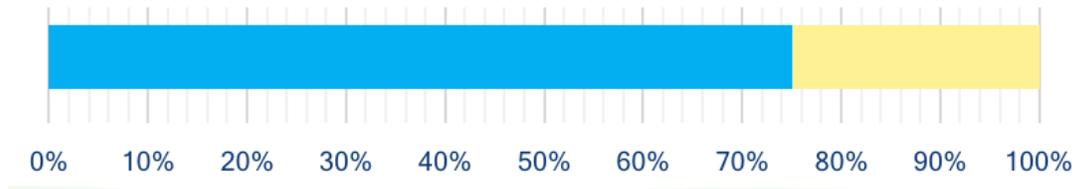


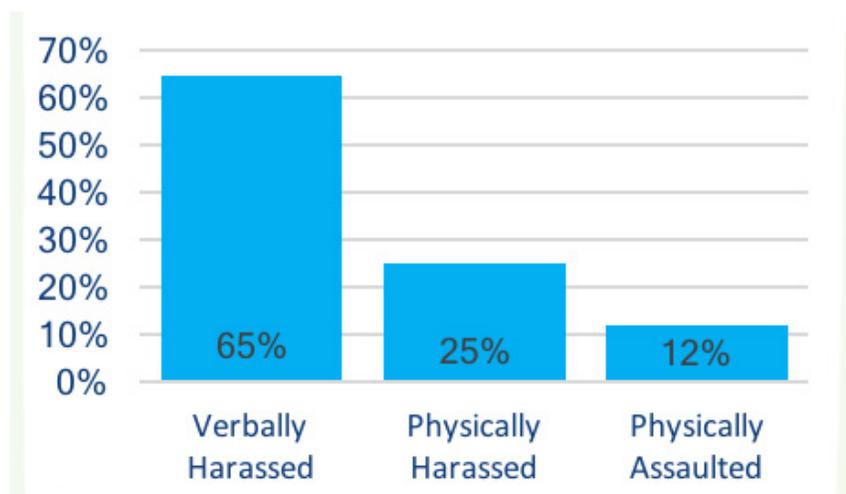


SCHOOL CLIMATE FOR TRANSGENDER STUDENTS

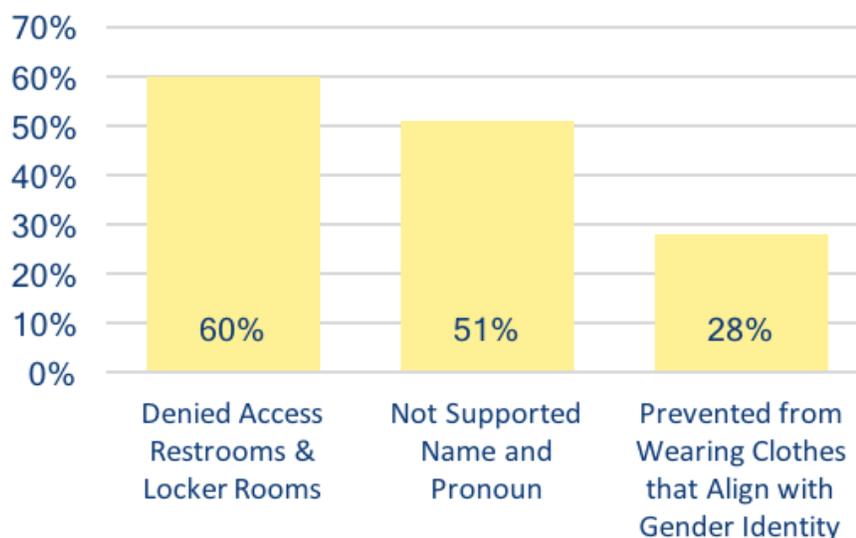
75% of Transgender Students Feel Unsafe at School



