

LGBT+ Persons and Homophobia Prevalence Across Job Sectors: Survey Evidence from Mexico*

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Labor market outcomes for sexual minorities may be closely linked to the exclusion they face. An important first step is measuring the prevalence of both and exploring their relationship. This paper develops and implements an online survey in Mexico to estimate the size of the LGBT+ population and homophobia using two elicitation techniques. We find a larger prevalence of LGBT+ persons than a national survey, but no significant differences across methods. We document important heterogeneity across sectors. For homophobia, we obtain mixed results, with significant differences across methods for various items. Lastly, we estimate a strong negative association between homophobia and the share of LGBT+ persons in ad hoc defined labor markets.

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1 Introduction

Societal expectations about gender roles may impose relatively larger barriers for the personal and professional development of women (Jayachandran, 2015) and members of the LGBT+ population (Welle and Button, 2004).¹ In recent years, efforts have been made to compensate for these differential barriers by introducing and pushing for a large set of policies, with some success (King and Mason, 2001).

When addressing the challenges associated with the inclusion of the LGBT+ population, however, additional obstacles may hinder these efforts' effectiveness. For instance, in many settings, the LGBT+ population must reveal their identity in order to be validated, included, and respected. But showing one's identity may also come at a cost. Homophobia, the source of the very same barriers that may discourage the LGBT+ population from some personal and professional paths, makes it costly for them to publicly reveal their identity.² This may be an additional obstacle for the LGBT+ population to benefit directly from any possible policy aimed at offering them equal opportunities similar to their heterosexual, cis-gender colleagues. Moreover, the efficient allocation of resources to combat homophobia also requires precise measures of its prevalence across settings.³

¹Over the last decades, as a society we have come to learn about and recognize the wide diversity of sexual identities and gender identities and expressions. As we evolve in our understanding of human sexuality, so too has our language. In particular, the term LGBT has been broadened to LGBTQ, LGBTQQIA, LGBTQ+, and LGBTQIA+. In this paper, for consistency and due to how we designed our survey questions, we use the term LGBT+ as an umbrella term to refer to non-heteronormative identities. We fully recognize that this term is *not* equivalent to the rest and we are not implying that it is. We are also not being dismissive of or erasing the other identities represented in the letters Q, I, and A. We simply wish to present a simple and concise term that all readers may understand as representing non-heteronormative identities.

²We use the term homophobia to refer to prejudice, intolerance, bias or hatred toward *any* member of the LGBT+ community. Although more precise terms exist (such as, for instance, biphobia to refer to prejudice against bisexual people), we use homophobia as an umbrella term for any LGBT+ phobia. This is in line with definitions and usage indicated by organizations such as the United Nations and GLAAD. While we recognize the power of language, we believe that, in the context of this study, the word homophobia is a sufficiently accurate description of all types of negative attitudes and actions towards members of the LGBT+ community.

³In development economics, there is a long-standing literature asking similar questions regarding how to better measure poverty in order to better target resources and policies. See, for instance, Alatas et al. (2016).

In this paper, we contribute to documenting both the size of the LGBT+ population and homophobia in Mexico, as well as showing the difficulty in this task. We focus on understanding differences by gender, age, and job sectors, as well as exploring the correlations at the labor market level between LGBT+ prevalence and homophobia. To do so, we design and implement an online survey that uses two elicitation methods: direct questions and an item count technique (ICT).

Mexico is an interesting setting for exploring these questions for various reasons. First, the advancement of LGBT+ rights has followed very heterogeneous paths across the country, given that legislation of rights is decided at the state level. Some of the recent advances in equal rights in Mexico include same-sex marriage, adoption of children by same-sex couples, allowing gender changes on official documents, and prohibiting gay conversion therapies. However, not all states have adopted these protections, which have only been implemented in the most liberal states, such as Mexico City. Second, Mexico is a culturally diverse country, with large regional and national inequalities that may map differently into acceptance and homophobia than in developed nations. And lastly, aware of these challenges, during 2021, the government conducted, for the first time, a nationally representative survey aimed at measuring the size of the LGBT+ population and the societal changes they face. This (hopefully) signals an interest among policy-makers in obtaining information and analyzing data to better design policies that may address the inequalities faced by sexual minorities.

We develop an instrument and survey 10,003 individuals between the ages of 20 and 64 that currently have a job. The survey was implemented online with the assistance of a market research company.⁴ We first ask general sociodemographic questions and work characteristics that allow us to identify, among others, the broad sector for each respondent's current job. We then randomize respondents into a direct questions or ICT elicitation group and measure six sensitive items: three related to respondents' own sexuality and three to homophobia.

⁴The company, Netquest, is a global company with vast experience running surveys for market research purposes. They are a well-established company in Mexico.

The literature has typically reported the ICT share as the “true” prevalence of the sensitive item. This would hold under the assumption that respondents interpret the ICT as a more private elicitation technique than direct questions, and as long as this added level of privacy leads to a higher (average) probability of truth-telling. A related but alternative interpretation is that direct questions are more likely to be contaminated by social desirability bias. Some studies have questioned whether the estimates obtained through ICT techniques should be interpreted as strictly more truthful measures (Chuang et al., 2021). We avoid taking a stance on which of the estimates presented may be closer to the truth. We believe that simply documenting any potential differences in the estimates illustrates the challenges of estimating the size of LGBT+ population and the prevalence of homophobia.

Our first set of results concern the estimates of the LGBT+ population. In general, we do not find significant differences between the direct questions and the ICT method. We obtain a larger prevalence of self-identifying LGBT+ individuals than in the national survey. We also obtain an age gradient (with a higher probability of identifying as LGBT+ among younger groups), although this relationship is not robust to the elicitation method used. As for job sectors, we tend to find that the LGBT+ prevalence is highest in health and retail and lowest in government jobs.

Our second set of results are related to homophobic sentiment. Here, we do find differences between the direct questions and the ICT method, although they are quite mixed. For instance, for adoption by LGBT+ couples, the share considering it should be allowed is lower under the ICT than when asked directly, but the fraction that would rather work with a straight person is higher under the direct questions approach. Some of these differences may be related to how different people interpreted the statements. Lastly, we find some evidence of an age gradient and some overlap with the job sector results above, although they are not robust to the elicitation method.

Finally, we construct indices of LGBT+ prevalence and homophobia at the labor market level, which we define based on our survey instrument. We find strong negative associations:

places/sectors with a higher degree of homophobia are also those that have a lower fraction of LGBT+ people. We do not attempt to assign a causal interpretation to these results. We simply highlight that this is a strong association that survives the inclusion of a battery of flexible controls. Hence, this pattern suggests that there is important scope for policy. In particular, it may be important to explore how homophobia shapes career choices and whether LGBT+ presence and visibility can reduce stigma.

The paper is presented as follows. Section 2 describes the context. Section 3 presents and discusses our survey instrument. Section 4 outlines the methodology and presents the results on LGBT+ populations and homophobic sentiment prevalence. Section 5 explores associations between the two. Section 6 concludes.

2 Background

2.1 LGBT+ Population in Mexico

On June 28th, 2022, the Mexican Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía en Informática, INEGI) released the results of the first National Survey on Gender and Sexual Diversity (Encuesta Nacional sobre Diversidad Sexual y de Género, ENDISEG), a nationally representative survey aimed at measuring the size of the LGBT+ population in the country and the prevalence of discriminatory practices against them. This is the first systematic effort made by INEGI in this area. The information retrieved by this survey is invaluable for the visibility of the LGBT+ population and for identifying the challenges faced by these groups in Mexico.

The design of the ENDISEG seems to have taken into consideration that the questions asked could be deemed sensitive, threatening the ability to recover truthful responses. While the survey was conducted in-person, the mechanism through which individuals answered the questions regarding their orientation and gender identity attempted to afford them as much privacy as possible. In particular, after responding to the basic demographic questions

directly to the surveyor, participants were handed a tablet and a set of headphones. Each of the sensitive questions' statements was pre-recorded and only heard by the respondents, who then answered directly on the tablet.

We highlight some summary statistics from the ENDISEG. First, in terms of sexuality, 14.5% of females and 10.1% of males declare having felt attracted to individuals of their same sex, 4.3% of females and 5.7% of males report having had a same-sex/same-gender sexual encounter, and 5.7% of females and 4.6% of males identify as non-heterosexual. Second, ENDISEG also documents the opposition to recognizing equal rights for these groups: only 54.9% of self-identifying heterosexual respondents agree that LGBT+ couples may be affectionate in public, 41% oppose same-sex marriage, and 56% disagree with the statement that LGBT+ couples should be allowed to adopt children. Not surprisingly, 13% of respondents who declare being non-heterosexual also report not having shared their sexual orientation with anyone at all.

Analyzing self-identification as LGBT+ and homophobic attitudes across age groups, ENDISEG also reports that non-heterosexual identities are decreasing with age. This may very well reflect differential costs of coming out across generations. Similar patterns hold for homophobic sentiment: younger individuals are less homophobic while older people are more likely to respond that LGBT+ couples should not be affectionate in public nor should they be allowed to adopt.

