

Updated: Aug 2015
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5-7%

There are no official figures for the number of LGBT people in Sheffield, nor is there a national figure. The range of national estimates vary considerably, the Government use a figure of between 5% and 7%.

Source: Stonewall 2015

28,487 – 39,882

The range in number of people in Sheffield who are lesbian, gay and bisexual if the national estimates are applied

600 out of every
100,000

There are no official national statistics on the number of transgender people, however a report by the Gender Identity Research and Education Society suggests a figure of around 0.6%

Source: GIRES 2009

3,418

The number of people in Sheffield who are transgender if this rate was applied to the total population

DEFINITIONS

There are many conflicting understandings of terms, identities and definitions. Therefore, this profile is based upon the following understanding of terms:

- Heterosexual or straight:** men and women who are sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex
Lesbian: a woman who is sexually attracted to other women
Gay: men who are sexually attracted to other men and women sexually attracted to other women
Bisexual: a person who is sexually attracted to both men and women
Transgender: the term 'trans people' and 'transgender people' are both often used as umbrella terms for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex

Trans and transgender people are often included with sexual orientation, which is inappropriate as it is a very different concept and transgender people may be heterosexual, gay, lesbian or bisexual.

Source: EHRC 2009

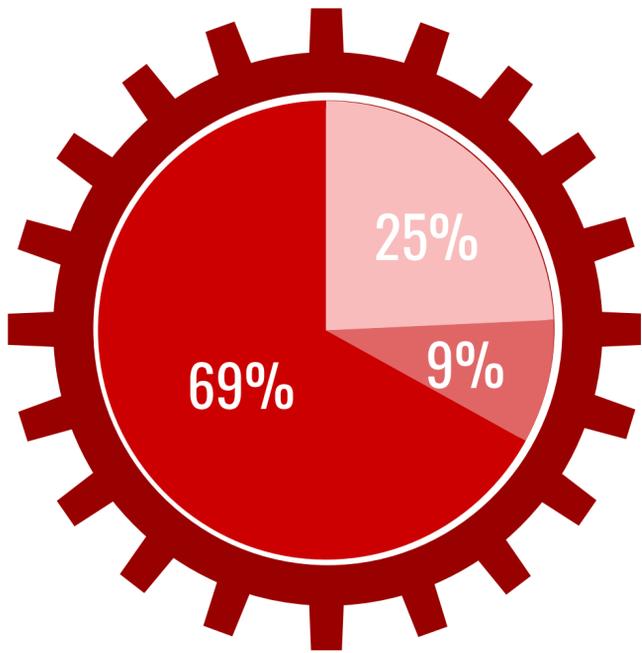
This profile is part of a series of profiles about different communities in Sheffield:
www.sheffield.gov.uk

