

Athletic Trainers' Attitudes Toward Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual National Collegiate Athletic Association Student-Athletes

Kristine A. Ensign, MS, ATC*; Athena Yiamouyiannis, EdD*;
Kristi M. White, PhD, ATC†; B. David Ridpath, EdD*

*Ohio University, Athens; †Angelo State University, San Angelo, TX

Context: Researchers have investigated heterosexuals' attitudes toward homosexuals, focusing on factors such as sex, race, religion, education, and contact experiences. However, in the context of sport, this research is deficient. We found no published literature investigating athletic trainers (ATs') attitudes toward lesbian, gay, and bisexual student-athletes (LGB).

Objective: To determine heterosexual ATs' attitudes toward LGB student-athletes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Design: Cross-sectional study

Setting: E-mailed survey.

Patients or Other Participants: A total of 964 ATs employed at member institutions.

Main Outcome Measure(s): We measured attitudes using the Attitudes Toward Lesbian, Gay Men, and Bisexuals (ATLGB) Scale. To determine the extent to which sex, religion, and whether having an LGB friend or family member had an

effect on ATs' attitudes, we performed analysis of variance. To establish the effect of age on ATs' attitudes, we calculated a Pearson correlation. We used an independent *t* test to identify differences between ATs who reported working with LGB student-athletes and ATs who did not.

Results: With ATLGB score as the dependent factor, a main effect was noted for sex, religion, and having an LGB friend or family member ($P < .01$ for all comparisons). Age and total score were related ($P < .01$). A difference was seen in the ATLGB scores between ATs who were aware of LGB student-athletes on their teams and ATs who were not ($P < .001$).

Conclusions: Many ATs hold positive attitudes toward LGB student-athletes, especially females, those who have an LGB friend or family member, and those who are aware of LGB student-athletes. Still, it is important to provide an open environment in the athletic training room for all student-athletes.

Key Words: athletic training, diversity, sexual orientation

Key Points

- Most athletic trainers held positive attitudes toward lesbian, gay, or bisexual student-athletes. However, nearly 15% held negative attitudes.
- Women and athletic trainers with lesbian, gay, or bisexual friends or family members and those who cared for lesbian, gay, or bisexual student-athletes held more positive attitudes than did men and athletic trainers without these personal connections, respectively.
- Athletic trainers must act to improve the athletic training department environment so that all student-athletes (including lesbian, gay, or bisexual student-athletes) feel safe and respected.

At the 2008 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Convention, the NCAA hosted a session titled "Time Out! A Conversation About Including Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Student-Athletes." The session was a wake-up call to the collegiate athletic community; participants shared information related to the current culture and climate within collegiate athletics for LGBT student-athletes. Participants discussed the fear that exists, the energy it takes to hide and live a double life, the disparaging comments heard in everyday conversation, and the toll on the athlete. As reported by the NCAA, the session "helped provide awareness of how homophobia adversely affects student-athlete well-being."¹

The NCAA has taken legislative action and developed programming initiatives with the intent of providing an inclusive collegiate athletic environment for all students, including LGBT students. The NCAA adopted Constitution 2.6 (the Principle of Nondiscrimination) in 1993 and

amended it in 2000 to include reference to sexual orientation. The bylaw states that "the Association shall promote an atmosphere of respect for and sensitivity to the dignity of every person" and shall refrain from discrimination in its activities "including on the basis of age, color, disability, sex, national origin, race, religion, creed or sexual orientation."²

In 2001, the NCAA covered the issue of homophobia in the *NCAA News* for the first time in an article by Hawes, "H: The Scarlet Letter of Sport," which asserted that "more people in athletics say it's time to start talking openly about homophobia."³ The NCAA also became an endorsing organization of the "It Takes a Team! Education Campaign," which focuses on eliminating homophobia as a barrier to males and females in sport, so that the athletic world can be made safe and welcoming for everyone. As part of the program, action guides on what can be done by individuals to make the sport environment safe were developed and made available to athletic directors,

coaches, parents, and student athletes, but such guidelines have not been developed for athletic trainers (ATs).

How can the AT community become a part of the solution in creating a more supportive and inclusive environment for all, including LGBT athletes? What research is currently available on this topic, and what research is needed to assess the current situation as it relates to the athletic training room? How can ATs help to eliminate the taboo of being labeled a homosexual,³ which causes athletes at some institutions to remain closeted?³⁻⁵ The following paragraphs provide an overview of available research on attitudes toward lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) individuals and a discussion of the lack of information on this topic as it relates to LGB athletes and the athletic training room.

