

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE

Queer Spaces and LGB Identity in Ventura County, California

A graduate project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

For the degree of Master of Social Work

By

Angel Luis Garcia

May 2019

The graduate project of Angel Luis Garcia is approved:

Dr. Susan M Love

Date

Dr. Wendy J Ashley

Date

Dr. David M McCarty-Caplan, Chair

Date

Dedication

I dedicate this to my husband, who has stood by my side for the entirety of this process, not only as a spouse but also as a teammate. To my brother, who has been a consistent in my life and source of motivation. And to the queer community, for continuing the good fight for equality.

Table of Contents

Signature Page	ii
Dedication	iii
Abstract	v
Introduction	1
Method	5
Results	10
Discussion	15
References	20
Appendix A: Survey	23
Appendix B: Electronic Advertisement	36
Appendix C: Data Tables	37

Abstract

Queer Spaces and LGB Identity in Ventura County, California

By

Angel Luis Garcia

Master of Social Work

Purpose: This quantitative research study was designed to answer the question if there was an association between exposure to queer spaces in Ventura County, California and how queer individuals identified themselves as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). This question was valuable because it had the potential to legitimize queer spatial constructions and highlight their importance. **Hypothesis:** It is posited that there is a substantial relationship between the frequency of queer spaces and an individual's level of queer identification. **Method:** The research project gathered data utilizing internet-based electronic survey posted via Qualtrics and implemented a series of eight multivariate linear regression analyses to determine if any association were present. **Results:** Significant data became apparent with seven relationships between four queer spatial constructs and four queer identities. **Discussion:** These results highlighted the relationship with queer spatial context and identity, while some complexities did arise, these queer spaces in Ventura County, and other similar spatial constructs, were statistically validated. Additional limitations were also conferred.

Search terms: queer lesbian gay bisexual identity space

Introduction

Queer¹ people often become targets for heterosexist violence or harassment in public spaces because their sexual orientation and/or gender identity is seen as threatening in places that reflect tacit expectations of heteronormativity² or binary gender expressions. As a result, queer people become vulnerable and may adapt how they present in such spaces or avoid spaces that are particularly dangerous (Eves, 2004; Fileborn, 2014; Nash, 2006; Oswin, 2008).

Conversely, “queer space” (including LGBT+ spaces, venues, villages, meccas, ghettos, landscapes, outdoor sites, and gayborhoods) is an alternative to heterosexual space and reterritorialization of said space, containing queer residents, queer-oriented and/or owned businesses (i.e., bars, clubs, groups, etc.), community spaces, and events (i.e., parades, festivals, protests, temporary spaces, etc.) (Lewis, 2013; Oswin, 2008; Reed, 1996; Valentine & Skelton, 2003). As such, queer space is space that literally is taking place by claiming territory, allowing sexual subcultures visibility while resisting hegemonic³ heterosexuality (Oswin, 2008; Reed, 1996). Thus, queer spaces serve queer people as areas of mobilization, community building, and identity formation, where they act as settings where queer individuals can attain an exploration and

¹ “Queer” is an umbrella term used to incorporate several sexual identities or gender expressions (e.g., gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, etc.) and is used as a synonym for people who do not conform with heterosexuality or a gender binary (Doderer, 2011; Nash, 2006; Oswin, 2008).

² “Heteronormative” is a system of reverencing heterosexuality as the innate and normative sexual orientation, by that undervaluing all other sexuality expressions (Page & Peacock, 2013).

³ “Hegemonic” is the dominant version of cultural concept in use (Rodseth, 2018).

construction of their sexual identity and assist them in ‘coming out’⁴ (Casey, 2004; Fileborn, 2014; Ingram, 1993; Lewis, 2013; Valentine & Skelton, 2003).

A connection amid exposure to queer spaces and a queer person’s identity is apparent (Fileborn, 2014). Queer spaces prove vital since ‘coming out’ has structure, progression, and a spatial context (Ingram, 1993; Valentine & Skelton, 2003). These spaces provide environments where queer people feel safely ‘out’ and find partners and partake in sexual exploration (Casey, 2004; Fileborn, 2014; Valentine & Skelton, 2003). Therefore, queer spaces act as stages for queer persons to acquire a construction of sexual identity in settings, that for several are tied to their identities (Casey, 2004; Fileborn, 2014). Also, queer people enter these spaces to obtain respite from homophobia⁵, find a sense of community, and attain anonymity and distance from family and friends; migration to queer spaces is also a common U.S. gay cultural theme (Adams, Blumenfeld, Castaneda, Hackman, Peters, & Zuniga, 2013; Doderer, 2011; Fileborn, 2014; Frye, Egan, Van Tieu, Cerda, Ompad, & Koblin, 2014; Ridge, Hee, & Minichiello, 1999; Valentine & Skelton, 2003). Additionally, many queer individuals turn to these spaces to achieve alternate forms of voluntary kinship that may be formed by friendship, intimacy, sexual contact, and communal creation, and a different identity framework, social allegiance, and support, where the arenas act as supportive interim spaces (Doderer, 2011; Valentine & Skelton, 2003).

⁴ “Coming out” is the progression of understanding and coming to terms with a non-heterosexual identity (Manning, 2015).

⁵ “Homophobia” is the prejudice directed against gay and lesbian individuals (Nagoshi, et al., 2018).

Spatial queering is related to inquiries of identity and variance, body, and sexuality, with normativity resistance to sex, gender, and heterosexuality, and creating societies (Doderer, 2011). The conceptual existence of queer space resulted from historic and prevalent heteronormative nature of U.S. public spaces; where spaces are thought to be heteronormative, not by origin but are dynamically shaped as heterosexualized (Nash, 2006; Oswin, 2008). Since spaces are physically created under heterosexism, occupants internalize it in matters that instruct and organize relations, behaviors, and expectations (Nash, 2006). Moreover, since the Industrial Revolution there have been patterns of homophobia, secrecy, and seclusion of queer spaces; also, in Pre-Stonewall there were correlations amongst queer spaces with large queer habitation and homophobic violence (Adams et al., 2013; Ingram, 1993). Subsequently in the 1960s, queer culture had been established in large cities and amidst the 1970s and 1980s, queer people were creating distinct, political, and cultural landscapes (Casey, 2004; Doderer, 2011). Historically, societies adversely affected queer communities in means of hindering assembly, denial of space for social functions, prohibition to materials, limited formal representation, inhibition of open discourse, and enforcement into ghettos (Adams et al., 2013). Today, there is an added layer with the Trump administration's anti-LGBT+ stances of the erasure of LGBT-content from government websites and ignoring 'LGBT Pride Months'⁶ (Corey-Boulet, 2017).

