

Experiences of Sexual Harassment Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer University Students in Bangkok, Thailand

¹Jiratchaya Rungrote, ¹Nyan Linn, ^{1,2}Montakarn Chuemchit

¹College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Phayathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Excellence Centre for Health and Social Sciences and Addition Research, Chulalongkorn University, Phayathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok, Thailand

How to cite this article: Jiratchaya Rungrote, Nyan Linn, Montakarn Chuemchit. Experiences of Sexual Harassment Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer University Students in Bangkok, Thailand. *International Journal of Nursing Education* / Vol 17 No 2 April-June 2025

Abstract

Background: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) people are vulnerable to experience sexual harassment because of inequality and discrimination. This study investigated the experience of sexual harassment and associated factors among LGBTQ university students in Bangkok, Thailand.

Methods: A cross-sectional was conducted among 355 undergraduate students from universities in Bangkok, Thailand, through snowball sampling using self-administered standardized questionnaires. Associated factors were examined using binary logistic regression.

Results: The participants had an average age of 20 ± 2 years, and the majority consisted of gay men (30.7%) and lesbian women (18.6%). Nearly all participants (99.4%) had experienced one or more forms of sexual harassment in their lifetime, with 48.2% at a moderate level and 22.3% at a high level. Transgender individuals, higher monthly income, and frequent posting of pictures and occasional chatting with strangers on social media were more likely to experience sexual harassment while having fewer sexual partners, a moderate tolerant attitude, and a moderate perception of sexual harassment were less likely to experience it.

Conclusions: In this study, LGBTQ students experienced sexual harassment. Institutions and student welfare organizations should urgently implement policies and programs for preventing and responding to sexual harassment among this group. Future research should focus on LGBTQ students across diverse socioeconomic backgrounds and various social/sexual behaviors.

Keywords: Sexual harassment, Perception, Experience, Attitude, LGBTQ, Thailand

Introduction

Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, demands for sexual favors,

or other verbal behaviors that create a hostile environment.^{1,2,3} Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals face higher rates of harassment than heterosexual/cisgender individuals,

Corresponding Author: Montakarn Chuemchit, Ph.D., College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, 12th floor, Sabbasastravicaya Building, Soi Chulalongkorn 62, Phayathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10300, Thailand.

E-mail: Montakarn.Ch@chula.ac.th

Submission: Jan 25, 2025

Revision: Feb 27, 2025

Published date: May 29, 2025

with prevalence ranging from 15% to 81%.⁴⁻⁹ LGBTQ students in academic environments face various forms of harassment, with studies showing rates as high as 47% for verbal harassment in the past year.¹⁰⁻¹² Among different gender identities/sexual orientations, a higher rate of harassment in academic institutions was observed among boys and those with nonconforming gender identities.¹³

In Thailand, sexual harassment is prevalent across various settings, including academic institutions, public spaces, and workplaces.^{14,15} LGBTQ youth are more than twice as likely to experience harassment compared to their non-LGBTQ peers.¹⁶ A study among LGBTQ undergraduates indicated that some students felt unsafe in university settings,¹⁷ while others reported dropping out or skipping school due to harassment, with school absences being significantly higher among victimized LGBTQ students (33%) compared to non-victimized students (15%).^{18,19}

Survivors of sexual harassment often suffer long-term negative consequences, including mental health issues, physical impairments, academic and career setbacks.^{20,21} LGBTQ individuals are four times more likely to experience violent victimization, however, many prefer not to report due to fear of reprisal or lack of support.^{22,23} Several factors contribute to sexual harassment, such as sociodemographic characteristics, personal behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions toward harassment.²⁴⁻²⁹ The sexual harassment in academic settings in Thailand has been explored by some studies.^{15,30,31} However, it is limited to LGBTQ university students. Therefore, this study investigated sexual harassment experiences and related factors among LGBTQ university students in Bangkok, Thailand. The findings could inform policies to address sexual harassment and to promote a supportive, harassment-free environment in academic institutions for LGBTQ individuals.

