

## Baseline survey report outline

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Activity: Other primary circuit maintenance (Original duration:10 days)	
Risk source/risk event: Capacity is not sufficient for completing the task.	
Detailed description: Not being ready on time caused by lack of capacity. Engineers and technical supervisors cannot handle the huge amount of simultaneous tasks which require special skills.	
SCENARIOS	
Scenario 1	Involving of additional capacity is belated, so a delay of 5 days is possible
Explanation of estimation	Lack of capacity is realized in time, so a maximum delay of 1 day is possible.
Probability	0.3
Impact (days)	1.00
Scenario 2	Involving of additional capacity is belated, so a delay of 3 days is possible
Explanation of estimation	Surveying lack of capacity is belated; therefore a delay of 10 days is possible.
Probability	0.5
Impact (days)	2.00
Scenario 3	Involving of additional capacity is belated, so a delay of 5 days is possible.
Explanation of estimation	Project manager fails to realize the lack of capacity or reacts very late, so a delay of 15 days is possible.
Probability	0.2
Impact (days)	3.00
Mean value of deviation compared to original duration (days)	1.8000
Standard deviation	0.5000
Critical?	YES
Describe action	Strict control of planning activity and continuous communication with project owners and project management department
Risk owner	Project manager of refueling project
Deadline	31.01.2012
Estimated cost of execution	160 000 HUF

## Outline of an Argumentative Essay-Classical Pattern

- I. **Introduction**
  - A. **Background Information:** basic information about the issue and the position being argued.
  - B. **Thesis Statement:** states the position to be argued in the essay
- II. **Reasons that Support the Thesis Statement**
  - A. **Reason/Argument 1 (main point #1)**
    1. Supporting evidence
    2. Supporting evidence
  - B. **Reason/Argument 2 (main point #2)**
    1. Supporting evidence
    2. Supporting evidence
  - C. **Reason/Argument 3 (main point #3)**
    1. Supporting evidence
    2. Supporting evidence
- III. **Counter Arguments and Responses to Them**
  - A. **Mention the arguments from the other side of the issue if there could be an opposing interpretation.**
  - B. **Briefly refute the other side's arguments**
- IV. **Conclusion**

### Thesis Statements (courtesy of the History Writing Center)

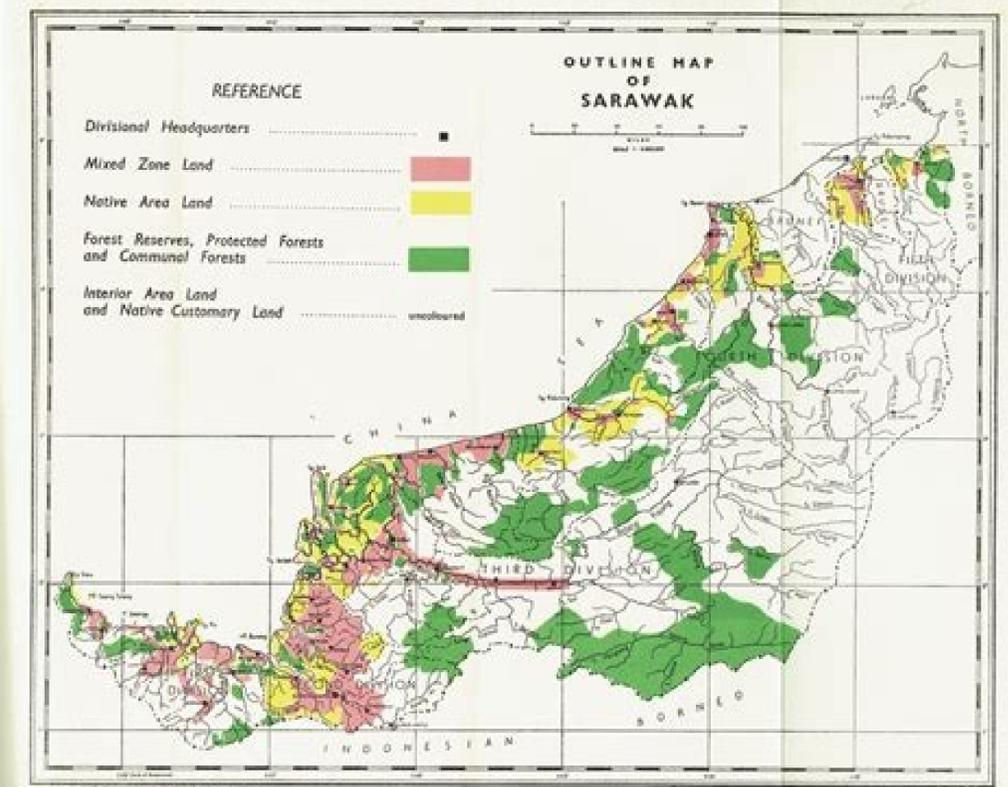
A short essay should contain a thesis statement in its first paragraph. The thesis statement informs the reader, as soon as possible, what argument the paper will make. A thesis statement may require more than one sentence. In deciding where to place the thesis statement and how to introduce it, consider what a typical UW student would need to know to understand your thesis.