Researchers⁶⁻²⁰ investigating heterosexuals' attitudes toward homosexuals have focused on factors that may predict attitudes, such as sex, race, religion, education, contact experiences, and values. In the context of sport, investigators have studied heterosexual athletes' and coaches' experiences^{4,21,22} and the causes²³ and effects of homophobia in sport.^{5,24} Other authors^{16,25} examined the attitudes of heterosexual athletes toward homosexual athletes.

Although researchers have considered the factors that affect attitudes toward homosexuals (eg, sex, race, religion, education, contact experience, and values), information about these factors in the context of sport is absent.^{16,25} Males have been found to hold more negative attitudes toward homosexuals than do females.^{10,12,14,16,19,20} Those who are more religious tend to have more negative attitudes toward LGBs.^{6,8,11,17} Race also may be a factor in determining attitudes.⁷ People with more education tend to have more positive attitudes toward homosexuals than do those with less education.^{11,12,15} Lastly, people with more contact experience with homosexuals tend to hold more positive attitudes toward LGBs.¹¹⁻¹⁴

No published literature could be found investigating ATs' attitudes toward LGB student-athletes. According to Perrin, "To become more diverse as a profession [athletic training] is to become more inclusive and accepting of students and colleagues regardless of color, national origin, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation."²⁶ Maurer-Starks et al²⁷ discussed the importance of not tolerating environments that do not support positive physical and mental health for all patients. Although a foundation exists to treat patients equally in athletic training, Maurer-Starks et al²⁷ suggested that "More activities, research, and policies are needed to provide support services, dialogue, education, and educational materials to current and future athletic trainers."

To begin to assess the climate and culture within athletic training facilities as related to LGB student-athletes, a number of studies could be conducted. Because the athletic environment is apparently not yet viewed as safe for LGB student-athletes, we selected ATs as the population of study. Previous researchers on LGB issues have relied upon the use of attitudinal scales and measures to assess the climate toward LGB individuals. Therefore, we developed and conducted a study to evaluate the attitudes of ATs toward LGB student-athletes with the idea that collecting benchmark data of this nature would represent one step forward in helping to better understand the situation and the depth of the challenges that may exist.

Thus, the purpose of our study was to determine heterosexual ATs' attitudes toward LGB student-athletes at NCAA institutions. By understanding these attitudes, we can help the athletic community to become better informed about creating inclusive environments in athletic health care.

METHODS

We took a pragmatic advocacy approach²⁸ to explore the issue through a quantitative survey instrument that was e-mailed to participants. The surveyed group included the full population of ATs at NCAA institutions (numbering 3134). The research questions were as follows: (1) Does sex, religion, or the presence of a family member or friend who identifies as LGB affect the AT's attitudes toward LGB student-athletes? (2) Does age affect the AT's attitudes toward LGB student-athletes? (3) Does working with an LGB student-athlete affect the AT's attitudes toward LGB student-athletes?

The independent variables were sex (*male* or *female*), whether the AT had a family member or friend who identified as LGB (*yes* or *no*), religion (*Catholic*, *Protestant*, *Jewish*, *Mormon*, *nondenominational*, or *no religious affiliation*), whether the AT worked with a student-athlete who identified as LGB (*yes* or *no*), and age. The dependent variable was the score on The Attitudes Toward Lesbians, Gay Men, and Bisexuals Scale (ATLGB).

Participants

Of the 3134 ATs contacted, 1315 (42%) returned the survey. Of the returned surveys, 198 were not complete and, therefore, were not used in the analysis. A total of 1117 surveys were usable, for a response rate of 35.6%. Of the 1117 ATs, 86.3% (*n* = 964) were heterosexual, 10.1% (*n* = 113) were attracted to the same sex; 2.8% (*n* = 31) were attracted to both sexes; 0.5% (*n* = 6) were uncertain; and 0.3% (*n* = 3) were asexual. We only analyzed data from the 964 heterosexual participants. This research was approved by the Institutional Review Board of The Ohio University, and implied consent was obtained from participants.

To determine representativeness, we compared the sex and ethnicity of our sample with those characteristics of the National Athletic Trainers' Association²⁹ membership, in which certified males constituted 50.5% and certified females, 49.5% of the membership. These values were similar to those of our sample, which was 49.7% male and 50.3% female. The Association²⁹ also reported that 10.2% of its certified membership belonged to a minority ethnicity, a percentage similar to the 8.1% in our sample.