California houses two noteworthy queer spaces with significant visibility,

⁶ "LGBT Pride Month" is an annual U.S. celebration held in June in remembrance of the Stonewall Riots, formerly known as Gay and Lesbian Month (Anonymous, 2011).

West Hollywood ('WeHo') in Los Angeles and the famed Castro District in San Francisco (Casey, 2004; Doderer, 2011). West of Los Angeles County lies Ventura County, which contains limited and minor queer spaces. Since those spaces are smaller and far between, some may ponder if they would have the similar impact on queer residents. One would ascertain, if there was an association between exposure to queer spaces in Ventura County and how a queer person identified as LGB.

In order to address if there was a relationship between frequency of queer spaces in Ventura County and a queer person's level to which they identified as LGB, quantitative research was implemented by gathering electronic data responses. Answering this question had the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the LGB community within Ventura County, and similar communities, and the importance of queer spatial construction while addressing research gaps incorporating smaller queer spaces. Additionally, this could have provided a sense of social justice in the validation to the existence and importance of those smaller spaces, specifically to their association to queer occupants, their identities, support, and community.

Method

Participants/Sample.

Participatory inclusion criteria incorporated the following requirements: being 18 years of age or older, holding residence within Ventura County, and self-identifying as LGB. Not meeting any of those requirements resulted in participatory exclusion. For rudimentary purposes, participants also required an understanding of the English language and had access to internet services. A total of 166 participants for the research study were acquired (N=166).

Measures.

Demographic Variables. As previously noted, variables of age, residence, and sexual identity were used to determine participant inclusion criteria. Aside from those, other requested demographic information included: biological sex, race/ethnicity, and education level. Age was the only question without fixed options, but instead incorporated a self-inputted two-digit numerical answer. Biological sex had the basic options of male, female, and other, and sexual identity had the choices of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and other. Since this research focused on LGB people, answering “other” to either of those questions resulted in being exited from the survey. Race/ethnicity used the selections of Asian, Black/African, Hispanic/Latinx/Spanish Origin, Native American/Alaska Native, Middle Eastern/North African, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, prefer not to answer, and other. Residence comprised 39 options including cities, census-designated places, and unincorporated communities (refer to Appendix A for complete listing). Highest level of completed education covered the following responses: no formal education, less than high school, high school/GED, some

college, 2-year college degree, 4-year college degree, masters degree, and doctoral degree.

Lesbian, Gay & Bisexual Identity Scale (LGBIS). LGBIS (Mohr & Kendra, 2012), a 27-item measure (retrieved from www.midss.ie), was implemented to highlight LGB person's identity. Mohr and Kendra created LGBIS to measure eight realms of LGB identity, which had been discussed in various literature and were psychometrically tested showcasing explanatory and confirmatory factor analyses, that were used to configure the eight subscales. Mohr and Kendra ascertained that data from a large sample of LGB people reinforced the validity and reliability of the subscale scores, signifying that LGBIS can bid researchers an effective means of measuring realms of LGB identity. Furthermore, Mohr and Kendra cited the reliability of LGBIS subscale scores appeared satisfactory for research determinations, as verified by internal consistency estimate and six-week test-retest correlation.

LGBIS included the following subscales: acceptance concerns, concealment motivation, identity uncertainty, internalized homonegativity, difficult process, identity superiority, identity affirmation, and identity centrality. The questions were structured in a six-point Likert scale with interval values from (1) disagree strongly to (6) strongly agree. The scores were based on the average of corresponding questions, with questions 11 and 23 requiring values to be reversed.

Frequency of Ventura County Queer Space. This portion was manufactured solely for research purposes, due to that there were no validity or reliability measurements associated. Queer spaces were conceptualized by taking various spatial forms: enduring physical spaces, reoccurring spaces, and one-time only spaces. Examples of spatial

typology included: the gay bar Paddy's as an enduring physical space, Ventura County Pride as a reoccurring space, and the 2018 "Older Adults: A Panel of Experience" as a one-time only space. Queer spaces were measured by the rate participants ventured to said spaces. The ten questions were designed as either, "how often do you attend" or "how often do you go," in example, "how often do you go to the gay bar Paddy's in Ventura?" The fixed answers were constructed in a six-point Likert scale with rational values of (0) never to (5) always.

Research Design.

This quantitative research project gathered all data utilizing internet-based electronic survey methodology posted through Qualtrics. The electronic survey was titled "Queer Spaces and LGB Identity in Ventura County, California Survey" (refer to Appendix A for complete survey). It consisted of a total of 43 questions, excluding the question asking for voluntary consent. The survey itself was completely anonymous and was live during the timeframe of February 16, 2019 to April 20, 2019.

Procedure.

Participants were recruited through social media postings where electronic advertisements (refer to Appendix B) were distributed via social media platforms (i.e., Facebook, Instagram, etc.) by research-specific accounts. Once reached, those advertisements would link directly to the electronic survey.

For participation incentive purposes, an Amazon E Gift Cards lottery was incorporated and showcased in the electronic advertisements. Lottery participation was voluntary, and the only item required was an email address for winnings distribution. Received email submissions were kept separately from the

data, in order to prevent matching specific data to email addresses. Five winners were chosen at random, and their email addresses were the only ones used whatsoever. All email information was destroyed following prize circulation.

Once participants reached the electronic survey, they would view the demographic questions to determine if inclusion criteria were met. If inclusion criteria were not met, participants would be exited from the survey. If it was met, participants would see the informed consent document, which displayed an overview, contact information, queer references and resources, and an opportunity to consent to research. Participants were asked, “do you consent to participate in this research study?” If participants consented, they would click “yes” and would be able to continue the survey. If the participants did not consent, they would click “no” and would be exited from the survey. The survey was constructed to last an estimated 20 minutes and contained 43 questions. Being an electronic survey, participants had the ability to continue at their own pace and could choose to stop at any time.

The LGBIS portion provided the consequent 27 questions. Directions emphasized that participants should answer with initial reactions and not spend too much time on a single question. The following ten questions requested participants to state their frequency entering Ventura County queer spaces and provided examples. After this point, participants had completed the survey, but were asked if they desired to partake in the lottery. If participants wanted to do so, they were redirected to a second survey by clicking on the provided electronic link; an email address was the only item asked for in the second survey.

Collected data was anonymous and the only identifiable information requested were email addresses that were solely used for lottery purposes and kept separately from the data. All data was contained within the safety of Qualtrics software and only the principle investigator held the login information (Qualtrics, 2018). After data was analyzed, the entire dataset was eliminated.