These facts suggest that the potential barriers for personal and professional development for the LGBT+ population may vary widely across occupations and/or economic sectors. If, when choosing a career and professional path, LGBT+ individuals take into account the degree of homophobia they might face given their choices, this variation could potentially shape their labor market choices and outcomes. Unfortunately, ENDISEG contains relatively little information about respondents' labor market choices.

Hence, we exploit our own survey instrument, aimed precisely at approximating both the degree of anti-LGBT+ sentiment and the fraction of the population that self-identifies

as LGBT+ across job sectors, genders, and age groups in order to explore potential associations. A negative relationship between the prevalence of the LGBT+ population and homophobia across different professional environments may be informative on the degree to which discrimination is associated with individuals' career paths.

2.2 Measurement and ICT Elicitation

Surveys aimed at measuring the size of the LGBT+ population and homophobic attitudes are hard to design. In particular, social desirability bias in survey responses may make it difficult to interpret the estimates recovered (Coffman et al., 2017; Ham et al., 2022). Based on overall societal perceptions and norms as well as idiosyncratic cues from surveyors or the survey text itself, respondents may infer which types of responses would be more or less socially desirable and may then adapt accordingly. As such, being able to recover a truthful measure of sexuality/identity and homophobic sentiment is not trivial.

Although our survey was conducted online with respondents having full control over their privacy, we followed two approaches for eliciting responses. The first approach asked direct questions while the second one consisted in an item count technique (ICT), which has been used in a variety of other settings with the objective of incentivizing truthful reporting (Blair and Imai, 2012; Glynn, 2013). To name a few examples, Jamison et al. (2013) recovers measures of condom use, number of sexual partners and unfaithfulness through both direct questioning and an ICT; Agüero and Frisancho (2022) uses it for measuring self-reported intimate partner violence; Rosenfeld et al. (2016) provides estimates of anti-abortion support; and Karlan and Zinman (2012) measures the share of loan proceeds that are non-entrepreneurial.

3 Survey Instrument

We designed and implemented an online survey with the help of a market research company in Mexico. We did not gather any individually identifying information from respondents and provided a data privacy agreement before presenting the questions. We imposed quotas for our sample, requiring 50% of female respondents, an age distribution that closely follows that of the Mexican population from the 2020 census, and location requirements as follows: 35% of respondents in Mexico City, 7.5% in Guadalajara and Monterrey each, and the rest in other metropolitan areas. Our final sample consists of 10,003 individuals between the ages of 20 and 64 years old that are currently employed.

The survey instrument consisted of two parts (see the online appendix for the full survey text). In the initial section, we asked about sociodemographic characteristics: binary gender (as this is how the market research company recruits and registers individuals), age group, city of residence, education, marital status, and various work characteristics. In particular, we defined seven broad sectors of economic activity and asked respondents to choose the one closest to what they do for work. The seven categories are: construction and real estate, education, government, health, manufacturing and production, technology and IT, and retail/stores. We include an option for other sector as well. Lastly, we obtained respondents' socioeconomic status (SES) from a classification made by the market research company.

In the second part of the survey, we were interested in measuring participants' responses to six sensitive topics related to their own sexuality/identity and homophobia. Table 1 shows these questions as well as our assessment of which answers (yes or no) would constitute a sensitive response and which would be most likely considered the socially conservative response. Although there are many ways to measure a person's sexuality, given that our survey required binary gendered respondents, we chose to use whether a person self-identifies as part of the LGBT+ community, whether they have ever had a same-sex sexual encounter, and whether they have ever felt attracted to a person of the same sex. For homophobia, we asked if they consider LGBT+ people can change with therapy, if they think LGBT+

couples should be allowed to adopt children, and if they would rather work with a straight person (if they only had one co-worker).⁵

For the first question on homophobic sentiment, the commonly accepted view among organizations such as the American Psychological Association is that orientation and gender identity are immutable (i.e., genetic). Furthermore, there is evidence that conversion therapies (aimed at turning LGBT+ individuals straight) cannot change a person’s orientation but rather are associated with spikes in depression and worse mental health.⁶ Hence, our prior was that more homophobic individuals would be inclined to say that LGBT+ people can change with therapy. However, we cannot be sure of the interpretation given by all respondents.

For the second question about adoption by LGBT+ couples, in a socially conservative and religious society like Mexico, it is possible that being open to adoption by LGBT+ couples is the sensitive response. Alternatively, the sensitive answer may be the homophobic one of considering that they should not be allowed to adopt.

Lastly, we asked whether respondents would rather work with a straight person. Ex-ante, we considered that homophobic individuals would say yes. However, it is unclear how non-homophobic persons may respond since it is not obvious what it means to say that one “would not rather work with a straight person” (for instance, a negative could be interpreted as tokenizing LGBT+ individuals).

Respondents were randomly assigned to a direct elicitation (N=5,005) or ICT (N=4,998) group.⁷ In each case, participants were first shown instructions and an example for how to answer the following questions. Then, for each of the six sensitive items, respondents were shown a group of statements from which they had to tell us how many of them were

⁵The actual text in the questions uses the terms “homosexual couples” and “homosexual people”. We recognize this is different from using the term LGBT+ but believe that in the context of the survey in Mexico, it was important for avoiding desirability bias in the responses.

⁶See, for instance, <https://www.hrc.org/resources/the-lies-and-dangers-of-reparative-therapy>.

⁷We used Qualtrics as the platform for programming and running the survey. The randomization was done automatically using the software feature.

true for them, without indicating which ones were true. Respondents in the direct question group were shown four (unrelated and innocuous) statements in this exercise and were then asked the sensitive item directly. Respondents in the ICT group saw the same four statements plus the sensitive question in statement format. They were not asked any questions directly.⁸ Lastly, we also included a question aimed at measuring whether respondents were paying attention to the instructions. Findings are robust to restricting to respondents that passed the attention test.

3.1 Sample limitations

Due to the nature of the market research company’s database, we consider that this sample is skewed towards respondents in a middle and high socioeconomic level, with internet access, that feel comfortable and have experience answering online surveys, and (perhaps) individuals that are interested in earning additional income by doing these types of market research surveys. As such, this may not be a representative sample of the Mexican population or even of the population in metropolitan areas. Hence, we are constrained in making generalizations for these broader population groups.

Aside from the differences in the sample’s composition, the level of privacy and the incentives for truthful reporting may differ substantially in our survey from those in other surveys like the ENDISEG. First, our instrument was fully conducted online, and participants could respond in complete privacy. Second, participants were aware of the fact that the company with which we partnered was the one inviting them to take the survey. We did not use a custom message but simply let the company send their usual invitation to participate. The extent to which respondents inferred that the surveyor’s objectives were different from those of an INEGI surveyor may have implied different incentives for truth-telling in this context. For instance, one may conjecture that some participants inferred that self-identifying as

⁸We actually implemented four treatment arms in this survey by varying the level of sensitivity included in the four unrelated statements (sensitive vs vanilla statements). We do not leverage this variation here but note that all results are robust to including a control for this variation.

LGBT+ in a marketing survey could imply a higher or lower likelihood of being invited to participate in future surveys.

3.2 Summary statistics

Table 2 presents summary statistics for respondents' characteristics by elicitation group. The first column shows means and standard deviations for those assigned to the direct questions group, the second column restricts to those in the ICT group, and the last column shows the difference and a test of significance.

In terms of gender, age, and location, summary statistics correspond to the quotas we imposed. Around 30% of respondents are single. In terms of education, respondents definitely skew towards more educated: more than 50% have finished college or graduate studies. This is in stark contrast to the average of 10 years of schooling reported by INEGI for the Mexican population in 2020. Likewise, we have very few respondents ranked low in SES.

Regarding labor market characteristics, around 70% are employed full time. We have two different measures of formal vs informal sectors but find that more than 60% report being in the formal economy. There is a mostly uniform distribution of tenure on the current job as well as a lot of variation in how many people the respondent interacts closely with at their workplace.

Overall, we find that our randomization was successful: most differences across characteristics are small and insignificant. The only difference that is highly significant corresponds to the attention test: respondents in the ICT group were two percentage points more likely to have failed this test. However, as noted above, results hold for the attentive only sample, indicating that this difference is not driving our estimations.

4 Prevalence of the LGBT+ Population and Homophobic Sentiment

We begin by exploring the responses to our questions on sexuality/identity and homophobic stances, both in the direct approach and ICT elicitation. We show estimates by job sector, as well as by key demographics (namely, gender and age).

4.1 Methods

In light of the measurement issues discussed above, we present estimates for each question under our two approaches. For the direct questions, we simply restrict to the subsample of respondents assigned to this method and estimate a regression of their response on indicators of the subgroups we are interested in (i.e., sector, gender, age). We calculate heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors.

To get a measure of the prevalence of each question under the ICT, we calculate the number of yes statements associated to each item for respondents in the direct question and ICT groups. For participants randomly assigned to the direct question version of the survey, we observe the number of yes statements s_{ij}^D for respondent i from the four statements associated with sensitive question j (i.e., excluding the sensitive item that was asked directly). For those assigned to the ICT version, we simply observe the number of yes statements s_{ij}^{ICT} between zero and five. Online appendix Figure S1 shows the distribution of these variables.

