

# [Tolerance Toward Homosexuality Paper Title]\*

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## Examining the Source Data on Attitudes Toward Homosexuality

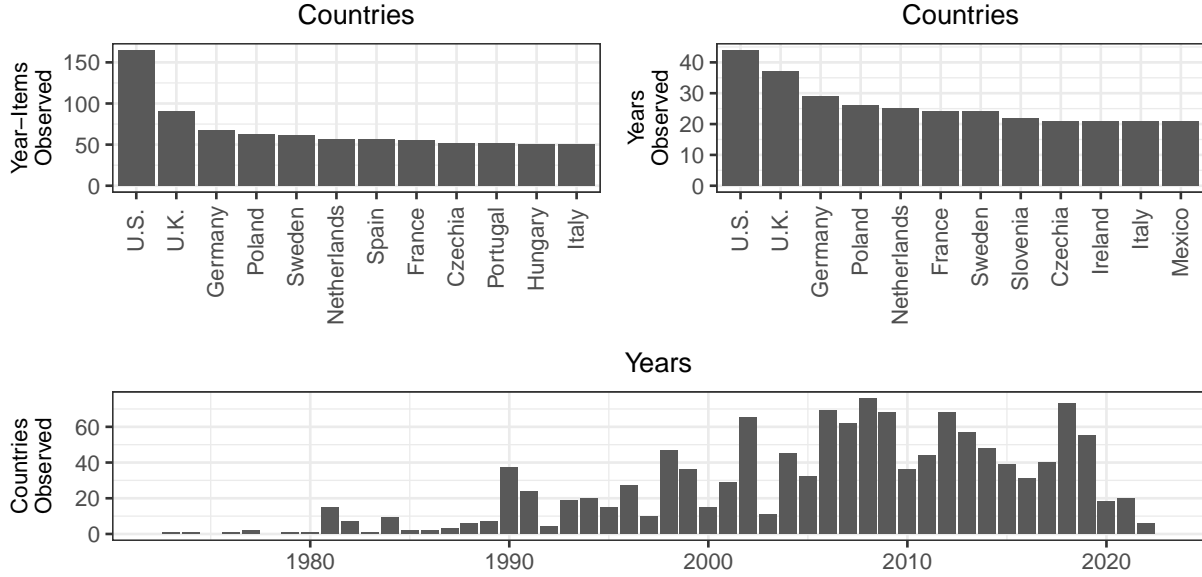
National and cross-national surveys have often included questions about homosexuality over the past half-century, but the resulting data are both sparse, that is, unavailable for many countries and years, and incomparable, generated by many different survey items. In all, we identified 30 such survey items that were asked in no fewer than five country-years in countries surveyed at least twice; these items were drawn from 294 different survey datasets.<sup>1</sup> Together, the survey items in the source data were asked in 124 different countries in at least two time points over 49 years, from 1973 to 2022, yielding a total of 2,867 country-year-item observations. Observations for every year in each country surveyed would number 6,076, and a complete set of country-year-items would encompass 182,280 observations. Viewed from this complete-data perspective, the available data can be seen to be very, very sparse. From a more optimistic standpoint, we note there are 1,305 country-years in which we have at least *some* information about the public gender egalitarianism of the population, that is, some 44% of the 2,952 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 Survey, the Latinobarómetro, and the World Values Survey, this question was asked in a total of 531 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

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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 Gay Rights Source Data**

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 165 observations, is far and away the best represented country in the source data, followed by United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, and Sweden. At the other end of the spectrum, one countries—Côte d’Ivoire and Nepal—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 Slovenia, Ireland, and Mexico joining the list and Spain, Portugal, and Hungary 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 76 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.

