



The adolescent LGBT community's wellbeing – ALS 2021

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| 7. Activities Online | 8. Bullying | 9. The Local Area & the Future |

What is the ALS and who took part?

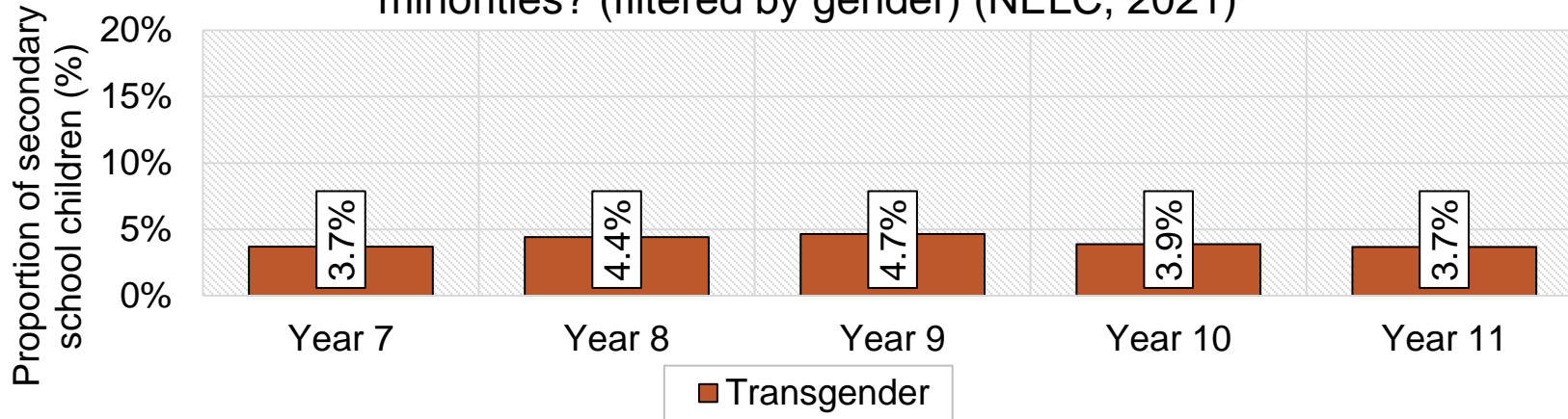
- The Adolescent Lifestyle Survey (ALS) is a survey of school pupils in school years 7 to 11 (ages 11-16) in North East Lincolnshire
- The ALS is an online survey completed in classrooms in exam style conditions
- It has been carried out every 3-4 years since 2004; the 2021 ALS was completed in October and each school received their results in November
- This report focuses on the responses of pupils who identify as a minority sexuality or gender. The summary for all respondents can be found [here](#).
- Respondents can be broken down as follows:
 - 7988 young people took part in the survey, providing 7,146 completed responses.
 - On gender (asked of years 7 to 11):
 - 294 respondents do not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth and are referred to as transgender, gender-diverse, or gender minorities.
 - 6887 respondents identify with the gender they were assigned at birth and are referred to as cisgender or non-gender-diverse
 - On sexuality (asked of years 9 to 11*):
 - 162 respondents are gay or lesbian and are referred to as that.
 - 421 respondents are bisexual and are referred to as such.
 - 217 respondents identified with a sexuality that was not listed and are referred to as 'Identifying Differently' or as having 'Another Sexuality.'
 - 225 respondents don't know their sexuality and are referred to as such.
 - 3046 respondents are straight and are referred to as straight or heterosexual.

*The questions in the Sexual Health section were also only asked of years 9-11.

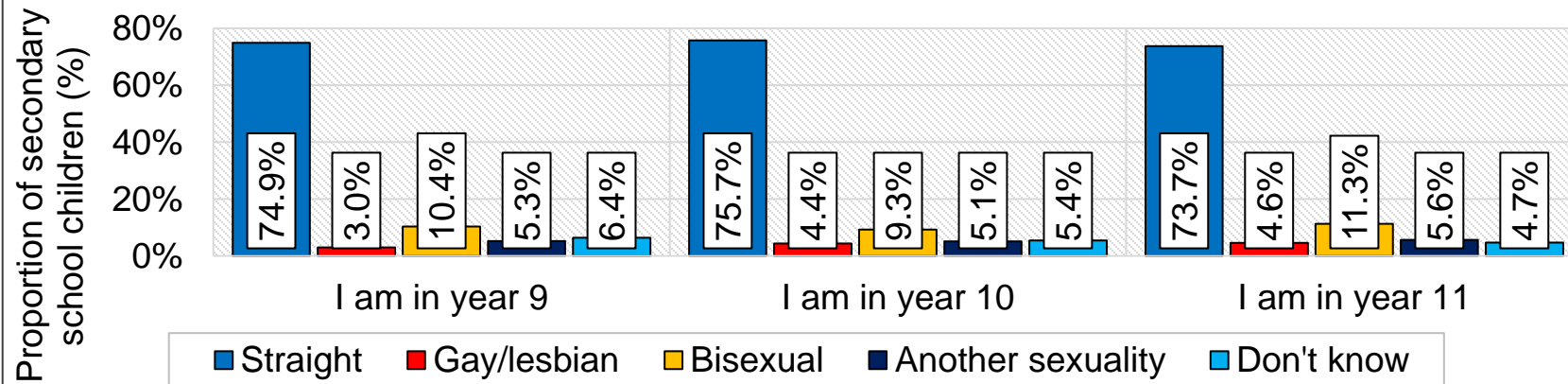
Key Points:

- An average of 4.1% of each school year are gender-diverse, 4% are gay or lesbian, 10.4% are bisexual, 5.3% Identify Differently, and 5.5% do not know their sexuality;
- Sexual and Gender minorities are more than twice as likely to have a special educational need, chronic illness, or disability;
- A fifth of sexual and gender minorities say P.E. lessons are 'poor' or 'very poor';
- heterosexuals and the non-gender-diverse partake in extra-curricular sport twice as much as sexual minorities and the transgender;
- Sexual and gender minorities are more than twice as likely to feel 'anxious or depressed' and 'wish [they] had a different life', and less than half the total number identifying as a sexual or gender minority 'usually feel happy about life';
- Sexual minorities are more than three times as likely to cut/hurt themselves when dealing with a problem, while the gender-diverse are more than four times as likely;
- The gender-diverse are more than twice as likely to worry *a lot* about the way that they look (71% worry *a lot* about this);
- Almost half the total number identifying as a sexual or gender minority are worried about their future/getting a job;
- Sexual minorities are more than twice as likely to have tried Spice, Ecstasy, and Cocaine, and the gender-diverse are also twice as likely to have tried Ecstasy and Cocaine;
- Sexual minorities are over three times as likely to be bullied on a weekly/daily basis, and are almost twice as likely to have been bullied, while the gender-diverse are almost three times as likely to be bullied on a weekly/daily basis, and are over twice as likely to have been bullied;
- Half the total number identifying as a sexual minority and two fifths of those identifying as gender-diverse think their school does *not* take bullying seriously;
- Sexual and gender minorities are twice as likely to feel unsafe in the area they live, and while sexual minorities are almost four times as likely to feel unsafe in their home, the gender-diverse are almost five times as likely to feel unsafe in their home;
- A third of the total number identifying as sexual or gender minorities do not think the local area is a good place for young people to live.

What proportion of school years with adolescents are gender minorities? (filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



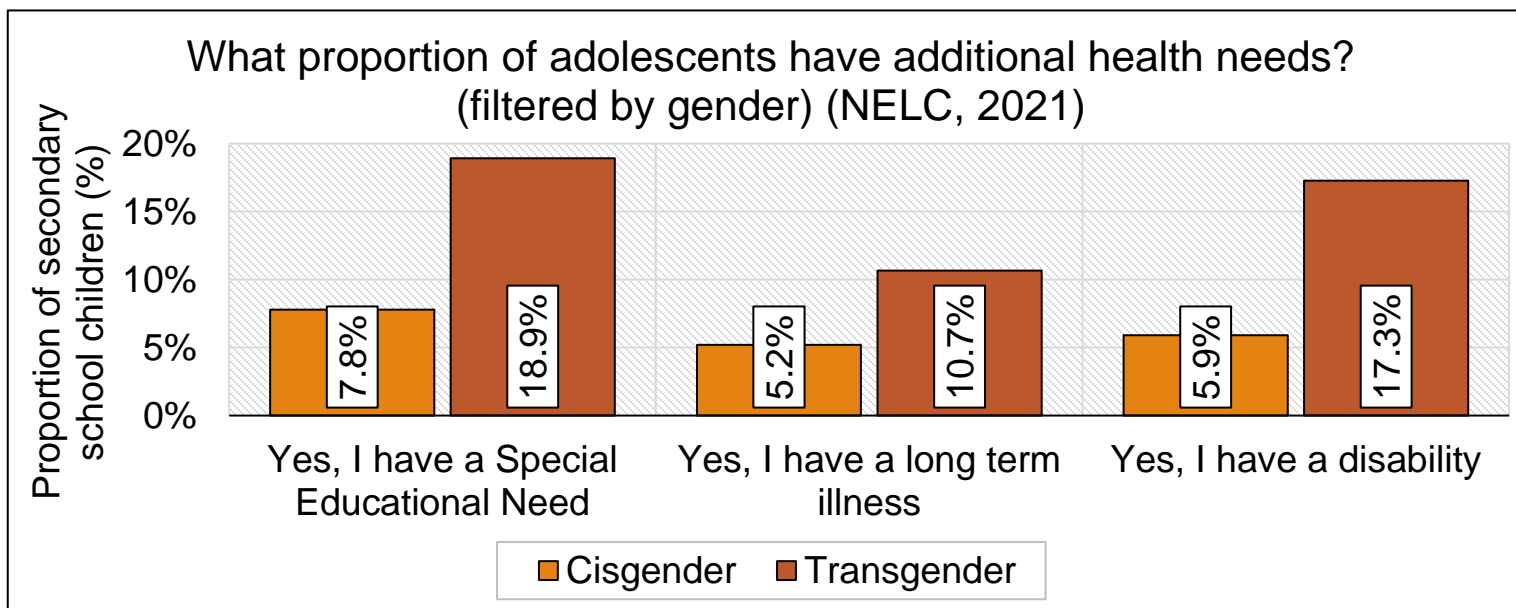
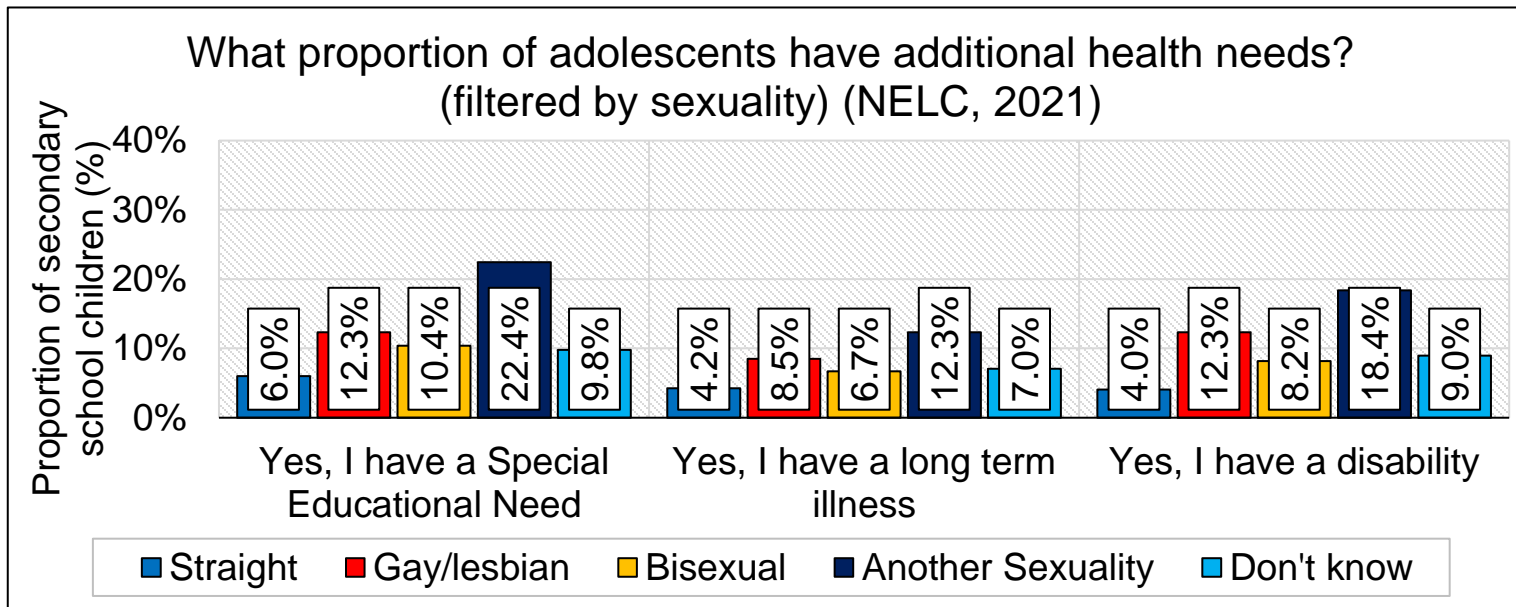
What proportion of school years with adolescents are sexual minorities? (filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



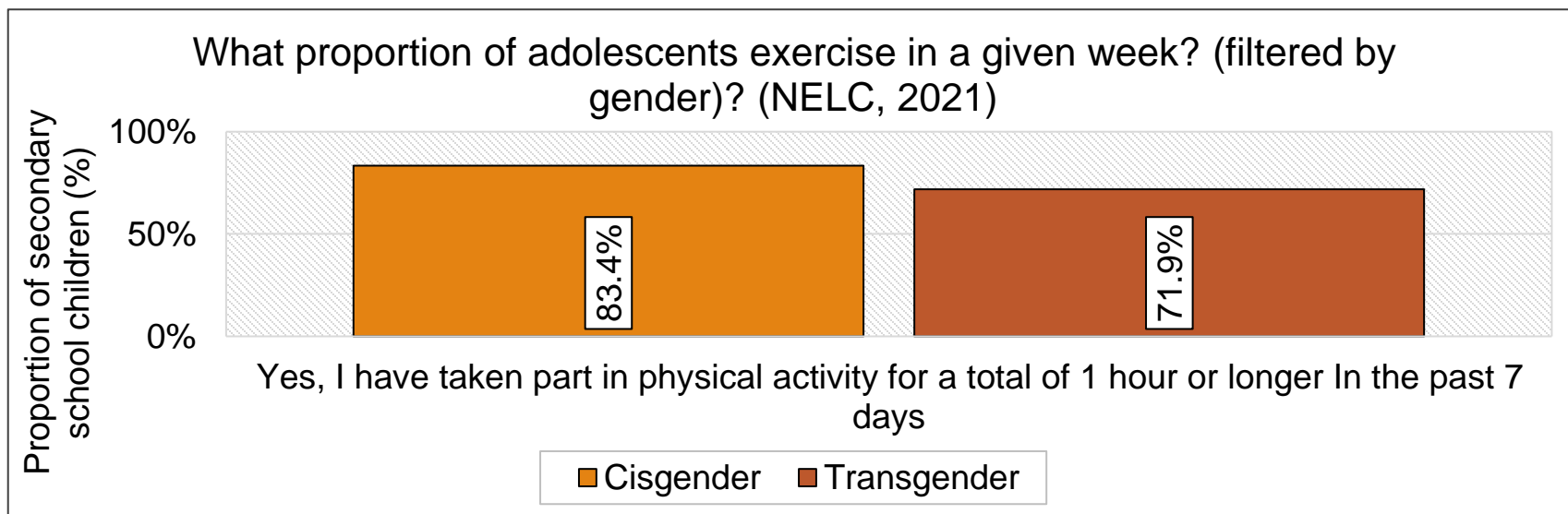
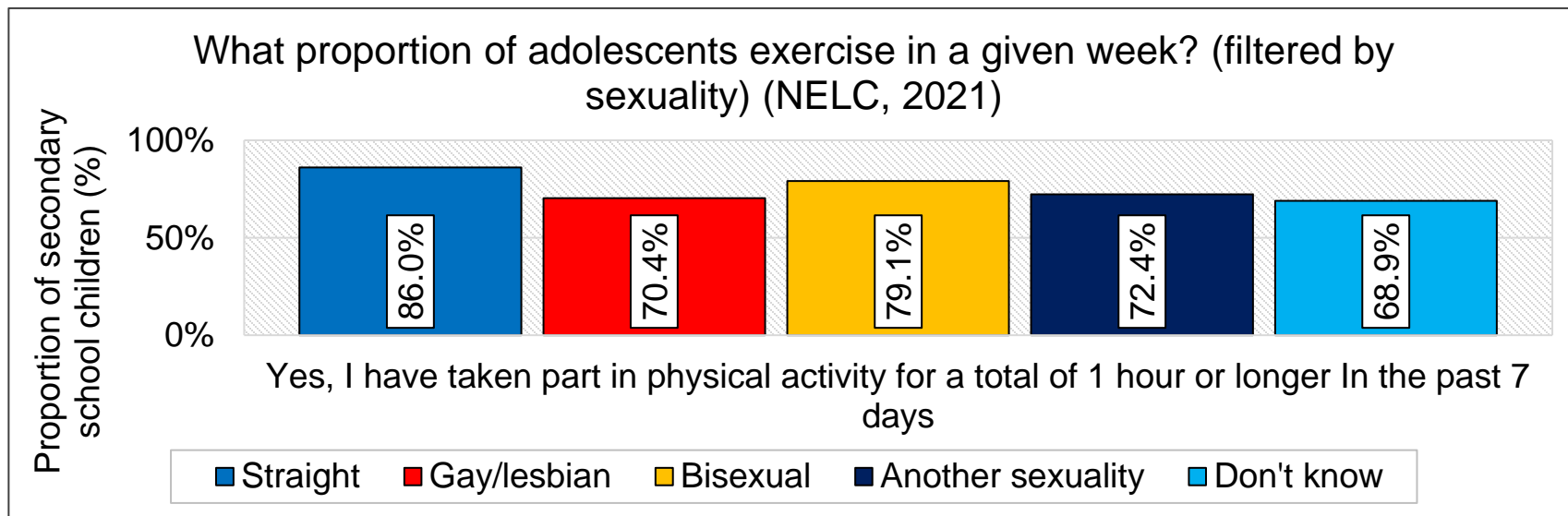
- Sexualities are – roughly – evenly distributed between ages and school years; averages suggest 75.1% of 13-15 year-olds are heterosexual, 3.7% are gay or lesbian, 10.1% are bisexual, 5.1% Identify Differently, and 5.3% Aren't sure about their sexuality. Of note is that there are many more gay or lesbian people and those identifying differently aged 15 than aged 13, but the percentage of those who do not know their sexuality falls from 13-15-year-olds, which may explain this.
- Gender-diverse adolescents are also evenly spread between different age groups/school years – an average of 4% of every age group from 11-16 are gender-diverse, while the average is 4.2% for school year. Again, there are many more gender-diverse 13 year-olds than 15 year-olds.
- There is an overlap between sexual and gender minorities, particularly for those who sexually Identify Differently, of whom, 46.4% also identify as gender-diverse, compared to 21.7% of bisexuals, 21.1% of gay or lesbian people, and 3% of heterosexuals.

1.a Different sexualities' and genders' demographics

1.b Different sexualities' and genders' demographics



- gay or lesbian people, bisexuals, those identifying differently, and those who do not know their sexuality have greater support needs: the former being twice as likely to have a special educational need and a long-term illness, and three times as likely to have a disability; bisexuals and those who do not know their sexuality are twice as likely to have a disability; and those who Identify Differently are three times as likely to have a long-term illness, and four times as likely to have a disability and a special educational need.
- The gender-diverse are also more likely than the non-gender-diverse to have additional needs: they are twice as likely to have a special educational need and long-term illness, and three times as likely to have a disability.
- Regarding ethnicity, besides White British and White Other, each ethnicity was represented by under 60 adolescents when grouped by sexuality, and besides these two again, each had under 120 representatives when grouped by gender identity. On White British adolescents, 76.2% are heterosexual, 3.7% are gay or lesbian, 10.3% are bisexual, 4.6% Identify Differently, and 5.2% do not know their sexuality; 3.6% of White British adolescents are gender-diverse. There are many more of each minority in the White Other grouping.

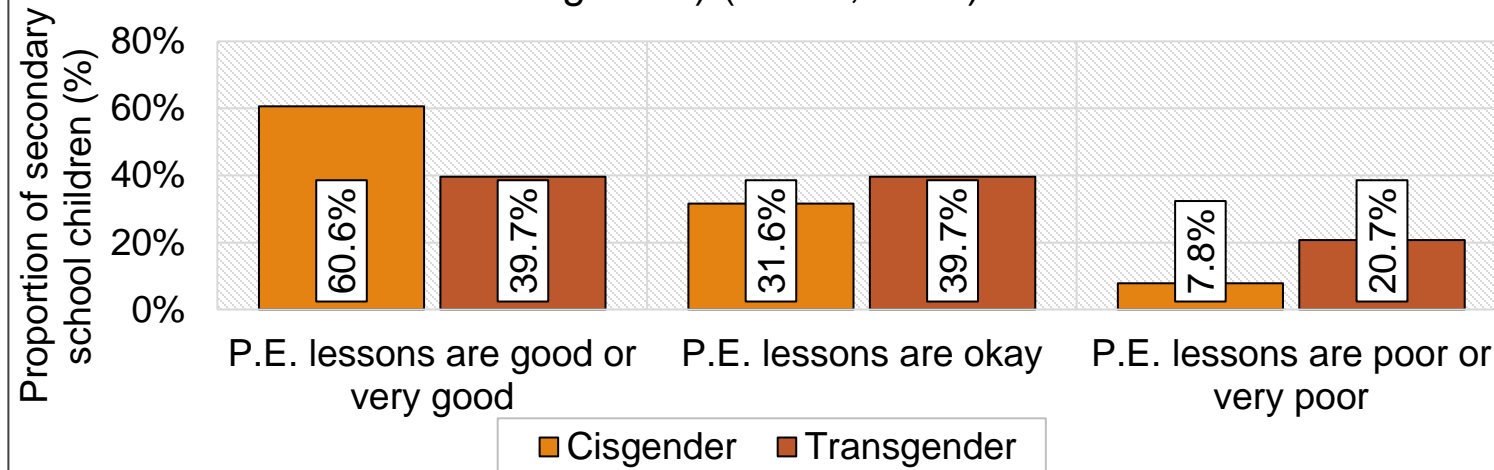


- Generally, adolescents who are sexual minorities exercise less in a given week, with 86% of heterosexuals exercising for 1 hour or more, while only 70.4% of gay or lesbian people, 72.4% of those identifying differently, and 68.9% of those who do not know their sexuality do likewise. Heterosexuals exercise on more days in a week, with 72.9% exercising on more than two days, compared to 60.5% of gay or lesbian people, for example.
- 71.9% of the gender-diverse exercise for 1 hour or more per week, compared to 83.4% of the non-diverse. Only 63.3% of the former exercise more than twice a week too, relative to 71.7% of the latter.
- On what would help them to be more active, the most popular option for all sexualities (except for bisexuals) was that 'things are fine'. For bisexuals, the most popular response was 'more willpower', followed by 'more time,' which was all sexualities' second-favourite response.
- When asked what would help them to be more active, 'things are fine' was the most popular response for the gender-diverse (29%) and the non-diverse (37.8%). The second favourite response for the gender diverse is 'more willpower' (28.3%).

