



WHAT IS LGBT OR GAY PRIDE?

It is a movement that celebrates sexual diversity. For lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people, it is a way of protesting about discrimination and violence. It promotes their dignity, equal rights, and self-affirmation and is a way of increasing society's awareness of the issues they face.



1 LGBTQIA+ people are more likely to experience domestic and sexual violence

be victims of intimate partner violence, or that women cannot be violent to their partners. Moreover, these myths further marginalize LGBTQ survivors who may already be more reluctant to report their abuse or access counseling and other resources because they fear being discriminated against or outed as LGBTQ. - *Human Rights Campaign*

Lack of inclusiveness allows for the persistence of myths that, for example, men cannot

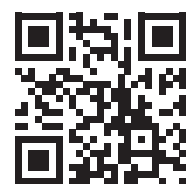
- Bisexual women had significantly higher lifetime prevalence of rape and sexual violence other than rape by any perpetrator when compared to both lesbian and heterosexual women. Bisexual women had significantly higher lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner when compared to both lesbian and heterosexual women. Lesbian women and gay men reported levels of intimate partner violence and sexual violence equal to or higher than those of heterosexuals (*The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*).
- The lifetime prevalence of severe physical violence by an intimate partner was **29.4%** for lesbian women and **49.3%** for bisexual women, as compared to **23.6%** for heterosexual women, and **16.4%** for gay men (as compared to 13.9% for heterosexual men (*The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*)).
- While just over **1 in 3** heterosexual women will experience intimate partner violence in her lifetime, 61% of bisexual women and 78% of non-monosexual women will (*Power and Inequality: Intimate Partner Violence Against Bisexual and Non-Monosexual Women in the United States*).
- **44%** of lesbian women experiencing rape, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner (*The Human Rights Campaign*).
- Among men who had cohabited with same-sex partners, **23.1%** had experienced rape, physical assault or stalking by an intimate partner (*The Human Rights Campaign*).
- One of the only studies on LGBTQ+ teens showed significantly higher rates of dating violence among LGB youth than among non-LGB youth. While **29%** of heterosexual youth surveyed reported being physically abused by dating partners, for example, **42.8%** of LGB youth reported the same (*The Human Rights Campaign*).

VIOLENCE AGAINST TRANS PEOPLE

- **30-50% of transgender** people experience intimate partner violence at some point in their lifetime (NO MORE).
- **47% of transgender** people are sexually assaulted at some point in their lifetime (2015 U.S. Transgender Survey).
- **21% of TGQN** (transgender, genderqueer, nonconforming) college students have been sexually assaulted, compared to 18% of non-TGQN females, and 4% of non-TGQN males (RAINN).

ACCESS TO RESOURCES

- Out of the total number of survivors that participated in The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2015, **27% attempted** to access emergency shelter. Of those who attempted to access shelter, **44% were denied**. The most commonly reported reason that survivors were denied shelter was barriers related to gender identity (71%).