A good thesis statement will probably have these characteristics:

- It is clearly and forcefully supported by the rest of the paper, and all of the evidence pertains to it.
- It is precise, and can be understood on its own, before one has read the essay.
- It is precise, and not so general and vague that it does not express an arguable position.

# Project Introduction

CSCI 3130



Baseline survey report pdf.

Prevalence of different types of sexual orientation Sexual orientation Sexual orientations Asexual Bisexual Heterosexual Homosexual Related terms Androphilia and gynephilia Bi-curious Gray asexuality Demisexuality Non-heterosexual Pansexuality Queer Queer heterosexuality Research Biological Birth order Epigenetic Neuroscientific Prenatal hormones Demographics Environment Human female sexuality Human male sexuality Kinsey scale Klein Grid Queer studies Sexology Timeline of sexual orientation and medicine Animals Animal sexual behavior Non-reproductive sexual behavior in animals (list) Related topics Romantic orientation Category: LGBT people

series on LGBT topics Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Sexual orientation and gender Non-heterosexual Bisexuality Pansexuality Asexuality Queer Sexual identity Demographics Biology Environment Gender identity Gender role Gender variance Non-binary gender Questioning Queer heterosexuality Sex and Gender

Participation Trans man Trans woman Transgender Transsexual Aromantic History General Timeline Homosexuality Movements Gay liberation Stonewall riots Identifies Lesbian Gay men Bisexuality Transgender Intersex Culture Coming out Community African-American Dyke March Events List of LGBT people from New York City Largest events Gay village Homosocialization Media Films New Queer Cinema Periodicals LGBT culture LGBT culture in New York City NYC Pride March Pride Parade Pink Dot SG Queer art Queerplatonic relationship Same-sex relationship Sexuality and gender identity-based cultures Slang LGBT tourism Symbols Flags Takātipū Rights Adoption Civil union Intersex human rights Marriage Military service Parenting Rights by country or territory Transgender rights Yogyakarta Principles Health List of LGBT medical organizations Reproduction Transgender health care Youth suicide Social attitudes Anatonormativity Heteronormativity Homosexuality and religion Mixed-orientation marriage Media portrayal Sexual diversity Stereotypes Transgender people and religion Issues Apephobia AIDS stigma Anti-LGBT rhetoric Biphobia Censorship Closeted Outing Domestic violence Erasure Straightwashing Bisexual erasure Lesbian erasure Gay bashing Gayphobia Heterosexism Homophobia Intersex discrimination Lesbophobia Migration Non-binary discrimination Racism Sexualism Transphobia Violence Academic fields and discourse Lesbian feminism Lavender linguistics LGBT conservatism Queer studies Queer theory Transfeminism Travesti LGBT oralistive Obtaining precise numbers on the demographics of sexual orientation is difficult for a variety of reasons, including the nature of the research questions. Most of the studies on sexual orientation rely on self-reported data, which may pose challenges to researchers because of the subject matter's sensitivity. The studies tend to pose two sets of questions. One set examines self-report data of same-sex sexual experiences and attractions, while the other set examines self-report data of personal identification as homosexual or bisexual. Overall, fewer research subjects identify as homosexual or bisexual than report having had sexual experiences or attraction to a person of the same sex. Survey type, questions and survey setting may affect the respondents' answers. This article lists demographic studies of sexual orientation from different countries. Tables comparing several cities' population numbers are also included below. General findings A 2016 literature review stated that "in all cultures the vast majority of individuals are sexually predisposed exclusively to the other sex (i.e., heterosexual) and that only a minority of individuals are sexually predisposed (whether exclusively or non-exclusively) to the same sex." They state that there is no persuasive evidence that the demographics of sexual orientation have varied much across time or place.[1] Bisexuality comes in varying degrees of relative attraction to the same or opposite sex.[1][2][3] Men are more likely to be exclusively homosexual than to be equally attracted to both sexes, while the opposite is true for women.[1][2][3] Surveys in Western cultures find, on average, that about 93% of men and 87% of women identify as completely heterosexual, 4% of men and 10% of women as mostly heterosexual, 0.5% of men and 1% of women as evenly bisexual, 0.5% of men and 0.5% of women as mostly homosexual, and 2% of men and 0.5% of women as completely homosexual.