

## Statistics about bullying of students who identify or are perceived as LGBTQ

- 74.1% of LGBT students were verbally bullied (e.g., called names, threatened) in the past year because of their sexual orientation and 55.2% because of their gender expression ([National School Climate Survey, 2013](#)).
- 36.2% of LGBT students were physically bullied (e.g., pushed, shoved) in the past year because of their sexual orientation and 22.7% because of their gender expression ([National School Climate Survey, 2013](#)).
- 49% of LGBT students experienced cyberbullying in the past year ([National School Climate Survey, 2013](#)).
- Peer victimization of all youth was less likely to occur in schools with bullying policies that are inclusive of LGBTQ students ([Hatzenbuehler & Keyes, 2012](#)).
- 55.5% of LGBT students feel unsafe at school because of their sexual orientation, and 37.8% because of their gender expression ([National School Climate Survey, 2013](#)).
- 30.3% of LGBT students missed at least one entire day at school in the past month because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable, and 10.6% missed four or more days in the past month ([National School Climate Survey, 2013](#)).
- For bullied LGBTQ students ([Duong & Bradshaw, 2014](#)) and bullied students in general ([Morin et al., 2015](#)), if they identify one supportive adult in the school they trust, they are less likely to face adverse consequences.
- There are less rates of LGBTQ bullying in schools with clear bullying policies that are inclusive of LGBTQ students ([Hatzenbuehler & Keyes, 2012](#)).
- Students were less likely to report having experienced homophobic bullying and report more school connectedness in schools with more supportive practices, including ([Day & Snapp, 2016](#)):
  - Adequate counseling and support services for students.
  - Considering sanctions for student violations of rules and policies on a case-by-case basis with a wide range of options.
  - Providing effective confidential support and referral services for students needing help because of substance abuse, violence, or other problems.
  - Helping students with their social, emotional, and behavioral problems, and provide behavior management instruction.
  - Fostering youth development, resilience, or asset promotion.