We therefore calculate our dependent variable of interest as:

$$y_{ij} = \begin{cases} s_{ij}^D & \text{if assigned to direct elicitation} \\ s_{ij}^{ICT} & \text{if assigned to ICT elicitation} \end{cases}$$

We then estimate the following equation for each sensitive item j :

$$y_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_k (ICT_i \times \mathbb{1}_{[x_i=k]}) + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbb{1}_{[x_i=k]} + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad (1)$$

where $ICT_i \in \{0, 1\}$ is an indicator variable that takes a value of one if participant i was randomly assigned to the ICT group and a value of zero otherwise, x_i is a categorical variable representing sector, gender, or age group, $\mathbb{1}_{[\cdot]}$ is the indicator function, and ε_{ij} is the error term. We calculate standard errors robust to heteroskedasticity.

Given that participants in the ICT and direct elicitation groups only differ in the fact that the former received the sensitive item in statement format along with the four innocuous statements while the latter did not, then β_k represents the estimate of the prevalence of sensitive item j under the ICT elicitation method for individuals in subgroup k .

4.2 Results

LGBT+ population. We show our estimates of the prevalence of LGBT+ individuals in our sample in Table 3. We have three measures of LGBT+ prevalence and two elicitation methods for each. Each panel corresponds to estimates for different sectors, genders, and age groups.

Across the full sample (regardless of sector, gender, and age), we found that 12.7% of respondents in the direct survey questions asserted that they consider themselves to be part of the LGBT+ population. Under the ICT elicitation method, this estimate becomes 8.9%. However, note that there is no significant difference between the two: the 95% confidence interval for the direct estimate ranges from 11.8 to 13.7%, while the one for the ICT goes from 5.1 to 12.8%.⁹

⁹Given the nature of the ICT elicitation method, standard errors are always larger than under a direct question approach. Our estimates are similar in magnitude to the “non-heterosexual” population identified for the US in [Coffman et al. \(2017\)](#).

Focusing on job sectors in Panel A, we find variation in prevalence of self-identifying LGBT+ persons across sectors for both the direct and ICT elicitation methods. Government workers report the lowest prevalence under both methods (9 and 4%, respectively). Health and retail workers have the highest prevalence when asked directly (17 and 15%, respectively), while health and technology sectors are highest when estimated under the ICT (17 and 15%, respectively). The prevalence of LGBT+ persons in health is between two and four times larger than in the government. Comparisons across methods yield mostly insignificant differences.

For binary gender (Panel B), we find a somewhat larger prevalence among females when asked directly (14 vs 12%), but a larger prevalence among males under the ICT (7 vs 10%). For age groups, we see a clear gradient in self-identifying as LGBT+ by age when asked directly: prevalence in the youngest group is about three times larger at 22% than in the oldest one. However, this age gradient disappears when focusing on the ICT estimates.

The third and fourth columns in Table 3 consider whether respondents have ever felt attracted to a person of the same sex/gender. Once again, we find a lot of variation across sectors, with the highest prevalence in health (25%) and the lowest in government (15%) when asked directly. Under the ICT, there is less dispersion in the estimated prevalence, although government workers are by far those that report the lowest same-sex attraction. Although point estimates are lower under the ICT, the majority are not statistically different from the direct questions.

Unlike self-identifying as LGBT+, we find that females are two times as likely to report same-sex attraction relative to men when asked directly (26 vs 13%), but almost three times as likely under the ICT method (17 vs 6%). Furthermore, we find a stark age gradient in both the direct and ICT elicitations for same-sex attraction.

The last measure of LGBT+ populations is whether respondents have ever had a same-sex encounter. In Panel A, there is less variation across sectors for this question when asked directly, although it is still true that prevalence is highest among health workers (15%) and

lowest among government employees (11%). Under the ICT, some point estimates become negative, although confidence bands are large. Unlike previous measures, we now obtain a lower prevalence among health workers than among government employees.

Panel B shows similar prevalence of same-sex encounters among females and males under both methods. Again, although point estimates under the ICT are very different and one is even negative, confidence intervals do not allow us to reject larger magnitudes. For instance, for females, we cannot reject a prevalence of 3.8% despite the negative coefficient. Lastly, Panel C shows an age gradient for this question under both elicitation methods.

Homophobic sentiment. Table 4 shows our estimates of the prevalence of homophobia for each of the three questions presented in the survey, under both the direct and ICT methods. Again, each panel corresponds to differences across economic sectors, binary gender, and age groups.

The first question is whether the respondent believes that LGBT+ people can change their identity and/or sexual orientation if they go to therapy. We interpret a higher prevalence as more homophobia. Across the full sample, we found that 13% of those asked directly considered that LGBT+ people can change with therapy, with a point estimate of 9% under the ICT. However, we cannot reject that the prevalence under both methods is statistically the same.

In Panel A, we explore differences by sector. There is some variation in both the direct questions and ICT method, although it is not as stark as some of the differences in LGBT+ population prevalence documented above. Most point estimates for the ICT are smaller than when asked directly. However, large confidence bands generally do not allow us to reject that they are the same.

We see that males are more likely than females to directly report that LGBT+ people can change with therapy than females (16 vs 10%), although this difference disappears under the ICT: while the point estimate is still smaller for females, there is considerable overlap in

the confidence bands. For age, we see a gradient that is driven by the larger share among the oldest age group considering that LGBT+ people can change with therapy. Although some point estimates are again smaller under the ICT, we cannot reject that they are the same as under the direct question approach.

The next question asks whether the respondent considers that adoption by same-sex couples should be allowed. Now, a higher prevalence would be consistent with less homophobic sentiment. For the full sample, we find that the ICT estimate is significantly lower (34% believe it should be allowed, with a 95% confidence interval from 30 to 38%) than under the direct approach (confidence interval between 57 and 60%). This suggests a higher prevalence of homophobia as related to adoption by LGBT+ couples.

In Panel A, we find that the same pattern holds. Across sectors, between 51 (for construction and real estate) and 64% (for education) report that adoption should be allowed when asked directly. However, this decreases to between 23 (construction) and 39% (health) under the ICT. These differences are statistically significant. In general, we find that workers in education, health, and retail are more likely to report that adoption by LGBT+ couples should be allowed.

In Panel B, we find a lower prevalence of homophobia among females as related to this question when asked directly. The ICT point estimates also show less acceptance among males, but the standard errors do not allow us to reject that they are the same. Finally, we again see an age gradient both in terms of the direct questions and the ICT.

Our final measure of homophobic sentiment asks whether respondents would rather work with a straight person if they only worked closely with one other person. Although our prior was that more homophobic individuals would respond “yes” to this question, it is unclear what respondents actually understood or how a non-homophobic person would respond.

Across job sectors, we see some variation in the share directly saying they would rather work with a straight person, ranging from 34% (education) to 47% (construction and real estate). The direct responses for health and retail (previously seen as less homophobic

and with a higher prevalence of LGBT+ persons) are around the midpoint (39%). For the ICT estimates, we find much more variance. The smallest point estimates are for health, technology, and retail, while the largest is for construction and real estate. Except for workers in this last category, we find that the differences between the direct and ICT methods are statistically significant.

Considering gender differences, we see that males are about 50% more likely to say that they would rather work with someone straight when asked directly, and about six times more likely under the ICT. These differences across genders are statistically significant under both elicitation methods.

Lastly, we find an age gradient in direct responses: among the youngest age group, 38% report they would rather work with a straight person, while among the oldest group this share increases to 47%. We again find lower point estimates across age groups for the ICT method that are significantly different from the direct question estimates. However, the gradient is less obvious under the ICT.

5 Correlations between LGBT+ Population and Homophobia

The previous section documented important differences across economic sectors, gender, and age groups in both the prevalence of the LGBT+ population and homophobic sentiment. In general, we found very few differences across the direct questions and ICT elicitations. Furthermore, it seems that the patterns by subgroups mostly hold under both methods. Now, we further explore the correlations between the prevalence of LGBT+ persons and homophobia.

5.1 Methods

For this exercise, we rely on the direct questions for three reasons. First, Tables 3 and 4 showed that estimates are similar across the direct questions and the ICT methods, with a few exceptions. Second, the ICT estimates are noisier due to the methodology, and (for instance) there is no guarantee that point estimates will not be bounded by zero and one. Lastly, because the objective is to explore the correlation between homophobia and the presence of LGBTQ+ people across "labor markets", it is important to exclude self-identifying LGBTQ+ individuals when constructing within labor market measures of homophobia. Otherwise, the extent to which LGBTQ+ individuals are less homophobic would imply a mechanical correlation between homophobia and LGBTQ+ presence.

We define labor markets cells as the combination of job sector \times city (i.e., Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, and other) \times informal/formal sector. For each cell, we compute the share of yes responses to the direct questions regarding LGBTQ+ self identification. To avoid mechanical correlations, for the homophobic statements, we calculate the share of non-LGBTQ+ respondents within each cell that agree with each statement. We also count the number of respondents per cell.

We then construct an LGBT+ index and a homophobia index. For the latter, we simply take the mean across the shares for each question by cell. For the homophobia index, we first revert the question about adoption by LGBT+ couples so that a higher prevalence is consistent with homophobia. We then take the cell-level average as well.