Methods

Study area and population

This study applied a cross-sectional design and involved LGBTQ undergraduate students among

universities in Bangkok, Thailand. As they are vulnerable and hard-to-reach group, their population size was unknown. Hence, the sample size was calculated using Cochran's formula,

$$n = \frac{P(1 - P)Z^2}{d^2}$$

where P = proportion of the population who experience sexual harassment (0.7) based on previous research,⁸ Z is the reliability coefficient at the 95% confidence interval (CI) (1.96), and d is the acceptable sampling error (0.5). There were 355 participants in this study, including 10% for incomplete answers or missing data. Criteria for inclusion were (1) Thai nationality, (2) LGBTQ students from public or private universities in Bangkok, (3) studying undergraduate degree programs in any faculty, (4) can read and write in Thai language, and (4) willing to participate in the study. Meanwhile, participants who provided incomplete answers were excluded.

Research Instruments

Self-administered structured questionnaire was used with five sections: (1) sociodemographic factors, (2) sexual and risky behaviors, (3) tolerant attitude toward sexual harassment, (4) perception of sexual harassment, and (5) experiences of sexual harassment.

Section 3 – Sexual Harassment Attitude Scale,³² a 19-item tool evaluates participants' attitudes toward sexual harassment, consisting five response categories scored as strongly agree = 5, agree = 4, undecided = 3, disagree = 2, and strongly disagree = 1, with items 4 and 7 reverse-coded. Total scores range from 19 to 95, higher scores mean a higher tolerance to sexual harassment. This instrument had demonstrated high internal consistency;³² and Cronbach's alpha in this study was 0.81.

Section 4– Sexual Harassment Definitions Questionnaire,³³ contains 16 items that assess participants' perceptions of sexual harassment. It implements a dichotomous response (yes = 1, no = 0) for simpler administration and to encourage respondents to decide whether respondents perceived an occurrence as constituting sexual harassment. Scores range from 0 to 16, higher scores

mean that respondents defined more incidences as sexual harassment.³³ After the pretest, the Kuder-Richardson score was 0.8.

Section 5 - This study developed 12-item self-report questionnaire about lifetime experiences of sexual harassment based on previous instruments;^{32,33} nonverbal: staring up and down, leering with sexual undertones, blocking paths, mocking gestures (winking, blowing kisses, licking lips), verbal: sexually suggestive jokes, whistling, intrusive questions about sexuality, propositions for sex, and physical: unwanted massages, touching clothing/hair/body, non-consensual hugs/kisses, involuntary petting. There were five-point Likert scale: never = 1, rarely (monthly or less) = 2, sometimes (2-4 times per month) = 3, often (2-3 times per week) = 4, and always (4 or more times per week) = 5 with total scores range = 12 to 60. Higher scores indicate more experiences of lifetime sexual harassment. Three experts examined the content validity of this questionnaire, which achieved an item objective congruence of 0.67 or higher. After the pretest, its Cronbach's alpha score = 0.82.

Sampling Procedure and Data Collection

This study employed snowball sampling due to the target group's hard-to-reach, vulnerable nature and unknown population parameter. Researchers

met Rainbow Sky Club leaders—an LGBTQ university student group—at each university to explain the study and questionnaire. Leaders distributed envelopes containing consent forms and questionnaires to the first eligible LGBTQ students, who provided informed consent and forwarded them to peers via chain referral. To ensure confidentiality, envelopes were numerically sorted, uniquely coded, and excluded participant names. Respondents returned sealed envelopes upon completion.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS 28.0 (IBM, Chulalongkorn University license). Categorical variables were summarized as frequencies and percentages, while continuous variables were assessed for normality (Shapiro-Wilk test) and described as mean \pm SD or median \pm IQR. Attitude, perception, and experience scores, being non-normally distributed, were categorized into three levels: low ($\leq 25\%$), moderate ($>25\%$ to $\leq 75\%$), and high ($>75\%$). Sexual harassment experience was dichotomized (0 = low, 1 = moderate/high) for inferential analysis. Pearson's chi-square test identified factors associated with sexual harassment, with variables meeting $p < 0.1$ included in multiple logistic regression.³⁴ Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$, and results were reported as odds ratios (OR) with 95% CIs.

Table 1. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer students' sociodemographic factors and sexual and risky behaviors (n = 355)

Sociodemographic Factors and Sexual and Risky Behaviors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sociodemographic Factors		
LGBTQ identity		
• Lesbian	66	18.6
• Gay	109	30.7
• Bisexual	39	10.9
• Transgender (transmen or transwomen)	43	12.1
• Queer	39	10.9
• Others (questioning, intersex, asexual, or any other gender or sexual orientation)	59	16.6

Continue....

