



One in

A profile  
of Alaska's  
Lesbian &  
Gay  
Community

Prepared by the volunteers  
of Identity, Incorporated

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**About the Title:**

ONE IN TEN was chosen as the title for this report to recall an important statistic — that one in every ten women and men is primarily or exclusively same-sex oriented in their sexual behavior. This ratio is based on findings from the human sexuality studies released by Dr. Alfred Kinsey of Indiana University's Institute for Sex Research in 1948 and 1953.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FINDINGS

**ONE IN TEN: A Profile of Alaska's Lesbian and Gay Community**

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As we began our work on ONE IN TEN, a major turning point came when we contacted Brian McNaught, then the Gay and Lesbian Community Liaison to the Mayor of Boston. Brian put us in touch with Boston's research into the gay and lesbian community, the Boston Project. Their work became a model for our survey here in Alaska. We owe much to their pioneering efforts.

We would also like to acknowledge Morris Floyd, past Executive Director of the Lesbian and Gay Community Services in Minneapolis, and Dr. Monika Kehoe of the Center for Research and Education in Sexuality at San Francisco State University. Their friendly criticism helped guide writing of the questionnaire.

In 1983 and 1984, the Research Steering Committee organized the ideas that led to the creation of the questionnaire. A very special thank you to them for their excellent work. Thanks to the two groups of people who took pre-tests of the questionnaire. Their observations helped us identify problem areas and re-write them.

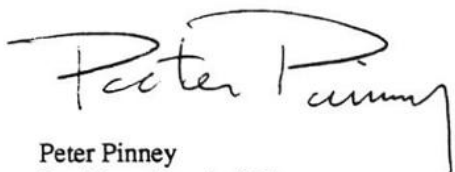
We would have gotten far fewer questionnaires back without the individuals and groups that amazed us with their tremendous distribution networking, through which we got a 48% response rate. Thank you to Jean, Peter, Dan, Kay, Pepper, Don, Mike, Milt, Mel, Jeff, Kelly, Christina, Dave, Larry, Tracy and all those who helped get them out to so many. Thank you also, to the Mt. McKinley Club, Out North Theatre Ensemble, Klondyke Kontakt, The Imperial Court of All Alaska, the Sitka Gay Support Group, and the Arctic Gay/Lesbian Association.

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Although this is a volunteer effort, no project of this size could exist without financial support. Thank you to the Chicago Resource Center Foundation for their grant which made ONE IN TEN possible. Thanks, also, to the Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health & Human Services for their grant to help print this report.

Finally, for all of you who took the time to fill out a survey--thank you.

We really couldn't have done it without you....



Peter Pinney  
President, Board of Directors

## ABOUT IDENTITY, INC.

Identity's history as a non-profit organization goes back to 1977. Begun as a social activities center for gay men and women, it was first known as the Alaska Gay Community Center.

The main goal then was to provide meeting space for gay and lesbian community groups that needed a home. These included a Saturday Night Rap Group, which had a very successful life of two years involving up to 50 people in any single weekly gathering. Two Alcoholics Anonymous groups got their start at the Center. A phone line for peer support and information helped thousands each year. The Center printed a small paper and produced a news show on the Anchorage public radio station.

As a result of these efforts, the gay and lesbian community had a place to meet for five years. Unfortunately, the Center closed its doors in 1982. It had become too heavy a burden for volunteers to operate alone, and public grants written for staff support were rejected because of who the Center served. After a brief period of time, Identity was incorporated to continue the Center's work and explore new directions.

In the summer of 1983, the idea for preparing a statewide survey of the needs of lesbians and gays in Alaska was born.

As work began on the survey, Identity volunteers continued providing some of the services started by the Alaska Gay Community Center. This included phone counseling and support for the radio program. A paper was published, called "Out in the North." As a major change, priority was given to internal strengthening of the organization. This resulted in the hiring of a quarter-time staff person in 1983.

Today, Identity is growing rapidly. Through a grant from the State of Alaska, Identity has hired staff for AIDS education efforts tailored to the gay/bisexual male population. A research project on employment and housing opportunities for gay men and lesbians is planned for 1986 using college interns. Serious plans for building a community facility for the lesbian and gay community are being explored. A new statewide paper is developing and a lending library is growing.

In the midst of this growth, the goal remains the same as it was in 1977-- to achieve full social equality for, and to enhance the physical health and emotional well-being of, all lesbian and gay Alaskans. It's exciting and challenging work.

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## INTRODUCTION

By taking an extremely conservative estimate (3% of population, 18 or older<sup>1</sup>) there are slightly more than 10,000 gay and lesbian adults in Alaska. Using a more widely accepted calculation based on the findings of the Kinsey Institute for Sex Research (10% of population), the size of the gay and lesbian adult population in Alaska (18 or older) is more than 33,000.

This is as large or larger than the size of the Hispanic, Asian, and Black populations in Alaska combined<sup>2</sup>. Yet, how many Alaskans actually know or realize they know a lesbian or gay person?

According to national research by the Gallup Organization for Newsweek in August, 1985, only 22% of American adults say they personally know a lesbian or gay person. It's likely even fewer know much about the lives of gay men and lesbians.

Identity sought to remedy this dilemma by undertaking an extensive statewide survey to quantifiably assess what needs or problems might exist among Alaska's gays and lesbians. A major goal was to make their lives more visible to all Alaskans.

The report before you, entitled ONE IN TEN, contains the preliminary findings on those needs and problems. It is hoped that the information presented here will positively affect both public policy and those who seek to understand and live alongside all Alaskans, regardless of their sexual orientation.

For its part, Identity will continue work in three areas: further analysis of the data in ONE IN TEN, new research as it's needed, and most importantly, action to overcome the problems identified in this report.

### A Note on Language

Several terms used in this report may not be completely familiar to all readers. Because these terms have such commonplace use among lesbians and gay men, the preparers of this report have elected to use them. Following is an explanation of these terms:

"Coming out" refers to the recognition and acceptance of one's sexual orientation or identity as lesbian or gay. It is also commonly used to refer to the disclosure of one's sexual orientation/identity to another person, for example, to come out to one's parent. It occasionally refers to one's first sexual experience with someone of the same sex (coming out sexually).

"To be out to someone" means that the other person is aware of one's sexual orientation/identity. "To be closeted" is to conceal one's sexual orientation. "To come out of the closet" is the same as coming out. An individual may be out in some situations and may be closeted in others.

<sup>1</sup>Based on Alaska Department of Revenue Dividend Status Report, October 20, 1985. Total population of Alaska: 481,806. Total population 18 and over: 334,058.

<sup>2</sup>Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section, "Equal Employment Opportunity Alaska Report". March, 1985.

## METHODOLOGY

### Sample Selection

In May of 1983, Identity's Board of Directors proposed to undertake an extensive statewide survey to assess what needs or problems might exist among Alaska's gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals. That July, a part-time staff member was hired to work with a volunteer Research Steering Committee. The Research Steering Committee's first job was to determine the means of reaching this population and to decide on the best sampling technique.

Based on the return goal of 500 questionnaires, three criteria were created to evaluate the sampling method: the cost to conduct the survey using any particular method, what method would best elicit trust and honest reporting from respondents, and what method would produce a sufficient number of respondents.

The inherent limitation in any research with this population is that most gays and lesbians conceal their orientation from others to a high degree. Numerous researchers have recognized that, having no sure way to identify who is gay or lesbian in the general population, a truly random sampling is nearly impossible to achieve. As a result, researchers commonly rely on the use of mailing lists of known lesbian/gay organizations or publications, random polling in lesbian/gay gathering places, or other sampling methods which primarily reach lesbians and gay men who are involved in gay/lesbian community life. Those who are homosexual in orientation but who do not participate in the lesbian/gay community or receive lesbian/gay publications are far less likely to be reached by these techniques. The Research Steering Committee wanted to avoid the inaccuracies inherent in these approaches. It was nevertheless forced to accept some sampling limitations.

The committee decided upon a method of distribution which relied heavily upon personal networking. While the committee realized that this method might further affect the randomness of the sampling, it had the advantage that, in most cases, the individual respondent would know the person passing out the questionnaire, resulting in a higher level of trust in the survey. Another advantage was that potential respondents who were more-or-less "closeted" could be more easily reached by this method. Such an individual was thought to be more receptive to an approach from a friend than from a plea in a newspaper or a mailing from a faceless organization.

### Survey Instrument

The Research Steering Committee's responsibilities included the identification of areas of concern the questionnaire might need to cover, and extensive review of questionnaires that had been distributed to gay and lesbian populations in other cities (see Appendix F, "Bibliography"). The committee discussed the design and content of the proposed survey, concerning themselves with clarity, readability, sensitivity, and unbiased language.

In October and November of 1983, two focus groups comprised of lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals met in Anchorage to discuss and express views about their lives. Information from these groups aided the Research Steering Committee in deciding what questions would be asked in the survey and how they would be written. Writing of the first draft of the questionnaire continued until June of 1984, when selected individuals participated in a pre-test. After the pre-test, additional research professionals were consulted. Questions that were unclear, or in which choices were not mutually exclusive, were redesigned or reworded. Language that was inclusive of different life experiences became a major design concern, and care was taken that responses would lend themselves to cross-tabulations.

In January, 1985, a second pre-test was administered to another group of lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals. After further revision, the final draft of the questionnaire was ready in March.

The questionnaire in its final form was divided into seven categories: Background, Religion, Residence, Discrimination, Health, Citizenship, and Soundings. Questions, which included multiple-choice and open-ended forms, were assigned to categories on the basis of their content. A cover letter accompanying each questionnaire made clear Identity's commitment to protecting the privacy of each respondent (see Appendix G). Respondents were instructed not to put their names or addresses on the questionnaires or return envelopes. There were 100 questions on the survey instrument, with a total of 175 variables. The questionnaire took an average of 25-30 minutes to complete. (See Appendix H for questionnaire.)

### Distribution and Collection

Prior to distributing questionnaires, several methods were used to prepare the target population for release of the survey. Several news releases appeared in newspapers or were aired on the radio. "Out in the North", a lesbian/gay newspaper with a statewide circulation of 1000 copies per month, carried several news articles about ONE IN TEN and encouraged its readers to participate. A lesbian/gay news program, also called "Out in the North," broadcast on Anchorage's public radio station, KSKA-FM, featured the survey and asked listeners to take part. ONE IN TEN was discussed at meetings of gay and lesbian

organizations, and others were informed by word-of-mouth. As a result of these efforts, the target population was aware of the survey prior to its release.

Distribution itself was handled in three basic ways. The first and most successful method of distribution was through personal distribution and collection. Questionnaires were made up into packets of 10; distribution managers gave these packets to individual volunteers who distributed copies to friends and acquaintances, sometimes giving parties in which filling out the questionnaire was a primary activity. The packets of completed questionnaires were then returned to the distribution managers. (See Appendix C, "Guidelines for distribution for personal collection of survey.")

Distribution managers also took questionnaires to major events of the lesbian/gay community, such as dances, meetings, etc. Questionnaires completed at an event were collected there; most respondents took questionnaires home and sent them back, when finished, in postage-paid envelopes that were provided.

Questionnaires and postage-paid envelopes were mailed out to members of cooperating gay and lesbian organizations in Alaska, using organizational mailing lists (see Appendix D, "Sample cover letter for mailing distribution"). Respondents were also encouraged to contact Identity and request questionnaires for friends who had not yet filled one out.

Distribution of questionnaires began March 15, 1985; the deadline for the return of completed questionnaires was June 30, 1985. 734 questionnaires, out of a verified total of 1518 distributed, were completed and returned, for a return rate of 48%. (See Appendix E, "Verified survey distribution and return.")

## Data Analysis

As questionnaires were returned, the data was entered on microcomputers. A tracking number system was used to prevent duplication of data. Twenty questionnaires were chosen at random and re-entered to check for data entry errors; questionnaires were also checked against themselves for incongruent data. Three questionnaires were excluded altogether from the report due to frequent discrepancies.

Because the ONE IN TEN data is stored on a personal computer, it is readily available and can be "customized" for further research. Identity will accept applications from qualified researchers who are interested in pursuing their own research questions using this data. Identity itself plans additional analysis and correlation of variables, and invites suggestions for other questions and ideas.

Data analysis was done using AIDA, a computer statistical analysis program developed for social science research by Dr. David A. Lingwood. Questions about the AIDA software, the ONE IN TEN data, or suggestions and applications for further analysis may be directed to Identity at (907) 276-3919, or in writing to Identity, Inc., P.O. Box 200070, Anchorage, AK. 99520-0070.

## Response

Identity considers the survey methodology used for ONE IN TEN to be successful in a variety of ways. Statistically speaking, a 48% return rate for such a survey is unusually high. Personal distribution, particularly in combination with personal collection, clearly gives a high return rate (see Appendix E).

ONE IN TEN is also significant for its high percentage of female respondents, 56%. Of the survey reports reviewed by the Research Steering Committee, most (besides exclusively female or exclusively male surveys) reported that 16% to 19% of their respondents were women. ONE IN TEN's results seem to be atypical in surveys of this type.

The larger return from women may be due to several factors. Of the events and organizations at which questionnaires were distributed, the largest (Athena Ball, Women's Bookstore, Women's Conference, "My Blue Heaven," which is a play about lesbians) had primarily female audiences or patrons. It also seems certain that women networked more effectively than men in the Juneau area and smaller cities and villages, where over two-thirds of the respondents were women. Finally, it is possible that more women simply wanted to respond to the survey.

Whatever the reasons for more returns from women than men, it is certain that ONE IN TEN was enormously successful in gathering information from lesbians and gay men—a population never before examined in Alaska's history.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

From the very beginning of the survey, the primary goal of ONE IN TEN has been to make the lives of lesbians and gay men more visible in Alaska. When 734 lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals participated in ONE IN TEN statewide, they provided a means by which all Alaskans may better understand lesbians and gays. The profile shows that lesbians and gay men are well educated, gainfully employed individuals with long term residence in Alaska. Many respondents are home owners, parents and registered voters. They are physically active and in good health.

The survey shows lesbians and gay men live throughout Alaska and come from all educational backgrounds. 43% have a 4-year college degree or higher. 92% of the women and 96% of the men are employed, with 45% employed in managerial, professional or technical positions. Annual income on the average is \$22,905 for women and \$28,275 for men. 41% of all respondents own their own homes.

On the average, a respondent has lived in Alaska 9.8 years. Those who have lived in Alaska less than 5 years come from western states primarily. The age range of respondents is 14-66 years. 21% have served in the armed forces. 42% currently participate in a specific faith or religion.

Over half of those responding are now in a lover/partner relationship with a member of the same sex, and 94% have been sexually active with a member of the same sex within the past year. Nearly a quarter of the respondents are, or have been, married to a member of the opposite sex. 19% have children and 9% have minor children living with them at least half of the year.

Another goal of ONE IN TEN is to quantifiably assess what needs or problems might exist within the lesbian and gay male community and to provide a means by which public policy could be affected. ONE IN TEN found that lesbians and gay men have definite needs and problems and that action is needed to remedy them. Lesbians and gay men have problems in coming out and a fear of non- acceptance; they suffer from discrimination, fear of discrimination, harassment and fear of harassment; have problems with alcohol and drug abuse; have serious concerns about women's rights and are concerned about AIDS as a health problem in their communities. The respondents expressed the need for a community facility for themselves and the need for basic human rights advocacy.

The survey shows sexual orientation was first recognized at an average age of 12.5 years, but it took an average of almost 8 years before a respondent told someone else about their sexual orientation. Of family members, they most frequently come out to sisters and brothers, then to mothers, then to fathers. When out to family members, they experience acceptance of themselves and their sexual orientation most frequently from siblings, then from mothers, then from fathers. Of non-gay, non- family members, they come out most frequently to non-gay friends, then to co-workers, then to supervisors or employers, then to neighbors.

71% have experienced some form of discrimination in Alaska because of their sexual orientation. These include verbal abuse, physical violence or harassment and other types of discrimination, including job, housing, and loan/credit discrimination, or discrimination from services or institutions. Nearly a quarter believe they would probably be fired or laid off if their current employer or supervisor found out about their sexual orientation.

48% consider their physical health to be excellent; another 45% say their health is good. Since 1982, 84% have sought medical care. 19% of these visits were for physicals or health maintenance. 40% have seen mental health professionals or counselors. 24% of these visits concerned relationships with a lover or spouse. 71% are concerned about AIDS as a general health problem for their community. 23% have participated in substance abuse treatment programs or self-help groups. Three in five drink at least occasionally; over one third are, potentially, problem drinkers. Over two-thirds use drugs (other than alcohol) of some kind; 42% use drugs other than marijuana or bottled nitrites.

Leisure time is most often used to be physically active outdoors or to exercise; to listen to radio or recordings, watch TV or videos, or read or write; to garden, repair or build things; or to spend time with friends. The papers most frequently read are the Anchorage Daily News, the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, the Anchorage Times, and the Juneau Empire. Most respondents listen to public radio stations such as KSKA in Anchorage, KUAC in Fairbanks, and KTOO in Juneau. News information about gay men and lesbians is most often obtained through talking with friends, general circulation newspapers and magazines, and through publications of the national lesbian and gay press.

Lesbians and gay men meet most frequently at private parties, at gay/lesbian bars, at gay/lesbian organizations and functions, and at women's functions. Nearly half say they enjoy gay/lesbian bars, but almost a third would prefer to go to lesbian/gay social events at which alcohol is not served. 62% would like to have a lesbian/gay community facility.

83% feel that it is important for gay men and lesbians to find ways to work together; however, a third believe that lesbian and gay Alaska Natives, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics are not accepted as full and equal members of Alaska's gay and lesbian community. About three-quarters are seriously concerned about women's rights. More than half feel the service they would benefit most from, as gay and lesbian Alaskans, would be advocacy for a state human (lesbian/gay) rights.

Just under half want a guide to gay/lesbian-supportive businesses and professionals. 86% would rather buy from gay/lesbian-supportive businesses than from businesses that were not supportive.

86% are registered voters, and of those, 87% generally vote in elections. Most consider themselves to be either Independents (41%) or Democrats (40%). The vast majority indicate a political candidate's support of equal rights for lesbian and gay citizens is important, and over a quarter would never vote for candidates who did not favor these rights. Nearly two-thirds believe that equal rights and opportunities for lesbians and gay men can only be achieved when lesbians and gay men let others know about their sexual orientation in greater numbers. Over half believe that their community is unsafe to live in as an openly gay man or lesbian.

### **A Note on Reading the Report**

The remainder of this preliminary report provides the detailed analysis of questions and their answers, as well as statistical tables. Numbers in the left margins of the summaries and tables refer to corresponding question numbers in the ONE IN TEN Questionnaire found in the back of this report.

In the statistical tables, numbers within parentheses refer, unless otherwise noted, to the number of respondents who answered a question in a given way. All percentages were rounded off after being calculated from the total number responding to a specific question. Any change from this case will be noted in the text. While there were 734 respondents to this survey, totals less than this occurred when some respondents did not answer particular questions on the questionnaire.

## 2. SEX

There was a total of 734 respondents. Over half of them (56%) were female; the remaining 44% were male.

## 5. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Of the women, 78% identified themselves as lesbians, 12% as primarily lesbian, and 10% as bisexual. Of the men, 78% said they were gay, 14% were primarily gay, and 8% identified themselves as bisexual.

## 3. AGE

Over half the respondents (51%) were from 25 to 34 years of age. 29% were from 35 to 49 years old, and 17% were 24 and under. 3% of the respondents were 50 and over.

Males ranged from 14 to 61 years in age; female respondents ranged from 17 to 66. The mean age for the men was 32.5 years, for the women 31.3, and for the total sample 31.8 years.