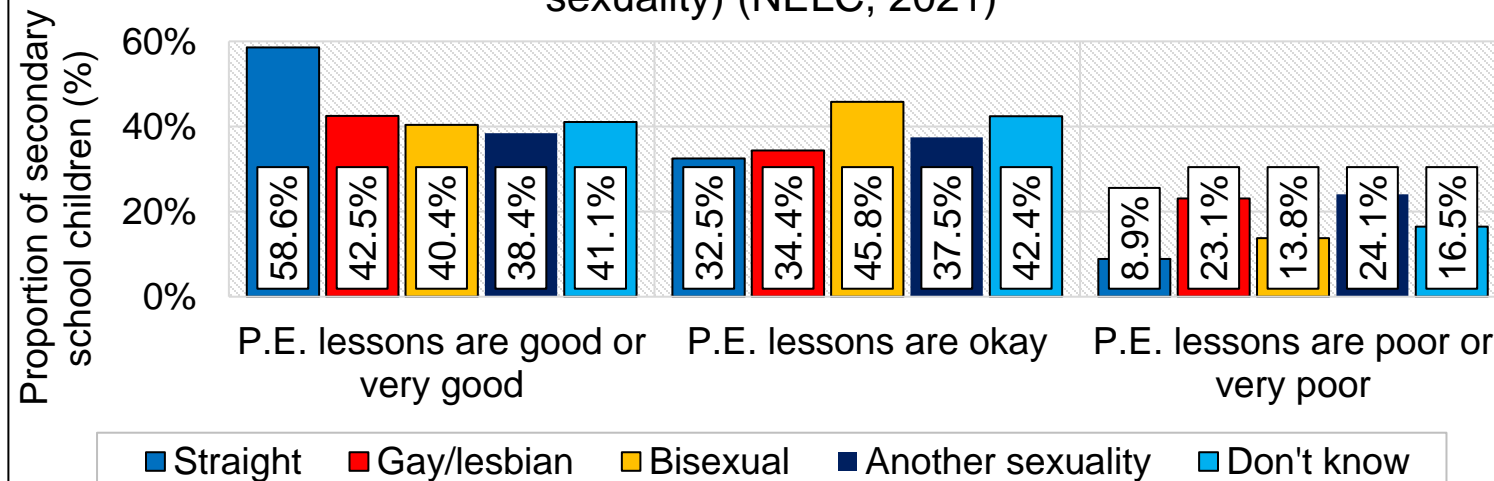
2.a Different sexualities' and genders' exercise habits

2.b Different sexualities' and genders' feelings about P.E.

How do adolescents feel about P.E. lessons? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



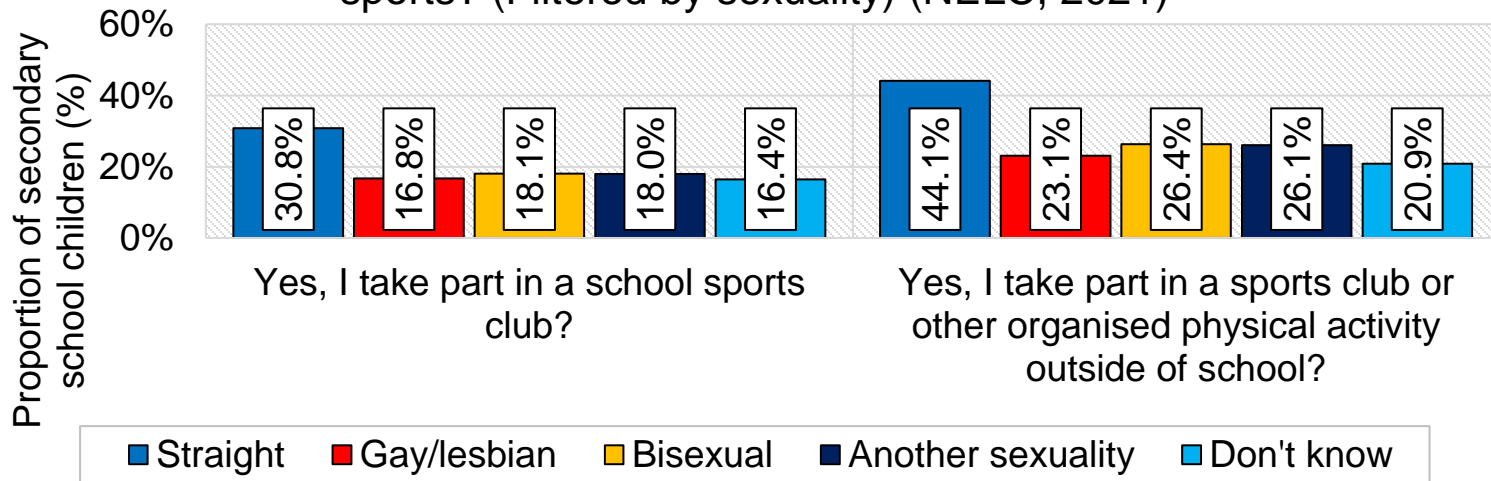
How do adolescents feel about P.E. lessons? (filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



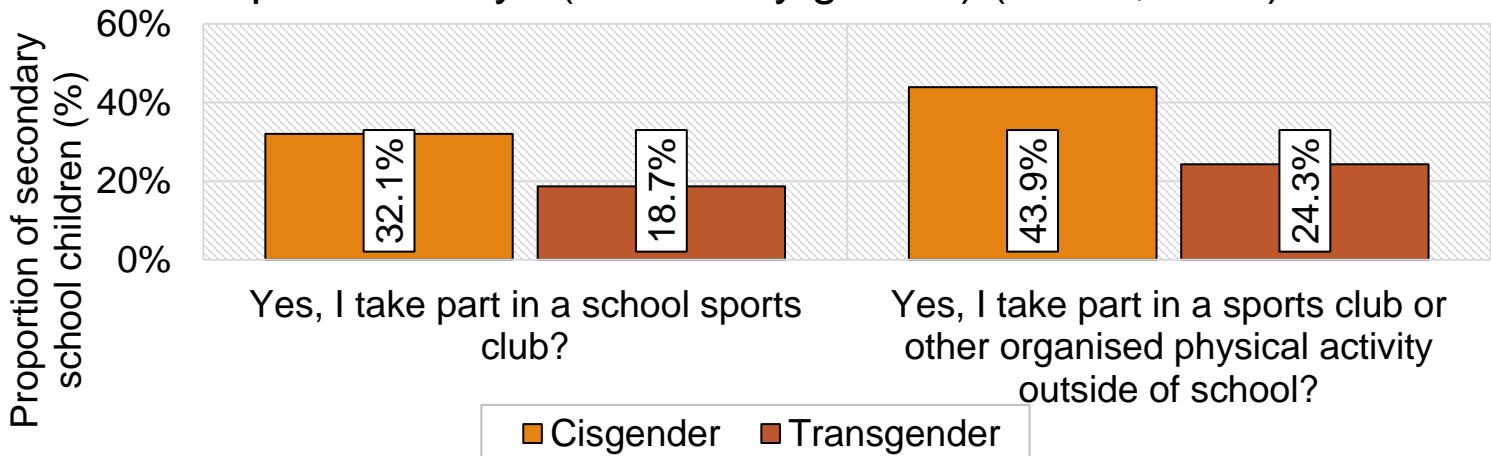
- Sexual minorities think less of P.E. lessons than heterosexuals, with minorities all having 'P.E. lessons are okay' as their most popular answer, whereas most heterosexuals said lessons were 'good'. Also, 15.6% of gay or lesbian people and 17.6% of those identifying differently say P.E. is 'very poor', compared to 4.3% of heterosexuals.
- The gender-diverse have a mixed view of P.E., but while the majority of the gender-diverse say lessons are 'okay', the majority of the non-diverse, mostly said lessons are 'good'. Further, 13.8% of the former thought lessons were very poor, relative to 4.1% of the latter.
- Sexual minorities also participate less than heterosexuals, with 15.4% of gay or lesbian people, 7% of bisexuals, 10.7% of those identifying differently, and 10.3% of those who do not know their sexuality not taking part at all, compared to 4.7% of heterosexuals.
- Gender minorities take part in P.E. slightly less than those in the majority, with 5.9% of gender-diverse adolescents not taking part at all, and 17.1% doing so for less than an hour, while these figures are 4.5% and 16.2% for non-diverse adolescents.

2.c Different sexualities' and genders' participation in extra-curricular sport

What proportion of adolescents take part in extra-curricular sports? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)

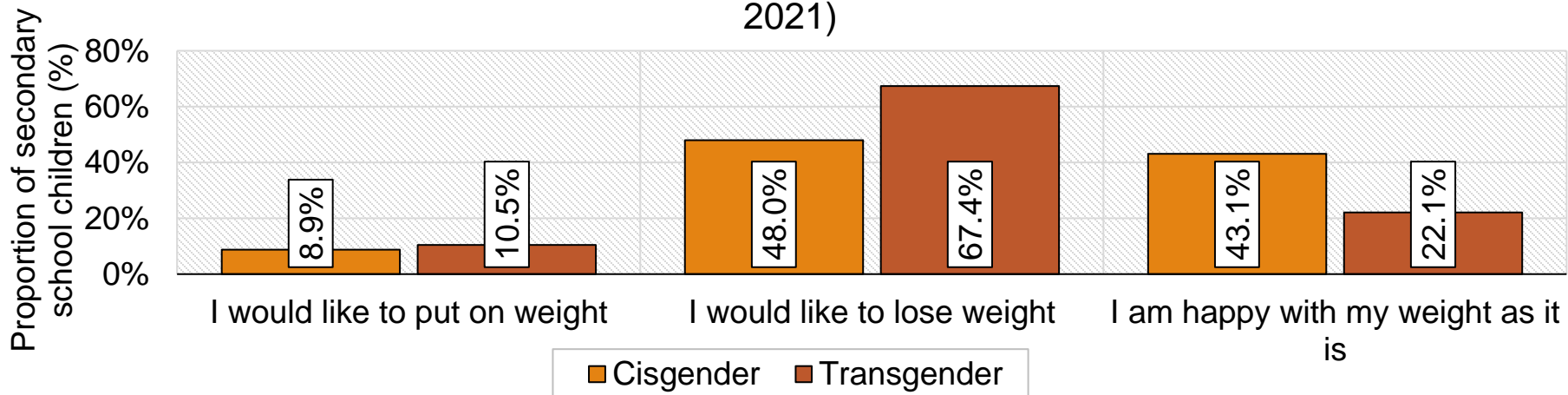


How many adolescents take part in an extra-curricular sports activity? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)

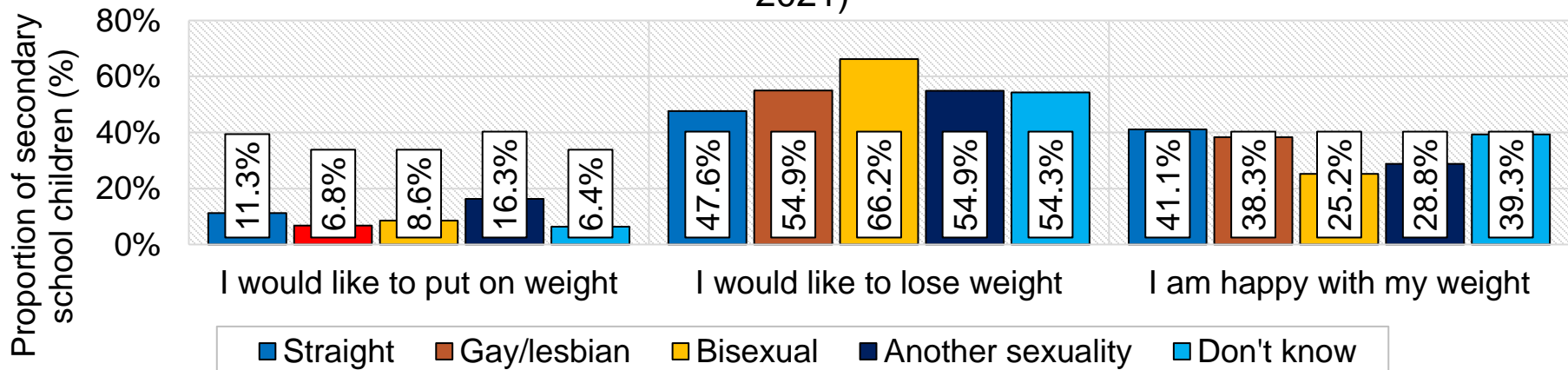


- Take up of extra-curricular sports clubs is also much lower amongst sexual minorities than heterosexuals, with 30.8% of heterosexuals taking part in school clubs and 44% taking part in out-of-school clubs. These figures are 16.8% and 23.1%, respectively for gay or lesbian people, and 16.4% and 20.9% for those who do not know their sexuality.
- The gender-diverse take part in extra-curricular sports to a much lesser extent than the non-diverse, especially when referring to school sports clubs, where only 18.7% of gender-diverse adolescents partake, compared to 32.1% of the non-gender-diverse.

How do adolescents feel about their weight? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



How do adolescents feel about their weight? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



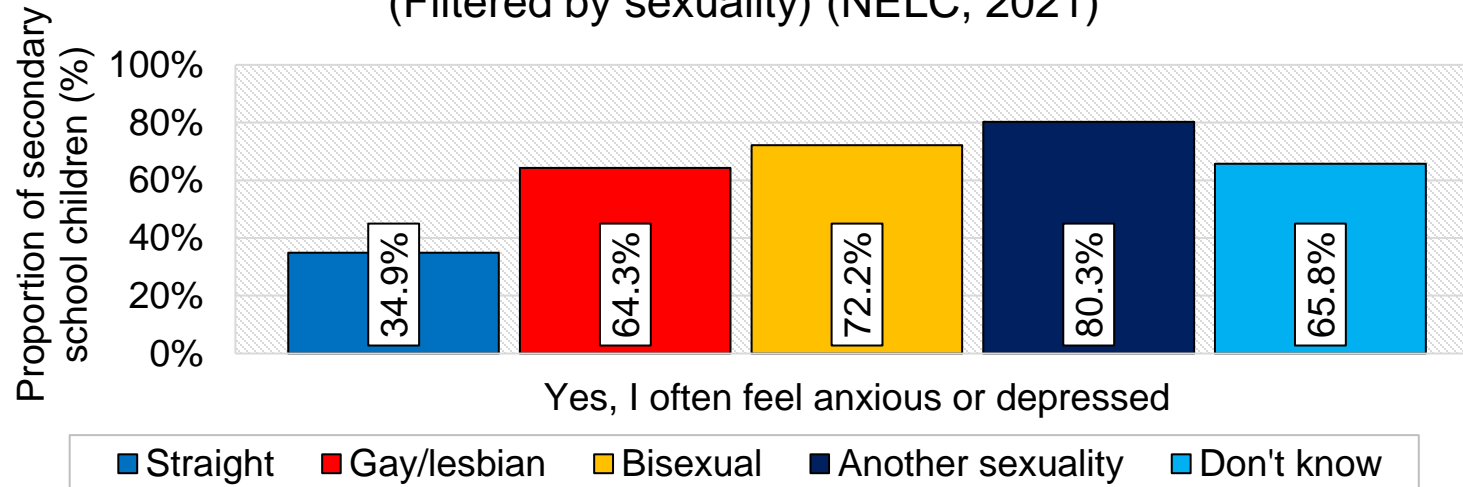
- A larger percentage of heterosexuals are content with their weight than sexual minorities. This contrast is best shown amongst bisexuals, as only 25.2% of whom are happy with their weight compared to 41.1% of heterosexuals. The majority would like to lose weight, but this is especially the case for bisexuals.
- Gender-diverse adolescents are similarly unhappy with their weight relative to the non-gender diverse – 22.1% of the former being happy with their weight compared to 43.1% of heterosexuals. The proportion of the gender-diverse who would like to lose weight is 19% percentage points higher than that for the non-gender-diverse.

3.a Different sexualities' and genders' self-image

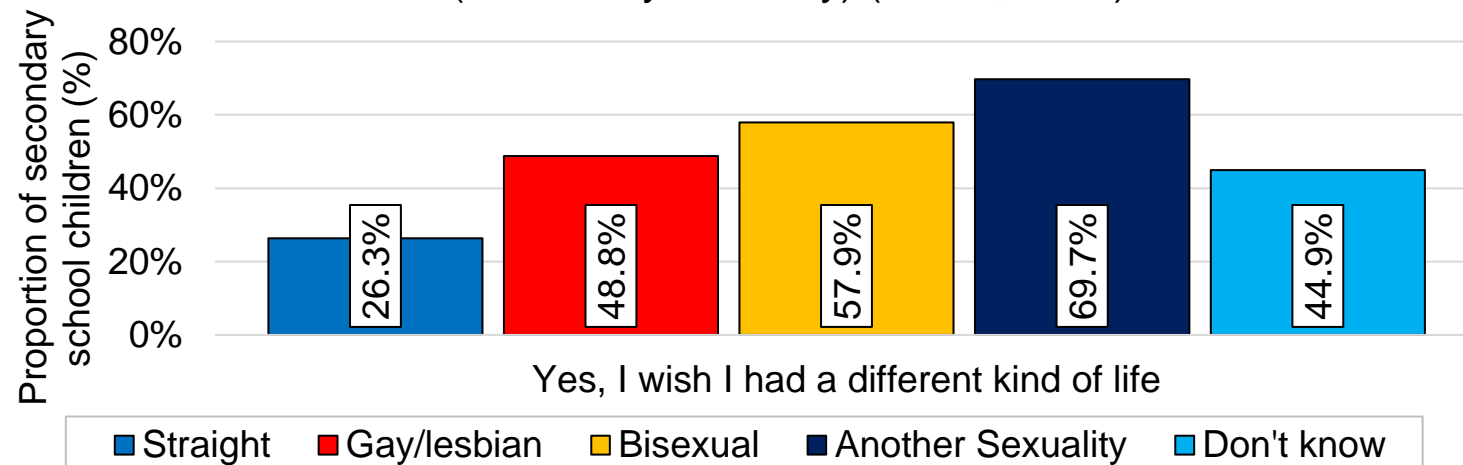
3.b Different sexualities' wellbeing – overview

- On ten indicators of mental wellbeing, the responses of sexual minorities are indicative of serious mental health issues. While 69.8% of heterosexuals gave positive responses, only 53.5% of gay or lesbian people, 47.8% of bisexual people, 43.2% of those identifying differently, and 52.4% of those who don't know their sexuality responded positively.
- Also, only 50.9% of gay or lesbian people, 47.2% of bisexuals, 40.2% of those identifying differently, and 53.7% of those who do not know their sexuality are usually happy about life (compared to 75.4% of heterosexuals); 50% of gay or lesbian people, 65.4% of bisexuals 68.1% of those identifying differently, and 58.5% of those who do not know their sexuality often feel sad or tearful (compared to 33% of heterosexuals); and only 43.4% of gay or lesbian people, 32.4% of bisexuals, 33.3% of those identifying differently, and 41.9% of those who don't know their sexuality feel they have a lot to be proud of (relative to 58.1% of heterosexuals).