[1] An analysis of 67 studies found that the lifetime prevalence of sex between men (regardless of orientation) was 3–5% for East Asia, 6–12% for South and South East Asia, 6–15% for Eastern Europe, and 6–20% for Latin America.[4] The International HIV/AIDS Alliance estimates a worldwide prevalence of men who have sex with men between 3 and 16 percent.[5] A small number of people do not feel sexual attraction and identify as asexual, which can be considered a sexual orientation in itself or a lack thereof.[6][7] By country Country LGBT Population Estimates China 40,000,000–70,000,000[8][9] India 2,500,000–70,000,000[10][11] United States 20,000,000–30,000,000[12][13] Brazil 8,000,000–20,000,000[14][15] Nigeria 6,900,000–10,400,000[16] Worldwide 2021 In 2021, Ipsos interviewed people in 27 countries spanning all continents on their sexual orientation and gender identity. For some countries the samples were weighted for representivity, but in others with less internet access, they skewed more urban. In this survey, 80% of people worldwide identified as heterosexual, 3% as bisexual, and 1% each as pansexual, asexual, and other. Results indicated that significant differences in sexual identity have emerged between generations across the globe, with the youngest group, or Generation Z, being more likely to identify as bisexual (9%) than Millennials (4%), Generation X (3%) and Boomers (2%). Generation Z and Millennials were also more likely to identify as homosexual, with 4% and 3% doing so respectively, compared to 2% of Generation X and 1% of Boomers. In addition, the survey found that men are more likely than women to identify as homosexual (4% vs. 1%).[17] The survey found that Sweden was the country with the highest rate of individuals identifying as transgender.[18] Australia 2001–2002 The then largest and most thorough survey in Australia was conducted by telephone interview with 19,307 respondents between the ages of 16 and 59 in 2001/2002. The study found that 97.4% of men identified as heterosexual, 1.6% as homosexual and 0.9% as bisexual. For women 97.7% identified as heterosexual, 0.8% as lesbian and 1.4% as bisexual. Nevertheless, 8.6% of men and 15.1% of women reported either feelings of attraction to the same gender or some sexual experience with the same gender.[19] Overall, 8.6% of women and 5.9% of men reported some homosexual experience in their lives; these figures fell to 5.7% and 5.0% respectively when non-genital sexual experience was excluded.[20] Half the men and two thirds of the women who had had same-sex sexual experience regarded themselves as heterosexual rather than homosexual.[21] 2012–2013 An update on the above study; it employs the same methodology, has a larger sample (20,055 respondents),[22] and a broader respondent age range (16–69). The study found that 96.5% of the entire sample (or 96.8% of the men and 96.3% of the women) identified as heterosexual, a drop from the 2003 findings (97.5%).[23] Homosexuals accounted for 1.9% of the male population and 1.2% of the female population, a non-significant difference between the sexes. Bisexuals accounted for 1.3% of the male population and 2.2% of the female population. Women were significantly more likely than men to identify as bisexual, and less likely to report exclusively other-sex or same-sex attraction and experience. Similarly, more women reported same-sex experience and same-sex attraction. More women identified as lesbian or bisexual and more common among men with university education and living in cities, and much less common among men with blue-collar jobs. Both male and female bisexuality were more common among respondents under the age of 20. Male bisexuality was also overrepresented among men in their sixties.[22] 2014 In interviews with 180,000 Australians aged 14+, Roy Morgan Research reported in 2014 that 4.1% of men and 2.8% of women identified as homosexual. Men outnumbered women among homosexuals in all age groups. For both sexes, the share identifying as homosexual was highest in the 20–29 age group.[24][25] The 2014 General Social Survey, conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, estimated that over half a million people, or 3% of the adult population, identified as gay, lesbian, or 'other'. [26] 2020 A study conducted by BioMed Central estimated that 3.6% of males and 3.4% of females were gay, lesbian, bisexual, or another sexual minority.[27] Austria A 2018 study reported that the percentage of people identifying as LGB in Austria was 6.2% (broken into 5.5% for males and 6.8% for females).