Analysis.

A total of 166 responses were analyzed (N=166). Data was analyzed utilizing SPSS software in order to determine if there were any associations between exposure to queer spaces in Ventura County and how a person identified as LGB. This was done in order to prove/disprove the research hypothesis that there was a relationship between the frequency of queer spaces and how a queer individual identified as LGB. In order to do this, the researcher implemented a series of eight multivariate linear regression analyses. Regression analysis identified if variables had a significant impact and how they related to one another by means of sorting. For example, if there were a substantial relationship between a person frequently entering the gay bar and their higher levels of LGB identity superiority. This was completed for all LGBIS subscales and spaces.

If regression analyses displayed any significant relationship amongst queer space frequency and a queer identity subscale, the research hypothesis would be considered realized. If no significant relationship was found, the research hypothesis would be considered disproven. Due to LGBIS' eight subscales, potential relationships of different variance were probable.

Results

Sample/Participants.

Certain demographic attributes dominated the makeup of the participant pool. Regarding age, 51% of participants reported they were 18-24, 34% stated they were 25-34, and 8% declared they were 35-44. Biological sex was divided with 71% of the participants reported to be female while 29% stated to be male. The participants' sexual identity makeup comprised of 58% reported to be bisexual, 22% stated to be gay, and 21% conveyed to be lesbian. The substantial percent of participants who identified as bisexual came as a surprise. The dominant racial/ethnic makeup of the individuals included 48% of them reported to be Hispanic, Latinx, or of Spanish Origin and 37% persons declared themselves as white. The participants' top three areas of residence were 33% lived in Oxnard, 17% resided in Ventura, and 11% stayed in Simi Valley.

Lesbian, Gay, & Bisexual Identity Scale.

LGBIS subscales were calculated to acquire mean scores and standards of deviation (Table 1). Four of the eight subscales (acceptance concerns, concealment motivation, identity centrality, and difficult process) fell within moderate scores, between that of scores of 3 (disagree) and 4 (agree). Internalized homonegativity landed just before a score of 2 (somewhat disagree), while identity uncertainty and identity superiority fell just over a score of 2 (somewhat disagree). Lastly, identity affirmation acquired the highest score of over 5 (somewhat agree).

Table 1

Means and Standard Deviations for LGBIS subscales.

LGBIS Subscale	Descriptive statistics	
	M	SD
Acceptance Concerns	3.4639	1.31440
Concealment Motivation	3.6104	1.33315
Internalized Homonegativity	1.9257	1.03824
Identity Uncertainty	2.1054	1.03031
Identity Affirmation	5.0783	.93270
Identity Superiority	2.1827	1.06145
Identity Centrality	3.8229	1.03453
Difficult Process	3.5442	1.36443

Note. Valid N=166; min=1.00 & max=6.00.

Regression Analyses.

A series of eight multivariate linear regression analyses were used to test if frequency of engagement with queer spaces significantly predicted how participants identified themselves as LGB (using LGBIS' eight subscales). Each of these regression models used one of the eight LGBIS subscales as its dependent variable. Seven significant relationships were made apparent between four spatial constructs and four LGB identities.

Concealment motivation linear regressions (Table 2) indicated that two predictors could explain 11% of the variance $R^2=.11$, $F(10.155)=1.91$, $p<.05$) with the concealment motivation of LGB identity. The initial predictor found was the frequency to Ventura County Pride, with results indicating that participants who attended this event had significantly lower levels of concealment motivation ($\beta=-.176$, $p<.05$). Additionally, the amount an individual entered one-time only queer events was also found to be a significant predictor in this model, such that as participants who attended more of these events had significantly lower scores on concealment motivation ($\beta=-.298$, $p<.05$).

Table 2

Concealment Motivation Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.042	.405		9.986	.000
Gay Bar	.020	.093	.018	.218	.828
VC Pride	-.176	.084	-.195	-2.112	.036
School Clubs	.118	.108	.097	1.096	.275
Soc Group Meetings	-.148	.141	-.099	-1.053	.294
Medical Facility	-.016	.240	-.005	-.065	.948
Therapeutic Facilities	.168	.175	.077	.957	.340
Activism Events	.097	.112	.087	.864	.389
Places of Worship	-.016	.147	-.009	-.110	.913
1-Time Only Events	-.298	.112	-.239	-2.661	.009
Cruising Spaces	.046	.120	.032	.386	.700

Internalized homonegativity linear regression (Table 3) indicated that three predictors could explain 10% of the variance $R^2=.10$, $F(10,155)=1.66$, $p<.05$) with the LGB identity of internalized homonegativity. The first predictor discovered was the frequency to queer therapeutic facilities, with results indicating that participants who entered these queer facilities had significantly higher levels of internalized homonegativity ($\beta=.28$, $p<.05$). The second predictor found was that of the exposure to queer affirming and inclusive places of worship, with outcomes representing that queer individuals who frequented these houses of worship had significantly higher levels of internalized homonegativity ($\beta =.27$, $p <.05$). Finally, the amount of exposure to one-time only queer events was found to be a significant predictor in this model, in such that participants who attended more of these events had significantly lower scores of internalized homonegativity ($\beta =-.19$, $p <.05$).

Table 3

Internalized Homonegativity Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.693	.318		5.330	.000
Gay Bar	-.131	.073	-.149	-1.796	.074
VC Pride	.008	.066	.012	.127	.899
School Clubs	-.130	.085	-.138	-1.537	.126
Soc Group Meetings	.010	.110	.009	.094	.926
Medical Facility	.058	.188	.024	.306	.760
Therapeutic Facilities	.281	.137	.166	2.045	.043
Activism Events	.012	.088	.013	.132	.895
Places of Worship	.270	.116	.198	2.333	.021
1-Time Only Events	-.186	.088	-.191	-2.117	.036
Cruising Spaces	.122	.094	.109	1.302	.195

To conclude, both LGB identity uncertainty linear regressions (Table 4) and LGB identity superiority linear regressions indicated significant relationships. The foremost found that one predictor explained 11% of the variance $R^2=.11$, $F(10,155)=1.85$, $p<.05$) and discovered that the predictor of frequency to queer therapeutic facilities, with outcomes indicating that participants who frequented queer therapeutic facilities had significantly lower levels of LGB identity uncertainty ($\beta=-.35$, $p<.05$). The later also discovered that one predictor explained 7% of the variance $R^2=.07$, $F(10,155)=1.15$, $p<.05$) and underlined that the regularity participants entered one-time only queer events significantly predicted lower levels of LGB identity superiority ($\beta=-.94$, $p<.05$). Entrance into these queer spaces impacted how an LGB perceived their own identity, whether in terms of uncertainty or superiority.