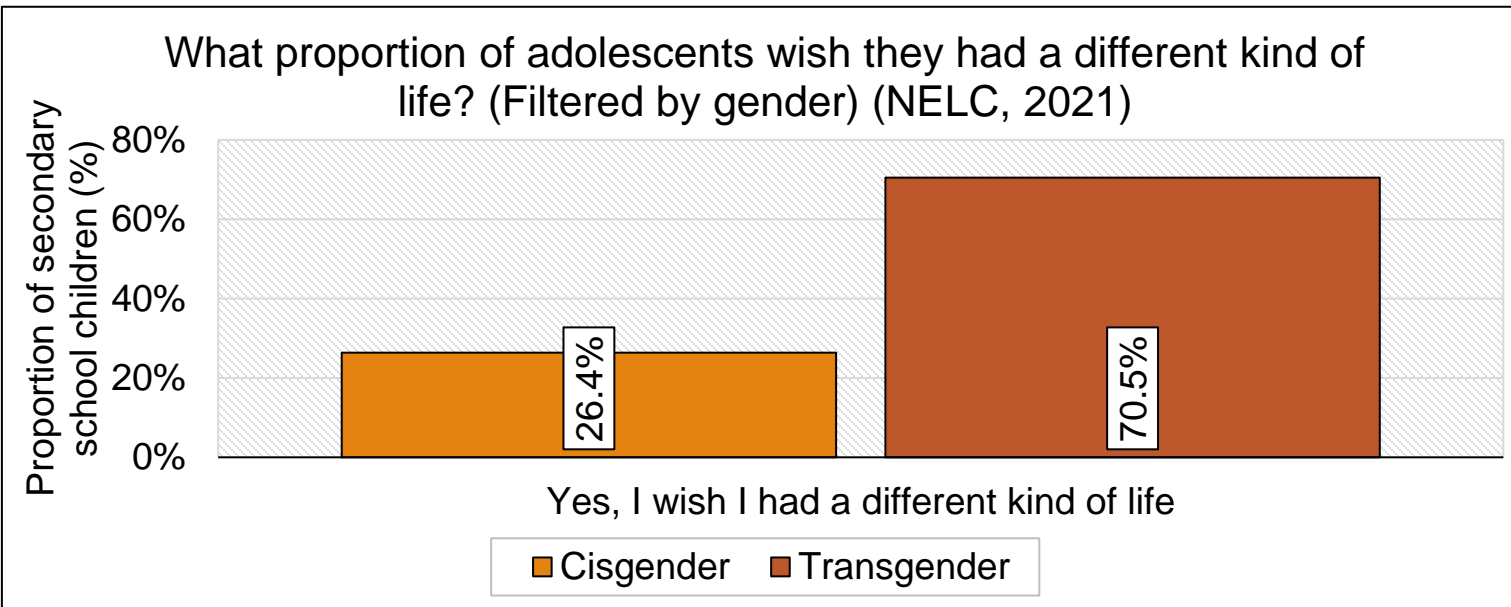
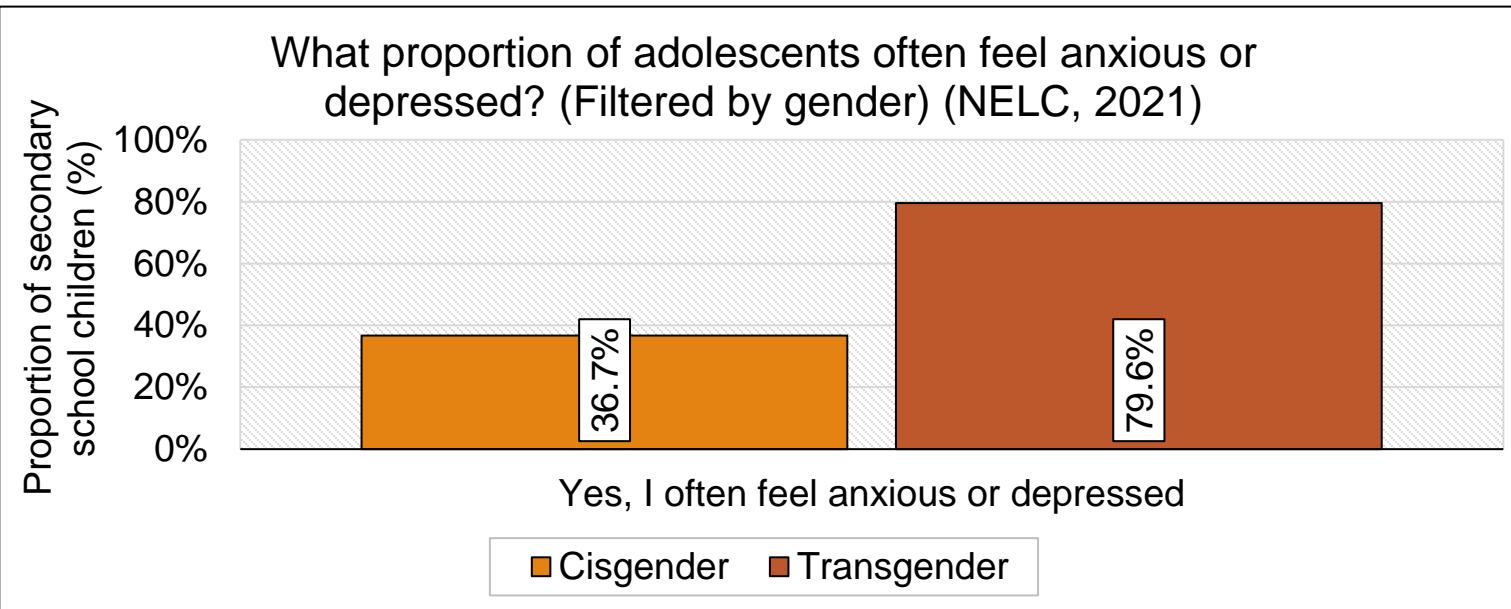
What proportion of adolescents feel anxious or depressed?
(Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents wish they had a different kind of life?
(Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



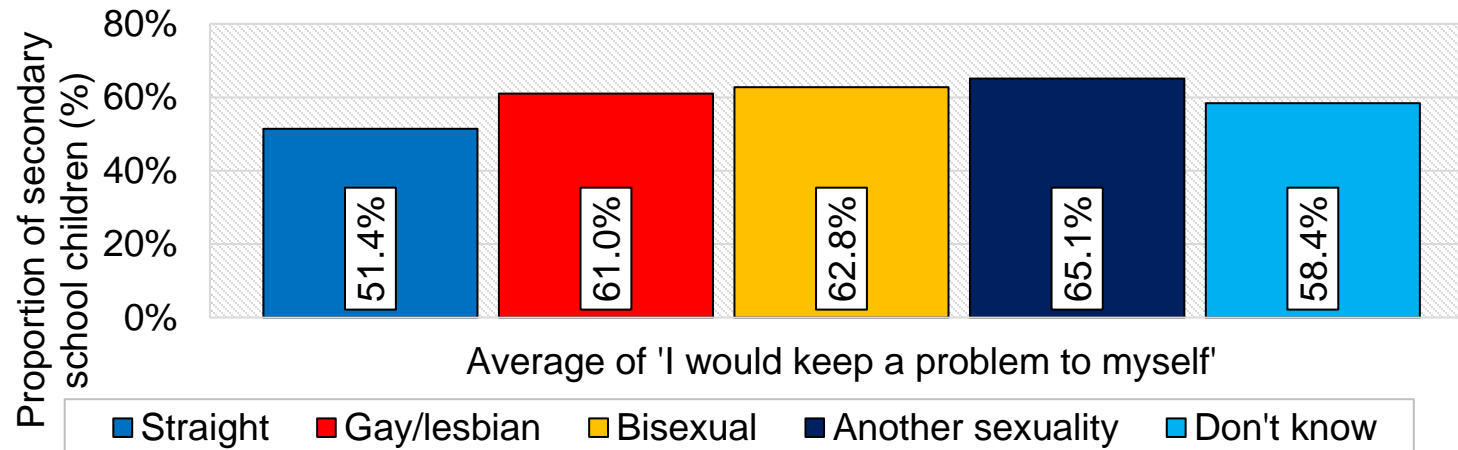
3.c Different genders' wellbeing – overview



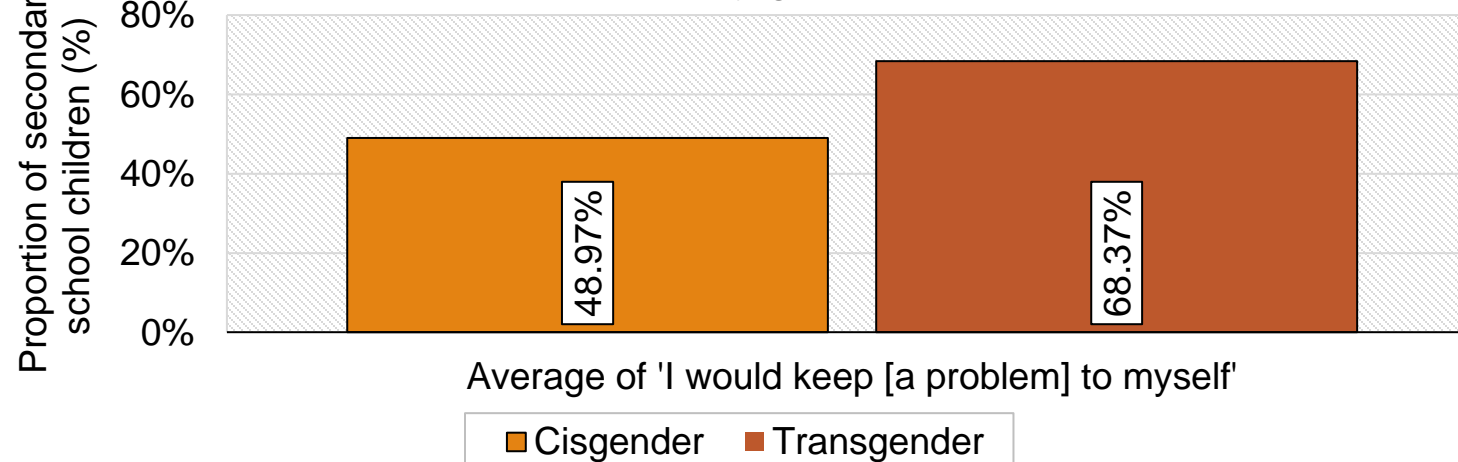
- gender-diverse responses to the same mental health indicators were similarly alarming, as, while 69% of non-gender-diverse adolescents gave positive responses, only 41.5% of gender-diverse adolescents responded positively.
- It is also true of them that only 34.9% are usually happy about life (compared to 75.3% of the non-gender-diverse), 70.1% often feel sad or tearful (compared to 36.7% of the non-gender-diverse), and only 30.3% feel they have a lot to be proud of (compared to 59.6% of the non-gender-diverse).

3.d Different sexualities' and genders' problem-sharing

What proportion of adolescents would keep a problem to themselves? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)

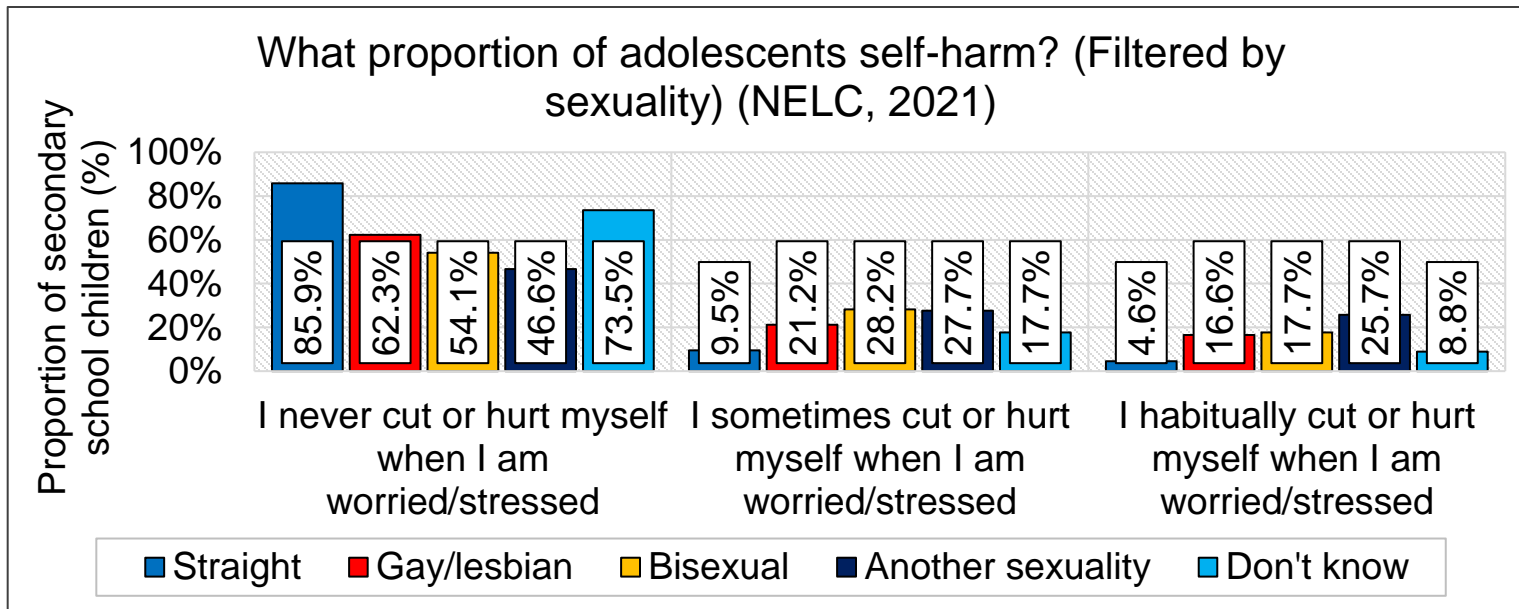
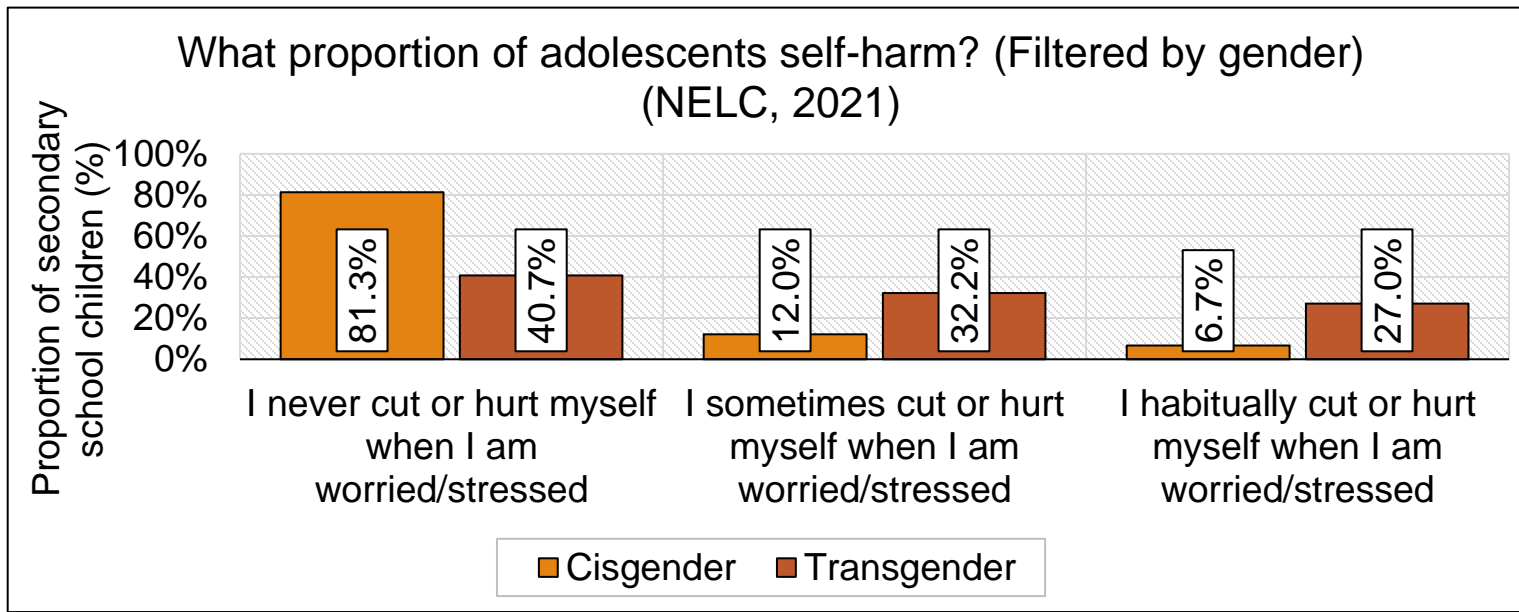


What proportion of adolescents would keep a problem to themselves? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



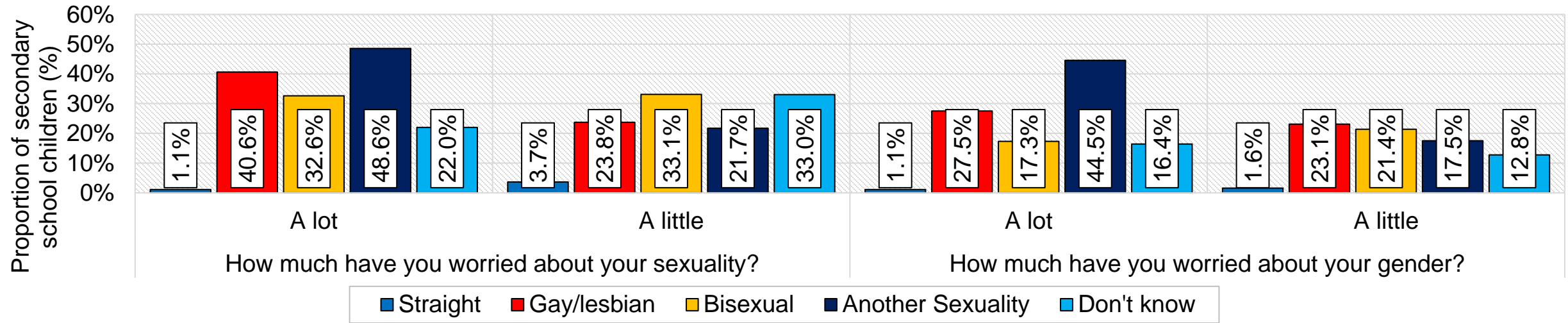
- When adolescents were asked about whether they would share school problems, family problems, health problems, bullying problems, a problem with friends, or concerns about body changes/growing up with someone they trust, sexual and gender minorities' responses show that they are also more likely to keep such problems to themselves. This trend is most pronounced in the case of a bullying problem, as while 56.3% of heterosexuals would tell others, only 38.4% of gay or lesbian people, 41.3% of bisexuals, 37.9% of those identifying differently, and 47.2% of those who do not know their sexuality would do likewise.
- For gender-diverse adolescents, only 33.3% would tell others if they were being bullied, compared to 59.5% for the non-diverse; for the gender-diverse, this contrast was reflected in every specific problem raised in the survey.

3.e Different sexualities' and genders' coping strategies

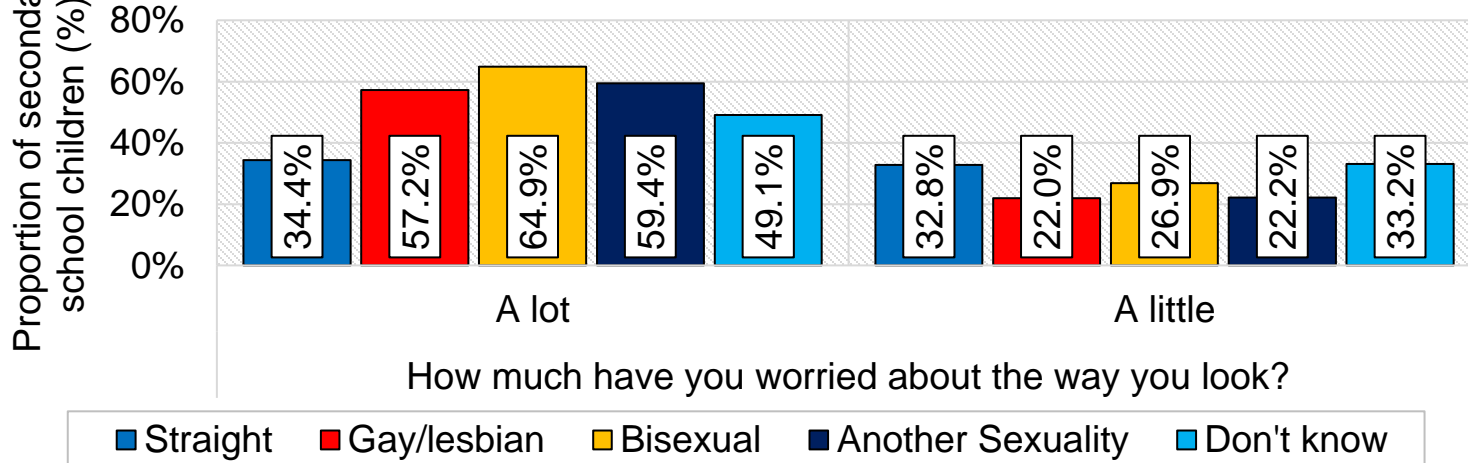


- When faced with a problem, 14.1% of heterosexuals cut or hurt themselves, but that figure is 37.7% for gay or lesbian people, 45.9% for bisexuals, and 53.4% for those identifying differently. heterosexuals generally employ healthier coping mechanisms, like doing physical activity or keeping busy socialising – 82.9% of heterosexuals do the latter sometimes or habitually, relative to an average 63.4% of sexual minorities.
- 59.3% of gender-diverse adolescents cut or hurt themselves when dealing with a problem, compared to 18.7% of non-gender-diverse adolescents. Concerning other strategies to deal with problems, the responses from non-gender-diverse adolescents indicate they choose healthier ways of coping more often. For example, 68.9% sometimes or habitually do physical activity (compared to 36.1% of the gender-diverse), and 80.1% keep busy socialising (compared to 62.3% of the gender-diverse).