Figure 1 shows the correlation between the homophobia index and the prevalence of LGBT+ population. The first plot considers the LGBT+ index. Each marker is a sector \times city \times informality group. The dashed line represents a simple linear regression for the plotted data. The graph shows a clear negative slope: cells with a higher prevalence of LGBT+ persons as measured by the index are also those with less homophobia, while cells with a lower share of LGBT+ individuals have a higher score on the homophobia index.

The remaining plots in Figure 1 show similar patterns using each of the LGBT+ questions separately.

To get a better sense of these relationships, we estimate the following equation:

$$LGBT_c = \theta H_c + \lambda_w + \lambda_l + \lambda_f + \nu_c \quad (2)$$

where $LGBT_c$ is a measure of the prevalence of the LGBT+ population in cell c (defined for sector w , city l , and formality/informality f), H_c is the homophobia index for cell c , λ_w , λ_l , and λ_f are sector, city, and informality fixed effects, respectively, and ν_c is the error term. We use the number of respondents as weights. Lastly, standard errors are estimated robust to heteroskedasticity.

The coefficient of interest is θ , as it describes the correlation between LGBT+ presence and homophobia. The fixed effects account for level differences across job sectors, across locations, and across formality vs informality groups. While we believe that this exercise can be very informative, we warn the reader against making causal inference from these potential relationships. Workers are surely sorting across sectors, may also be choosing their location endogenously, are deciding whether to come out of the closet or not (i.e., state directly that they self-identify as LGBT+), and are also endogenously choosing whether to openly state homophobic sentiments. As such, we cannot claim any causal effects here. Regardless, we believe that this exercise may be informative.

5.2 Results

Table 5 presents the results from estimating equation 2. Panel A shows results using weights while Panel B does not include respondent weights by cell.

The first panel shows negative and significant associations between the homophobia index and the LGBT+ index across specifications. Taking the estimate in the second column, which corresponds to the specification outlined above, for a one standard deviation increase

in the homophobia index, there is an associated decline of around 16% in the LGBT+ index. Although the point estimate in the last column is more noisily estimated, the magnitude of the association is still large and negative: a one standard deviation increase in the homophobia index would be associated with an 11% decline in the LGBT+ index.

Although there is more noise in the estimates in Panel B, point estimates are negative and large. Overall, the results in Table 5 suggest that even accounting for differences across economic sectors and locations, there is a negative association between how homophobic a labor market (sector \times city \times informality cell) is and the share of persons who directly state being LGBT+.

5.3 Discussion

In labor markets where homophobia is larger, a smaller fraction of the population self-identifies as LGBT+. We do not expect the reader to infer a causal relationship from this correlation. However, we believe it represents an important piece of evidence that should inspire further research. For instance, one can question whether the stereotypes regarding the career preferences of the LGBT+ population are indeed driven by differences in preferences, or whether they are the result of differential societal barriers across occupations and economic sectors. Even if these barriers were not strong enough to discourage LGBT+ individuals from pursuing specific professional paths, our results suggest that they could at least discourage them from freely showing their identity. Finally, if what drives this correlation is that the presence of LGBT+ individuals lowers homophobia (through exposure), policies that protect individuals from the negative consequences of fully expressing their identities can be effective at reducing stigma, changing attitudes, and fostering equal opportunities for these populations.

6 Conclusion

Measuring both the size of the LGBT+ population and homophobia is important for policy design and implementation. However, it is a difficult empirical task. In this paper, we compare measures of LGBT+ self-identification and homophobia-related stances, and explore its relationship with gender, age, and labor markets (i.e., job sectors), through both direct questions and through an ICT approach.

For prevalence of LGBT+ persons, we tend to not find significant differences between both approaches. However, some of the relationships, such as age gradients, disappear when considering the ICT estimates. For homophobia, we obtain more mixed results. Compared to the national survey ENDISEG, we obtain larger estimates of population self-identifying as LGBT+. However, for adoption by LGBT+ couples, our direct question estimates are higher than those in ENDISEG, but the ICT estimates are lower. These differences may be due to sampling differences as well as the elicitation techniques used.

Relying on our direct questions, we also show a negative association in the data between measures of LGBT+ prevalence and the degree of homophobic sentiment. While we do not attempt to assign a causal interpretation, we highlight that the negative association survives after saturating the model with controls. This suggests that areas in Mexico where there are more openly homophobic opinions are also those with a lower prevalence of directly reported LGBT+ persons, either because they avoid those sectors and/or because they opt to hide their identity.

In sum, our results may suggest a negative relationship between LGBT+ identity and homophobic stances within labor markets. While these associations warrant further research, bringing these numbers to light is important for policy design and identifying fruitful directions for research. Combating homophobia will likely not only benefit the share of the LGBT+ population living their identity freely, but also an unknown (and perhaps inestimable) number of people who are still—understandably—afraid to reveal their identity in public.

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Tables and Figures

Table 1:
LGBT+ Identity and Homophobia Questions in Survey

Question	Sensitive answer	Conservative answer
<u>Own sexuality</u>		
1 Do you identify as part of the LGBT+ population?	Yes	No
2 Have you ever had a sexual encounter with a person of the same sex?	Yes	No
3 Have you at one point been attracted to a person of the same sex?	Yes	No
<u>Homophobia</u>		
4 Do you believe that homosexual people can change their sexual orientation if they go to therapy?	Yes	Yes
5 Do you think homosexual couples should be able to adopt children?	-	No
6 If you had to work directly with just one person, would you rather they were straight?	-	Yes

Notes: This table shows the questions on sexuality and homophobia that we included in our survey instrument. These questions are transformed to statement format for the ICT elicitation. We classify whether a yes or no would constitute a “sensitive” answer to the question, and whether a yes or no would constitute a “socially conservative” answer. A hyphen indicates a question for which it was not obvious which response would constitute a sensitive or conservative answer. ICT = item count technique.

Table 2: Summary Statistics in Survey

	Direct	ICT	Diff.
Female	0.507 (0.500)	0.494 (0.500)	-0.013 (0.204)
Ages 20-24	0.148 (0.355)	0.154 (0.361)	0.006 (0.417)
Ages 25-34	0.275 (0.447)	0.273 (0.446)	-0.002 (0.839)
Ages 35-44	0.246 (0.431)	0.232 (0.422)	-0.014* (0.095)
Ages 45-54	0.217 (0.412)	0.220 (0.414)	0.003 (0.707)
Ages 55-64	0.114 (0.317)	0.121 (0.326)	0.007 (0.266)
Mexico City	0.339 (0.473)	0.357 (0.479)	0.018* (0.055)
Guadalajara	0.079 (0.269)	0.072 (0.259)	-0.006 (0.234)
Monterrey	0.076 (0.266)	0.074 (0.262)	-0.002 (0.691)
Other metropolitan area	0.506 (0.500)	0.496 (0.500)	-0.010 (0.322)
Single	0.308 (0.462)	0.311 (0.463)	0.003 (0.727)
Unmarried, in a relationship	0.221 (0.415)	0.229 (0.420)	0.008 (0.343)
Married	0.389 (0.487)	0.382 (0.486)	-0.006 (0.507)
Divorced or widowed	0.082 (0.275)	0.078 (0.268)	-0.005 (0.388)
Schooling:			
At most secondary school	0.088	0.095	0.007

	(0.284)	(0.293)	(0.258)
High school	0.274	0.274	-0.001
	(0.446)	(0.446)	(0.927)
Technical school	0.116	0.117	0.001
	(0.321)	(0.322)	(0.905)
College	0.456	0.450	-0.006
	(0.498)	(0.498)	(0.576)
Graduate studies	0.065	0.064	-0.001
	(0.247)	(0.246)	(0.854)
SES: AB	0.238	0.234	-0.003
	(0.426)	(0.424)	(0.683)
SES: C+	0.202	0.209	0.007
	(0.401)	(0.407)	(0.367)
SES: C	0.298	0.300	0.002
	(0.457)	(0.458)	(0.809)
SES: C-	0.138	0.144	0.006
	(0.345)	(0.351)	(0.358)
SES: D+	0.089	0.081	-0.008
	(0.285)	(0.274)	(0.169)
SES: D	0.036	0.031	-0.005
	(0.187)	(0.174)	(0.189)
Has part-time job	0.288	0.293	0.006
	(0.453)	(0.455)	(0.537)
Informal sector (has social security)	0.389	0.375	-0.014
	(0.488)	(0.484)	(0.148)
Informal sector (has contract or reports income)	0.323	0.308	-0.016*
	(0.468)	(0.462)	(0.094)
Has boss or supervisor	0.779	0.781	0.003
	(0.415)	(0.413)	(0.745)
Has long-term contract (cond. having boss)	0.618	0.629	0.011
	(0.486)	(0.483)	(0.326)
Has temporary contract (cond. having boss)	0.137	0.145	0.008
	(0.344)	(0.352)	(0.300)