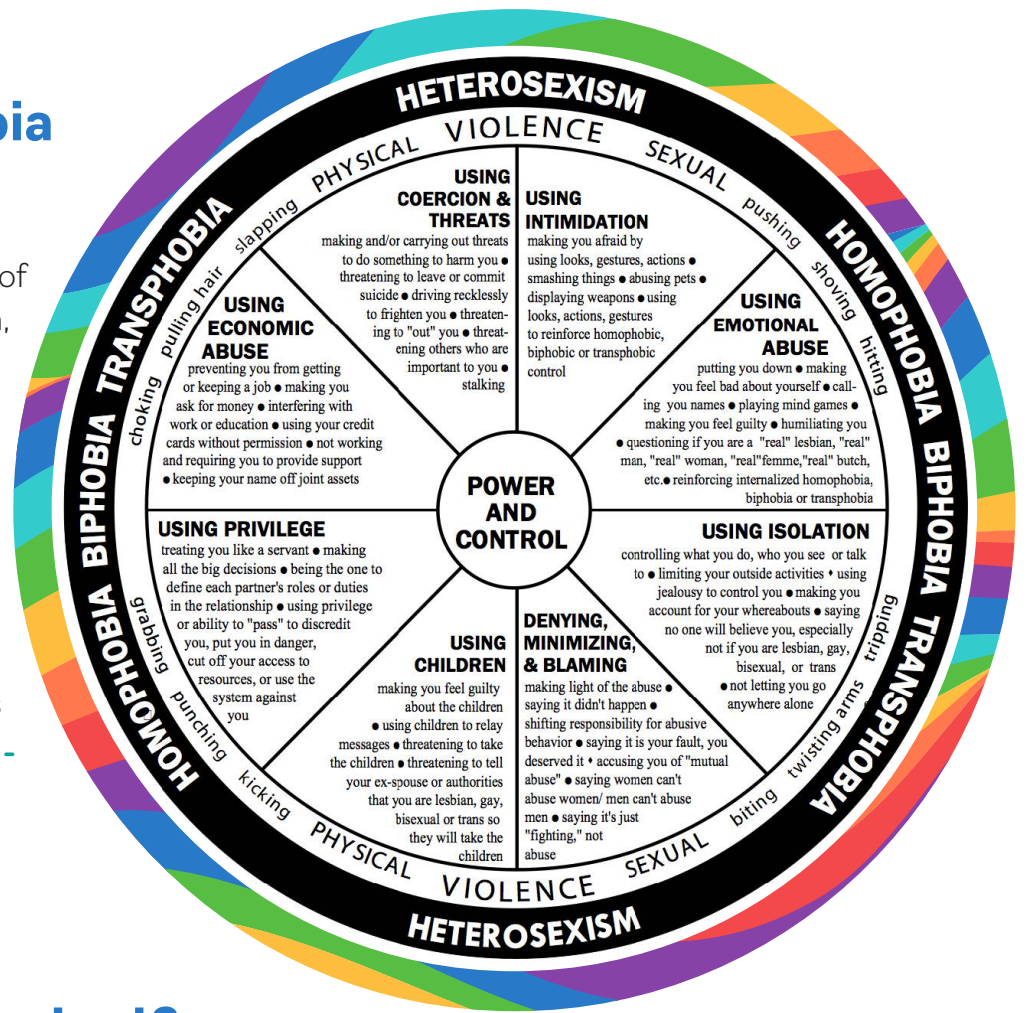


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Homophobia and transphobia compound abuse

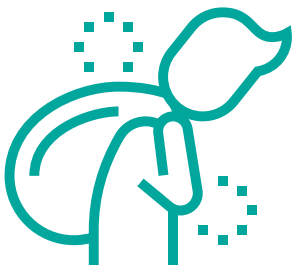
These communities experience high rates of job discrimination, housing discrimination, police violence, and other forms of violence and discrimination, which makes them more vulnerable to experiencing violence in their relationships and creates extensive barriers to accessing support. In order to support healthy LGBTQ relationships free from violence, it's vital to understand the unique ways that survivors' multiple identities and experiences impact their experiences with IPV. - *NCAVP LGBTQ and HIV - Affected Intimate Partner Violence*



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LGBTQIA+ youth comprise a significant portion of the homeless population

1 in 10 young adults (18-25) experience homelessness in a year (*Chapin Hall*).



LGBTQIA+ young adults are more than twice

as likely to experience homelessness as their non-LGBTQ+ peers. They are also at greater risk for experiencing high levels of hardship, including higher rates of assault, trauma, exchanging sex for basic needs, and early death (*Chapin Hall*).

LGBT homeless youth represent up to 40% all young people experiencing homelessness. Considering that LGBT youth represent an estimated 7% of the total youth population, these numbers are disproportionately high (*The True Colors Fund*).

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Race, immigration status, disability status, and more make LGBTQIA+ people even more vulnerable

- Once they are out of their homes, LGBT youth are even more vulnerable. They are at a **greater risk** for victimization, unsafe sexual practices, and mental health issues than non-LGBT young people experiencing homelessness (*The True Colors Fund*).
- The majority of **LGBTQ+ survivors** reporting experiencing IPV to NCAVP member programs were survivors of color, particularly Black/ African American survivors and Latinx survivors. LGBTQ+ survivors of color, particularly transgender people of color, are more likely to experience certain economic and social inequities that make them more vulnerable to experiencing IPV (*NCAVP LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2015*).
- LGBTQ+ undocumented **survivors** continue to experience particular vulnerabilities as it relates to IPV (*NCAVP LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2015*).
- In 2015, about a quarter of the survivors who reported information on whether or not they had a disability to NCAVP reported having some type of disability. Survivors with **disability were two times more** likely to experience isolation and four times more likely to experience financial abuse (*NCAVP LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2015*).