What proportion of adolescents worry about their sexuality/gender? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



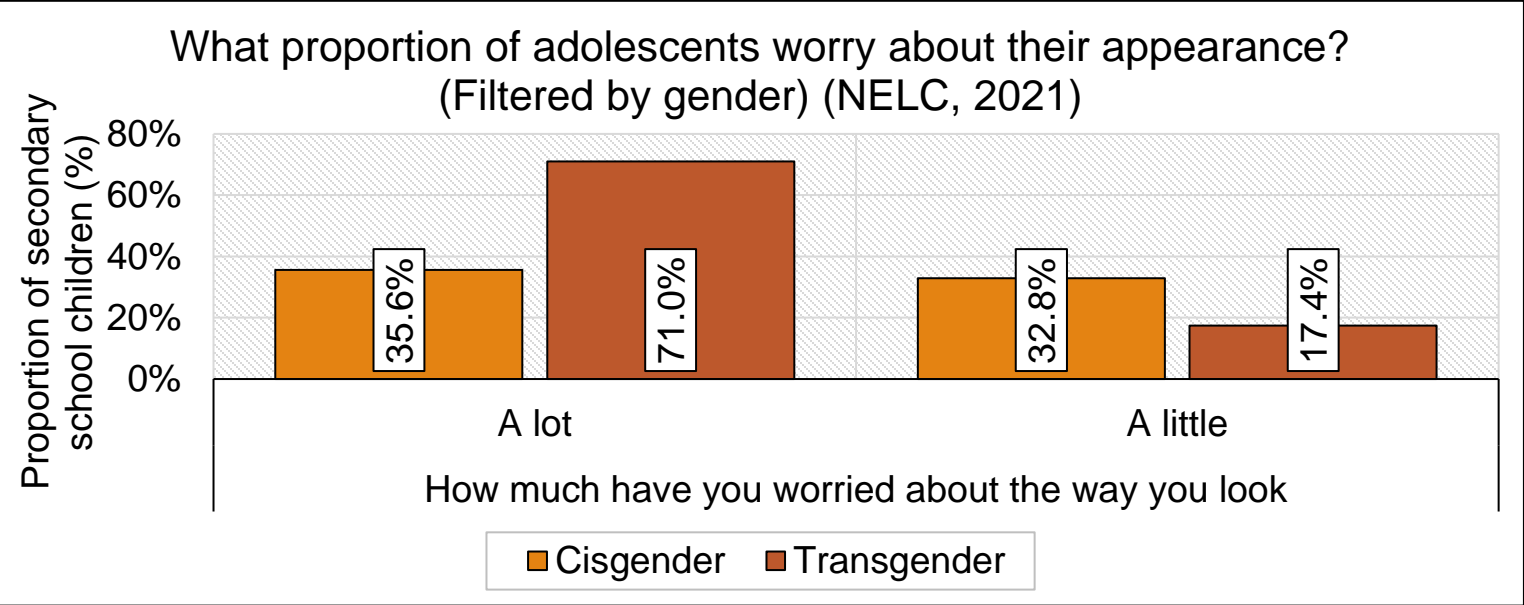
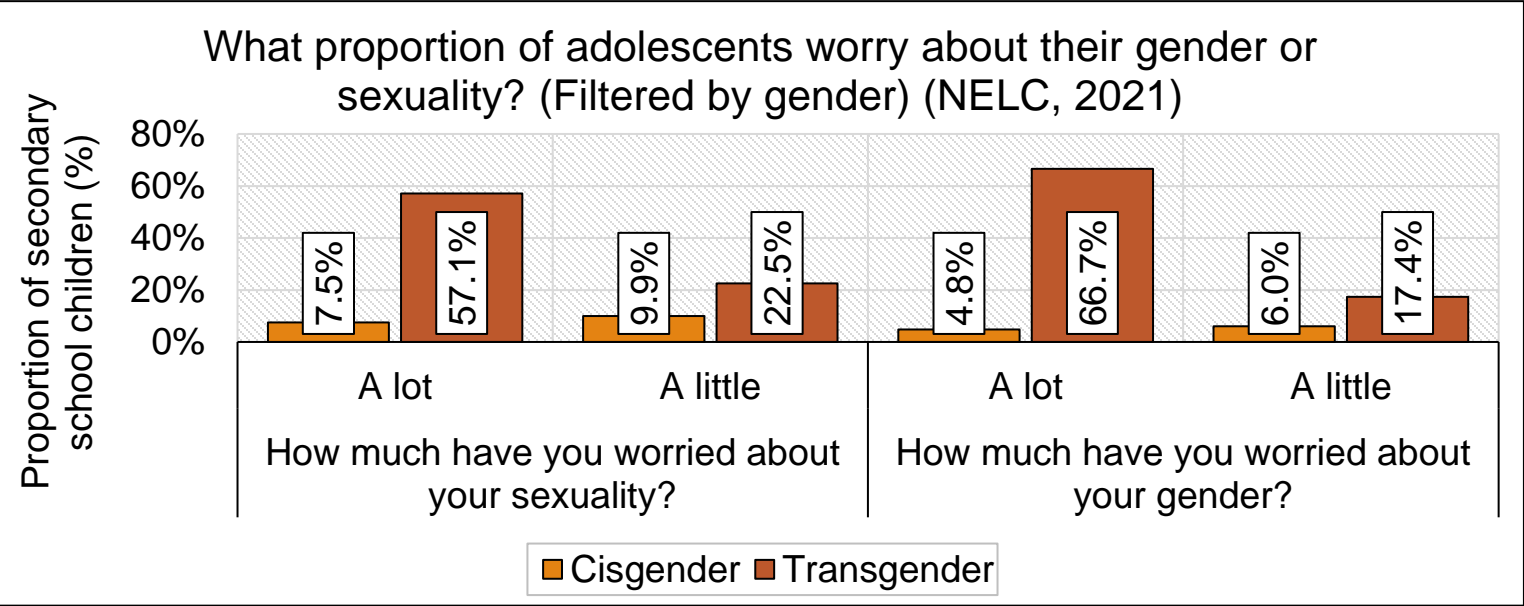
What proportion of adolescents worry about their appearance? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



3.f different sexualities' worries

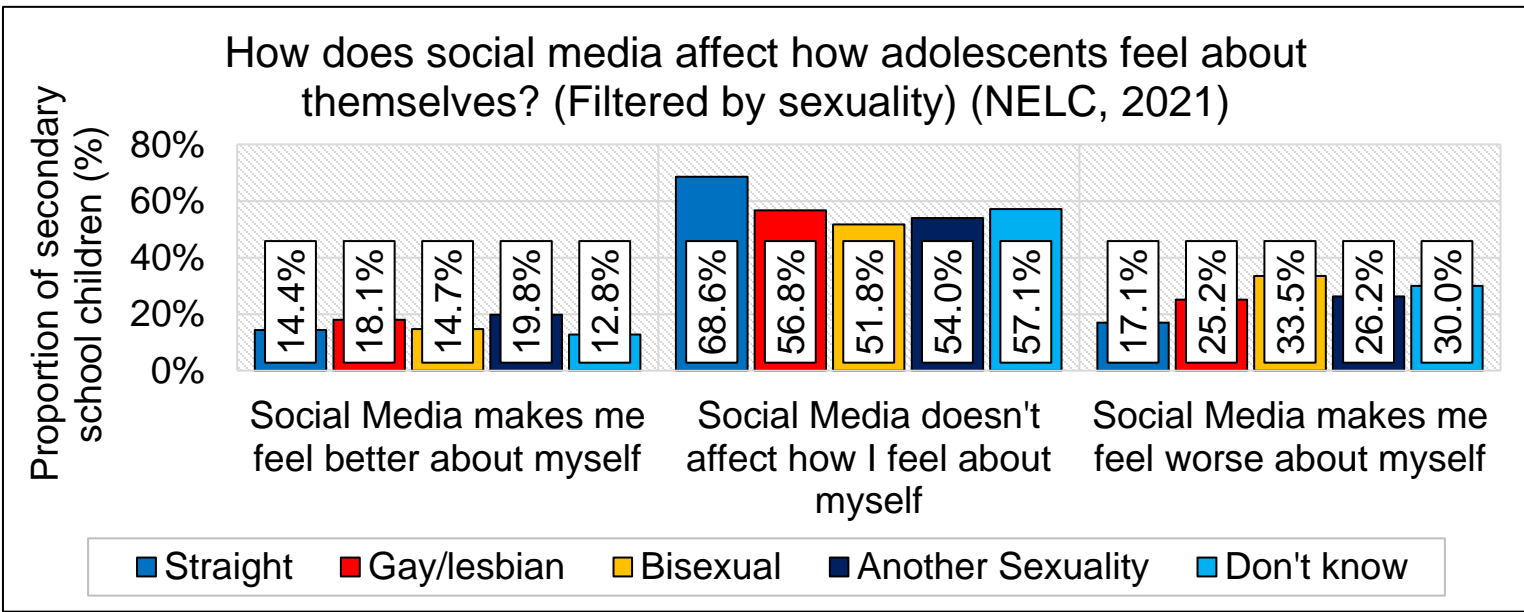
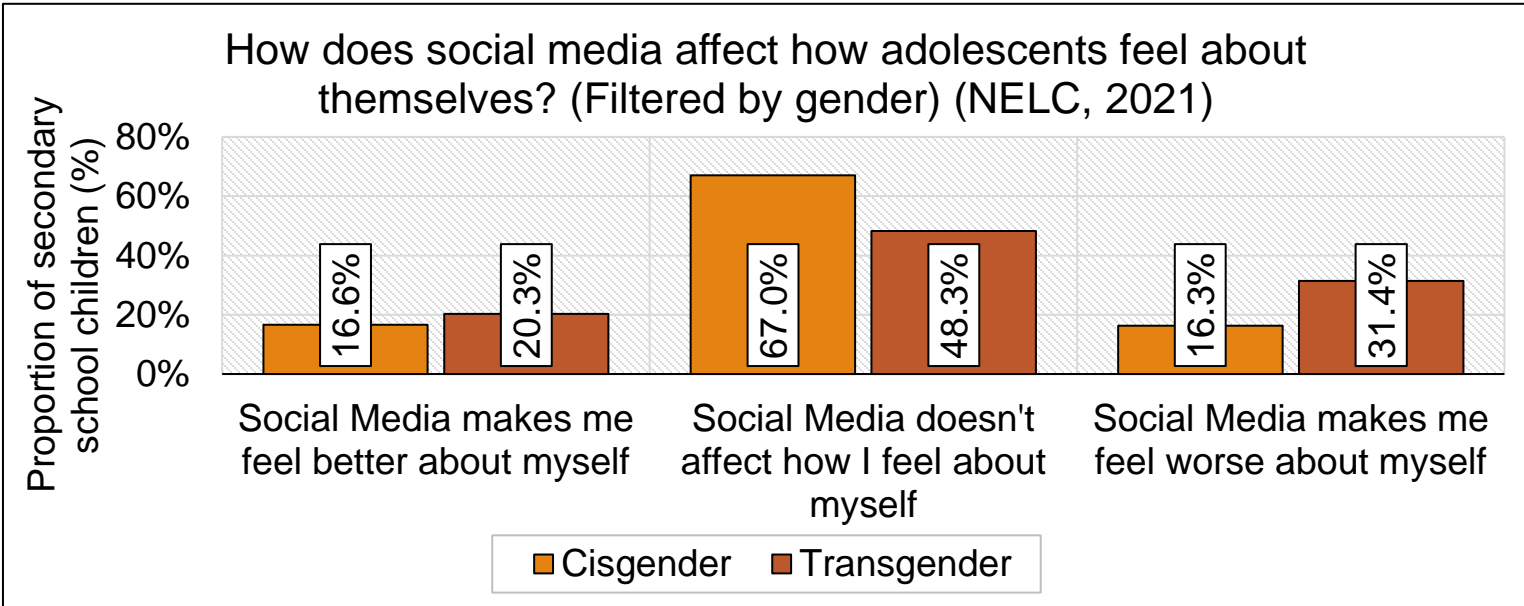
- Minority sexualities also worried more about all the issues raised in the ALS. Overall, heterosexuals indicate they worried *a lot* 16.9% of the time, and not *at all* 58.6% of the time; for gay or lesbian people, these figures were 34.1% and 39.9%, respectively; for bisexuals they were 34.5% and 35.7%; for those identifying differently, they were 38.2% and 37.9%; and for those who do not know their sexuality, the figures were 27.6% and 45.2%.
- 51.2% of gender minorities worried *a lot* about school work/exams, compared to 36.1% of heterosexuals; these figures are 49.6% and 31.6% regarding the future/getting a job.

3.g Different genders' worries



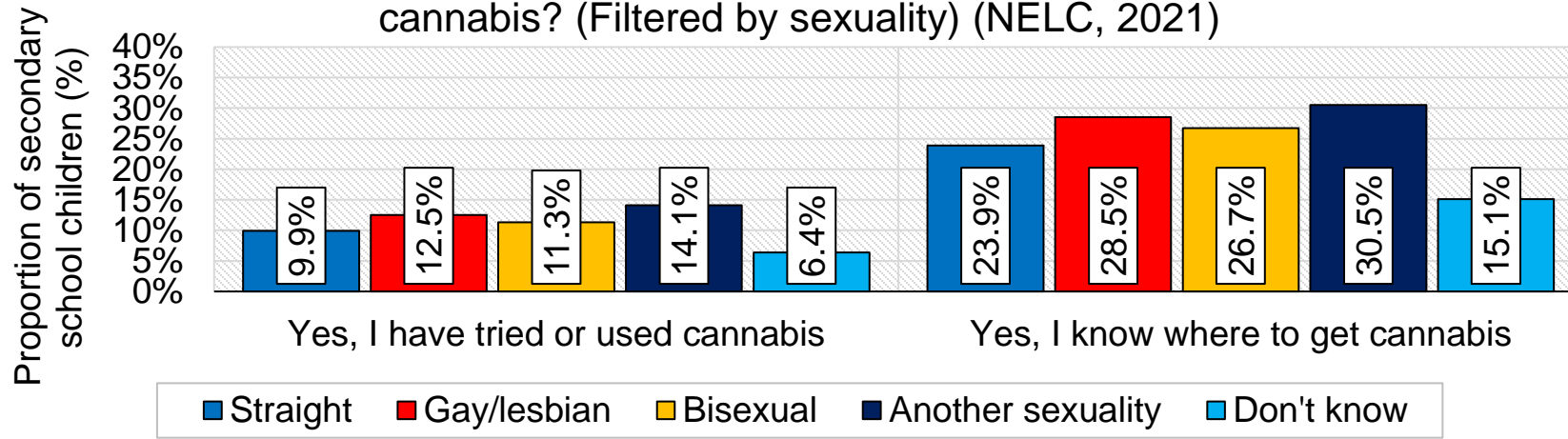
- Gender minorities are also more worried than the majority. Overall, gender-diverse adolescents say they were worried *a lot* 44.2% of the time, and not worried *at all* 23% of the time. For non-gender-diverse adolescents, these figures were 19.48% and 54.2%, respectively.
- This contrast is reflected in every other problem too, including school-work, about which 52% of the gender-diverse were worried *a lot*, relative to 34.2% of the non-gender-diverse, and it is also reflected in worries about the future/getting a job, about which 44.9% of the gender-diverse were worried *a lot*, relative to 30% of the non-gender-diverse.

3.h Different sexualities' and genders' feelings about social media

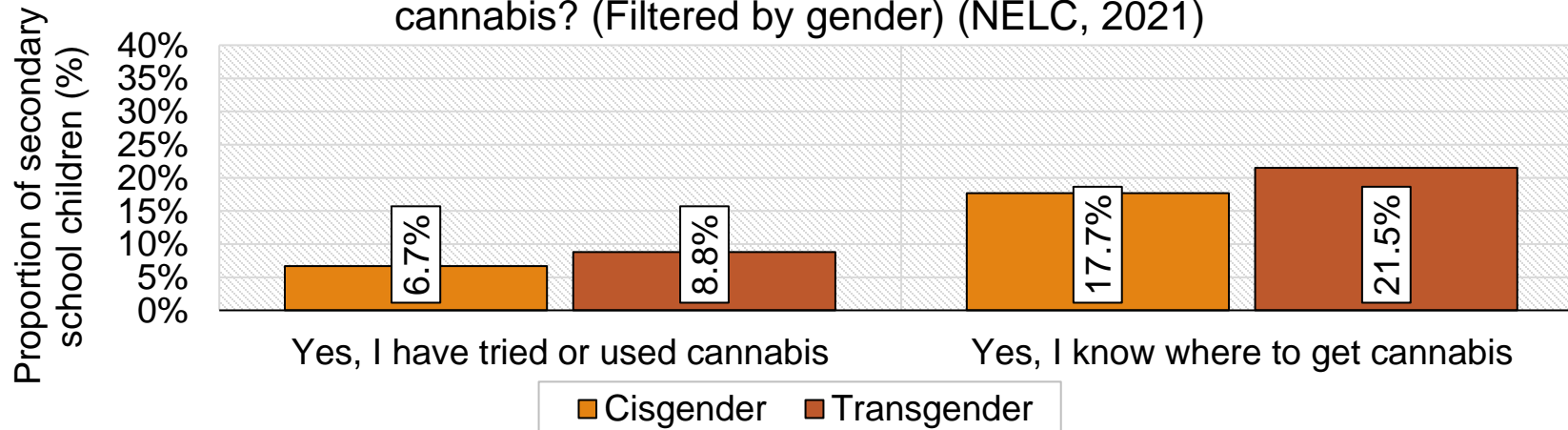


- Finally, sexual minorities generally feel social media doesn't affect their self-image, though 33.5% of bisexuals and 30.1% of those who do not know their sexuality feel worse for it, compared to 17.1% of heterosexuals. But 19.8% of those identifying differently and 18.1% of gay or lesbian people felt better for it, compared to 14.4% of heterosexuals.
- Almost a third of gender-diverse adolescents feel worse about themselves due to social media, though almost half say it doesn't affect them.

What proportion of adolescents have used and know where to get cannabis? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents have used and know where to get cannabis? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)

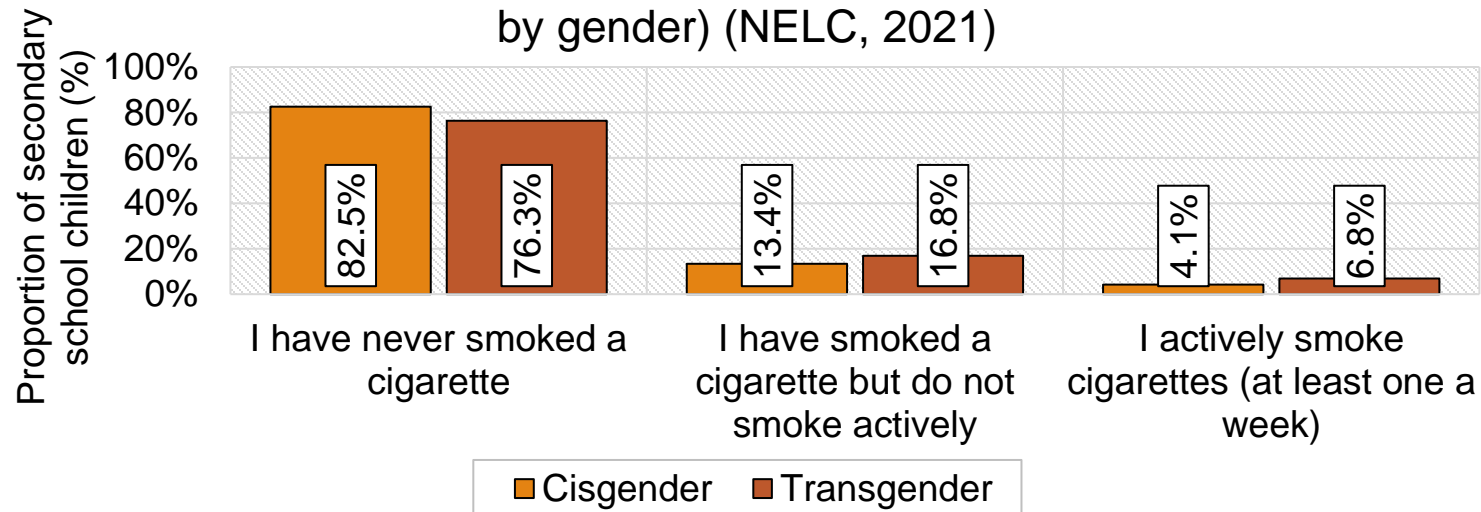


- Children with 'another sexuality' try illegal drugs much more than others, especially heterosexuals: 9.1% of them having tried cocaine, 8.1% trying ecstasy, and 7.6% trying Spice or similar drugs. gay or lesbian peoples' tendencies to use drugs are similar but are not quite as serious: 5.7% have tried cocaine, 4.4% have tried Ecstasy, and 5.6% have tried spice or similar drugs.
- Bisexuals heterosexuals and those who don't know their sexuality present more variation and are *relatively* unlikely to use, though 11.3% of bisexuals and 9.9% of heterosexuals have used cannabis.
- Gender-diverse adolescents have tried more illegal drugs than the non-gender-diverse. With 7.7% of the former having tried edible cannabis and 3.7% having tried cocaine, while these figures are 4.6% and 1.9% for the non-gender-diverse.

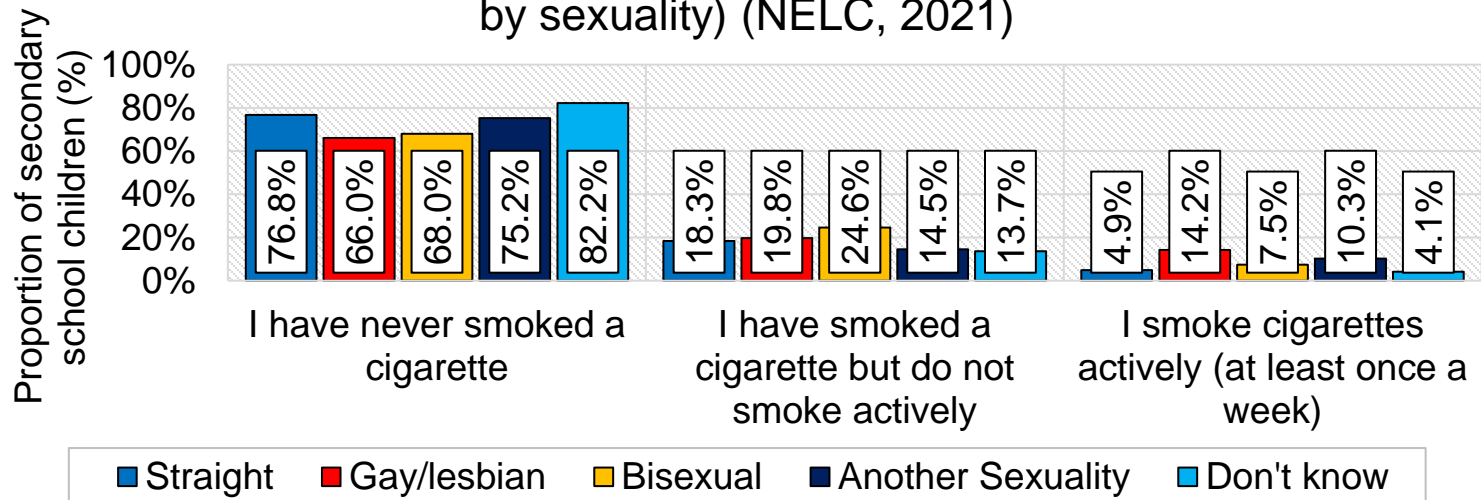
4.a Different sexualities' and genders' use of illegal drugs

4.b Different sexualities and genders: cigarettes

What proportion of adolescents smoke cigarettes? (filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)