[28] Brazil 1998 In a sample of 2,054 Brazilians aged 18 to 60 years of age, the Datafolha pollster found that 14% (or 15% of men and 13% of women) feel at least some same-sex attraction, while 70% did not feel any such attraction; the remaining 16% did not answer the question. Seventy-four percent of Brazilians said they never had a homosexual experience, 16% refused to answer the question, and 9% said they had some homosexual experience. The percentage with homosexual experience was higher among men (14%) than among women (5%), and higher also among those with more formal education (15%), singles (12%), and Northeasterners (11%). The non-religious (18%) and Pentecostal Protestants (11%) were more likely to have had homosexual experiences than Catholics (8%).[29] 2013 In an Ibope survey with a sample of 2,363 Brazilian Internet users weighted for national representativity, 83% declared themselves heterosexual, 7% homosexual, 5% bisexual, 1% other, and 4% refused to disclose their orientation. Twice as many male internet users as females identified as gay or bisexual (16% vs. 8%). People aged 18–29 were the most likely to identify as non-heterosexual (15%), followed by those aged 30–49 (10%). Only 5% of the population aged 50 or more consider themselves gay or bisexual. Among non-heterosexuals, 42% said they had no religion, compared to 13% of the heterosexual population. The Class B (middle class) had the highest percentage of non-heterosexuals (4%), followed by Class A (upper class, 11%), Classes C and D (lower-middle and low classes) had 10% gays and bisexuals. Among the Brazilian regions, Northern Brazil had the lowest percentage of non-heterosexuals (2%). All other regions had percentages at or above 10%. The Center-West reported the highest (14%).[30] Canada 1988 A study of 5,514 college and university students under the age of 25 found 1% who were homosexual and 1% who were bisexual.[31] 2012 In an interactive voice response telephone survey of around 2,700 Canadians, 5.3% identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender. Canadians aged 18–34 were much more likely to identify as LGBT (11.1%) than those in older brackets (2.6–3.4%).[32] 2003–2014: Canadian Community Health Survey Gay/Lesbian Bisexual Total 2003(33) 1% 0.7% 1.7% 2005(34) 1.1% 0.8% 1.9% 2007(35) — 2.1% 2009(36) 1.1% 0.9% 2.0% 2012(37) 1.3% 1.1% 2.4% 2014(38) 1.7% 1.3% 3.0% 2016 A female-only survey found that 8% of Canadian women identify as gay or bisexual.[39] 2018 In 2018, around 4% of the Canadian population identified as LGBT, according to Statistics Canada.[40] Denmark A random survey found that 2.7% of the 1,373 men who responded to their questionnaire had homosexual experience (intercourse).[41] France 1992 A study of 20,055 people found that 4.1% of the men and 2.6% of the women had at least one occurrence of sexual relations with person of the same sex during their lifetime.[42][43] 2011 In a nationally representative online survey of 7,841 French adults carried out by IFOP in early 2011, 6.6% of respondents identified as homosexual (3.6%) or bisexual (3%), and 90.8% as heterosexual. Compared to the heterosexual population, the homosexual population was much more likely to be male, single, and younger than 65, as well as to be living alone. Homosexuals were more likely to be economically active and work in "superior intellectual professions" but on average had a smaller household income. They were also more likely to be residing in big cities, especially in the region of Paris. The bisexual population had fewer statistically significant deviations from the heterosexual population, resembling the heterosexuals on some measures, homosexuals on others, or being at a midpoint on still some others. However, they were more likely to be aged 18–24 than the other two groups. Like homosexuals, they were also more likely to be single.[44] In another IFOP survey of 9,515 French adults conducted later that same year, 6.5% of the sample identified as homosexual (3%) or bisexual (3.5%). Among LGBs, men outnumbered women by more than 2 to 1.[45] 2014 Based in a survey with about 10,000 respondents,[46] IFOP estimated that 90% of French people are heterosexual, 3% identify as bisexual, and 4% consider themselves homosexual. Two percent say they have not embraced a definition for their sexuality, and 1% did not wish to respond. More women than men are heterosexual (93% versus 86%), whereas more men than women identify as homosexual (7% vs. 1%) and to a lesser extent bisexual (4% v. 2%). A homosexual or bisexual identity was more common in people aged 18–49 (9% than among those aged 50–64 (6%) or over 65 (4%). More singles than people in relationships identified as homo- or bisexual (11% v. 6%). An LGB identity is also more common among people who said they have had more than 10 sex partners or none at all compared to those who have had intermediary levels of sexual experience. Catholics are more likely to identify as heterosexual (91%) than people who said they had some other religion or no religion whatsoever (88% each).