

Expanding on Pride

Looking at the Intersections of
Sexual and Domestic Violence
within LGBTQ Communities



Angie Rehling *(they/them)*

Prevention Coordinator

Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault

angier@wcasa.org



Cody Warner *(he/him)*

LGBTQ & Youth Program Director

End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin

cody@endabusewi.org



Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Mission: Creating the social change necessary to end sexual violence.

- State, regional, and local training
- Individualized technical assistance
- Webinars
- Resource library
- Policy advocacy / lobbying
- Advocacy, support, and referrals for survivors

66 member agencies

Sexual Assault Service Providers (SASPs)



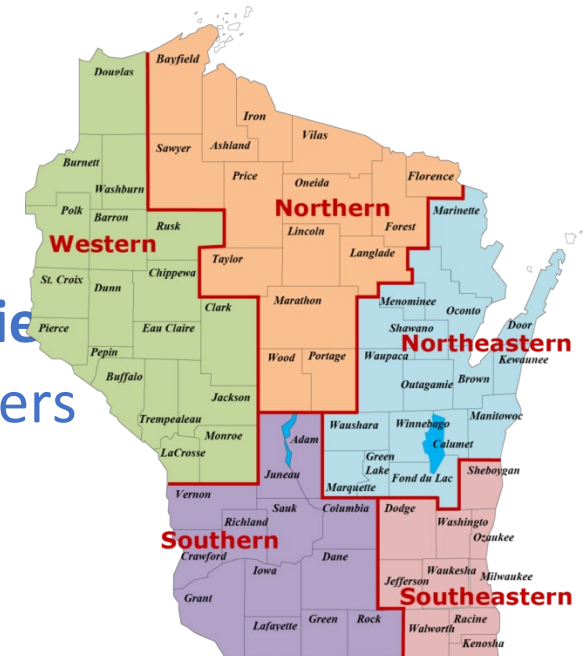
End Domestic Abuse WI: the WI Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Mission: End Abuse promotes social change that transforms societal attitudes, practices and policies to prevent and eliminate domestic violence, abuse and oppression.

- Networking and support for victims & survivors, their families, and for professionals working with victims, those who cause harm, and their children
- Technical assistance
- Policy development
- Education, training, and quality improvement

55 member agencies

Domestic Violence Service Providers



The LGBTQ Alphabet



Important Definitions

Sex Assigned at Birth: The determination of a person's sex in utero/at the moment of birth by medical professionals

- Not necessarily connected to a person's gender identity or expression.

Gender Identity: A person's internal, private sense of their gender

- Not necessarily connected to sex assigned at birth

Gender Expression: How a person expresses themselves physically

- Not necessarily connected to gender identity or expression

Attraction/Orientation: The emotional or physical attraction or connection felt with or to other people

Distinction Between Sex and Gender

Sex

- A person's physical or biological assignment of male, female, or intersex.
- Based on chromosomes, genitalia or gonads
- Sex is assigned at birth by medical professionals and parents

Gender

- Gender is a social/societal construct
- Gender roles fabricated by society and culture
 - We are raised to accept and consider them ideal
- Traditionally defined as “man=masculinity” or “woman=femininity”
- Assigned to us based on one's assignment of sex at birth
- However, gender is fluid and not necessarily binary (*exclusively man or woman*)

SEX



GENDER

ATTRACTION



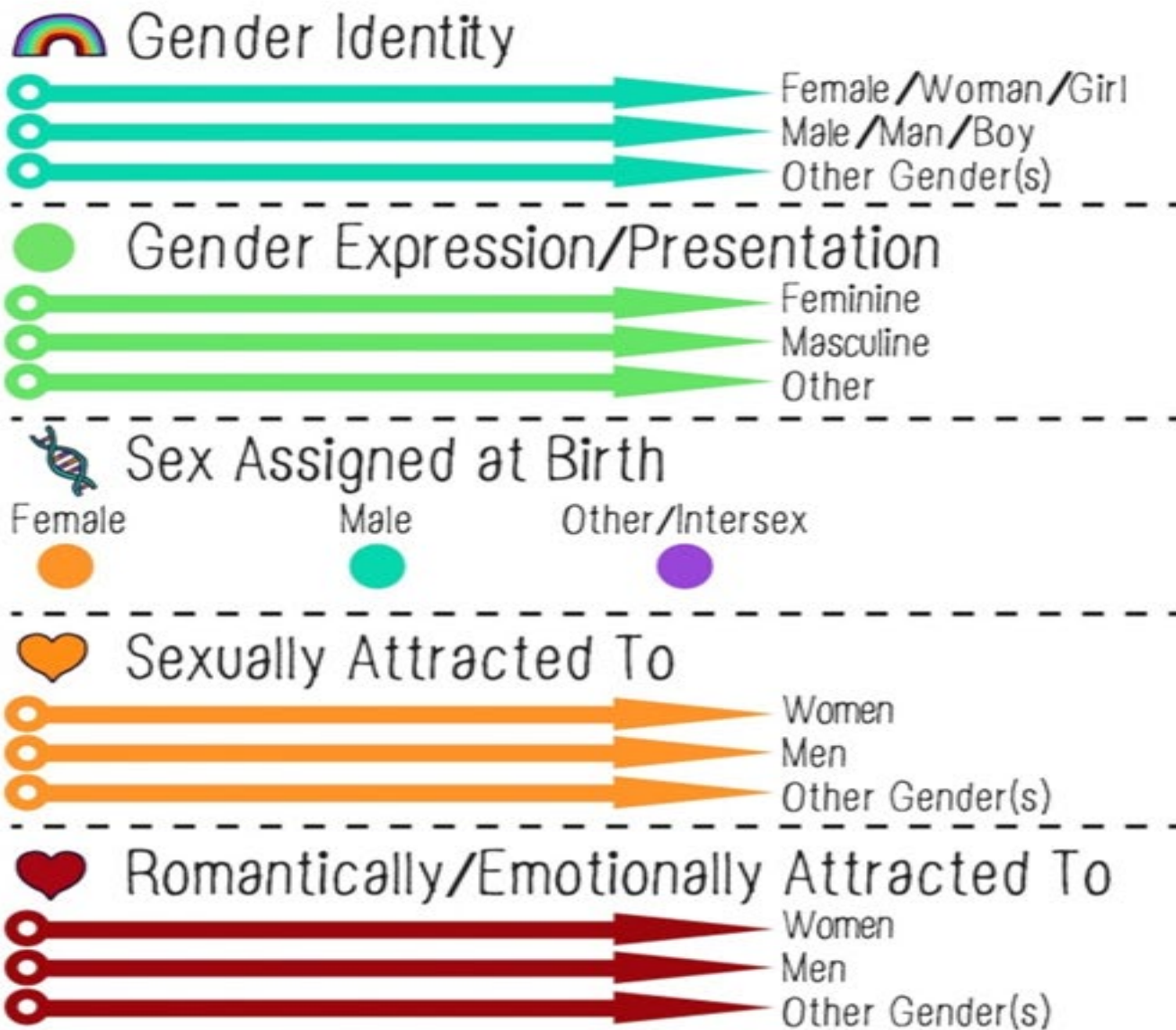
The Gender Unicorn

Graphic by:
TSER
Trans Student Educational Resources



To learn more, go to:
www.transstudent.org/gender

Design by Landyn Pan



What are your pronouns?

- Everyone has pronouns!
- Our society sees gender as a binary concept; therefore uses only two pronouns: he/his or she/hers.
- For some people, the option of only two possible pronoun choices are limiting.
- If you are unsure of a person's pronouns (*and you need to know*), ask in a respectful manner.

Do not assume a person's pronouns based on their appearance or name.