Table 4

Identity Uncertainty Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.523	.314		8.044	.000
Gay Bar	-.137	.072	-.157	-1.905	.059
VC Pride	-.014	.065	-.019	-.209	.835
School Clubs	.050	.084	.053	.599	.550
Soc Group Meetings	-.211	.109	-.182	-1.933	.055
Medical Facility	-.267	.186	-.111	-1.433	.154
Therapeutic Facilities	.350	.136	.208	2.577	.011
Activism Events	.026	.087	.030	.294	.769
Places of Worship	-.055	.114	-.041	-.484	.629
1-Time Only Events	-.024	.087	-.025	-.281	.779
Cruising Spaces	.013	.093	.011	.137	.891

Discussion

Results described above provided evidence to support the primary research hypothesis. Furthermore, because there does seem to be several significant relationships between queer spaces and LGB identity factors, this research also statistically validated the queer spaces in question and legitimized their importance to the queer community in their relation to queer identity.

Data suggested that frequency to Ventura County Pride decreased levels of LGB identity concealment motivation while participants were also less likely to conceal their identity. This could have been due to LGB participants being able to attend Pride alongside other LGB individuals and the queer community in order to celebrate their distinct queer identity. In actuality, the queer community encourages individuals to be more prideful in these spaces, as the name suggests. One could have assumed that LGB participants who attended Ventura County Pride were appreciative of their unique sexual orientation and celebratory of it, and that could have been a reason why their identity concealment declined.

The figures also submitted that the amount of exposure to queer affirming and inclusive places of worship marked higher levels of internalized homonegativity. This was interesting to note because though these spaces were affirming and inclusive, but led to the rise of a negative identity, which to some may be considered counterintuitive. This could have been possible because these spaces acted as an environment for individuals to address their conundrum of their sexual identity and religious attainment, because to many queer individuals, these two identities come into consistent conflict. To elaborate, Christianity, the dominant United States religious identity, has had a history of policy

development against members of the LGBT community; in example, the Southern Baptist Church oppresses both the legalization of gay marriage and civil unions (Minton, Cabano, Gardner, Mathras, Elliot, & Mandel, 2017). A reason why levels of internalized homonegativity rose after people attended these queer spaces could have possibly stemmed from queer individuals consistently recalling their former religious spatial practices, which could have been particularly disaffirming and exclusive to their sexual identity.

According to the data, frequency to queer therapeutic facilities impacted both levels of LGB identity uncertainty and internalized homonegativity. The more exposure individuals had to therapeutic facilities resulted in lower levels of identity uncertainty, while also contributed to higher levels of internalized homonegativity. These queer therapeutic facilities could have served as suitable places to address, explore, and construct LGB identities, but it was interesting that these spaces attributed to what some may conceive as conflicting identities. One could view the decline LGB identity uncertainty levels as a positive outcome, because LGB individuals feel additionally content with their identity; however, the increased levels in internalized homonegativity may not have been particularly good thing, because it displays a certain identity dysfunction. This could be possibly attributed due to LGB people's continuous entrance into queer therapeutic spaces reassured them that their queer experience was a difficult one that requested therapy to appropriately manage their sexual identity, while simultaneously reminded them that their heterosexual counterparts did not have such a task because of their privileged identity.

Lastly, the data also suggested that one-time only queer events had the greatest impact on LGB identities, including that to the levels of LGB identity concealment motivation, internalized homonegativity, and LGB identity superiority. Frequency to one-time only queer events were attributed to lower levels of LGB concealment motivation and internalized homonegativity, and higher levels of LGB identity superiority. These fluxes of levels could be interpreted as mostly positive identity outcomes. Though these one-time only queer events were limited, they proved meaningful to LGB people because they support LGB individuals with their sexual identity and assisted them in being more comfortable with whom they are.

All things considered the data proved to be vivacious. It displayed evidence that spaces were significant for development of LGB identity and underlined the importance of small queer spaces, not only in Ventura County but in other areas like it. This too supported the notion that the general community required queer spaces to shape its LGB members. However, it was not as clear-cut as imagined, but the data displayed certain interesting complexities. Frequency to queer affirming and inclusive places of worship and queer therapeutic facilities raised levels of internalized homonegativity, which appeared counterproductive because one assumed that these spaces, which encouraged positive LGB identity, would not have produced negative influences on an LGB person's sexual identity.

Limitations.

Several limitations could have possibly affected the research design. (1) The researcher might have had certain underlined implicit biases of the queer and LGB community, due to being member of the communities, one could have had impacted the

objectivity of the project. (2) Because the study design was part of a graduate research project, certain bureaucratic obstacles (i.e., Institutional Review Board mechanisms, deadlines, time constraints, etc.) were incorporated and could have impacted the veracity of the research. (3) Overall access could have affected the research in various means, including: (a) the entirety of the participants potentially could not have had access to all different types of queer spaces because they were uncommon and spread out, (b) the research instrument was in English and removed access from any non-English monolingual speakers (this proved noteworthy because Ventura County is known to house communities of migrant statuses), and (c) because the research incorporated an electronic survey posted online it subdued potential participation from those individuals who could not access online services or were internet illiterate. (4) As previously mentioned, migration to queer spaces is a key component to The U.S. queer community and Ventura County is near to West Hollywood, an additional question asking for frequency to out-of-county queer spatial constructs could have been implemented. (5) Finally, due to having addressed the queer community, one should denote the trans community; though this research design focused on LGB issues, the transgender community advised they saw it in a conflicting manner because it ignored their community. This proved insightful because it is possible to be both a transgender individual and have an LGB identity. All of which could lead to potential prospects of research highlighting queer spatial construction and the transgender identity, while also including their potential LGB identity. This would constitute a construction of a transgender-specific identity measure reflective of the community's unique experiences, while also counting their potential LGB identity.

Conclusions.

This research impacts social work practice in numerous ways. First, queer spaces do influence LGB identity in some manner and social work practitioners should understand these relationships in order to appropriately work with LGB clientele and promote positive identity consequences. Secondly, if social work practitioners want to aid the LGB community and specialize in queer therapeutic practices and provide a safe space for individuals to figure out their sexual identity, it does not equate to LGB people acquiring a positive LGB identity. Because levels of internalized homonegativity rose when LGB persons entered queer therapeutic facilities, social work practitioners should continuously assess how their clients view their identity in therapy and look out if they can manage their identity outside of the therapeutic environment. Finally, social work practitioners should always denote how issues of social injustice and oppression impact our LGB clientele and how we as agents of social change can improve things by striving to promote positive LGB identities through queer spatial construction in various means including: hosting queer events, advocating for existing queer spaces, countering anti-queer spatial movements (i.e., “Not in My Backyard” movements), and lobbying for positive queer spatial practices and inclusive efforts.