Survey Instrument

The ATLGB consisted of 3 subscales: the Attitudes Toward Gay Men (ATG), Attitudes Toward Lesbians (ATL), and Attitudes Toward Bisexuals (ATB). The ATG and ATL were developed by Herek⁸ to assess heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men and have been found to be reliable.³⁰ Herek's method was used to develop the ATB by rewording the statements of the ATL to include bisexuals.^{8,31} Of the 37 statements, 32 (86%) were reworded. The other 5 statements were removed because they were not applicable to bisexuals. The pilot survey was

Table 1. Attitudes Toward Lesbians, Gay Men, and Bisexuals Scale

Attitudes toward lesbians

1. Female homosexuality in itself is no problem, but what society makes of it can be a problem.^a
2. Many lesbians are very moral and ethical people.^a
3. Lesbians just can't fit into our society.
4. Female homosexuality is a perversion.
5. Female homosexuality is an inferior form of sexuality.
6. It would be easy for me to have a conversation with a woman I know to be a lesbian.^a
7. Female homosexuality is a threat to many of our basic social institutions.
8. A woman's homosexuality should not be a cause for job discrimination in any situation.^a
9. The growing number of lesbians indicates a decline in American morals.
10. Female homosexuality is a sin.

Attitudes toward gay men

1. I would *not* be too upset if I learned my son were [sic] a homosexual.^a
2. Male homosexual couples should be allowed to adopt children the same as heterosexual couples.^a
3. Male homosexuals should *not* be allowed to teach school.
4. Male homosexuality is a perversion.
5. If a man has homosexual feeling [sic], he should do everything he can to overcome them.
6. Male homosexuality is merely a different kind of lifestyle that should *not* be condemned.^a
7. The idea of male homosexual marriages seems ridiculous to me.
8. Homosexual behavior between two men is just plain wrong.
9. Just as in other species, male homosexuality is a natural expression of sexuality in human men.^a
10. I would not change my feelings toward a male friend if I learned that he were [sic] a homosexual.^a

Attitudes toward bisexuals

1. I would not be too upset if I learned that my son or daughter were [sic] bisexual.^a
2. I would not change my feelings toward a friend if I learned they were [sic] bisexual.^a
3. Bisexuality is a threat to many of our basic social institutions.
4. Bisexuality is detrimental to society because it breaks down the natural divisions between sexes.
5. Bisexuality is a perversion.
6. Bisexuals just don't fit into our society.
7. Some of this country's most valuable citizens have probably been bisexuals.^a
8. I would like to have bisexual friends.^a
9. The growing number of bisexuals indicates a decline in American morals.
10. There is an element of bisexuality in all men and women.^a

^a Indicates statements that are reverse scored.

distributed to introductory college sociology classes with a total of 119 participants. Of the 119 participants, 56 were male and 63 were female. A Cronbach α reliability test was run on the 32 statements, yielding a result of 0.966.

The ATLGB consists of 30 statements measuring attitudes. The items are scored on a 5-point Likert scale in which responses range from *Strongly Disagree* (1) to *Strongly Agree* (5). Some statements were reverse ranked to allow the response to accurately represent the attitude. Scores on each subscale were computed by summing the responses. Some statements on the ATL and the ATG were changed to create a balance between positive statements and negative statements. Scores range from 10 to 50 on the ATL, ATG, and ATB. These 3 scores were then summed to create a total attitude score (range, 30–150). A low ATLGB score represents a positive attitude and a high score, a negative attitude (Table 1).

Multiple variables have been investigated to understand predictors of heterosexuals' attitudes toward homosexuals. Based on demographic variables used in previous research, we designed a demographic questionnaire to assess participants' personal characteristics related to gender, race, religion, contact with homosexuals, and education.

Data Collection

The e-mail addresses of ATs employed at NCAA institutions were acquired from the Web site of each

institution. A total of 3134 ATs were contacted via 3 mass electronic mailings. The initial contact e-mail contained the consent form and a link to the electronic survey instrument. The ATs provided consent to participate in the study by clicking on the link to the electronic survey instrument. The following 2 mass electronic mailings reminded potential volunteers about the opportunity to participate in the study and the deadline for responses. The electronic survey took 10 to 15 minutes to complete.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were calculated for all demographic and attitude scale variables. To determine the extent to which gender, religion, and having an LGB friend or family member had an effect on the ATs' attitudes, we calculated a $2 \times 2 \times 6$ analysis of variance. A Pearson correlation was conducted to identify the effect of age on the ATs' attitudes. Finally, we performed an independent *t* test to assess any difference between ATs who said they worked with student-athletes who were LGB and ATs who did not. The α level of .05 was chosen for this study. We processed the data using SPSS (version 15.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL).