Sometimes signs special contracts (cond. having boss)	0.015	0.016	0.001
	(0.122)	(0.127)	(0.658)
Does not have a contract (cond. having boss)	0.230	0.209	-0.020**
	(0.421)	(0.407)	(0.031)
Reports income to government (cond. not having boss)	0.348	0.342	-0.006
	(0.477)	(0.475)	(0.760)
Has access to social security through work	0.611	0.625	0.014
	(0.488)	(0.484)	(0.148)
Job sector:			
Construction and real estate	0.057	0.053	-0.004
	(0.231)	(0.224)	(0.414)
Education	0.098	0.096	-0.001
	(0.297)	(0.295)	(0.804)
Government	0.072	0.075	0.003
	(0.258)	(0.263)	(0.552)
Health	0.078	0.080	0.002
	(0.268)	(0.271)	(0.723)
Manufacturing and production	0.126	0.121	-0.004
	(0.332)	(0.327)	(0.501)
Technology and IT	0.082	0.076	-0.005
	(0.274)	(0.265)	(0.309)
Retail	0.146	0.148	0.002
	(0.353)	(0.356)	(0.734)
Other sector	0.343	0.350	0.008
	(0.475)	(0.477)	(0.419)
Tenure at current job:			
Less than 6 months	0.172	0.166	-0.006
	(0.378)	(0.373)	(0.427)
6-12 months	0.142	0.133	-0.009
	(0.349)	(0.340)	(0.191)
1-2 years	0.131	0.142	0.010
	(0.338)	(0.349)	(0.138)
2-4 years	0.165	0.160	-0.005

	(0.371)	(0.366)	(0.466)
4-10 years	0.195	0.196	0.001
	(0.396)	(0.397)	(0.892)
More than 10 years	0.194	0.203	0.009
	(0.396)	(0.402)	(0.255)
Number of people interacts at work:			
1 person	0.102	0.108	0.006
	(0.302)	(0.310)	(0.316)
2-5 people	0.237	0.241	0.004
	(0.425)	(0.428)	(0.628)
6-10 people	0.191	0.190	-0.001
	(0.393)	(0.392)	(0.926)
11-20 people	0.183	0.174	-0.009
	(0.387)	(0.379)	(0.223)
21-50 people	0.148	0.141	-0.007
	(0.355)	(0.348)	(0.334)
51+ people	0.139	0.145	0.007
	(0.346)	(0.353)	(0.345)
Respondent was paying attention	0.774	0.751	-0.023***
	(0.418)	(0.432)	(0.008)
Observations	5,005	4,998	10,003

Notes: This table shows means and standard deviations for respondent characteristics in the direct question and ICT groups. The last column shows a difference in means test, with stars denoting significance. ICT = item count technique. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Table 3:
Measures of Prevalence of LGBT+ Population

	Self-identifies LGBT+		Ever attracted same sex		Ever same-sex encounter	
	Direct	ICT	Direct	ICT	Direct	ICT
<u>Panel A: Sector</u>						
Construction/real estate	0.130 (0.020)	0.114 (0.080)	0.183 (0.023)	0.154 (0.087)	0.130 (0.020)	-0.012 (0.091)
Education	0.123 (0.015)	0.053 (0.062)	0.219 (0.019)	0.117 (0.063)	0.125 (0.015)	-0.097 (0.067)
Government	0.089 (0.015)	0.039 (0.069)	0.150 (0.019)	0.014 (0.075)	0.106 (0.016)	0.100 (0.080)
Health	0.165 (0.019)	0.172 (0.069)	0.254 (0.022)	0.132 (0.075)	0.152 (0.018)	0.052 (0.074)
Manufacturing/production	0.130 (0.013)	0.094 (0.055)	0.163 (0.015)	0.093 (0.058)	0.121 (0.013)	-0.095 (0.061)
Technology/IT	0.127 (0.017)	0.154 (0.070)	0.169 (0.019)	0.144 (0.074)	0.149 (0.018)	0.064 (0.080)
Retail	0.152 (0.013)	0.134 (0.053)	0.224 (0.015)	0.169 (0.055)	0.140 (0.013)	0.113 (0.055)
Other	0.117 (0.008)	0.056 (0.034)	0.196 (0.010)	0.110 (0.036)	0.132 (0.008)	0.033 (0.036)
<u>Panel B: Gender</u>						
Female	0.138 (0.007)	0.069 (0.028)	0.258 (0.009)	0.167 (0.029)	0.136 (0.007)	-0.021 (0.030)
Male	0.117 (0.006)	0.103 (0.027)	0.133 (0.007)	0.062 (0.029)	0.128 (0.007)	0.067 (0.030)
<u>Panel C: Age groups</u>						
Ages 20-24	0.221 (0.015)	0.131 (0.053)	0.339 (0.017)	0.236 (0.056)	0.178 (0.014)	0.074 (0.054)
Ages 25-34	0.144 (0.009)	0.059 (0.039)	0.248 (0.012)	0.186 (0.040)	0.155 (0.010)	0.014 (0.041)
Ages 35-44	0.114 (0.009)	0.083 (0.040)	0.170 (0.011)	0.121 (0.042)	0.132 (0.010)	0.039 (0.043)
Ages 45-54	0.084 (0.008)	0.086 (0.040)	0.134 (0.010)	0.067 (0.043)	0.106 (0.009)	0.004 (0.045)
Ages 55-64	0.077 (0.011)	0.124 (0.053)	0.063 (0.010)	-0.103 (0.059)	0.065 (0.010)	-0.005 (0.062)
Observations	5,005	10,003	5,005	10,003	5,005	10,003

Notes: This table shows measures of the share of LGBT+ population in our sample. We present three measures: whether respondents self-identify as LGBT+, whether they have ever felt attracted to the same sex, and whether they have ever had a same-sex encounter. Each column considers direct questions only or elicitation via the item count technique (ICT). We break down these measures by job sector, binary gender, and age groups. Robust standard errors shown in parentheses.

Table 4:
Measures of Prevalence of Homophobic Sentiment

	Gay people can change with therapy		Same-sex adoption should be allowed		Would rather work with a straight person	
	Direct	ICT	Direct	ICT	Direct	ICT
<u>Panel A: Sector</u>						
Construction/real estate	0.169 (0.022)	0.001 (0.094)	0.514 (0.030)	0.227 (0.093)	0.465 (0.030)	0.319 (0.092)
Education	0.115 (0.014)	0.048 (0.065)	0.637 (0.022)	0.365 (0.069)	0.342 (0.022)	0.159 (0.069)
Government	0.148 (0.019)	0.019 (0.078)	0.526 (0.026)	0.311 (0.081)	0.437 (0.026)	0.140 (0.083)
Health	0.113 (0.016)	0.108 (0.074)	0.622 (0.025)	0.391 (0.077)	0.386 (0.025)	-0.066 (0.077)
Manufacturing/production	0.146 (0.014)	0.073 (0.059)	0.583 (0.020)	0.311 (0.061)	0.379 (0.019)	0.211 (0.061)
Technology/IT	0.132 (0.017)	0.272 (0.076)	0.570 (0.025)	0.279 (0.080)	0.401 (0.024)	0.039 (0.080)
Retail	0.144 (0.013)	0.109 (0.054)	0.611 (0.018)	0.392 (0.056)	0.397 (0.018)	0.058 (0.057)
Other	0.119 (0.008)	0.091 (0.035)	0.590 (0.012)	0.342 (0.037)	0.399 (0.012)	0.079 (0.037)
<u>Panel B: Gender</u>						
Female	0.102 (0.006)	0.051 (0.028)	0.673 (0.009)	0.392 (0.030)	0.314 (0.009)	0.027 (0.030)
Male	0.161 (0.007)	0.127 (0.030)	0.502 (0.010)	0.283 (0.031)	0.480 (0.010)	0.172 (0.031)
<u>Panel C: Age groups</u>						
Ages 20-24	0.136 (0.013)	0.113 (0.054)	0.787 (0.015)	0.522 (0.054)	0.377 (0.018)	0.085 (0.056)
Ages 25-34	0.129 (0.009)	0.051 (0.040)	0.668 (0.013)	0.383 (0.041)	0.356 (0.013)	-0.021 (0.042)
Ages 35-44	0.123 (0.009)	0.113 (0.043)	0.525 (0.014)	0.323 (0.044)	0.401 (0.014)	0.190 (0.044)
Ages 45-54	0.120 (0.010)	0.054 (0.044)	0.491 (0.015)	0.269 (0.046)	0.416 (0.015)	0.176 (0.046)
Ages 55-64	0.170 (0.016)	0.197 (0.062)	0.464 (0.021)	0.157 (0.063)	0.471 (0.021)	0.099 (0.065)
Observations	5,005	10,003	5,005	10,003	5,005	10,003

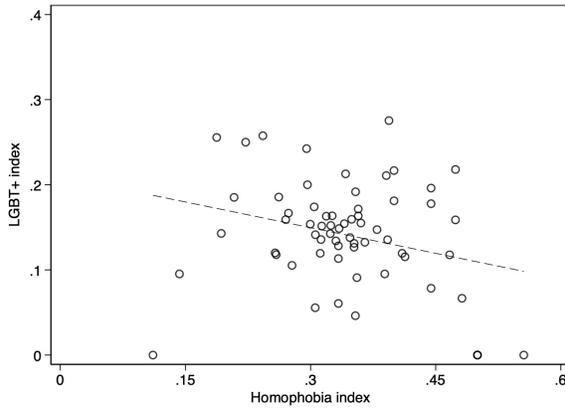
Notes: This table shows measures of the share of the population in our sample agreeing with different statements related to homophobic sentiment. We present three measures: whether respondents believe gay people can change their orientation with therapy, whether they believe adoption by same-sex couples should be allowed, and whether they would rather work directly with a straight person. Each column considers direct questions only or elicitation via the item count technique (ICT). We break down these measures by job sector, binary gender, and age groups. Robust standard errors shown in parentheses.