Produced by Performance and Research Team, Sheffield City Council



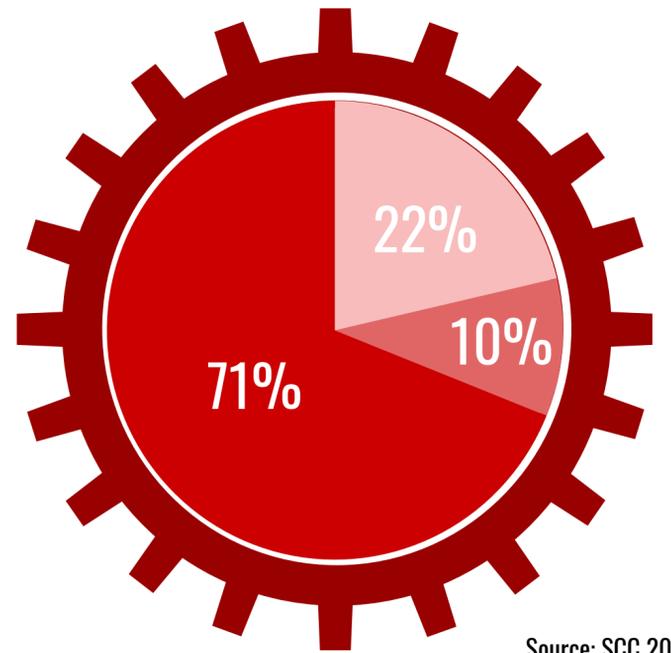
LABOUR MARKET

HETEROSEXUAL/STRAIGHT



- In employed
- Unemployed
- Economically inactive

GAY/LESBIAN/BISEXUAL



Source: SCC 2015

THE WORKPLACE

19% One in five LGBT employees have experienced verbal bullying from colleagues, customers or service users due to their sexual orientation



13% One in eight LGBT employees would not feel confident reporting homophobic bullying in their workplace



26% More than a quarter of LGBT workers are not open to colleagues about their sexual orientation

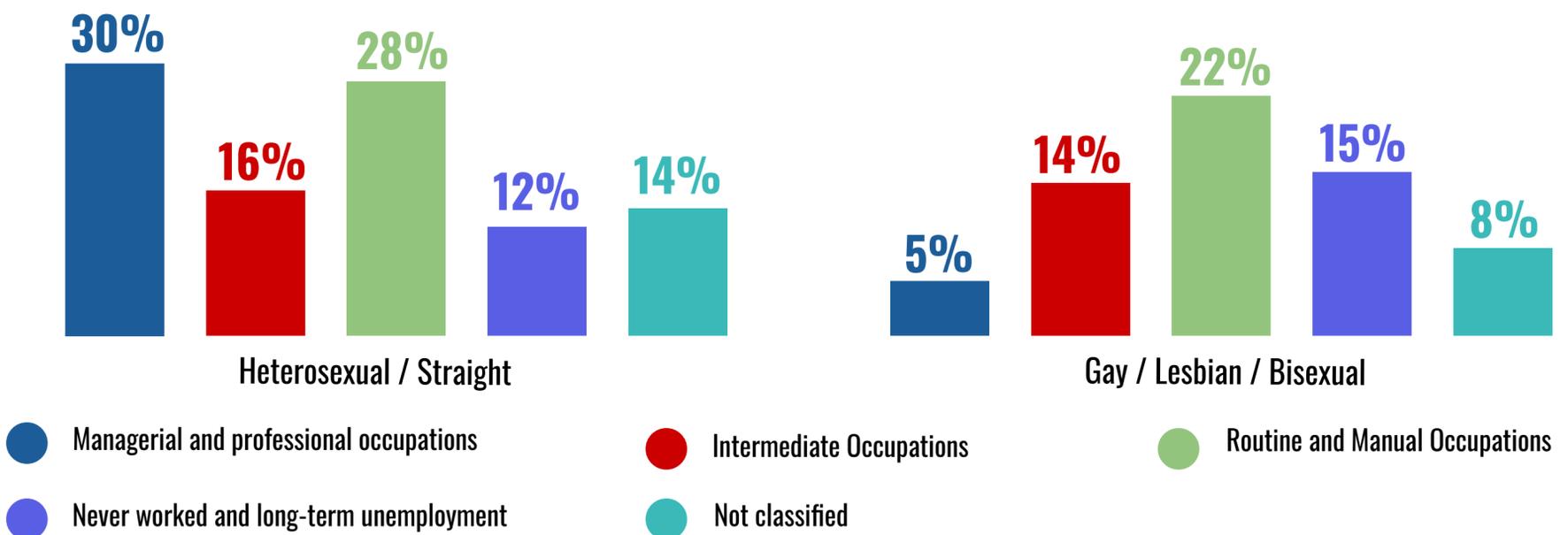


Source: Stonewall 2015

The **Stonewall Top 100 Employers 2016** list identified two Sheffield based employers; Sheffield City Council and the University of Sheffield were ranked 41 and 61 respectively in the top 100 employers for lesbian, gay and bisexual people. Additionally, many national companies featured in the list which have offices and branches in the city.

