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Generational Bigotry: A Study on the Perspectives Between Young and Elderly on LGBTQIA+ Community

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ABSTRACT

The research investigates how young adults (18-25 years) and elders (40 years above) view the LGBTQIA+ community. The growing acceptance of LGBTQIA+ individuals leads to different perspectives between younger and older generations which affects community attitudes and unity and development. The main goal of this research is to eliminate the age differences in LGBTQIA+ matters while creating welcoming spaces for all members of the community regardless of their gender. The study employed a quantitative research approach with 30 participants who belonged to various age groups. The research investigates how social factors together with personal experiences and information availability create different viewpoints. The Likert scale data revealed that social acceptance and media representation and personal interactions strongly affect the perspectives of each age group. Both age groups agree that meeting LGBTQIA+ people leads to better understanding. Younger individuals show higher levels of openness while actively pursuing knowledge about LGBTQIA+ experiences. The older generation shows more concern about how LGBTQIA+ inclusion might affect community cohesion even though community perspectives remain mostly positive. The study revealed important differences in community perspectives yet no substantial variations in social interactions or overall life satisfaction. The research demonstrates how awareness programs and educational initiatives serve as essential tools to unite different generations while creating an inclusive environment that benefits all community members. The research provides essential knowledge to develop an inclusive and peaceful environment for the LGBTQIA+ community.

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

A. Introduction

Headlines scream about progress, but beneath the surface, a quiet fight persists: the struggle to bridge the generational gap on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual + issues. The LGBTQIA+ community is a vibrant tapestry of diverse identities and experiences. Yet, a common thread that binds them is the relentless struggle against discrimination and bigotry. Despite strides towards greater acceptance and equality, generational divides continue to shape how individuals experience and respond to bigotry.

Elders in the community carry the weight of historical discrimination and have witnessed significant societal changes over the decades. Their perspectives are shaped by a lifetime of resilience and advocacy, as well as the challenges they faced in a less accepting world. Younger individuals are growing up in a more progressive era, yet they still encounter prejudice and must navigate the complexities of modern social dynamics.

Research has shown that generational gaps in the LGBTQIA+ community can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts. Bryant-Lees and Kite (2020) highlight the reinforcing role that stereotypes play in maintaining the generational divide. Similarly, Bitterman and Hess (2021) discuss how LGBTQIA+ individuals may identify with two generational cohorts—one defined by birth year and another related to "coming of age" as a sexual minority. This concept of generational layering affects various aspects of LGBTQIA+ life, including connection to place and community.

While previous studies provide valuable insights into the generational divides within the LGBTQIA+ community, there are gaps that need further exploration. Bryant-Lees & Kite's focus on stereotypes lacks quantitative data on their prevalence and impact across different age groups, leaving a gap in understanding the extent and nature of generational bias. Furthermore, their study does not delve into specific stereotypes or their impact on individual experiences within the LGBTQIA+ community. Bitterman & Hess introduce the concept of "generational layering," but their research primarily focuses on the phenomenon itself and does not explore its implications for social interaction, community engagement, or communication between generations.

The purpose of this study is to bridge the gap between these generations by examining their distinct experiences and viewpoints. By highlighting the voices of both elders and young individuals, this study aspires to foster intergenerational dialogue and promote a deeper understanding of the ongoing struggle against bigotry in the LGBTQIA+ community. This research will contribute to the development of more inclusive and supportive environments for all members of the community, regardless of a person's generations or gender.

B. Statement of the Problem

This study intends to examine the different perspectives of younger and elder generations regarding the LGBTQIA+ community. Specifically, it aims to address the following questions:

- *How may the demographic profile of the respondents be described in terms of:*
 - Generations; and
 - Gender?
- *What are the key factors contributing to the observed generational differences in perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ community in terms of:*
 - Societal influences;
 - Personal experiences; and
 - Access to information?
- *How do the differing perspectives between younger and older generations regarding the LGBTQIA+ community impact;*
 - Social interactions;
 - Community cohesion; and
 - Overall well-being?
- *Is there a statistically significant difference between younger and older generations in their perspectives on how the LGBTQIA+ Community affects social interaction, community cohesion and overall well-being?*

C. Hypotheses

➤ *Null Hypothesis (H_0):*

There is no statistically significant difference between the perspectives of younger and older generations regarding how the LGBTQIA+ community affects social interaction, community cohesion, and overall well-being.

➤ *Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):*

There is a statistically significant difference between the perspectives of younger and older generations regarding how the LGBTQIA+ community affects social interaction, community cohesion, and overall well-being.

D. Conceptual Framework

This study aims to understand the perspective of both younger (18-25 years old) and elders (40+ years old) people generation towards on the LGBTQIA+ community. This conceptual framework examines the key factors influencing the generational perspective towards LGBTQIA+ Community in terms of societal influence, personal experience, and access to information to identify the root causes of prejudice and discrimination. Additionally, the researchers investigated how the differing perspectives of the youth and older generations regarding the LGBTQIA+ community affect social interaction, community cohesion, and overall well-being. Furthermore, discrimination and negative attitude experience by LGBTQIA+ individuals are strongly linked to mental health and well-being (Anna van der Wath, 2021). This research directly contributes to protecting the mental health and well-being of LGBTQIA+ individuals by identifying and mitigating the sources of negative attitudes and discrimination.

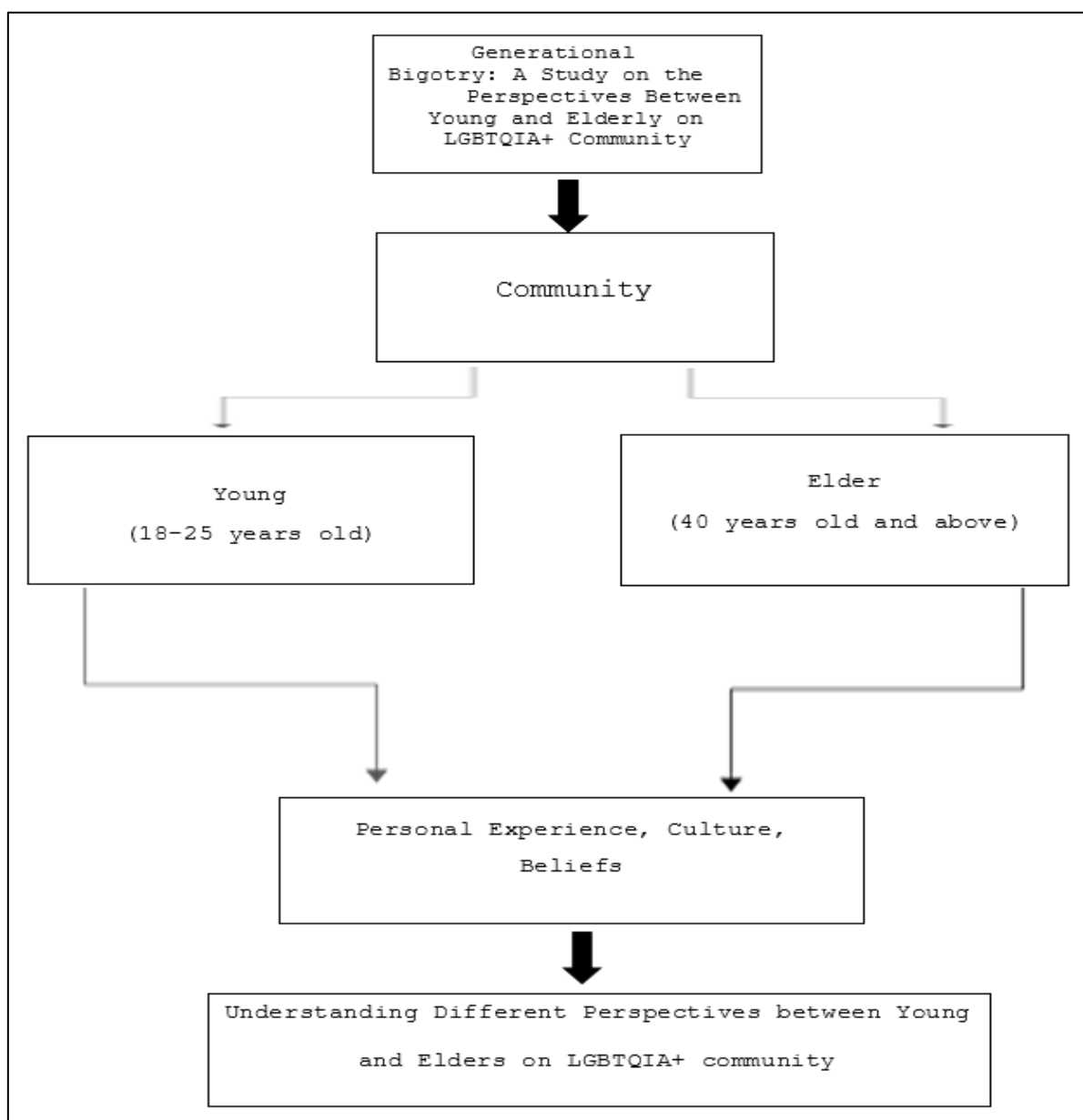


Fig 1 Research Paradigm

E. Theoretical Framework

This study centers around Strauss and Howe's generational theory by William Strauss and Neil Howe (1980), which describes a theorized recurring generational cycle in American history and Western history. The Strauss-Howe generation theory describes a recurrent cycle of same-aged groups with specific behavior patterns that change every 20 years. According to this theory, an 80-year cycle is crucial, when every four generations are associated with a crisis that impacts the ongoing social order and creates a new one. Through this concept, Generations helped popularize the idea that people in a particular age group tend to share a distinct set of beliefs, attitudes, values, and behaviors because they all grow up and come of age during a particular period in history. A social generation is a cohort group that shares an age location in history, meaning that members of the generation encounter similar historical events and social influences while in the same phase of life. Hence, such people are likely to share common beliefs and behaviors and share a perceived social identity as being part of that generation.