RESULTS

The 964 participants in our study had an average age of 32.85 ± 8.5 years, and 876 (90.9%) were Caucasian (Table 2). Of the 964 respondents, 561 (58.2%) reported

Table 2. Participants' Demographics

Characteristic	No. (%)
Race	
White	876 (90.9)
African American	27 (2.8)
Hispanic	20 (2.1)
Asian	18 (1.9)
Other	12 (1.2)
Chose to not respond	11 (1.1)
Religion	
Protestant	334 (34.6)
Catholic	317 (32.9)
Nondenominational	155 (16.1)
No religious affiliation	128 (13.3)
Jewish	22 (2.3)
Mormon	8 (0.8)
Degree	
Bachelor's	111 (11.5)
Master's	826 (85.7)
Doctoral	27 (2.8)

having a close friend or family member who identified as LGB, whereas 403 (41.8%) reported not having a close friend or family member who identified as LGB.

The participants were asked to report if they were aware of any student-athletes on the team(s) for which they provided coverage who were LGB during the 2008–2009 academic year. Of the 964 participants, 564 (58.5%) worked with student-athletes who were LGB and 400 (41.5%) did not. Of the *yes* group, 507 worked with at least 1 student-athlete who identified as lesbian, 175 with at least 1 student-athlete who identified as gay, and 202 with at least 1 student-athlete who identified as bisexual. The ATs reported a total of 4365 LGB student-athletes. Of that number, 3026 (69.3%) identified as lesbian, 558 (12.8%) as gay, and 781 (17.9%) as bisexual.

The mean score on the ATLGB was 64.89 ± 23.51 (Table 3). The ATLGB scores were divided into 4 categories: *positive* (30–60), *somewhat positive* (61–90), *somewhat negative* (91–120), and *negative* (121–150). Of the 964 participants, 497 (51.6%) were positive, 326 (33.8%) were somewhat positive, 117 (12.1%) were somewhat negative, and 24 (2.5%) were negative.

The results of the analysis of variance, with ATLGB score as the dependent factor, indicated main effects for gender ($F_{1,963} = 9.51$, $P < .01$), religion ($F_{5,963} = 29.60$, $P < .01$), and having a family member or friend who identified as LGB ($F_{1,963} = 6.68$, $P = .01$) (Figures 1 and 2). Pearson correlation coefficients revealed that age and total score on the ATLGB were related ($r^2 = 0.093$, $P < .01$) (Figure 3).

The group that worked with student-athletes identifying as LGB had a lower ATLGB score (61.8 ± 22.2) than the group that did not (69.2 ± 24.7). This difference was significant ($t_{962} = -4.898$, $P < .001$).

DISCUSSION

Based on our results, the majority (86.4%) of AT participants held positive or somewhat positive attitudes toward LGB student-athletes. On the ATLGB, males scored higher (less positive attitudes: 69.4 ± 23.7) than

Table 3. Total Attitude Scale Scores by Various Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Attitude Scale Score (Mean \pm SD) ^a
Sex	
Male	69.4 ± 23.7
Female	60.4 ± 22.4
Race	
White	64.9 ± 23.8
African American	72.2 ± 21.2
Hispanic	60.0 ± 15.9
Asian	61.7 ± 17.9
Other	62.7 ± 26.5
Chose not to respond	54.9 ± 15.8
Religion	
Protestant	71.3 ± 25.0
Catholic	60.2 ± 18.3
Nondenominational	71.6 ± 25.6
No religious affiliation	50.9 ± 15.8
Jewish	54.3 ± 16.4
Mormon	105.5 ± 19.6
Degree	
Bachelor's	62.7 ± 22.8
Master's	65.2 ± 23.6
Doctoral	63.3 ± 24.3
Have friend or family member who identifies as lesbian, gay, or bisexual?	
Yes	59.2 ± 21.0
No	72.8 ± 24.6
Work with lesbian, gay, or bisexual student-athlete?	
Yes	61.8 ± 22.2
No	69.2 ± 24.7

^a A score of 30 denotes a positive attitude; a score of 150, a negative attitude.

females (60.4 ± 22.4). These findings are consistent with those of previous researchers,^{10,11,16} who noted that males held more negative attitudes toward gay men than did females. Our outcomes were also similar to those of Wills and Crawford,²⁰ who found that Catholics and those with no religious affiliation had more positive views toward LGBs than did Protestants.