42% of trans people are not able to live permanently in their preferred gender role due to fears that it would threaten their employment status. **1 in 4** trans people were made to use an inappropriate toilet in the workplace and more than **10%** reported being verbally abused and **6%** physically assaulted. A quarter also reported that they were considering changing their jobs, due to harassment and bullying.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITION, BY SEXUAL IDENTITY, IN THE UK



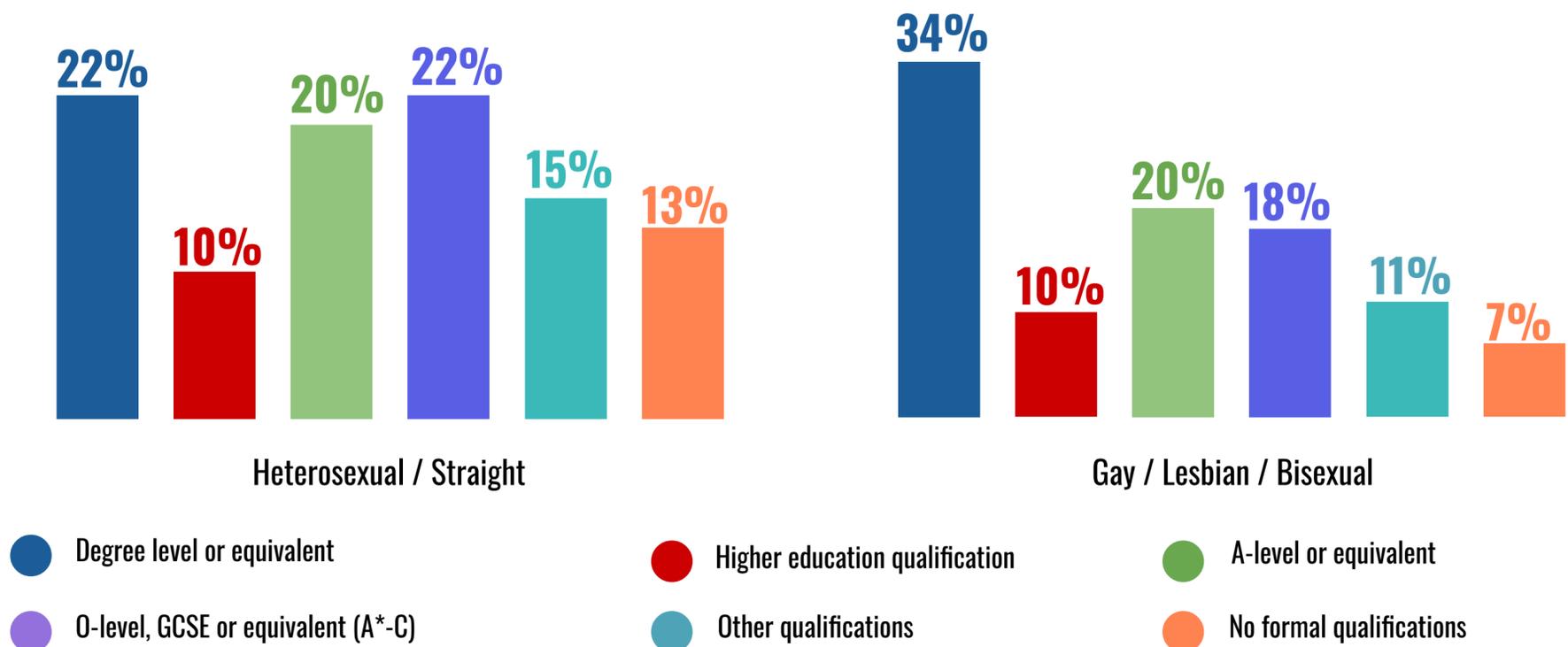
Source: Integrated Household Survey 2012

Sheffield City Council employs 182 LGB people,

Source: SCC 2015

EDUCATION

EDUCATION, BY SEXUAL IDENTITY, IN THE UK



Source: Integrated Household Survey 2012

THE SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

Around 64% of young trans men and 44% of young trans women will experience bullying or harassment at school from both pupils and school staff, including teachers. Research suggests that many trans people leave school after only completing level 2 qualifications. However, of those that do stay in education, 34% of trans people obtained a degree or higher degree later in life, compared with the national average of 27%.