The Strauss and Howe's generational theory supports and related to the study of "Generational bigotry: A study of the perspective between young and elderly on LGBTQIA community" by highlighting how different age groups have different perspectives regarding the issues of the LGBTQIA community. Younger generations, having grown up in a period of increasing LGBTQIA+ visibility and rights advocacy, may hold more accepting views compared to older generations who experienced a period of greater social stigma and legal discrimination. By examining these generational differences through the lens of Strauss and Howe's generational theory, the researchers can better understand the reasons behind the varying perspectives on LGBTQIA+ rights and identify the root causes of generational conflicts. This study aims to understand how both generational experiences and the social construction of sexuality contribute to the observed generational gap in attitudes towards the LGBTQIA+ community.

F. Scope and Delimitation

The study aimed to understand the differing perspectives of both young and elders on LGBTQIA+ community. This study was focused on the perspectives of both young (18-25 years old) and elders (40 years old and older). The study examined the key factors influencing this perspective in terms of societal influence, personal experience, and access to information to identify the root causes of prejudice and discrimination. It also investigated how the differing perspectives of the youth and older generations regarding the LGBTQIA+ community affect social interaction, community cohesion, and overall well-being. Lastly, it would also investigate if there is a statistically significant difference between younger and older generations in their perspectives on how the LGBTQIA+ Community affects social interaction, community cohesion and overall well-being.

The study was limited to the perspective of young people age 18-25 years old and even elderly age 40 years old or older. This study focuses on the perspectives of younger and elders towards the LGBTQIA+ community in the particular location and age range. The study targets a sample size of 30 respondents, evenly distributed across different age groups.

The research was focused on Barangay Malasin Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija in First Semester of the School Year 2024- 2025.

Barangay Malasin was chosen for this study due to its rich historical background, cultural significance, and recent achievements. The barangay's evolution, from its Spanish-era roots to its current lively community, reflects a unique combination of influences from various provinces. Additionally, Barangay Malasin's top rankings in road clearing, cleanliness, and agricultural initiatives showcase its commitment to progress and community well-being. These factors collectively make Barangay Malasin an ideal location for this study, offering a combination of historical depth, cultural richness, and contemporary achievements that provide a comprehensive context for meaningful research.

G. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study have a significant implication to community, future researchers, policy makers, students, parents, citizens and most especially to the LGBTQIA+ Community. The study aims to provide valuable insights that can help create a more inclusive, understanding, and supportive community for LGBTQIA+ individuals.

➤ *Community.*

The insights that were gained from the study can foster greater understanding and acceptance within the community, support advocacy efforts and promote LGBTQIA+ rights and equality. This can lead to more inclusive and supportive environments for LGBTQIA+ individuals and can lead to a more harmonious and united community where everyone feels valued and respected.

➤ *Researchers.*

This study can help researchers better understand the perspectives of different generations, specifically the elderly and the youth. It can be used as a reference for further research aimed at promoting acceptance and understanding.

➤ *Policy Makers.*

This study can greatly benefit policy makers by using the findings to inform development of effective policies aimed at promoting LGBTQIA+ equality and combating discrimination.

➤ *Students.*

In this study, students will understand the LGBTQIA+ community and gender identity equality. It will also encourage LGBTQIA+ youth to continue regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

➤ *Parents.*

This study is of great benefit to parents to understand LGBTQIA+ community better and to avoid confusion. This study is also to give light and awareness to parents and proper knowledge and acceptance of the LGBTQIA+ community or sexual orientations and identities.

➤ *Citizens.*

This study is important to citizen so that they can understand the LGBTQIA+ issues. This study will provide citizens with extensive knowledge and awareness in the field of LGBTQIA+ so that they do not misinterpret the understanding of the views about the certain issues.

➤ *LGBTQIA+ Community.*

This study will hold significant value for LGBTQIA+ Community by understanding and learning how generational differences impact their experiences. It provides valuable insights into generational differences, bridging gaps, foster understanding, and creating a more inclusive and accepting community.

H. Definitions of Terms

The terms in this research have been clearly defined to maintain accuracy and coherence throughout the study. The operational definitions describe how these terms are implemented within the confines of this research. Such definitions are important to facilitate understanding of how the concepts are within the particular study context. This definition outlines the Bigotry, Cohort, Discrimination, LGBTQIA+, and Queer terms that hold importance in this study.

➤ *Bigotry.*

It refers to the prejudice or discrimination based on someone's age or generation. It often involves negative stereotypes, assumptions, and biases about certain age groups.

➤ *Cohort.*

It is a group of people sharing the same ideas and characteristics.

➤ *Discrimination.*

The unfair treatment of one group of people worse than another.

➤ *Elders.*

It refers to the age range of 40 and above.

➤ *LGBTQIA+.*

In this study it refers to diverse range of sexual orientate that often discriminated in the community because of being different from others.

➤ *Queer.*

It is a versatile and empowering term that celebrates diversity and promotes a more inclusive and equitable society.

➤ *Young.*

It refers to the age range between 18-25 years old.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

A. Local Literature

The history of LGBTQIA+ activism in the Philippines emphasizes the community's long struggle for recognition and equality, drawing strength from their collective history and struggles (Sosa Lerín, 2022).

In the Philippines, LGBTQIA+ Filipinos continue to experience discrimination, stigma, and prejudice. Stigma can be seen in the actions of an individual, such as bullying, teasing, and harassing LGBTQIA+ youth. LGBTQIA+ Filipinos often face pressure to hide and try to change their identity in order to enjoy longed-for rights or social acceptance. Although most LGBTQIA Filipinos have been able to cope with the stigma in their society, what stigma causes is serious psychological distress, including emotions such as fear, sadness, and anger. (Psychological Association of the Philippines, 2020)

Moreover, The Philippines is known for its religiosity that gives hope and support to its citizens. But sometimes being religious presents a paradox because church teachings openly oppress LGBTQIA+ individuals, just as homosexuality is morally wrong. This explores the complex conflicts that LGBTQIA+ people experience. LGBTQIA+ people continue to experience discrimination and degradation within their religion. Because of the beliefs that are taught in churches, LGBTQIA+ people will continue to experience oppression, humiliation, and hurtful attitudes towards individual Filipinos because of their sexual orientation or identity. (Libiran et al., 2024)

In addition, the experiences of Filipino LGBTQIA+ discrimination have caused a lifelong feeling of unworthiness, according to SOGIE. This is based on experiences of gender discrimination that have caused them to lose their sense of belonging to the family. LGBTQIA+ individuals need a space where they can feel comfortable and accept their gender or identity. The power of revealing their identity gives them the confidence to feel a sense of belonging and not be affected by the discrimination and hurtful attitudes that surround them (Charmagne et al. 2016).

Discrimination against LGBTQIA+ individuals often occur in schools, which has a significant impact on their studies, as stated by a student Marisol D., a 21-year-old transgender woman said "When I was in high school, there was a teacher who always went around and if you had long hair, she would call you up to the front of the class and cut your hair in front of the students. That happened to me many times. It made me feel terrible: I cried because I saw my classmates watching me getting my hair cut." When students face these issues—alone or together—school can become difficult or challenging for them. In addition to physical and psychological harm, students described how bullying, discrimination, and exclusion led them to lose focus, miss classes, or plan to transfer schools—all of which harm their right to education. (Thoreson, 2017)

However, the absence of legal protections against LGBTQIA+ discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is a huge concern (De Guzman, 2023) for students of LGBTQ+ orientation who experience bullying, stigma, and exclusion from education (Thoreson, 2023).

Further, the growing importance of online and digital platforms to serve the Filipino LGBTQIA+ community, where they can have a sense of belonging and enable them to build a supportive online community and fight for equal rights. (Hapal, 2023)

The Philippines has shown a relatively high level of acceptance towards homosexuality, with around 73% of Filipinos believing that homosexuality should be accepted by society, but not all Filipinos may fully understand or accept homosexuality due to religious influences. Understanding the attitudes and perceptions of young and elderly can provide insights into creating a more inclusive and supportive environment for LGBTQIA+ individuals. (Tomas, 2024)

Additionally, employers, family members, teachers, clergy, and society, in general, may all significantly impact whether LGBTQIA people are accepted or rejected. Negative attitudes against LGBTQIA people can trigger the desire to reject and exclude them, often leading to violence and bigotry against them these shared views are stigmas, which can be understood as believing in someone based on their characteristics and label. But, accepting LGBTQIA+ individuals for who they are can help boost their self-esteem, cultivate respect, and advance equality. (Flores, 2019)

B. Local Studies

According to Tabanao K.K. (2022), social media has a great influence on the views and attitudes of individuals. Traditionally, homosexuals are underrepresented, and this is wrong in television series. Media affects attitudes, especially among Generation Z.

Multidisciplinary International Journal of Research and Development (2024), discusses the acceptance and attitude of Filipinos towards the LGBTQIA+ community. This research was conducted in Antipolo City using 424 respondents. In this study it was found that the gender, age, and level of education of the respondents have a significant connection with the acceptance and

attitude towards the LGBTQIA+ community. In this study it is also shown how cultural factors, society, beliefs, religion, attitudes and the acceptance of an individual to an LGBTQIA+ affect.