[47] 2016 A female-only survey found that 4% of French women identify as gay or bisexual.[39] In the category of women aged less than 25, 9% identify as bisexual and 1% as lesbian.[48] In another IFOP survey of Paris residents, 79% of men and 90% of women identified as heterosexual, 13% of men and 1% of women as homosexual, and 6% of men and 4% of women as bisexual.[49] Germany 2015 According to Yougov,[50] the following is how German adults are distributed along the Kinsey scale (by age): Sexual orientation of Germans (N = 1,122) Age category Exclusive heterosexuality Predominant heterosexuality with incidental homosexual attraction Predominant homosexuality with common homosexual attraction Bisexuality Predominant homosexuality with incidental heterosexual attraction Exclusive homosexuality Do not know All adults 63% 10% 5% 4% 1% 1% 3% 13% Adults aged 18–24 45% 20% 1% 5% 1% 2% 2% 13% 2016 In a nationally representative, face-to-face survey with over 2,500 Germans (55% female), it was found that 86% of men and 82% of women identify as exclusively heterosexual, 3% of men and 4% of women are mostly heterosexual, 1% of each sex declared themselves bisexual, and 1.5% as predominantly or exclusively homosexual. Other sexual orientations were reported by 3% of men and 4% of women. One percent of each sex was uncertain. Four percent of men and 7% of women gave no answer.[51] 2017 A female-only survey found that 5% of German women identify as gay or bisexual.[39] Hungary A 2018 study reported that the percentage of people identifying as LGBT in Hungary was 1.5 percent.[28] Iceland An estimation from 2005 gave around 6.9% as the proportion of the population that is homosexual in Iceland.[52] Ireland 2006 A study of the responses of 7,441 individuals, conducted by the ESRI, found that 2.7% of men and 1.2% of women self-identified as homosexual or bisexual. A question based on a variant of the Kinsey scale found that 5.3% of men and 5.8% of women reported some same-sex attraction. Of those surveyed, 7.1% of men and 4.7% of women reported a homosexual experience some time in their life so far. It also found that 4.4% of men and 1.4% of women reported a "genital same-sex experience" (oral or anal sex, or any other genital contact) in their life so far.[53] The study was commissioned and published by the Crisis Response Agency in partnership with the Department of Health and Children. Israel 2012 In a sample representative of the Israeli Jewish population aged 18 to 44, it was found that 11.3% of men and 15.2% of women self-reported attraction to the same gender, 10.2% and 8.7% reported lifetime same-gender encounters, while 8.2% and 4.8% self-identified as gay or bisexual men and lesbian or bisexual women, respectively. A non-heterosexual identity was more common in Tel Aviv than in other parts of the country and, among men, it was also correlated with younger age.[54] 2015 In a survey employing the Kinsey scale, 4.5% of non-religious Israelis placed themselves on points 5 or 6 on the scale, indicating a homosexual orientation with minor or non-existent opposite-sex attraction, and 91.5% placed themselves on points 0 or 1, which indicates a heterosexual orientation with minor or non-existent same-sex attraction. In the category of young adults, aged 18 to 24, 7.4% placed themselves on Kinsey points 5 or 6, and 80% on 0 or 1. Compared to the larger population, more young adults also placed themselves on point 3 of the Kinsey scale, meaning that equal attraction to both sexes (4.2% versus 1%), and on point 2, meaning a mostly heterosexual orientation with major homosexual attraction (7.4% v. 2.3%). Point 4 of the Kinsey scale, indicating a mostly homosexual orientation with major heterosexual attraction, contained a similar share of young adults and all adults (1.1% v. 0.7%).[55] 2011 A random survey of 7,725 Italians (18–74 years old) conducted by the National Institute of Statistics between June and December 2011 with CAPI technique[56] found that about 2.4% of the population declared to be homosexual or bisexual, 7.7% heterosexual, 0.1% transsexual, 4% reported to be "other", 15.6% did not answer. An extended survey including all the people that during their lives fell or are in love with a same-sex individual, or that had sexual intercourse with a same-sex individual, increases the percentage to 6.7% of the population. More men than women, more northerners than southerners, more younger than older people identified themselves as homosexuals. Members of 7725 families spread over 660 Italian municipalities took part in the survey.