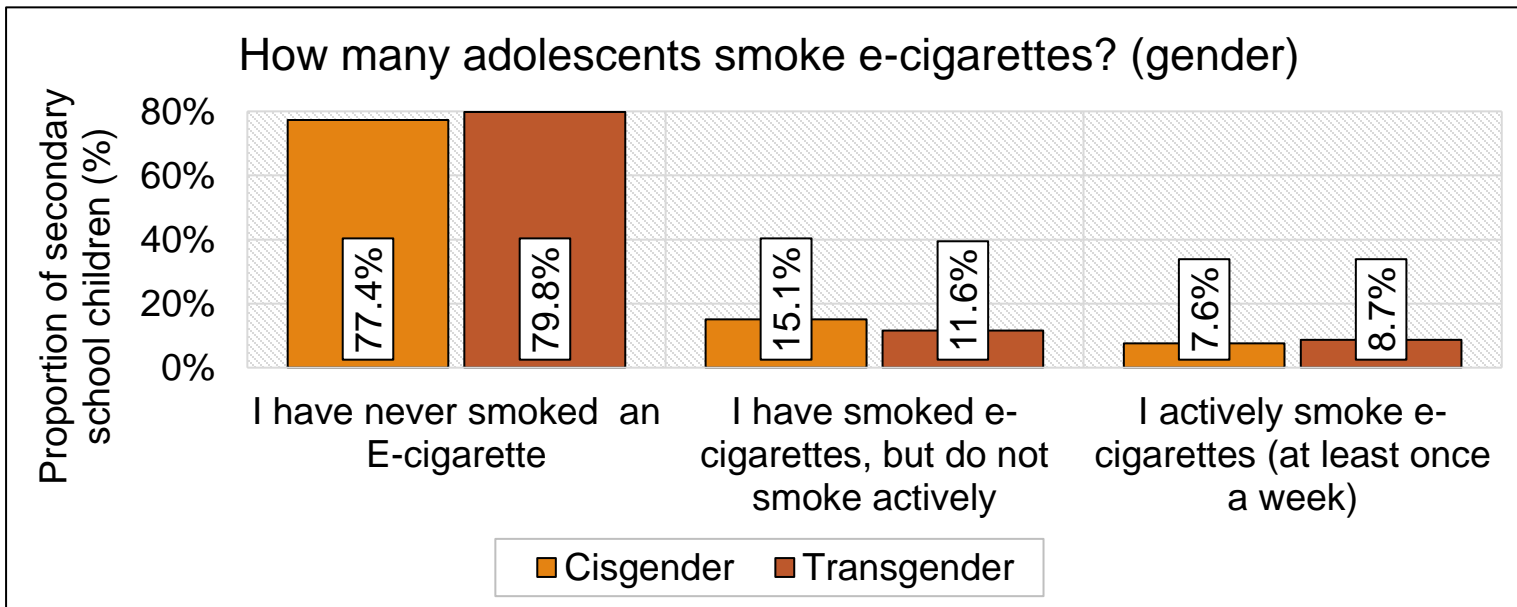
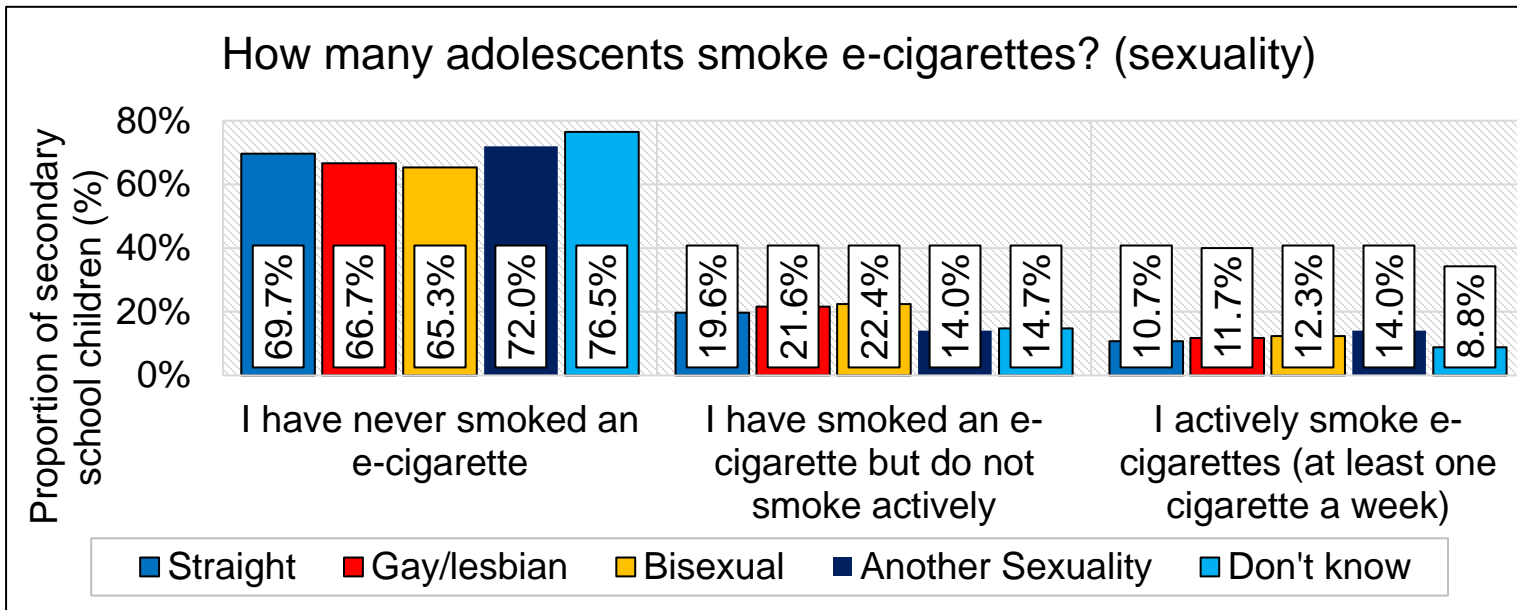


What proportion of adolescents smoke cigarettes? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)

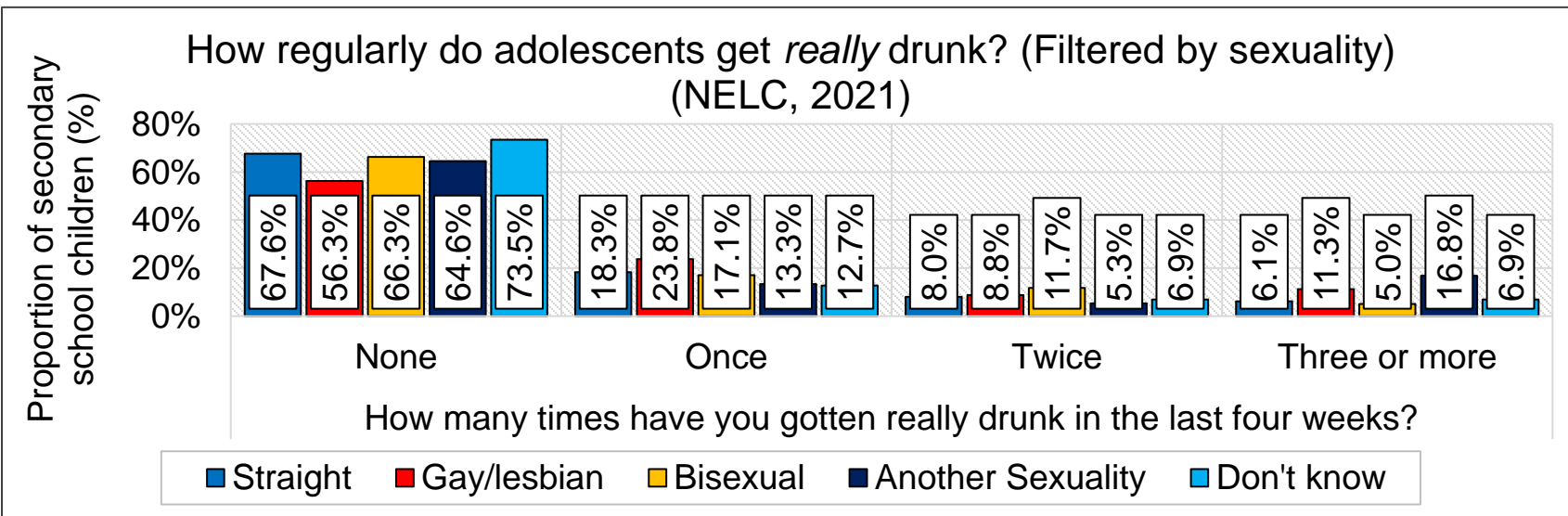
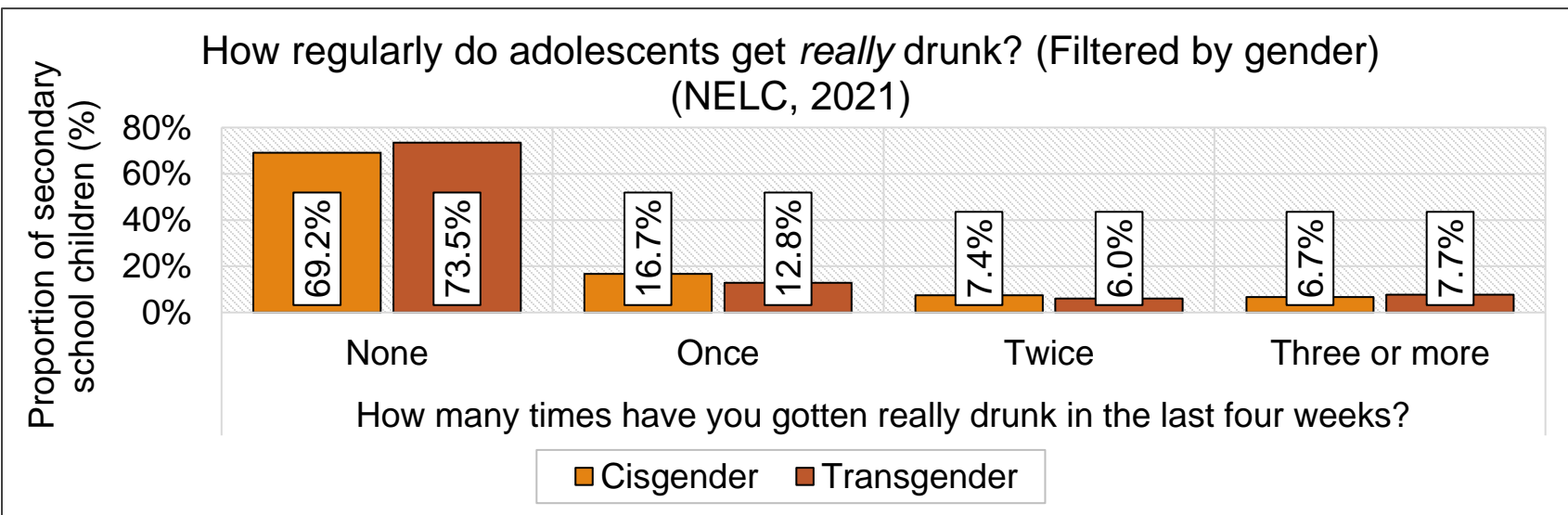


- The highest proportion to have smoked belongs to gay or lesbian people (34%); they are also the group with the highest percentage of active smokers (14.2%). those who 'don't know' their sexuality are the least likely to have smoked, with 82.2% having never smoked a cigarette, and only 4.1% smoking actively. Also, 10.5% of gay or lesbian people and 9.8% of those identifying differently smoke every day, compared to 3.4% of heterosexuals.
- More gender-diverse adolescents smoke cigarettes on a more regular basis than the non-gender-diverse: 76.3% of gender-diverse adolescents have not smoked a cigarette and 3.9% smoke everyday, while 82.5% of non-gender-diverse adolescents have never smoked, with 3% smoking everyday.
- Heterosexuals are the least likely to be exposed to smokers in their homes, with 35.6% living with smokers, compared to 45.8% of bisexuals, and 46.5% of those identifying differently.
- Regarding gender-diverse adolescents, 50.7% live with smokers, while 37.5% of the non-diverse do.

4.c Different sexualities and genders: e-cigarettes



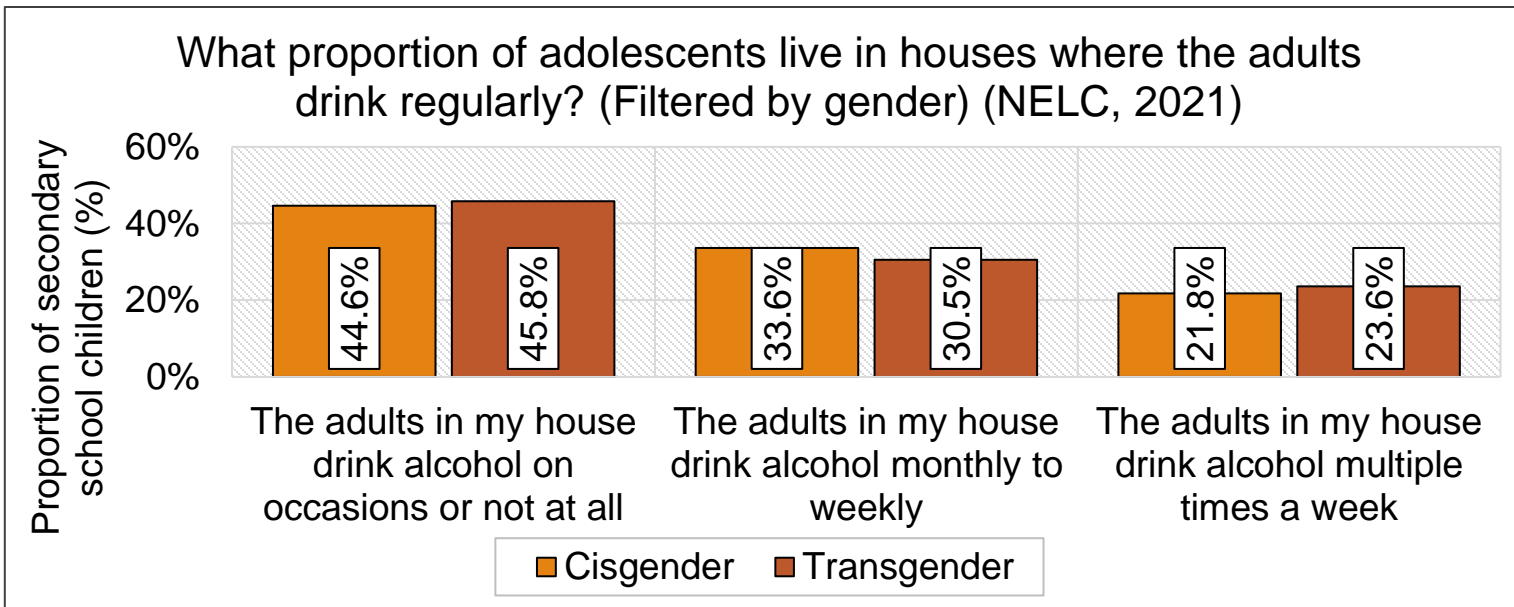
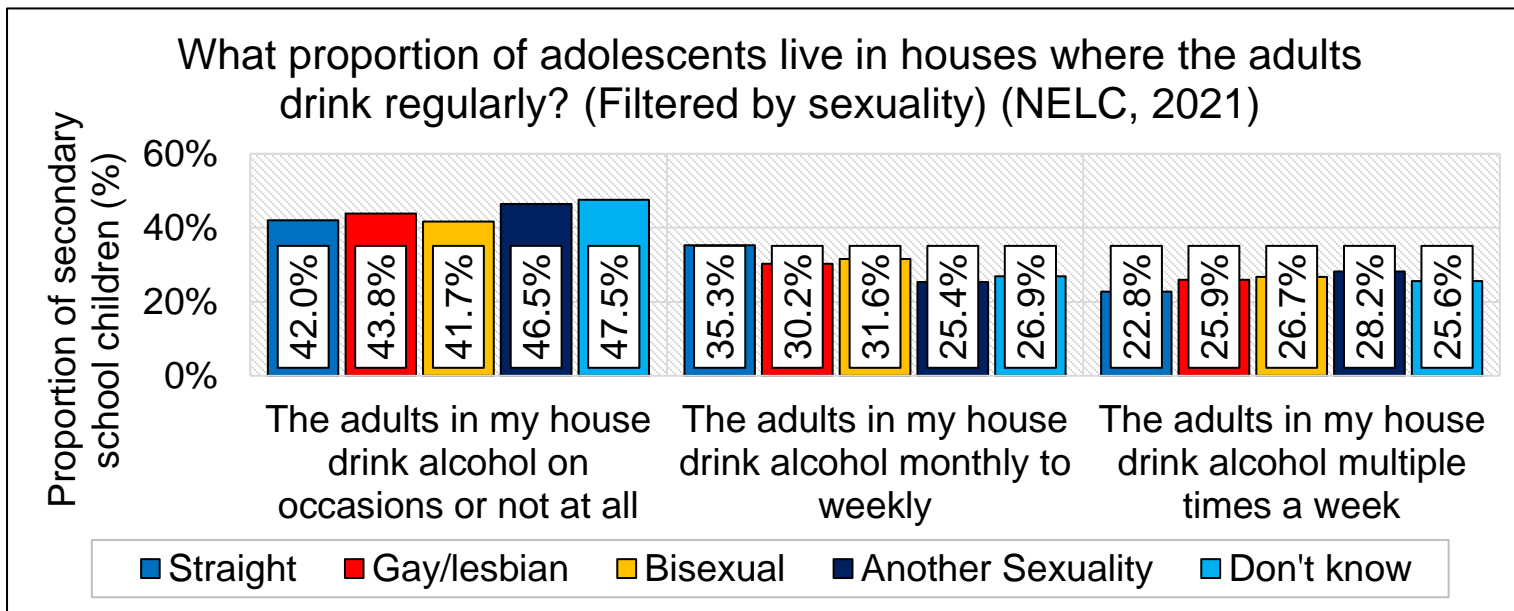
- There is considerable variation for sexuality groupings and smoking e-cigarettes, especially relative to the established pattern of sexual minorities having greater need. In this case, those who do not know their sexuality have the least risk, with 76.5% never having smoked and 8.8% smoking actively, though 5.5% smoke e-cigarettes everyday. The most at risk group is bisexuals, with only 65.3% having never smoked and 12.3% smoking actively, though only 5.1% smoke everyday.
- Those identifying differently and gay or lesbian people present a unique case with e-cigarettes, as 11.2% of the former and 9.9% of the latter smoke everyday, and these percentages represent almost all the responses from people in these groups who smoke actively.
- 79.8% of gender-diverse adolescents have never smoked an e-cigarette, which is unusually higher than the non-gender-diverse, 77.4% of whom have never smoked an e-cigarette. However, more of the former smoke e-cigarettes actively (8.7 vs. 7.6%) and smoke everyday (6.5% vs. 3.9%).



- Heterosexuals are vulnerable regarding binge-drinking. But those identifying differently and gay or lesbian people present the greatest need, as 16.8% of the former and 11.3% of the latter got 'really drunk' 3 or more times in the last four weeks.
- The gender-diverse binge-drink less regularly than the non-gender-diverse (73.5% of the former not getting drunk at all in the last four weeks, relative to 69.2% of the latter), though 7.7% of gender-diverse adolescents got really drunk 3+ times in the last four weeks.
- There is lots of variation in the numbers that have had a whole alcoholic drink; the group with the highest percentage is bisexuals (57.4%), then heterosexuals (54.9%).
- More gender-diverse adolescents (42.3%) have had a whole alcoholic drink (39.8%).
- Half of all sexualities' said they drink at home, 5.6% of those identifying differently drink at school, and 13.2% of gay or lesbian people drink in the park/on the street.
- The gender-diverse and the non-gender diverse responded similarly on where they drink alcohol, though 3.9% more of the non-gender-diverse drink at a friend's house.

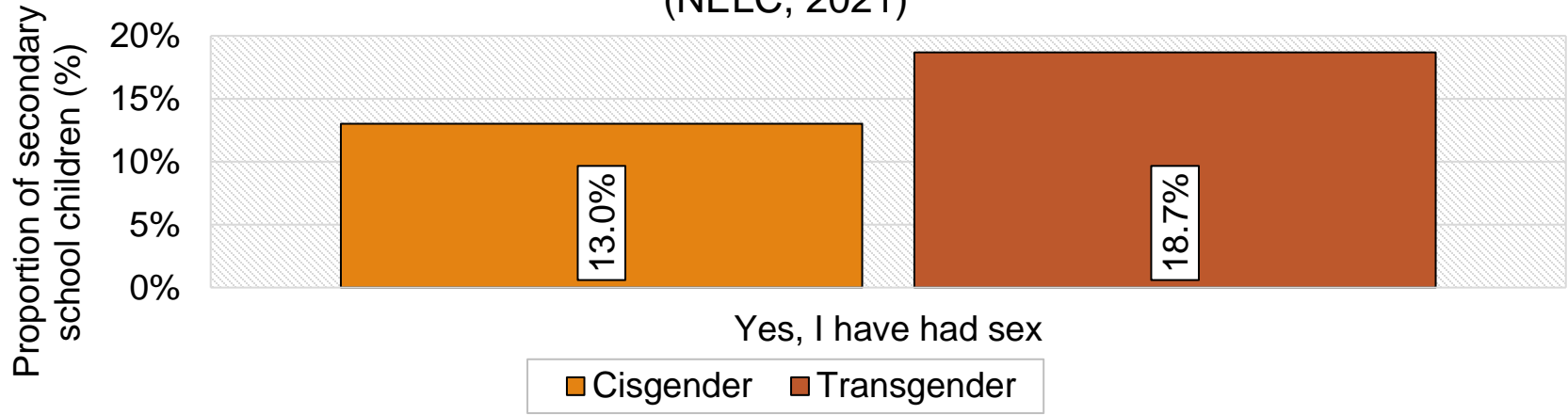
5.a Different sexualities' and genders' drinking

5.b Different sexualities and genders: alcohol at home

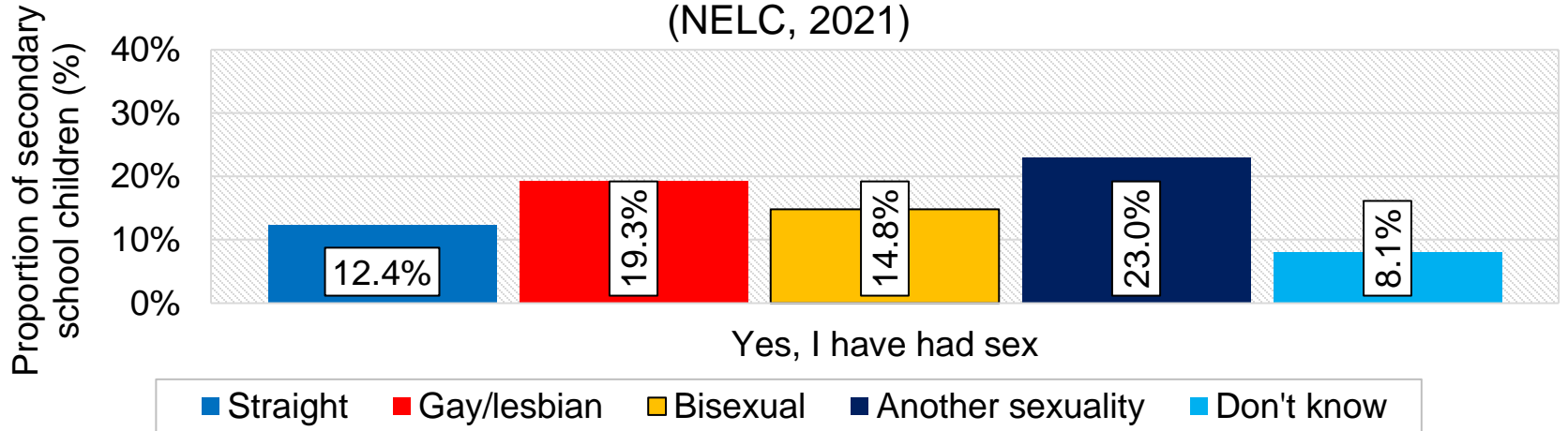


- Households with sexual minorities generally have a higher proportion of adults not drinking at all and adults drinking multiple times a week – an average of 26.6% of sexual minorities live in houses where alcohol is consumed multiple times a week, and an average of 44.8% live in households where the adults don't drink or rarely drink. These figures are 22.8% and 42%, respectively, for heterosexuals. This reflects a trend – seen in binge-drinking – whereby a smaller number of a minority chooses the intermediate response.
- The gender-diverse and the non-gender-diverse live in similar households where the adults' alcohol consumption is concerned, though there is a lower proportion of the gender-diverse giving the intermediate response.
- Similar numbers in each sexuality say their parents always/never know they are drinking, save for those identifying differently, as 15.2% say their parents never knew, relative to 7.5% of heterosexuals.
- Whether adolescents tell their parents about their drinking does not appear gendered.