Transgender Students Harassed and Assaulted at School



Lack of School Support for Transgender Students





SCHOOL CLIMATE FOR TRANSGENDER STUDENTS

Feeling Unsafe at School

- Three-quarters of students who identified as transgender or non-binary felt unsafe at school because of the way they expressed their gender. (75.1%)
- Of those students who identified as “another gender” or “genderqueer,” two-thirds felt unsafe at school (“another gender” 61.2% and “genderqueer” 61.6%)

Harassed and Assaulted

- Two-thirds of transgender and non-binary students were verbally harassed at school. (64.5%)
- One in four were physically harassed at school. (24.9%)
- One in ten were physically assaulted at school. (12.0%)

Lack of Support at School

- Almost two-thirds of transgender students had been denied access to restrooms or locker rooms consistent with their gender identity. (60.0%)
- Half of transgender students were prevented from using their names or pronouns that align with their gender identity. (50.9%)
- One out of four transgender students had been prevented from wearing clothes that aligned with their gender expression. (28.0%)

Negative Remarks About Gender Expression

- Most LGBTQ students heard negative remarks about gender expression (not acting “masculine enough” or “feminine enough”) some of the time, with almost two-thirds hearing them on a regular basis. (86.3% / 62.9%)
- One in ten LGBTQ students regularly heard negative remarks about gender expression from their teachers or other school staff. (12.5%)

Lack of Response by School Staff to Harassment and Assault

- Almost two-thirds of LGBTQ students who had reported an incident of harassment or assault said that school staff did nothing in response or told them to ignore it. (63.5%)
- The two most common reasons given for not reporting harassment or assault to school staff were doubts and fears—doubts that staff would effectively address the situation and fears that reporting would make the situation worse. (doubts 75.9% / fears 74.2%)
- One-tenth of victimized students said that school staff members were a part of the harassment or assault they were experiencing. This leaves students feeling that there is no recourse for addressing incidents of victimization at their school. (10.3%)

Note: The *National School Climate Survey* conducted in 2015 by GLSEN documents the experiences of LGBTQ youth in the United States. The survey included responses from over 10,000 LGBTQ students in grades 6 to 12 from all 50 states and the District of Columbia including more than 3,000 unique school districts. Responses from the students who identified as transgender or non-binary were analyzed as a cohort.



WHAT IMPROVES THE SCHOOL CLIMATE FOR TRANSGENDER STUDENTS AND FOR ALL LGBTQ STUDENTS GENDER EXPRESSION

When school staff intervene most or all of time when they hear negative remarks about gender expression:

- LGBTQ students feel safer at school – an almost 30% improvement in feelings of safety.
- LGBTQ students miss less school – the percent of students who missed a day of school in the past month drops by 45% improvement.

When school staff effectively respond to harassment or assault:

- Victimization of LGBTQ students based on gender expression is cut in half.

When anti-bullying education is LGBTQ inclusive:

- Victimization of LGBTQ students based on gender expression drops almost 40%.

When a comprehensive, enumerated anti-bullying/harassment policy is both in place and known about by students:

- Staff are more likely to intervene in negative remarks about gender expression – twice as likely to intervene compared to a generic policy and 5 times as likely to intervene compared to no policy.
- Fewer LGBTQ students experience high levels of victimization based on gender expression – a 23% improvement over a generic policy and a 43% improvement over no policy.

When there is positive representation of LGBTQ topics in the curriculum:

- Negative remarks about transgender people drops 40%.
- Negative remarks about gender expression drops almost 25%.
- Victimization based on gender expression drops almost 50%.
- Feelings of safety regarding gender expression improves by over 30%.

When a school has a student club that addresses topics of sexual orientation and gender identity/expression:

- Victimization based on gender expression drops almost 40%.

Source: Kosciw, J. G., Greytak, E. A., Giga, N. M., Villenas, C. & Danischewski, D. J. (2016). The 2015 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth in our nation's schools. New York: GLSEN.