Table 5:
Correlations between LGBT+ Population and Homophobia

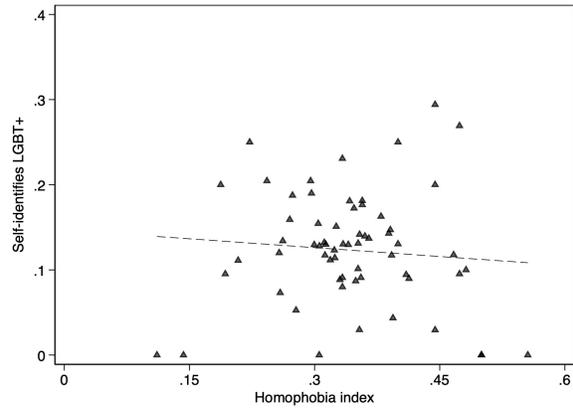
	baseline	+ fixed effects	+ full interactions	+ gender/age controls
<u>Panel A: Weighted</u>				
Homophobia index	-0.224* (0.116)	-0.259** (0.116)	-0.353* (0.202)	-0.182 (0.245)
Observations	64	64	64	64
R-squared	0.075	0.312	0.705	0.798
<u>Panel B: No weights</u>				
Homophobia index	-0.201 (0.141)	-0.199 (0.127)	-0.406** (0.155)	-0.242 (0.205)
Observations	64	64	64	64
R-squared	0.076	0.305	0.729	0.804

Notes: This table shows associations between prevalence of LGBT+ population and homophobic sentiment. Observations are cells of sector \times city \times informality. Each column corresponds to a regression of the LGBT+ index on the homophobia index. Panel A weights by the number of respondents in each cell, while Panel B does not. The baseline specification does not include controls. The next column adds fixed effects for sector, city, and informality. The next column adds a full set of two-way interactions between sector-city, sector-informality, and city-informality. The last column also controls for the cell-level share of females and each age group. Robust standard errors shown in parentheses.

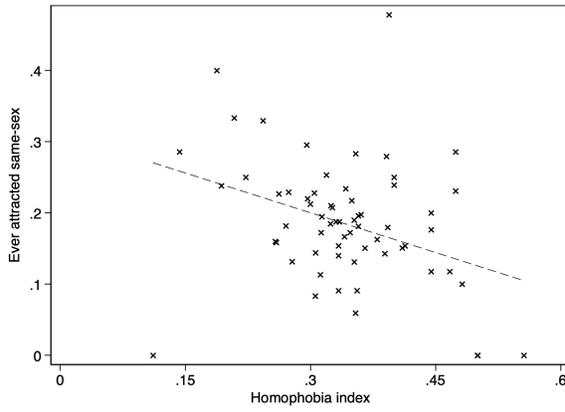
Figure 1:
Correlations between LGBT+ Population and Homophobia



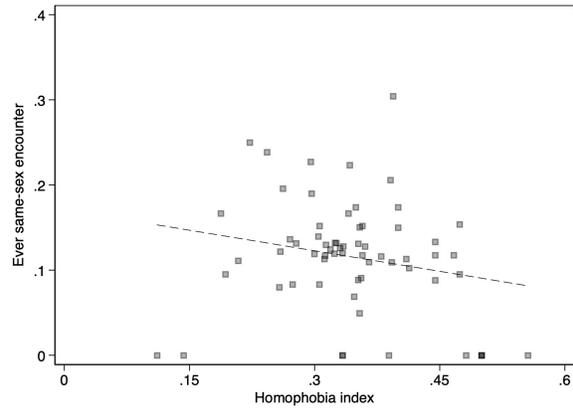
(a) LGBT+ index



(b) Self-identifies LGBT+



(c) Ever same-sex attraction



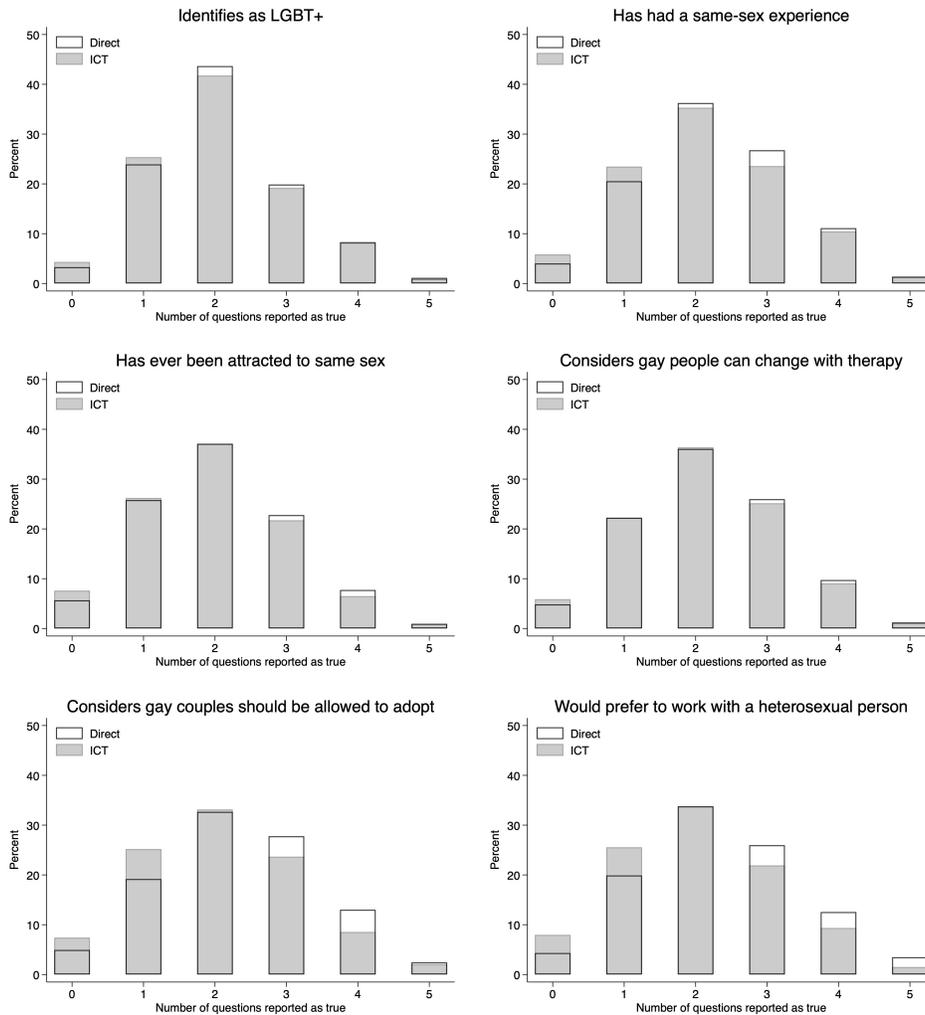
(d) Ever same-sex encounter

Notes: These plots show associations between prevalence of LGBT+ population and homophobic sentiment. The first plot considers the LGBT+ index of the three direct questions on sexuality, while the rest of the plots show each component separately. Observations are cells of sector \times city \times informality. Homophobia is measured with an index composed of the three questions on this topic in the survey, excluding individuals who self-identify as LGBT+. The dashed line corresponds to a simple linear regression.

Supplementary Materials

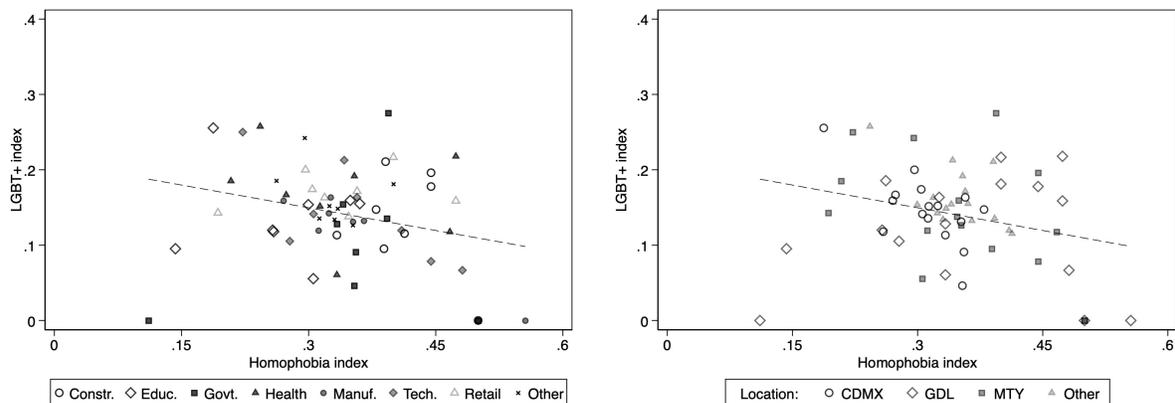
Additional Figures

Figure S1:
Distributions of total number of yeses to each question



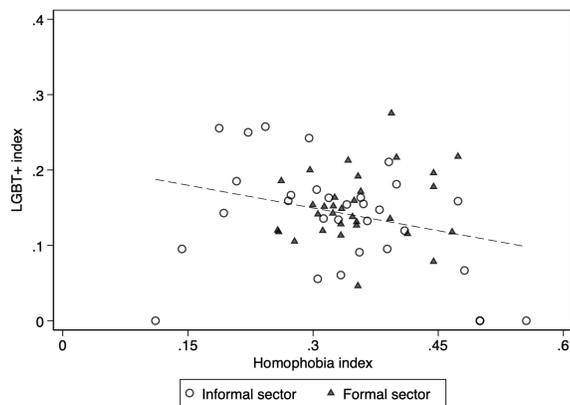
Notes: The x-axis shows the number of yeses reported across both elicitation techniques. For the ICT group we simply take the number of truthful statements reported. For the direct questions group, we take the number of truthful statements plus the response to the sensitive item. The y-axis shows the percentage of the sample that reported that number of yeses. ICT = item count technique.

