.04, -0.39, 1.07	seessp
marry3a	5	Do you favour or oppose same-sex marriage, or do you have no opinion on this?	1 favor / 3 oppose / 8 no opinion	0.52	0.72, 2.25	canadianes

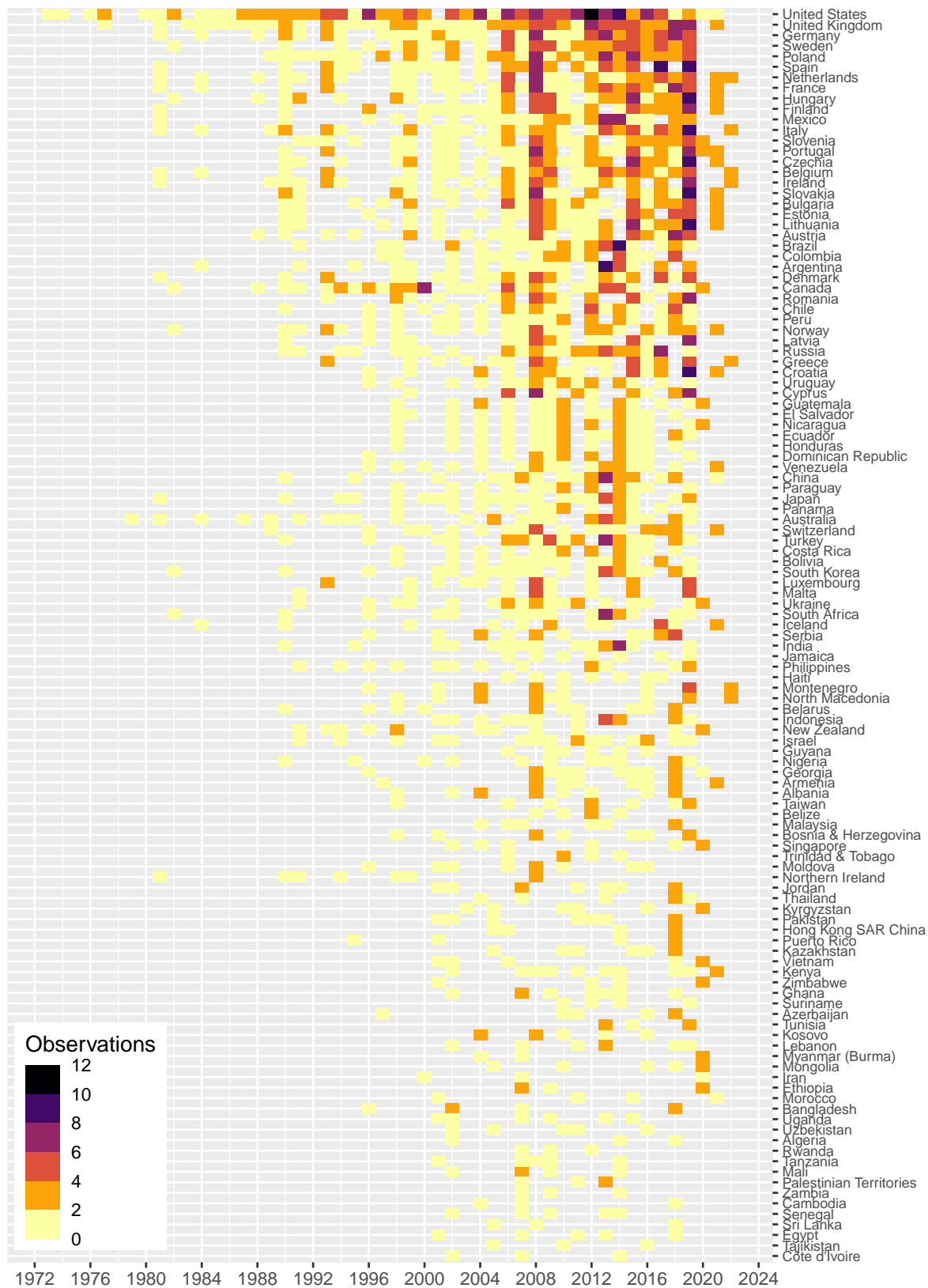


Figure A1: Source Data Observations by Country and Year  
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