What proportion of adolescents had had sex? (Filtered by gender)
(NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents had had sex? (Filtered by sexuality)
(NELC, 2021)

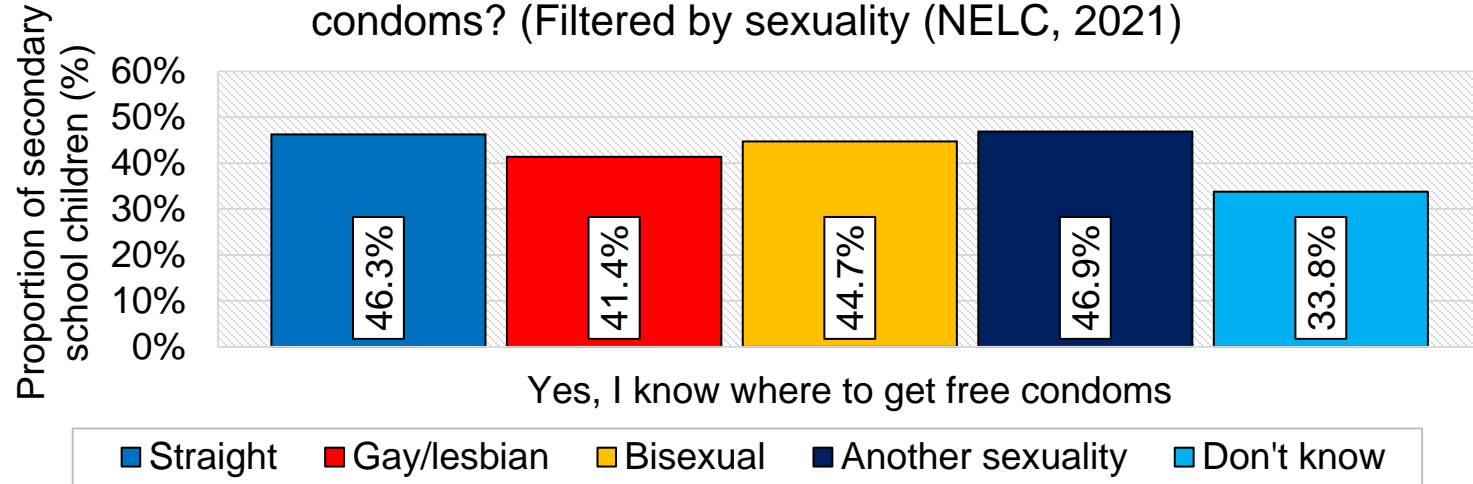


- Those identifying differently (23%), gay or lesbian people (19.3%), and bisexuals (14.8%) are the likeliest to have had sex.
- 18.7% of the gender-diverse have had sex, relative to 13% of the non-diverse.
- When asked what protection was used the last time they had sex, 66.7% of those who do not know their sexuality and 60.5% of heterosexuals said *nothing*; *nothing* is roughly four times as popular as respondents' second option (condoms).
- Again, when asked about the protection used when they last had sex, nothing was the most popular choice – applying to 43.4% of the gender-diverse and 59% of the non-gender-diverse. Condoms are the second-most popular choice, then the pill.
- gay or lesbian people, bisexuals, and those who do not know their sexuality are the least likely to know where to get free condoms (58.6%, 55.3%, and 66.2%, respectively).
- 45.4% of the non-gender-diverse know where to get free condoms, relative to 43.8% of the non-gender diverse.

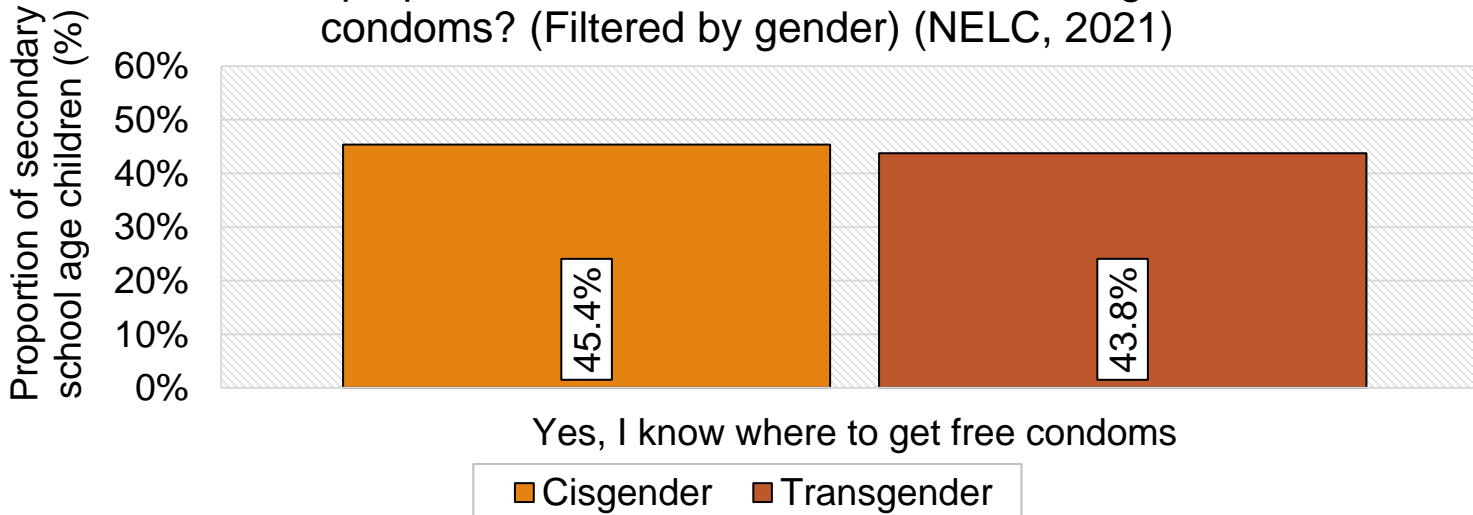
6.a Different Sexualities and Genders: sex & contraception

6.b Different Sexualities and genders: sex & contraception

What proportion of adolescents know where to get free condoms? (Filtered by sexuality (NELC, 2021))

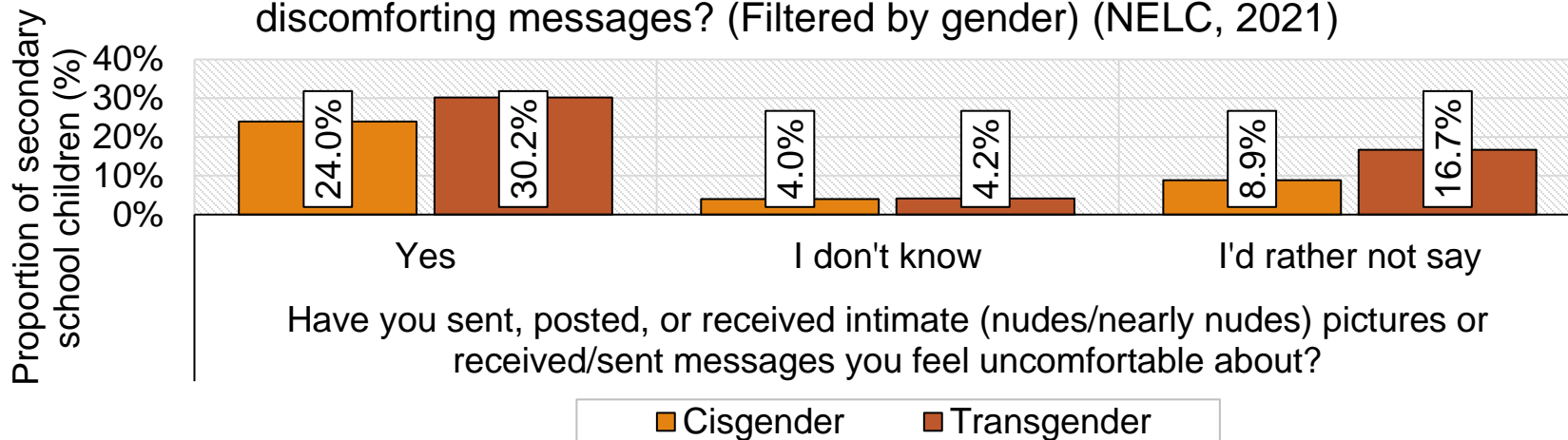


What proportion of adolescents know where to get free condoms? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)

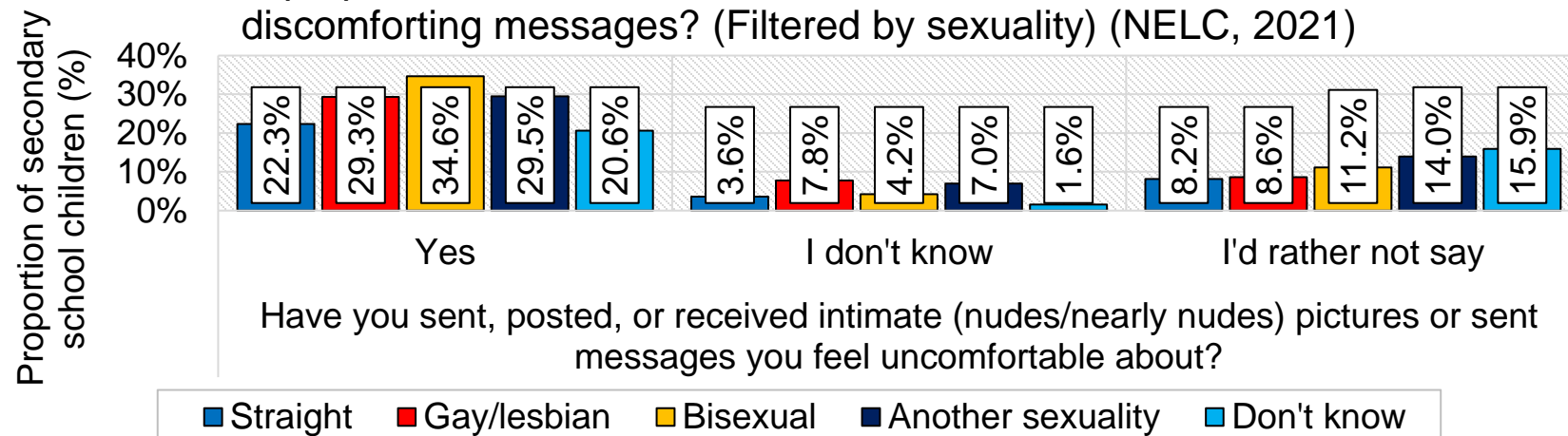


- The broad lack of awareness of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) is largest for gay or lesbian people, of whom an average of 84.7% know nothing of Gonorrhoea, Genital Warts, or Genital Herpes. Also, 63.1% of heterosexuals know nothing of HIV/AIDS, and 85.6% of bisexuals know nothing of Syphilis.
- Gender-diverse adolescents know more on all listed STIs, relative to the non-gender-diverse.
- Bisexuals know the most on contraception, with an average 88.2% at least knowing of the types listed, compared to 84% of heterosexuals, and 78.5% of those who do not know their sexuality.
- The gender-diverse know more on all types of contraception except for condoms, with 2.2% more of the non-gender-diverse knowing of them.
- Those who do not know their sexuality are the least aware of the C-card scheme, with only 11.3% knowing of it, relative to 18.8% of gay or lesbian people, but bisexuals are the least likely to have a card (1.5%), with heterosexuals slightly higher (2%).
- 16.3% of gender-diverse adolescents have heard of the C-Card scheme and 4.5% have one. These figures are smaller for the non-gender-diverse (13.4% and 2.4% respectively).

What proportion of adolescents have come into contact with nudes or discomfoting messages? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents have come into contact with nudes or discomfoting messages? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



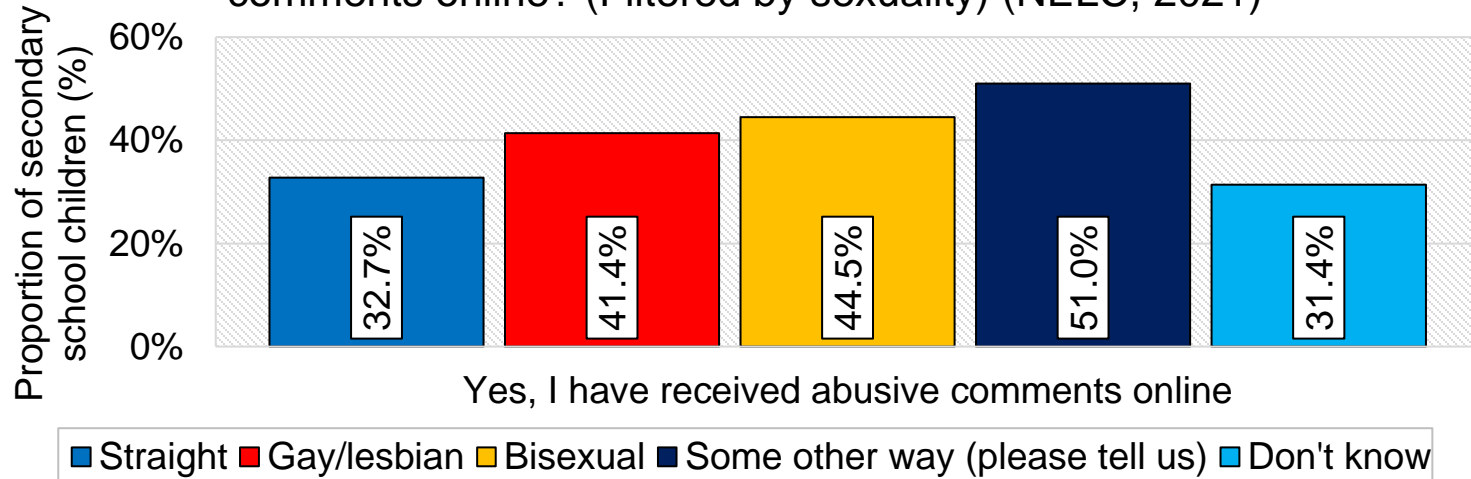
- Those identifying differently (29.5%), bisexuals (34.6%), and gay or lesbian people (29.3%) are the most at risk of being exposed to/exposing others to nudes or discomfoting messages.
- Gender-diverse adolescents are more at risk than the non-gender-diverse for the above issue, as their figure is 30.2%, compared to 24%.
- The last time respondents had an issue with someone bothering them online (an issue sexual minorities face much more), a majority of sexual minorities chose an online solution, such as blocking the person, but approx. a sixth did nothing, and a minority didn't know what to do
- Only 17% of gender-diverse adolescents have not experienced someone bothering or upsetting them online, relative to 26.2% of the non-diverse. Amongst the gender-diverse, a majority chose an online solution, but 16.2% did nothing, and a minority – though larger than that among sexualities – did not know what to do.

7.a Different sexualities' and genders' activities online

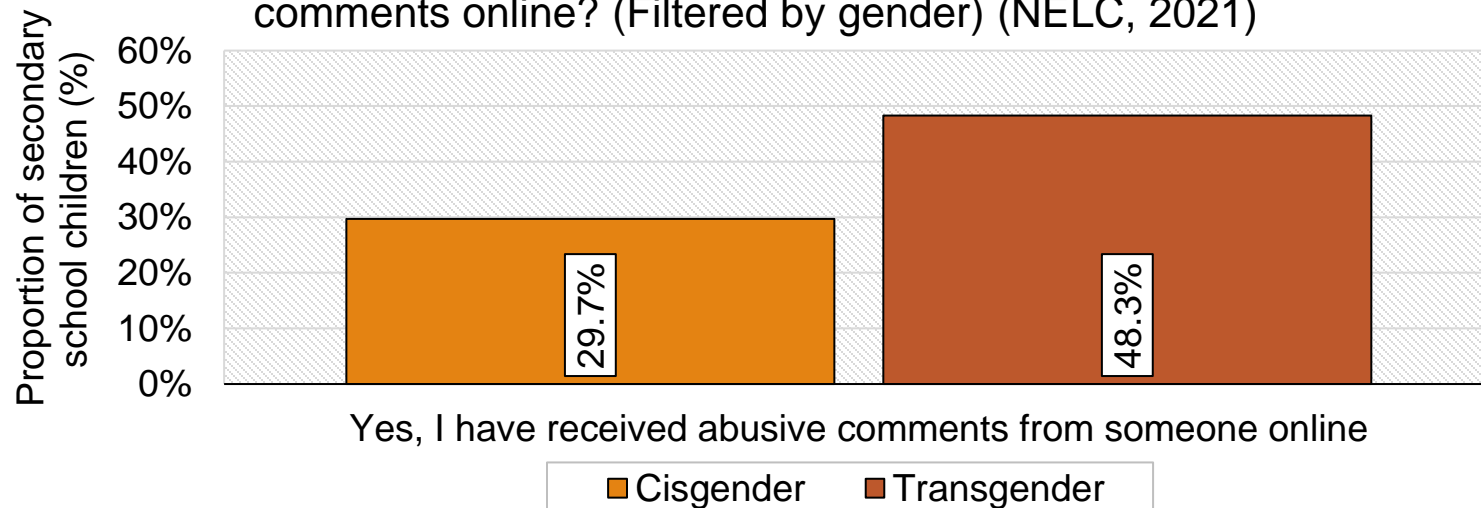
7.b Different sexualities' and genders' activities online

- Those identifying differently, gay or lesbian people, and bisexuals suffer greater harm [online]: 57.7% of gay or lesbian people and 64% of bisexuals have seen images that made them feel uncomfortable, relative to 42.4% of heterosexuals; 49.7% of gay or lesbian people and 52% of bisexuals have encountered people lying about who they are, relative to 39.7% of heterosexuals. And 33% of those identifying differently have been pressured into doing something they are not comfortable with, relative to 11.4% of heterosexuals.
- Gender-diverse adolescents are at greater risk online than the non-gender-diverse. As, 57.6% of the former have seen images that made them uncomfortable, relative to 37.6% of the latter, and these figures are 48.7% and 35% for encountering people lying about who they are, and 28.5% and 12% got being pressured into doing something they are not comfortable with.

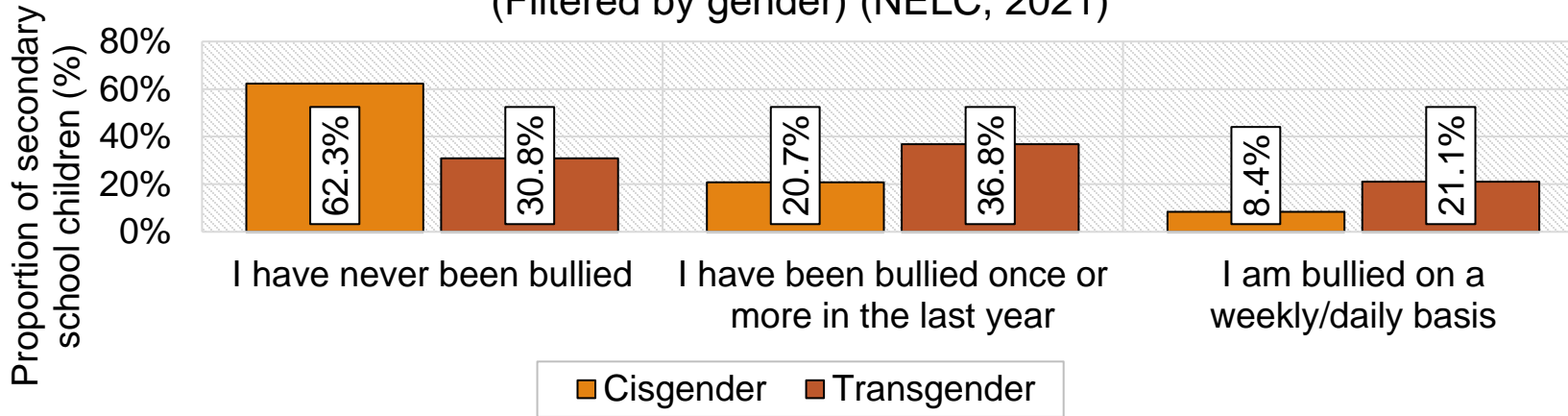
What proportion of adolescents have received abusive comments online? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



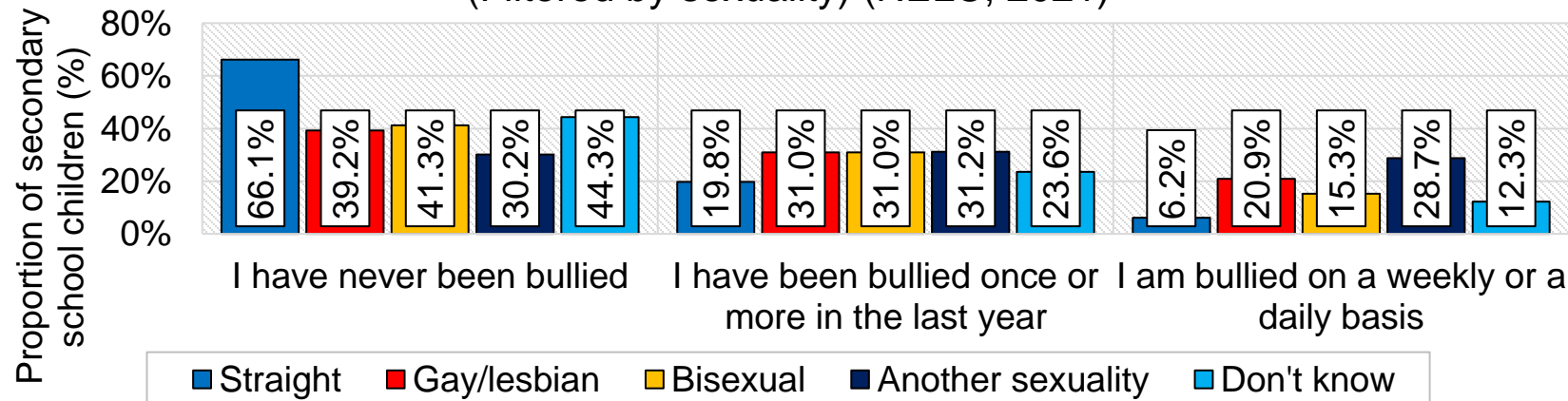
What proportion of adolescents have received abusive comments online? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents have been bullied at their school?
(Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents have been bullied at their school?
(Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)

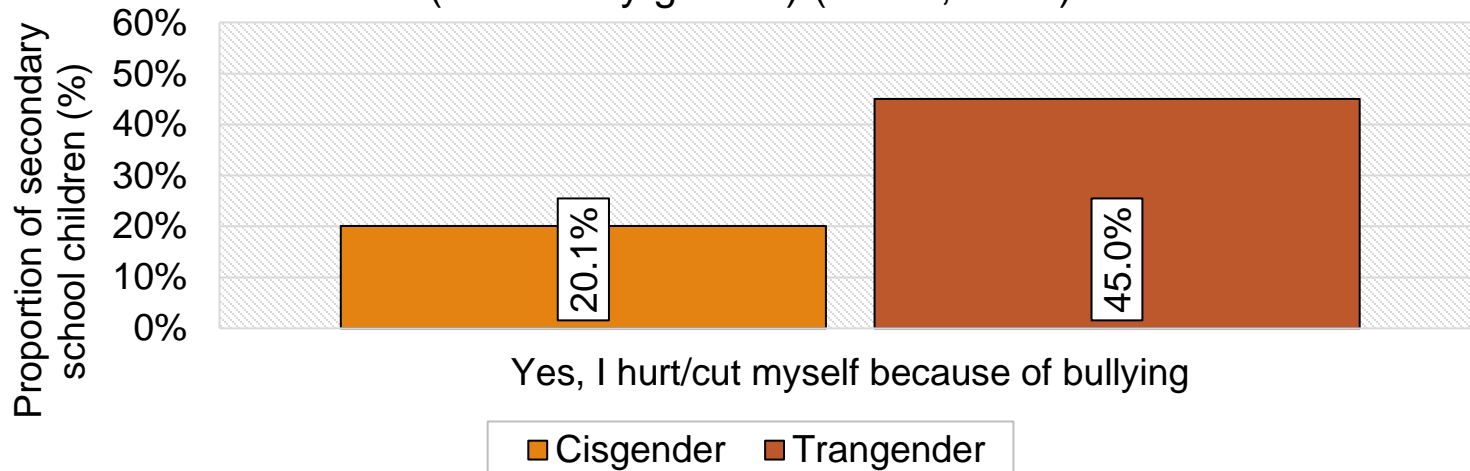


- Sexual minorities are bullied much more than heterosexuals; 66.1% of heterosexuals have never been bullied at their school, but only 30.2% of those identifying differently can say the same, 21.8% of whom are bullied 'most days'.
- The gender-diverse are bullied much more than the non-gender-diverse, with only 30.8% of the former never having been bullied, and 15% being bullied 'most days'.
- On the type of bullying, most – regardless of sexuality – say the bullying is 'verbal/mental', with 'physical' and 'cyber' bullying being similarly common thereafter; gay or lesbian people are at a much greater risk of physical bullying, and both gay or lesbian people and bisexuals are at a higher risk of 'cyber' bullying.
- Most responses – regardless of gender – suggest 'verbal/mental' bullying is the most widespread type. But the gender-diverse are frequently victims of 'physical' bullying and being forced to do things they don't want to do.

