

What follows are expanded comments from the book *Us versus Us*. Where space in the book was limited, I expand on my thoughts here. My comments are cross-referenced to the book. See also usversusbook.com/survey for additional background material for the book *Us versus Us*.

INTRODUCTION

Page xvi, note 7

On “reorientation therapy,” the *Journal of Homosexuality* was my go-to source for initially comparing my personal experiences in Boystown to national data within the scientific study of religion in the LGBT community. If you don’t have access to a paid subscription to the *Journal*, you can always find some of their more prominent studies published for free in Google Scholar.

CHAPTER ONE: THERE IS NO THEY

Page 19, note 13

Here are additional significant correlations from our data that did not make the final version of *Us versus Us*. These are pertinent to the positive and negative ways that being raised in a religious community impacts LGBT adulthood. These results were correlated through survey questions #1-27 (see pages 168-170 in *Us versus Us*) using a factor extraction with an oblique rotation (quartimin) to mitigate Type 1 error. Due to the large sample size, only correlations at least as great in magnitude as .08 (or a probability of .001) were used:

Age

- LGBT participants under the age of 30 have the most religious tolerance.
- LGBT participants under the age of 30 are most likely to feel like they belong in the LGBT community.
- LGBT participants over the age of 45 feel most religiously oppressed.
- LGBT participants over the age of 50 are the most comfortable with their sexuality.

Outness

- LGBT participants with a low degree of outness (not universally out to their family, friends, and place of employment) feel more religiously oppressed than LGBT participants with a high degree of outness.
- LGBT participants with a low degree of outness because of their current religious affiliation attend LGBT establishments just as frequently as LGBT participants with a high degree of outness.

Ethnicity

- Minority LGBT participants who identify as an out LGBT person of faith feel more religiously oppressed than white LGBT participants who identify with the same label.
- Minority LGBT participants raised in a religious community are more likely to be outcasts in the broader LGBT community than white LGBT participants raised in a religious community.

Religion

- Protestant LGBT participants feel more belonging in the broader LGBT community than LGBT Catholics, or any of the other reported religions.
- Protestant LGBT participants are more likely to be comfortable with their sexuality than Catholics, or any of the other reported religions.
- LGBT participants with a high religious tolerance feel more like an outcast in the broader LGBT community than LGBT participants with a low religious tolerance.

Transgender

- Transgender participants raised in a religious community have the highest levels of comfort with their sexuality.
- Transgender participants are the most outcasted within both the LGBT and religious communities.