Source: The Equalities Review, 2007

COMMUNITY SAFETY

35

1.2% of hate crimes were reported to South Yorkshire Police on the grounds of Sexual Orientation in 2011/12

3

Transgender was cited as the basis for 0.6% of hate crimes which were reported to South Yorkshire police in 2011/12



Reports suggest that crime against the LGBT community could be higher than statistics suggest. A YouGov survey carried out in 2013 found that one in six LGBT people have been a victim of a hate crime in the last three years. Out of these, two thirds did not report the crime to anyone, and three quarters did not report it to the police.

Source: Gay British Crime Survey 2013

Research suggests many trans people fear for their safety, to the extent they do not go out into public spaces in their preferred gender. 73% of trans people experience harassment, while 10% report being victims of threatening behaviour when out in public spaces.

General confidence in the police amongst the trans community is quite high, however around 18.5% of those who actually had interactions with the police felt they were not treated appropriately.

Source: The Equalities Review 2007



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The Department of Health identified poor mental health, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), problematic drug and alcohol use and smoking as the top public health issues facing the UK. The Lesbian and Gay Foundation identify that all of these disproportionately affect lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) populations:

1 in 10 men who have sex with men are living with HIV, and 1 in 3 HIV positive men (in major UK cities) have undiagnosed HIV infection

Illicit drug use amongst LGBT people is at least 8 times higher than in the general population

Around 25% of LGBT people indicate a level of alcohol dependency

Nearly half LGBT individuals smoke, compared with a quarter of their heterosexual peers

Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are at higher risk of mental disorder, suicidal ideation, substance misuse and deliberate self harm

41% of trans people reported attempting suicide compared to 1.6% of the general population

Source: LGF 2010



HOUSING

Stonewall identify that LGBT people face many issues with regards to housing:

- Homelessness
- Harassment and violence
- Domestic abuse
- Accessing services

often affecting young LGBT people thrown out of their home or leaving to escape homophobia experiencing in their neighbourhood
LGBT people face emotional, financial or sexual abuse from partners and family members and many find a lack of emergency accommodation for LGBT people a significant obstacle
a lack of awareness amongst service providers about their clients' sexuality means they are not always aware of the needs of LGBT people who are in need of priority housing

An Equalities Review survey suggested that one in four trans people in the UK live in private rented accommodation, compared with 17% in Sheffield, which could mean they are in less secure position than average.

Source: The Equalities Review 2007

ACCESSIBILITY

ACCESS TO SERVICES

An Equalities Review survey suggests that around 47% of trans people do not use public, social or leisure facilities due to a fear of discrimination, whether being refused access or having their access limited in some way.

Source: The Equalities Review 2007

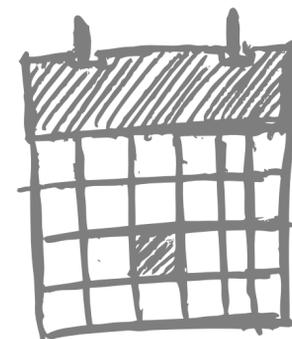
A 2009 study in Scotland found that a third of LGBT people were worried, nervous or apprehensive about accessing public services, including those provided by local authorities. More than half had concerns about discrimination and 50% had previous negative experiences when accessing local council services such as; leisure, transport, education, social work or housing.

Source: Stonewall Scotland 2009

CALENDAR

A list of equality awareness events are available on the Sheffield City Council website:

www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/sheffield/home/your-city-council/equality-events.html



COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

A list of organisations, including contact details, is available from the [Sheffield Directory](#) websites

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SOURCES

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