According to Cuevas (2018), LGBTQIA+ adults face difficult challenges in life, because LGBTQIA+ adults have a high probability of not being able to marry, find a job, have children, and they can also live alone because of the discrimination that occurs in society. This is consistent with previous research by Mary M. Stanton's (2013), study explores LGBTQIA+ adults' decisions to disclose gender identity or sexual orientation. It is for LGBTQIA+ needs and healthcare.

In the study of Psychology and Education (2024), the uneducated population of LGBTQIA+ adults were discovered to find out what challenges and stories they went through in life. Challenges faced by LGBTQIA+ adults are around health, basic needs, and the need for inclusion. This is consistent with previous research by Enriquez et al. (2017), In this study, the discrimination against LGBTQIA+ was shown because the majority of employers do not accept LGBTQIA+ people; it will be known from this study that because of the identity of LGBTQIA+ people, they may not be able to find a job, and they will not be able to support their daily needs and even their health.

The 8,891 young Filipinos between the ages of 15 and 24 years old underwent the survey; this is archival data. It examines the links between sexual minorities to find out the status, thoughts, and suicide attempts of LGBTQIA+ people. In LGBT mental healthcare it has been found that sexual-minority statuses are associated with the same suicidal ideation. Sexual-minority youth are more likely to contemplate suicide because they experience minority stress, depression, and threatening experiences. (E. J. 2016)

According to the study by Eric, M., & McCutcheon, L. (2021), the attitudes of individuals in the community are an important issue among LGBTQIA+. In this study, the attitudes of heterosexual Filipinos toward lesbians and gays are described because of the rule rejecting this sexual orientation. 878 participants were taken in this study. This study is to find out each other's attitudes towards LGBTQIA+.

The Philippines is one of those considered gay-friendly, but it is still inevitable to experience bullying and discrimination from families, communities, and especially LGBTQIA+ students. The main barriers that LGBTQIA+ students experience are life challenges. This study aims to provide a positive solution to address the issue of LGBTQIA+ students. (Tang, X., & Poudel, A.N. 20118). This study is connected to the study of The Trevor Project (2024) because LGBTQIA+ youth experiencing depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts or attempts remain common, and if they have parents who accept them, they can be supported and counseled them in the challenges they faced in life. This study focuses on LGBTQIA+ youth and what influences their health. This study supports our research because young people will know depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts in their LGBTQIA+ youth or even adults.

C. Foreign Literature

According to Keleher et al. (2012), the support for LGBTQIA+ equality has been increasing since 1990, indicating a shift in societal attitudes towards greater acceptance. However, this shift is not universal. Because, according to Turnbull-Dugarte et al. (2024), the complex relationship between generations and LGBTQIA+ rights in Spain reveals that while younger generations may be more accepting, older generations may hold different views, leading to potential intergenerational conflict (Urlick et al., 2017). Furthermore, Greenwood (2024) examines the global divide on homosexuality, emphasizing the ongoing need for advocacy and progress in many regions of the world.

As stated by Stevenson and Sandman (2024), LGBTQIA+ youth in secondary schools face specific challenges, including stigma, discrimination, and a negative impact on their well-being. Conversely, Cummings et al. (2021) focus on the experiences of LGBTQIA+ older adults, recognized their unique needs and advocating for more inclusive and responsive healthcare and social services.

According to McGovern (2014), aging LGBTQIA+ individuals with dementia faces unique challenges requiring culturally competent care and support.

Additionally, Shull (2022) examines the benefits of fostering inclusive workplaces for LGBTQIA+ employees, highlighting the positive impact on employee's morale, productivity, and overall company culture. This emphasizes the need for policies and practices that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion within organizations.

Bostwick et al. (2014) demonstrate the link between discrimination and mental health disparities among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults in the United States. This highlights the impacts of prejudice and stigma on the mental well-being of LGBTQIA+ individuals. Espinola et al. (2023) examine the specific vulnerabilities faced by LGBTQIA+ elderly individuals, highlighting the need for tailored approaches to meet their unique needs.

D. Foreign Studies

Numerous studies show that the country's laws, as well as a variety of demographic, psychological, economic, social, and cultural factors, influence public attitudes about sexual minorities. Research in the United States and other nations, for instance, indicates that individual-level factors like gender, race, age, education, place of residence, religiosity, political beliefs, and the quantity of interpersonal interactions affect how the general public views homosexuals. (Andreescu, 2011)

Discrimination can have a significant impact on the mental health of LGBTQIA+ individual. A study conducted by Ventriglio et al. (2024) found that LGBTQIA individuals often face higher rates of mental issues (including depression, anxiety, adjustment disorders, eating disorders, substance abuse as well as non-suicidal self-injury) compared to heterosexuals and cisgender individuals due to factors like discrimination, stigma and social isolation.

The study of Twenge et al. (2012) proved that recognizing and forecasting generational changes has generated much intellectual, cultural, and economic interest. According to two major polls performed over several decades, more recent generations had lower levels of community feeling. Less intrinsic and more extrinsic life objectives, less concern for others and poorer civic engagement.

The attitude or perspective may differ between different generations. This difference in society experiencing change is very important because generational differences are the source of enormous change in a community. Younger generations of all ages have positive attitudes or outlooks. Meanwhile, the older generations base their views on their culture and beliefs. So, it can affect issues in society such as acceptance of the LGBTQIA community. (Bagi & Hosseini, 2021)

People either have positive or unfavorable attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals. Numerous studies have found that attitudes towards members of LGBTQIA+ have evolved to become more supportive and have improved substantially (Smith, et al., 2014).

The peoples are able to share their thoughts and opinions regarding LGBTQIA on social media. Data indicates that approximately 95 percent of young people use social media regularly, compared to 48% of individuals 65 and older. Many forums show hate speech or pro-LGBTQIA attitude. By understanding how the word is actually utilized, especially by LGBTQIA+ individuals and their allies, users may overcome algorithmic limits through the use of leet alphabet and keyword obfuscation. (Coroleo et al., 2024)

Additionally, People's views about LGBTQIA people change over time. These changes in perspective mean that LGBTQIA+ people hope that they are now more accepted by society than before. But almost 19% say that there is a lot of social acceptance about LGBTQIA+ people in the country of America, and 53% say that there is a lot of discrimination against these groups. And a large portion of LGBTQIA+ people report being treated unfairly because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. (Pew Research Center, 2023)

The LGBTQIA+ community is often overlooked and misunderstood in mainstream public policy, resulting in discrimination and economic inequalities. It is therefore important to scrutinize gender perspectives in public policy and development that focus on the inclusion of each LGBTQIA+ individual. It is important to use a gender-sensitive approach to policy making to achieve equitable and inclusive development. (Mahajan, 2024)

LGBTQIA+ employees face significant work-related challenges because of the different perspectives of their non-LGBTQIA coworkers. For example, LGBTQIA+ individuals have been shown to experience bias and discrimination when accessing the labor market. This workplace dynamic is evident in the differential treatment of heterosexual and LGBTQIA+ employees; there are other LGBTQIA+ employees who typically get paid less than their cisgender heterosexual counterparts, so it has a big impact on LGBTQIA employees. (Van et al., 2024)

Heterosexuals' negative views towards homosexuality are thought to derive, at least in part, from their adherence to conventional gender belief systems. Negative attitudes toward homosexuality seem to be part of a larger framework than just negative attitudes toward homosexuality, and endorsing negative attitudes toward homosexuality reflects a general conservative belief system. As a result, attitudes toward homosexuality may be viewed as a manifestation of a more prominent multi-trait personality factor. (Schackelford & Besser, 2017)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research design, locale, respondents, sampling technique, instruments, procedures, and methods of data analysis employed in the study. It explains the systematic process undertaken to gather, measure, and analyze data to ensure accuracy, reliability, and validity of results.

A. Research Design

This study employed a quantitative research design, to investigate the perspectives of young and elders on LGBTQIA+ issues; according to the study of Interaction Design Foundation (2016), it is a systematic approach to investigate using numerical data and statistical analysis to test theories about people's attitude and behaviors. Quantitative research is particularly suitable for this study because it allows for the systematic measurement and comparison of attitudes, beliefs, and experiences across different age groups within the LGBTQIA+ community. This methodology allows complete and statistically significant investigation of generational differences, uncovering patterns and trends that would otherwise be overlooked using just qualitative approaches.

B. Research Locale



Fig 2 Barangay Malasin, Santo Domingo, Nueva Ecija.

This study was conducted in Barangay Malasin, Santo Domingo, Nueva Ecija.

The history of Barangay Malasin began during the Spanish era, when it was known as Caballariza, a sitio of Barangay Hulo. The name was derived from the many horses owned by Dr. Florentino Chioco. Prominent families such as De Guzman and others advocated for its separation from Hulo. During the American rule, migrants from Pangasinan brought salt (*asin*) to the area, leading to the name “*Pook Malasin*” due to its scenic beauty and the local dialect. As the population grew to over a thousand due to migration from nearby provinces like Bulacan, Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Pampanga, it eventually became Barangay Malasin. Notable Barangay Captains have included Lorenzo Andres, Leonido De Guzman, Policarpio Catacutan Sr., Renato S. Alcantara, Rosalino Ramos Jr., Nelson N. Catacutan, and currently Narciso O. Ramos.

The tradition in Barangay Malasin is called the Nazareno Fiesta, held on January 9. The barangay achieved several milestones: it ranked top 3 in the barangay road clearing assessment for the 2nd quarter of 2024 with a score of 95.78%, top 2 in the cleanliness program assessment with a score of 94%, and top 3 in the “*Halinat Magtanim ng Prutas at Gulay*” assessment for the same quarter.