References

- Adams, M., Blumenfeld, W., Castaneda, C., Hackman, H. W., Peters, M. L., & Zuniga, X. (2013). *How homophobia hurts everyone*. In Third (Ed.). *Readings for Diversity and Social Just* (pp. 379-387). New York, NY: Routledge.
- Anonymous. (2011). Obama makes LGBT pride official. *Contemporary Sexuality*, pp. 7-8.
- Casey, M. (2004). De-dyking queer space(s): Heterosexual female visibility in gay and lesbian spaces. *Sexualities*, 7(4), 446-461.
- Corey-Boutlet, R. (2017). The Trump effect: Elections at home and abroad dampen Liberia's gay-rights revival. *World Policy Journal*, 34(3), 83-89.
- Doderer, Y. P. (2011). LGBTQs in the city, queering urban space. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 35(2), 431-436
- Eves, A. (2004). Queer theory, butch/femme identities and lesbian space. *Sexualities*, 7(4), 480-496.
- Fileborn, B. (2014). Accounting for space, place and identity: GLBTIQ young adults' experiences and understandings of unwanted sexual attention in clubs and pubs. *Critical Criminology*, 22(1), 81-97.
- Frye, V., Egan, J. E., Van Tieu, H., Cerda, A., Ompad, D., & Koblin, B. A. (2014). "I didn't think I could get out of the fucking park." Gay men's retrospective accounts of neighborhood space, emerging sexuality, and migrations. *Social Science and Medicine*, 104, 6-14.

- Ingram, G. B. (1993). *Queers in space: Towards a theory of landscape, gender and sexual orientation*. Paper presented at Queer Sites Conference, University of British Columbia, British Columbia, Canada.
- Lewis, N. (2013). Ottawa's le/the village: Creating a gaybourhood amidst the 'death of the village.' *Geoforum*, 49, 233-242.
- Manning, J. (2015). Communicating sexual identities: A typology of coming out. *Sexuality & Culture*, 19(1), 122-138.
- Minton, E., Cabano, F., Gardner, M., Mathras, D., Elliot, E., & Mandel, N. (2017). LGBTQ and religious identity conflict in service settings. *The Journal of Services Marketing*, 31(4/5), 351-361.
- Mohr, J., & Kendra, M. (2012). The lesbian, gay, & bisexual identity scale (LGBIS). Measurement instrument database for the social science. Retrieved from www.midss.ie
- Nagoshi, C., Lindley, L., Nagoshi, L., & Lothamer, L. (2018). A test of the three-component model of gender-based prejudices: Homophobia and transphobia are affected by raters' and targets' assigned sex at birth. *Sex Roles*, 1-10.
- Nash, C. J. (2006). Toronto's gay village (1969-1982): Plotting the politics of gay identity. *Canadian Geographer*, 50(1), 1-16.
- Oswin, N. (2008). Critical geographies and the use of sexuality: Deconstructing queer space. *Progress in Human Geography*, 32(1), 89-103.
- Page, A. D., & Peacock, J. R. (2013) Negotiating identities in a heteronormative context. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 60, 639-654.

- Qualtrics. (2018). *Security statement*. Retrieved from <https://qualtrics.com/security-statement/>
- Reed, C. (1996). Imminent domain: Queer space in the built environment. *Art Journal*, 55(4), 64-70.
- Ridge, D., Hee, A., & Minichiello, V. (1999). "Asian" men on the scene: Challenges to "gay communities." *Journal of Homosexuality*, 36(3-4), 43-64.
- Rodseth, L. (2018). Hegemonic concepts of culture: The checkered history of dark anthropology. *American Anthropologist*, 120(3), 398-411.
- Valentine, G., & Skelton, T. (2003). Finding oneself, losing oneself: The lesbian and gay 'scene' as a paradoxical space. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 27(4), 849-866.

Appendix A

Survey



Welcome to the Queer Spaces and LGB Identity in Ventura County, California Survey!

We want to formally thank you for taking the time to participate in our survey.

The following questions are intended for demographic purposes, please answer each question honestly.

How old are you?

- --

What is your biological sex?

- Male
- Female
- Other

What sexual identity best describes you?

- Lesbian
- Gay
- Bisexual
- Other

I identify my race/ethnicity as?

- Asian
- Black/African
- Hispanix/Latinx/Spanish Origin
- Native American/Alaska Native
- Middle Eastern/North African
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- White
- Prefer not to answer
- Other

In what city do you live in?

- Outside of Ventura County
- Bardsdale
- Bell Canyon
- Buckhorn
- Camarillo
- Casa Conejo
- Casitas Springs

- Channel Islands Beach
- Dulah
- El Rio
- Faria
- Fillmore
- La Conchita
- Lake Sherwood
- Meiners Oaks
- Mira Monte
- Moorpark
- Mussel Shoals
- Newbury Park
- Oak Park
- Oak View
- Ojai
- Ortonville
- Oxnard
- Piru
- Point Mugu
- Port Hueneme
- Santa Paula
- Santa Rosa Valley
- Santa Susana
- Saticoy
- Sea Cliff
- Simi Valley
- Silver Strand Beach
- Solromar
- Thousand Oaks
- Upper Ojai
- Ventura
- Wheeler Springs

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- No Formal Education
- Less than High School
- High School/GED
- Some College
- 2-Year College Degree
- 4-Year College Degree
- Masters Degree

- Doctoral Degree

California State University, Northridge
PARTICIPANT INFORMATION FORM

Queer Spaces and LGB Identity in Ventura County, California

You are being asked to participate in a research study. Queer Spaces and LGB Identity in Ventura County, California, a study conducted by Angel L. Garcia as part of the requirements for the M.S.W. degree in Social Work. Participation in this study is completely voluntary. Please read the information below and ask questions about anything that you do not understand before deciding if you want to participate. A researcher listed below will be available to answer your questions.

