

Statistics



YES Institute utilizes academic, peer-reviewed journal articles to gather statistical information on gender and orientation. If you know of other updated literature references, please contact YES at email@yesinstitute.org.

<http://www.yesinstitute.org/resources/statistics.pdf>

50 %

of elementary and middle school bullying incidents are based on gender or orientation slurs.

Espelage, D. (2009) [CDC grant--in progress]. Grant number: CE001268. Project Title: Middle school bullying and sexual violence: Measurement issues & etiological models. Project Period: 09/01/2007 - 08/31/2010. Last accessed June 23, 2009 at: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/profiles/violence/abstracts.htm>

Quoted from: <http://edition.cnn.com/2009/LIVING/personal/05/26/o.truth.about.bullying>

80 %

of high school youth harassed as gay identify as heterosexual.

These youth are 5 times more likely to attempt suicide than their non-harassed peers.

Reis, B. & Saewyc, E. (1999). 83,000 Youth Survey. Selected Findings of Eight Population-Based Studies. Safe Schools Coalition of Washington. Last accessed June 23, 2009, at: <http://www.safeschoolscoalition.org/83000youth.pdf>

Youth who identify as
gay or lesbian are:

More than **two times**
more likely to attempt suicide.

Among homeless gay youth,
73% report being kicked out of
their homes due to parental rejection.

Russell S.T. & Joyner, K. (2001). Adolescent sexual orientation and suicide risk: evidence from a national study. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(8), 1276–81.

Rew, L., Whittaker, T.A., Taylor-Seehafer, M.A., and Smith, L.R. (2005). Sexual health risks and protective resources in gay, lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual homeless youth. *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing*, 10(1), 11-19.

Youth who identify as gay or lesbian
and
are rejected by their parents:

8 times more likely to attempt suicide

Ryan, C., Huebner, D. & Sanchez, J. (2009). Family rejection as a predictor of negative health outcomes in white and latino lesbian, gay, and bisexual young adults. *Pediatrics*, 123(1), 346-352.



What is *transgender*?

An umbrella term encompassing any
self-expression or identity that
does not conform to the
male/female binary illusion.

YES Institute (2009).

**Among people who identify
as transgender:**

31% suicide attempt rate.

60% are attacked in violent assaults.

Herbst, J. H., Jacobs, E. D., Finlayson, T. J., McKleroy, V. S., Neumann, M. S., & Crepaz, N. (2008). Estimating HIV prevalence and risk behaviors of transgender persons in the United States: A systematic review. *AIDS and Behavior*, 12(1), 1-17.

Moran, L. and Sharpe, A. (2004). Violence, Identity and Policing: The Case of Violence Against Transgender People. *Criminal Justice*, 4(4), 395-417.

Affects ALL Youth

- **Attacks on manhood voiced as gay slurs** have been part of all school shootings.
- **90%** of school shootings involve boys taunted with anti-gay epithets.



Kimmel, M. S., & Mahler, M. (2003). Adolescent masculinity, homophobia, and violence: Random school shootings, 1982-2001. *The American Behavioral Scientist*, 46(10) 1439-1458.

Additional Statistics on Gender & Orientation and Youth

**The most recent public health monograph of
primary research is available online:**

<http://rtckids.fmhi.usf.edu/rtcpubs/FamExp/lgbt-mono.pdf>

Gamache, P., & Lazear, K. J. (2009). Asset-based approaches for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, two-spirit (LGBTQI2-S) youth and families in systems of care. (FMHI pub. no. 252). Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, College of Behavioral and Community Sciences, The Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, Research and Training Center for Children's Mental Health. Last accessed September 10, 2009, at: <http://rtckids.fmhi.usf.edu/rtcpubs/FamExp/lgbt-mono.pdf>