AGE COMPARISON OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE LGBTQI COMMUNITY IN DUBLIN
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Abstract
The aim of this study was to compare age groups and research to see whether there was a difference in attitudes towards LGBTQI people. The findings of this study did support the main hypothesis. This study then concludes that education and a change in Governmental Law and policies is what can help change attitudes of LGBTQI people from negative to positive.

Introduction
LGBTQI= Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/questioning, Intersex.
Homosexual acts between men during 1861 in Ireland were criminal, this remained so until 1993. It was in 1993 when law changed and decriminalised homosexuality, after a European Court case took place in which a gay Irish man believed that the Criminalisation of homosexuality violated the European Convention of Human Rights. Needless to say this case was won.

Materials
The method used to conduct this study was a Quantitative method of analysis as the aim of the research was specific in what it wanted to investigate.

Results
Hypothesis one, that there will be an age difference in attitudes, was retained.
Hypothesis two, that women will have a more positive attitude then men, was retained.
Hypothesis three, that people with a higher level of education will have a more positive attitude, was rejected.
Hypothesis four, that those who follow Christian based Religions will have a more negative attitude, was retained.

Discussion
The main hypothesis of this research was to examine attitudes towards the LGBTQI community amongst students of a Dublin third level institution with age as the main variable. Also this research aimed to analyse the results found and then compare and contrast these results with information obtained from previous studies that contained similar variables. The other hypotheses included gender, education level and Religion as variables for this study.

Reference List