The ATLGB scores revealed 3 distinct groups. The group with the most positive views was composed of Catholics (mean = 60.2), those with no religious affiliation (mean = 50.9), and Jews (mean = 54.3). The group with the middle scores included Protestants (mean = 71.3) and nondenominational individuals (mean = 71.6). The group with the most negative views toward LGBs was Mormons (mean = 105.5), although it is important to note that there were only 8 respondents in this category.

Wills and Crawford²⁰ also discussed the religiosity of their participants, and Herek⁹ stated that the level of religious conservativeness was a better predictor than was religious orientation. However, because we did not address religiosity, our study offers no insight into whether attitudes are associated with survey respondents' religiosity.

Our results were consistent with those of Herek and Glunt¹³ and Roper and Halloran,¹⁶ who found that people who have had contact with LGBs tend to have more

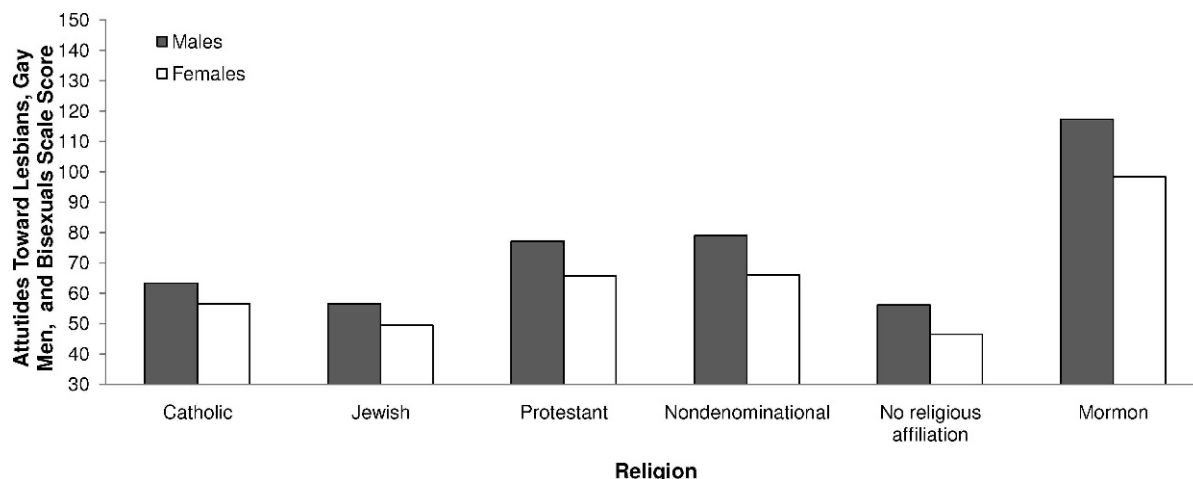


Figure 1. Attitudes Toward Lesbians, Gay Men, and Bisexuals Scale scores by religious affiliation. Range = 30 (positive attitude) to 150 (negative attitude).

positive attitudes. Participants without a friend or family member who identified as LGB and participants who did not work with a student-athlete who identified as LGB scored higher (ie, more negatively) on the ATLGB.

The interactions among gender, religion, and whether participants had a friend or family member who identified as LGB were significant. This finding is consistent with that of previous researchers.^{10,12,16,20} With regard to the ATLGB, males held more negative attitudes toward LGBs, regardless of their religious affiliation. Having a friend or family member who identified as LGB was associated with more positive attitudes that overrode trends associated with religious affiliations. Based on this study, Mormons appeared to hold less positive attitudes, but because the sample was small (5 females, 3 males), more research is needed to support or refute any conclusions.

Age was positively correlated with ATLGB scores. However, plotting the distribution showed that younger participants may have had attitudes that were just as negative as those of older participants and vice versa. Wills and Crawford²⁰ found that people between the ages of 20 and 50 years held more positive views than did those

younger than 20 or older than 50. None of the participants in this study were younger than 20 years; those older than 50 years held both positive and negative views.

When ATs' attitudes toward LGB persons were considered with respect to whether they worked with student-athletes who identified as LGB, we noted a significant relationship. Those ATs who provided medical coverage for teams with LGB student-athletes had more positive attitudes than those who did not. This finding is consistent with that of Roper and Halloran,¹⁶ who noted that heterosexual student-athletes who knew a lesbian or gay person had more positive attitudes toward them. Unclear from our results is whether the ATs who reported providing coverage to teams having no LGB student-athletes actually did work with student-athletes who identified as LGB.

