

Subjective Identity Concealability Scale

Le Forestier, Page-Gould, Lai, & Chasteen (2022)

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Scale:

Please take a moment to consider your identity as a [identity] person. Think about how the fact that you are [identity] affects you. Think about what it is like to be [identity]. Then, answer the following questions:

1. How often do you do things that make it obvious that you are [identity] to those around you? (Reverse-scored)
2. How well do people tend to guess that you are [identity] even if you don't tell them? (Reverse-scored)
3. How "out" do you consider yourself to be (as in, do people in your life know that you are [identity])? (Reverse-scored)
4. How visible is the fact that you are [identity]? (Reverse-scored)
5. How easy is it for you to conceal that you are [identity]?
6. How attentive are people to cues, signs, or signals that you are [identity]? (Reverse-scored)
7. How frequently do people notice that you are [identity]? (Reverse-scored)
8. How quick are people to figure out that you are [identity]? (Reverse-scored)

0	1	2	3	4
Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

Implementation Instructions:

Throughout the scale, the "[identity]" placeholders should be replaced with the identity or group membership of interest. For example, when asking about someone's identity as a gay person, item 1 would read: "How often do you do things that make it obvious that you are gay to those around you?"

Scoring and Interpretation:

After reverse-scoring items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, calculate a mean of all eight items. Higher scores indicate greater subjective concealability (i.e., identities that are viewed as more concealable).

Citation:

Le Forestier, J. M., Page-Gould, E., Lai, C. K., & Chasteen, A. L. (2022). Subjective identity concealability and the consequences of fearing identity-based judgment. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 48, 445-462. DOI: 10.1177/01461672211010038