## 4. RACE/ETHNICITY

Nearly nine in ten respondents (88%) were white. Of the remaining sample, 5% were Alaska Native or Indian, 3% were Hispanic, 2% were Black, 1% were Asian, and 1% described their race as "other." There were slightly more men than women who were non-white (14% of the men, as compared with 10% of the women).

## 12. SIBLINGS

Nearly three-quarters of the respondents (73%) had from 1 to 4 living brothers and sisters. Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) had 5 or more siblings. Only 8% had no brothers or sisters. 669 respondents had a total of 2,113 siblings, while 58 had none.

## 16. LEGAL MARITAL STATUS

Over three-quarters of the respondents (76%) were single. 5% were married, 17% had been married and divorced, 1% said they were legally separated from their spouse, and 1% had been widowed.

## 17. CHILDREN

Nearly 1 in 5 of the respondents (19%) had children.

## 24. EDUCATION

Over two in five respondents (43%) had an educational background of a 4-year college degree or more. 14% were 4-year college graduates, 16% had completed some post-graduate work, and 13% had completed a graduate degree. Of the remaining 57%, 6% were 2-year college graduates, 9% had graduated from vocational/technical college, 29% had some college but no degree, and 11% were high school graduates or had completed G.E.D. Only 2% had not graduated from high school.

## 25. MILITARY SERVICE

21% of respondents had served in the Armed Forces or National Guard. The most popular services were the Army (8%) and Air Force (8%). 3% had served in the Navy, 1% in the National Guard, and 1% in the Marines. 3 respondents (0%) served in the Coast Guard.

31% of men served in the military, as compared with 12% of women.

## 33. YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN ALASKA

The majority of respondents (62%) had lived in Alaska for 5 or more years. 32% had been in the state from one year to less than 5 years, and 6% for less than a year. The mean average length of residence in Alaska was 9.4 years for female respondents, 10.3 years for male respondents, and 9.8 years for the total sample.

### **34. RESIDENCY PRIOR TO ALASKA (when lived in Alaska less than 5 years)**

Of the respondents who had lived in Alaska for less than 5 years, the majority (58%) came from the western states of Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and Idaho. 21% came from the North Central, Great Lakes, or South Central areas of the United States (see table for list of states included in these areas). 19% came from the Northeastern or Southeastern U.S., and 2% came from foreign countries.

### **35. FREQUENCY OF MOVES (in 3 years)**

In 3 years time, over 2 in 5 respondents (21%) had not moved their households at all. Just over a quarter (26%) had moved once. 31% had moved 2 or 3 times, 20% had moved 4 to 9 times, and 2% had moved 10 or more times. The mean number of moves for the total sample was 2.3 moves in 3 years.

### **36. HOUSING (own or rent)**

Over half of those surveyed (51%) rented the home or apartment where they lived. 41% owned their residence. 3% of the respondents lived with their families and another 2% lived with their lover or spouse without paying for their housing.

43% of men owned their homes, as compared to 39% of women.

### **37. TYPE OF HOUSING**

Over 2 in 5 of the respondents (43%) lived in single-family homes. Another 2 in 5 (44%) lived in apartments, condominiums, or townhouses. 6% lived in mobile homes, 3% in cabins, 2% in dormitories, and 2% in other types of housing (unspecified). 2 respondents (0%) said they lived in jail.

### **38. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (including respondent)**

The great majority of respondents either lived alone (26%) or with one other person (46%). 16% lived with 2 other people, 10% with 3 or 4 other people, and 2% with 5 or more people.

### **26. EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1984**

Just under 7 in 10 respondents (68%) were employed full-time during 1984. 13% were employed part-time. 14% of women and 12% of men were self-employed. 8% of women, as compared with 4% of men, were unemployed.

### **27. INCOME IN 1984**

Nearly a fifth of the respondents (18%) earned less than \$10,000 in all of 1984. 21% had an income in 1984 of less than \$10,000 to under \$20,000. 26% made \$20,000 to under \$30,000. 17% made \$30,000 to under \$40,000 and 18% made \$40,000 or more.

There were notable differences between men and women in income levels. Men dominated in the highest level of earnings (\$40,000+) with 25% as compared with 13% of women. In the lowest bracket (under \$10,000) women dominated, with 21% of women at that level and 14% of men. The average income for female respondents was \$22,905, and for males \$28,275—a difference of over \$5000 in annual income.

### **97. CURRENT OCCUPATION (Spring, 1985)**

Over 1 in 5 respondents (23%) worked in a professional field. 15% were in managerial or administrative positions, 7% in technical positions, and 11% in clerical or administrative support positions. 11% were in service or related support jobs, 8% were students, 7% in precision production, craft, and repair, 7% in sales, and 4% in a protective service. 3% worked as handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers, 2% were in transportation and material moving, and 1% were machine operators, assemblers, or inspectors.

### **96. AREA LIVED IN**

Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (63%) came from Anchorage or other towns within the Municipality of Anchorage. 1 in 5 (19%) came from the Fairbanks North Star Borough. 9% came from the City and Borough of Juneau. 9% came from other towns or villages from throughout the state. 24 Alaskan cities, towns, and villages were represented in the survey. More men than women responded from the Fairbanks area (54% were male). Over half the Anchorage area respondents (55%) were women, and women responded over twice as much as men in Juneau and other areas of the state.

## RELATIONSHIPS

### 19. CURRENT RELATIONAL STATUS

Over half the respondents (55%) said they were in a lover/partner relationship with a member of the same sex. Most of these (41% of all surveyed; 49% of women, 31% of men) lived with their partner; others (14% of all surveyed; 16% of women; 11% of men) lived apart from their relational partner. Over a third of the respondents (37% of all; 27% of women, 49% of men) said they did not have a current lover/partner or spouse. 4% of the respondents were in ongoing relationships with more than one lover/partner; 2% were in a relationship with a member of the opposite sex, with whom they lived; 1% had an opposite sex partner who lived apart from them. 1% gave "other" as their relational status.

### 20. LONGEST RELATIONSHIP--SAME SEX

7% of those surveyed had not had a relationship with someone of the same sex. 11% had relationships lasting no longer than 6 months and over a quarter (26%) had relationships of over 6 months up to 2 years. Over a third (35%) reported that their longest relationship with a member of the same sex was from over 2 years up to 5 years. 13% had relationships of over 5 years up to 8 years and 8% had relationships lasting over 8 years.

Over half the female respondents (56%) had had relationships of over 2 years up to 8 years, compared to 37% of male respondents. Equal amounts (26% of women; 26% of men) reported their longest relationships were in the range of over 6 months up to 2 years. Men dominated in the up to 6 months range (14% of men; 9% of women); they also more frequently had relationships lasting over 8 years (10% of men; 6% of women).

### 21. LONGEST RELATIONSHIP--OPPOSITE SEX

39% reported that they had not had a relationship with a member of the opposite sex. 11% had an opposite-sex relationship lasting up to 6 months. 16% had such relationships lasting over 6 months up to 2 years, 19% from over 2 years up to 5 years, 8% from over 5 years up to 8 years, and 7% over 8 years in duration.

Female respondents had more and longer relationships with members of the opposite sex than male respondents did. 38% of the women had opposite-sex relationships lasting over 2 years, as compared with 29% of the men.

### 22. SAME-SEX SEXUAL PARTNERS

23.

The majority of respondents (59%) had 1 sexual partner in the month previous to their completing a questionnaire. 21% had no sexual partners of the same sex. 10% had 2 partners; 7% had 3 to 4 partners; and 3% had 5 or more sexual partners in a month's time. More women had 1 sexual partner (68% of women; 46% of men) or no sexual partner (25% of women; 17% of men) in a month's time than men did. More men had 2 or more sexual partners in that time than did women (37% of men; 7% of women).

Over a third of those surveyed (37%) had 1 sexual partner of the same sex in the year preceding their completing a questionnaire. 23% had 2 or 3 partners; 16% had 4 to 6 partners; 9% had 7 to 12 partners; 6% had 13 to 25 partners; and 3% had 26 or more sexual partners in a year's time. 6% of the respondents had no same-sex sexual partners that year. More female respondents than male respondents had no sexual partners (7% of women; 4% of men), had 1 sexual partner (52% of women; 16% of men), or had 2 to 3 sexual partners (26% of women; 19% of men). Men dominated in the other ranges; a total of 61% of the male respondents had 4 or more sexual partners in the year preceding their completing a questionnaire, as compared to 15% of women having this many partners in a year's time.

### 22. OPPOSITE-SEX SEXUAL PARTNERS

23.

The vast majority of respondents (94%) had no sexual partners of the opposite sex in the month previous to completing a questionnaire; 5% had 1 opposite-sex sexual partner, and 1% had 2 partners of the opposite sex.

A sizeable majority (85%) had no opposite-sex sexual partners in the previous year. 7% had 1 partner of the opposite sex, 6% had 2 or 3 partners of the opposite sex, 1% had 4-6 partners, and 1% had 7 to 12 opposite-sex partners.

## **PARENTHOOD**

### **17. RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN**

Nearly 1 in 5 of the respondents (19%) had children.

#### **17. PARENTS WITH CHILDREN OVER 18**

7% of the respondents had children over 18 years of age. 49 parents (27 mothers, 22 fathers) had a total of 106 children over 18 years of age.

#### **17. PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18**

14% of the respondents had children under 18 years of age. 101 parents (61 mothers, 40 fathers) had a total of 155 children under 18.

### **18. RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 LIVING WITH THEM AT LEAST 6 MONTHS A YEAR**

9% of the respondents had at least 1 child under 18 living with them at least 6 months of the year. More female respondents than males had their minor children living with them: 89% of the mothers with children under 18, as compared with 25% of the fathers with children under 18, had 1 or more of their children under 18 living with them.

## **RELIGION**

### **28. RELIGIOUS FAITH RAISED IN AS A CHILD**

Nearly 3 in 10 of the respondents (28%) were raised in the Roman Catholic faith. Over a third (37%) were raised in the major Protestant denominations of the Baptist or Southern Baptist (9%), Methodist (8%), Lutheran (7%), Episcopal (6%), Presbyterian (5%), and Congregational (2%) churches. 7% listed themselves as Protestant without specifying their denomination. 2% were raised in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) and 2% in Judaism. 11% were raised in other religious groups or denominations (including some Protestant denominations). These included the Seventh Day Adventists, Friends ("Quakers"), Unitarian Universalists, Christian Scientists, Russian Orthodoxy, Eastern Orthodoxy, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Ba'Hai, among others. 13% of those surveyed were not raised in any particular faith or belief.

### **29. PRESENT PARTICIPATION IN FAITH RAISED IN AS A CHILD**

Over 4 in 5 of the respondents (81%) said they no longer participated in the faiths they were raised in as children. 19% still participated in their childhood faiths (28% of the men; 11% of the women).

### **30. REASONS FOR NO LONGER PARTICIPATING IN FAITH RAISED IN AS A CHILD**

Of those respondents who no longer participated in the faiths in which they had been raised, a third (33%) said it was because they no longer believed in the teachings of those faiths. 19% said they just got out of the habit of going. 16% said they felt they could not be accepted in their childhood faiths because of their sexual orientation. 7% said they had stopped participating because they realized their faiths were sexist. 25% gave other reasons for no longer participating in their childhood faiths.

26% of the male respondents, as opposed to 15% of the female respondents, said they had just got out of the habit of going. Men more frequently said they stopped participating because they felt their faiths would not accept their sexual orientations (21% of men; 12% of women). Women more frequently said they stopped participating because their faiths were sexist (12% of women; 0% {1 respondent} of men).

### **31. FAITH PRESENTLY PRACTICING**

Of those respondents who presently participate in a faith, 7% were Catholic. 10% belonged to the major Protestant denominations of the Baptist or Southern Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregational

churches. 2% listed themselves as Protestant without specifying their denominations. 2% were with the Metropolitan Community Church and 1% participated in Judaism. 6% were involved in Pagan or Wicca religions, and 5% indicated they practiced "personal spirituality". 9% participated in other religious groups or denominations.

The majority of respondents (58%) did not participate in any faith or religion.

## **32. FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE**

Of those respondents who currently participate in a religious faith or belief, over a third (36%) said they attended worship services or religious gatherings a few times each year. 17% said they attended once a month, 20% attended once a week, and 12% attended daily. 15% said they never attended worship gatherings.

## **PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH**

### **42. GENERAL PHYSICAL HEALTH**

Nearly half the respondents (48%) said their physical health was excellent. Another 45% said their health was good. 6% described their health as fair, and only 1% said their health was poor.

### **55. PHYSICAL PROBLEMS FOR WHICH CARE WAS SOUGHT SINCE 1982**

19% of the visits made by respondents to medical professionals since 1982 were for physical examinations or general health maintenance. 11% of the problems for which medical care was sought were diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissues. 10% of the problems presented were diseases of the respiratory system, 9% were dental, 7% had to do with injuries or poisonings, 6% were (non-STD) diseases of the genitourinary system, 5% were diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, 5% were mental disorders, 5% were sexually transmitted diseases, 4% were infectious or parasitic diseases, 1% had to do with pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, birth control, or miscarriage, and 13% were other conditions. A total of 1,087 medical problems or conditions were presented to medical professionals by 604 respondents.

### **61. EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS FOR WHICH CARE WAS SOUGHT SINCE 1982**

Nearly a quarter (24%) of all problems presented to mental health or counseling professionals by respondents since 1982 concerned relationships with lovers or spouses. 12% of the problems concerned other relationships. 18% of the problems were depression, 12% were alcohol or drug abuse, 6% were issues centered around coming out (as a lesbian, gay man, or bisexual), 5% were anxiety or stress, 4% were past sexual assault or abuse, and 19% were other problems. A total of 371 mental health problems or issues were presented to mental health professionals by 253 respondents.

### **67. PROBLEMS WHICH LED TO PARTICIPATION IN ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS OR SELF-HELP GROUPS SINCE 1982**

38% of the problems that led respondents to participate in substance abuse treatment programs or self-help groups since 1982, were alcohol abuse. 5% were drug abuse, and 15% were combined alcohol and drug abuse. 11% concerned alcohol abuse by another, 9% concerned being the daughter or son of an alcoholic parent, 7% were problems with depression, anger, or other emotions, and 15% were other problems. A total of 192 problems for which substance abuse programs or self-help groups were sought, were presented by 162 respondents.

## **USING HEALTH PROVIDERS**

### **53. USE OF PHYSICAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROVIDERS AND PROGRAMS IN**

#### **59. ALASKA SINCE 1982**

#### **65.**

Since 1982, over three-quarters of those surveyed (84%) sought care from medical professionals. 40% of respondents saw mental health/counseling professionals. 23% participated in alcohol or drug treatment programs or self-help groups.

Female respondents sought more care than male respondents did. 86% of women (81% of men) sought medical care, 50% of women (28% of men) sought mental health/counseling care, and 29% of women (16% of men) participated in a substance abuse program or self-help group.

604 respondents received care from 1,854 medical professionals since 1982. 283 respondents received care from 514 mental health professionals since 1982. 162 respondents participated in 284 substance abuse treatment programs or self-help groups.

#### **54. PROVIDERS CONSIDERED BY RESPONDENTS TO BE HELPFUL**

60.  
66.

Overall, respondents reported that 77% of the medical professionals they saw were helpful. 81% of the mental health professionals were considered helpful and 91% of all substance abuse treatment programs or self-help groups were considered helpful.

There were only minor differences between male and female respondents with regard to their providers' helpfulness.

#### **56. NUMBER OF PROVIDERS WHO WERE AWARE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL**

**62. ORIENTATION**  
68.

Of the medical professionals seen by respondents in Alaska since 1982, 37% were aware of the respondents' sexual orientation. 89% of mental health professionals seen were aware of the respondents' sexual orientation. 62% of substance abuse treatment programs or self-help groups were aware of the respondents' sexual orientation.

More medical professionals were aware of the sexual orientation of male respondents they saw than female respondents they saw (46% for men, 30% for women). Mental health professionals were aware of the sexual orientation of female and male respondents they saw in roughly equal amounts (90% for women, 86% for men). More substance abuse treatment programs and self-help groups were aware of female respondents sexual orientation than male (67% for women, 46% for men).

#### **57. CARE EXPERIENCED AS A RESULT OF PROVIDERS KNOWING RESPONDENTS'**

**63. SEXUAL ORIENTATION**  
69.

354 respondents reported that 685 medical professionals were aware of their sexual orientation. Of these providers, respondents reported that 28% gave better care as a result of knowing the clients' orientation, 63% gave the same care, and 9% gave worse care.

260 respondents reported that 457 mental health or counseling professionals were aware of their sexual orientation. Of these providers, respondents said that 37% gave better care as a result of their knowledge, 56% gave the same care, and 7% gave worse care.

106 respondents reported that 176 alcohol or drug treatment programs or self-help groups (or members thereof) were aware of their sexual orientation. Of these programs and groups, respondents said that 27% gave better care as a result of this knowledge, 68% gave the same care, and 6% gave worse care.

#### **58. REASONS RESPONDENTS DID NOT TELL CERTAIN PROVIDERS ABOUT THEIR**

**64. SEXUAL ORIENTATION**  
70.

In all categories, the most frequently-cited reason for not telling a provider one's sexual orientation was "it didn't seem necessary". This was the reason 76% of the time medical providers were not told, 52% of the time mental health counseling professionals were not told, and 49% of the time members of treatment programs or self-help groups were not told.

Another reason given was respondents "don't tell anyone about their sexual orientation". This was the reason given for 12% of the respondents not telling a program or group, 11% of medical professionals and 6% of counseling professionals they saw. Sometimes respondents were "afraid that the provider would disapprove of their sexual orientation;" this was especially the case with programs/groups, which were not told for this reason 23% of the time (as compared with 6% for medical professionals, 6% for counselors). Sometimes respondents were "afraid the provider would tell others about their sexual orientation". This reason figured in 8% of mental health/counseling situations, 7% of substance abuse program/self-help group situations, and 2% of medical situations in which providers were not told.

28% of the time mental health/counseling professionals were not told (9% for substance abuse programs/self-help groups, 5% for medical professionals) for various other reasons.

## **71. PREFERENCES IN PHYSICAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

Almost two-thirds (63%) of the female respondents preferred lesbian (or possibly female bisexual) doctors and counselors. 4% preferred heterosexual women for their medical/counseling care, and 9% simply preferred a female doctor/counselor, without regard to her sexual orientation. 22% expressed no preference.

Very few of the male respondents (2%) preferred lesbian (or female bisexual) professionals, and only 4% preferred a female heterosexual to give them medical or counseling care. Over a third (42%) preferred a gay (possibly bisexual) male care provider, while 7% preferred a heterosexual male. Nearly half (45%) expressed no preference.

## **72. CONCERNS FOR WHICH RESPONDENTS WOULD SEE PREFERRED PHYSICAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

This information is not included in this report due to problems involving question interpretation.

## **73. WHERE RESPONDENTS WOULD GO FOR TREATMENT OF STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases)**

49% of the respondents (59% of women; 37% of men) said they would go to their personal medical provider for treatment of STDs. 29% (13% of women; 48% of men) would go to a V.D. clinic. 4% would go elsewhere, and 18% (23% of women, 11% of men) did not know where they would go.

## **ALCOHOL/DRUG USAGE**

### **43. USE OF ALCOHOL--PAST AND PRESENT**

**44.**

The vast majority of respondents (99%) had, at some time, drunk alcoholic beverages; only 1% said they had never used alcohol.

Of those who had at some time used alcohol, over 4 in 5 (81%) said they still did, while 19% did not. A full quarter (25%) of female respondents who once drank did not currently drink; 11% of the men in the sample who once drank did not currently drink.