RESEARCH TEAM

Researcher:

Angel L. Garcia
Department of Social Work
18111 Nordhoff St.
Northridge, CA 91330- 8226
(805) 626-0930
angel.garcia.578@my.csun.edu

Faculty Advisor:

Dr. David McCarty-Caplan
Department of Social Work
18111 Nordhoff St.
Northridge, CA 91330-8226
(818) 677-7630
david.mccartycaplan@csun.edu

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this research study is to examine if there is an association between exposure to queer spaces in Ventura County, California and an individual's level to which they self-identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB).

SUBJECTS

Inclusion Requirements

You are eligible to participate in this study if you are at least 18 years of age, reside in Ventura County, and identify as LGB.

Exclusion Requirements

You are not eligible to participate in this study if you are under 18 years of age, live outside of Ventura County, and/or do not identify as LGB.

Time Commitment

This study will involve approximately 20 minutes of your time.

PROCEDURES

The following procedures will occur: you will complete a survey about the level of which you identify as LGB and your level of exposure to queer spaces in Ventura County.

RISKS AND DISCOMFORTS

The possible risks and/or discomforts associated with the procedures described in this study include: boredom or emotional discomfort. This study involves no more than minimal risk. There are no known harms or discomforts associated with this study beyond those encountered in normal daily life.

References and Resources

Ventura County queer references/resources are as follows:

Rainbow Umbrella

<https://www.rainbowumbrella.org>

(805) 836-0099

Diversity Collective

<http://www.diversitycollectivevc.org>

(805) 644-5428

PFLAG

<https://pflag.org/chapter/pflag-ventura>

(805) 765-1672

Pride Clinic

<https://www.sphcinc.org/pride-clinic>

(805) 229-0200

Families & Friends Living United in Diversity

<https://ffluid.org>

(805) 285-3006

BENEFITS

Subject Benefits

You may not directly benefit from participation in this study.

Benefits to Others or Society

Possible benefit to others or society include: expressing lived experiences, validation of queer spaces, and highlighting Ventura County. These benefits have the chance to change opinions and mindsets of individuals.

ALTERNATIVES TO PARTICIPATION

The only alternative to participation in this study is to not participate.

COMPENSATION, COSTS AND REIMBURSEMENT

Compensation for Participation

Although you will not be paid for your participation in this research study, there is a potential you can win one of five Amazon E Gift Cards (one of \$50 and four of \$25).

Costs

There is no cost to you for participation in this study.

Reimbursement

You will not be reimbursed for any out of pocket expenses, such as parking or transportation fees.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Subject Identifiable Data

All participation will remain anonymous. Only identifiable information that may be collected will be e-mail addresses for incentive purposes, they will be kept separated from the study data, contained within their own survey. Participants' IP addresses will also be removed from the data collected. After data completion, all data will be eliminated promptly.

Data Storage

All data will be contained within Qualtrics (collecting and analyzing data software).

Data Access

The researcher and faculty adviser named will have access to your study records. Any information derived from this research project that personally identifies you will not be voluntarily released or disclosed without your separate consent, except as specifically required by law. Publications and/or presentations that result from this study will not include identifiable information about you.

Data Retention

The researcher intends to keep contact info and research data until analysis of the information and lottery distributions are finished; they will be destroyed no later than May 31, 2019.

Mandated Reporting

Under California law, the researcher is required to report known or reasonably suspected incidents of abuse or neglect of a child, dependent adult or elder, including, but not limited to, physical, sexual, emotional, and financial abuse or neglect. If any researcher has or is given such information in the course of conducting this study, they may be required to report it to the authorities.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS

If you have any comments, concerns, or questions regarding the conduct of this research please contact the research team listed.

If you have concerns or complaints about the research study, research team, or questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the Research and Sponsored Programs office, 18111 Nordhoff Street, California State University, Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330-8232, by phone at (818) 677-2901 or email at irb@csun.edu.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION STATEMENT

You should not agree to this form unless you have read it and been granted access to it for your records. **Participation in this study is voluntary.** You may refuse to answer any question or discontinue your involvement at any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which you might otherwise be entitled. Your decisions will not affect your relationship with California State University, Northridge. Your signature below indicates that you have read the information in this consent form and have had a chance to ask any questions that you have about the study.

Clicking “yes” below indicates you are agreeing to participate in the study described above.

Do you consent to participate in this research study?

- Yes
- Now

For each of the following questions, please mark the response that best indicates your current experience as an LGB person. Please be as honest as possible: Indicate how you really feel now, not how you think you should feel. There is no need to think too much about any one question. Answer each question according to your initial reaction and then move on to the next.

Some of you may prefer to use labels other than ‘lesbian, gay, and bisexual’ to describe your sexual orientation (e.g., ‘queer,’ ‘dyke,’ ‘questioning’). We use the term LGB in this survey as a convenience, and we ask for your understanding if the term does not completely capture your sexual identity.

I prefer to keep my same-sex romantic relationships rather private.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

If it were possible, I would choose to be straight.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I'm not totally sure what my sexual orientation is.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I keep care control over who knows about my same-sex romantic relationships.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I often wonder whether others judge me for my sexual orientation.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I am glad to be an LGB person.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I look down on heterosexuals.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I keep changing my mind about my sexual orientation.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat

- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I can't feel comfortable knowing that others judge me negatively for my sexual orientation.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I feel that LGB people are superior to heterosexuals.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

My sexual orientation is an insignificant part of who I am.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

Admitting to myself that I'm an LGB person has been a very painful process.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I'm proud to be part of the LGB community.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I can't decide whether I am bisexual or homosexual.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

My sexual orientation is a central part of my identity.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I think a lot about how my sexual orientation affects the way people see me.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

Admitting to myself that I'm an LGB person has been a very slow process.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

Straight people have boring lives compared with LGB people.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

My sexual orientation is a very personal and private matter.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat

- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I wish I were heterosexual.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

To understand who I am as a person, you have to know that I'm LGB.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I get very confused when I try to figure out my sexual orientation.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I have felt comfortable with my sexual identity just about from the start.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

Being an LGB person is a very important aspect of my life.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I believe being LGB is an important part of me.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I am proud to be LGB.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

I believe it is unfair that I am attracted to people of the same sex.

- Disagree Strongly
- Disagree
- Disagree Somewhat
- Agree Somewhat
- Agree
- Agree Strongly

The following questions relate to the amount of exposure you have to queer spaces in Ventura County. For each of the questions, please mark the response that best indicates your current experience with these queer spaces. Please be as honest as possible and answer each question according to your experiences and then move on to the next.

How often do you go to the gay bar Paddy's in Ventura?

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you attend any portion of Ventura County Pride?

(This includes: Pre Pride Party, Pride Festival, Pride After Party, or Pride Brunch.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally

- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you attend GSA (Gay-Straight Alliance) and/or Queer School Clubs in Ventura County?