C. Research Respondents

The respondents of this study were the selected 15 young and 15 elder residents of Barangay Malasin Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija. In this study, the respondents who belong in the criteria have an equal chance of being selected. As respondents must fit in the following criteria:

The first criterion is that the respondents must be resident of Barangay Malasin Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija for five years and above. Lastly, the selected respondents must aware to the LGBTQIA+ community. By focusing on the selected residents of Barangay Malasin, Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija, the study can better capture the specific perspective of this community ensuring that the findings are relevant and applicable to this particular context.

In addition to the criterion the respondents must be aged around 18-25 to 40+ years old. This allows the researcher to capture a range of perspectives from participants, from citizens who have knowledge about this issue.

Furthermore, the respondents must agree to the inform consent given by the researchers to willingly participate in the study, indicating that they understand the purpose and procedures of the study and are willing to be part. This ensures that the participants are aware of their rights and are giving their consent to participate in the research.

D. Sampling Technique

The sampling technique that was used in this study is quota sampling. Quota sampling is a non-probability sampling technique designed to ensure that specific subgroups within a population are adequately represented in a study. Unlike probability sampling methods, which rely on random selection, quota sampling allows researchers to create samples based on predetermined characteristics, such as age, gender, or occupation (Simply Psychology, 2023). In this study, quota sampling was used to select participants who can provide quantitative data on the perspectives of both young and elderly individuals on the LGBTQIA+ community, specifically from individuals in the age groups of 18-25 years old and 40+ years old. This sampling method is suitable to this study because it ensures a balanced representation of these age groups, which is crucial for understanding the generational divide in perspectives.

E. Research Instrument

The research instrument in this study was a self-administered 4 Point Likert scale to gather data using a questionnaire. The instrument begins by gathering demographic information follows by: generations and gender, then assesses the participant's level of engagement with LGBTQIA+ issues through a Likert scale.

The second part of the questionnaire focused on understanding the main factors that contribute to the observed generational differences in perceptions of the LGBTQIA+ community. The second part of the questionnaire explored how generation influences the LGBTQIA+ community's perceptions of society, personal experiences, and access to information. This section aimed to capture the views and attitudes of selected respondents to find out what their views and attitudes are towards the LGBTQIA+ community. By asking the specific area of the selected respondents, the researchers gained a deeper understanding of what are the attitudes and views of the selected respondents in Barangay Malasin Sto. Domingo Nueva Ecija.

The third part of the questionnaire focused on how the different perspectives between the younger generation and the older generation affect the social interaction, community cohesion, and the overall well-being of individuals in the LGBTQIA+ community. This section aimed to get the perception of the respondents on how the views affect this community. By gathering data about these specific fields, researchers gained a deeper understanding about these different perspectives.

F. Data Gathering Procedure

The data that was collected from this study was conducted by the used of self-administered questionnaire. Ask for permission from the school principal to conduct the study and also to the Barangay Council of the Barangay Malasin, then the researchers chose the possible respondents in Barangay Malasin. Before answering the research questions, the researchers gave and allowed the respondents to read the consent form, making sure that the ethical consideration was obtained from all the respondents prior to data collection. After that, the researchers would explain the purpose of the study, gave and allowed the respondents to answer the questionnaire. Once the questionnaire was complete, participant's response was kept confidential.

G. Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics was utilized to analyze the data gathered through the questionnaire, encompassing the calculation of frequencies, percentages, and mean values. Furthermore, a comparative analysis was performed using a t-test to explore relationships between variables. The findings from these analyses was visually presented in tables, which would aid in supporting the discussion in the subsequent chapter.

Table 1 Data Analysis

| Mean Range | Verbal Interpretation |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 3.25 – 4.00 | Strongly Agree |
| 2.50 – 3.24 | Agree |
| 1.75 – 2.49 | Disagree |
| 1.00 – 1.74 | Strongly Disagree |

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

This chapter presents the collected data, the results of the statistical analysis, and their interpretation. It discusses the perspectives of younger and older generations regarding the LGBTQIA+ community and examines how these differences and similarities impact social interaction, community cohesion, and overall well-being.

A. Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 2 Generation of Respondents

| Generation | Frequency | Percentages |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Youngers | 15 | 50% |
| Elders | 15 | 50% |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

As shown in the table 2, the data outline the distribution of respondents according to their generation. Each generations have 15 respondents, representing 50% of the total numbers of the respondents, making a total of 30 or 100% of the respondents. The equal representation of respondents in the two generations is significant for this study as it provides an opportunity to compare the perspectives and attitude of the young adults (18-25) and older adults (40-above) towards the LGBTQIA+ community. By having an equal number of respondents in each generation, the study can provide a deeper understanding of the differences and similarities in perspectives between young and older adults. Research by Barsigian et al. (2020) emphasizes the influence of generational factors on perceptions of gender and sexual identity, noting that different age cohorts may exhibit varying degrees of acceptance and understanding of LGBTQIA+ identities.

Table 3 Gender of the Respondents

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Female | 17 | 57% |
| Male | 11 | 37% |
| Others | 2 | 6% |
| Total | 30 | 100% |

According to the data presented in the table 3, it can be observed that 57% (17) of the respondents have own perspective about LGBTQIA+ community are female, while 37% (11) male and 6% (2) others. This shows that both male, female and other gender are having own perspective on LGBTQIA+ community with a higher percentage of female in this study.

The previous study by Brian et al. (2024), which found a moderately and significant correlation between sex and acceptance and perception of the LGBTQIA+ community, is also reflected in the higher female representation in table 3. Although respondents of all gender identities shared their opinions in table 3 and the Brian et al. (2024) study, indicating inclusivity, female respondents were particularly notable for their degrees of engagement and acceptance.

Therefore, by reaffirming that women consistently exhibit higher levels of acceptance, the previous study supports the statistical finding in table 3, making their predominance there both statistically and contextually significant.

B. The Key Factors Contributing to the Observed Generational Differences in Perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ Community

Table 4 Societal Influences

| Statements | Weighted Mean | Verbal Interpretation |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I believe that societal attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals have become more accepting in recent years. | 3.43 | Strongly Agree |
| 2. I think that changes in societal attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals have significantly influenced how younger generations view the community. | 3.37 | Strongly Agree |
| 3. I feel that legal advancements, like the legalization of same-sex marriage, have had a major impact on generational perspectives on LGBTQIA+ rights. | 3.13 | Agree |
| 4. I believe that policy changes promoting LGBTQIA+ equality have shaped how different generations perceive the community. | 3.30 | Strongly Agree |
| 5. The increasing visibility of LGBTQIA+ individuals in media and public life have positively impacted how different generations view the community. | 3.33 | Strongly Agree |
| 6. I think that media representation of LGBTQIA+ individuals have a strong influence on how people perceive the LGBTQIA+ community. | 3.40 | Strongly Agree |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| 7. I believe that media coverage of LGBTQIA+ issues has helped to create greater understanding and acceptance. | 3.30 | Strongly Agree |
| 8. I feel that LGBTQIA+ individuals have a strong influence on shaping social norms and cultural values. | 3.23 | Strongly Agree |
| 9. I think that LGBTQIA+ activism and advocacy have played a significant role in changing societal attitudes. | 3.07 | Agree |
| 10. I believe that LGBTQIA+ individuals are becoming more visible and accepted in society. | 3.17 | Agree |
| Average Weighted Mean | 3.27 | Strongly Agree |

Legend: 1.00-1.74 – Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49 –Disagree; 2.50-3.24 – Agree; 3.25-4.00 – Strongly Agree

The Table 4 presents the key societal factors contributing to the observed generational differences in perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ community. The overall average weighted mean of 3.27, interpreted as “Strongly Agree,” indicates a strong consensus among respondents that societal influences significantly shape how different generation’s view LGBTQIA+ individuals.

Among the statements, the highest weighted mean 3.43 was recorded for the statement “I believe that societal attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals have become more accepting in recent years,” This strongly indicates that respondents perceive a positive shift in societal attitudes that may possibly lead to different perspectives in successive generations. Closely following that, this statement, “I think that media representation of LGBTQIA+ individuals have a strong influence on how people perceive the LGBTQIA+ community,” bears a weighted mean of 3.40 that proves the greater influence that media propagates on public minds. The increasingly visible portrayal of LGBTQIA+ individuals on different media platforms has definitely helped in understanding and acceptance, narrowing the gap between generations.

Wu (2023) further supports this argument, detailing how social media affects the stigma that results from the LGBTQIA+ community. Private spaces become the venue for public dissemination of various narratives around LGBTQIA+, and then, in most cases, they contest prevailing stigmas. Logical responses and the relative youth of people who seem to rely more on social media help normalize their identities and make acceptance easier. These experiences of visibility in cyberspace supplement traditional representations in the media to enhance positive social attitudes and make the generation gap, observable in the attitudes toward sexual minorities, more bridged.

Table 5 Personal Experience

| Statement | Weighted Mean | Verbal Interpretation |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. My own interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals have shaped my views on the LGBTQIA+ community. | 2.97 | Agree |
| 2. I have learned a lot about LGBTQIA+ individuals from my personal interactions with them. | 2.93 | Agree |
| 3. I feel that direct interaction with LGBTQIA+ individuals has helped me to better understand their experiences. | 3.02 | Agree |
| 4. I believe that having LGBTQIA+ friends and family members has made me more accepting of the community. | 3.00 | Agree |
| 5. I feel that direct interaction with LGBTQIA+ individuals has positively influenced my perspectives. | 2.93 | Agree |
| 6. I think that exposure to diverse sexual orientations and gender identities through education, media, or personal networks has broadened my understanding of the LGBTQIA+ community. | 3.00 | Agree |
| 7. My own experiences have helped me to challenge negative stereotypes about LGBTQIA+ individuals. | 3.10 | Agree |
| 8. I have observed that LGBTQIA+ individuals face unique challenges in society. | 3.03 | Agree |
| 9. I feel that my understanding of the LGBTQIA+ community has evolved through personal experiences. | 2.83 | Agree |
| 10. I believe that personal experiences are crucial for shaping perspectives on LGBTQIA+ issues. | 2.97 | Agree |
| Average Weighted Mean | 2.99 | Agree |

Legend: 1.00-1.74 – Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49 –Disagree; 2.50-3.24 – Agree; 3.25-4.00 – Strongly Agree

The Table 5 presents the key societal factors contributing to the observed generational differences in perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ community that personal experiences play a meaningful role in shaping generational perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ community, with an overall weighted mean of 2.99 falling under the “agree” category among the respondent.