### **45. DRINKING BEHAVIOR--AMOUNT AND FREQUENCY**

**46.**

Of those who still drank, most (55%) said they usually had no more than 1 or 2 drinks when they drank. A third (33%) said they would generally have from 3 to 5 drinks. 10% would drink 6 to 10 drinks, 1% would have from 11 to 15 drinks, and 1% would generally have 16 drinks or more when they drank.

When asked the most a respondent drank at any one time, 19% said they have 1 or 2 drinks; a little under half (45%) said they have 3 to 5 drinks. 27% said at most they have 6 to 10 drinks, 5% said at most 11 to 15, and 4% said at most they have 16 or more drinks.

9% said they drank on a daily basis. One-quarter of those who still drank (25%) said they drank 3 to 6 times a week, and just under a quarter (24%) said they drank 1 to 3 times a month. 11% reported drinking once every few months.

Generally speaking, female respondents who drank, drank less frequently than did male respondents, and had fewer drinks when they did drink, than did the men.

### **47. EFFECTS OF DRINKING AND ALCOHOL USE INDEX (total effects of drinking)**

**47.5**

Of those respondents who had ever used alcoholic beverages, one in ten (10%) reported having received charges of driving while intoxicated (DWI). Just over half (51%) reported having promised to themselves not to drink so much, and over a

third (34%) said that someone else had told them they drank too much. 18% reported physical health problems as a result of their drinking, and 36% reported getting depressed as a result of drinking. 23% said that their drinking had interfered with significant relationships, and 33% said they had experienced blackouts (memory loss that occurs while drinking).

More men than women reported charges of DWI (12% of men to 8% of women), while more women than men reported someone telling them they drink too much (36% of women; 32% of men), physical health problems (20% of women; 16% of men), depression as a result of drinking (38% of women; 34% of men), interference with significant relationships (25% of women; 21% of men), and blackouts (37% of women; 27% of men).

Of the seven named possible results of drinking, one-third of the respondents (34%) had never experienced any of them, just under a third (31%) had at some time experienced 1 or 2 of those effects, and just over a third (35%) had experienced from 3 to 7 of those effects.

#### **48. DRUG USE--INDIVIDUAL DRUGS AND TOTAL DRUG USE INDEX**

48.5

65% of the respondents used some type of drugs (other than alcohol) at least occasionally. The most frequently used drugs (other than alcohol) were, in order: marijuana (53% of respondents reported at least some use), cocaine (32%), bottled nitrites (21%), stimulants and depressants (14% for each), LSD (9%), and injected drugs (2%). 16% of the respondents used nothing other than marijuana. 7% used nothing other than bottled nitrites and marijuana. 35% of the respondents used no drugs at all.

Among female respondents, the most frequently used drugs were marijuana (43% reported at least some use), cocaine (30%), depressants (10%), stimulants (9%), LSD (6%), bottled nitrites (5%), and injected drugs (1%). 18% reported use of no drugs other than marijuana. 46% of the female respondents used no drugs at all.

Among male respondents, the drugs used most frequently were marijuana, (64% reported at least some use), bottled nitrites (41%), cocaine (36%), stimulants and depressants (19% for each), LSD (12%), and injected drugs (2%--it should be noted that one respondent took insulin for diabetes). 14% used no drugs besides marijuana, and 16% used only bottled nitrites and marijuana. 21% of male respondents used no drugs at all.

The majority of users of any specific drug used the drug less than once a month. The only exceptions to this were marijuana, where 62% of users used it once a month or more, and bottled nitrites, where 53% of those who used them did so once a month or more. (For all other drugs, 22% or less of actual users used them once a month or more).

### **AIDS AWARENESS**

#### **49. CONCERN WITH AIDS AS A HEALTH PROBLEM IN THE COMMUNITY**

Over a quarter of those surveyed (27%) expressed moderate concern about AIDS as a health problem in their community. 27% said they were very concerned, and 17% were extremely concerned. 20% were only mildly concerned, and 9% said they were not at all concerned.

Male respondents registered more concern than did female respondents. 83% of the men registered moderate to extreme concern, as compared with 62% of the women. A full quarter (25%) of the men, as compared with 11% of the women, said they were extremely concerned.

#### **50. CONCERN THAT LIFESTYLE OR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR MAY HAVE BROUGHT EXPOSURE TO AIDS**

Nearly two-thirds of the men in the sample (61%) were concerned that their lifestyle or sexual behavior may have exposed them to AIDS. Only 9% of the female respondents had this concern.

#### **51. BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE TO CONCERN ABOUT AIDS (response from males who expressed concern about possible exposure)**

Of those men who were concerned that their lifestyle or sexual behavior may have exposed them to AIDS, most took at least some precautions. The precaution most used was avoidance of sexual partners who had had many sexual partners: over half the respondents (54%) sometimes or often took this precaution; over a third (34%) always took it; 12% never took it.

Over two-thirds (67%) sometimes or often decided against a new sexual partner and/or decreased the number of partners they had sex with; 13% always took this precaution; 20% never took it. Over half (55%) sometimes or often avoided the exchange of bodily fluids; 14% always took this precaution; 31% never took it. 50% sometimes or often talked with their partners about their health before engaging in sex; 15% always took this precaution; 35% never took it.

## **52. PLANS FOR DONATING BLOOD**

59% of the female respondents did not plan to donate blood; 89% of the males surveyed said they did not plan to donate blood.

## **COMING OUT**

### **6. RESPONDENTS' EARLIEST AWARENESS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

A third of those surveyed (33%) reported first becoming aware of sexual/emotional feelings towards members of their own sex when they were 6-11 years old. Less than a third (26%) first recognized such feeling at ages 12-14. 13% of the respondents were from 15-17 years old, 10% were 18-21, and 7% were 22 years or older. 11% were 5 years old or younger when they first became aware of a same-sex orientation. The mean age of awareness was 12.5 years.

Male respondents were more often aware of their orientation at earlier ages than were women. For example, 80% of the male respondents had this awareness by the time they were 14; by comparison, 62% of the women in the sample were aware of their orientation by the age of 14. The age of first awareness ranged among male respondents from less than 1 year old to 37 years old. For women in the sample, the age of awareness ranged from 3 years old to 41 years old. The mean age of awareness for males was 11.0 years; for female respondents the mean age was 13.7 years.

### **7. RESPONDENTS' EARLIEST DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION TO ANOTHER PERSON**

Two in five of the respondents (40%) said they first talked about their sexual orientation with another person when they were 18-21 years old. Nearly a quarter (24%) were 22-29 years old. One in five (20%) were from 15-17. 8% were 12-14 years old, 2% were 11 years or younger and 6% were 30 years or older when they first disclosed their sexual orientation to another person. Overall, the mean age of first disclosure was 20.1 years.

Male respondents more often disclosed their sexual orientation to other people at earlier ages than did female respondents. For example, 36% of the men disclosed their sexuality before they were 18; by comparison, 26% of the women did so before that age. In contrast, 35% of the female respondents were 22 or older before they disclosed their sexuality; 23% of the male respondents were 22 or older. (There was no appreciable difference, however, in the 18 to 21 year range: 39% of the female respondents made their first disclosures at these ages, and 41% of the male respondents.) Women's ages of disclosure ranged from 7 years to 41; men ranged in age from 5 years to 52. Women's mean age of first disclosure was 20.1 years; for men the mean age of first disclosure was 19.4 years.

### **8. MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

The majority of respondents (58%) said their mothers were aware of their sexual orientation. 27% said their mothers did not know, and 15% were unsure if their mothers knew.

Of those whose mothers knew, over two-thirds (69%) said their mothers accepted them and their sexual orientation. 17% said their mothers were not accepting and 14% were uncertain.

### **10. FATHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

Just over 2 in 5 respondents (42%) said their fathers were aware of their sexual orientation. 41% said their fathers did not know, and 17% were unsure if their father knew.

Of those whose fathers knew, a majority (57%) said their fathers accepted them and their sexual orientation. 22% said their fathers were not accepting and 21% were uncertain.

### **13. SIBLINGS' KNOWLEDGE AND ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL 14. ORIENTATION**

Respondents with siblings reported that 62% of their brothers and sisters were aware of their sexual orientation. 22% of the siblings did not know, and the respondents were unsure if the other 16% knew.

Of those siblings who knew, respondents reported 80% were accepting of the respondents and their sexual orientation. 8% did not accept, and the respondents were uncertain about the other 12%.

### **15. KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION BY NON-FAMILY MEMBERS**

Most respondents (47%) said some of their non-gay friends knew of their sexual orientation. 29% said most of them knew and 14% said all their non-gay friends knew. Only 10% of those surveyed were not out to any of their non-gay friends.

Co-workers were the second most likely group of (non-gay) non-family members to know the respondents' sexual orientation. 37% of the respondents said some of their co-workers knew, 16% said most of them knew, and 15% said all their co-workers knew. 32% of the respondents were not out to any co-workers.

19% of the sample said some of their supervisors or employers were aware of their sexual orientation. 8% said most supervisors/ employers knew and 20% said all their employers/ supervisors knew. The majority (53%) said none of their supervisors or employers were aware of their orientation.

A third of the respondents (33%) said some of their neighbors knew their sexual orientations. 9% said most and 5% said all of their neighbors were aware. A majority (53%) said they were not out to any of their neighbors.

The female respondents were by slight margins, more out to non-gay friends and to co-workers than were male respondents. More men were out to their neighbors and to their employers or supervisors (26% of the men said all their employers and supervisors were aware of their sexual orientation; while 16% of the female respondents said all their employers/supervisors knew).

## **DISCRIMINATION**

### **39. EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

Over half the respondents (58%) reported having been verbally abused because of their sexual orientation. Nearly a quarter (24%) had received threats of violence. 14% had been followed or chased because of their sexual orientation; 12% experienced property damage; 11% experienced physical violence (other than sexual assault); 8% reported police harassment; and 5% had been sexually assaulted.

With the single exception of sexual assault, male respondents more frequently experienced these forms of violence and harassment than women, particularly in the area of threats of violence (31% of men; 18% of women), actual physical violence other than sexual assault (16% of men; 6% of women), and property damage (16% of men, 7% of women). Women and men experienced sexual assault because of their sexual orientation at about the same rate (5% of women; 4% of men).

433 respondents (61% of the total sample) reported at least 1,425 instances of violence and harassment. On the average, respondents experienced at least 2.02 instances of violence or harassment.

### **40. JOB, HOUSING, AND LOAN/CREDIT DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCED WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

11% of those surveyed reported difficulty getting a job because of their sexual orientation. 35% reported problems while on the job because of their orientation. 8% had been fired from at least one job because of their sexual orientation.

5% of those surveyed said they had at some time experienced difficulty obtaining housing while in Alaska because of their orientation. 4% had been forced to move at least once because of their sexual orientation.

4% of the respondents reported difficulty obtaining loans or credit because of their sexual orientation.

277 respondents (39% of the total sample) reported at least 616 instances of job, housing, or loan or credit discrimination. On the average, respondents experienced at least 0.88 instances of job, housing, or loan/credit discrimination.

#### **41. DISCRIMINATION FROM SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS EXPERIENCED WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

13% of the respondents had experienced difficulty with religious institutions in Alaska because of their sexual orientation. 16% had difficulty at least once at bars, 6% with state government agencies, 5% with local government agencies, 10% at restaurants, 2% with legal firms, 5% with hotel or motel accommodations, 5% with insurance companies, and 3% had experienced difficulties with retail stores because of their sexual orientation.

234 respondents (33% of the total sample) reported at least 643 instances of discrimination from services and institutions. On the average, respondents experienced at least 0.90 instances of discrimination from services and institutions.

#### **39. TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF 40. SEXUAL ORIENTATION 41.**

Over two-thirds of the respondents (71%) reported they had experienced some form of discrimination. 60% had experienced a form of discrimination other than verbal abuse (which is the most frequently experienced form of discrimination). Respondents experienced an average of 3.63 instances of discrimination; they experienced an average of 2.62 instances other than verbal abuse. They experienced an average of 1.01 instances of verbal abuse. Male respondents reported experiencing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation at a slightly higher rate than female respondents (4.13 instances for men; 3.24 instances for women).

#### **88. JOB SECURITY AS A LESBIAN OR GAY MAN**

Nearly a quarter of those surveyed (23%) believed their current employers or supervisors would fire them or lay them off if they were discovered to be gay, lesbian, or bisexual. A majority of respondents (59%) did not believe they would be fired or laid off. 18% were neutral.

#### **86. LIVING AS OPENLY GAY MAN/LESBIAN**

The majority of respondents (53%) agreed their communities were unsafe to live in as openly gay men or lesbians. 27% of the sample disagreed, and 20% were neutral.

More women than men agreed that their community was unsafe (56% of women; 49% of men).

#### **100. EQUAL TREATMENT OF GAY MEN AND LESBIANS UNDER THE LAW**

This information is not included in this report due to problems involving question interpretation.

#### **82. DISCRIMINATION WITHIN THE LESBIAN/GAY COMMUNITY**

Over 2 in 5 of the respondents (42%) agreed that lesbian and gay Alaska Natives, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics were accepted as full and equal members of Alaska's lesbian/gay community. Nearly a third (32%) disagreed and 26% were neutral.

### **POLITICS**

#### **74. VOTER REGISTRATION**

More than four out of five respondents (86%) were registered to vote in the State of Alaska, while 14% were not registered.

## 75. POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Political affiliation was fairly evenly divided between Independents (41%) and Democrats (40%). 12% of the respondents were Republicans, 3% were Libertarians, and 4% said their political affiliation was "other".

While affiliation as Libertarians, Independents, or other parties was nearly identical between women and men, more women were Democrats (46% of women, 32% of men), and more men were Republicans (21% of men, 5% of women).

## 76. POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

Half of the respondents (50%) described their involvement in the political process as being "interested in politics, voting, but not involved in political efforts or organizations." One in five (20%) said they vote and are active in political efforts and organizations. 17% said they were basically non-political, but they usually voted, and 13% said they were not involved in the political process at all.

## 77. IMPORTANCE OF CANDIDATE SUPPORT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS OF GAY AND LESBIAN CITIZENS

Over two-thirds of those surveyed (67%) said "while a candidate's position on gay/lesbian rights is important to me, it isn't my most important consideration when voting for a candidate." 27% said, "I would never vote for a candidate who didn't support lesbian/gay rights, even if I agreed with their position on other issues important to me." Only 6% said, "I rarely concern myself with a candidate's position on lesbian/gay rights."

While men and women coincided in the "not the most important consideration" category (67% of each group), more women than men said they would never vote for a non-supportive candidate (31% of women, 23% of men), and more men than women said they rarely considered a candidate's position on gay/lesbian rights (10% of men, 2% of women).

## LEISURE

### 91. WHERE RESPONDENTS MEET OTHER LESBIANS AND GAY MEN

The most frequently reported places for meeting other lesbians and gay men were, in order: private parties (69%), gay/lesbian bars (59%), gay/lesbian organizations or activities (37%), women's functions (27%), on the job (11%), adult bookstores or public areas (9%), school (6%), religious worship gatherings (6%), or other places (15%).

Female respondents met other lesbians or gay men most frequently at private parties (75%), women's functions (48%), gay/lesbian bars (47%), and gay/lesbian organizations or activities (42%).

Male respondents met other lesbians or gay men most frequently at gay/lesbian bars (75%), private parties (62%), gay/lesbian organizations or activities (31%), and adult bookstores or public areas (18%).

### 92. LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Respondents reported their favorite leisure-time activities were physical activities such as jogging, skiing, hiking, playing sports, dancing or working out (60%); listening to the radio or recordings, reading, writing, or watching TV or videos (51%); gardening, repairing or building things (27%); visiting friends or going to parties (26%). Other activities included going to movies, the theater, concerts or galleries (12%); having sex or spending time with lover/partner (9%); travel (8%); going to restaurants or bars (6%); participating in organizations, political groups or social clubs (4%); spending time with family (3%); or other activities (1%).

### 93. ALASKAN GENERAL-CIRCULATION NEWSPAPERS MOST FREQUENTLY READ

Nearly two-thirds of those surveyed (60%) reported they most often read the Anchorage Daily News on a regular basis. 16% read the Fairbanks News-Miner. 12% read the Anchorage Times, and 10% read the Juneau Empire. 2% read newspapers from other areas in the state.

#### **94. ALASKAN RADIO STATIONS MOST FREQUENTLY LISTENED TO**

**ANCHORAGE:** 20% of the total respondent population (29% of Anchorage area respondents) most often listened to KSKA-FM, Anchorage's public radio station. 15% (23% of Anchorage area respondents) listened to KGOT-FM, 7% (10% of Anchorage area respondents) listened to KKGR-FM, and 26% (38% of Anchorage area respondents) listened to other Anchorage-area stations, which included, in order of popularity, KKLK-FM, KFQD-AM, KWHL-FM, KYAK-FM, KABN-AM (located in Big Lake), KHAR-AM, KENI-AM, KNIK-FM, KTNX-AM, and KBYR-AM.

**FAIRBANKS:** 6% of the total sample (33% of Fairbanks area respondents) most often listened to KUAC-FM, Fairbank's public radio station, 5% (24% of Fairbanks-area respondents) listened to KQRZ-FM, 4% (23% of Fairbanks area respondents) listened to KSUA-FM, and 4% (20% of Fairbanks-area respondents) listened to other Fairbanks-area radio stations, which included, in order of popularity, KAYY-FM, KIAK-AM, KCBF-AM, KFAR-AM, and KZZP-AM.

**JUNEAU:** 7% of the total sample (72% of Juneau-area respondents) most often listened to the Juneau public radio station, KTOO-FM. 3% (28% of Juneau-area respondents) listened to other Juneau area stations, which included, in order of popularity, KJNO-AM, KSUP-FM, and KTKU-FM.

**OTHER RADIO STATIONS STATEWIDE:** 3% of those surveyed most frequently listened to radio stations other than those in the Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau areas. These stations included KCAW-FM (Sitka), KIFW-AM (Sitka), KMXT-FM (Kodiak), KHNS-FM (Haines), KRXA-AM (Seward), KTKN-AM, (Ketchikan), KBBI-AM (Homer), and KYUK-AM (Bethel).

#### **95. MOST FREQUENT SOURCES OF NEWS ABOUT GAY MEN AND LESBIANS**

The vast majority of respondents (84%) said conversations with friends was a major source of news information about lesbians and gay men. A third (33%) said general circulation newspapers and magazines were a major source; nearly a third (31%) cited national gay/lesbian newspapers or magazines. 27% said a major source was "Out in the North" newsmagazine, a statewide paper for lesbians and gay men published in Fairbanks. 17% reported a major source was general television and radio programming; 7% cited "Out in the North," a radio program for gay men and lesbians weekly on KSKA-FM, Anchorage's public radio station. 2% listed other sources.

### **NEEDS**

#### **78. SERVICES FOR GAY MEN AND LESBIANS**

Two-thirds of those surveyed (62%) were dissatisfied with the existing services available to gay men and lesbians in their communities. Over one in ten (12%) were satisfied, while over one-quarter (26%) were neutral.

#### **83. LESBIAN/GAY COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Two-thirds of those surveyed (66%) felt their town needed a community facility for lesbian and gay men. About one in ten (9%) disagreed; one-quarter (25%) were neutral.

#### **90. SOCIAL EVENTS WITHOUT ALCOHOL**

Over one-quarter (28%) agreed that they preferred non-alcoholic social events; just under a quarter (23%) disagreed. Almost one-half (49%) were neutral.

More women than men preferred non-alcoholic social events. 36% of women, as compared to 18% of men, wanted social events without alcohol. Almost three in ten (29%) men preferred alcohol to be served, while only two in ten women (18%) wanted alcohol to be served.