Figure S2:
Correlations between LGBT+ Population and Homophobia



(a) Sector

(b) Location



(c) Informal vs formal

Notes: These plots show associations between prevalence of LGBT+ population and homophobic sentiment as in the main text. LGBT+ prevalence is measured with the index that considers the three questions. Each plot highlights the markers by either sector, city, or informal/formal. Observations are cells of sector \times city \times informality. Homophobia is measured with an index composed of the three questions on this topic in the survey, excluding individuals who self-identify as LGBT+. The dashed line corresponds to a simple linear regression.

Survey Instrument

Survey Starts

Hello!

This is an anonymous survey being conducted for an academic research project. Answering the entire survey will take approximately 15 minutes. If you decide to participate, we ask you to please answer all the questions.

The database where we will store your responses does not collect any personal data. Therefore, the research team will not be able to access any personal data, including but not limited to your name, phone number, email, mailing address, IP address and location.

The research team is committed to taking all possible measures to safeguard your identity. Your answers will only be used by the researchers of this project to generate aggregate statistics, never revealing any personal information.

By clicking "I accept", you certify that you are over 18 years of age, that you agree to answer the questions we will ask you, and that you accept our privacy policy.

Accept

Part 1

Q1	What is your gender? <input type="checkbox"/> man <input type="checkbox"/> woman
Q2	What is your age? <input type="checkbox"/> 20-24 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 years old <input type="checkbox"/> 65 years old or older → [survey ends for not meeting initial condition]
Q3	Where do you live currently? <input type="checkbox"/> metropolitan area of Mexico City → [go to question Q4] <input type="checkbox"/> metropolitan area of Guadalajara → [go to question Q4] <input type="checkbox"/> metropolitan area of Monterrey → [go to question Q4] <input type="checkbox"/> metropolitan area of another city → [go to question Q3b]
Q3b	More specifically, in which of these metropolitan areas do you live? <input type="checkbox"/> Cancún <input type="checkbox"/> León <input type="checkbox"/> La Laguna <input type="checkbox"/> Mérida <input type="checkbox"/> Puebla <input type="checkbox"/> Querétaro <input type="checkbox"/> San Luis Potosí <input type="checkbox"/> Tijuana <input type="checkbox"/> Toluca <input type="checkbox"/> Zacatecas <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Q4	What is your marital status? <input type="checkbox"/> single <input type="checkbox"/> in a relationship but not married <input type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> divorced or widowed
Q5	What is your highest level of schooling? <input type="checkbox"/> primary or less <input type="checkbox"/> secondary <input type="checkbox"/> high school <input type="checkbox"/> technical school <input type="checkbox"/> undergraduate degree <input type="checkbox"/> masters or doctorate
Q6	Do you currently have a job or activity for which you receive remuneration (money)? <input type="checkbox"/> yes, I have a full-time job <input type="checkbox"/> yes, I have a part-time or half-time job <input type="checkbox"/> no → [survey ends for not meeting initial condition]
Q7	In your current job, do you have a boss or supervisor? <input type="checkbox"/> yes → [go to question Q8] <input type="checkbox"/> no → [go to question Q9]
Q8	In your main job or economic activity, do you have a written contract? <input type="checkbox"/> yes, I have a long-term or indefinite contract <input type="checkbox"/> yes, I have a temporary contract <input type="checkbox"/> I do not have a contract <input type="checkbox"/> I sometimes sign contracts for certain projects or activities [go to question Q10]
Q9	Do you normally report income from your job or main economic activity to any government entity? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no [go to question Q10]
Q10	Due to your current job, do you have access to IMSS or ISSSTE health services? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> don't know

Q11	Which of the following best describes the sector of your primary workplace? <input type="checkbox"/> Real estate and construction <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing and production <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Technology and computing <input type="checkbox"/> Stores and retail <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Q12	How long have you been at your current job? <input type="checkbox"/> less than 6 months <input type="checkbox"/> between 6 months and one year <input type="checkbox"/> between one and two years <input type="checkbox"/> between two and four years <input type="checkbox"/> between four and ten years <input type="checkbox"/> more than ten years
Q13	About how many people (including colleagues, bosses, and employees) do you normally interact with in a week at your current job? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 person <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 people <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 people <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 people <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 people <input type="checkbox"/> 51 or more people

Part 2

	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
I N S T R U C T I O N S	<p>In some of the following questions, four (4) statements will appear. We want you to tell us <u>how many of them are true for you</u> personally, without telling us which of the four.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>I prefer green chilaquiles over red chilaquiles.</p> <p>I like it better when it's cold than when it's hot out.</p> <p>I would rather have a dog as a pet than a cat.</p> <p>I usually have at least two cups of coffee in the morning.</p> <p>So, if you actually prefer green chilaquiles and you like dogs more, but you don't like the cold and you don't drink coffee, you would answer that two (2) statements are true for you.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>In some of the following questions, five (5) statements will appear. We want you to tell us <u>how many of them are true for you</u> personally, without telling us which of the five.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>I prefer green chilaquiles over red chilaquiles.</p> <p>I like it better when it's cold than when it's hot out.</p> <p>I would rather have a dog as a pet than a cat.</p> <p>I usually have at least two cups of coffee in the morning.</p> <p>At school, I liked math.</p> <p>So, if you actually prefer green chilaquiles and you like dogs more, but you don't like the cold, you don't drink coffee, and you did not like math, you would answer that two (2) statements are true for you.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>In some of the following questions, four (4) statements will appear. We want you to tell us <u>how many of them are true for you</u> personally, without telling us which of the four.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>I prefer green chilaquiles over red chilaquiles.</p> <p>I like it better when it's cold than when it's hot out.</p> <p>I would rather have a dog as a pet than a cat.</p> <p>I usually have at least two cups of coffee in the morning.</p> <p>So, if you actually prefer green chilaquiles and you like dogs more, but you don't like the cold and you don't drink coffee, you would answer that two (2) statements are true for you.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>In some of the following questions, five (5) statements will appear. We want you to tell us <u>how many of them are true for you</u> personally, without telling us which of the five.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>I prefer green chilaquiles over red chilaquiles.</p> <p>I like it better when it's cold than when it's hot out.</p> <p>I would rather have a dog as a pet than a cat.</p> <p>I usually have at least two cups of coffee in the morning.</p> <p>At school, I liked math.</p> <p>So, if you actually prefer green chilaquiles and you like dogs more, but you don't like the cold, you don't drink coffee, and you did not like math, you would answer that two (2) statements are true for you.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>
	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q14	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that the poor make little effort to get out of poverty.</p> <p>I have a valid driver's license.</p> <p>I believe that women should be responsible for the care of their children.</p> <p>I have little confidence in political parties.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that the poor make little effort to get out of poverty.</p> <p>I have a valid driver's license.</p> <p>I believe that women should be responsible for the care of their children.</p> <p>I have little confidence in political parties.</p> <p>I identify as part of the LGBT+ population.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that the poor make little effort to get out of poverty.</p> <p>I have a valid driver's license.</p> <p>I am taller than the average person in the country.</p> <p>I have little confidence in political parties.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that the poor make little effort to get out of poverty.</p> <p>I have a valid driver's license.</p> <p>I am taller than the average person in the country.</p> <p>I have little confidence in political parties.</p> <p>I identify as part of the LGBT+ population.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q15	<p>Do you identify as part of the LGBT+ population? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>Do you identify as part of the LGBT+ population? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-