Age (Years)		
- Median \pm IQR		20 \pm 2
- Mean \pm SD		20.67 \pm 1.48
- Minimum-Maximum		18-26
• 18-20	187	52.7
• 21-26	168	27.3
Type of University		
• Government	197	55.5
• Private	158	44.5
Faculty		
• Science/Business	91	25.6
• Social Science/Education	100	28.2
• Arts/Humanities	164	46.2
Faculty		
• Art	141	39.7
• Education	59	16.6
• Health Science	47	13.2
• Social Science	41	11.6
• Science and technology	35	9.9
• Philology	23	6.5
• Business administration	9	2.5
Year Level In University		
• First year	64	18.1
• Second year	146	41.1
• Third year	60	16.9
• Fourth year or higher	85	23.9
Monthly Income		
• No	216	60.8
• 11,500 baht or less	139	39.2
• Above 11,500 baht	46	13.0
Living Arrangement		
• Alone	115	32.4
• Partner	120	33.8
• Parents	63	17.7
• Others	57	16.1
Sexual and Risky Behaviors		
Alcohol Drinking		
• Never	57	16.1
• 1 time in 6 months	119	33.5
• 1-4 times a month	97	27.3
• More than 1 time in a week	82	23.1

Continue....

Nightlife (Per Week)		
• Less than 1 time	181	60.0
• 1-2 times	84	23.7
• 3 or more times	90	25.3
Number of Sexual Partners in Lifetime		
• None	32	9.0
• 1 person	73	20.6
• 2 persons	205	57.7
• 3 persons or more	45	12.7
Use Of Condoms During Sex		
• Not used	94	26.5
• Not necessarily	45	12.7
• Used	216	60.8
Posting or Sharing Pictures on Social Media		
• Never	70	19.7
• Sometimes	162	45.6
• Frequent	123	34.3
Engaging in Sex Chats on Social Media		
• Never	62	17.5
• Sometimes	176	49.6
• Frequent	117	32.9
Chatting with Strangers on Social Media		
• Never	72	20.3
• Sometimes	128	36.1
• Frequent	155	43.6

Table 2. Sexual harassment characteristics among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer students (n = 355)

Sexual Harassment Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tolerant Attitude Toward Sexual Harassment		
- Median \pm IQR	66 \pm 12	
- Minimum-maximum	19-95	
• Low	94	26.5
• Moderate	185	52.1
• High	76	21.4
Perception of Sexual Harassment		
- Median \pm IQR	14 \pm 12	
- Minimum-maximum	4-16	
• Low	99	27.9
• Moderate	199	56.1
• High	57	16.0

Continue....

Verbal Form of Sexual Harassment		
• Never experienced	15	4.2
• Experienced	340	95.8
Nonverbal Form of Sexual Harassment		
• Never experienced	20	5.6
• Experienced	335	94.4
Physical Form of Sexual Harassment		
• Never experienced	27	7.6
• Experienced	328	92.4
Experience of Any Sexual Harassment		
• Never experienced	2	0.6
• Experienced	353	99.4
- Median ± IQR	24 ± 15	
- Minimum-maximum	12-58	
• Low	105	29.6
• Moderate	171	48.2
• High	79	22.2

Table 3. Bivariate associations with sexual harassment among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer students (n = 355)

Independent Variables	Experience of Sexual Harassment			
	Low (%)	Moderate to High (%)	χ^2	<i>p</i> -value ^a
LGBTQ identity			9.369	0.095
• Lesbian	40.9	59.1		
• Gay	32.1	67.9		
• Bisexual	30.8	69.2		
• Transgender (transmen or transwomen)	18.6	81.4		
• Queer	28.2	71.8		
• Others (questioning, intersex, asexual, or any other gender or sexual orientation)	20.3	79.6		
Age (Years)			13.355	<0.001
• 18-20	38.0	62.0		
• 21-26	20.2	79.8		
Type of University			0.763	0.382
• Government	31.5	68.5		
• Private	27.2	72.8		
Faculty			2.591	0.274
• Science or Business	23.1	76.9		
• Social Science or Education	33.0	67.0		
• Arts and Humanities	31.1	68.9		

Continue....