#### **98. SERVICES DESIRED**

Lesbian and gay men felt they would benefit most from the following services (ranked in descending order): human rights (specifically lesbian/gay rights) advocacy (51%), a guide to businesses supportive of gay men and lesbians (46%), lesbian and gay social events (40%), statewide education about lesbians and gay men (36%), programs on personal growth (30%), recreational activities (25%), health consultation and examination services (22%), short-term counseling on sexual identity and relationships (16%), a statewide phone counseling and information service (13%), and housing and employment

information and referral for gays and lesbians (10%).

The three most important services to women were human rights advocacy (54%), a business guide (48%), and social events (48%). Men agreed with human rights advocacy (46%) and the business guide (43%) but the third most important service for them was health consultation and examination (32%; compared to 13% of women who felt they would benefit from this service).

## **99. WORKSHOP TOPICS**

When asked to choose from topics they would be interested in if they could attend professionally presented workshops and seminars, women's top three choices were relationships with lovers or partners (54%), financial/economic/legal issues (49%), and special lesbian/gay issues (48%). Men's top three choices were relationships with lovers or partners (61%), health issues (51%) and relationships with people other than lover/partner or spouse (38%). As a whole, respondents chose relationships with lovers/partners (57%), financial/economic/legal issues (45%), and special lesbian/gay issues (41%).

## **ATTITUDES**

### **79. GAY/LESBIAN BARS**

Almost half of those surveyed (47%) agreed they enjoyed going to Alaska's gay and lesbian bars. Nearly one-quarter (24%) disagreed, and the rest (29%) were neutral.

### **80. LESBIANS AND GAY MEN WORKING TOGETHER**

Over four-fifths of those surveyed (83%) agreed lesbians and gay men needed to find ways to work together. Only 3% disagreed; the remainder (14%) were neutral.

### **81. GAY MALE GATHERINGS**

72% of the men in the sample were comfortable in primarily gay male gatherings, while only 14% were not. 29% of women were comfortable in primarily gay male gatherings; 37% were not.

### **85. LESBIAN GATHERINGS**

89% of the women surveyed were comfortable in primarily lesbian gatherings, while only 5% were not. 37% of the men said they were comfortable in such gatherings; 29% were not.

### **84. ATTAINMENT OF EQUAL RIGHTS**

Of all those surveyed, over two-thirds (64%) believed that equal rights and opportunities for lesbians and gay men could only be achieved when greater numbers come out of the closet. Only 16% disagreed.

More women than men agreed, with 71% of the women agreeing and 55% of the men agreeing.

### **87. WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

Of all those surveyed, almost three-quarters (74%) considered women's rights to be a serious personal concern. More women than men considered women's rights a serious personal concern (88% of women; 55% of men).

### **89. GAY/LESBIAN-SUPPORTIVE BUSINESSES**

About 6 in 7 (86%) said they would buy from a business supportive of lesbians and gay men rather than from a like business that was not supportive. More women than men felt strongly on this issue. 92% of the women would buy from the supportive business while 78% of the men would do so.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

2. SEX	Total		
Female	56 %	(411)	
Male	44 %	(323)	
		<hr/>	
		734	
5. SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Female	Male	Total
Lesbian or Gay	78 % (322)	78 % (252)	78 % (574)
Primarily Lesbian or Gay	12 % (49)	14 % (45)	13 % (94)
Bisexual	10 % (40)	8 % (26)	9 % (66)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	411	323	734
3. AGE	Female	Male	Total
14 - 20 years	2 % (8)	5 % (16)	3 % (24)
21 - 24 years	14 % (56)	15 % (48)	14 % (104)
25 - 29 years	26 % (109)	21 % (67)	24 % (176)
30 - 34 years	30 % (124)	21 % (69)	27 % (193)
35 - 39 years	16 % (64)	19 % (62)	17 % (126)
40 - 49 years	10 % (40)	15 % (48)	12 % (88)
50 - 66 years	2 % (7)	4 % (12)	3 % (19)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	408	322	730
Mean age	31.3 years	32.5 years	31.8 years
4. RACE/ETHNICITY	Female	Male	Total
Native/Indian	4 % (18)	5 % (15)	5 % (33)
Asian	0 % (1)	2 % (7)	1 % (8)
Black	2 % (6)	3 % (9)	2 % (15)
Hispanic	3 % (10)	3 % (10)	3 % (20)
White	90 % (371)	86 % (278)	88 % (649)
Other	1 % (5)	1 % (3)	1 % (8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	411	322	733
12. SIBLINGS	Female	Male	Total
0 siblings	7 % (29)	9 % (29)	8 % (58)
1 sibling	19 % (76)	19 % (60)	19 % (136)
2 siblings	26 % (104)	23 % (74)	25 % (178)
3 - 4 siblings	30 % (121)	29 % (91)	29 % (212)
5 - 7 siblings	14 % (59)	18 % (59)	16 % (118)
8 or more siblings	4 % (18)	2 % (7)	3 % (25)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	407	320	727
Total number of siblings	1,200	913	2,113

16. LEGAL MARITAL STATUS	Female	Male	Total
Single	75 % (310)	76 % (244)	76 % (554)
Married	6 % (25)	4 % (14)	5 % (39)
Separated	1 % (5)	2 % (5)	1 % (10)
Divorced	17 % (68)	17 % (56)	17 % (124)
Widowed	1 % (3)	1 % (4)	1 % (7)
	411	323	734

17. CHILDREN	Female	Male	Total
Has no children	81 % (332)	82 % (262)	81 % (594)
Has children	19 % (79)	18 % (57)	19 % (136)
	411	319	730

24. EDUCATION	Female	Male	Total
Some High School/no degree	2 % (7)	2 % (5)	2 % (12)
HS graduate/G.E.D.	10 % (42)	13 % (40)	11 % (82)
Some college/no degree	28 % (114)	30 % (98)	29 % (212)
Voc./tech. school graduate	10 % (43)	8 % (26)	9 % (69)
2-year college graduate	7 % (27)	6 % (19)	6 % (46)
4-year college graduate	13 % (55)	14 % (46)	14 % (101)
Some post college	18 % (73)	13 % (42)	16 % (115)
Graduate degree	12 % (50)	14 % (46)	13 % (96)
	411	322	733

25. MILITARY SERVICE	Female	Male	Total
Never in service	88 % (360)	69 % (222)	79 % (582)
Army	5 % (22)	11 % (34)	8 % (56)
Air Force	6 % (24)	10 % (33)	8 % (57)
Navy	0.5 % (2)	7 % (21)	3 % (23)
Marines	0 % (1)	1 % (4)	1 % (5)
National Guard	0.5 % (2)	1 % (4)	1 % (6)
Coast Guard	0 % (0)	1 % (3)	0 % (3)
	411	321	732

33. YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN ALASKA	Female	Male	Total
Less than 1 year	6 % (25)	6 % (19)	6 % (44)
1 year to under 5 years	34 % (139)	30 % (97)	32 % (236)
5 years to under 10 years	23 % (95)	21 % (69)	23 % (164)
10 years to under 15 years	16 % (64)	15 % (48)	15 % (112)
15 years to under 20 years	7 % (29)	9 % (30)	8 % (59)
20 years to under 25 years	4 % (18)	8 % (26)	6 % (44)
25 years or more	10 % (41)	11 % (34)	10 % (75)
	411	323	734
Mean years in Alaska	9.4 years	10.3 years	9.8 years

34. RESIDENCY PRIOR TO ALASKA (of respondents in Alaska less than 5 years)

	Total	
North Pacific (WA, OR)	22 %	(62)
Pacific (CA, HA)	22 %	(61)
Mountain (NV, UT, WY, CO, AZ, NM, MT, ID)	14 %	(39)
North Central (ND, SD, MN, NB, KS, MO, IO)	6 %	(17)
South Central (AR, LA, TX, OK)	6 %	(16)
Great Lakes (WI, IL, MI, IN, OH)	9 %	(25)
Northeast (PA, NY, NJ, CN, RI, MA, VT, NH, ME)	8 %	(24)
Southeast (MS, AL, TN, KY, WV, MD, DE, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL)	11 %	(31)
Foreign	2 %	(5)
	<hr/>	
	280	

35. FREQUENCY OF MOVES (in three years)

	Female		Male		Total	
0 moves	19 %	(78)	23 %	(72)	21 %	(150)
1 moves	24 %	(100)	27 %	(85)	26 %	(185)
2 moves	16 %	(66)	18 %	(57)	17 %	(123)
3 moves	17 %	(69)	11 %	(35)	14 %	(104)
4 - 5 moves	14 %	(57)	15 %	(47)	14 %	(104)
6 - 9 moves	7 %	(29)	5 %	(17)	6 %	(46)
10 or more moves	3 %	(11)	1 %	(2)	2 %	(13)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	410		315		725	
Mean number of moves in 3 years					2.3 moves	

36. HOUSING (own or rent)

	Female		Male		Total	
Own	39 %	(162)	43 %	(138)	41 %	(300)
Rent	52 %	(216)	48 %	(155)	51 %	(371)
Live with family/parents	3 %	(11)	4 %	(12)	3 %	(23)
Live with lover or spouse	3 %	(11)	1 %	(3)	2 %	(14)
Other	3 %	(11)	4 %	(14)	3 %	(25)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	411		322		733	

37. TYPE OF HOUSING

	Female		Male		Total	
Apartment in duplex	14 %	(56)	9 %	(30)	12 %	(86)
Apartment in complex (3 +)	15 %	(63)	20 %	(65)	17 %	(128)
Condo or townhouse	12 %	(48)	19 %	(60)	15 %	(108)
Mobile home	7 %	(30)	5 %	(17)	6 %	(47)
Single family home	45 %	(185)	40 %	(128)	43 %	(313)
Other (not specified)	2 %	(7)	2 %	(5)	2 %	(12)
Jail	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(2)
Cabin	4 %	(17)	2 %	(6)	3 %	(23)
Dormitory	1 %	(4)	3 %	(11)	2 %	(15)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	411		323		734	

38. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (including respondent)

	Female	Male	Total
1 member	23 % (94)	31 % (100)	26 % (194)
2 members	48 % (196)	44 % (140)	46 % (336)
3 members	18 % (72)	14 % (44)	16 % (116)
4 - 5 members	10 % (42)	9 % (30)	10 % (72)
6 or more members	1 % (7)	2 % (6)	2 % (13)
	411	320	731

26. EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1984

	Female	Male	Total
Employed full-time	65 % (265)	72 % (232)	68 % (497)
Self-employed	14 % (56)	12 % (37)	13 % (93)
Employed part-time	13 % (55)	12 % (38)	13 % (93)
Not employed	8 % (34)	4 % (13)	6 % (47)
	410	320	730

27. INCOME IN 1984

	Female	Male	Total
under \$10,000	21 % (81)	14 % (45)	18 % (126)
\$10,000 to under \$20,000	22 % (86)	21 % (65)	21 % (151)
\$20,000 to under \$30,000	26 % (102)	25 % (80)	26 % (182)
\$30,000 to under \$40,000	18 % (69)	15 % (48)	17 % (117)
\$40,000 or more	13 % (50)	25 % (78)	18 % (128)
	388	316	704
Mean Income 1984	\$22,905	\$28,275	\$25,315

97. CURRENT OCCUPATION (Spring, 1985)

	Female	Male	Total
Executive, Administrative, Management	14 % (55)	17 % (51)	15 % (106)
Professional specialty (teacher, doctor, etc.)	25 % (94)	21 % (66)	23 % (160)
Technical & related support	7 % (26)	8 % (25)	7 % (51)
Sales	6 % (24)	7 % (22)	7 % (46)
Administrative support, including clerical	12 % (46)	9 % (28)	11 % (74)
Private household	0 % (1)	0 % (0)	0 % (1)
Protective service	3 % (12)	4 % (12)	4 % (24)
Service (excluding protective & household)	9 % (34)	13 % (41)	11 % (75)
Farming, forestry, fishing	2 % (6)	1 % (2)	1 % (8)
Precision production, craft & repair	7 % (25)	8 % (24)	7 % (49)
Machine operators, assemblers, inspectors	2 % (6)	0 % (1)	1 % (7)
Transportation & materials moving	2 % (8)	1 % (3)	2 % (11)
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers	2 % (8)	3 % (9)	3 % (17)
Student	8 % (30)	8 % (24)	8 % (54)
Retired	0.5 % (2)	0 % (0)	0 % (2)
Mother/father	0.5 % (2)	0 % (1)	0 % (3)
	379	309	688

96. AREA LIVED IN	Female		Male		Total
Municipality of Anchorage	61 %	(246)	64 %	(205)	63 % (451)
Fairbanks North Star Borough	16 %	(65)	24 %	(75)	19 % (140)
City and Borough of Juneau	12 %	(47)	6 %	(19)	9 % (66)
Other areas of Alaska	11 %	(46)	6 %	(19)	9 % (65)
	<hr/> 404		<hr/> 318		<hr/> 722

## RELATIONSHIPS

19. CURRENT RELATIONAL STATUS	Female		Male		Total
Same sex lover/partner, living together	49 %	(198)	31 %	(98)	41 % (296)
Same sex lover/partner, not living together	16 %	(64)	11 %	(36)	14 % (100)
Opposite sex lover/partner or spouse, living together	2 %	(7)	2 %	(5)	2 % (12)
Opposite sex lover/partner or spouse, not living together	1 %	(5)	2 %	(5)	1 % (10)
No lover/partner or marriage relationship	27 %	(108)	49 %	(157)	37 % (265)
More than 1 lover/partner relationship	3 %	(14)	4 %	(14)	4 % (28)
Other	2 %	(6)	1 %	(4)	1 % (10)
	<hr/> 402		<hr/> 319		<hr/> 721

## 20. LONGEST RELATIONSHIP — SAME SEX

	Female		Male		Total
Never had such relationship	3 %	(11)	13 %	(40)	7 % (51)
Up to 6 months	9 %	(38)	14 %	(44)	11 % (82)
Over 6 months to 2 years	26 %	(106)	26 %	(82)	26 % (188)
Over 2 years to 5 years	41 %	(169)	26 %	(82)	35 % (251)
Over 5 years to 8 years	15 %	(60)	11 %	(36)	13 % (96)
Over 8 years	6 %	(23)	10 %	(33)	8 % (56)
	<hr/> 407		<hr/> 317		<hr/> 724

## 21. LONGEST RELATIONSHIP — OPPOSITE SEX

	Female		Male		Total
Never had such relationship	31 %	(127)	48 %	(153)	39 % (280)
Up to 6 months	14 %	(56)	8 %	(27)	11 % (83)
Over 6 months to 2 years	17 %	(70)	15 %	(48)	16 % (118)
Over 2 years to 5 years	21 %	(87)	14 %	(46)	19 % (133)
Over 5 years to 8 years	10 %	(39)	7 %	(21)	8 % (60)
Over 8 years	7 %	(27)	8 %	(24)	7 % (51)
	<hr/> 406		<hr/> 319		<hr/> 725

22. SAME-SEX SEXUAL PARTNERS

23.

a. In the past month	Female		Male		Total
0 partners	25 %	(100)	17 %	(52)	21 % (152)
1 partner	68 %	(273)	46 %	(146)	59 % (419)
2 partners	4 %	(17)	18 %	(57)	10 % (74)
3 - 4 partners	2 %	(10)	12 %	(38)	7 % (48)
5 or more partners	1 %	(2)	7 %	(22)	3 % (24)
	<hr/> 402		<hr/> 315		<hr/> 717

b. In the past year	Female		Male		Total
0 partners	7 %	(30)	4 %	(11)	6 % (41)
1 partner	52 %	(210)	16 %	(51)	37 % (261)
2 - 3 partners	26 %	(104)	19 %	(60)	23 % (164)
4 - 6 partners	12 %	(48)	22 %	(68)	16 % (116)
7 - 12 partners	3 %	(12)	17 %	(51)	9 % (63)
13 - 25 partners	0 %	(1)	14 %	(44)	6 % (45)
26 or more partners	0 %	(0)	8 %	(25)	3 % (25)
	<hr/> 405		<hr/> 310		<hr/> 715

22. OPPOSITE-SEX SEXUAL PARTNERS

23.

a. In the past month	Female		Male		Total
0 partners	93 %	(372)	94 %	(295)	94 % (667)
1 partner	6 %	(24)	4 %	(12)	5 % (36)
2 partners	1 %	(4)	2 %	(5)	1 % (9)
	<hr/> 400		<hr/> 312		<hr/> 712

b. In the past year	Female		Male		Total
0 partners	85 %	(338)	86 %	(269)	85 % (607)
1 partner	7 %	(29)	7 %	(22)	7 % (51)
2 - 3 partners	6 %	(23)	5 %	(15)	6 % (38)
4 - 6 partners	1 %	(6)	1 %	(4)	1 % (10)
7 - 12 partners	1 %	(3)	1 %	(3)	1 % (6)
	<hr/> 399		<hr/> 313		<hr/> 712

# PARENTHOOD

## 17. RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN

18.	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	411	319	730
Number of respondents with children	19 % (79)	18 % (57)	19 % (136)
Number of respondents who have no children	81 % (332)	82 % (262)	81 % (594)
Number of respondents with children over 18	7 % (27)	7 % (22)	7 % (49)
Number of children over 18	64	42	106
Number of respondents with children under 18	15 % (61)	13 % (40)	14 % (101)
Number of children under 18	85	70	155
Respondents who have children under 18 living with them	13 % (54)	3 % (10)	9 % (64)
Number of children under 18 living with respondents	71	16	87

NOTE: Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of respondents with children by the total number of respondents who answered these questions.

## RELIGION

### 28. RELIGIOUS FAITH RAISED IN AS A CHILD

	Female	Male	Total
None	15 % (60)	11 % (35)	13 % (95)
Catholic	28 % (113)	28 % (89)	28 % (202)
Baptist/Southern Baptist	7 % (28)	12 % (37)	9 % (65)
Methodist	7 % (28)	9 % (29)	8 % (57)
Lutheran	6 % (26)	9 % (28)	7 % (54)
Episcopal	6 % (25)	7 % (22)	6 % (47)
Presbyterian	7 % (30)	2 % (8)	5 % (38)
Congregational	1 % (6)	3 % (11)	2 % (17)
Protestant (Not Specified)	7 % (29)	6 % (21)	7 % (50)
Mormon	2 % (7)	2 % (5)	2 % (12)
Judaism	2 % (8)	1 % (4)	2 % (12)
Other	12 % (49)	10 % (31)	11 % (80)
	409	320	729

### 29. PRESENT PARTICIPATION IN FAITH RAISED IN AS A CHILD

	Female	Male	Total
Yes	11 % (39)	28 % (79)	19 % (118)
No	89 % (310)	72 % (206)	81 % (516)
	349	285	634

30. REASONS FOR NO LONGER PARTICIPATING IN FAITH RAISED IN AS A CHILD

	Female	Male	Total
I just got out of the habit of going.	15 % (43)	26 % (51)	19 % (94)
I no longer believe its teachings.	34 % (101)	31 % (62)	33 % (163)
I realized that the faith was sexist.	12 % (35)	0 % (1)	7 % (36)
I felt I couldn't be accepted in that faith because of my sexual orientation.	12 % (35)	21 % (41)	16 % (76)
I had other reasons than those above for no longer participating.	27 % (81)	22 % (44)	25 % (125)
	295	199	494

31. FAITH PRESENTLY PRACTICING

	Female	Male	Total
None	58 % (235)	58 % (182)	58 % (417)
Catholic	4 % (16)	11 % (35)	7 % (51)
Baptist/Southern Baptist	1 % (5)	4 % (13)	3 % (18)
Methodist	1 % (3)	1 % (4)	1 % (7)
Lutheran	2 % (6)	2 % (6)	2 % (12)
Episcopal	2 % (6)	4 % (13)	3 % (19)
Presbyterian	1 % (5)	1 % (3)	1 % (8)
Congregational	0 % (1)	1 % (2)	0 % (3)
Protestant (unspecified)	2 % (10)	2 % (5)	2 % (15)
Mormon	0 % (0)	0 % (1)	0 % (1)
Judaism	1 % (2)	1 % (3)	1 % (5)
Other	8 % (32)	10 % (32)	9 % (64)
Pagan/Wicca	10 % (39)	1 % (2)	6 % (41)
Personal Spirituality	7 % (30)	3 % (9)	5 % (39)
Metropolitan Comm. Church	3 % (11)	1 % (4)	2 % (15)
	401	314	715

32. FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE

	Female	Male	Total
Daily	14 % (17)	9 % (5)	12 % (22)
1/week	20 % (25)	18 % (10)	20 % (35)
1/month	19 % (23)	13 % (7)	17 % (30)
A few times/year	31 % (38)	45 % (25)	36 % (63)
Never	16 % (19)	15 % (8)	15 % (27)
	122	55	177

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

42. GENERAL PHYSICAL HEALTH

	Female	Male	Total
Excellent	46 % (187)	52 % (168)	48 % (355)
Good	47 % (193)	41 % (133)	45 % (326)
Fair	6 % (25)	7 % (21)	6 % (46)
Poor	1 % (5)	0 % (0)	1 % (5)
	410	322	732

55. PHYSICAL PROBLEMS FOR WHICH CARE WAS SOUGHT SINCE 1982

604 respondents presented the following problems to their medical providers since 1982:

Physical exam, health maintenance	19 %	(204)
Diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	11 %	(117)
Diseases of the respiratory system	10 %	(111)
Dental	9 %	(102)
Injury and poisoning	7 %	(74)
Diseases of the genitourinary system (non-STD)	6 %	(70)
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5 %	(57)
Mental disorders	5 %	(53)
Sexually transmitted diseases	5 %	(52)
Diseases of the digestive system	5 %	(52)
Infections and parasitic diseases	4 %	(43)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, birth control, miscarriage	1 %	(15)
Other conditions	13 %	(137)

Total presenting problems = 1,087

NOTE: Percentages and numbers in questions 55, 61, and 67 refer, respectively, to the frequency and number of times a given problem was presented. A respondent may have presented more than 1 problem.

61. EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS FOR WHICH CARE WAS SOUGHT SINCE 1982

283 respondents presented the following problems to their mental health providers since 1982:

Relationships with lovers/spouses	24 %	(88)
Other relationships	12 %	(44)
Depression	18 %	(67)
Alcohol or drug abuse	12 %	(43)
Coming out	6 %	(21)
Anxiety or stress	5 %	(20)
Past sexual assault or abuse	4 %	(16)
Other problems	19 %	(72)

Total presenting problems = 371

67. PROBLEMS WHICH LED TO PARTICIPATION IN ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS OR SELF-HELP GROUPS SINCE 1982

162 respondents participated in alcohol/drug abuse treatment programs or self-help groups since 1982 for the following reasons:

Alcohol abuse	38 %	(73)
Drug abuse	5 %	(9)
Combined alcohol and drug abuse	15 %	(28)
Alcohol abuse by another	11 %	(22)
Daughter or son of an alcoholic	9 %	(17)
Depression, anger, other emotions	7 %	(14)
Other problems	15 %	(29)

Total presenting problems = 192

# USING HEALTH PROVIDERS

## 53. USE OF PHYSICAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PROGRAMS IN ALASKA SINCE 1982

59.

65.

	Female	Male	Total
Maximum number of respondents to these questions	401	318	719
Number of respondents who received medical care	86 % (347)	81 % (257)	84 % (604)
Total number of medical professionals seen	1,048	806	1,854
Number of respondents who received counseling care	50 % (196)	28 % (87)	40 % (283)
Total number of mental health professionals seen	358	156	514
Number of respondents who participated in programs	29 % (114)	16 % (48)	23 % (162)
Total number of programs or self-help groups used	214	70	284

NOTE: Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of respondents who used providers by the total number of respondents who answered these questions.

## 54. PROVIDERS CONSIDERED BY RESPONDENTS TO BE HELPFUL

60.

66.

	Female	Male	Total
Number of medical professionals who were helpful	75 % (788)	80 % (645)	77 % (1,433)
Number of mental health professionals who were helpful	82 % (293)	79 % (123)	81 % (416)
Number of substance abuse programs or self-help groups	91 % (195)	89 % (62)	91 % (257)

NOTE: Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of providers who were helpful by the total number of providers who were used by the respondents.

## 56. NUMBER OF PROVIDERS WHO WERE AWARE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

62.

68.

	Female	Male	Total
Number of medical professionals who were aware	30 % (318)	46 % (367)	37 % (685)
Number of mental health professionals who were aware	90 % (323)	86 % (134)	89 % (457)
Number of substance abuse programs or self-help groups	67 % (144)	46 % (32)	62 % (176)

NOTE: Percentages are calculated by dividing the number of providers who were aware of the respondents' sexual orientation by the total number of providers who were used.

## 57. CARE EXPERIENCED AS A RESULT OF PROVIDERS KNOWING RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

63.

69.

	Better Care	Same Care	Worse Care
Number of medical professionals	28 % (192)	63 % (429)	9 % (64)
Number of mental health professionals	37 % (171)	56 % (255)	7 % (31)
Number of substance abuse programs or self-help groups	27 % (47)	68 % (119)	6 % (10)

NOTE: Percentages are calculated by dividing the number in each response by the total number of providers who were aware of the respondents' sexual orientation.

## 58. REASONS RESPONDENTS DID NOT TELL CERTAIN PROVIDERS ABOUT SEXUAL ORIENTATION

64.

70.

	Physical Health	Mental Health	Program/Group
Don't tell anyone about my sexual orientation	11 % (56)	6 % (3)	12 % (11)
Didn't seem necessary	76 % (387)	52 % (26)	49 % (45)
Afraid they'd tell others	2 % (10)	8 % (4)	7 % (7)
Afraid they would disapprove	6 % (29)	6 % (3)	23 % (21)
Other	5 % (25)	28 % (14)	9 % (8)

## 71. PREFERENCE IN PHYSICAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

	Female	Male	Total
Same sex, same orientation	63 % (254)	42 % (134)	54 % (388)
Same sex, heterosexual	4 % (16)	7 % (22)	5 % (38)
Same sex, orientation does not matter	9 % (37)	0 % (0)	5 % (37)
Opposite sex, same orientation	1 % (2)	2 % (7)	1 % (9)
Opposite sex, heterosexual	1 % (5)	4 % (14)	3 % (19)
No preference	22 % (88)	45 % (144)	32 % (232)
	402	321	723

## 72. CONCERNS FOR WHICH RESPONDENTS WOULD SEE PREFERRED PHYSICAL/EMOTIONAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

This information is not included in this report due to problems involving question interpretation.

73. WHERE RESPONDENTS WOULD GO FOR TREATMENT OF STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases)

	Female		Male		Total	
Personal medical provider	59 %	(233)	37 %	(116)	49 %	(349)
V.D. clinic	13 %	(52)	48 %	(152)	29 %	(204)
Don't know	23 %	(93)	11 %	(35)	18 %	(128)
Other	5 %	(21)	4 %	(11)	4 %	(32)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	399		314		713	

ALCOHOL/DRUG USAGE

43. USE OF ALCOHOL IN PAST

	Female		Male		Total	
Yes	99 %	(400)	98 %	(316)	99 %	(724)
No	1 %	(2)	2 %	(7)	1 %	(9)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	410		323		733	

44. PRESENT USE OF ALCOHOL

	Female		Male		Total	
Yes	75 %	(306)	89 %	(282)	81 %	(588)
No	25 %	(102)	11 %	(34)	19 %	(136)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	408		316		724	

45. DRINKING -- AMOUNT CONSUMED

a. Usually I have:

	Female		Male		Total	
1 - 2 drinks	69 %	(285)	39 %	(108)	55 %	(313)
3 - 5 drinks	23 %	(68)	45 %	(123)	33 %	(191)
6 - 10 drinks	7 %	(21)	13 %	(36)	10 %	(57)
11 - 15 drinks	0 %	(1)	1 %	(4)	1 %	(5)
16 or more drinks	1 %	(2)	2 %	(5)	1 %	(7)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	297		276		573	

b. At most I have:

	Female		Male		Total	
1 - 2 drinks	26 %	(71)	11 %	(26)	19 %	(97)
3 - 5 drinks	49 %	(131)	40 %	(90)	45 %	(221)
6 - 10 drinks	18 %	(49)	37 %	(83)	27 %	(132)
11 - 15 drinks	4 %	(10)	7 %	(17)	5 %	(27)
16 or more drinks	3 %	(7)	5 %	(11)	4 %	(18)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	268		227		495	

46. DRINKING -- FREQUENCY	Female		Male		Total	
Daily	7 %	(22)	11 %	(31)	9 %	(53)
3-6 times/week	21 %	(63)	29 %	(81)	25 %	(144)
1-2 times/week	29 %	(90)	33 %	(94)	31 %	(184)
1-3 times/month	28 %	(86)	19 %	(54)	24 %	(140)
Once every few months	15 %	(45)	8 %	(22)	11 %	(67)
	306		282		588	

47. EFFECTS OF DRINKING:

	Female		Male		Total	
Total respondents in this sample	406		314		720	
a. Charge of DWI (driving while intoxicated):	Yes	8 % (31)	12 % (38)	10 % (69)		
	No	92 % (373)	88 % (276)	90 % (649)		
b. A promise made to yourself not to drink so much:	Yes	51 % (208)	50 % (157)	51 % (365)		
	No	49 % (198)	50 % (156)	49 % (354)		
c. Someone telling you that you drink too much:	Yes	36 % (144)	32 % (99)	34 % (243)		
	No	64 % (261)	68 % (214)	66 % (475)		
d. Physical health problems:	Yes	20 % (81)	16 % (49)	18 % (130)		
	No	80 % (324)	84 % (264)	82 % (588)		
e. Depression:	Yes	38 % (152)	34 % (106)	36 % (258)		
	No	62 % (253)	66 % (208)	64 % (461)		
f. Interference with a significant relationship:	Yes	25 % (101)	21 % (67)	23 % (168)		
	No	75 % (304)	79 % (246)	77 % (550)		
g. Blackouts (memory loss while drinking):	Yes	37 % (150)	27 % (85)	33 % (235)		
	No	63 % (256)	73 % (229)	67 % (485)		

NOTE: Some respondents who answered the above questions no longer drink.

47.5 ALCOHOL USE INDEX (total negative effects of drinking behavior)

	Female		Male		Total	
Experienced no effects	33 %	(131)	35 %	(110)	34 %	(241)
Experienced 1 or 2	31 %	(124)	31 %	(95)	31 %	(219)
Experienced 3 to 7	36 %	(143)	34 %	(104)	35 %	(247)
	398		389		787	

NOTE: Some respondents represented here no longer drink.

#### 48. DRUG USE

a. Marijuana:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	57 %	(234)	36 %	(114)	47 %	(348)
Less than once/month	18 %	(75)	22 %	(70)	20 %	(145)
1 - 3/month	6 %	(25)	9 %	(30)	7 %	(55)
1 - 2/week	5 %	(20)	7 %	(23)	6 %	(43)
3 - 6/week	7 %	(28)	15 %	(49)	11 %	(77)
Daily	7 %	(29)	11 %	(36)	9 %	(65)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	411		322		733	

NOTE: 38% of marijuana users used the drug less than once a month.

b. Stimulants:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	91 %	(371)	81 %	(259)	86 %	(630)
Less than once/month	6 %	(26)	12 %	(39)	9 %	(65)
1 - 3/month	1 %	(6)	2 %	(8)	2 %	(14)
1 - 2/week	1 %	(4)	2 %	(5)	1 %	(9)
3 - 6/week	1 %	(3)	1 %	(4)	1 %	(7)
Daily	0 %	(0)	2 %	(6)	1 %	(6)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	410		321		731	

NOTE: 92% of stimulant users used the drugs less than once a month.

c. Depressants:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	90 %	(369)	81 %	(260)	86 %	(629)
Less than once/month	7 %	(27)	13 %	(41)	9 %	(68)
1 - 2/week	2 %	(9)	3 %	(9)	3 %	(18)
3 - 6/week	0 %	(0)	2 %	(7)	1 %	(7)
Daily	1 %	(4)	1 %	(3)	1 %	(7)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	409		320		729	

NOTE: 68% of depressant users used the drugs less than once a month.

d. Cocaines:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	70 %	(288)	64 %	(207)	68 %	(495)
Less than once/month	22 %	(90)	25 %	(81)	23 %	(171)
1 - 3/month	6 %	(26)	7 %	(21)	6 %	(47)
1 - 2/week	1 %	(2)	3 %	(9)	2 %	(11)
3 - 6/week	0 %	(1)	1 %	(4)	1 %	(5)
Daily	1 %	(2)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(3)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	409		323		732	

NOTE: 72% of cocaine users used the drug less than once a month.

e. LSD:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	94 %	(385)	88 %	(279)	91 %	(664)
Less than once/month	6 %	(23)	10 %	(32)	8 %	(55)
1 - 3/month	0 %	(1)	2 %	(5)	1 %	(6)
1 - 2/week	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(2)
3 - 6/week	0 %	(0)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)
Daily	0 %	(0)	0 %	(0)	0 %	(0)
	<hr/> 410		<hr/> 318		<hr/> 728	

NOTE: 86% of LSD users used the drug less than once a month.

f. Bottled nitrites:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	95 %	(388)	59 %	(190)	79 %	(578)
Less than once/month	4 %	(17)	17 %	(56)	10 %	(73)
1 - 3/month	1 %	(3)	11 %	(34)	5 %	(37)
1 - 2/week	0 %	(1)	0 %	(27)	4 %	(28)
3 - 6/week	0 %	(1)	4 %	(12)	2 %	(13)
Daily	0 %	(0)	1 %	(4)	0 %	(4)
	<hr/> 410		<hr/> 323		<hr/> 733	

NOTE: 47% of nitrite users used the drugs less than once a month.

g. Injected drugs:	Female		Male		Total	
Do not use	99 %	(404)	98 %	(315)	98 %	(719)
Less than once/month	1 %	(4)	2 %	(5)	1 %	(9)
1 - 3/month	0 %	(2)	0 %	(0)	1 %	(2)
1 - 2/week	0 %	(0)	0 %	(0)	0 %	(0)
3 - 6/week	0 %	(0)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)
Daily	0 %	(0)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)
	<hr/> 410		<hr/> 322		<hr/> 732	

NOTE: 69% of injected drug users used the drugs less than once a month.

48.5 TOTAL DRUG USE INDEX	Female		Male		Total	
Use no drugs at all	46 %	(189)	21 %	(67)	35 %	(256)
Use marijuana only	18 %	(73)	14 %	(44)	16 %	(117)
Use bottled nitrites and marijuana only	0 %	(0)	16 %	(49)	7 %	(49)
Use other drugs	36 %	(145)	49 %	(155)	42 %	(300)
	<hr/> 407		<hr/> 315		<hr/> 722	

## AIDS AWARENESS

## 49. CONCERN WITH AIDS AS A HEALTH PROBLEM IN THE COMMUNITY

	Female	Male	Total
Not at all	12 % (51)	4 % (11)	9 % (62)
Mildly	26 % (106)	13 % (43)	20 % (149)
Moderately	29 % (119)	25 % (82)	27 % (201)
Very	22 % (90)	33 % (105)	27 % (195)
Extremely	11 % (45)	25 % (82)	17 % (127)
	411	323	734

## 50. CONCERN THAT LIFESTYLE OR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR MAY HAVE BROUGHT EXPOSURE TO AIDS

	Female	Male	Total
Yes	9 % (37)	61 % (195)	32 % (232)
No	91 % (373)	39 % (127)	68 % (500)
	410	322	732

## 51. BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE TO CONCERN ABOUT AIDS (response from males who expressed concern about exposure)

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Maximum number of male respondents to these questions 190

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a. Talk about health before sex:	No	35 % (67)
	Sometimes	37 % (69)
	Often	13 % (25)
	Always	15 % (29)
b. Decide against new partner/decreasing number of partners:	No	20 % (39)
	Sometimes	33 % (62)
	Often	34 % (64)
	Always	13 % (25)
c. Avoid partners who've had many sexual partners:	No	12 % (23)
	Sometimes	17 % (32)
	Often	37 % (71)
	Always	34 % (64)
d. Avoid exchange of body fluids:	No	31 % (57)
	Sometimes	29 % (55)
	Often	26 % (49)
	Always	14 % (27)

## 52. PLANS FOR DONATING BLOOD

	Female	Male	Total
Yes	41 % (166)	11 % (34)	28 % (200)
No	59 % (241)	89 % (286)	72 % (527)
	407	320	727

6. RESPONDENTS' EARLIEST AWARENESS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female		Male		Total	
5 years or less	7 %	(28)	16 %	(51)	11 %	(79)
6 - 11 years	30 %	(123)	37 %	(120)	33 %	(243)
12 - 14 years	25 %	(100)	27 %	(87)	26 %	(187)
15 - 17 years	14 %	(57)	12 %	(38)	13 %	(95)
18 - 21 years	13 %	(51)	6 %	(19)	10 %	(70)
22 years or more	11 %	(46)	2 %	(7)	7 %	(53)
	<hr/> 405		<hr/> 322		<hr/> 727	

7. RESPONDENTS' EARLIEST DISCLOSURE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION TO ANOTHER PERSON

	Female		Male		Total	
5 - 11 years	2 %	(7)	3 %	(10)	2 %	(17)
12 - 14 years	6 %	(27)	10 %	(31)	8 %	(58)
15 - 17 years	18 %	(73)	23 %	(72)	20 %	(145)
18 - 21 years	39 %	(159)	41 %	(128)	40 %	(287)
22 - 29 years	28 %	(113)	18 %	(58)	24 %	(171)
30 years or more	7 %	(30)	5 %	(17)	6 %	(47)
	<hr/> 409		<hr/> 316		<hr/> 725	

8. MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female		Male		Total	
Yes	60 %	(246)	56 %	(181)	58 %	(427)
No	26 %	(108)	28 %	(89)	27 %	(197)
Not Sure	14 %	(57)	16 %	(52)	15 %	(109)
	<hr/> 411		<hr/> 322		<hr/> 733	

9. MOTHERS' ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female		Male		Total	
Yes	68 %	(166)	71 %	(128)	69 %	(294)
No	19 %	(47)	13 %	(24)	17 %	(71)
Not Sure	13 %	(32)	16 %	(28)	14 %	(60)
	<hr/> 245		<hr/> 180		<hr/> 425	

10. FATHERS' KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Yes	41 % (168)	43 % (139)	42 % (307)
No	44 % (178)	39 % (124)	41 % (302)
Not Sure	15 % (62)	18 % (58)	17 % (120)
	<hr/> 408	<hr/> 321	<hr/> 729

11. FATHERS' ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Yes	59 % (99)	55 % (76)	57 % (175)
No	22 % (37)	21 % (29)	22 % (66)
Not Sure	19 % (31)	24 % (34)	21 % (65)
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 306

13. SIBLINGS' KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	407	320	727
Total number of siblings	1,200	913	2,113
Siblings who know	63 % (761)	61 % (557)	62 % (1,318)
Siblings who don't know	22 % (261)	21 % (192)	22 % (453)
Siblings not sure	15 % (178)	18 % (164)	16 % (342)

14. SIBLINGS' ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	366	279	645
Total siblings in this sample	716	527	1,243
Siblings who accept	80 % (570)	81 % (426)	80 % (996)
Siblings who don't accept	8 % (57)	7 % (39)	8 % (96)
Siblings not sure	12 % (89)	12 % (62)	12 % (151)

15. KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS' SEXUAL ORIENTATION BY NON-FAMILY MEMBERS

		Female		Male		Total	
Maximum number of respondents to these questions		410		317		727	
a. Non-gay friends:	None	9 %	(38)	11 %	(35)	10 %	(73)
	Some	47 %	(192)	47 %	(148)	47 %	(340)
	Most	30 %	(124)	28 %	(88)	29 %	(212)
	All	14 %	(56)	14 %	(46)	14 %	(102)
b. Neighbors:	None	56 %	(224)	49 %	(155)	53 %	(379)
	Some	33 %	(131)	34 %	(106)	33 %	(237)
	Most	8 %	(34)	11 %	(34)	9 %	(68)
	All	3 %	(14)	6 %	(20)	5 %	(34)
c. Co-Workers:	None	31 %	(124)	35 %	(110)	32 %	(234)
	Some	41 %	(165)	32 %	(101)	37 %	(266)
	Most	16 %	(63)	16 %	(50)	16 %	(113)
	All	12 %	(50)	17 %	(56)	15 %	(106)
d. Employer(s)/Supervisor(s):	None	54 %	(212)	50 %	(155)	53 %	(367)
	Some	21 %	(83)	15 %	(47)	19 %	(130)
	Most	9 %	(33)	9 %	(26)	8 %	(59)
	All	16 %	(63)	26 %	(80)	20 %	(143)

## DISCRIMINATION

## 39. EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

		Female	Male	Total
Maximum number of respondents to these questions		483	322	725
a. Physical violence:	Never	94 % (374)	84 % (267)	89 % (641)
	1 - 2 times	5 % (21)	12 % (38)	8 % (59)
	3 or more times	1 % (4)	4 % (14)	3 % (18)
b. Threats of physical violence:	Never	82 % (327)	69 % (222)	76 % (549)
	1 - 2 times	15 % (60)	21 % (68)	18 % (128)
	3 or more times	3 % (11)	10 % (30)	6 % (41)
c. Verbal abuses:	Never	44 % (178)	39 % (126)	42 % (304)
	1 - 2 times	35 % (141)	35 % (112)	35 % (253)
	3 or more times	21 % (84)	26 % (84)	23 % (168)
d. Followed or chased:	Never	88 % (351)	85 % (269)	86 % (620)
	1 - 2 times	10 % (42)	11 % (36)	11 % (78)
	3 or more times	2 % (7)	4 % (12)	3 % (19)
e. Sexual assault:	Never	95 % (378)	96 % (304)	95 % (682)
	1 - 2 times	3 % (12)	2 % (7)	3 % (19)
	3 or more times	2 % (6)	2 % (6)	2 % (12)
f. Police harassment:	Never	94 % (375)	89 % (284)	92 % (659)
	1 - 2 times	6 % (22)	9 % (28)	7 % (50)
	3 or more times	0 % (1)	2 % (6)	1 % (7)
g. Property damages:	Never	93 % (367)	84 % (269)	88 % (636)
	1 - 2 times	7 % (29)	12 % (39)	10 % (68)
	3 or more times	0 % (1)	4 % (14)	2 % (15)

## 40. JOB, HOUSING, AND LOAN/CREDIT DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCED WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

		Female	Male	Total
Maximum number of respondents to these questions		481	319	720
a. Difficulty getting a job:	Never	98 % (359)	89 % (283)	89 % (642)
	1 - 2 times	7 % (28)	9 % (29)	8 % (57)
	3 or more times	3 % (12)	2 % (7)	3 % (19)
b. Problems while on the job:	Never	63 % (253)	67 % (211)	65 % (464)
	1 - 2 times	30 % (119)	26 % (80)	28 % (199)
	3 or more times	7 % (28)	7 % (23)	7 % (51)
c. Terminated from a job:	Never	91 % (363)	92 % (290)	92 % (653)
	1 - 2 times	8 % (32)	8 % (24)	8 % (56)
	3 or more times	1 % (2)	0 % (1)	0 % (3)

## 40. Continued

		Female		Male		Total	
d. Difficulty in obtaining housing:	Never	96 %	(383)	94 %	(298)	95 %	(681)
	1 - 2 times	3 %	(14)	5 %	(16)	4 %	(30)
	3 or more times	1 %	(2)	1 %	(2)	1 %	(4)
e. Forced to move:	Never	96 %	(385)	95 %	(300)	96 %	(685)
	1 - 2 times	4 %	(16)	5 %	(14)	4 %	(30)
	3 or more times	0 %	(0)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)
f. Difficulty obtaining loan or credit:	Never	96 %	(384)	96 %	(307)	96 %	(691)
	1 - 2 times	4 %	(14)	3 %	(8)	3 %	(22)
	3 or more times	0 %	(0)	1 %	(4)	1 %	(4)

## 41. DISCRIMINATION FROM SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS EXPERIENCED WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

		Female		Male		Total	
Maximum number of respondents to these questions		405		321		726	
a. Hotel/motel accommodations:	Never	92 %	(370)	93 %	(295)	92 %	(665)
	1 - 2 times	5 %	(19)	5 %	(17)	5 %	(36)
	3 or more times	0 %	(2)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(3)
	Haven't used	3 %	(13)	2 %	(6)	3 %	(19)
b. Restaurants:	Never	88 %	(357)	91 %	(292)	90 %	(649)
	1 - 2 times	10 %	(36)	7 %	(22)	8 %	(58)
	3 or more times	2 %	(9)	2 %	(6)	2 %	(15)
	Haven't used	0 %	(2)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(3)
c. Bars:	Never	88 %	(325)	87 %	(279)	83 %	(604)
	1 - 2 times	15 %	(62)	9 %	(28)	12 %	(90)
	3 or more times	4 %	(14)	4 %	(12)	4 %	(26)
	Haven't used	1 %	(4)	0 %	(1)	1 %	(5)
d. Retail stores:	Never	97 %	(391)	98 %	(310)	97 %	(701)
	1 - 2 times	2 %	(10)	2 %	(7)	2 %	(17)
	3 or more times	1 %	(2)	0 %	(1)	1 %	(3)
	Haven't used	0 %	(1)	0 %	(0)	0 %	(1)
e. Insurance companies:	Never	92 %	(371)	93 %	(299)	92 %	(670)
	1 - 2 times	5 %	(21)	4 %	(13)	5 %	(34)
	3 or more times	0 %	(1)	1 %	(2)	0 %	(3)
	Haven't used	3 %	(12)	2 %	(7)	3 %	(19)
f. Legal firms:	Never	98 %	(362)	98 %	(289)	98 %	(651)
	1 - 2 times	2 %	(7)	3 %	(8)	2 %	(15)
	3 or more times	0 %	(1)	0 %	(1)	0 %	(2)
	Haven't used	0 %	(32)	7 %	(23)	0 %	(55)
g. Religious institutions:	Never	79 %	(316)	75 %	(242)	78 %	(558)
	1 - 2 times	8 %	(33)	11 %	(34)	9 %	(67)
	3 or more times	4 %	(16)	5 %	(15)	4 %	(31)
	Haven't used	9 %	(37)	9 %	(29)	9 %	(66)

## 41. Continued

		Female	Male	Total
h. Local government agencies:	Never	90 % (362)	86 % (275)	88 % (637)
	1 - 2 times	3 % (11)	6 % (18)	4 % (29)
	3 or more times	0 % (2)	2 % (5)	1 % (7)
	Haven't used	7 % (28)	6 % (21)	7 % (49)
i. State government agencies:	Never	89 % (361)	85 % (273)	88 % (634)
	1 - 2 times	4 % (15)	7 % (21)	5 % (36)
	3 or more times	1 % (2)	2 % (6)	1 % (8)
	Haven't used	6 % (26)	6 % (19)	6 % (45)

## 39. TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	394	311	705
# of respondents who experienced violence or harassment	59 % (231)	65 % (202)	61 % (433)
Total for all instances of violence and harassment	641	784	1,425
Mean for all instances of violence and harassment/respondent	1.56	2.52	2.02

NOTE: Mean averages in questions 39, 40 and 41 are calculated over all respondents in each sample, including those who reported no discrimination.

## 40. TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF JOB, HOUSING, LOAN/CREDIT DISCRIMINATION WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	393	309	702
Number of respondents who experienced these types of discrimination	40 % (157)	39 % (120)	39 % (277)
Total for all instances of these types of discrimination	335	281	616
Mean for all instances, these types of discrimination/respondent	.85	.91	.88

## 41. TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION FROM SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	400	312	712
Number of respondents who experienced these types of discrimination	33 % (132)	33 % (102)	33 % (234)
Total for all instances of these types of discrimination	340	295	643
Mean for all instances, these types of discrimination/respondent	.87	.95	.90

## 39. TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION WHILE IN ALASKA BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

40.

41.

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	383	295	678
Number of respondents experiencing any discrimination	70 % (269)	73 % (214)	71 % (483)
Total number of discriminatory instances	1,241	1,219	2,460
Mean for all instances of discrimination/respondent	3.24	4.13	3.63

NOTE: A total of 56 respondents did not appear on this table because they did not answer ALL 22 parts of the section that went into making up this table.

## 88. JOB SECURITY AS A LESBIAN OR GAY MAN

If my current employer or supervisor found out about my sexual orientation, I would probably be fired or laid off:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	24 % (96)	22 % (70)	23 % (166)
Neutral	19 % (74)	17 % (52)	18 % (126)
Disagree	57 % (225)	61 % (189)	59 % (414)
	395	311	706

## 86. LIVING AS OPENLY GAY MAN/LESBIAN

I feel that my community is unsafe to live in as an openly gay man or lesbians:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	56 % (229)	49 % (156)	53 % (385)
Neutral	19 % (75)	21 % (67)	20 % (142)
Disagree	25 % (102)	30 % (98)	27 % (200)
	406	321	727

## 100. EQUAL TREATMENT OF GAY MEN AND LESBIANS UNDER THE LAW

This information is not included in this report due to problems involving question interpretation.

## 82. DISCRIMINATION WITHIN THE LESBIAN/GAY COMMUNITY

Lesbian and gay Alaska Natives, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics are accepted as full and equal members of the gay and lesbian community in Alaska:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	41 % (166)	42 % (135)	42 % (301)
Neutral	27 % (110)	24 % (75)	26 % (185)
Disagree	32 % (125)	34 % (108)	32 % (233)
	<hr/> 401	<hr/> 318	<hr/> 719

## POLITICS

### 74. VOTER REGISTRATION

	Female	Male	Total
Yes	88 % (360)	84 % (270)	86 % (630)
No	12 % (48)	16 % (52)	14 % (100)
	<hr/> 408	<hr/> 322	<hr/> 730

### 75. POLITICAL AFFILIATION

	Female	Male	Total
Democrat	46 % (187)	32 % (102)	40 % (289)
Libertarian	3 % (11)	3 % (10)	3 % (21)
Non-partisan (Indep.)	42 % (170)	40 % (128)	41 % (298)
Republican	5 % (21)	21 % (67)	12 % (88)
Other	4 % (15)	4 % (11)	4 % (26)
	<hr/> 404	<hr/> 318	<hr/> 722

### 76. POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

	Female	Male	Total
Do not vote and not interested in politics	12 % (50)	15 % (48)	13 % (98)
Usually vote, but not that interested in politics	18 % (73)	16 % (52)	17 % (125)
Regularly vote and interested in politics	50 % (205)	49 % (158)	50 % (363)
Regularly vote and active in political efforts	20 % (79)	20 % (64)	20 % (143)
	<hr/> 407	<hr/> 322	<hr/> 729

### 77. IMPORTANCE OF CANDIDATE SUPPORT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS OF GAY AND LESBIAN CITIZENS

	Female	Male	Total
Would never vote for a non-supportive candidate	31 % (124)	23 % (72)	27 % (196)
Support important, but not most important consideration	67 % (268)	67 % (213)	67 % (481)
Rarely consider candidates' support of equal rights	2 % (10)	10 % (33)	6 % (43)
	<hr/> 402	<hr/> 318	<hr/> 720

LEISURE

91. WHERE RESPONDENTS MEET OTHER LESBIANS AND GAY MEN (three responses allowed)

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	385	316	701
Religious worship	7 % (28)	4 % (14)	6 % (42)
Gay/lesbian bars	47 % (180)	75 % (237)	59 % (417)
School	4 % (14)	10 % (31)	6 % (45)
Private parties	75 % (287)	62 % (197)	69 % (484)
Work	10 % (37)	13 % (42)	11 % (79)
Gay/lesbian organizations or activities	42 % (161)	31 % (98)	37 % (259)
Womens functions	48 % (184)	1 % (2)	27 % (186)
Adult bookstores/public areas	1 % (3)	18 % (57)	9 % (60)
Other	17 % (65)	13 % (41)	15 % (106)

NOTE: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

92. LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES (three reponses allowed)

	Female	Male	Total
Total respondents in this sample	388	293	681
Movies, theatres, concert, galleries	12 % (46)	13 % (38)	12 % (84)
Jog, ski, hike, play sports, dance, work out	67 % (260)	51 % (150)	60 % (410)
Restaurants/bars	5 % (19)	8 % (23)	6 % (42)
Radio, recordings, read, write, T.V./video	51 % (199)	51 % (148)	51 % (347)
Garden, repair or build things	26 % (102)	28 % (82)	27 % (184)
Organizations, political/social activities	4 % (17)	4 % (13)	4 % (30)
Visit friends, parties	31 % (119)	21 % (61)	26 % (180)
Sex, spend time with partner	11 % (41)	6 % (19)	9 % (60)
Travel	5 % (19)	12 % (36)	8 % (55)
Spend time with family	4 % (14)	3 % (8)	3 % (22)
Other	1 % (2)	1 % (3)	1 % (5)

NOTE: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

93. ALASKAN GENERAL-CIRCULATION NEWSPAPERS MOST FREQUENTLY READ

	Female	Male	Total
Anchorage Daily News	61 % (211)	59 % (152)	60 % (363)
Anchorage Times	10 % (37)	14 % (35)	12 % (72)
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner	14 % (49)	18 % (47)	16 % (96)
Juneau Empire	13 % (44)	6 % (15)	10 % (59)
Others	2 % (6)	3 % (9)	2 % (15)
	347	258	605

94. ALASKAN RADIO STATIONS MOST FREQUENTLY LISTENED TO

	Female		Male		Total	
KSKA-FM	21 %	(72)	18 %	(50)	20 %	(122)
KBOT-FM	14 %	(49)	17 %	(46)	15 %	(95)
KKGR-FM	9 %	(29)	5 %	(13)	7 %	(42)
Other Anchorage	26 %	(88)	26 %	(70)	26 %	(158)
<hr/>						
KUAC-FM	7 %	(24)	6 %	(16)	6 %	(40)
KQRZ-FM	4 %	(14)	6 %	(16)	5 %	(30)
KSUA-FM	2 %	(7)	8 %	(21)	4 %	(28)
Other Fairbanks	3 %	(12)	5 %	(13)	4 %	(25)
<hr/>						
KTOO-FM	9 %	(31)	3 %	(10)	7 %	(41)
Other Juneau	3 %	(9)	3 %	(7)	3 %	(16)
<hr/>						
Other stations statewide	2 %	(8)	3 %	(9)	3 %	(17)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	343		271		614	

Other Anchorage radio stations in order of popularity:

KKLV-FM, KFED-AM, KMHM-FM, KYAK-AM, KABN-AM (Big Lake), KHAR-AM, KENI-AM, KNIK-FM, KTNX-AM, KBYR-AM

Other Fairbanks radio stations in order of popularity:

KAYY-FM, KIAK-AM, KCBF-AM, KFAR-AM, KZZP-AM

Other Juneau radio stations in order of popularity:

KJNO-AM, KSUP-FM, KTKU-FM

Other stations respondents named:

KCAW-FM (Sitka), KIFW-AM (Sitka), KNXT-FM (Kodiak), KHNS-FM (Haines), KRXA-AM (Seward), KTKN-AM (Ketchikan), KBBI-AM (Homer), KYUK-AM (Bethel)

95. MOST FREQUENT SOURCES OF NEWS ABOUT GAY MEN AND LESBIANS (three responses allowed)

	Female		Male		Total	
Total respondents in this sample	402		316		718	
Conversation with friends	89 %	(357)	77 %	(243)	84 %	(600)
General circulation newspapers/magazines	31 %	(124)	37 %	(116)	33 %	(240)
General television and radio	19 %	(27)	30 %	(95)	17 %	(122)
National gay/lesbian newspapers or magazines	25 %	(102)	39 %	(124)	31 %	(226)
Out in the North radio	7 %	(30)	6 %	(19)	7 %	(49)
Out in the North paper	24 %	(97)	30 %	(95)	27 %	(192)
Other	4 %	(16)	0 %	(0)	2 %	(16)

NOTE: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

# NEEDS

## 78. SERVICES FOR GAY MEN AND LESBIANS

I'm satisfied with the existing services and events available to lesbians and gay men in the community where I live:

	Female		Male		Total	
Agree	12 %	(50)	12 %	(38)	12 %	(88)
Neutral	24 %	(97)	28 %	(88)	26 %	(185)
Disagree	64 %	(253)	60 %	(190)	62 %	(445)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	482		316		718	

## 83. LESBIAN/GAY COMMUNITY FACILITY

My town needs a community facility for gay men and lesbians:

	Female		Male		Total	
Agree	71 %	(287)	61 %	(194)	66 %	(481)
Neutral	22 %	(90)	28 %	(90)	25 %	(180)
Disagree	7 %	(26)	11 %	(36)	9 %	(62)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	483		320		723	

## 90. SOCIAL EVENTS WITHOUT ALCOHOL

I prefer to go to gay/lesbian social events that don't serve alcohol:

	Female		Male		Total	
Agree	36 %	(145)	18 %	(57)	28 %	(202)
Neutral	46 %	(187)	53 %	(171)	49 %	(358)
Disagree	18 %	(75)	29 %	(92)	23 %	(167)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	487		320		727	

98. SERVICES DESIRED (three responses allowed)

From the following list, which 3 services do you feel you would benefit from most as a gay man or lesbian in Alaska?