PRONOUNS

A Helpful Resource

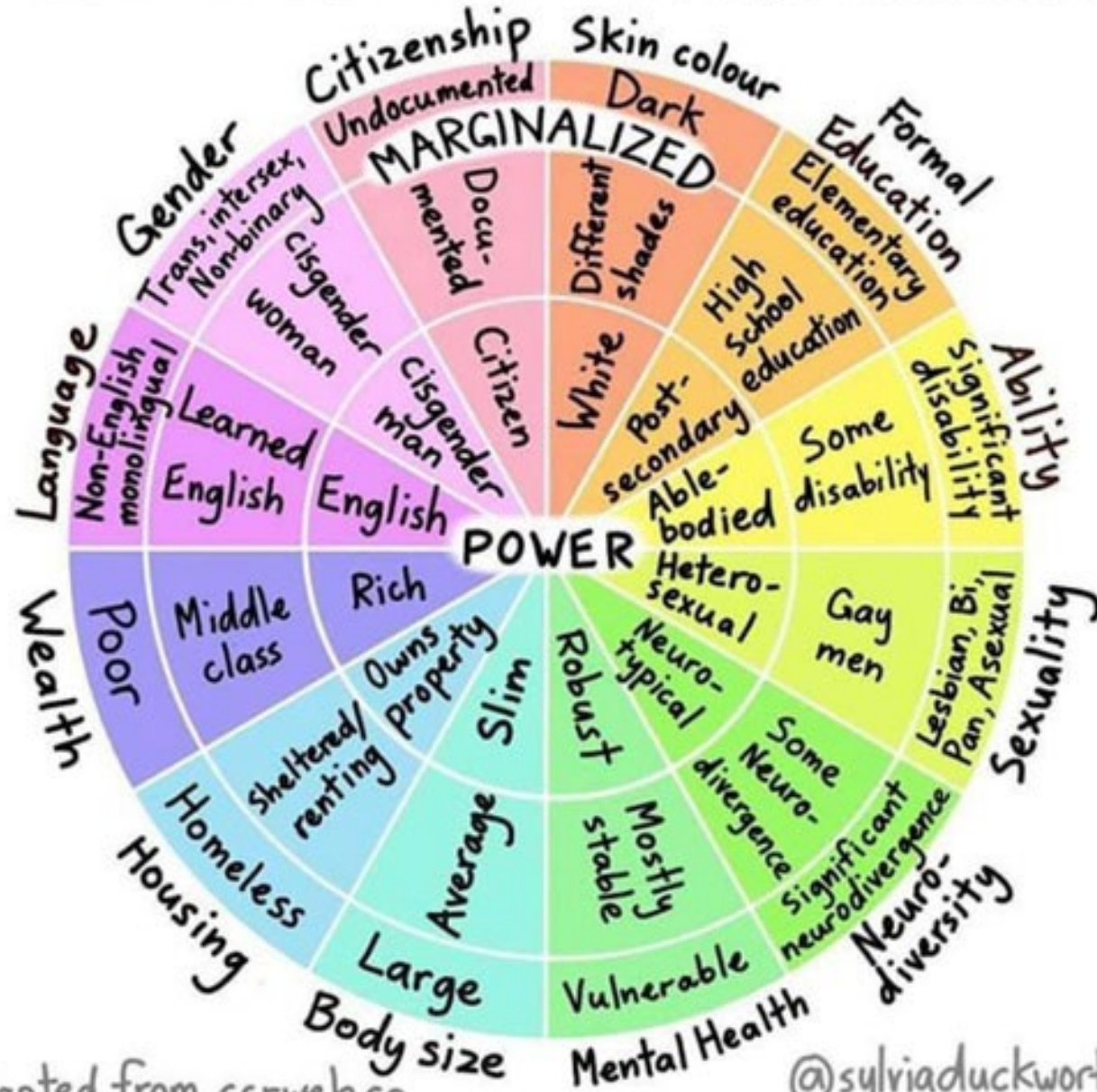
Pronouns are words that substitute for nouns. Gender pronouns are used in place of a person's name. This list is not exhaustive but is a good place to start!

Binary and Gender Neutral Pronouns

	Nominative (Subject)	Objective (Object)	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
She	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
He	He	Him	His	His	Himself
They	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
Ze	Ze	Hir	Hir	Hirs	Hirself
Ey	Ey	Em	Eir	Eirs	Eirself

- This list is by no means exhaustive. Leave room for people to identify themselves.
 - Some people use their name in place of a pronoun.
 - If you make a mistake, correct yourself.
 - If someone else makes a mistake, correct them.

WHEEL OF POWER/PRIVILEGE



Intersectionality

“The lens through which you can see where power comes and collides, where it locks and intersects. It is the acknowledgment that everyone has their own unique experiences of discrimination and privilege.”

- Kimberlé Crenshaw

Risk Factors

- Due to increased bullying, microaggressions, harassment, and discrimination LGBTQ people can have an increased risk of experiencing violence
 - This affects housing, employment, access to resources and support
- Fewer protective factors in place to support them
- Lack of comprehensive and inclusive healthy sexuality education
- Lack of positive role models/modeling
 - Peers, LGBTQ people, and same gender relationships seen positively in the media
- Internalization of harmful myths, implicit biases, and stereotypes

“

The pain associated with the social stigma of being LGBTQ, of living in a culture that, for the most part, is homophobic and heterosexist, is traumatic.”

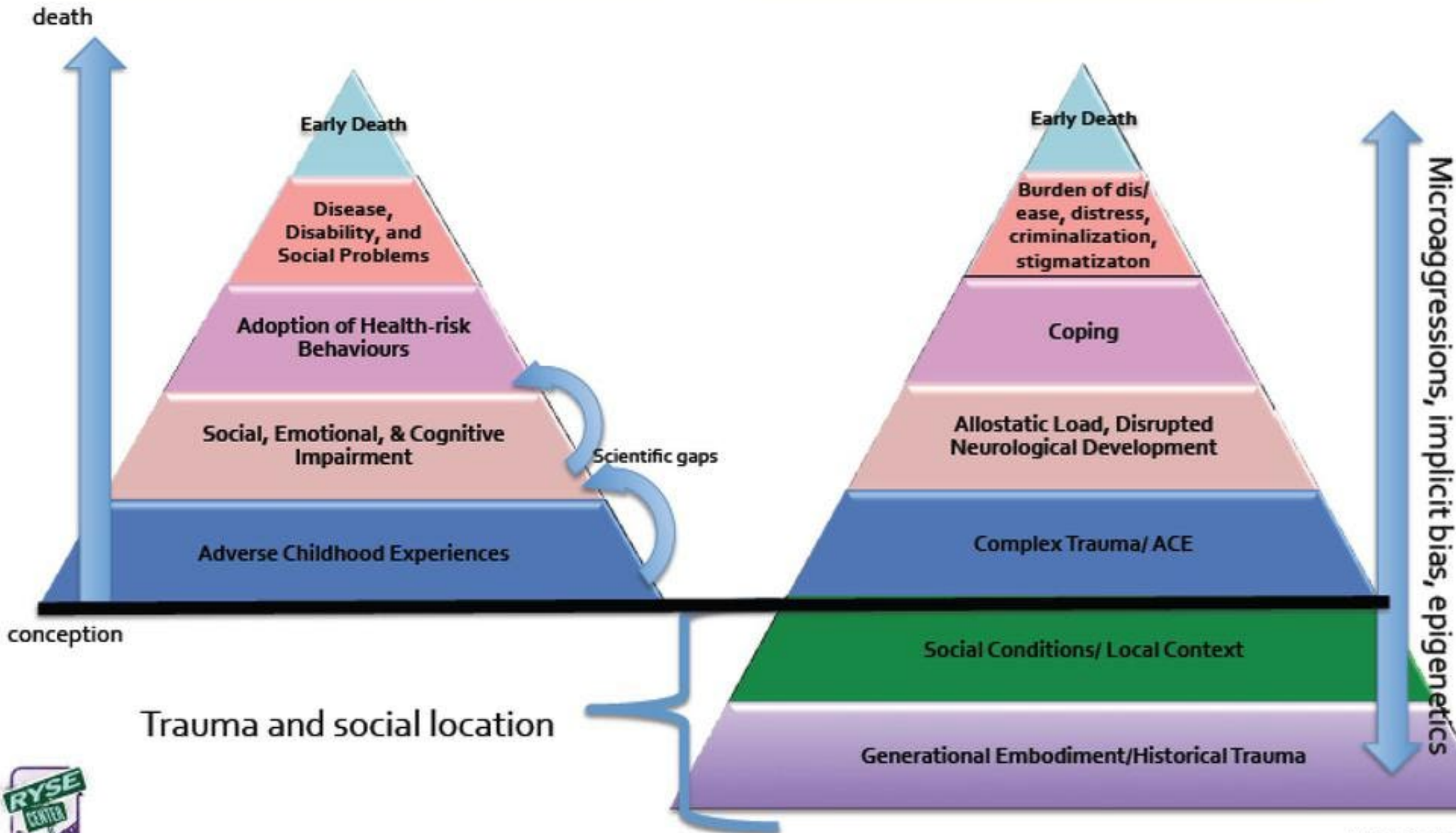
- *Craig Sloane*
psychotherapist and clinical social worker



Trauma and Social Location

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Historical Trauma/Embodiment





43%

of WI LGBT students
have experienced
sexual assault or coercion.