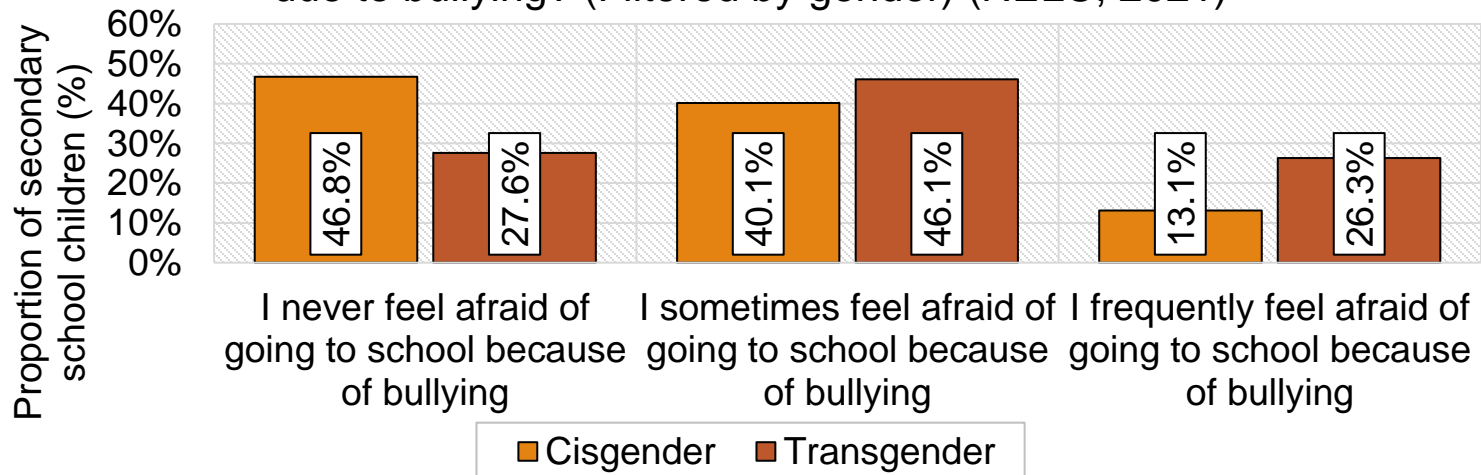
8.a Different sexualities and genders and bullying

8.b Different genders' responses to bullying

What proportion of adolescents self-harm due to bullying?
(Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



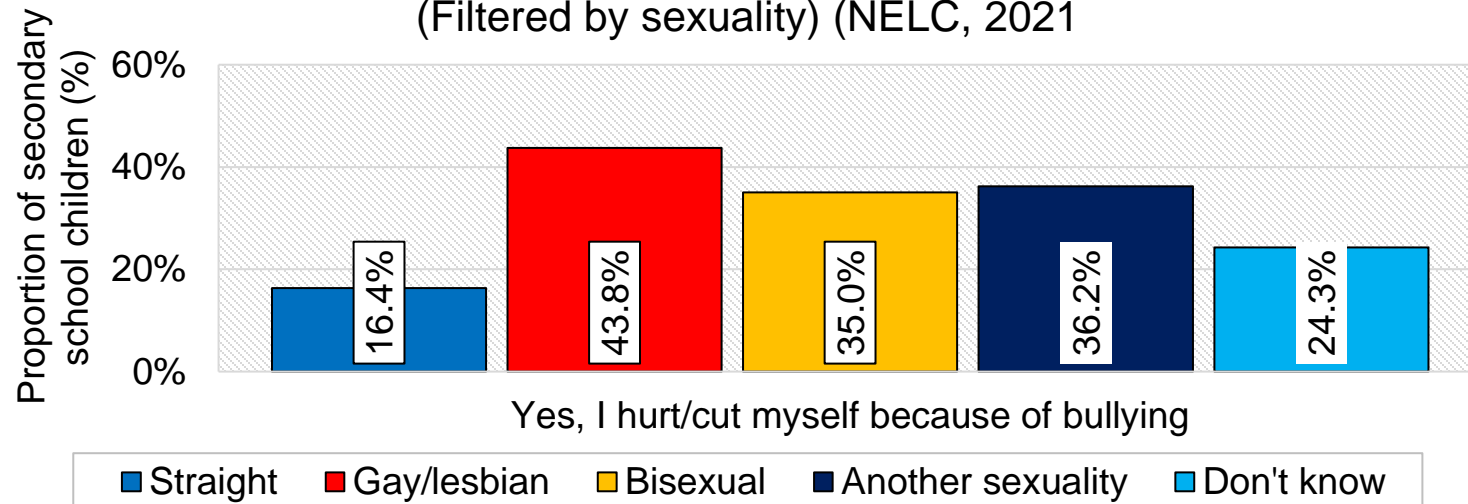
What proportion of adolescents are afraid of attending school due to bullying? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



- Gender-diverse adolescents are also affected more by bullying, as 53% are kept awake at night, 45% self-harm as a result (more than double the number of the non-gender-diverse (20.1%)), 72.4% are afraid of attending school, and 31.5% do not attend/miss lessons due to it.

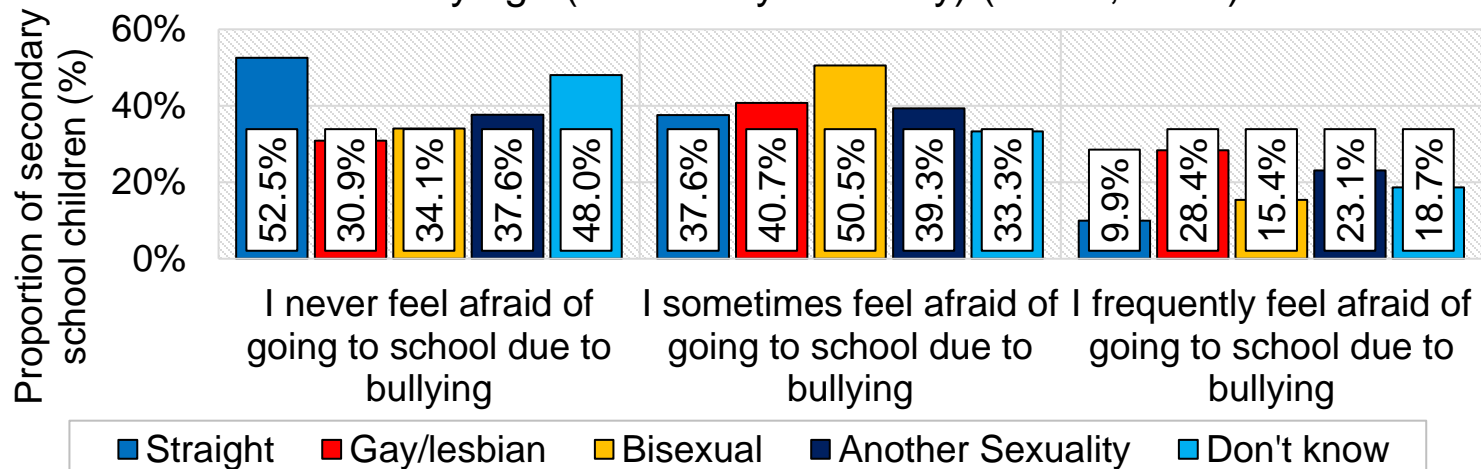
8.c Different sexualities' responses to bullying

What proportion of adolescents self-harm due to bullying?
(Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



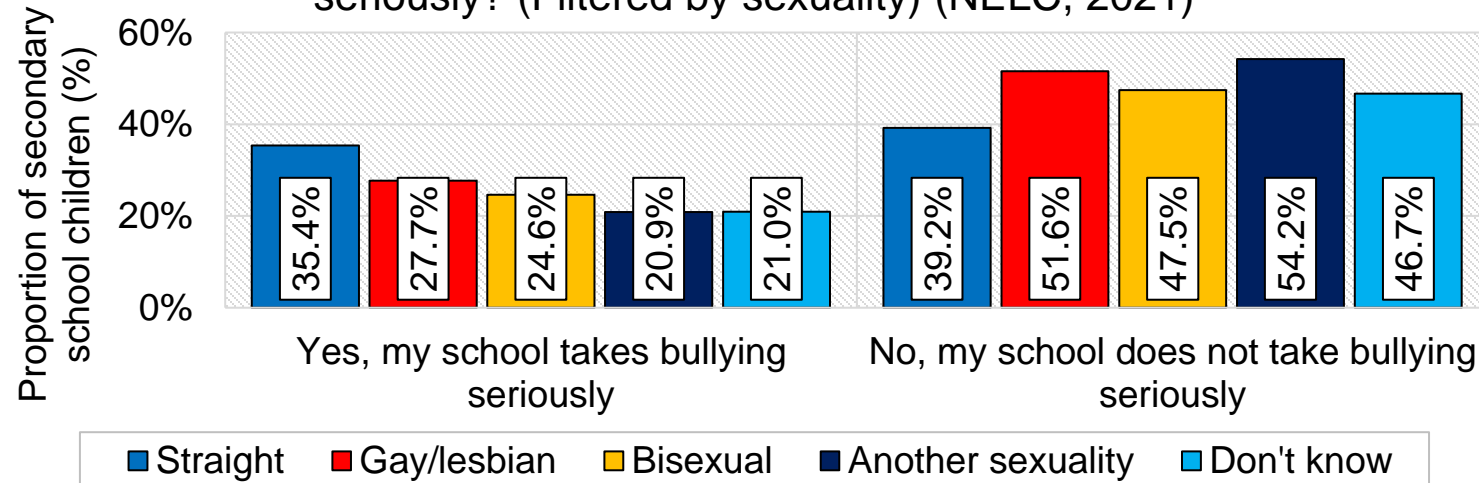
- Sexual minorities are also more affected by bullying than heterosexuals. 43.8% of gay or lesbian people self-harm as a coping mechanism, compared to 16.4% of heterosexuals, 49.6% of those identifying differently are kept awake at night, and as 69.1% of gay or lesbian people and 65.9% of bisexuals have been 'afraid' of going to school because of bullying – relative to 47.5% of heterosexuals – it is unsurprising that 38% of gay or lesbian people and 26.8% of bisexuals have stopped going to school/missed lessons due to bullying, relative to 23.4% of heterosexuals.

What proportion of adolescents are afraid of attending school due to bullying? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)

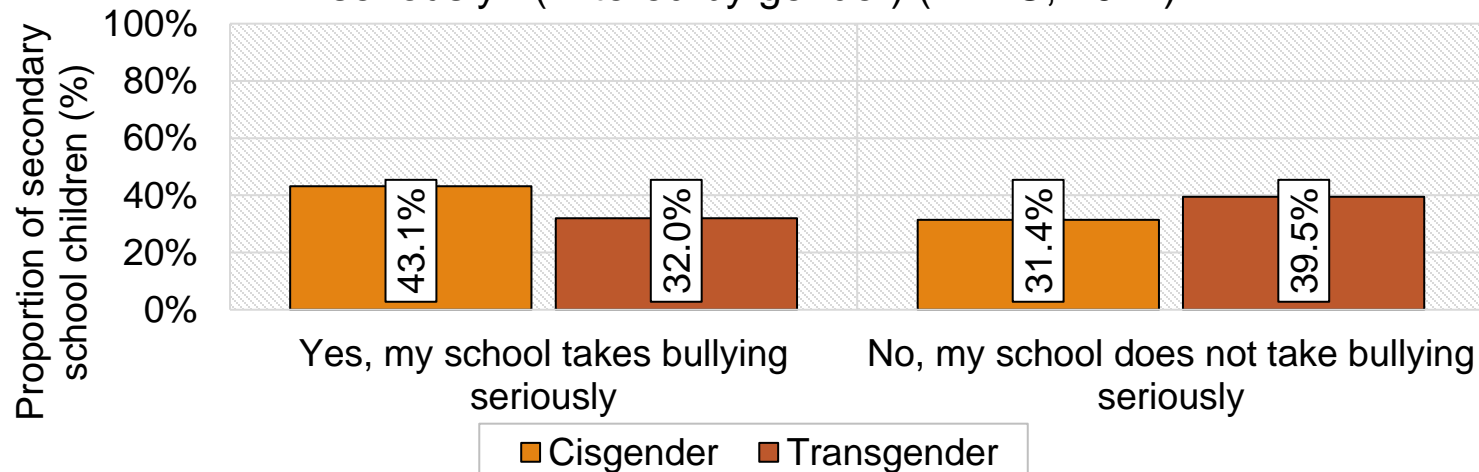


8.d Different sexualities and genders: bullying and school

How many adolescents think their school takes bullying seriously? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



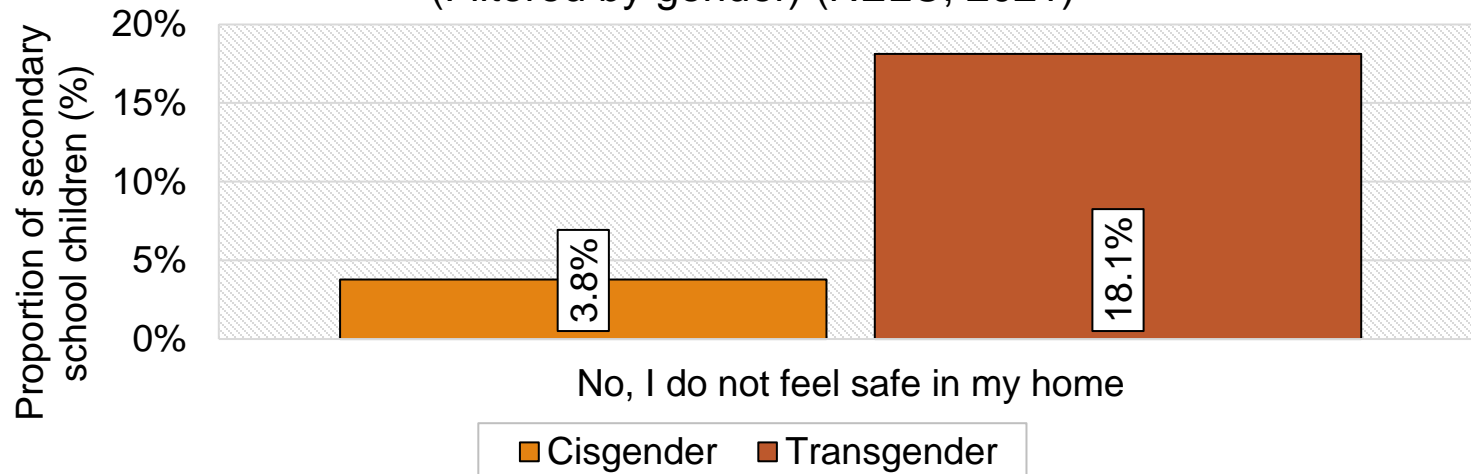
What proportion of adolescents think their school takes bullying seriously? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



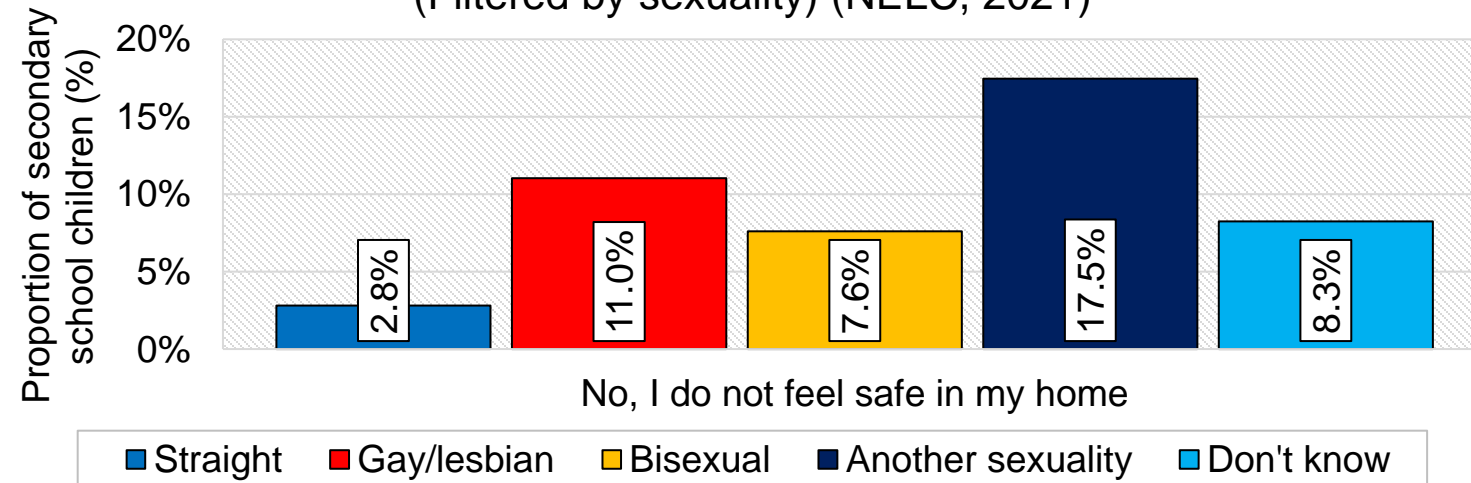
- Another issue is if schools take bullying seriously. 54.2% of those identifying differently and 51.6% of gay or lesbian people think that they do not, though this statistic is alarmingly high across all sexualities (47.8%).
- High numbers of the gender-diverse also feel schools don't take bullying seriously, with 39.5% saying they do not, compared to 31.4% of the non-gender-diverse.
- For all sexualities, bullying occurs most in school. Also, bullying 'by text/phone call' occurs more for gay or lesbian people.
- Bullying occurs mostly in school for both gender groups, though the gender-diverse are bullied more out of school than the non-gender-diverse.