The highest weighted mean recorded of 3.10 was for the statement “My own experiences have helped me to challenge negative stereotypes about LGBTQIA+ individuals.” This suggests that the involvement of LGBTQIA+ individuals in the lives of different generations has encouraged them to be less biased in their views. The statement “I have observed that LGBTQIA+ individuals face unique challenges in society.” Follows closely with a weighted mean of 3.03. A number of respondents acknowledge that LGBTQIA+ people go through specific hardships that include discrimination, shame, and depression. As more people see and understand the real challenges faced by LGBTQIA+ individuals, perspectives of the different generations may change, especially through personal experience, as society as a whole gradually moves toward acceptance and equality.

According to the study of Wilkinson (2024), self-acceptance and resilience favor the mental well-being of LGBTQIA+ individuals, indicating that personal experiences, including the challenges of facing society, tremendously impact mental health and acceptance as a whole. An increased number of persons are slowly coming to appreciate these challenges through personal interaction and conscious media exposure, and this passing of insight from one generation to another is beginning to hone a perspective that is eventually turning more empathetic and inclusive.

Table 6 Access to Information

| Statement | Weighted Mean | Verbal Interpretation |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Watching news and documentaries affects my perspective on the LGBTQIA+ community. | 2.67 | Agree |
| 2. Social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) that contain content about LGBTQIA affect my perspective on this community. | 3.03 | Agree |
| 3. Having access to online educational resources (such as articles, podcasts) affects my understanding of LGBTQIA. | 2.83 | Agree |
| 4. Reading LGBTQIA+ literature (for example, books) affects my perspective on LGBTQIA. | 2.77 | Agree |
| 5. Having news about LGBTQIA issues affects my perspective on this community. | 2.80 | Agree |
| 6. Celebrities and influencers who are part of the LGBTQIA community affect my perspective and understanding of the LGBTQIA community. | 2.73 | Agree |
| 7. The positive portrayal of the LGBTQIA community in the media affects my understanding of this community. | 2.83 | Agree |
| 8. The information I receives from family and community members significantly impacts my views on LGBTQIA+ issues. | 2.63 | Agree |
| 9. The type of information available to me has influenced my personal views on LGBTQIA+ rights and equality. | 3.00 | Agree |
| 10. The availability of online resources has significantly impacted my understanding of LGBTQIA+ identities and experiences. | 2.77 | Agree |
| Average Weighted Mean | 2.81 | Agree |

Legend: 1.00-1.74 – Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49 –Disagree; 2.50-3.24 – Agree; 3.25-4.00 – Strongly Agree

As shown in the table 6, one of the primary factors contributing to generational differences in perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ community is the access to information, which has an average weighted mean of 2.81, correlating with the verbal interpretation of “Agree”. This indicates that respondents generally perceive access to various forms of information—particularly digital and media-based—as an influential factor in shaping their views on the LGBTQIA+ community. The statement “Social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) that contain content about LGBTQIA+ affect my perspective on this community” received the highest weighted mean of 3.03. This result suggests that social media significantly influences public opinion about LGBTQIA+ issues. Through real-time stories, discussions, and campaigns, platforms like Facebook and Instagram serve as channels for advocacy, awareness, and visibility. Additionally, the statement “The type of information available to me has influenced my personal views on LGBTQIA+ rights and equality” scored a weighted mean of 3.00. This reflects the idea that the quality and content of accessible information—such as educational materials, articles, and media portrayals are instrumental in shaping attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ rights and equality.

These findings align with research from the Latin American Research Review (2015), which stated that exposure to new media particularly online and social platforms has a more substantial impact on increasing support for LGBTQIA+ rights than traditional forms of media. Additionally, Social Networks and Agency Project (2019), revealed that access to inclusive and affirming digital content allows LGBTQIA+ adolescents and their peers to better understand identity, rights, and acceptance.

In contrast, the statement deemed the lowest-rated, “The information I receive from family and community members significantly impacts my views on LGBTQIA+ issues,” received a weighted mean of 2.63. While this figure also falls within the “Agree” category, it suggests that traditional information sources, such as interpersonal exchanges within family or community settings, are perceived as less impactful when compared to online resources. This observation is supported by the research of Wu et al. (2017), which explored the effects of both mediated and interpersonal contact on public attitudes toward homosexuality. Their

study concluded that, although interpersonal interactions can positively influence attitudes, the accessibility and reach of social and digital media often exert a more consistent and wider-reaching effect. Thus, while familial and communal inputs remain relevant, their relative influence appears more limited in contemporary settings.

C. The Differing Perspectives between Younger and Older Generations Regarding the LGBTQIA+ Community

Table 7 Social Interactions

| Statement | Weighted Mean | Verbal interpretation |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I believe that social events and gatherings are effective ways to promote understanding and acceptance of the LGBTQIA+ community across different age groups. | 2.87 | Agree |
| 2. I think that younger generations are more open to socializing with LGBTQIA+ individuals compared to older generations. | 2.86 | Agree |
| 3. I feel comfortable interacting with individuals from the LGBTQIA+ community. | 2.93 | Agree |
| 4. I believe that social interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals have positively influenced my views on diversity. | 2.83 | Agree |
| 5. I believe that LGBTQIA+ representation in social media has improved acceptance in society. | 2.83 | Agree |
| 6. I feel that my social circle is inclusive of LGBTQIA+ individuals | 2.80 | Agree |
| 7. I think that attending LGBTQIA+ events (e.g., pride parades) is important for fostering understanding. | 2.97 | Agree |
| 8. I feel that conversations about LGBTQIA+ issues are more common among younger people than older people. | 3.00 | Agree |
| 9. I believe that social interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals can help reduce stereotypes and misconceptions. | 2.83 | Agree |
| 10. I have personally witnessed discrimination against LGBTQIA+ individuals in social setting. | 2.90 | Agree |
| Average Weighted Mean | 2.88 | Agree |

Legend: 1.00-1.74 – Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49 –Disagree; 2.50-3.24 – Agree; 3.25-4.00 – Strongly Agree

The data shown in the table 7 present the perspectives of the younger and older generations regarding through LGBTQIA+ community impact on social interaction.

It includes the weighted means and descriptions for ten statements. All statements received an overall consensus of “Agree” with an average weighted mean of 2.88 indicates that there is general agreement on the positive effects of social interactions and the need to improve understanding of LGBTQIA+ issues across generations. Some statements that received high scores indicate strong agreement on certain points. For example, “I think that attending LGBTQIA+ events (e.g., pride parades) is important for fostering understanding” had the highest weighted mean of 2.97. This shows that this belief is a strong one and that the event is important for fostering understanding and acceptance of LGBTQIA+ communities. Similarly, this statement “I feel that conversations about LGBTQIA+ issues are more common among younger people than older people”. This also received a weighted mean of 3.00, highlighting the generational difference in how often these discussions occur.

The provided statement is supported by the Ipsos Pride Survey (2024), does a good job of shedding some light on the generational views of the effect of the LGBTQIA+ community on socialization.

More LGBTQIA+ Young people: The most eye popping of stats are that 17% (on average across all 26 countries) of Gen Zees identify as LGBTQIA+ (a wide spectrum range of sexual orientations and gender identities) that is significantly higher than older generations: 11% of Millennials, 6% of Gen Xers and just 5% of Boomers. Indeed, this is indicative of a tectonic generation gap, in which the younger generations are vastly more willing to admit being out within the LGBTQIA+ matrix.

Table 8 Community Cohesion

| Statement | Weighted Mean | Verbal interpretation |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Our acceptance of LGBTQIA+ individuals will lead to stronger ties in our community. | 2.97 | Agree |
| 2. Our misunderstandings against the issue of LGBTQIA+ people are causing division in our community | 2.93 | Agree |
| 3. Learning or understanding the LGBTQIA+ topic improves our understanding and tolerance of the community. | 3.01 | Agree |
| 4. The presence of LGBTQIA+ individuals cause the diversity of our community. | 2.83 | Agree |

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| 5. Our acceptance of LGBTQA+ individuals will be the path to peace for all. | 3.17 | Agree |
| 6. Welcoming LGBTQA individuals and couples into our community will promote peace for all. | 3.07 | Agree |
| 7. Our support for the rights of LGBTQA+ people are important for the well-being of our community. | 3.13 | Agree |
| 8. Our attitudes and opposing beliefs against LGBTQA+ people cause misunderstanding and trouble in the community | 3.00 | Agree |
| 9. Allowing a place or community to celebrate LGBTQA+ people are a way of community acceptance and unity. | 3.13 | Agree |
| 10. Accepting who an LGBTQA individual is a bridge to promoting our understanding of our community. | 3.03 | Agree |
| Average Weighted Mean | 3.04 | Agree |

Legend: 1.00-1.74 – Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49 –Disagree; 2.50-3.24 – Agree; 3.25-4.00 – Strongly Agree

The table 8 shows that the surveyed community mostly views the acceptance and inclusion of LGBTQIA+ individuals positively. They believed it leads to stronger community ties, understanding, tolerance, diversity, peace, and overall well-being.