Sexual Assault **IS NOT** a joke

Harmful Social Norms

Leadership Traits

Decisive
Resilient
Analytical
Aggressive
Proud
Arrogance
Independent
Individualistic
Trusts Logic

VS

Passionate
Flexible
Intuitive
Plans for Future
Loyal
Reasonable
Collaborative
Empathetic
Trusts Instinct

WHAT DO WOMEN PAY MORE FOR?

The average markup and price difference on women's products across 5 key industries

Personal care	13% (\$0.91)
Adult clothing	8% (\$3.08)
Home health care	8% (\$1.73)
Toys and accessories	7% (\$2.48)
Kid's clothing	4% (\$0.79)

**Based on NYC Department of Consumer Affairs 2015 Study*



Title IX and LGBTQ Students

FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE IX FOR LGBT STUDENTS



79 U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES¹⁶

have petitioned and successfully obtained exemptions from Title IX's guidance on sexual orientation and/or gender identity, on the grounds that it violates their institution's religious faith.

With an approved exemption, these schools can still benefit from federal funding and maintain a license to discriminate against LGBT students.



Something to consider—LGBT youth should be able to attend college or university without worrying about whether they will be discriminated against, disciplined, or even kicked out simply for being LGBT.¹⁸ Many LGBT students, like other college students, wish to attend faith-based schools. A recent study highlights why LGBT students *want to attend* religious institutions:²⁰

- ✓ to practice one's religious faith
- ✓ to pursue strong academic programs
- ✓ to live in proximity to LGBTQ-friendly cities
- ✓ to maintain parental ties and potentially financial support
- ✓ to follow through on a positive recruitment experience with the institution

“

The Supreme Court has upheld the right for **LGBTQ+** people to live and work without fear of harassment, exclusion, and discrimination – and our **LGBTQ+** students have the same rights and deserve the same protections. I'm proud to have directed the Office for Civil Rights to enforce Title IX to protect all students from all forms of sex discrimination.

U.S. SECRETARY OF EDUCATION MIGUEL CARDONA

U.S. Department of Education Confirms Title IX Protects Students from Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

[U.S. Department of Education Confirms Title IX Protects Students from Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#)
| [U.S. Department of Education](#)

[Title-IX Religion Higher Education-Final](#)

Anti-Trans Bills

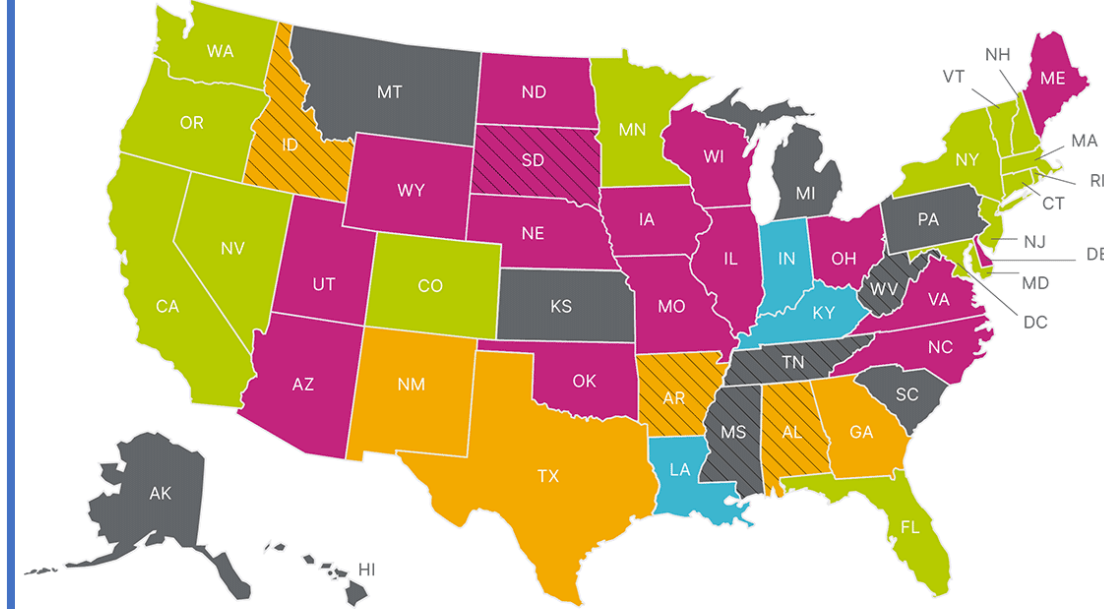


**TRANS PEOPLE BELONG IN SPORTS.
TRANS PEOPLE BELONG
EVERYWHERE.**

#LETKIDSPLAY

[Movement Advancement Project](#)

State Athletic Association Guidance on Inclusion of Transgender and Nonbinary Students, and State Athletic Ban Legislation and Executive Orders



*As of May 3, 2021

- Friendly state guidance
- Guidance bans transgender and nonbinary students based on birth certificate or sex assigned at birth
- Guidance requires surgery for participation
- Guidance places discriminatory restrictions on participation
- No state guidance
- ▨ Enacted athlete ban legislation/executive orders

glsen.org/policy

TRANSATHLETE.COM

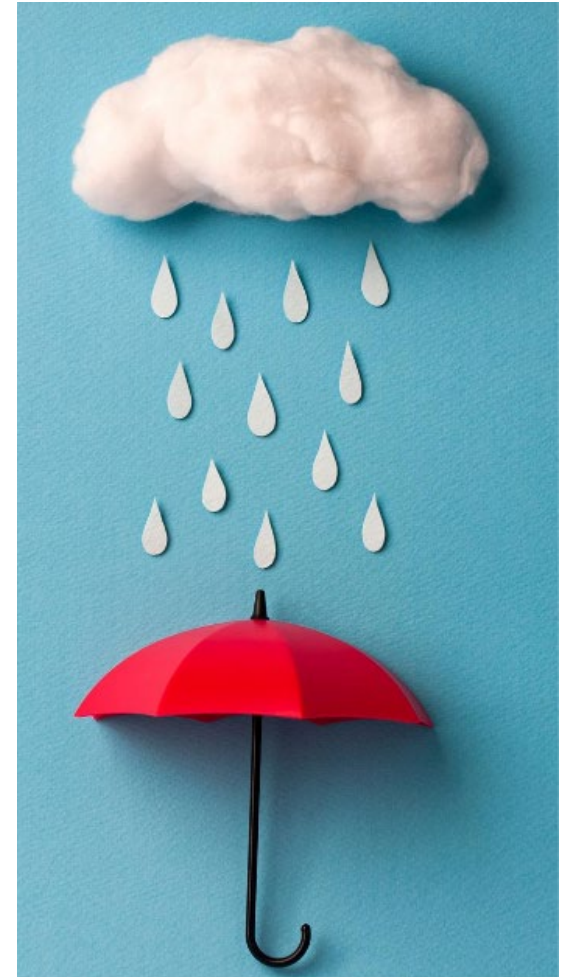
GLSEN

Let Kids Play Wisconsin



Protective Factors / Protective Childhood Experiences

- Chosen families
- Engaged and supportive parents, guardians, and families
- Supportive and empowering peer network
- Supportive and inclusive work and school environments
- Healthy messaging around gender expression and social norms
- Healthy messaging about sexuality and relationships
- Positive youth development
 - Engagement in school, interests, and hobbies
- An overall sense of safety and protection
- Resiliency