(Examples include: Cal Lutheran’s PRIDE (People Respecting Individuality, Diversity, and Equality), CSUCI’s Spectrum – Queer – Straight Alliance, and Oxnard College’s LGBTQ+ Allied Club.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you attend queer social group meetings in Ventura County?

(Examples include: OutWithFrez and other queer Facebook Groups.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you go to a queer medical facility in Ventura County?

(Example includes the Pride Clinic at Santa Paula West Medical Group.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you attend queer therapeutic facilities in Ventura County?

(Examples include: Compass Ventura County, Hope (Holding Our Pride and Equality) Counseling Center, or PFLAF (Parents, Families, and Friends of Lesbians and Gays.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you attend queer activism events in Ventura County?

- Never

- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you attend queer affirming and inclusive places of worship in Ventura County?

(Examples includes: Saints Parish and the Unitarian Universalist Church of Ventura.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you go to one-time only queer events in Ventura County?

(Examples include: LGBT Older Adults: A Panel Experience and Love Simon: Film Discussion.)

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

How often do you go to public spaces that are used for queer sexual cruising in Ventura County?

- Never
- Very Rarely
- Rarely
- Occasionally
- Very Frequently
- Always

Click on the following link if you want to be entered in our Amazon E Gift Card Lottery!

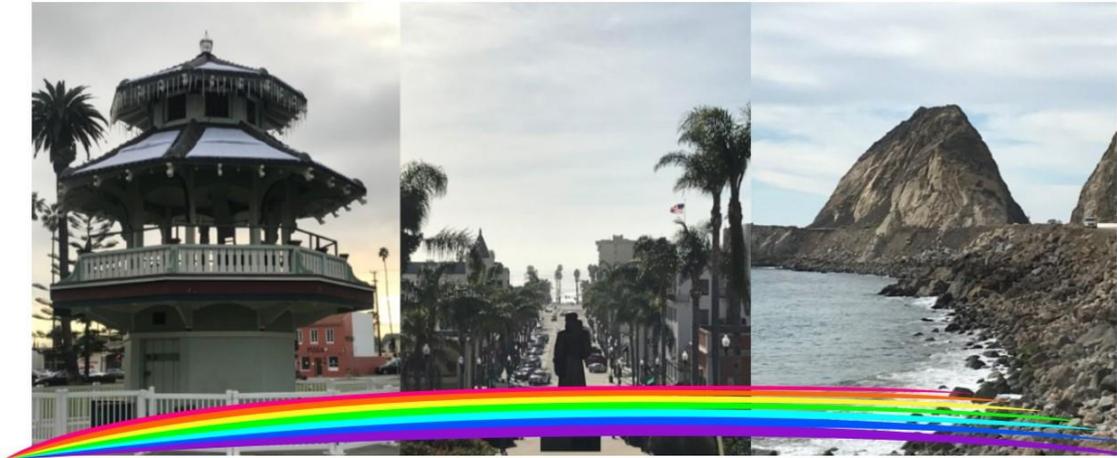
(Please don't forget to return to this page to complete the survey by clicking onto the next page.)

https://csunsbs.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_7XafUeHw43GdlU9

Appendix B

Electronic Advertisement

Ventura County Queer Research!



Enter for a Chance to Win an Amazon E Gift Card!

Assist in Contributing to Queer Research in Ventura County!

If You identify as queer (lesbian, gay, or bisexual) and live within Ventura County limits, access the link below and voice your experience in our anonymous (approximately 20 minute) survey.

After completion, participants will have an opportunity to enter a lottery to win either a \$25 or \$50 Amazon E Gift Card!

5 winners will be chosen at random!

Researcher: Angel L. Garcia, MSW Candidate
California State University, Northridge - Department of Social Work
(805) 626-0930
angel.garcia.578@my.csun.edu

https://csunsbs.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6yz0gykad34BvOR

Appendix C

Data Tables

Age

	Frequency	Percent
18-24	85	51.2
25-34	56	33.7
35-44	14	8.4
45-54	9	5.4
55-64	1	.6
65-74	1	.6
Total	166	100.0

Biological Sex

	Frequency	Percent
Male	48	28.9
Female	118	71.1
Total	166	100.0

Sexual Identity

	Frequency	Percent
Lesbian	34	20.5
Gay	36	21.7
Bisexual	96	57.8
Total	166	100.0

Race/Ethnicity

	Frequency	Percent
Asian	5	3.5
Black/Africa	7	4.2
Hispanix/Latinx/Spanish Origin	79	47.6
Native American/Alaska Native	3	1.8
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	.6
White	62	37.3
Prefer not to answer	1	.6
Other	8	4.8
Total	166	100.0

City Residence

	Frequency	Percent
Camarillo	13	7.8
Fillmore	5	3.0
Moorpark	5	3.0
Ojai	6	3.6
Oxnard	54	32.5
Port Hueneme	5	3.0
Santa Paula	6	3.6
Simi Valley	18	10.8
Thousand Oaks	15	9.0
Ventura	28	16.9
El Rio	4	2.4
Meiners Oaks	1	.6
Mira Monte	2	1.2
Oak Park	1	.6
Newbury Park	2	1.2
Point Mugu	1	.6
Total	166	100.0

Education

	Frequency	Percent
No Formal Education	1	.6
Less than High School	4	2.4
High School/GED	22	13.3
Some College	68	41.0
4-Year College Degree	24	14.5
Masters Degree	34	20.5
2-Year College Degree	13	7.8
Total	166	100.0

Means and Standard Deviations for LGBIS subscales.