Overall weighted mean average is 3.04 “Agree” Several statements scored high, indicating strong agreement. For example, “Our acceptance of LGBTQIA+ individuals will be the path to peace for all” scored 3.17, meaning there is strong acceptance of LGBTQIA+ communities which means peace for all. “Our support for the rights of LGBTQIA+ people are important for the well-being of our community” and “Allowing a place or community to celebrate LGBTQIA+ people are a way of community acceptance and unity” both scored 3.13, showing the importance and support of LGBTQIA+ individuals and also providing space for their acceptance in the LGBTQIA+ community.

Even statements with slightly lower but still in the “Agree” range, such as “The presence of LGBTQIA+ individuals cause the diversity of our community” (2.83) and “Our misunderstandings against the issue of LGBTQIA+ people are causing division in our community” (2.93) shows acknowledgement of diversity and division when there’s lack of understanding.

In general, acceptance, support, and understanding of each LGBTQIA+ individual means a strengthening of community ties and the well-being of all. This is in line with the sociological understanding that community unites and strengthens the acceptance of diverse groups or identities. When a community accepts LGBTQIA+ it means a united environment and leads to a harmonious community. When a community lacks acceptance and understanding it creates misunderstandings and hinders the order and well-being of the community. The findings here show a positive sentiment towards individuals for a more inclusive society.

Table 8 shows findings that are in line with Brian et.al (2024) research on LGBTQIA+ acceptance and community well-being. The data in this Table 8 agrees that LGBTQIA+ acceptance is important for community peace, well-being and unity and is supported by Brian et.al (2024) research, broader societal acceptance and the ongoing efforts for equality in the Philippines. The positive sentiments in the table adds to the growing body of evidence that diversity and acceptance is key to a united community.

Table 9 Overall Well-Being

| Statement | Weighted Mean | Verbal Interpretation |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. An open support of our community leads to better understanding of the health of LGBTQA+ individuals. | 3.40 | Strongly Agree |
| 2. Our negative attitudes or views against LGBTQA+ individuals affect the well-being of the entire community. | 3.30 | Strongly Agree |
| 3. Our acceptance of the identities of LGBTQIA+ people greatly contribute to supporting society. | 3.50 | Strongly Agree |
| 4. Welcoming LGBTQA+ people into our community promotes overall happiness. | 3.37 | Strongly Agree |
| 5. Individual efforts to promote LGBTQA+ inclusion will benefit all individuals in the community. | 3.20 | Strongly Agree |
| 6. Health services are important for the well-being of LGBTQA+ individuals. | 3.33 | Strongly Agree |
| 7. Laws that protect LGBTQA people in our community promote a sense of security and well-being. | 3.37 | Strongly Agree |
| 8. Reducing discrimination against the LGBTQA community will improve overall peace in the community. | 3.33 | Strongly Agree |
| 9. A welcoming of LGBTQA individuals promotes the peace of all. | 3.43 | Strongly Agree |
| 10. Promoting a positive representation of an LGBTQA+ will help them to be accepted by our community. | 3.40 | Strongly Agree |
| Average Weighted Mean | 3.36 | Strongly Agree |

Legend: 1.00-1.74 – Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49 –Disagree; 2.50-3.24 – Agree; 3.25-4.00 – Strongly Agree

Table 9 shows an average weighted mean of 3.36, indicating a verbal interpretation of “Strongly Agree.” This suggests that respondents widely recognized the positive effects of inclusive attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals, not only on the well-being of the LGBTQIA+ community but also on the overall peace and health of society.

The statement “Our acceptance of the identities of LGBTQIA+ people greatly contribute to supporting society.” received the highest weighted mean of 3.50, indicating strong agreement among respondents. This shows that they believe acceptance of diverse identities within the LGBTQIA+ spectrum strengthens social cohesion and fosters a more inclusive and supportive environment. Additionally, the statement “Welcoming LGBTQIA+ individuals promote peace for all” holds a weighted mean of 3.43, suggesting that respondents strongly agree that inclusive and accepting communities are more peaceful and harmonious, benefiting everyone not just LGBTQIA+ individuals.

This is supported by Fredriksen-Goldsen et al. (2016), who emphasize that communities with higher levels of acceptance and institutional support see better mental health outcomes, reduced discrimination, and improved quality life for LGBTQIA+ individuals.

However, it is noteworthy that the statement receiving the lowest score in this section, though still reflecting strong agreement, was “Individual efforts to promote LGBTQIA+ inclusion will benefit all individuals in the community,” which recorded a weighted mean of 3.20. This relatively lower score may imply that while respondents endorse collective and structural changes, they may exhibit less confidence in the capacity of individual actions to generate widespread community impact. This perspective observed that systemic and institutional support is often required to truly enhance LGBTQIA+ inclusion and that individual efforts, while important, may not always translate into broad societal benefits without systemic reinforcement. (Nadal et al., 2016)

Table 10 Independent Samples t-Test (Welch’s) Results Comparing Generational Perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ Community

| Variable | Younger Mean | Older Mean | df | t-Stat | p-value | Interpretation |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|----|--------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Social Interaction | 2.95 | 2.85 | 18 | 1.54 | 0.14 | Not Significant |
| Community Cohesion | 3.11 | 2.93 | 16 | 2.52 | 0.02 | Statistically Significant |
| Overall Well-Being | 3.32 | 3.39 | 18 | -1.28 | 0.22 | Not Significant |

The outcomes of the independent two-sample t-tests (specifically, Welch’s t-tests) reveal a nuanced intergenerational pattern in perceptions of the societal influence of the LGBTQIA+ community. Notably, the analysis found no statistically significant difference in perceptions regarding social interaction. Younger participants ($M = 2.95$, $SD \approx 0.16$) and their older counterparts ($M = 2.85$, $SD \approx 0.13$) demonstrated comparable evaluations, yielding results of $t(18) = 1.54$, $p = 0.14$. This finding suggests that age cohort does not significantly influence views concerning the LGBTQIA+ community’s impact on social interaction.

Similarly, in the context of overall well-being, the statistical analysis revealed no significant difference between generational groups. Younger respondents ($M = 3.32$, $SD \approx 0.13$) and older respondents ($M = 3.39$, $SD \approx 0.13$) produced results of $t(18) = -1.28$, $p = 0.22$. The absence of statistical significance in both dimensions—social interaction and well-being indicates a degree of perceptual convergence across generational lines regarding these specific realms of LGBTQIA+ influence.

In contrast, a statistically significant generational difference emerged in the domain of community cohesion. Younger respondents ($M = 3.11$, $SD \approx 0.18$) rated this domain more favorably than older respondents ($M = 2.93$, $SD \approx 0.13$), as evidenced by $t(16) = 2.52$, $p = 0.02$. This divergence suggests that younger individuals perceive the LGBTQIA+ community as having a more positive impact on community cohesion compared to their older counterparts. Such findings reinforce existing scholarship that emphasizes community cohesion as a vital psychosocial determinant of well-being, particularly among marginalized populations.

Empirical literature further supports this conclusion. For instance, Daly et al. (2020) found that neighborhood cohesion was associated with greater mental health benefits for sexual minority men in comparison to heterosexual men, highlighting the unique psychological resonance of cohesion for LGBTQ+ individuals. Additionally, Pachankis et al. (2024) reported a moderate positive meta-analytic correlation ($r = .17$) between community connectedness and overall well-being, particularly among younger LGBTQ+ individuals. Furthermore, Hammack et al. (2022) identified meaningful age-related disparities in LGBTQIA+ community connectedness, noting that younger individuals report higher psychological benefits from communal engagement than their older counterparts.

Moreover, qualitative research provides additional context to these findings. Hayashi (2019) observed that older LGBTQ+ adults frequently experience feelings of generational isolation and reduced participation in communal spaces. Notably, intergenerational co-mentorship programs have shown promise in facilitating inclusion and mutual understanding among diverse age groups.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides a summary of the major findings of the study, the conclusions drawn from the results, and the recommendations for policy, practice, and future research. It emphasizes the implications of the study in addressing generational perspectives and promoting inclusivity toward the LGBTQIA+ community.

A. Summary of Findings

➤ *Socio-Demographic Profile of Respondents*

- *Generation of Respondents*

The generation shows an equal number of respondents from the younger and older generations, with 15 respondents each. This equal distribution allowed for a balanced and fair comparison of their perspectives.

- *Gender of Respondents*

Most of the respondents are female, followed by male, with a smaller number of other genders. This variety of genders helped in obtaining a broader and more inclusive understanding of their views on the LGBTQIA+ community.

➤ *The Key Factors Contributing to the Observed Generational Differences in Perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ Community*

- *Societal Influences*

The results showed that societal influences were found to be an important factor in shaping the perspectives of different generations about the LGBTQIA+ community. Many respondents strongly agreed that the increasing acceptance of LGBTQIA+ individuals in society, changes in laws, positive media representation, and activism have played a big role in shaping views across different age groups. These findings highlight the visibility of LGBTQIA+ individuals in different media platforms were seen as a key contributor to have a better understanding and acceptance to the LGBTQIA+ Community, particularly among the younger generation.

- *Personal Experience*

The results showed that personal experiences contributed meaningfully to shaping respondents' perspectives on LGBTQIA+ issues. Respondents generally agreed that their direct interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals, whether through friendships or family ties, helped them challenge negative stereotypes and become more open to accept the LGBTQIA+ individuals. These personal encounters provided opportunities to learn about the hardships faced by LGBTQIA+ individuals, such as discrimination and social stigma, and made participants more open-minded and empathetic.