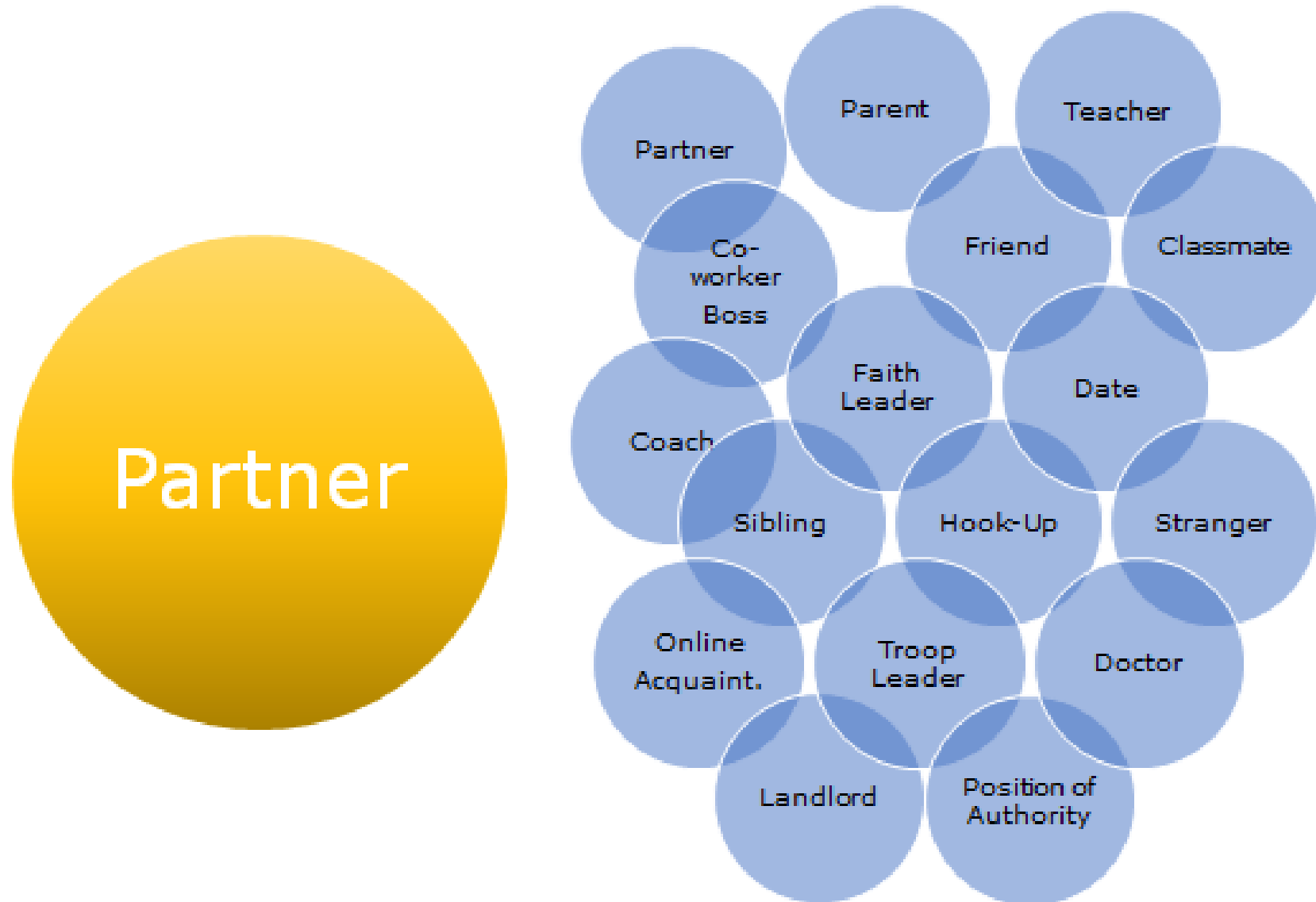


Sexual Violence Within LGBTQ+ Communities

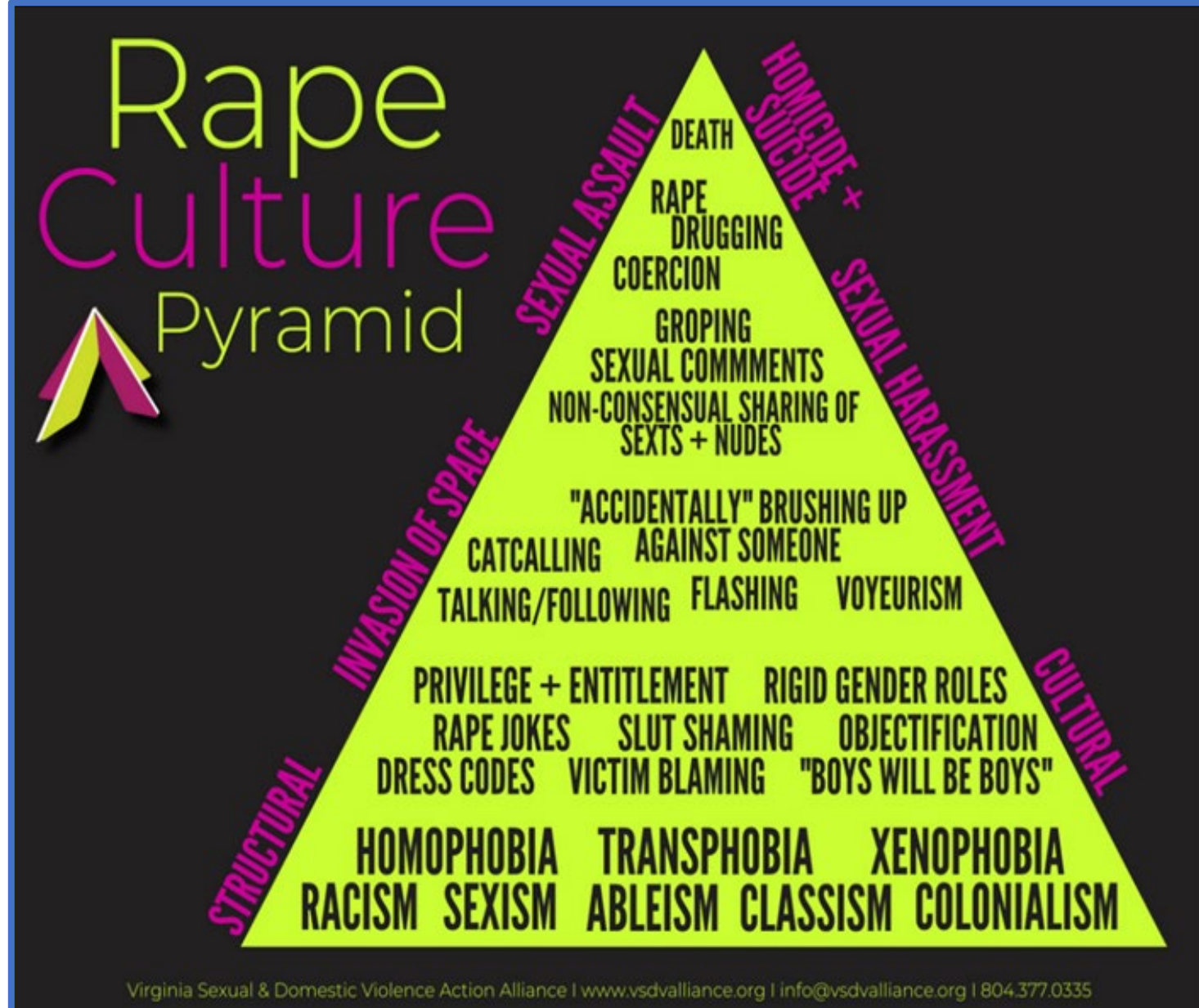
Defining Sexual Violence



Offender/Perpetrator



Rape Culture



Data

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey
 - 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation

The lifetime prevalence of rape by any perpetrator

For cisgender women:

- Lesbian – 13.1%
- Bisexual – 46.1%
- Heterosexual – 17.4%

For cisgender men:

- Gay – numbers too small to estimate
- Bisexual – numbers too small to estimate
- Heterosexual – 0.7%

Other sexual violence

For cisgender women:

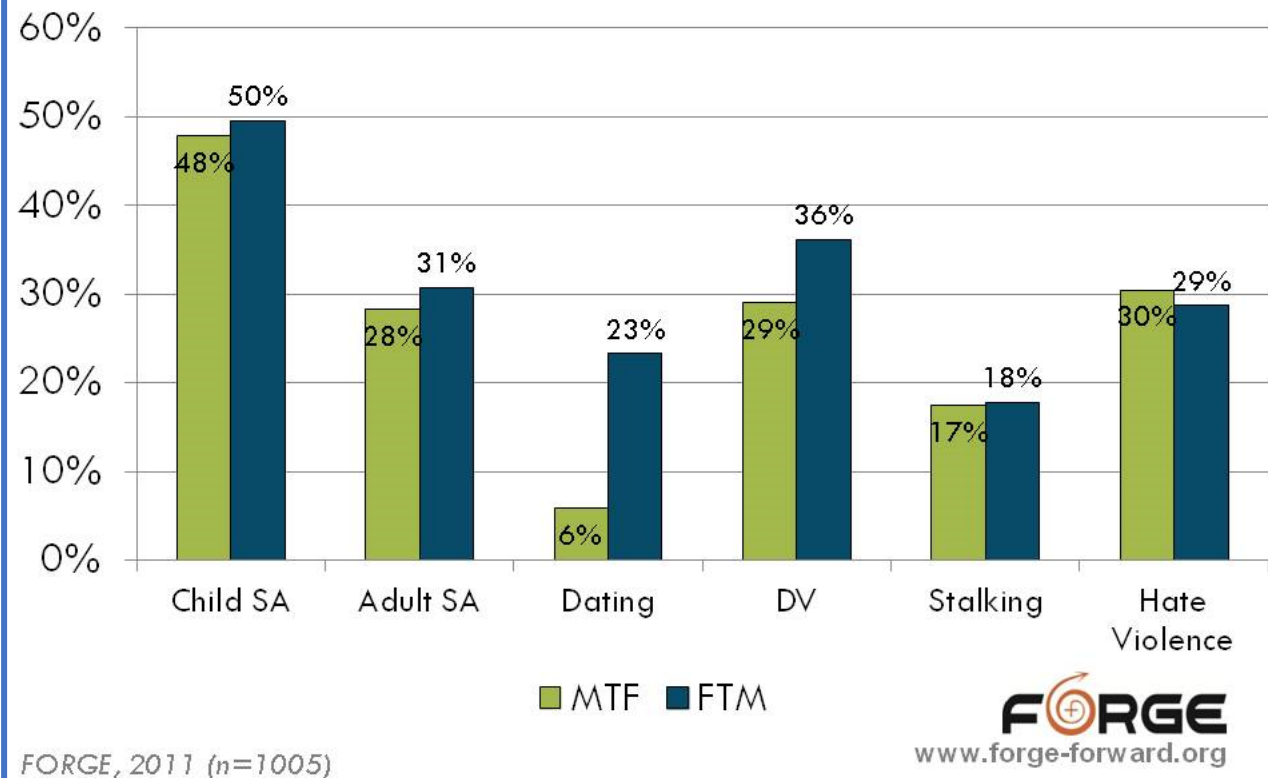
- Lesbian – 46.4%
- Bisexual – 74.9%
- Heterosexual – 43.3%

