The Correlation Between LGBT Themes in Television and Attitudes Towards LGBT Students at Thousand Oaks High School

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Abstract

This correlational study was designed to determine how exposure to LGBT themes in television influences attitudes towards LGBT students at Thousand Oaks High School. This study is unique because it surveyed students in the school’s campus. Within this study, personal interactions and attitudes towards LGBT students had a noticeable correlation with the attitudinal scores of these students. However, this study assessed the influence of patterns with outcomes that were not measured. The study thus has the potential to identify patterns in attitudes towards LGBT students. Multidimensional classification of results was done using response tendencies. Findings indicated that attitudes towards LGBT students were multidimensional, and that exposure to such media is important.

Purpose & Methods

This research study will examine the relationship between attitudes on a school's campus with the subject of television influence and exposure patterns and attitudes towards LGBT students. This study employs qualitative and quantitative techniques to examine the impact of being exposed to LGBT themes in television influences attitudes towards LGBT students at Thousand Oaks High School campus. Control variables included age, gender, and religious affiliation. Other factors such as religion, personal beliefs, and personal relationships with LGBT individuals all influenced the attitudes towards LGBT students. The study aimed to measure the impact of these factors on the attitudes towards LGBT students.

Purpose & Methods

The study employed a correlational research design in which exposure to LGBT themes was operationalized as the independent variable, while attitudes towards LGBT students were the dependent variable. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, including a survey and semi-structured interviews. The survey was administered to a sample of 300 students at Thousand Oaks High School, and the interviews were conducted with a subset of respondents. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and thematic analysis.