Our study had some limitations. Homophobia is not a comfortable topic for everyone. It may be that those individuals who felt more comfortable with the topic were more likely to respond to the survey than did those who were not comfortable. A second limitation came in the reporting of whether an AT provided care for a student-athlete who identified as LGB. The ATs were asked, "Are

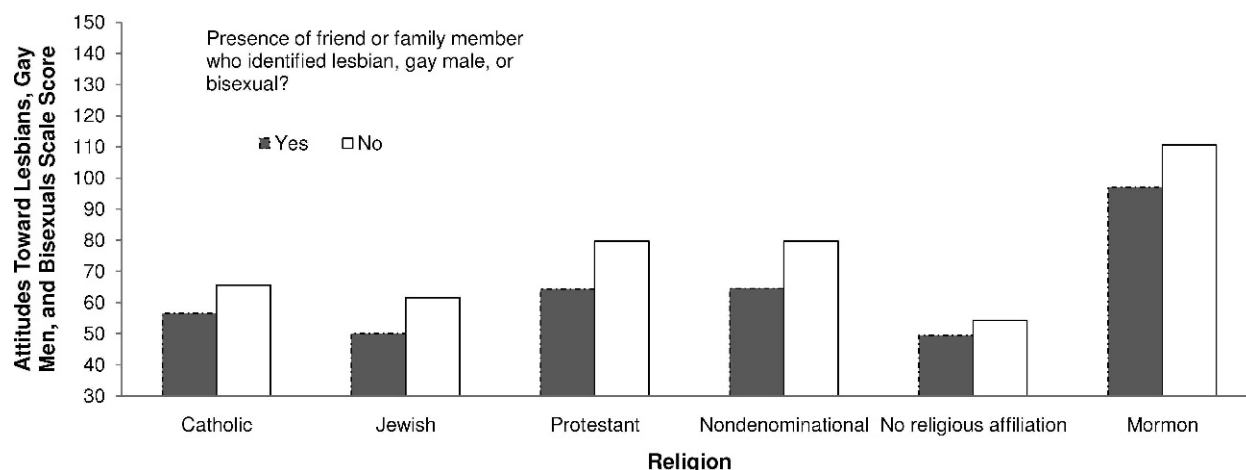


Figure 2. Attitudes Toward Lesbians, Gay Men, and Bisexuals Scale scores by religion based on presence or absence of a friend or family member who identified as lesbian, gay male, or bisexual. Range = 30 (positive attitude) to 150 (negative attitude).