For cisgender men:

- Gay – 40.2%
- Bisexual – 47.4%
- Heterosexual – 20.8%

Transgender Data

Rates of Violence by Gender Vector



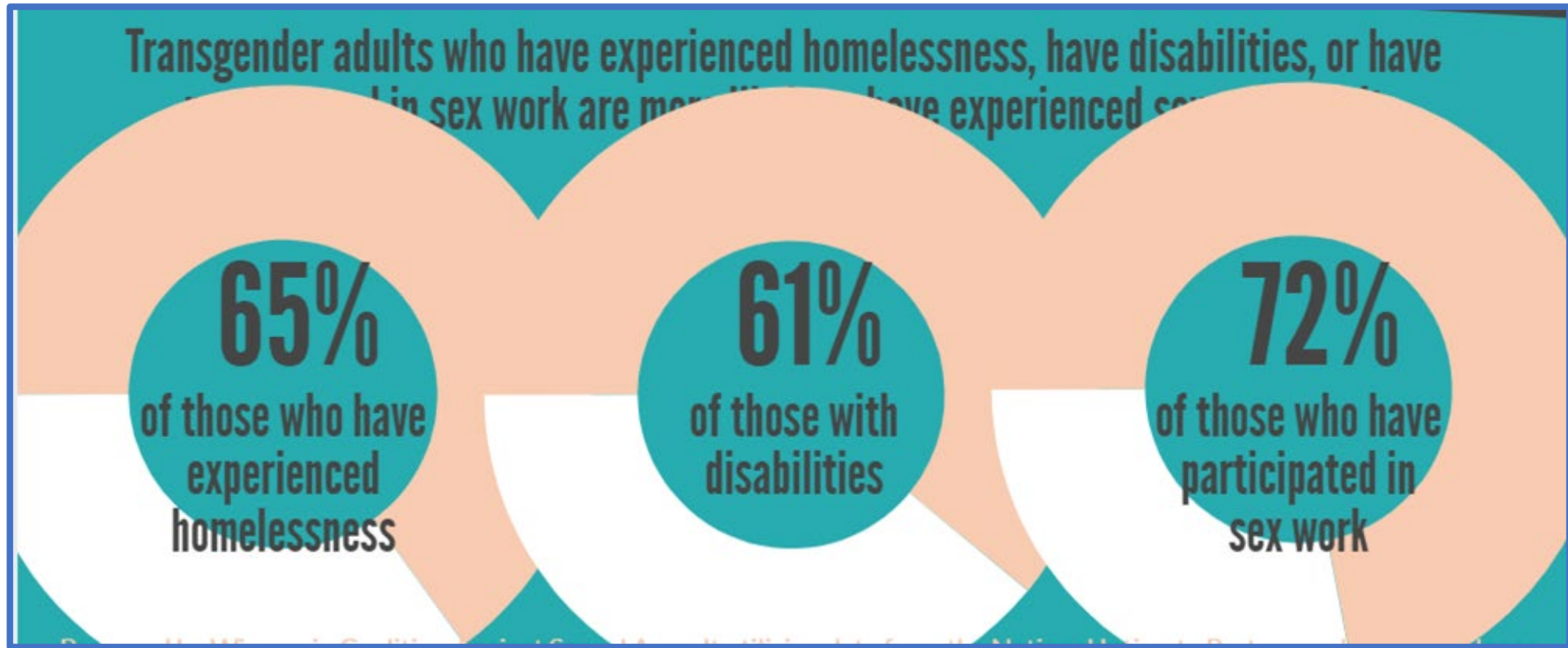
Transgender and gender non-conforming students in schools with restrictive bathroom policies are far more likely to be sexually assaulted than their peers who get to choose their own bathroom.



LGBTQ Infographic | Piktochart Visual Editor



Transgender Data, cont.



Transgender adults who have experiences homelessness, have disabilities, or have participated in sex work are more likely to have experienced sexual assault.

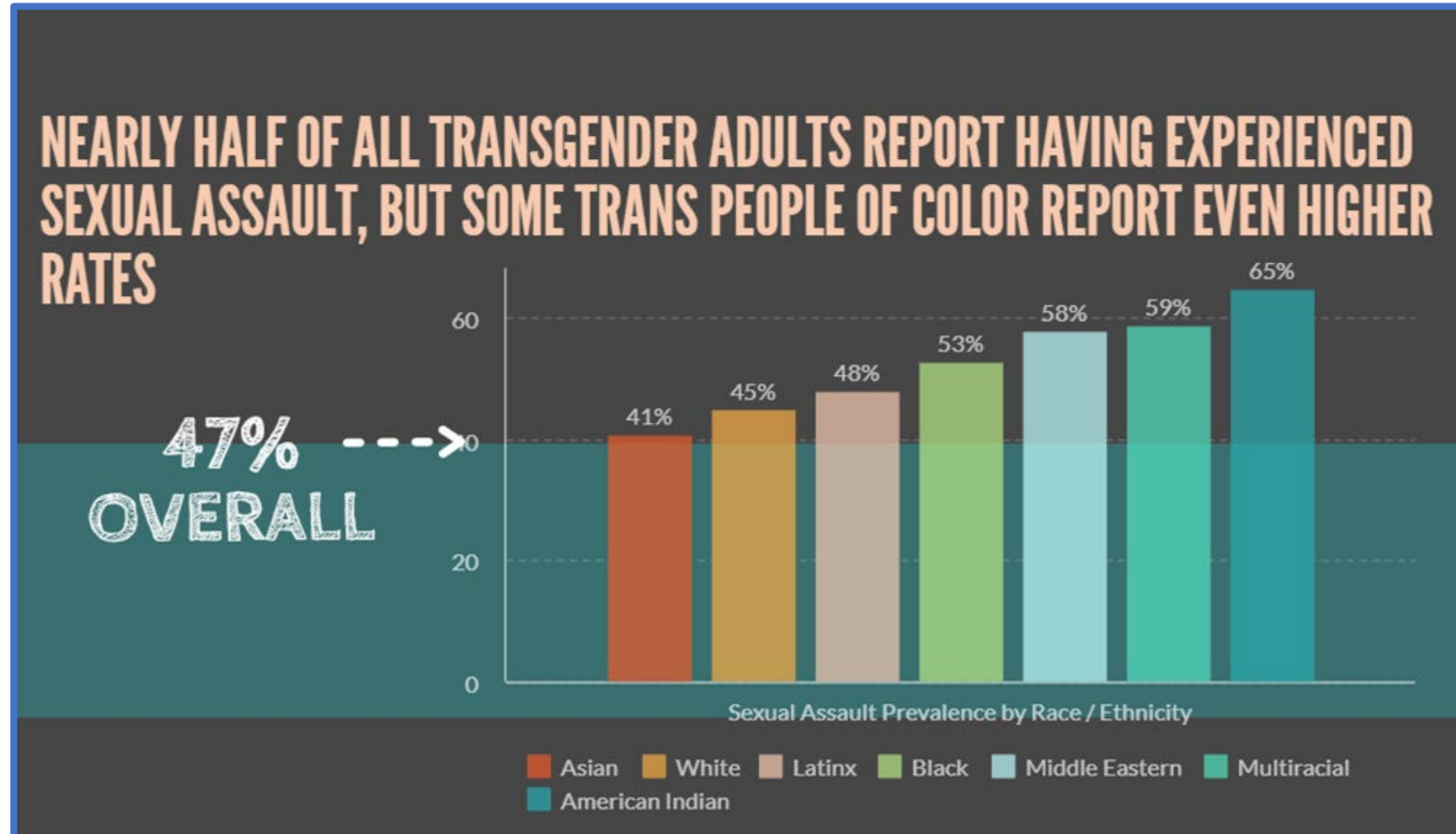
LGBTQ Communities of Color

- Data on sexual violence in LGBTQ Communities is limited, and data on the prevalence of sexual violence in LGBTQ Communities of Color is even more limited.
- Cisgender, heterosexual BIPOC communities are disproportionately impacted by sexual violence at higher rates, it is safe to infer cisgender, heterosexual LGBTQ People of Color are also disproportionately impacted in the same way.

