

# Ambivalent Sexism Inventory

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) is composed of 22 items that attempt to qualify the complex perceptions surrounding women, both positive and negative. Responses are rated on a 6-point Likert scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

0 - Strongly disagree; 1 - Somewhat disagree; 2 - Slightly disagree; 3 - Slightly agree; 4 - Somewhat agree; 5 - Strongly agree

Statement	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. Women exaggerate problems they have at work.						
2. Women are too easily offended.						
3. Most women interpret innocent remarks as being sexist.						
4. When women lose to men in a fair competition, they typically complain about being discriminated against.						
5. Many women are actually seeking special favors, such as hiring policies that favor them over men, under the guise of asking for "equality."						
6. Feminists are making entirely reasonable demands of men.						
7. Feminists not seeking for women to have more power than men.						
8. Women seek power by getting control over men.						
9. There are actually very few women who get a kick out of teasing men by seeming sexually available and then refusing male advances.						
10. Once a woman gets a man to commit to her, she usually tries to put him on a tight leash.						
11. Most women fail to appreciate all that men do for them.						
12. A good woman should be set on a pedestal by her man.						
13. Women should be cherished and protected by men.						
14. Men should be willing to sacrifice their own well-being in order to provide financially for the women in their lives.						
15. In a disaster, women need not be rescued first.						
16. Women, compared to men, tend to have a superior moral sensibility.						
17. Many women have a quality of purity that few men possess.						
18. Women, as compared to men, tend to have a more refined sense of culture and good taste.						
19. Every man ought to have a woman he adores.						

Statement	0	1	2	3	4	5
20. Men are complete without women.						
21. No matter how accomplished he is, a man is not truly complete as a person unless he has the love of a woman.						
22. People are often truly happy in life without being romantically involved with a member of the other sex.						
<b>Scoring and interpretation</b>						
Average the items to create a total scale score. Take note of the following reverse code items: 6, 7, 9, 15, 20, 22						
Total score:						
<b>Subscales</b>						
Subscales can be calculated individually; take note of the reverse code items stated previously.						
• <b>Hostile sexism</b> (Items 1-11):						
• <b>Benevolent sexism</b> (Items 12-22):						
Benevolent sexism has further subscales:						
• Protective paternalism (Items 12-15):						
• Complementary gender differentiation (Items 16-18):						
• Heterosexual intimacy (Items 19-22):						
<b>Interpretation</b>						
A higher score for the whole scale indicates stronger adherence to sexist beliefs. This can be further analyzed using the subscale scores:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A higher hostile sexism score correlates with negative attitudes and stereotypes about women.</li> <li>• A higher benevolent sexism indicates a positive attitude and stereotypes (from the sexist men's perspective) towards women. Higher scores for the paternalism, heterosexual intimacy, and gender differentiation subscales indicate stronger belief in each one.</li> </ul>						
<b>Additional notes</b>						

Glick, P., & Fiske, S. T. (1996). The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory: Differentiating hostile and benevolent sexism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70(3), 491–512.  
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