Year Level in University			11.296	0.010
• First year	39.1	60.9		
• Second year	34.9	65.1		
• Third year	21.7	78.3		
• Fourth year or higher	18.8	81.2		
Monthly Income			13.878	0.001
• No	31.9	68.1		
• 11,500 baht or less	35.5	64.5		
• Above 11,500 baht	6.5	93.5		
Living Arrangement			3.414	0.332
• Alone	25.2	74.8		
• Partner	33.3	66.7		
• Parents	34.9	65.1		
• Others	24.6	75.4		
Alcohol Drinking			1.776	0.620
• Never	31.6	68.4		
• Less than 1 time per month	32.8	67.2		
• 1-4 times per month	28.9	71.1		
• More than 1 time in a week	24.4	75.6		
Nightlife per Week			6.029	0.049
• Less than 1 time	29.8	70.2		
• 1-2 times	38.1	61.9		
• 3 or more times	21.1	78.9		
Number of Sexual Partners in Lifetime			20.557	<0.001
• None	6.3	93.7		
• 1 person	42.5	57.5		
• 2 persons	32.2	67.8		
• 3 persons or more	13.3	86.7		
Use of Condoms during Sex			4.582	0.101
• Not use	30.8	69.2		
• Not necessarily	42.2	57.8		
• Use	26.4	73.6		
Posting or Sharing Pictures on Social Media			18.956	<0.001
• Never	41.4	58.6		
• Sometimes	35.2	64.8		
• Frequent	15.5	84.5		
Engaging in Sex Chats on Social Media			1.522	0.467
• Never	33.9	66.1		
• Sometimes	30.7	69.3		

Continue....

• Frequent	25.6	74.4		
Chatting with strangers on social media			9.095	0.011
• Never	38.9	61.1		
• Sometimes	20.3	79.7		
• Frequent	32.9	67.1		
Tolerant Attitude toward Sexual Harassment			18.719	<0.001
• Low	21.3	78.7		
• Moderate	39.5	60.5		
• High	15.8	84.2		
Perception of Sexual Harassment			12.957	0.002
• Low	18.2	81.8		
• Moderate	37.2	62.8		
• High	22.8	77.2		
^a Bivariate analysis (chi-square test) and p-value < 0.1 are in bold.				

Table 4: Significant predictors of sexual harassment among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer students (n = 355)

Independent Variables	Experience of Sexual Harassment		
	OR	95% CI ^a	p-value *
LGBTQ identity			
• Lesbian	0.96	(0.42, 2.15)	0.913
• Gay	1 (reference)		
• Bisexual	1.33	(0.51, 3.47)	0.558
• Transgender (transmen or transwomen)	3.21	(1.13, 9.17)	0.029
• Queer	1.68	(0.61, 4.60)	0.311
• Others (questioning, intersex, asexual, or any other gender or sexual orientation)	1.31	(0.52, 3.29)	0.570
Monthly Income			
• No	1 (reference)		
• 11,500 baht or less	0.91	(0.48, 1.73)	0.764
• Above 11,500 baht	5.52	(1.49, 20.48)	0.011
Number of Sexual Partners in Lifetime			
• 3 or more persons	1 (reference)		
• 2 persons	0.38	(0.13, 1.10)	0.075
• 1 person	0.29	(0.09, 0.92)	0.036
• None	2.81	(0.47, 16.80)	0.257
Posting or Sharing Pictures on Social Media			
• Never	1 (reference)		
• Sometimes	1.36	(0.66, 2.83)	0.406
• Frequent	2.62	(1.05, 6.51)	0.039
• Chatting with Strangers on Social Media			

Continue....

• Never	1 (reference)		
• Sometimes	2.31	(1.05, 5.09)	0.038
• Frequent	0.77	(0.33, 1.83)	0.562
Tolerant Attitude toward Sexual Harassment			
• High	1 (reference)		
• Moderate	0.25	(0.11, 0.56)	0.001
• Low	0.57	(0.23, 1.40)	0.219
Perception of Sexual Harassment			
• Low	1 (reference)		
• Moderate	0.37	(0.18, 0.77)	0.008
• High	0.56	(0.21, 1.47)	0.237
Abbreviations: ^a CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio. * < 0.05 are in bold.			

Results

The majority were gay men (30.7%) and lesbian women (18.6%), with a mean age of 20 ± 2 years. Over half (55.5%) attended government universities, 44.5% private. Nearly half (45%) studied arts/humanities, and 41.1% were second-year students. Most had two lifetime sexual partners (57.7%) and used condoms (60.8%; Table 1).