Remember

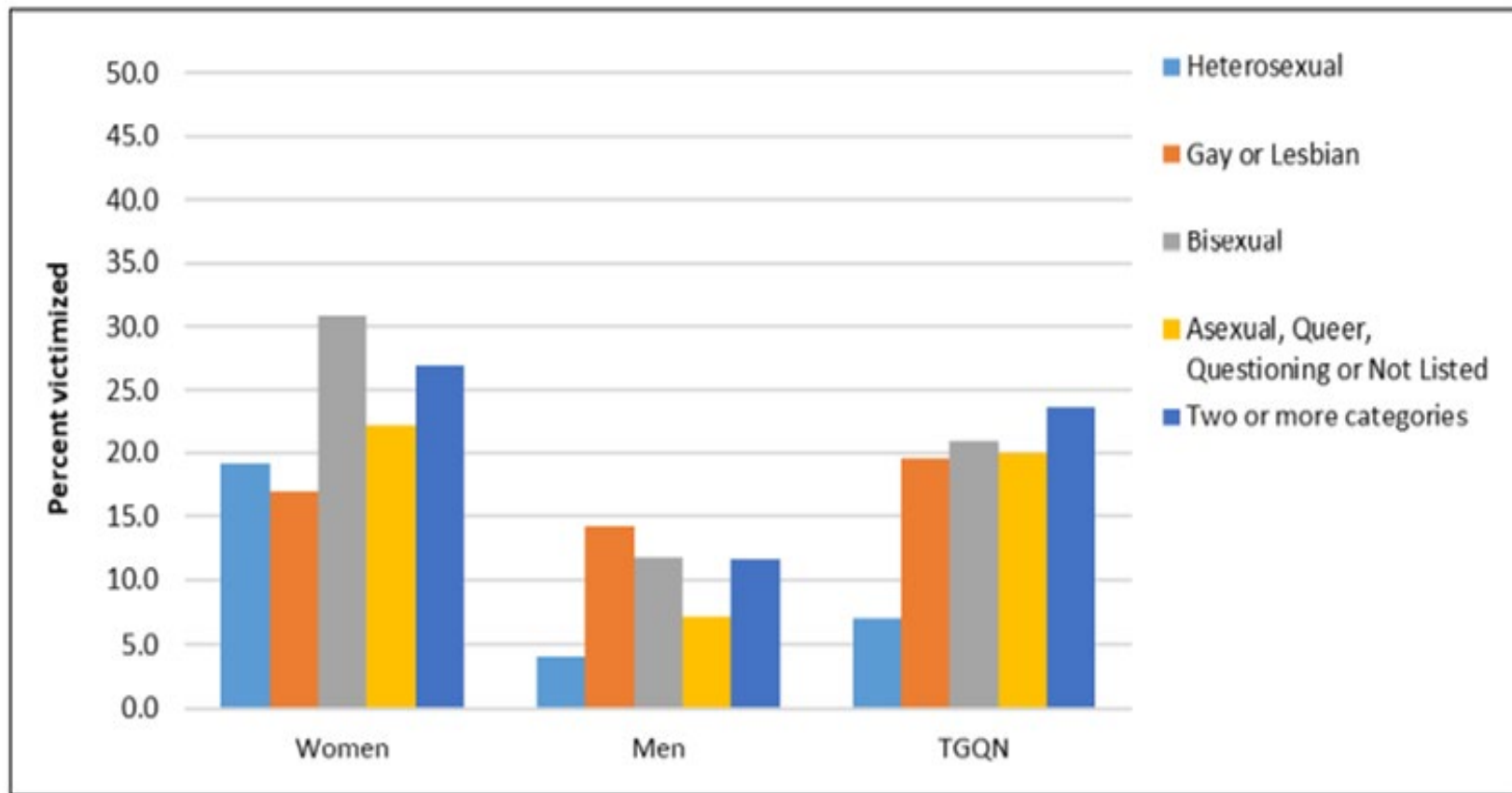
SURVIVORS OF COLOR MAY HAVE UNIQUE BARRIERS TO REPORTING, EVEN ON AN ANONYMOUS SURVEY, DUE TO LIVED EXPERIENCE WITH SYSTEMS, HISTORICAL HARM TO THEIR COMMUNITY BY INSTITUTIONS AND RESEARCHERS, OR CULTURAL BELIEFS ABOUT SEXUAL VIOLENCE

LGBTQ Communities of Color, cont.



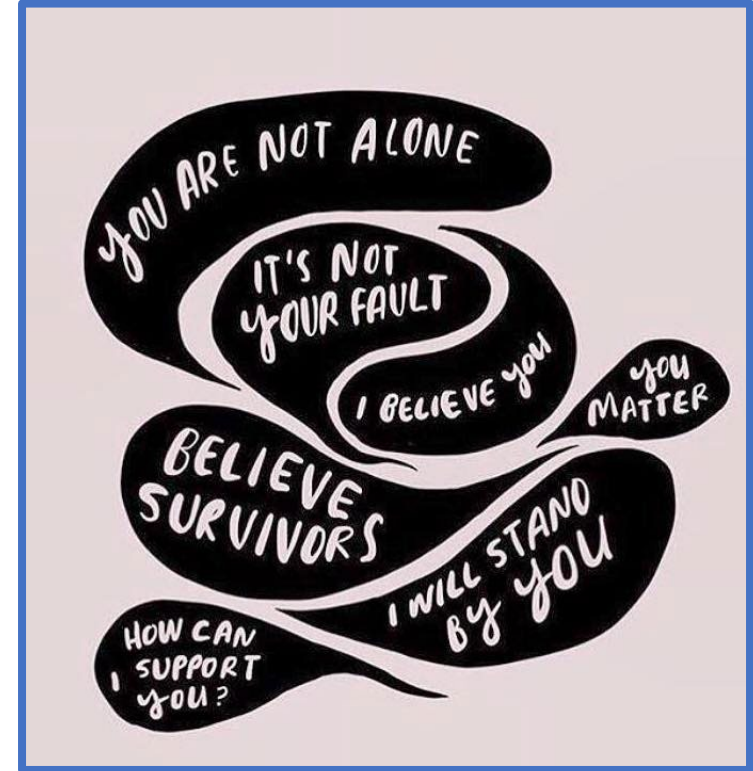
Sexual Violence Prevalence on Campus

Figure 14. Percent experiencing nonconsensual sexual contact involving physical force or inability to consent by gender and sexual orientation



Limitations on Data

- Under-reporting
- Barriers to services
- Lack of services specific to SA
- Varied definitions
- Diverse needs of survivors
- Low conviction rate



Data only tells part of the story & often leaves some people out of that story all together.

Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence Within LGBTQ+ Communities

Intimate Partner Violence

INTIMATE

From first hook up to long term relationships.

PARTNER

Inclusive of dating, cohabitating, living separately, married, not married, and many other types of relationships.

VIOLENCE

Inclusive of sexual violence*, domestic violence, hate violence, hookup violence, community violence, etc.

*There is still a need to have sexual violence included in the conversation because it is the most marginalized form of trauma that can happen in our society today. Not talking about sexual violence and the impacts it has is what continues to harm victims today.

Considerations with LGBTQ+ and IPV

OUTING

Risk of “outing” themselves by utilizing existing services. The abusive partner can use “outing” their partner as blackmail to keep the victim in the relationship.