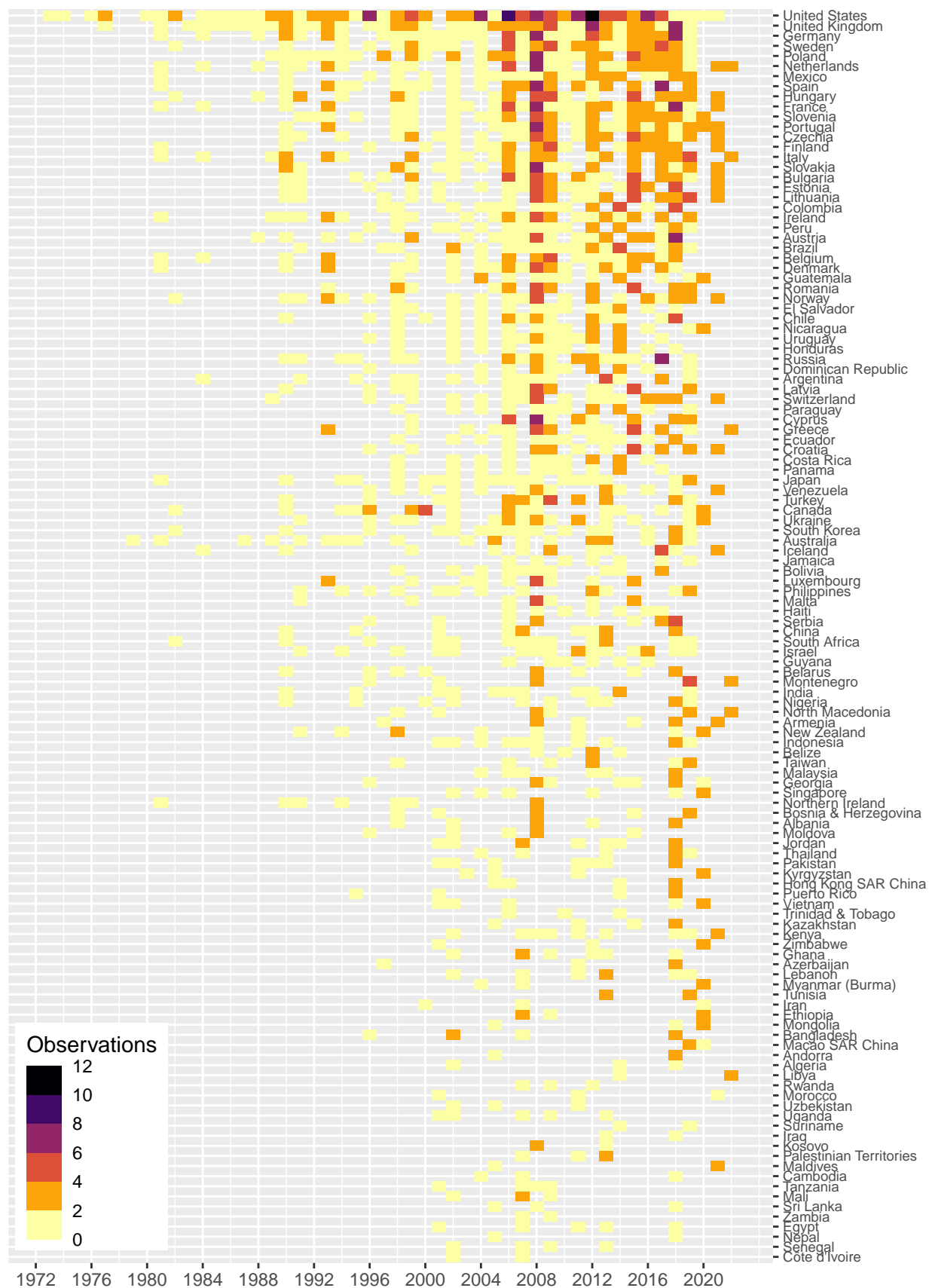
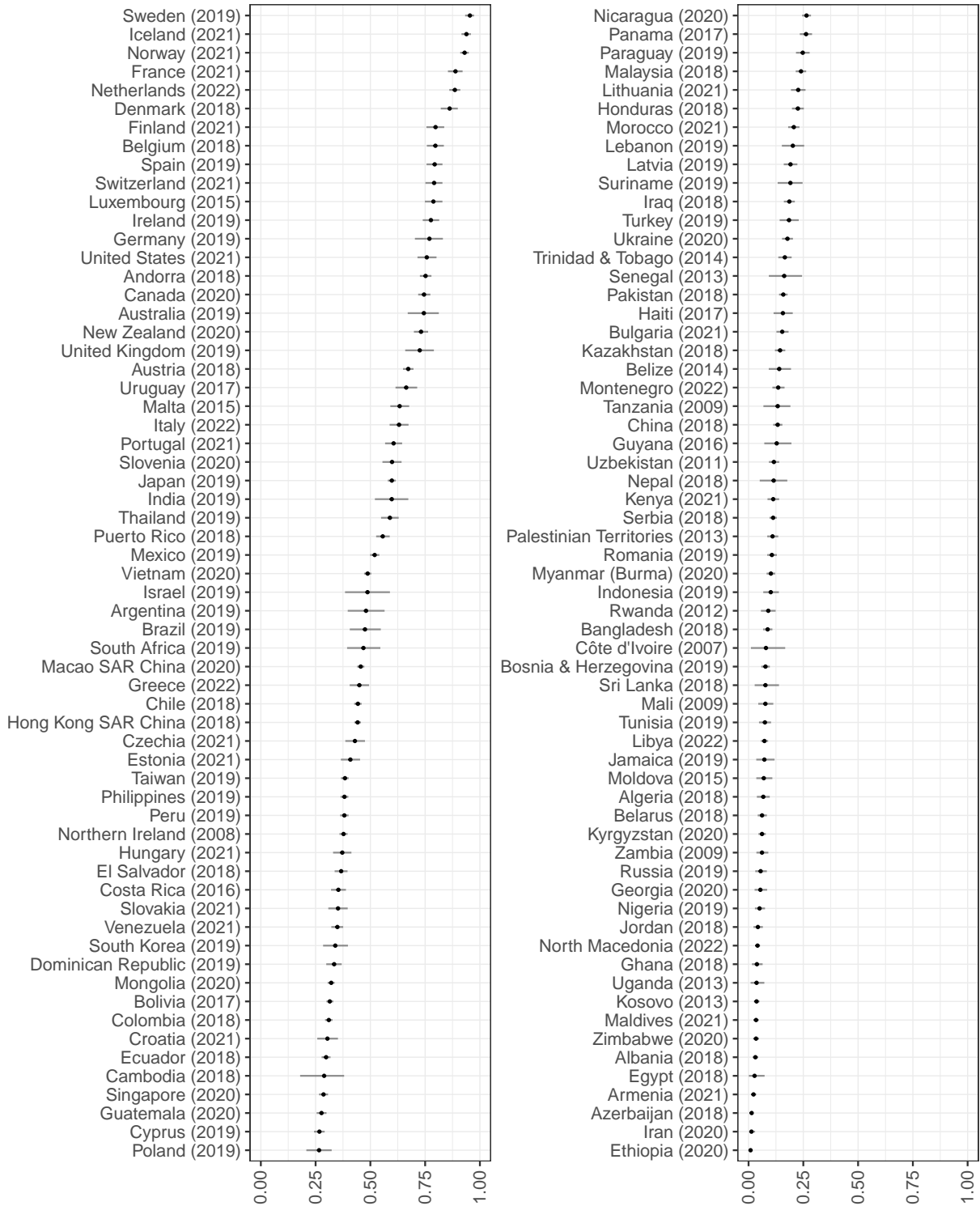


Figure 2: Source Data Observations by Country and Year



Note: Gray whiskers represent 80% credible intervals.

**Figure 3: TCS Scores, Most Recent Available Year**