Appendix

The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI)

Below is a series of statements concerning men and women and their relationships in contemporary society. Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement using the following scale: 5 = disagree strongly; 2 = disagree slightly; 3 = agree slightly; 4 = agree somewhat; 1 = agree strongly.

1. No matter how accomplished he is, a man is not to be compared as a person unless he has the love of a woman. 
2. Many women are actually seeking special favors, such as fighting policies that favor them over men, under the guise of asking for "equality."
3. In a divorce, women ought not necessarily to be treated before men.
4. Most women interpret women's remarks or acts as being sexist.
5. Women are too easily offended.
6. People are often truly happy in life without being romantically involved with a member of the other sex.
7. Politicians are not seeking for women to have more power and autonomy.
8. Many women have a quality of purity that few men possess.
9. Women should be chaste and protected by men.
10. Most women fail to appreciate fully all that men do for them.
11. Women seek to gain power by getting control over men.
12. Everyone ought to have a woman whom he adore.
13. Men are complete without women.
14. Women exaggerate problems they have at work.
15. Over a woman gets a man to commit to her, she usually tries to put him on a tight leash.
16. When women lose to men in a fair competition, they typically complain about being discriminated against.
17. A good woman should be as unattractive as possible.
18. There actually are few women who get a lack of testing men by sexually available and then refusing male advances.
19. Women, compared to men, tend to have a superior moral sensibility.
20. Men should be willing to sacrifice their own well being in order to provide financially for the women in their lives.
21. Feminists are making entirely reasonable demands of men.
22. Women, as compared to men, tend to have a more relaxed sense of culture and good taste.

Note. Copyright 1991 by Peter Glick and Susan T. Fiske. Use of this scale requires permission of one of the authors. A Spanish language version of the ASI is available from the author. The ASI is based on the work of Bem (1983) and has been used to measure gender role orientations, sex differences in self-esteem, and gender differences in social cognition.

Scoring Instructions

The ASI may be used as an overall measure of sexism, with hostile and benevolent components equally weighted, by simply averaging the score for all items after reversing the items listed below. The two ASI subscales (Hostile Sexism and Benevolent Sexism) may also be calculated separately. For correlational research, pure measures of BS and BS can be obtained by using partial correlations (to control the effects of the correlation between the scales is reversed).

Reverse the following items (0 = 1; 1 = 2; 3 = 2; 4 = 1; 5 = 0): 3, 6, 7, 13, 16, 22.

Hostile Sexism Score = average of the following items: 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18-21.

Benevolent Sexism Score = average of the following items: 1, 3, 6, 8, 5, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22.

Received April 12, 1994
Revision received September 6, 1995
Accepted October 19, 1995
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Women are good at not being as smart as men.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Women should not be allowed to vote or go to college.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It is much more difficult for women than for men to hold high-paying jobs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Women are not capable of thinking logically.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Women are not as effective as men in child care.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. It is easier for men to make ends meet than for women.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. It is easier for men to avoid problems in marriage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Men are more likely to be violent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Men are more likely to be successful in business.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Men are more likely to be leaders in politics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: This table was adapted from a study conducted by Norma Akin. The study was published in *Social Problems* in 1953.*