- *Access to Information*

The results showed that most of respondents agreed that social media, news, online educational resources, and books helped them build a stronger understanding of LGBTQIA+ topics. Additionally, social media was powerful in spreading awareness through stories, campaigns, and advocacy efforts. However, information coming from family and community discussions had less influence compared to modern online sources. These findings highlight that having easy access to information promoted more inclusive attitudes, particularly among younger respondents.

➤ *The Differing Perspectives between Younger and Older Generations Regarding the LGBTQIA+ Community*

- *Social Interaction*

The results showed that both age groups agreed that engaging with LGBTQIA+ individuals help reduce stereotypes and build understanding. Younger respondents reported feeling more comfortable discussing LGBTQIA+ issues and attending events like pride parades compared to older respondents. These findings highlight that younger people are more open to interact with the LGBTQIA+ communities than the older generation.

- *Community Cohesion*

The results showed that most of the respondents believed that accepting and supporting LGBTQIA+ individuals help build stronger, more peaceful communities. Younger respondents viewed LGBTQIA+ inclusion as a greater force for unity compared to older respondents, who showed some cautious agreement. This difference indicates that younger generations are more optimistic about how LGBTQIA+ acceptance can contribute to a peaceful society.

- *Overall Well-Being*

The study found that both younger and older generations strongly agreed on the positive impact of LGBTQIA+ inclusion on the overall well-being in the society. Respondents believed that acceptance, supportive health services, laws protecting

LGBTQIA+ rights, and welcoming attitudes all promote peace and a sense of security to the LGBTQIA+ Community. These findings highlights that an inclusive environment benefits not just LGBTQIA+ individuals but also improves the well-being of the entire community.

➤ *Independent Samples T-Test (Welch's) Results Comparing Generational Perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ Community*

The results of the independent samples t-test showed mixed findings about generational differences in perceptions. There was no significant difference between younger and older respondents in their views on social interaction and overall well-being, suggesting that both age groups held generally similar positive perspectives in these areas. However, a significant difference was found in their views on community cohesion, with younger respondents rating this area more positively than older respondents. This result suggests that younger respondents were more confident about the role of LGBTQIA+ inclusion in building a stronger, more unified community, while older respondents showed a less enthusiastic perspective. These findings highlight that although there are areas of agreement between generations, community cohesion still shows a generational gap in perception.

B. Conclusions

- Respondents participating in the study included both older and younger individuals, and the study attained equal representation from both generations. This enabled adequate evaluation of their differing opinions. Moreover, the overall gender of the respondents was female (57%), male (37%), and a small proportion identifying with other genders (6%), which was broad and captured a wide range of opinions relevant to the LGBTQIA+ community.
- Some of the important factors that contributed to the generational gaps in attitudes were identified. As for societal factors, increased acceptance, legalization, affirming portrayals in media, and lobbying were relevant and impacted older individuals, more so with younger adults. Personal experiences, especially knowing LGBTQIA+ people, tended to dismantle stereotypes and promote acceptance and compassion. Also, the availability of social media and online educational materials advanced understanding and the desire to have a more positive attitude in the younger respondents to a greater extent than traditional family and community discussions had on older peers.
- With regards to differing perceptions, both young and older respondents acknowledged socializing with LGBTQIA+ people as a way to minimize stereotypes and promote understanding. Younger respondents, however, were more willing to engage in discussions and activities related to LGBTQIA+. Concerning community cohesion, younger respondents appeared more optimistic that the inclusion of LGBTQIA+ people would promote togetherness, while older respondents had a more reserved agreement. The recognition that inclusivity contributes to the well-being of society was shared across both age cohorts. Respondents in the study observed that acceptance and supportive services alongside protective legislation are crucial to attaining peace and security, particularly for marginalized populations.
- The independent samples t-test supports both the similarities and differences in generational perspectives. For social interactions and overall well-being, more agreement existed than disagreement, which indicates a lack of divergence between the two groups. However, a significant difference within the views on community cohesion emerged. Older respondents were less optimistic than younger ones when it comes to the power of LGBTQIA+ inclusion in building stronger unified communities. Therefore, although it appears that the older and younger generations largely agree on the aspects of acceptance, the perception of the embracing divisiveness is a gap where views differ.

C. Recommendations

- Local governments are encouraged to develop and establish inclusive policies that also protect and promote the rights of LGBTQIA+ individuals. It should be able to facilitate community dialogues and awareness campaigns that will open dialogues between various generations and encourage understanding, primarily involving younger and older residents in substantive discussions on audience acceptance and diversity. They should also set up accessible support and safe spaces for all LGBTQIA+ members about these services and publicize those services widely and openly for all community members.
- School and institution play a crucial role in shaping attitudes and should integrate comprehensive and age-appropriate LGBTQIA+ education into their curricula. This includes lessons on gender identity and sexual orientation, as well as the lessons on empathy, respect, and stereotypes harmful effects. This gives rise to the urgent need for staff and teacher training in LGBTQIA+ sensitivity to support the school environment. Schools should also promote student initiatives and clubs aimed at inclusivity, as well as opportunities to engage in open and respectful dialogue over LGBTQIA+ issues.
- Community Organizations are recommended to create programs and activities that promote connection and cooperation across a wide range of ages, particularly including LGBTQIA+ individuals. These organizations are to create peer support groups, counseling, and outreach programs focused on the needs of either younger individuals or older generations. Community organizations can help reduce stereotypes and create unity among people by bringing together intergenerational understanding and inviting shared experiences.
- For Policy makers, they should prioritize strengthening and strictly implementing laws that protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ people and prohibit discrimination against this community. It is important that they consult with the views or opinions of the younger and older generations to ensure that policies reflect the needs of the community. They should also support funding for education and research that aims to expand knowledge and awareness about LGBTQIA+ people to achieve widespread acceptance of this community.

- For future researchers, it is recommended to conduct thorough studies on the relationship between the perspectives or opinions of different generations, including other factors such as economic status, social conditions, and cultural background. Long-term research can provide valuable insights to determine how the attitudes of each generation change over time and to address relevant interventions. Future researchers may also focus on discovering strategies to encourage older generations to participate in discussions about the treatment of LGBTQIA+ individuals.

D. Insights

- My main insight is that the youth and elderly generations may agree on their acceptance of the LGBTQIA+ community more than we might have thought, but there is still a real gap in how they see the role of the LGBTQIA+ community in a unified society. In this study, which surveyed people from different age groups in Barangay Malasin, Santo Domingo, Nueva Ecija, we found that both the young (18-25 years old) and elderly (40+ years old) respondents generally agree on the positive effect of including LGBTQIA+ people on social interaction and overall well-being. However, the real difference is in how community cohesion is viewed. The younger respondents are more optimistic and confident that including LGBTQIA+ individuals leads to a stronger, more unified community. On the other hand, the older respondents' agreement on this point is more cautious. Our study suggests that personal experiences and modern access to information, especially social media, are the main factors affecting or influencing the open-mindedness of the younger generation. In short, the younger generations have a stronger belief that embracing the LGBTQIA+ community is not just about tolerance—it's a good part of building a truly harmonious and unified community for everyone.
- This study digs into the different ways younger and older people see the LGBTQIA+ community, focusing on Barangay Malasin. It shows that while society is becoming more accepting, the way we understand and talk about LGBTQIA+ issues really depends on the generation we belong to. Younger generation, who grow up with social media, friends, and positive queer representation, tend to be way more open and supportive, while older people—shaped by tougher times and more traditional views—are less enthusiastic but still generally positive. Personal experiences like having LGBTQIA+ friends or family help break down stereotypes for everyone, but younger people get extra exposure through online platforms that really influence their thinking. Both young and elder groups see social interaction and inclusion as important, but younger generation feel more confident that embracing LGBTQIA+ individuals helps unite the community and make everyone feel safe and happy. The study also points out that despite these differences, both groups believe that acceptance and support enhance everyone's well-being. It calls for more open conversations, better education, and policies that protect LGBTQIA+ rights, so different generations can really come together and support each other in creating a more understanding and loving community for all.
- The study made me realize that while generational differences exist in how people view the LGBTQIA+ community, there are also many shared values that can bring both young and old together. Younger generations, shaped by media, social movements, and access to information, tend to be more open and optimistic about inclusivity, while older generations, influenced by tradition and past experiences, show more caution. However, both groups recognize that acceptance and support of LGBTQIA+ individuals improve community well-being and peace. This means that bridging the generational gap is not impossible, it only requires dialogue, empathy, and education so that different age groups can meet halfway and create a more inclusive and united society.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DOCUMENTATIONS



APPENDIX B QUESTIONNAIRE

➤ *Directions for Answering the Likert Scale.*

Please read each statement carefully. Respond to each statement by placing a check mark (✓) in the box that best represents your level of agreement. Your responses will remain confidential and anonymous. We guarantee that we will exclusively use the information you provide for research purposes and securely store it.