Regarding sexual harassment attitudes, 26.5% had low tolerance, 52.1% moderate, and 21.4% high. Perception was low for 27.9%, moderate for 56.1%, and high for 16.0%. Nearly all (99.4%) experienced harassment, with 29.6%, 48.2%, and 22.2% reporting low, moderate, and high levels, respectively. Verbal harassment (95.8%) was most common, followed by nonverbal (94.4%) and physical (92.4%; Table 2).

Chi-square test identified associations of sexual harassment ($p < 0.1$) with gender, age, university year, income, nightlife, sexual partners, social media use (posting/sharing pictures, chatting with strangers), tolerance, and perception (Table 3).

Multivariable analysis (Table 4) showed transgender students had higher odds of sexual harassment than gay students (OR = 3.21, 95% CI = 1.13–9.17). Those earning >11,500 baht/month faced higher odds than those with no income (OR = 5.52, 95% CI = 1.49–20.48). Students with one partner had lower odds than those with three or more (OR = 0.29,

95% CI = 0.09–0.92). Posting/sharing pictures (OR = 2.62, 95% CI = 1.05–6.51) and chatting with strangers (OR = 2.31, 95% CI = 1.05–5.09) increased harassment likelihood. Tolerance significantly influenced harassment reports. Moderate-tolerance students were less likely to report harassment than high-tolerance students (OR = 0.25, 95% CI = 0.11–0.56). Similarly, those with moderate perception were less likely to report than those with low perception (OR = 0.37, 95% CI = 0.18–0.77).

Discussion

This study examined sexual harassment experiences among LGBTQ university students in Bangkok and influencing factors. Nearly all (99.4%) reported harassment, significantly higher than previous studies. A 2019 Thai survey found 53% of LGBTQ respondents experienced verbal harassment, while U.S. studies reported rates of 38.5%–72% within the past year.^{8,18,35} The high prevalence here may stem from snowball sampling bias and a broad definition of harassment assessed through 12 items covering verbal, nonverbal, and physical forms, each exceeding 90%. This surpasses the 82% verbal harassment rate among female undergraduates in Bangkok.³⁶ Findings highlight the lack of comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and ongoing stigma against LGBTQ students in education.³¹ Hence, ensuring a safe, inclusive environment for LGBTQ students is essential.

Most participants exhibited moderate to high tolerance for sexual harassment, potentially reflecting their parents' attitudes or as a coping mechanism resulting from repeated victimization.^{7,37} Nearly three-fourths had moderate to high perception, suggesting strong recognition of harassment. Cultural, gender, educational, and socioeconomic factors may contribute.^{15,38,39} Transgender students reported the highest levels of sexual harassment (81.4% moderate to high), consistent with prior studies.^{8,40,41} In Thailand, they often face harassment linked to pressure to conform to birth-assigned sex.⁴² Future research should explore harassment types and underlying causes based on gender identity.

Students with higher monthly incomes were more likely to report harassment, contrasting with studies linking poverty to sexual violence.⁴³ High-income individuals may face greater visibility due to openness about their identity, while societal biases against affluent LGBTQ individuals may also play a role. Frequent social media users—posting pictures or chatting with strangers—had higher odds of sexual harassment, while those with one sexual partner had lower odds. This suggests a link between risk behaviors and victimization, but the responsibility for harassment lies solely with the perpetrator, and everyone has the right to live free from harassment.⁴⁴

Lower tolerance for harassment correlated with reduced experiences, while higher perception was linked to lower victimization, possibly due to proactive avoidance.^{24,25} However, the relationship between perception and actual experience is complex, influenced by factors such as beliefs and profession.²⁵ Another study found no association between risk perception and sexual victimization.²⁶ Indeed, these associations are complex, multifaceted, and cannot be generalized.

Health equity implications for community nursing

Findings highlight the need for community nursing initiatives to address high lifetime harassment rates, particularly verbal, nonverbal, and physical forms. Nurses should focus on at-risk groups, such as transgender students and those with high tolerance for harassment, promoting awareness and resilience.

Interventions should encourage safer online behaviors, challenge tolerant attitudes, and advocate for support systems addressing vulnerabilities linked to sexual behaviors, socioeconomic factors, and harassment perception. Creating an inclusive environment is crucial.

Limitation

Generalizability was constrained as findings are limited to Bangkok, and nonprobability sampling reduces representativeness. The cross-sectional design prevents causal inferences. Self-reported data may introduce recall and reporting bias. Additionally, to respect gender identity, assigned sex at birth was not recorded, limiting insights into related differences.