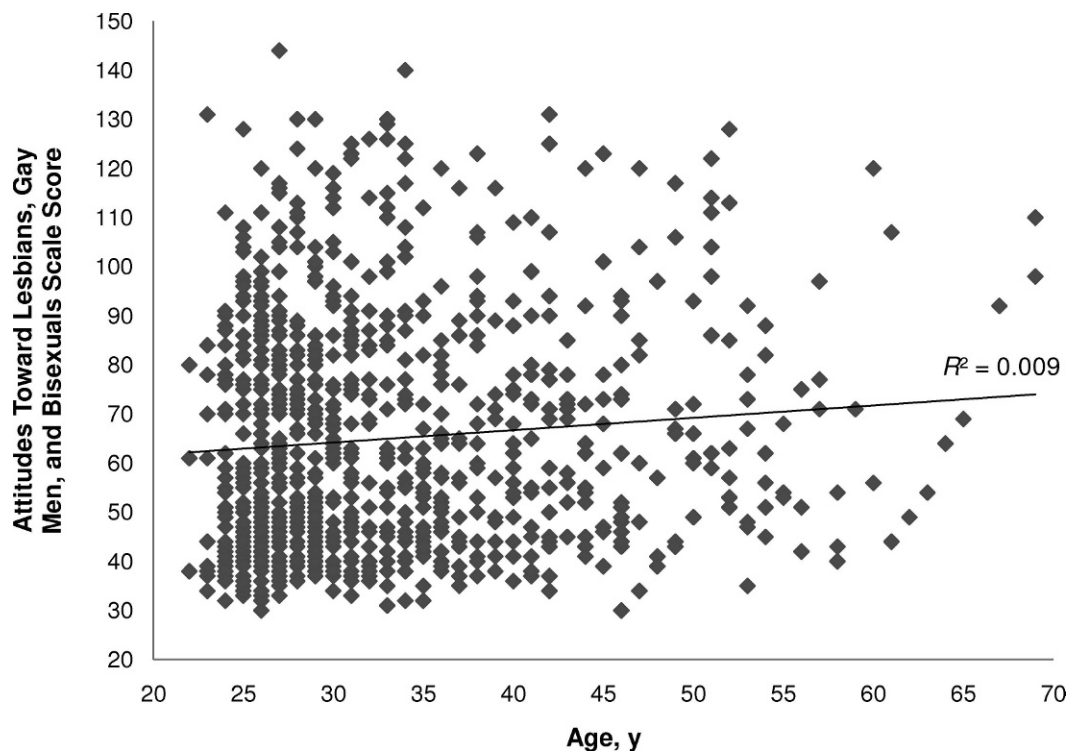


Figure 3. Scatterplot demonstrating the relationship between Attitudes Toward Lesbians, Gay Men, and Bisexuals Scale score and age. Range = 30 (positive attitude) to 150 (negative attitude).

you aware of athlete(s) on the team(s) you provided medical coverage for who is (are) lesbian, gay, or bisexual during this 2008–2009 academic year?” The “awareness” concept was left to the discretion of the participant. No attempt was made to determine if the student-athlete had told the AT; the AT was told by another student-athlete, coach, or staff member; or the AT assumed the student-athlete’s orientation. Also, it may be that some student-athletes were aware of their AT’s attitudes toward LGB and thus had not “come out” to the AT. Another factor may relate to the environment of the athletic department or the athletic training department at the university. If the environment is not inclusive, LGB student-athletes may not be open about their sexual orientation. A final limitation involved the gathering of e-mail addresses for our sample. We relied solely on institutional Web sites to collect the ATs’ addresses.

CONCLUSIONS

We examined the attitude of ATs toward NCAA LGB student-athletes via the ATLGB scale in order to begin to assess the climate and culture within athletic training facilities. Most ATs held slightly positive to positive attitudes toward LGB student-athletes. Women appeared to hold more positive attitudes toward LGB student-athletes than did men. Those ATs who had LGB friends or family members or who were aware of LGB student-athletes within their programs appeared to hold more positive attitudes toward LGB student-athletes than did their counterparts. A small but significant portion (14.6% of participants) held negative attitudes toward LGB student-athletes.

Holding a negative attitude toward LGB student-athletes does not necessarily translate into negative behavior toward them, just as positive attitudes toward LGB individuals do not necessarily translate into positive (non-negative) behavior. However, we suggest that the greater the positive attitude, the more likely the positive behavior toward LGB student-athletes, and vice versa. Even though many attitudes were on the slightly positive to positive side of the attitude spectrum, the existence of 15% negative attitudes indicates that greater attention may be needed to ensure that the athletic training environment is open to all student-athletes. As Maurer-Starks et al²⁷ stated, “The profession should not tolerate an environment that does not support positive physical and mental health for all its patients, regardless of their characteristics.”

Understanding AT attitudes toward LGB student-athletes sets the foundation for further research and supports the need for further education in this area. We recommend that investigators determine how all student-athletes, including LGB student-athletes, perceive the athletic training room environment as it relates to diversity issues, including sexual orientation. Strategies should be identified to provide a more inclusive environment. Our study should be repeated and expanded to include the transgendered population. From a programmatic perspective, we advocate extension of the “It Takes a Team” Education Program to include the development and distribution of an action guide for ATs, so that they can become more educated and aware of the topic and improve the environment of athletic training facilities, enabling all student-athletes, including LGB student-athletes, to feel safe and respected. In addition, assessing other diversity education initiatives would be helpful in determining the

effectiveness of diversity education in athletic training education programs.