➤ *Level of Proficiency*

Strongly Agree = 4

Agree = 3

Disagree = 2

Strongly Disagree = 1

➤ *Part 1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents*

Name (optional): _____

• *Generations (Please Check One):*

☐ Young (18-25)

☐ Elder (40 and above)

• *Gender (Please Check One):*

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other:

➤ *Part 2. What are the key factors contributing to the observed generational differences in perspectives on the LGBTQIA+ community in terms of:*

Table 11 Societal Influences

| Statement | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. I believe that societal attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals have become more accepting in recent years. | | | | |
| 2. I think that changes in societal attitudes toward LGBTQIA+ individuals have significantly influenced how younger generations view the community. | | | | |
| 3. I feel that legal advancements, like the legalization of same-sex marriage, have had a major impact on generational perspectives on LGBTQIA+ rights. | | | | |
| 4. I believe that policy changes promoting LGBTQIA+ equality have shaped how different generations perceive the community. | | | | |
| 5. The increasing visibility of LGBTQIA+ individuals in media and public life have positively impacted how different generations view the community. | | | | |
| 6. I think that media representation of LGBTQIA+ individuals have a strong influence on how people perceive the LGBTQIA+ community. | | | | |
| 7. I believe that media coverage of LGBTQIA+ issues has helped to create greater understanding and acceptance. | | | | |
| 8. I feel that LGBTQIA+ individuals have a strong influence on shaping social norms and cultural values. | | | | |
| 9. I think that LGBTQIA+ activism and advocacy have played a significant role in changing societal attitudes. | | | | |
| 10. I believe that LGBTQIA+ individuals are becoming more visible and accepted in society. | | | | |

Table 12 Personal Experiences

| Statement | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. My own interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals have shaped my views on the LGBTQIA+ community. | | | | |
| 2. I have learned a lot about LGBTQIA+ individuals from my personal interactions with them. | | | | |
| 3. I feel that direct interaction with LGBTQIA+ individuals has helped me to better understand their experiences. | | | | |
| 4. I believe that having LGBTQIA+ friends and family members has made me more accepting of the community. | | | | |
| 5. I feel that direct interaction with LGBTQIA+ individuals has positively influenced my perspectives. | | | | |
| 6. I think that exposure to diverse sexual orientations and gender identities through education, media, or personal networks has broadened my understanding of the LGBTQIA+ community. | | | | |
| 7. My own experiences have helped me to challenge negative stereotypes about LGBTQIA+ individuals. | | | | |
| 8. I have observed that LGBTQIA+ individuals face unique challenges in society. | | | | |
| 9. I feel that my understanding of the LGBTQIA+ community has evolved through personal experiences. | | | | |
| 10. I believe that personal experiences are crucial for shaping perspectives on LGBTQIA+ issues. | | | | |

Table 13 Access to Information

| Statement | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Watching news and documentaries affects my perspective on the LGBTQIA+ community. | | | | |
| 2. Social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.) that contain content about LGBTQIA affect my perspective on this community. | | | | |
| 3. Having access to online educational resources (such as articles, podcasts) affects my understanding of LGBTQIA. | | | | |
| 4. Reading LGBTQIA+ literature (for example, books) affects my perspective on LGBTQIA. | | | | |
| 5. Having news about LGBTQIA issues affects my perspective on this community. | | | | |
| 6. Celebrities and influencers who are part of the LGBTQIA community affect my perspective and understanding of the LGBTQIA community. | | | | |
| 7. The positive portrayal of the LGBTQIA community in the media affects my understanding of this community. | | | | |
| 8. The information I receives from family and community members significantly impacts my views on LGBTQIA+ issues. | | | | |
| 9. The type of information available to me has influenced my personal views on LGBTQIA+ rights and equality. | | | | |
| 10. The availability of online resources has significantly impacted my understanding of LGBTQIA+ identities and experiences. | | | | |

➤ *Part 3. How do the differing perspectives between younger and older generations regarding the LGBTQIA+ community impact;*

Table 14 Social Interactions

| Statement | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. I believe that social events and gatherings are effective ways to promote understanding and acceptance of the LGBTQIA+ community across different age groups. | | | | |
| 2. I think that younger generations are more open to socializing with LGBTQIA+ individuals compared to older generations. | | | | |
| 3. I feel comfortable interacting with individuals from the LGBTQIA+ community. | | | | |
| 4. I believe that social interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals have positively influenced my views on diversity | | | | |
| 5. I believe that LGBTQIA+ representation in social media has improved acceptance in society. | | | | |
| 6. I feel that my social circle is inclusive of LGBTQIA+ individuals | | | | |
| 7. I think that attending LGBTQIA+ events (e.g., pride parades) is important for fostering understanding. | | | | |
| 8. I feel that conversations about LGBTQIA+ issues are more common among younger people than older people. | | | | |
| 9. I believe that social interactions with LGBTQIA+ individuals can help reduce stereotypes and misconceptions. | | | | |
| 10. I have personally witnessed discrimination against LGBTQIA+ individuals in social setting. | | | | |

Table 15 Community Cohesion

| Statement | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Our acceptance of LGBTQA+ individuals will lead to stronger ties in our community. | | | | |
| 2. Our misunderstandings against the issue of LGBTQA+ people are causing division in our community | | | | |
| 3. Learning or understanding the LGBTQA+ topic improves our understanding and tolerance of the community. | | | | |
| 4. The presence of LGBTQA+ individuals cause the diversity of our community. | | | | |
| 5. Our acceptance of LGBTQA+ individuals will be the path to peace for all. | | | | |
| 6. Welcoming LGBTQA individuals and couples into our community will promote peace for all. | | | | |
| 7. Our support for the rights of LGBTQA+ people are important for the well-being of our community. | | | | |
| 8. Our attitudes and opposing beliefs against LGBTQA+ people cause misunderstanding and trouble in the community | | | | |
| 9. Allowing a place or community to celebrate LGBTQA+ people are a way of community acceptance and unity. | | | | |
| 10. Accepting who an LGBTQA individual is a bridge to promoting our understanding of our community. | | | | |

Table 16 Overall Well-being

| Statement | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. An open support of our community leads to better understanding of the health of LGBTQA+ individuals. | | | | |
| 2. Our negative attitudes or views against LGBTQA+ individuals affect the well-being of the entire community. | | | | |
| 3. Our acceptance of the identities of LGBTQA+ people have a great contribution to supporting society | | | | |
| 4. Welcoming LGBTQA+ people into our community promotes overall happiness. | | | | |
| 5. Individual efforts to promote LGBTQA+ inclusion will benefit all individuals in the community. | | | | |
| 6. Health services are important for the well-being of LGBTQA+ individuals. | | | | |
| 7. Laws that protect LGBTQA people in our community promote a sense of security and well-being. | | | | |
| 8. Reducing discrimination against the LGBTQA community will improve overall peace in the community. | | | | |
| 9. A welcoming of LGBTQA individuals promotes the peace of all. | | | | |
| 10. Promoting a positive representation of an LGBTQA+ will help them to be accepted by our community. | | | | |

APPENDIX C

RELIABILITY TEST (CRONBACH'S ALPHA)

➤ *The Key Factors Contributing to the Observed Generational Differences in Perspectives on the Lgbtqia+ Community.*

Table 17 Societal Influences;

| | SOP 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| NO. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 35 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 31 |
| 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 |
| 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 33 |
| 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 28 |
| 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 29 |
| 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 18 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 19 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 20 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 25 |
| | 0.19 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 9.9875 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| VARIABLES | | VALUES | INTERNAL CONSISTENCY |
|---------------------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| # OF ITEMS (K) | | 10 | acceptable |
| SUM OF THE ITEM VARIABLES | | 3.4875 | |
| VARIANCE OF TOTAL SCORE | | 9.9875 | |
| CRONBACH'S ALPHA | | 0.72313 | |

Table 18 Personal Experiences;

| SOP 2.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 34 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 37 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 37 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 35 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 32 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 28 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 13.5475 |

| VARIABLES | | VALUES | INTERNAL CONSISTENCY |
|---------------------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| # OF ITEMS (K) | | 10 | acceptable |
| SUM OF THE ITEM VARIABLES | | 4.3375 | |
| VARIANCE OF TOTAL SCORE | | 13.5475 | |
| CRONBACH'S ALPHA | | 0.75537 | |

Table 19 Access to Information

| SOP 2.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 40 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 36 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 35 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 27 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 24 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 26 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 27 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 25 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 27 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| 0.4 | 0.46 | 0.69 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.4 | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 20.8 |

| VARIABLES | VALUES | INTERNAL CONSISTENCY |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| # OF ITEMS (K) | 10 | good |
| SUM OF THE ITEM VARIABLES | 4.825 | |
| VARIANCE OF TOTAL SCORE | 20.79 | |
| CRONBACH'S ALPHA | 0.8532414 | |

➤ *The impacts of Differing Perspectives Between Younger and Older Generations Regarding the LGBTQIA+ Community.*

Table 20 Social Interaction

| SOP 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 33 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 36 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 31 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 34 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 29 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 27 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 27 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 28 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 13.0475 |
| VARIABLES | | | | | VALUES | | INTERNAL CONSISTENCY | | | |
| # OF ITEMS (K) | | | | | 10 | | acceptable | | | |
| SUM OF THE ITEM VARIABLES | | | | | 3.9675 | | | | | |
| VARIANCE OF TOTAL SCORE | | | | | 13.0475 | | | | | |
| CRONBACH'S ALPHA | | | | | 0.77324 | | | | | |

Table 21 Community Cohesion

| SOP 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 36 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 35 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 31 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 37 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 34 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 32 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 30 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 27 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 12.24 |

| VARIABLES | | VALUES | INTERNAL CONSISTENCY |
|---------------------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| # OF ITEMS (K) | | 10 | acceptable |
| SUM OF THE ITEM VARIABLES | | 4.32 | |
| VARIANCE OF TOTAL SCORE | | 12.24 | |
| CRONBACH'S ALPHA | | 0.71895 | |

Table 22 Overall Well-Being

| SOP 3.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 36 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 37 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 39 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 34 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 31 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 28 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 26 |
| 0.23 | 0.5 | 0.33 | 0.4 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 10.6 |

| VARIABLES | | VALUES | INTERNAL CONSISTENCY |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------|
| # OF ITEMS (K) | | 10 | acceptable |
| SUM OF THE ITEM VARIABLES | | 3.455 | |
| VARIANCE OF TOTAL SCORE | | 10.59 | |
| CRONBACH'S ALPHA | | 0.7486098 | |