	Female		Male		Total	
Total respondents in this sample	396		311		707	
Statewide education about lesbians/gays and their issues	35 %	(138)	28 %	(87)	36 %	(255)
Housing/employment information for lesbians/gays	9 %	(34)	11 %	(34)	10 %	(68)
Annual guide to gay/lesbian-supportive services	48 %	(191)	43 %	(133)	46 %	(324)
Lesbian/gay social events, theater, concerts	48 %	(189)	38 %	(94)	40 %	(283)
Advocacy for a Lesbian/Gay Rights Bill in Alaska	54 %	(214)	46 %	(143)	51 %	(357)
Sexual identity and relationship counseling	15 %	(59)	18 %	(55)	16 %	(114)
Workshops, retreats for gays/lesbians on personal growth	38 %	(117)	38 %	(93)	38 %	(210)
Sports, hiking, etc. for lesbians/gays	24 %	(93)	26 %	(80)	25 %	(173)
Statewide phone counseling service for gay men/lesbians	18 %	(38)	16 %	(51)	13 %	(89)
Health consultation and examination services	13 %	(53)	32 %	(100)	22 %	(153)

NOTE: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

99. WORKSHOP TOPICS

If you could attend a professionally presented workshop or seminar for lesbians or gay men concerning a topic from the following list, which would you choose? (three responses allowed)

	Female		Male		Total	
Total respondents in this sample	398		302		692	
Relationships with lovers	54 %	(209)	61 %	(183)	57 %	(392)
Relationships with others	42 %	(162)	38 %	(115)	40 %	(277)
Financial/economic/legal	49 %	(191)	37 %	(111)	45 %	(302)
Health issues	38 %	(116)	51 %	(155)	39 %	(270)
Lesbian/gay issues	48 %	(188)	33 %	(99)	41 %	(287)
Other	6 %	(25)	6 %	(17)	6 %	(42)

NOTE: Totals exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

ATTITUDES

79. GAY/LESBIAN BARS

I enjoy going to gay/lesbian bars in Alaska:

	Female		Male		Total	
Agree	47 %	(183)	48 %	(152)	47 %	(335)
Neutral	28 %	(112)	31 %	(97)	29 %	(209)
Disagree	25 %	(100)	21 %	(68)	24 %	(168)
	395		317		712	

# 80. LESBIANS AND GAY MEN WORKING TOGETHER

I feel it's important for lesbians and gay men to find ways to work together:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	82 % (331)	84 % (268)	83 % (599)
Neutral	15 % (60)	13 % (40)	14 % (100)
Disagree	3 % (14)	3 % (12)	3 % (26)
	<hr/> 405	<hr/> 320	<hr/> 725

# 81. GAY MALE GATHERINGS

I feel uncomfortable in a primarily gay male gathering:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	37 % (150)	14 % (44)	27 % (194)
Neutral	34 % (136)	14 % (46)	25 % (182)
Disagree	29 % (119)	72 % (229)	48 % (348)
	<hr/> 405	<hr/> 319	<hr/> 724

# 85. LESBIAN GATHERINGS

I feel uncomfortable in a primarily lesbian gathering:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	5 % (20)	29 % (93)	16 % (113)
Neutral	6 % (24)	34 % (107)	18 % (131)
Disagree	89 % (363)	37 % (119)	66 % (482)
	<hr/> 407	<hr/> 319	<hr/> 726

# 84. ATTAINMENT OF EQUAL RIGHTS

Equal rights and opportunities for lesbians and gay men can only be achieved when we "come out of the closet" in greater numbers:

	Female	Male	Total
Agree	71 % (285)	55 % (174)	64 % (459)
Neutral	17 % (69)	23 % (74)	20 % (143)
Disagree	12 % (49)	22 % (69)	16 % (118)
	<hr/> 403	<hr/> 317	<hr/> 720

87. WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Women's rights are a serious concern of mine:

	Female		Male		Total	
Agree	88 %	(358)	55 %	(177)	74 %	(535)
Neutral	10 %	(39)	32 %	(102)	19 %	(141)
Disagree	2 %	(9)	13 %	(42)	7 %	(51)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	486		321		727	

89. GAY/LESBIAN-SUPPORTIVE BUSINESSES

Given that two like businesses were available in any town, I would buy from that business I knew to be supportive of lesbians and gay men:

	Female		Male		Total	
Agree	92 %	(371)	78 %	(250)	86 %	(621)
Neutral	6 %	(26)	16 %	(50)	10 %	(76)
Disagree	2 %	(9)	6 %	(20)	4 %	(29)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	486		320		726	

# Municipality of Anchorage



POUCH 6-650  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-167  
(907) 264-4342  
(TTY) 279-4725

TONY KNOWLES  
MAYOR

EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION  
620 East 10th Avenue

November 7, 1984

Mr. Jay Brause  
Executive Director  
Identity, Inc.  
P.O. Box 4-2791  
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

Dear Mr. Brause:

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that the Anchorage Equal Rights Commission adopted a motion at their October 18, 1984 Commission meeting endorsing Identity, Incorporated's research project known as "One in Ten".

A copy of Motion 10/84-01 is attached for your reference.

With this endorsement, you are authorized to use the Commission's name in an effort to secure additional support and to promote Identity, Inc.'s research efforts to define the issues confronting the gay and lesbian population of the city of Anchorage and state of Alaska.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul L. Connerty".

Paul L. Connerty  
Executive Director

Attachment

xc: AERC Commissioners  
Janet Bradley, Executive Director, ASCHR

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

☒ AGENCY HEADQUARTERS  
431 W. 7th AVENUE, SUITE 105  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 276-7474

☐ NORTHERN REGION  
675 SEVENTH AVENUE, STA H  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
(907) 452-1561

☐ SOUTHCENTRAL REGION  
431 W. 7th AVENUE, SUITE 101  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 274-4692

☐ SOUTHEASTERN REGION  
POUCH AH  
314 GOLDSTEIN BUILDING  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3560

## HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

August 29, 1984

Jay Brause  
Executive Director  
Identity  
Box 4-2791  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Brause:

The Alaska Human Rights Law at AS 18.80.060(a)(5) establishes powers and duties of the Alaska Human Rights Commission, including fostering through community effort or goodwill, cooperation and conciliation among the groups or elements of the population of this state. Therefore, in the exercise of this statutory power the Alaska Human Rights Commission voted unanimously on August 24, 1984 to endorse the research survey of your organization Identity, into the discrimination and other life experiences of lesbians and gay men in Alaska.

We thank you for your presentation at our Quarterly Commission meeting and for the educational materials you supplied for our advance review. We hope that you and your organization will keep us informed on the progress of your project as both our organizations continue efforts to bring equality and justice for all Alaskans.

Sincerely,

*James H. Chase*

James H. Chase  
Chairperson

cc: Commissioners

TO: The Survey Distributor

RE: One in Ten: A Survey of Lesbians and Gay Men In Alaska

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!

Now, it's up to you to get the questionnaires you've taken responsibility for, filled out by people you know whether through parties, meetings, or individual distribution. And after they're filled out, it's up to you to make sure they get back to us for analysis. To help you with your task, we've set up some guidelines for you to use.

## GUIDELINES FOR DISTRIBUTION

1. Make sure that each of your respondents live in Alaska or are Alaskan residents before you give them a questionnaire. Also, be sure you know how to contact each respondent since some people may not return their questionnaire without a reminder.
2. This survey has been designed for use by lesbians, gay men and bi-sexuals. We can't use replies from others.
3. Since it takes 25-35 minutes to complete the 100 questions, on the average, ask your respondents if they've already completed one. Besides saving them time, we don't want anyone to complete more than one.
4. No matter how you distribute the questionnaires, don't talk about any of the questions with people who haven't taken or finished it yet. Wait until they've finished to talk about any matter dealing with the questions themselves.
5. There are no right or wrong answers, so encourage respondents to answer freely and honestly. Also, welcome written comments, if they'd like to make some on their questionnaire.
6. Let everyone know that confidentiality will be strictly enforced. No one's name or address is sought on the questionnaires and all returned questionnaires will be kept under lock and key.
7. Be sure to thank each person for participating. Their experiences and feelings are what will make this survey successful for all of us.
8. Finally, collect completed questionnaires in the envelope you were given. **NEVER, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES**, look at completed questionnaires. This is a very important rule. This is to protect the privacy of others, as we're sure you'd like to have yours protected.
9. Your work is over when you get all the questionnaires you were given back to one of the people listed below. Call the one in your area if you have any more questions.

Mike Travis, in Juneau: 364-2288  
 Peter Pinney, in Fairbanks: 456-3353  
 Jay Brause, in Anchorage: 276-3920 (Identity Office)

Thank you for your work. You're an important reason this survey will be a success.

## REMEMBER.

The questionnaires you now have are for personal distribution and collection only. If you passed out a questionnaire—you collect that questionnaire. If someone wants to be able to mail in a questionnaire, tell them we will be distributing mailing questionnaires by the 22nd of March. Contact the people listed above for getting those questionnaires.

KLONDYKE KONTACT  
P.O. Box 101173  
Anchorage, Ak. 99510

May, 1985

Dear KK Reader,

KLONDYKE KONTACT has enclosed for your review a survey questionnaire. If you are living in Alaska, we encourage you to take the time to fill it out and return it in the enclosed, postage-paid envelope. If you've already taken one, would you please pass it on to a friend who hasn't?

The questionnaire, prepared by Identity, is an attempt to provide all of us with a better picture of the needs and diversity of lesbians, gays, and bisexuals in Alaska. KK decided to co-operate in sending this questionnaire to you because we believe that the information it will provide will assist lesbians and gay men in securing better response to our needs from organizations, professional people, and government officials. We'll also have a chance to learn about each other as groups of people.

This is the perfect opportunity to speak up about your life, because the questionnaire is anonymous and poses no threat to your privacy. And since we are doing this mailing - not Identity - your name and address remains confidential within KK.

Remember, if you've completed a questionnaire already, please pass this one along to a friend who hasn't - they're sure to appreciate your thinking of them. If you have any questions regarding the survey, don't hesitate in calling the Identity office in Anchorage at 276-3919.

Thanks for your help !

The KK Staff

P.S. Please return your completed questionnaire by the 31st of May!

# VERIFIED SURVEY DISTRIBUTION AND RETURN

Method of Distribution	Questionnaires Distributed	Questionnaires Returned	Response Rate
PERSONAL DISTRIBUTION AND PERSONAL COLLECTION:			
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>77%</b>
<hr/>			
PERSONAL DISTRIBUTION WITH POSTAGE-PAID REPLY			
Athena Ball (Imperial Court)	52	14	27%
Anchorage Garden Buddies	14	8	57%
Alaska Women's Bookstore	30	11	37%
Anchorage STD Clinic	40	3	8%
Statewide Women's Conference	100	41	41%
"My Blue Heaven" (Out North Theatre)	42	24	57%
Mt. McKinley Club	10	5	50%
"Giggles, the Clown of Hypnosis"	25	10	40%
Individual Distribution	131	40	31%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>35%</b>
<hr/>			
MAILINGS WITH POSTAGE-PAID REPLY			
Klondyke Kontact	129	22	17%
Mt. McKinley Club	44	11	25%
Identity, Inc.	250	73	29%
Individual Requests	80	30	38%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>27%</b>
<hr/>			
<b>TOTALS FOR ALL COLUMNS</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>48%</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## QUESTIONNAIRES

Discrimination Documentation Questionnaire, New Jersey Lesbian and Gay Coalition, New Brunswick, 1983.

Employment Discrimination Survey, "Project Open Employment" of the National Gay Task Force, New York, 1980.

Health Needs Survey, Lesbian and Gay Community Services, Minneapolis, 1983.

Lesbians Over 60: A National Survey for Older Women Whose Emotional and/or Sexual Preferences are for Other Women, Center for Research and Education in Sexuality, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, 1984.

Lesbian Relationship Survey, The Western Center on Domestic Violence with the Lesbian Abuse Information Network, San Francisco, 1984.

Men's Health Study, Research and Decisions for the San Francisco AIDS Foundation, San Francisco, 1984.

Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force Membership Survey, Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force, Philadelphia, 1984.

Survey, Alaska Gay Community Center, Anchorage, 1981.

Survey, Alexandria Human Rights Commission with the Alexandria Gay Community Association, Alexandria, VA, 1984.

Survey of Anti-Gay/Lesbian Violence, National Gay Task Force with the New York City Anti-Gay/Lesbian Violence Project, New York, 1984.

A Survey of Social/Sexual Behavior, Attitudes, and AIDS in the Gay Male Community, Paul V. Van Ness, Ph.D. and Larry B. Puchall, Ph.D., Washington, D.C., 1983.

## SURVEY REPORTS

Alcoholism and the Gay Community, by Lillene Fifield, M.S.W., Teresa A. DeCrescenzo, M.S.W., and J. David Latham, Gay Community Services Center, Los Angeles, 1975.

Employment Discrimination in New York City: A Survey of Gay Men and Women, National Gay Task Force, New York, 1981.

Lesbians Over 60: A National Survey, by Monika Kehoe, Ph.D. and Sheryl Goldberg, M.S.W., Center for Research and Education in Sexuality, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, 1984.

Men's Health Study, prepared by Research and Decisions for the San Francisco AIDS Foundation, San Francisco, 1984.

A Profile of Boston's Gay & Lesbian Community: Preliminary Report of Findings, prepared by the Survey Research Office, Mayor's Office of Policy Management, for "The Boston Project: Toward an Agenda For Gay and Lesbian Citizens," Office of the Mayor's Liaison to the Gay and Lesbian Community, City of Boston, Boston, 1983.

A Study of Social Service Needs of the Bay Area Gay/Lesbian Community, prepared by Charlane Brown, Eileen Gambrill, and Theodore J. Stein for the United Way of the Bay Area, San Francisco, 1978.

A Survey of Gay Men's Knowledge and Concern About AIDS: Self-Reported Impact on Sexual Practices and Attitudes, by Paul N. Van Ness, Ph.D. and Larry B. Puchall, Ph.D., Washington, D.C., 1985 (unpublished draft manuscript).

Survey Results, Alaska Gay Community Center, Anchorage, 1982.

Dear Friend:

April 1985

We present to you One in Ten: A Survey of Lesbians and Gay Men in the State of Alaska. It is the product of a lot of work: over a year of research and development by Anchorage-area professionals has gone into the formulation of the questionnaire to this survey. It has been funded by a grant from the Chicago Resource Center and by private donations from throughout Alaska, and it has been endorsed by the State of Alaska Human Rights Commission and the Anchorage Equal Rights Commission.

Despite all the time and effort spent in preparing this questionnaire, One in Ten is nothing without your help. Your participation, and the participation of the other 500-plus Alaskan lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals we hope will complete this questionnaire, will provide, for the first time ever, a comprehensive look at the lesbian/gay community in Alaska. Though we are an "invisible minority," One in Ten will help to make us more visible both to ourselves and to society-at-large -- an important step towards having our needs recognized and met.

While it is our aim to reduce the invisibility of lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals in the state, it is not our intention to disclose -- to "come out" -- for anyone. One in Ten has been designed to respect the confidentiality of all respondents; we have done our utmost to ensure your privacy.

We would like to thank all those whose contributions have gone into making One in Ten work -- the professionals and consultants who prepared it, the individuals who took pretests so it could be perfected, the people who financed it, the many people who volunteered their time to bring this questionnaire to you. And finally, we would like to thank you. By participating in this survey, you are helping to give a greater voice to the lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals of Alaska.

Sincerely,



Identity, Inc.

If you have any questions regarding the survey, or if you would like additional questionnaires to distribute to friends, please call:

Jay Brause, in Anchorage, 276-3920 (Identity office)

Mike Travis, in Juneau, 364-2288

Pete Pinney, in Fairbanks, 456-3353

## INSTRUCTIONS

## APPENDIX III. H

COMPLETE ONLY **ONE** SURVEY.

- ANSWER EACH QUESTION AS COMPLETELY AND ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE. FOLLOW SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH QUESTION AS DIRECTED.
- RETURN THE SURVEY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE OR TO AN AUTHORIZED COLLECTION POINT.
- TO MAINTAIN CONFIDENTIALITY, **DO NOT** PUT YOUR NAME OR ADDRESS ON YOUR SURVEY OR ENVELOPE. THANK YOU.

**BACKGROUND**

1. Do you presently live in the state of Alaska?  
[1] ☐ Yes  
[2] ☐ No ( IF NO, **DO NOT** COMPLETE SURVEY )
2. What is your gender?  
[1] ☐ Female  
[2] ☐ Male
3. What is your age now?  
\_\_\_\_\_ years
4. Which of the following racial/ethnic categories best fits you? (Check one)  
[1] ☐ Alaskan Native/American Indian  
[2] ☐ Asian  
[3] ☐ Black  
[4] ☐ Hispanic  
[5] ☐ White  
[6] ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is your sexual orientation? (Check one)  
[1] ☐ Lesbian  
[2] ☐ Primarily lesbian  
[3] ☐ Gay  
[4] ☐ Primarily gay  
[5] ☐ Bisexual  
[6] ☐ None of the above ( IF NONE, **DO NOT** COMPLETE SURVEY )
6. As you can best recall, at what age did you first have sexual/emotional feelings towards someone of your own sex?  
\_\_\_\_\_ years
7. At what age did you first talk to someone about your sexual orientation?  
\_\_\_\_\_ years

8. Does your mother (or if deceased, did your mother) know about your sexual orientation? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ Yes  
[2] ☐ No ( GO TO QUESTION 10 )  
[3] ☐ Not sure ( GO TO QUESTION 10 )

9. If yes, is she (or if deceased, was she) accepting of you and your sexual orientation? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ Yes  
[2] ☐ No  
[3] ☐ Not sure

10. Does your father (or if deceased, did your father) know about your sexual orientation? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ Yes  
[2] ☐ No ( GO TO QUESTION 12 )  
[3] ☐ Not sure ( GO TO QUESTION 12 )

11. If yes, is he (or if deceased, was he) accepting of you and your sexual orientation? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ Yes  
[2] ☐ No  
[3] ☐ Not sure

12. How many living brothers and/or sisters do you have? (Give total number)  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 15 )

13. Of these living brothers and/or sisters, (Give numbers)

- a. How many know your sexual orientation? \_\_\_\_\_  
b. How many do NOT know your sexual orientation? \_\_\_\_\_  
c. How many are you not sure of? \_\_\_\_\_

14. If you have brothers and/or sisters who DO know your sexual orientation, (Give numbers)

- a. How many are accepting of you and your sexual orientation? \_\_\_\_\_  
b. How many are NOT accepting of you and your sexual orientation? \_\_\_\_\_  
c. How many are you not sure of? \_\_\_\_\_

15. How many of the following people living in Alaska know for sure what your sexual orientation is? (Check response to each item)

- |                              | None  | Some  | Most  | All   |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. Non-gay Friends           | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. Neighbors                 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. Co-Workers                | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. Employer(s)/Supervisor(s) | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
|                              | [0]   | [1]   | [2]   | [3]   |

16. What is your **legal marital status** as defined by state and federal laws? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ Single
- [2] ☐ Married
- [3] ☐ Separated
- [4] ☐ Divorced
- [5] ☐ Widowed
17. Are you the parent or legal guardian of any children?
- a. ☐ Yes. I have \_\_\_\_\_ child(ren) **under** 18 years old.
- b. ☐ Yes. I have \_\_\_\_\_ child(ren) **over** 18 years old.
- c. ☐ No. ( GO TO QUESTION 19 )
18. Of your children under 18 years of age, how many live with you at least one half of the year? (Give number)
- [\*] \_\_\_\_\_
19. What is your current relational status? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ Lover/partner of the same sex, living together
- [2] ☐ Lover/partner of the same sex, NOT living together
- [3] ☐ Lover/partner or spouse of the opposite sex, living together
- [4] ☐ Lover/partner or spouse of the opposite sex, NOT living together
- [5] ☐ Not currently in a relationship with a regular lover/partner or spouse
- [6] ☐ In an ongoing relationship with more than one lover/partner
- [7] ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
20. What is the longest period of time you have had a lover/partner relationship with a person of the **same** sex? (Give number if applicable)
- [\*] \_\_\_\_\_ years
- \_\_\_\_\_ months
- [0] ☐ Never have had a lover/partner relationship with someone of the same sex
21. What is the longest period of time you have had a lover/partner or marriage relationship with a person of the **opposite** sex? (Give number if applicable)
- [\*] \_\_\_\_\_ years
- \_\_\_\_\_ months
- [0] ☐ Never have had a lover/partner or marriage relationship with someone of the opposite sex
22. As you best recall, how many **female** sexual partners have you had:
- a. In the past month? \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number)
- b. In the past twelve months? \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number)
23. As you best recall, how many **male** sexual partners have you had:
- a. In the past month? \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number)
- b. In the past twelve months? \_\_\_\_\_ (Give number)

24. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ Elementary
  - [2] ☐ Some high school but no degree
  - [3] ☐ High school graduate/G.E.D.
  - [4] ☐ Some college but no degree
  - [5] ☐ Vocational/technical school graduate
  - [6] ☐ 2-year college graduate
  - [7] ☐ 4-year college graduate
  - [8] ☐ Some post college
  - [9] ☐ Graduate degree
25. Have you ever served in the United States Armed Forces or National Guard?
- [\*] ☐ Yes. Specify branch \_\_\_\_\_
  - [0] ☐ No
26. What was your employment status for most or all of 1984? (Check only one)
- [1] ☐ Employed full-time
  - [2] ☐ Self-employed
  - [3] ☐ Employed part-time
  - [4] ☐ Not employed
27. What was your approximate income from all sources in 1984?
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ thousand

#### RELIGION

28. In which of the following religious faiths or beliefs, if any, were you raised as a child? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ Catholic
  - [2] ☐ Jewish
  - [3] ☐ Protestant (specify denomination) \_\_\_\_\_
  - [4] ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  - [5] ☐ Not raised in any particular faith or belief ( GO TO QUESTION 31 )
29. Do you currently **participate** in the religious faith or belief in which you were raised as a child?
- [1] ☐ Yes ( GO TO QUESTION 32 )
  - [2] ☐ No
30. If you **no longer participate** in the religious faith or belief in which you were raised, which **ONE** of the following most clearly describes the **major** reason you stopped participating? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ I just got out of the habit of going
  - [2] ☐ I no longer believe its teachings
  - [3] ☐ I realized that the faith was sexist
  - [4] ☐ I felt I couldn't be accepted in that faith because of my sexual orientation.
  - [5] ☐ Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_

31. In which of the following religious faiths or beliefs, if any, do you **participate** today? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ Catholic
- [2] ☐ Jewish
- [3] ☐ Protestant (specify denomination) \_\_\_\_\_
- [4] ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- [5] ☐ I don't participate in any religious faith or belief ( GO TO QUESTION 33 )
32. If you are **participating** in a religious faith or belief, about how often do you attend worship gatherings of that faith? (Check one)
- [4] ☐ Daily
- [3] ☐ About once a week
- [2] ☐ About once a month
- [1] ☐ A few times a year
- [0] ☐ Never

#### RESIDENCE

33. How long have you lived in Alaska? (Give number)
- [\*]  years  
 months
34. If you have lived in Alaska less than five years, where did you come from?
- [\*] City   
State
35. How many times have you moved your household in the last 3 years? (Give number)
- 
36. Do you own or rent your place of residence?
- [1] ☐ Own
- [2] ☐ Rent
- [3] ☐ Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
37. How would you describe your residence, using the list below? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ Apartment in a duplex
- [2] ☐ Apartment in a complex (three or more units)
- [3] ☐ Condo or townhouse
- [4] ☐ Mobile home
- [5] ☐ Single-family home
- [6] ☐ Other (Please describe) \_\_\_\_\_
38. How many people, including yourself, reside in your household? (Give number)
-

# DISCRIMINATION

In this section, we want to know about any discrimination or harrassment you may have experienced when your sexual orientation was known or discovered. **Do not** include your experiences of discrimination on other grounds such as race, religion, etc. Include only those experiences you have had in Alaska. We welcome your comments at the end of this section in the space provided.