Conclusion

Nearly all LGBTQ university students in Bangkok experienced sexual harassment, with most reporting moderate to high levels. Key associated factors include gender, income, number of sexual partners, social media activity, tolerance, and perception of harassment. Future research should integrate qualitative and quantitative approaches to explore harassment within specific socioeconomic and behavioral contexts.

Declarations

Funding: *This study did not use any funding.*

Conflict of interest: *The authors declare no conflicts of interest.*

Ethical approval: *This study obtained approval from the Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Subjects, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University (COA.No.250/2020), Thailand.*

References

1. Cantor D, Fisher B, Chibnall SH, et al. Report on the AAU campus climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Association of American Universities Washington, DC; 2015.
2. McMaster LE, Connolly J, Pepler D, et al. Peer to peer sexual harassment in early adolescence: A developmental perspective. *Development and psychopathology*. 2002;14(1):91-105.

3. Hesson-Mcinnis MS, Fitzgerald LF. Sexual harassment: A preliminary test of an integrative model 1. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*. 1997;27(10):877-901.
4. Herek GM. Hate crimes and stigma-related experiences among sexual minority adults in the United States: Prevalence estimates from a national probability sample. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 2009;24(1):54-74.
5. Herek GM, Gillis JR, Cogan JC, et al. Hate crime victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults: Prevalence, psychological correlates, and methodological issues. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 1997;12(2):195-215.
6. D'augelli AR, Grossman AH. Disclosure of sexual orientation, victimization, and mental health among lesbian, gay, and bisexual older adults. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 2001;16(10):1008-27.
7. Russell BL, Trigg KY. Tolerance of Sexual Harassment: An Examination of Gender Differences, Ambivalent Sexism, Social Dominance, and Gender Roles. *Sex Roles*. 2004;50(7):565-73.
8. Mitchell KJ, Ybarra ML, Korchmaros JD. Sexual harassment among adolescents of different sexual orientations and gender identities. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 2014;38(2):280-95.
9. British Broadcasting Corporation. Harvey weinstein timeline: how the scandal unfolded: BBC; 2020 [Available from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-41594672>].
10. Kosciw JG, Greytak EA, Bartkiewicz MJ, et al. The 2011 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth in our nation's schools: ERIC; 2012.
11. Kosciw JG, Greytak EA, Diaz EM. Who, what, where, when, and why: Demographic and ecological factors contributing to hostile school climate for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth. *Journal of youth and adolescence*. 2009;38(7):976-88.
12. Woodford MR, Howell ML, Silverschanz P, et al. "That's so gay!": Examining the covariates of hearing this expression among gay, lesbian, and bisexual college students. *Journal of American College Health*. 2012;60(6):429-34.
13. Toomey RB, Ryan C, Diaz RM, et al. Gender-nonconforming lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth: school victimization and young adult psychosocial adjustment. 2013.
14. Kamchuchat C, Chongsuvivatwong V, Oncheunjit S, et al. Workplace violence directed at nursing staff at a general hospital in southern Thailand. *Journal of occupational health*. 2008;50(2):201-7.
15. Puchakanit P, Rhein D. Student Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in Thailand: Origins and Impact. *Sexuality & Culture*. 2022;26(1):116-35.
16. Bangkok Post. When school isn't safe 2016 [Available from: <https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/special-reports/821076/when-school-isn-t-safe>]. [Last accessed: July 4, 2023].
17. Hongboontri C, Duangsaeng W. What Goes on beyond the Closed Doors: Voices from LGBTQ EFL Students. *LEARN Journal: Language Education and Acquisition Research Network*. 2022;15(2):351-76.
18. United Nations Development Program. Tolerance but not Inclusion: A national survey on experiences of discrimination and social attitudes towards LGBT people in Thailand. Bangkok, Thailand; 2019.
19. The World Bank. Economic inclusion of LGBTI groups in Thailand 2018 [Available from: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/thailand/publication/economic-inclusion-of-lgbti-groups-in-thailand>]. [Last accessed: July 4, 2023].
20. Russell ST, Ryan C, Toomey RB, et al. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender adolescent school victimization: Implications for young adult health and adjustment. *Journal of School Health*. 2011;81(5):223-30.
21. Gower AL, Rider GN, McMorris BJ, et al. Bullying Victimization among LGBTQ Youth: Current and Future Directions. *Curr Sex Health Rep*. 2018;10(4):246-54.
22. Tillewein H, Shokeen N, Powers P, et al. Silencing the Rainbow: Prevalence of LGBTQ+ Students Who Do Not Report Sexual Violence. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2023;20(3).
23. Flores AR, Langton L, Meyer IH, et al. Victimization rates and traits of sexual and gender minorities in the United States: Results from the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017. *Science Advances*. 2020;6(40):eaba6910.
24. Schott-Ceccacci M, Holland L, Matthews TL. Attitudes toward the LGBT community in higher education. *Spaces for Difference: An interdisciplinary journal*. 2009;2(1).
25. Shechory-Bitton M, Zvi L. Is It Harassment? Perceptions of Sexual Harassment Among Lawyers and Undergraduate Students. *Front Psychol*. 2020;11:1793.
26. Waal MM, Christ C, Messman TL, et al. Changes in Risk Perception After Sexual Victimization: Are We Following the Right Track? *J Interpers Violence*. 2022;37(13-14):Np11699-np719.