	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q16	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I have at least one close family member who emigrated to the United States.</p> <p>I agree with the prohibition of abortion in Mexico.</p> <p>I think it would be wrong to apply the death penalty to kidnappers.</p> <p>I currently know someone with a disability.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I have at least one close family member who emigrated to the United States.</p> <p>I agree with the prohibition of abortion in Mexico.</p> <p>I think it would be wrong to apply the death penalty to kidnappers.</p> <p>I currently know someone with a disability.</p> <p>I have ever had a sexual encounter with a person of the same sex.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I have at least one close family member who emigrated to the United States.</p> <p>I agree with the prohibition of abortion in Mexico.</p> <p>I usually have a soft drink with my mid-day meal.</p> <p>I currently know someone with a disability.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I have at least one close family member who emigrated to the United States.</p> <p>I agree with the prohibition of abortion in Mexico.</p> <p>I usually have a soft drink with my mid-day meal.</p> <p>I currently know someone with a disability.</p> <p>I have ever had a sexual encounter with a person of the same sex.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q17	<p>Have you ever had a sexual encounter with a person of the same sex? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>Have you ever had a sexual encounter with a person of the same sex? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-
	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q18	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that working mothers neglect their children.</p> <p>I am in favor of the legalization of the recreational use of marijuana.</p> <p>I usually use public transportation to get to my workplace.</p> <p>I have little trust in vaccines against Covid-19.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that working mothers neglect their children.</p> <p>I am in favor of the legalization of the recreational use of marijuana.</p> <p>I usually use public transportation to get to my workplace.</p> <p>I have little trust in vaccines against Covid-19.</p> <p>I think homosexual couples should be able to adopt children.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>When I buy food, I consider the front label that contains nutritional information.</p> <p>I am in favor of the legalization of the recreational use of marijuana.</p> <p>I usually use public transportation to get to my workplace.</p> <p>I have little trust in vaccines against Covid-19.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>When I buy food, I consider the front label that contains nutritional information.</p> <p>I am in favor of the legalization of the recreational use of marijuana.</p> <p>I usually use public transportation to get to my workplace.</p> <p>I have little trust in vaccines against Covid-19.</p> <p>I think homosexual couples should be able to adopt children.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q19	<p>Do you think homosexual couples should be able to adopt children? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>Do you think homosexual couples should be able to adopt children? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-

	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q20	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>The day of my date of birth is an even number.</p> <p>I agree with Mexico accepting more immigrants and refugees from other countries.</p> <p>I had my first sexual encounter before the age of 18.</p> <p>I agree with the Army participating in public security tasks in the country.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>The day of my date of birth is an even number.</p> <p>I agree with Mexico accepting more immigrants and refugees from other countries.</p> <p>I had my first sexual encounter before the age of 18.</p> <p>I agree with the Army participating in public security tasks in the country.</p> <p>If I had to work directly with just one person, I'd rather they were straight.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>The day of my date of birth is an even number.</p> <p>I am currently comfortable with my personal financial situation.</p> <p>I had my first sexual encounter before the age of 18.</p> <p>I agree with the Army participating in public security tasks in the country.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>The day of my date of birth is an even number.</p> <p>I am currently comfortable with my personal financial situation.</p> <p>I had my first sexual encounter before the age of 18.</p> <p>I agree with the Army participating in public security tasks in the country.</p> <p>If I had to work directly with just one person, I'd rather they were straight.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q21	<p>If you had to work directly with just one person, would you rather they were straight? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>If you had to work directly with just one person, would you rather they were straight? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-
	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q22	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In the last month, I have bought at least one pack of tobacco cigarettes.</p> <p>The first time I drank alcohol I was under 18.</p> <p>I believe that in Mexico it is useless to denounce an act of corruption.</p> <p>I am against the public demonstrations that obstruct the passage of cars.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In the last month, I have bought at least one pack of tobacco cigarettes.</p> <p>The first time I drank alcohol I was under 18.</p> <p>I believe that in Mexico it is useless to denounce an act of corruption.</p> <p>I am against the public demonstrations that obstruct the passage of cars.</p> <p>I believe that homosexual people can change their sexual orientation if they go to therapy.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In the last month, I have bought at least one pack of tobacco cigarettes.</p> <p>I get together with my friends at least once a week.</p> <p>I believe that in Mexico it is useless to denounce an act of corruption.</p> <p>I am against the public demonstrations that obstruct the passage of cars.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In the last month, I have bought at least one pack of tobacco cigarettes.</p> <p>I get together with my friends at least once a week.</p> <p>I believe that in Mexico it is useless to denounce an act of corruption.</p> <p>I am against the public demonstrations that obstruct the passage of cars.</p> <p>I believe that homosexual people can change their sexual orientation if they go to therapy.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q23	<p>Do you believe that homosexual people can change their sexual orientation if they go to therapy? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>Do you believe that homosexual people can change their sexual orientation if they go to therapy? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-

	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q24	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that women should be virgins at the time of their wedding.</p> <p>I think most young people are irresponsible.</p> <p>The main way I find out about current events is by watching the news on television.</p> <p>I believe that it is the responsibility of the citizenry to prevent corruption.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that women should be virgins at the time of their wedding.</p> <p>I think most young people are irresponsible.</p> <p>The main way I find out about current events is by watching the news on television.</p> <p>I believe that it is the responsibility of the citizenry to prevent corruption.</p> <p>I have at one point been attracted to a person of the same sex.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that women should be virgins at the time of their wedding.</p> <p>I have at least one older brother or sister.</p> <p>The main way I find out about current events is by watching the news on television.</p> <p>I believe that it is the responsibility of the citizenry to prevent corruption.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that women should be virgins at the time of their wedding.</p> <p>I have at least one older brother or sister.</p> <p>The main way I find out about current events is by watching the news on television.</p> <p>I believe that it is the responsibility of the citizenry to prevent corruption.</p> <p>I have at one point been attracted to a person of the same sex.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q25	<p>Have you at one point been attracted to a person of the same sex? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>Have you at one point been attracted to a person of the same sex? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-
	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q26	<p>We want to know if you have really been reading all the statements in the questions before answering. For this, we designed this question.</p> <p>If you have really followed the instructions and read carefully before answering the survey questions so far, please mark the "I haven't paid attention" option as your answer to this question.</p> <p>If you check any other option, we will interpret it as an indication that you have not read all of these instructions.</p> <p>How carefully have you read the questions in this survey?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a lot of attention <input type="checkbox"/> with enough attention <input type="checkbox"/> with some attention <input type="checkbox"/> I haven't paid attention</p>			

	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q27	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In my teens, I spent a lot of time watching TV or playing video games.</p> <p>I believe that if there were less corruption in Mexico, today there would be more people vaccinated against Covid-19.</p> <p>I have sex at least twice a week.</p> <p>I believe that people who are terminally ill should have the right to freely and voluntarily request death.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In my teens, I spent a lot of time watching TV or playing video games.</p> <p>I believe that if there were less corruption in Mexico, today there would be more people vaccinated against Covid-19.</p> <p>I have sex at least twice a week.</p> <p>I believe that people who are terminally ill should have the right to freely and voluntarily request death.</p> <p>At my current job, my coworkers include me or invite me to social activities, like eating or taking breaks with them.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In my teens, I spent a lot of time watching TV or playing video games.</p> <p>I believe that if there were less corruption in Mexico, today there would be more people vaccinated against Covid-19.</p> <p>Since the pandemic began, I have had at least one positive test for Covid-19.</p> <p>I believe that people who are terminally ill should have the right to freely and voluntarily request death.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>In my teens, I spent a lot of time watching TV or playing video games.</p> <p>I believe that if there were less corruption in Mexico, today there would be more people vaccinated against Covid-19.</p> <p>Since the pandemic began, I have had at least one positive test for Covid-19.</p> <p>I believe that people who are terminally ill should have the right to freely and voluntarily request death.</p> <p>At my current job, my coworkers include me or invite me to social activities, like eating or taking breaks with them.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q28	<p>At your current job, do your coworkers include you or invite you to social activities, like eating or taking breaks with them? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>At your current job, do your coworkers include you or invite you to social activities, like eating or taking breaks with them? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-
	DIRECT-SENSITIVE	ICT-SENSITIVE	DIRECT-VANILLA	ICT-VANILLA
Q29	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that Mexico should have closer relations with the United States than with Latin America.</p> <p>I have had oral sex.</p> <p>I think it's wrong that they pay so much money to famous actors.</p> <p>Given the war situation, I agree with the Mexican government sending humanitarian aid to Ukraine.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that Mexico should have closer relations with the United States than with Latin America.</p> <p>I have had oral sex.</p> <p>I think it's wrong that they pay so much money to famous actors.</p> <p>Given the war situation, I agree with the Mexican government sending humanitarian aid to Ukraine.</p> <p>In my current job, I have been able to form close friendships with the people I interact with.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that Mexico should have closer relations with the United States than with Latin America.</p> <p>I use glasses to be able to see well.</p> <p>I think it's wrong that they pay so much money to famous actors.</p> <p>Given the war situation, I agree with the Mexican government sending humanitarian aid to Ukraine.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>	<p>Indicate how many of the following statements you consider to be true for yourself:</p> <p>I believe that Mexico should have closer relations with the United States than with Latin America.</p> <p>I use glasses to be able to see well.</p> <p>I think it's wrong that they pay so much money to famous actors.</p> <p>Given the war situation, I agree with the Mexican government sending humanitarian aid to Ukraine.</p> <p>In my current job, I have been able to form close friendships with the people I interact with.</p> <p>Number of true statements: <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p>
Q30	<p>In your current job, have you been able to form close friendships with the people you interact with? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-	<p>In your current job, have you been able to form close friendships with the people you interact with? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	-

Thank you very much! The survey ends here.