39. While in Alaska, how often have you experienced any of the following **because of your sexual orientation**? (Check response to each item)

TROUBLES SUCH AS:	NEVER	1-2 TIMES	3 OR MORE TIMES
a. Physical violence	_____	_____	_____
b. Threats of physical violence	_____	_____	_____
c. Verbal abuse	_____	_____	_____
d. Followed or chased	_____	_____	_____
e. Sexual assault	_____	_____	_____
f. Police harrassment	_____	_____	_____
g. Property damage	_____	_____	_____
	[0]	[1]	[3]

40. While in Alaska, how often have you experienced any of the following **because of your sexual orientation**? (Check response to each item)

TROUBLES SUCH AS:	NEVER	1-2 TIMES	3 OR MORE TIMES
a. Difficulty getting a job	_____	_____	_____
b. Problems while on the job	_____	_____	_____
c. Terminated from a job	_____	_____	_____
d. Difficulty in obtaining housing	_____	_____	_____
e. Forced to move	_____	_____	_____
f. Difficulty obtaining loan or credit	_____	_____	_____
	[0]	[1]	[3]

41. While in Alaska, how often have you experienced difficulty with any of the following **because of your sexual orientation**? (Check response to each item)

DIFFICULTIES WITH:	NEVER	1-2 TIMES	3 OR MORE TIMES	HAVEN'T USED
a. Hotel/motel accommodations	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Restaurants	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Bars	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Retail stores	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Insurance companies	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Legal firms	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. Religious institutions	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. Local government agencies	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. State government agencies	_____	_____	_____	_____

COMMENTS: [0] [1] [3] [9]

IF YOU'VE EXPERIENCED PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF YOUR SEXUAL ORIENTATION:

To help pass non-discrimination legislation, Identity is documenting cases of discrimination based on sexual orientation in Alaska. If you wish to help with more in-depth information about your experiences, please fill out the attached form in the back of this survey and we will contact you. All information will remain confidential. Thank you for considering this important step.

**HEALTH**

42. How would you describe your physical health? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ Excellent
- [2] ☐ Good
- [3] ☐ Fair
- [4] ☐ Poor

43. Have you ever drunk alcoholic beverages? (Beer, wine, liquor, cocktails)

- [1] ☐ Yes
- [2] ☐ No ( IF NO, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 48 )

44. Do you currently drink alcoholic beverages? (Beer, wine, liquor, cocktails)

- [1] ☐ Yes
- [2] ☐ No ( IF NO, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 47 )

45. At those times when you drink, about how many drinks do you have? (A drink is: one 12-ounce can or bottle of beer, one 4-ounce glass of wine, one cocktail, or one shot of liquor.) (Check one in each column)

a. Usually, I have:

- [5] ☐ 1-2 drinks
- [4] ☐ 3-5 drinks
- [3] ☐ 6-10 drinks
- [2] ☐ 11-15 drinks
- [1] ☐ 16 or more drinks

b. At the most, I have:

- [5] ☐ 1-2 drinks
- [4] ☐ 3-5 drinks
- [3] ☐ 6-10 drinks
- [2] ☐ 11-15 drinks
- [1] ☐ 16 or more drinks

46. About how often do you drink alcoholic beverages? (Check one)

- [5] ☐ Daily
- [4] ☐ 3-6 times per week
- [3] ☐ 1-2 times per week
- [2] ☐ 1-3 times per month
- [1] ☐ Once every few months

47. Has your use of alcohol ever resulted in any of the following? (Answer each item)

- |    | YES | NO  |  |
|----|-----|-----|--|
| a. | ___ | ___ | Charge of DWI (Driving while intoxicated)            |
| b. | ___ | ___ | A promise made to yourself not to drink as much      |
| c. | ___ | ___ | Someone telling you that you drink too much          |
| d. | ___ | ___ | Physical health problems                             |
| e. | ___ | ___ | Depression   |
| f. | ___ | ___ | Interference with a significant relationship         |
| g. | ___ | ___ | "Blackouts" (Memory loss that occurs while drinking) |

[1] [2]

48. In the following section, please indicate how often, if at all, you use any of the following substances. (Please circle only one response for each category)

	Daily	3-6 times a week	1-2 times a week	1-3 times a month	Less than once a month	Non user
a. Marijuana	A	B	C	D	E	F
b. Stimulants such as diet pills, speed, or amphetamines	A	B	C	D	E	F
c. Depressants such as Valium, Librium, tranquilizers, sleeping pills, quaaludes	A	B	C	D	E	F
d. Cocaine	A	B	C	D	E	F
e. LSD or acid	A	B	C	D	E	F
f. Bottled nitrites such as Rush, Bolt	A	B	C	D	E	F
g. Drugs injected with needle	A	B	C	D	E	F

[5] [4] [3] [2] [1] [0]

49. Which one of the following best describes your degree of concern about AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) as a health problem in your community? (Check one)

- [1] \_\_\_ Not at all concerned
- [2] \_\_\_ Mildly concerned
- [3] \_\_\_ Moderately concerned
- [4] \_\_\_ Very concerned
- [5] \_\_\_ Extremely concerned

50. Are you concerned that your lifestyle or sexual behavior may have exposed you to AIDS?

- [1] \_\_\_ Yes
- [2] \_\_\_ No ( GO TO QUESTION 52 )

51. Has your concern with possibly getting or spreading AIDS contributed to any of the following? (Answer each item)

	NO	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
a. Talking with potential sex partners about their health before having sex	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Deciding against having sex with a new partner to decrease your number of sex partners	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Avoiding sex partners who have had many sexual partners	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Avoiding exchanging body fluids during sex	_____	_____	_____	_____
	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]

52. Do you plan on donating blood?

[1] \_\_\_\_\_ Yes

[2] \_\_\_\_\_ No

53. Since 1982, how many different **medical professionals** have you received care from in Alaska? (Give number)

\_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 59 )

54. How many of these medical professionals were helpful? (Give number)

\_\_\_\_\_ OPTIONAL: Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

55. Please list the kinds of problems that led you to see these medical professionals.

[\*] \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

56. How many of these medical professionals knew your sexual orientation? (Give number)

\_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 58 )

57. For those medical professionals who knew your sexual orientation, please answer the following: (Give numbers)

[\*] a. \_\_\_\_\_ How many seemed to provide you with better care because they knew?  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_ How many seemed to provide you with worse care because they knew?  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_ With how many did it seem to make no difference in the care you received?

58. For those medical professionals who did not know your sexual orientation, indicate below which statement **most closely** reflects your reason for not telling them. (Check only one)
- [1] ☐ I do not give anyone information regarding my sexual orientation.
- [2] ☐ It didn't seem necessary to tell them.
- [3] ☐ I was afraid they would tell others about my sexual orientation.
- [4] ☐ I thought that they would disapprove of my sexual orientation.
- [5] ☐ Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
59. Since 1982, how many different **mental health or counseling professionals** have you received care from in Alaska? (Give number)
- \_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 65 )
60. How many of these mental health/counseling professionals were helpful? (Give number)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- OPTIONAL: Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
61. Please list the kinds of problems that led you to see these mental health/counseling professionals.
- [\*] \_\_\_\_\_
- 
62. How many of these mental health/counseling professionals knew your sexual orientation? (Give number)
- \_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 64 )
63. For those mental health/counseling professionals who knew your sexual orientation, please answer the following: (Give numbers)
- [\*] a. \_\_\_\_\_ How many seemed to provide you with better care because they knew?
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ How many seemed to provide you with worse care because they knew?
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ With how many did it seem to make no difference in the care you received?
64. For those mental health/counseling professionals who did not know your sexual orientation, indicate below which statement **most closely** reflects your reason for not telling them. (Check only one)
- [1] ☐ I do not give anyone information regarding my sexual orientation.
- [2] ☐ It didn't seem necessary to tell the professionals.
- [3] ☐ I was afraid they would tell others about my sexual orientation.
- [4] ☐ I thought that they would disapprove of my sexual orientation.
- [5] ☐ Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
65. Since 1982, how many **alcohol or drug abuse treatment programs or self-help groups (A.A., N.A.)** have you participated in? (Give number)
- \_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 71 )

66. How many of these programs or groups were helpful? (Give number)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 OPTIONAL: Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
67. Please list the kinds of problems which led you to participate in these programs or groups.  
 [\*]  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
68. In how many of these programs or self-help groups was your sexual orientation known? (Give number)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ( IF NONE, PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 70 )
69. In those programs or groups where your sexual orientation was known, please answer the following: (Give numbers)  
 [\*]  
 a. \_\_\_\_\_ In how many did you seem to get more help because it was known?  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_ In how many did you seem to get less help because it was known?  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_ In how many did it seem to make no difference in the help you got?
70. In those programs or groups where your sexual orientation was not known, indicate below which statement **most closely** reflects your reason for not revealing it. (Check only one)  
 [1] \_\_\_\_\_ I don't give information about my sexual orientation to anyone.  
 [2] \_\_\_\_\_ It didn't seem necessary to share this information with the program or group.  
 [3] \_\_\_\_\_ I was afraid that someone in the program or group would tell others about my sexual orientation.  
 [4] \_\_\_\_\_ I thought that the program or group would disapprove of my sexual orientation.  
 [5] \_\_\_\_\_ Other (Please explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
71. When selecting a doctor or counselor, which would you most prefer to see? (Check one)  
 [1] \_\_\_\_\_ A female doctor or counselor who is heterosexual  
 [2] \_\_\_\_\_ A male doctor or counselor who is heterosexual  
 [3] \_\_\_\_\_ A female doctor or counselor who has my sexual orientation  
 [4] \_\_\_\_\_ A male doctor or counselor who has my sexual orientation  
 [5] \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have a preference ( PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 73 )
72. With what concerns would you prefer to see the counselor or doctor you indicated above? (Check any that apply)  
 [\*]  
 a. \_\_\_\_\_ Sexual orientation/identity concerns  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_ Family or relationship concerns  
 c. \_\_\_\_\_ Sexual functioning problems  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_ Depression/anxiety  
 e. \_\_\_\_\_ Alcohol/drug abuse  
 f. \_\_\_\_\_ Physical health needs  
 g. \_\_\_\_\_ Violence in self or relationships

73. If you needed testing or treatment for a sexually transmitted disease, where would you go? (Check one)
- [1] ☐ My own medical care provider
  - [2] ☐ A "V.D. Clinic"
  - [3] ☐ I don't know
  - [4] ☐ Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

#### **CITIZENSHIP**

74. Are you registered to vote in the State of Alaska?

- [1] ☐ Yes
- [2] ☐ No

75. Which do you consider yourself? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ Democrat
- [2] ☐ Libertarian
- [3] ☐ Non-partisan (Independent)
- [4] ☐ Republican
- [5] ☐ Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

76. Which of the following statements comes closest to describing your involvement in the political process? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ I am not involved in the political process at all.
- [2] ☐ I am basically non-political, though I usually do vote.
- [3] ☐ I am interested in politics, I vote, but I am not involved in political efforts or organizations.
- [4] ☐ I vote and am active in political efforts and organizations.

77. Which of the following statements comes closest to describing your attitude towards a political candidate whose position on equal rights for lesbian and gay citizens is known? (Check one)

- [1] ☐ I would never vote for a candidate who didn't support lesbian/gay rights, even if I agreed with their positions on other issues important to me.
- [2] ☐ While a candidate's position on gay/lesbian rights is important to me, it isn't my most important consideration when voting for a candidate.
- [3] ☐ I rarely concern myself with a candidate's position on lesbian/gay rights. It's just not that important an issue to me politically.

# SOUNDINGS

In this section, we are interested in your feelings and opinions on issues of the lesbian/gay community. For each question (unless otherwise noted), circle the response that most closely reflects your feelings.

- |     | STRONGLY<br>AGREE  | AGREE | NEUTRAL | DISAGREE | STRONGLY<br>DISAGREE |  |
|-----|--|-------|---------|----------|----------------------|--|
| 78. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I'm satisfied with the existing services and events available to lesbians and gay men in the community where I live.                             |
| 79. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I enjoy going to gay/lesbian bars in Alaska.   |
| 80. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I feel it's important for lesbians and gay men to find ways to work together.  |
| 81. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I feel uncomfortable in a primarily gay male gathering.  |
| 82. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | Lesbian and gay Alaska Natives, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics are accepted as full and equal members of the gay and lesbian community in Alaska. |
| 83. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | My town needs a community facility for gay men and lesbians.   |
| 84. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | Equal rights and opportunities for lesbians and gay men can only be fully achieved when we "come out of the closet" in greater numbers.          |
| 85. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I feel uncomfortable in a primarily lesbian gathering.   |
| 86. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I feel that my community is unsafe to live in as an "openly" gay man or lesbian.   |
| 87. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | Women's rights are a serious concern of mine.  |
| 88. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | If my current employer or supervisor found out about my sexual orientation, I would probably be fired or laid off.                               |
| 89. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | Given that two like businesses were available in my town, I would buy from that business I knew to be supportive of lesbians and gay men.        |
| 90. | 1  | 2     | 3       | 4        | 5                    | I prefer to go to gay/lesbian social events that don't serve alcohol.  |
| 91. | Where do you <b>most often</b> meet other lesbians or gay men in your community? |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [*] | (Check up to three)  |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [1] | ___ At religious worship gatherings  |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [2] | ___ At gay/lesbian bars  |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [3] | ___ At school  |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [4] | ___ At private parties   |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [5] | ___ At work  |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [6] | ___ At gay/lesbian organizations or activities                                   |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [7] | ___ At women's functions   |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [8] | ___ At adult bookstores/public cruising areas                                    |       |         |          |                      |  |
| [9] | ___ Other (Please specify) _____   |       |         |          |                      |  |

92. Most frequently, what do you like to do with your leisure time? (Describe in general)  
[+]

---

93. What Alaskan-published general circulation daily/weekly newspaper do you read most often on a regular basis?  
[+]

---

94. What Alaskan radio station do you listen to most often on a regular basis?  
[\*]

---

95. What have been your **major** sources of news information about lesbian and gay men? (check up to three)  
[+]

[1] ☐ Conversations with friends

[2] ☐ Newspapers and magazines, not specifically for lesbians and gays

[3] ☐ Television and radio geared for the general population

[4] ☐ National gay/lesbian newspapers or magazines

(Please name) \_\_\_\_\_

[5] ☐ "Out in the North" radio program

[6] ☐ "Out in the North" newsmagazine

96. What is the ZIP code where you live?  
[\*]

---

97. What was the **primary occupation** in which you were employed for most or all of 1984? (such as sales worker, homemaker, student, manager, teacher, carpenter, etc.)  
[\*]

---

98. From the following list, which **3 services** do you feel you would **benefit from most** as a gay man or lesbian in Alaska? ( CHECK NO MORE THAN THREE )  
[+]

[1] ☐ Statewide education programs about lesbians and gay men and their issues

[2] ☐ Housing and employment information-gathering and referral for lesbians and gay men

[3] ☐ An annual printed guide to businesses and professional people in Alaska who are supportive of gay men and lesbians.

[4] ☐ Lesbian and gay social events such as parties, theater and musical concerts

[5] ☐ Advocacy for passage of a Human Rights Bill (Lesbian/Gay Rights) in Alaska

[6] ☐ Short-term professional counseling for gay men and lesbians regarding sexual identity and relationship concerns

[7] ☐ Seminars, workshops, or retreats for gays and lesbians dealing with personal growth

[8] ☐ Lesbian and gay recreational activities such as baseball teams or hiking, etc.

[9] ☐ Statewide phone counseling and information service for gay men and lesbians

[0] ☐ Health consultation and examination services for lesbians and gay men

99. If you could attend a professionally presented workshop or seminar for lesbians or gay men concerning a topic from the following list, which would you choose? (Check up to three)
- [1] ☐ Relationships with lovers/partners (meeting others, communications, sex, etc.)
  - [2] ☐ Relationships with others (parents, children, spouses, friends, straights, etc.)
  - [3] ☐ Financial/economic/legal issues
  - [4] ☐ Health issues (physical, mental, alcohol and drugs, diet, stress, exercise, etc.)
  - [5] ☐ Special lesbian or gay issues (coming out, parenthood, lifestyles, etc.)
  - [6] ☐ Other (please describe) \_\_\_\_\_
- 

100. To what extent do you feel that gays and lesbians receive equal protection under the law in your community?

- [1] ☐ Less than equal
- [2] ☐ Equal
- [3] ☐ More than equal
- [4] ☐ Don't know

**STOP. END OF QUESTIONNAIRE.**

Thank you for participating in ONE IN TEN. The results of the survey may be obtained by calling the office of IDENTITY, Inc. later this year. Again, thanks for helping.

COMMENTS:

- 15 -

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DISCRIMINATION DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

If you have been discriminated against based on your sexual orientation while living in Alaska and you'd like to participate in an in-depth, personal interview to record the facts, please print your name, address, and / or home phone number below so we may contact you. Due to foreseeable time limitations, it may not be possible to interview all interested respondents. All responses will remain strictly confidential.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ HOME TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

*SPECIAL NOTE: To maintain confidentiality of your survey, please detach this from your survey and send in separately. Mail to: IDENTITY, Box 4-2791 Anchorage, AK., 99509. And thank you.*

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