27. Greenfeld LA. Sex offenses and offenders: An analysis of data on rape and sexual assault: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs; 1997.
28. Schapansky E, Depraetere J, Keygnaert I, et al. Prevalence and Associated Factors of Sexual Victimization: Findings from a National Representative Sample of Belgian Adults Aged 16-69. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2021;18(14).
29. National Institute of Justice, the United States. Factors That Increase Sexual Assault Risk 2008 [Available from: <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/factors-increase-sexual-assault-risk>. [Last accessed: June 16, 2023].
30. Kongjareon Y, Samoh N, Peerawaranun P, et al. Pride-based violence, intoxicated sex and poly-drug use: a vocational school-based study of heterosexual and LGBT students in Bangkok. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2022;22(1):148.
31. Newman PA, Reid L, Tepjan S, et al. LGBT+ inclusion and human rights in Thailand: a scoping review of the literature. *BMC Public Health*. 2021;21(1):1816.
32. Mazer DB, Percival EF. Ideology or experience? The relationships among perceptions, attitudes, and experiences of sexual harassment in university students. *Sex roles*. 1989;20(3-4):135-47.
33. Foulis D, McCabe MP. Sexual harassment: Factors affecting attitudes and perceptions. *Sex Roles*. 1997;37:773-98.
34. Hosmer Jr DW, Lemeshow S, Sturdivant RX. *Applied logistic regression*: John Wiley & Sons; 2013.
35. Tilley DS, Kolodetsky A, Cottrell D, Tilton A. Correlates to Increased Risk of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Among LGBT+ University Students. *Journal of Forensic Nursing*. 2020;16(2): 63-72.
36. Santre, S., & Pumpaibool, T. Sexual harassment among female undergraduate students in Bangkok, Thailand. *Journal of Health Research*, 2017; 29(Suppl. 2), S223-S228. Retrieved from <https://he01.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jhealthres/article/view/78050>
37. Ousley, M. (2006) Hope for a More Equitable Society: Values and Perspectives on Race, Ethnicity, and Gender
38. Zimbhoff J. Cultural Differences in Perceptions of and Responses to Sexual Harassment. *Journal of Gender Law & Policy*. 2007;14.
39. Luthar HK, Tata J, Kwesiga E. A model for predicting outcomes of sexual harassment complaints by race and gender. *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*. 2009;21:21-35.
40. Kaltiala R, Ellonen N. Transgender identity and experiences of sexual harassment in adolescence. *Child Abuse Review*. 2022;31(4):e2748.
41. Devís-Devís J, Pereira-García S, Valencia-Peris A, et al. Harassment disparities and risk profile within lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender Spanish adult population: Comparisons by age, gender identity, sexual orientation, and perpetration context. *Front Public Health*. 2022;10:1045714.
42. Human Rights Watch. *People Can't Be Fit into Boxes: Thailand's Need for Legal Gender Recognition 2021* [Available from: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/12/15/people-cant-be-fit-boxes/thailands-need-legal-gender-recognition>. [Last accessed: May 4, 2023].
43. Greco D, Dawgert S. Poverty and sexual violence: building prevention and intervention responses. 2007.
44. Fattah EA. The United Nations declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power: A constructive critique. *Towards a critical victimology*. 1992:401-24.