[57] 2016 A female-only survey found that 1% of Italian women identify as gay or bisexual.[39] Japan 2012 A survey by the Dentsu group estimated that 5.2% of Japanese are LGBT.[58] 2015 Dentsu's new estimate for the LGBT population of Japan was 7.6% for people aged 18 to 30 years instead of 8.9% for the LGBT population of Japan was 8.9% for people aged 20 to 59.[60] Mexico 2017 According to a nationally representative study organized by Kantar TNS, 88% of Mexican men aged 18 to 30 years identify as heterosexual, 6% as homosexual, 5% as bisexual, and 1% as other.[61] Netherlands 2001 In a face-to-face survey carried out by the Dutch National Survey of General Practice, of the 4,229 men with a valid answer by choosing a number in a 5-point Likert scale (1 = no attraction, 5 = strong attraction), 90% of men and 90% of women identified as heterosexual, 2.8% as gay or lesbian, 1.8% as bisexual, 0.6% as bicurious, 0.5% as pansexual, and 0.3% as asexual.[62] 2015 No gender differences. Only about 50% of LGBT people in Portugal are socially open about their sexual orientation.[71] 2012 Another survey from 2012 for the same weekly newspaper, with 1,220 respondents aged 18 years and older, used a 100 question survey about sexuality. They found that 75.5% are exclusively heterosexual, 2.1% are predominantly heterosexual, 0.6% are bisexual, 0.4% are predominantly homosexual and 1.6% are exclusively homosexual. 17.8% preferred not to answer about their sexual orientation. Of those who identified as heterosexual, 5.7% claimed to have already kissed, 1.3% claimed to feel attraction, and 1% claimed to have already had sex with someone of the same sex.[72] South Africa In a 2016 report titled: 'Progressive Prudes: A Survey of Attitudes towards Homosexuality and Gender Non-Conformity in South Africa' produced by the Other Foundation and the Human Sciences Research Council, found that 530,000 men and women of all population groups, both rural and urban dwelling, and across age groups, self-identify as either homosexual, bisexual, or gender non-conforming.[73] South Korea In 2019, an OECD report noted that "Korea does not have any nationally representative survey that includes a survey question on self-identification as heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual, nor does it collect information on the share of transgender people among the adult population." [74] Spain 2016 A female-only survey found that 6% of Spanish women identify as gay or bisexual.[39] 2017: Barómetro Control The sixth edition of the Barómetro Control sexual behavior survey, which was performed in 2017, and is representative of the Spanish population aged 18 to 35, found that 89% of young Spanish adults identify as heterosexual, 6% as male homosexual, 3% as female homosexual, and 2% as bisexual.[75] Sweden In an anonymous survey of 1,978 male high school students performed in 2003, respondents answered a question regarding same-sex attraction by choosing a number in a 5-point Likert scale (1 = no attraction, 5 = strong attraction). This study used anonymous and confidential surveys. For people more than 12 years old, 7% stated that they are homosexual, 2.9% that they are bisexual and 90.1% are heterosexual. Among those who identify as homosexual or bisexual, 0.6% as bicurious, 0.5% as pansexual, and 0.3% as asexual.[65] No gender differences. 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In paper-based surveys, 6% of respondents self-reported same-sex attraction, compared to 12% of online respondents. There were no other significant differences in other aspects of sexual life, and the two sets of volunteers were similar in age, education, and geographical location.[70] Another study showed that 4.9% of Poles identified as LGBT (5.5% for males and 4.3% for females).[28] Portugal 2005 A national survey from 2005 by Eurosondagem for the weekly national newspaper Expresso, estimated that about 9% (1 million) of the Portuguese people are homosexual or bisexual. This study used anonymous and confidential surveys. For people more than 12 years old, 7% stated that they are homosexual, 2.9% that they are bisexual and 90.1% are heterosexual. Among those who identify as homosexual or bisexual, 0.6% as bicurious, 0.5% as pansexual, and 0.3% as asexual.[65] No gender differences. 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