LGBIS Subscale	Descriptive statistics	
	M	SD
Acceptance Concerns	3.4639	1.31440
Concealment Motivation	3.6104	1.33315
Internalized Homonegativity	1.9257	1.03824
Identity Uncertainty	2.1054	1.03031
Identity Affirmation	5.0783	.93270
Identity Superiority	2.1827	1.06145
Identity Centrality	3.8229	1.03453
Difficult Process	3.5442	1.36443

Acceptance Concerns Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.183 ^a	.033	-.029	1.33327

Acceptance Concerns ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.532	10	.953	.536	.862 ^b
	Residual	275.529	155	1.778		
	Total	285.061	165			

Acceptance Concerns Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	4.060	.416			9.763	.000
Gay Bar	-.118	.096	-.106		-1.231	.220
VC Pride	-.072	.086	-.080		-.833	.406
School Clubs	-.070	.111	-.058		-.627	.532
Soc Group Meetings	.033	.145	.022		.228	.820
Medical Facility	-.053	.247	-.017		-.217	.829
Therapeutic Facilities	-.152	.180	-.071		-.843	.400
Activism Events	.072	.115	.066		.628	.531
Places of Worship	.064	.151	.037		.426	.671
1-Time Only Events	-.059	.115	-.048		-.513	.609
Cruising Spaces	-.043	.123	-.030		-.347	.729

Concealment Motivation Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.332 ^a	.110	.053	1.29760

Concealment Motivation ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	32.271	10	3.227	1.917	.047 ^b
	Residual	260.982	155	1.684		
	Total	293.253	165			

Concealment Motivation Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.042	.405		9.986	.000
Gay Bar	.020	.093	.018	.218	.828
VC Pride	-.176	.084	-.195	-2.112	.036
School Clubs	.118	.108	.097	1.096	.275
Soc Group Meetings	-.148	.141	-.099	-1.053	.294
Medical Facility	-.016	.240	-.005	-.065	.948
Therapeutic Facilities	.168	.175	.077	.957	.340
Activism Events	.097	.112	.087	.864	.389
Places of Worship	-.016	.147	-.009	-.110	.913
1-Time Only Events	-.298	.112	-.239	-2.661	.009
Cruising Spaces	.046	.120	.032	.386	.700

Internalized Homonegativity Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.311 ^a	.097	.038	1.01813

Internalized Homonegativity ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.189	10	1.719	1.658	.095 ^b
	Residual	160.673	155	1.037		
	Total	177.861	165			

Internalized Homonegativity Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.693	.318		5.330	.000
Gay Bar	-.131	.073	-.149	-1.796	.074
VC Pride	.008	.066	.012	.127	.899
School Clubs	-.130	.085	-.138	-1.537	.126
Soc Group Meetings	.010	.110	.009	.094	.926
Medical Facility	.058	.188	.024	.306	.760
Therapeutic Facilities	.281	.137	.166	2.045	.043
Activism Events	.012	.088	.013	.132	.895
Places of Worship	.270	.116	.198	2.333	.021
1-Time Only Events	-.186	.088	-.191	-2.117	.036
Cruising Spaces	.122	.094	.109	1.302	.195

Identity Uncertainty Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.325 ^a	.105	.048	1.00550

Identity Uncertainty ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.446	10	1.845	1.824	.060 ^b
	Residual	156.709	155	1.011		
	Total	175.155	165			

Identity Uncertainty Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	2.523	.314			8.044	.000
Gay Bar	-.137	.072	-.157		-1.905	.059
VC Pride	-.014	.065	-.019		-.209	.835
School Clubs	.050	.084	.053		.599	.550
Soc Group Meetings	-.211	.109	-.182		-1.933	.055
Medical Facility	-.267	.186	-.111		-1.433	.154
Therapeutic Facilities	.350	.136	.208		2.577	.011
Activism Events	.026	.087	.030		.294	.769
Places of Worship	-.055	.114	-.041		-.484	.629
1-Time Only Events	-.024	.087	-.025		-.281	.779
Cruising Spaces	.013	.093	.011		.137	.891

Identity Affirmation Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.260 ^a	.067	.007	.92934

Identity Affirmation ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.669	10	.967	1.120	.351 ^b
	Residual	133.868	155	.864		
	Total	143.537	165			

Identity Affirmation Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.798	.290		16.551	.000
Gay Bar	.042	.067	.054	.634	.527
VC Pride	.081	.060	.128	1.358	.176
School Clubs	.081	.077	.096	1.051	.295
Soc Group Meetings	.047	.101	.045	.466	.642
Medical Facility	.006	.172	.003	.036	.972
Therapeutic Facilities	-.205	.125	-.135	-1.638	.103
Activism Events	-.019	.080	-.025	-.242	.809
Places of Worship	-.031	.105	-.025	-.291	.772
1-Time Only Events	.105	.080	.120	1.311	.192
Cruising Spaces	-.015	.086	-.015	-.178	.859

Identity Superiority Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.261 ^a	.068	.008	1.05715

Identity Superiority ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.680	10	1.268	1.135	.340 ^b
	Residual	173.221	155	1.118		
	Total	185.902	165			

Identity Superiority Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	2.002	.330		6.070	.000
Gay Bar	-.032	.076	-.036	-.425	.671
VC Pride	-.002	.068	-.003	-.033	.974
School Clubs	-.104	.088	-.107	-1.180	.240
Soc Group Meetings	.020	.115	.016	.171	.864
Medical Facility	.273	.196	.110	1.395	.165
Therapeutic Facilities	-.184	.143	-.106	-1.290	.199
Activism Events	-.006	.091	-.007	-.063	.950
Places of Worship	.103	.120	.074	.862	.390
1-Time Only Events	.194	.091	.196	2.134	.034
Cruising Spaces	-.087	.097	-.077	-.898	.371

Identity Centrality Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.325 ^a	.106	.048	1.00938

Identity Centrality ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.672	10	1.867	1.833	.059 ^b
	Residual	157.921	155	1.019		
	Total	176.593	165			

Identity Centrality Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	3.241	.315			10.292	.000
Gay Bar	-.036	.072	-.042		-.504	.615
VC Pride	.112	.065	.159		1.725	.087
School Clubs	-.069	.084	-.074		-.825	.411
Soc Group Meetings	.096	.110	.082		.875	.383
Medical Facility	.114	.187	.047		.609	.543
Therapeutic Facilities	-.127	.136	-.075		-.933	.352
Activism Events	-.048	.087	-.056		-.549	.584
Places of Worship	.050	.115	.037		.435	.664
1-Time Only Events	.116	.087	.120		1.330	.185
Cruising Spaces	.172	.093	.155		1.850	.066

Difficult Process Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.269 ^a	.072	.012	1.35595

Difficult Process ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	22.192	10	2.219	1.207	.290 ^b
	Residual	284.984	155	1.839		
	Total	307.176	165			

Difficult Process Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.818	.423		9.026	.000
Gay Bar	-.150	.097	-.130	-1.544	.125
VC Pride	-.143	.087	-.154	-1.635	.104
School Clubs	-.103	.113	-.083	-.912	.363
Soc Group Meetings	-.114	.147	-.074	-.774	.440
Medical Facility	-.025	.251	-.008	-.101	.920
Therapeutic Facilities	.263	.183	.118	1.438	.152
Activism Events	.167	.117	.147	1.425	.156
Places of Worship	.056	.154	.031	.362	.718
1-Time Only Events	-.145	.117	-.114	-1.239	.217
Cruising Spaces	.135	.125	.092	1.082	.281