8.e Different sexualities' and genders' home environment

What proportion of adolescents feel safe in their home?
(Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)

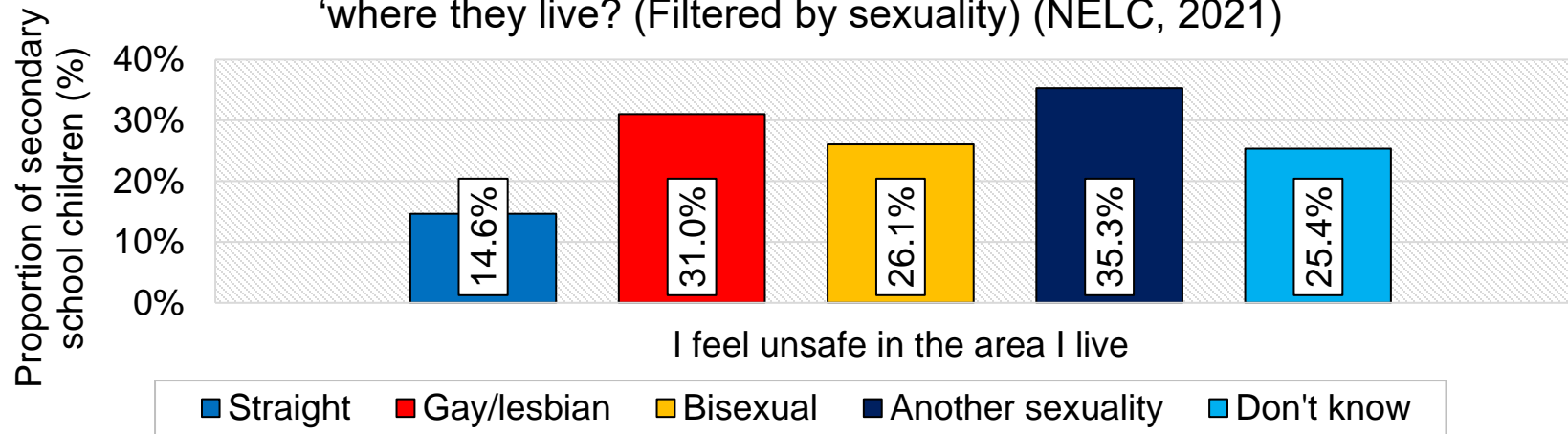


What proportion of adolescents feel safe in their home?
(Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)

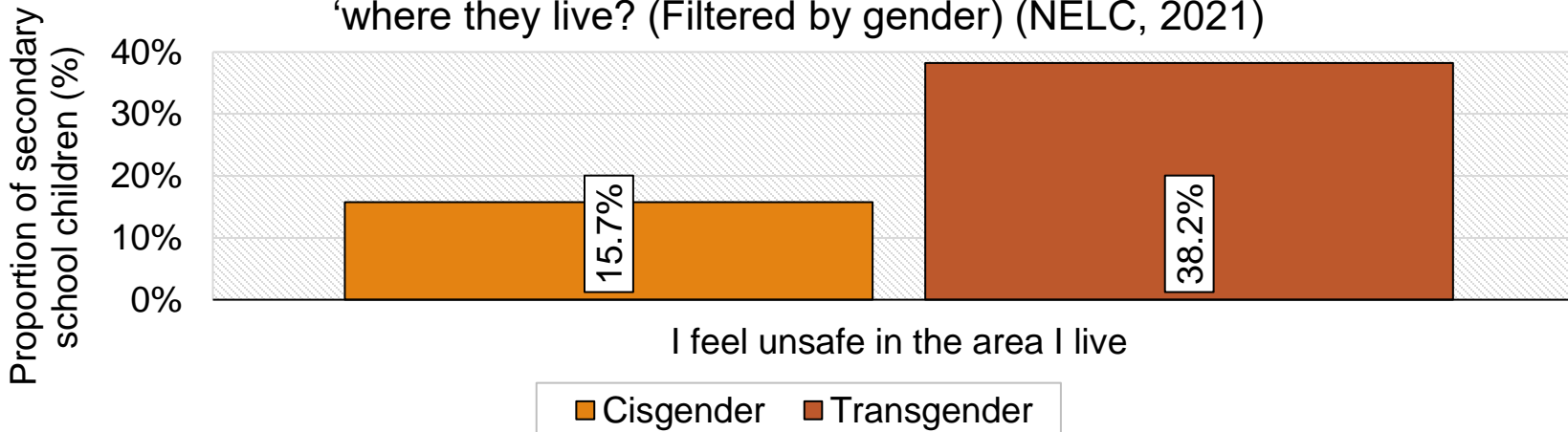


- Sexual minorities are less likely to feel safe at home, with 11% of gay or lesbian people and 17.5% of those identifying differently feeling unsafe, relative to 2.8% of heterosexuals. With a 'not sure' option, only 72.5% of those identifying differently feel safe.
- Fewer gender-diverse adolescents feel safe at home too – 18.1% say they feel unsafe, relative to 3.8% of the non-gender-diverse. With a 'not sure' option, only 68.6% of the gender-diverse feel safe.
- Sexual minorities see domestic violence in their family more often than heterosexuals – 14.1% of the latter have seen domestic violence, compared with 23.2% of gay or lesbian people, 25.7% of bisexuals, 31.3% of those identifying differently, and 20.2% of those who do not know their sexuality.
- 31.4% of the gender-diverse have seen domestic violence, compared to 14.5% of the non-diverse.
- The number who would call the police if a family member was hurting another are as such: 60.2% of gay or lesbian people, 55.2% of heterosexuals, and 54.6% of bisexuals say they would call.
- The gender-diverse are less likely to call the police than the non-gender-diverse on seeing a family member hurting another, with 49.8% of the former calling, compared to 55.9% of the latter.

What proportion of adolescents feel 'a little unsafe' or 'very unsafe' where they live? (Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



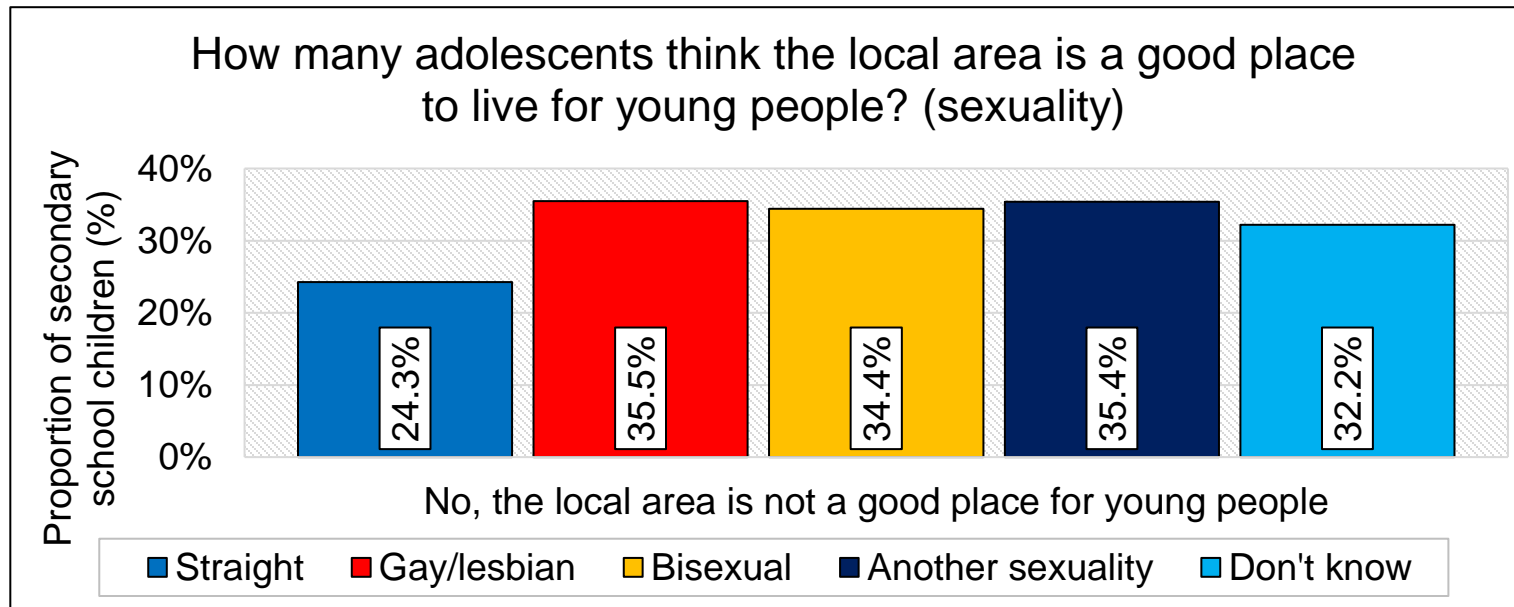
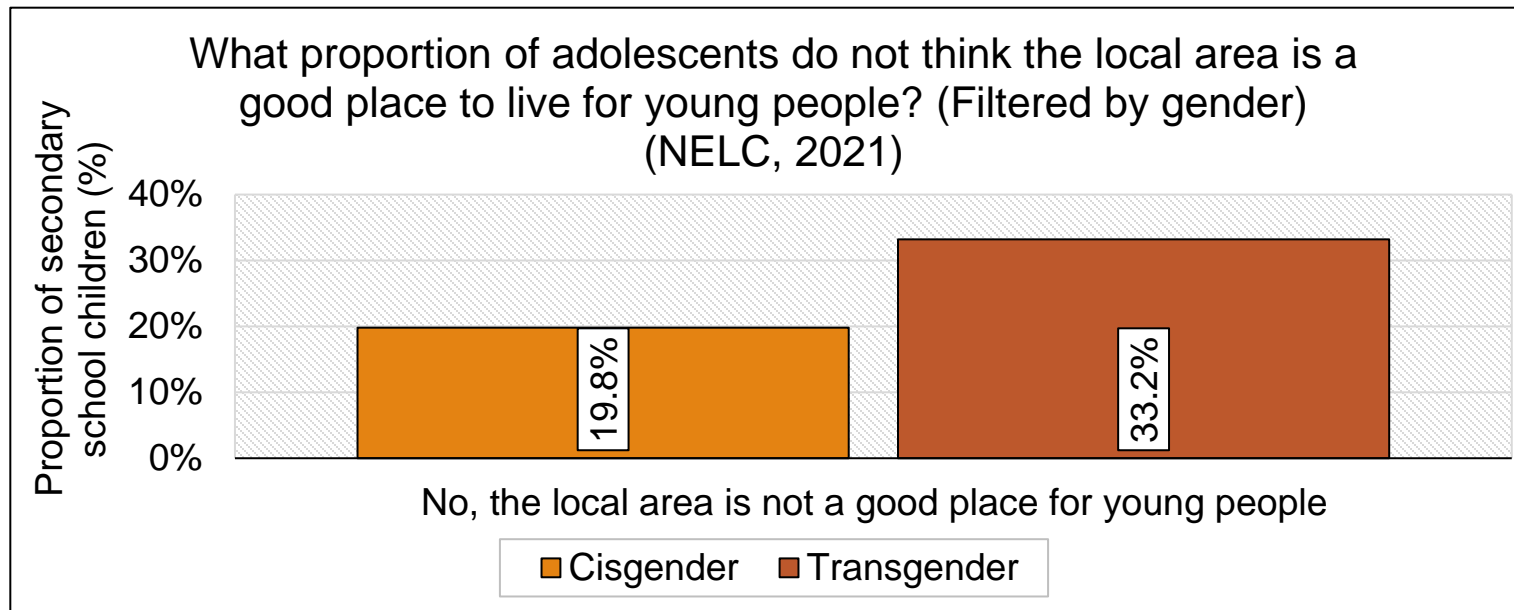
What proportion of adolescents feel 'a little unsafe' or 'very unsafe' where they live? (Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



- Large numbers of sexual minorities feel unsafe in the area they live; the largest proportions are 31% of gay or lesbian people and 35.3% of those identifying differently. Further on these two sexualities: 10.8% and 14.7%, respectively, feel very unsafe, and 15.8% and 19.6% aren't sure.
- 38.2% of the gender-diverse do not feel safe where they live, compared to 15.8% of the non-gender-diverse. Further, 12.7% of the gender-diverse feel very unsafe.
- Heterosexuals' and sexual minorities' suggestions for local improvements are distinct – the most popular suggestion (24.1%) from the former is a change to help them 'feel safe on our streets', while mental health is the priority for the latter (including 30.9% of bisexuals), followed by 'feeling safe on our streets'.
- With regard to priority areas for local improvements, 28.8% of gender-diverse responses suggest mental health is the priority issue, 20.1% suggest support for the neurodivergent, and, thirdly, 16% suggest 'feeling safe on our streets'.

9.a Different sexualities' and genders' local area

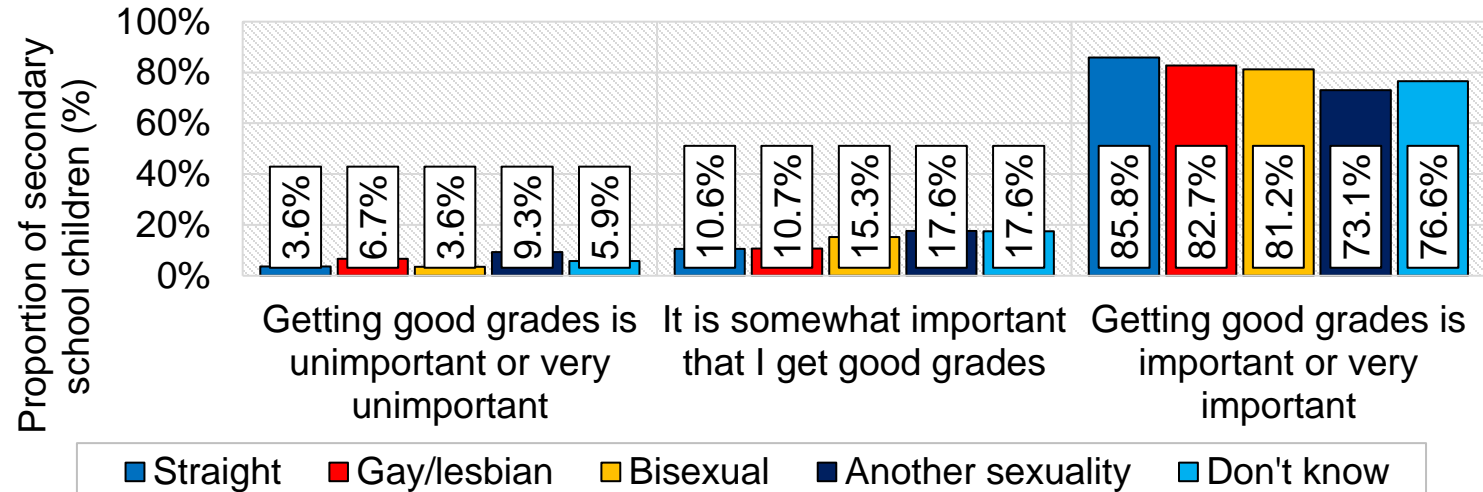
9.b Different sexualities' and genders' local area



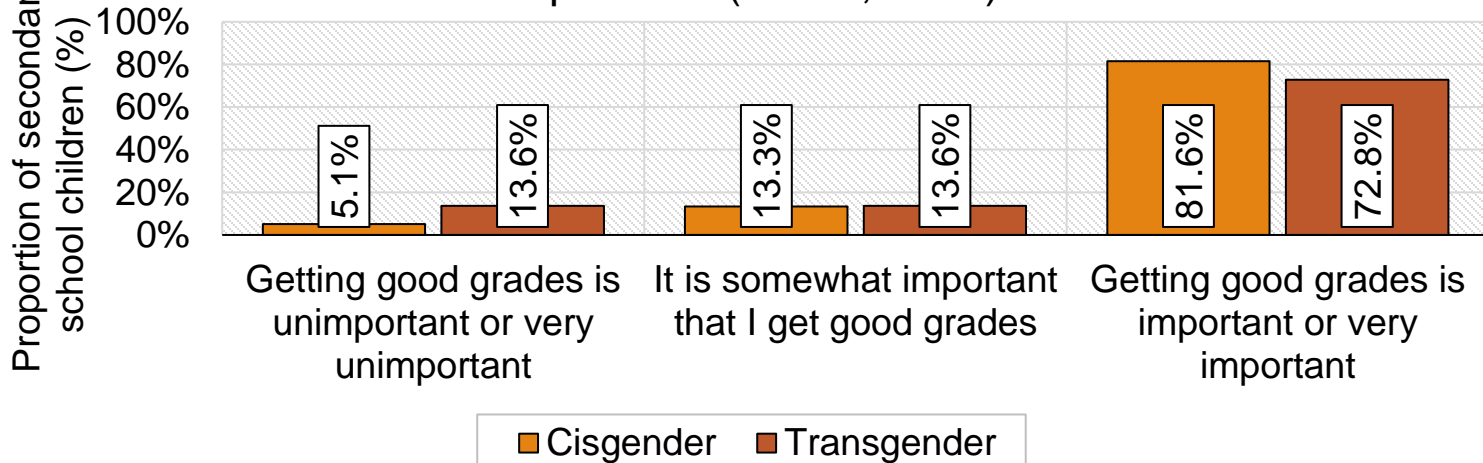
- On whether the local area is a good place to live for young people, roughly a third (34.4%) of all sexual minorities disagree, saying the local is not a good place to live, with a third (30.9%) saying they don't know. For those identifying differently, more disagree (35.4%) than agree (31.3%); It is only amongst heterosexuals that there is a majority agreeing that it is a good place to live (50.5%).
- Again, roughly a third of the gender-diverse agree the local area is a good place to live for young people (35.9%), while the other two thirds say the opposite (30.9%) and that they don't know (33.2%). the majority (53.8%) of the non-gender-diverse agree that it is a good place to live.

9.c Different sexualities' and genders' education

How do adolescents feel about their grades? (sexuality)



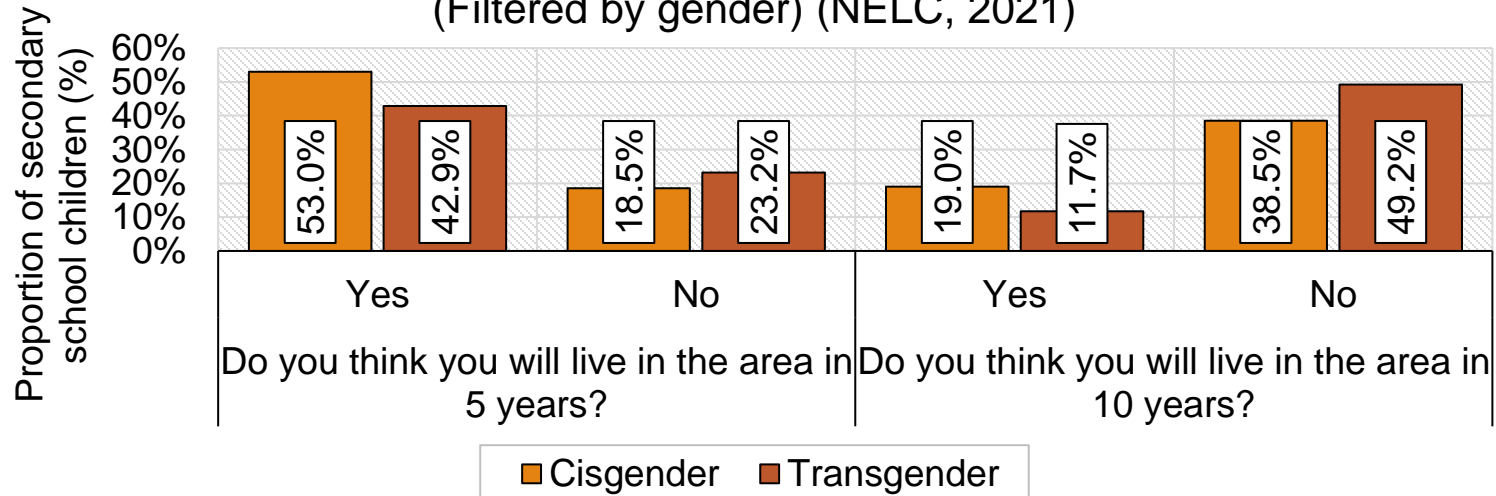
What proportion of adolescents think good grades are important? (NELC, 2021)



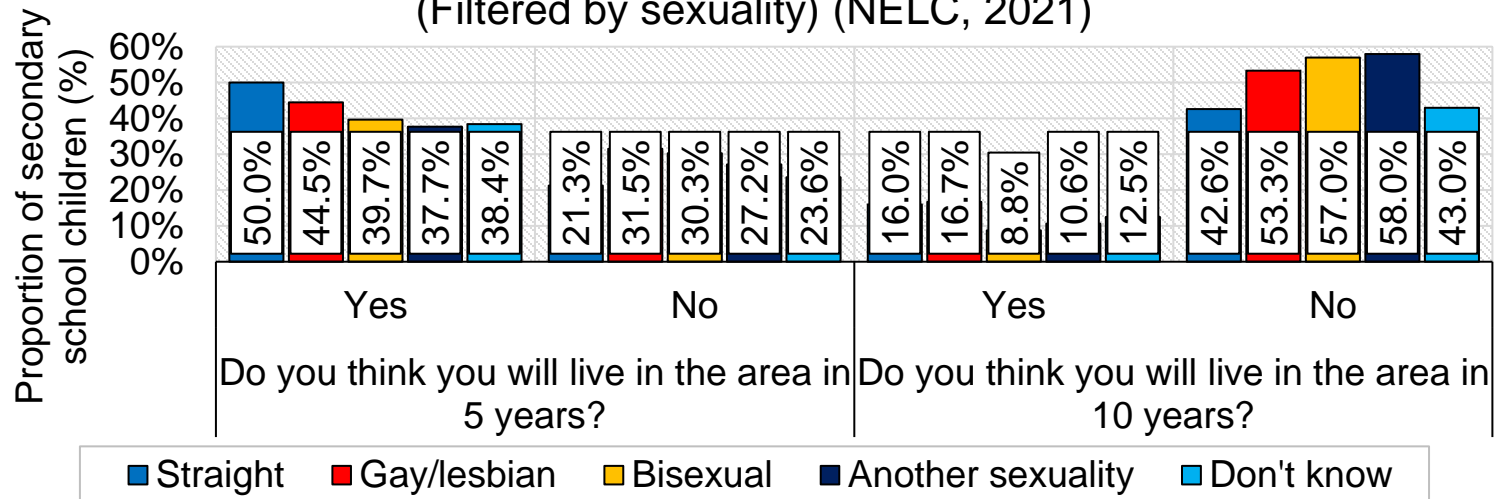
- Good grades are slightly less important to sexual minorities than to heterosexuals, but those identifying differently are the least engaged, with 6.7% giving getting good grades a 1 out of 5 in terms of importance (recorded as *very unimportant*) and only 42.5% giving a 5 out of 5 (recorded as *very important*). These figures are 1.6% and 57.4%, respectively, for heterosexuals.
- Only 40.9% of the gender-diverse gave getting grades a 5 out of 5 in terms of importance (recorded as *very important*), while 4.7% gave a 1 out of 5 (recorded as *very unimportant*), relative to 52.4% and 2.2%, respectively, for the non-gender-diverse.
- For future PSHE lessons, sexual minorities want to learn about identity (e.g. LGBTQ+) the most, save for those who do not know their sexuality, for whom mental health is the most relevant topic, as it is for heterosexuals.
- For future PSHE lessons, gender-diverse adolescents mostly want to learn more about identity (e.g. LGBTQ+).

9.d Different sexualities' and genders' future

What proportion of adolescents want to stay in the area?
(Filtered by gender) (NELC, 2021)



What proportion of adolescents want to stay in the area?
(Filtered by sexuality) (NELC, 2021)



- More sexual minorities are planning to leave the area [in 10 years] than stay. Including 57% of bisexuals and 58% of those identifying differently, relative to 42.6% of heterosexuals, though an average of 36% of all respondents aren't sure; a small majority of all sexualities plan to stay in a five-year timeframe.
- 49.2% of gender-diverse adolescents are planning to leave [within 10 years], with 11.7% staying and 39.1% unsure. These figures are 38.5%, 19%, and 42.5%, respectively, for the non-diverse. A majority of both will stay over a five-year timeframe, though that majority is 10.1% higher for the non-gender-diverse.
- University was the most popular path for all sexualities after school, but more so for sexual minorities, with 60.2% of bisexuals choosing this, relative to 45.2% of heterosexuals. getting a job right away follows that, but a larger proportion (16.2%) of heterosexuals chose this.
- University was also favored by both cisgender and transgender children. It was picked by 45.3% of the former and 54% of the latter. 'don't know' placed second (17.6%) for transgender children and 'get a job at 16' placed second (16.8%) for cisgender children.



Thank you for your
time.