REFERENCES

- Rybka T. NCAA panel addresses gay student-athlete issues. Outsports.com Web site. <http://www.outsports.com/os/index.php/component/content/article/25-news/52-ncaa-panel-addresses-gay-student-athlete-issues>. Accessed January 26, 2010.
- National Collegiate Athletic Association. 2009–10 NCAA Division Manual. NCAA Web site. <http://www.ncaapublications.com/ProductsDetailView.aspx?sku=D110&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>. Accessed January 26, 2010.
- Hawes K. H—the scarlet letter of sports. NCAA Web site. http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/ncaahome?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/ncaa/ncaa+news/ncaa+news+online/2001/association-wide/h+--+the+scarlet+letter+of+sports+-+10-8-01. Accessed January 30, 2010.
- Krane V, Barber H. Identity tensions in lesbian intercollegiate coaches. *Res Q Exerc Sport*. 2005;76(1):67–81.
- Griffin P. *Strong Women, Deep Closets: Lesbians and Homophobia in Sport*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics; 1995.
- Fisher RD, Derison D, Polley C III, Cadman J, Johnston D. Religiousness, religious orientation, and attitudes towards gays and lesbians. *J Appl Soc Psychol*. 1994;24(7):614–630.
- Franklin K. Antigay behaviors among young adults: prevalence, patterns, and motivators in a noncriminal population. *J Interpers Violence*. 2000;15(4):339–362.
- Herek GM. Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: a factor-analytic study. *J Homosex*. 1984;10(1–2):39–51.
- Herek GM. Religious orientation and prejudice: a comparison of racial and sexual attitudes. *Pers Soc Psychol Bull*. 1987;13(1):34–44.
- Herek GM. Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: correlates and gender differences. *J Sex Res*. 1988;25(4):451–477.
- Herek GM. Heterosexuals' attitudes toward bisexual men and women in the United States. *J Sex Res*. 2002;39(4):264–274.
- Herek GM, Capitanio JP. Black heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men in the United States. *J Sex Res*. 1995;32(2):95–105.
- Herek GM, Glunt EK. Interpersonal contact and heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men: results from a national survey. *J Sex Res*. 1993;30(3):239–244.
- Hinrichs DW, Rosenberg PJ. Attitudes toward gay, lesbian, and bisexual persons among heterosexual liberal arts college students. *J Homosex*. 2002;43(1):61–84.
- Lambert EG, Venture LA, Hall DE, Cluse-Tolar T. College students' views on gay and lesbian issues: does education make a difference? *J Homosex*. 2006;50(4):1–30.
- Roper EA, Halloran E. Attitudes towards gay men and lesbians among heterosexual male and female student-athletes. *Sex Roles*. 2007;57(11–12):919–928.
- Shulte LJ, Battle J. The relative importance of ethnicity and religion in predicting attitudes towards gays and lesbians. *J Homosex*. 2004;47(2):127–142.
- Vicario BA, Liddle BJ, Luzzo DA. Role of values in understanding attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *J Homosex*. 2005;49(1):145–159.
- Whitley BE, Ægisdóttir S. The gender belief system, authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, and heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Sex Roles*. 2000;42(11/12):947–967.
- Wills G, Crawford R. Attitudes toward homosexuality in Shreveport-Bossier City, Louisiana. *J Homosex*. 2000;38(3):97–116.
- Anderson E. Openly gay athletes: contesting hegemonic masculinity in a homophobic environment. *Gend Soc*. 2002;16(6):860–877.
- Gough B. Coming out in the heterosexist world of sport: a qualitative analysis of web postings by gay athletes. *Br Lesb Gay Bisex Psychol*. 2007;11(1):153–174.
- Plummer D. Sportophobia: why do some men avoid sport? *J Sport Soc Issues*. 2006;30(2):122–137.
- Messner MA, Sabo DF. *Sex, Violence and Power in Sports: Rethinking Masculinity*. Freedom, CA: The Crossing Press; 1994.
- Parillo L, Glazer J, Kuhn C. Attitudes of college athletes toward gay, lesbian, and/or bisexual athletes [abstract]. *Clin J Sport Med*. 2008;18(2):200–201.
- Perrin DH. Promoting diversity in athletic training. *J Athl Train*. 2000;35(2):131.
- Maurer-Starks SS, Clemons HL, Whalen SL. Managing heteronormativity and homonegativity in athletic training: in and beyond the classroom. *J Athl Train*. 2008;43(3):326–336.
- Creswell JW. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. 3rd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage; 2009.
- National Athletic Trainers' Association. 2008 Year-end statistics. NATA Web site. <http://www.nata.org/members1/documents/MembStats/2008EOY-stats.htm>. Accessed December 6, 2009.
- Stoever CJ, Morera OF. A confirmatory factor analysis of the attitudes toward lesbians and gay men (ATLG) measure. *J Homosex*. 2007;52(3/4):189–209.
- Greene B, Herek GM. *Lesbian and Gay Psychology: Theory, Research, and Clinical Applications*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage; 1994.

Address correspondence to Kristine A. Ensign, MS, ATC, 225 Old Post Road, Maple Plain, MN 55359. Address e-mail to Ke357207@ohio.edu.