ISOLATION

Through lack of representation and amount of people that identify as LGBTQ+ in their geographical communities

HETERONORMATIVE-CISNORMATIVE*

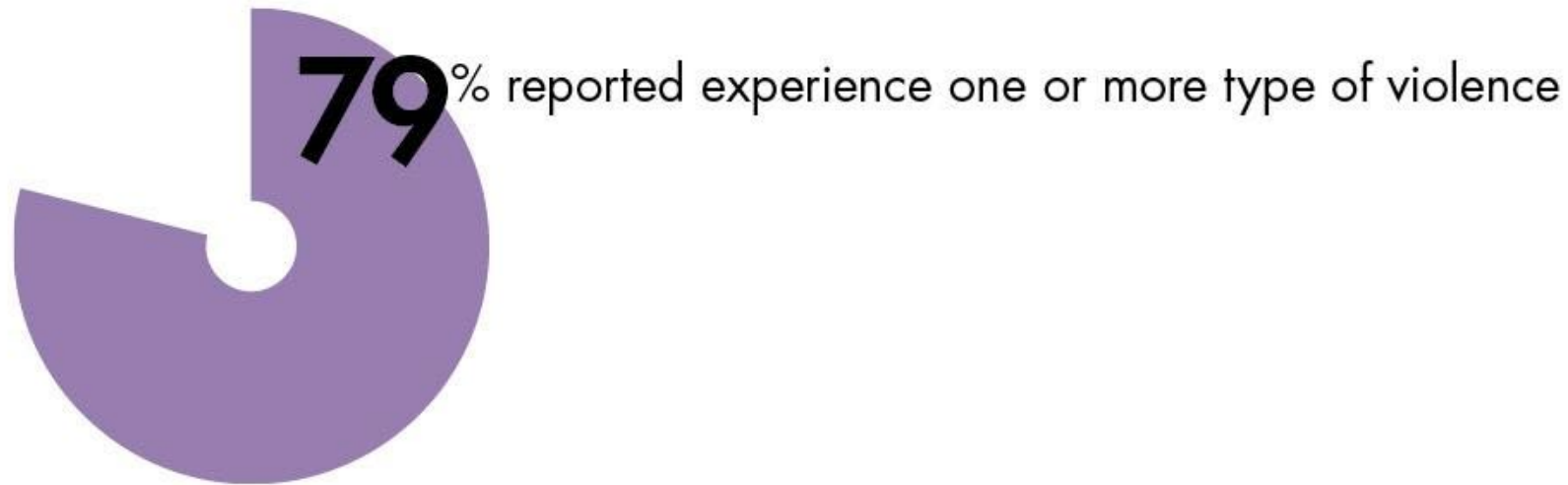
LGBT people may have trouble finding support in systems designed for cisgender, heterosexual women.

Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019

951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents



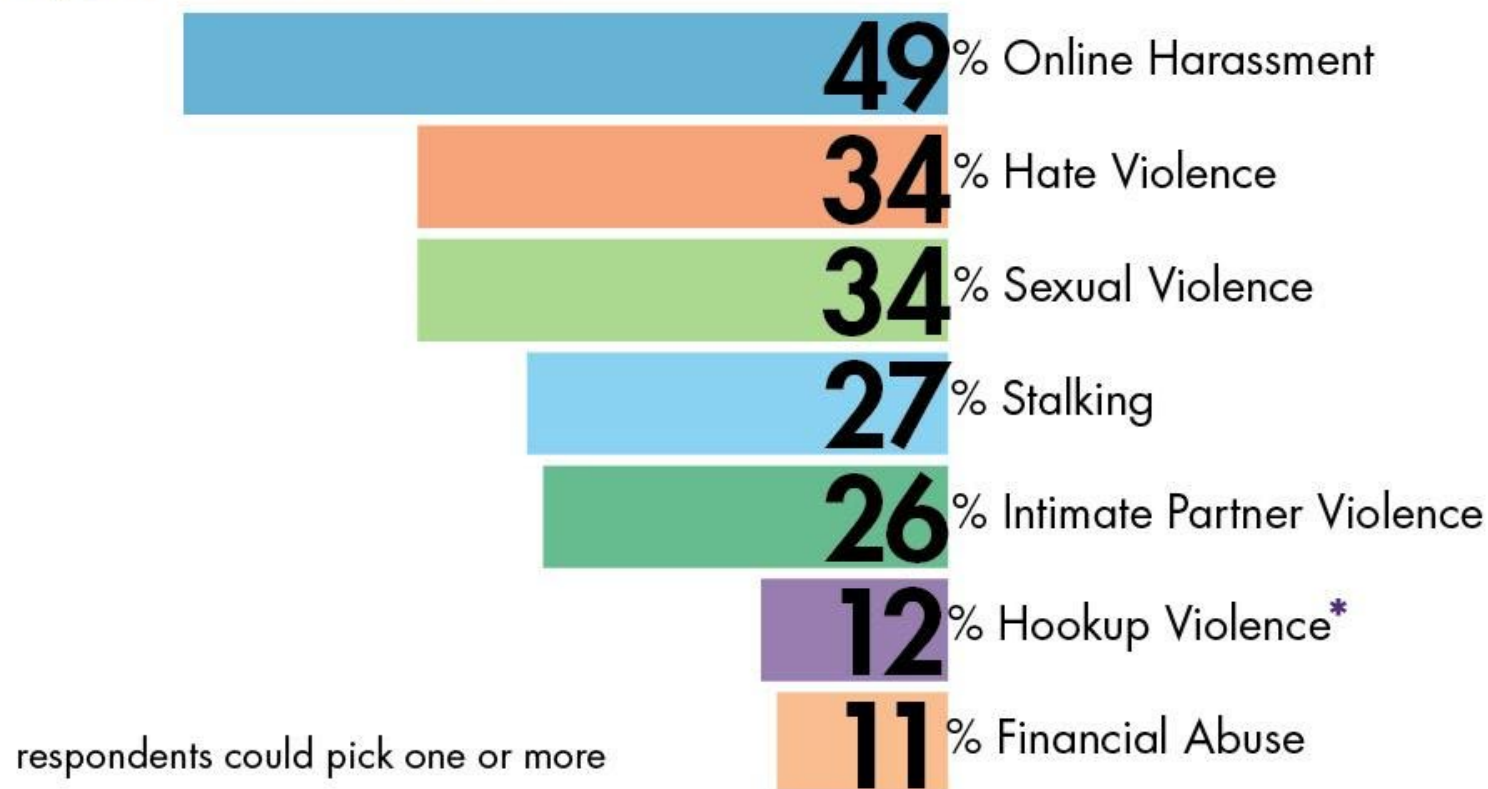
Overall Violence



For more information or to talk to an advocate, call or text the **Room to Be Safe Resource** line at **414-856-LGBT** or visit **www.roomtobesafe.org**

Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019 951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents

Types of Violence

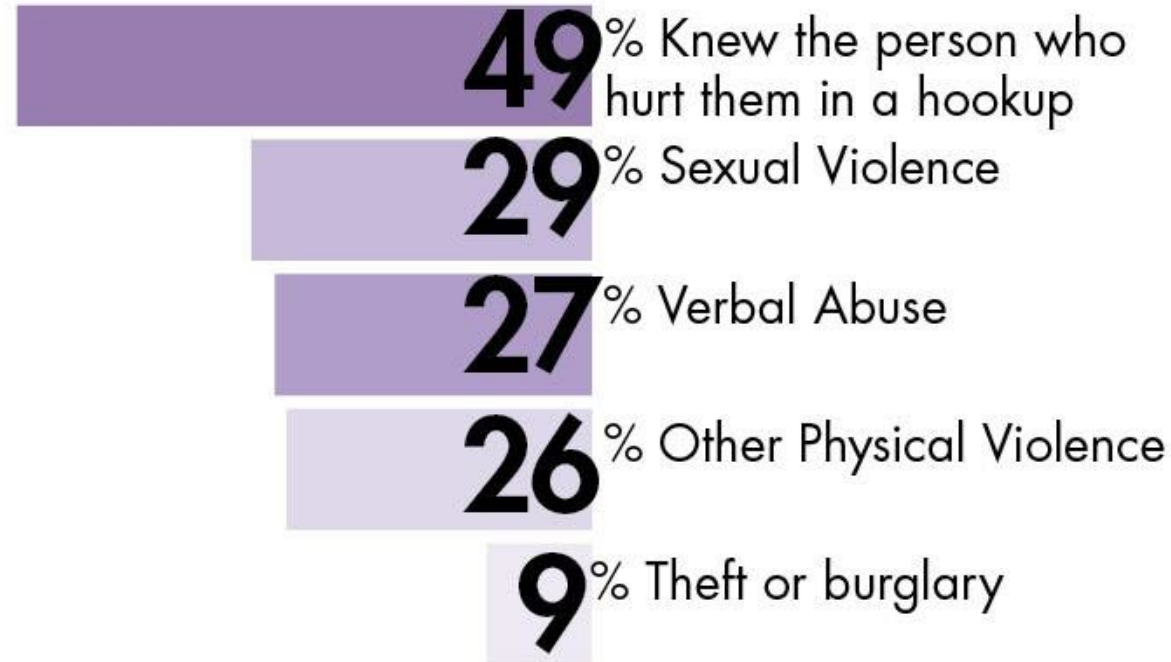


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Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019 951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents

*Of those 12% who experienced **Hookup Violence**

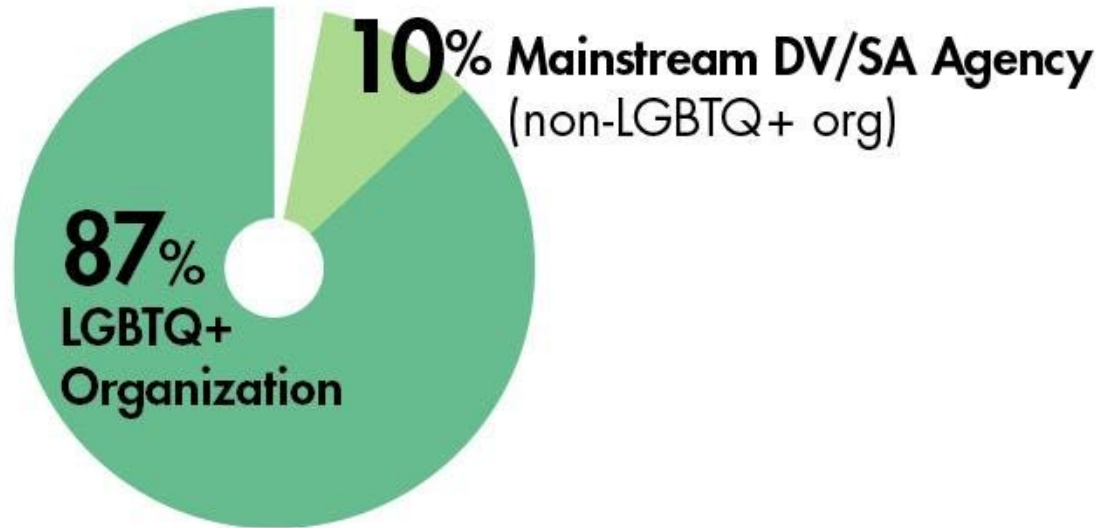


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Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019 951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents

Services Agency If they were a victim of violence which would feel most comfortable when seeking help



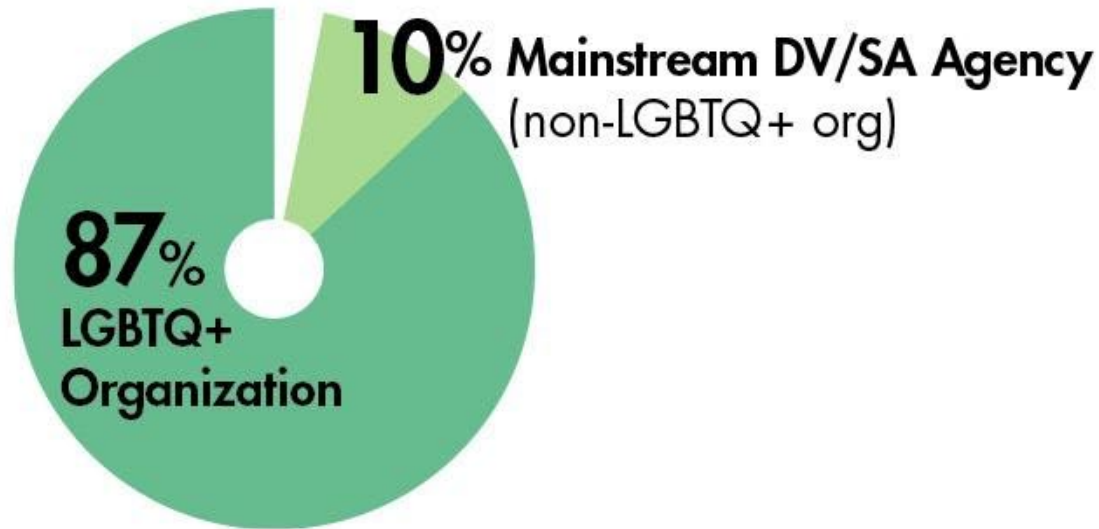
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Next Steps

Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019 951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents

Services Agency If they were a victim of violence which would feel most comfortable when seeking help

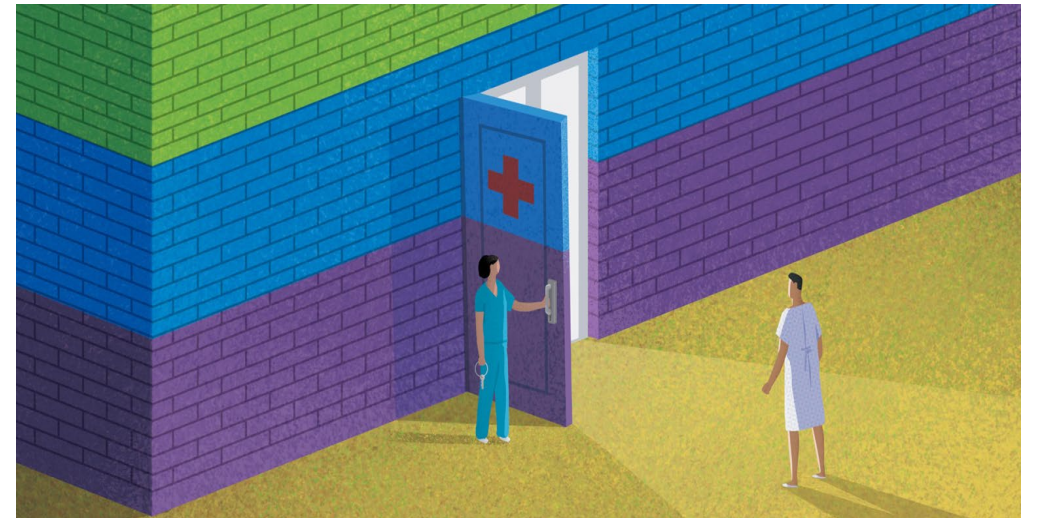


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Barriers to Services / Reporting

- Misunderstanding by systems about same gender perpetrators
 - Not being believed the experience was sexual violence
- Agency staff lack of knowledge on LGBTQ issues
 - Survivor needing to educate providers
- Agency intake forms are not inclusive
- Agency staff implicit biases
- Community perceptions
- Community partners
 - i.e., faith-based organizations



Center the Survivor



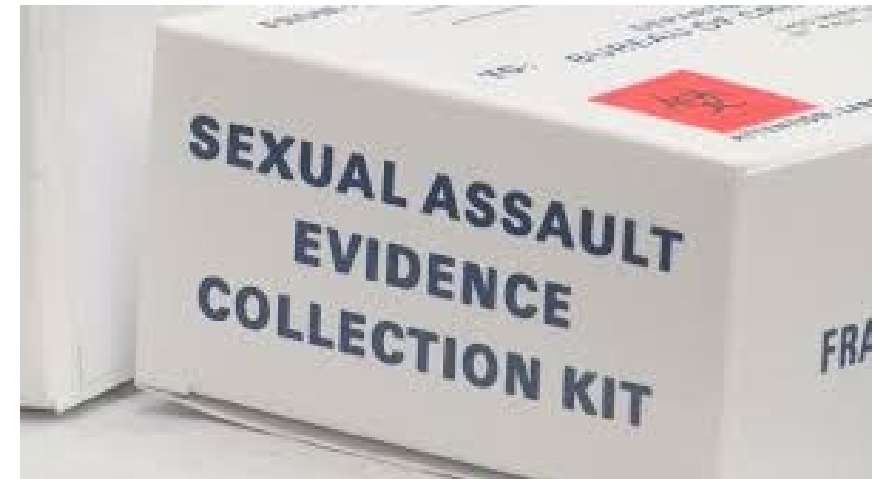
Medical Accompaniment

- If the survivor shares their sexuality and/or gender identity with you, ask the survivor how/if they want their identity to be shared
- Don't make assumptions about gender or sexuality
- If you don't know, it is okay to ask
 - *Only* if the information is needed to provide services
- Don't be afraid to correct/educate responders who are not understanding
 - If this is what the survivor wants you to do



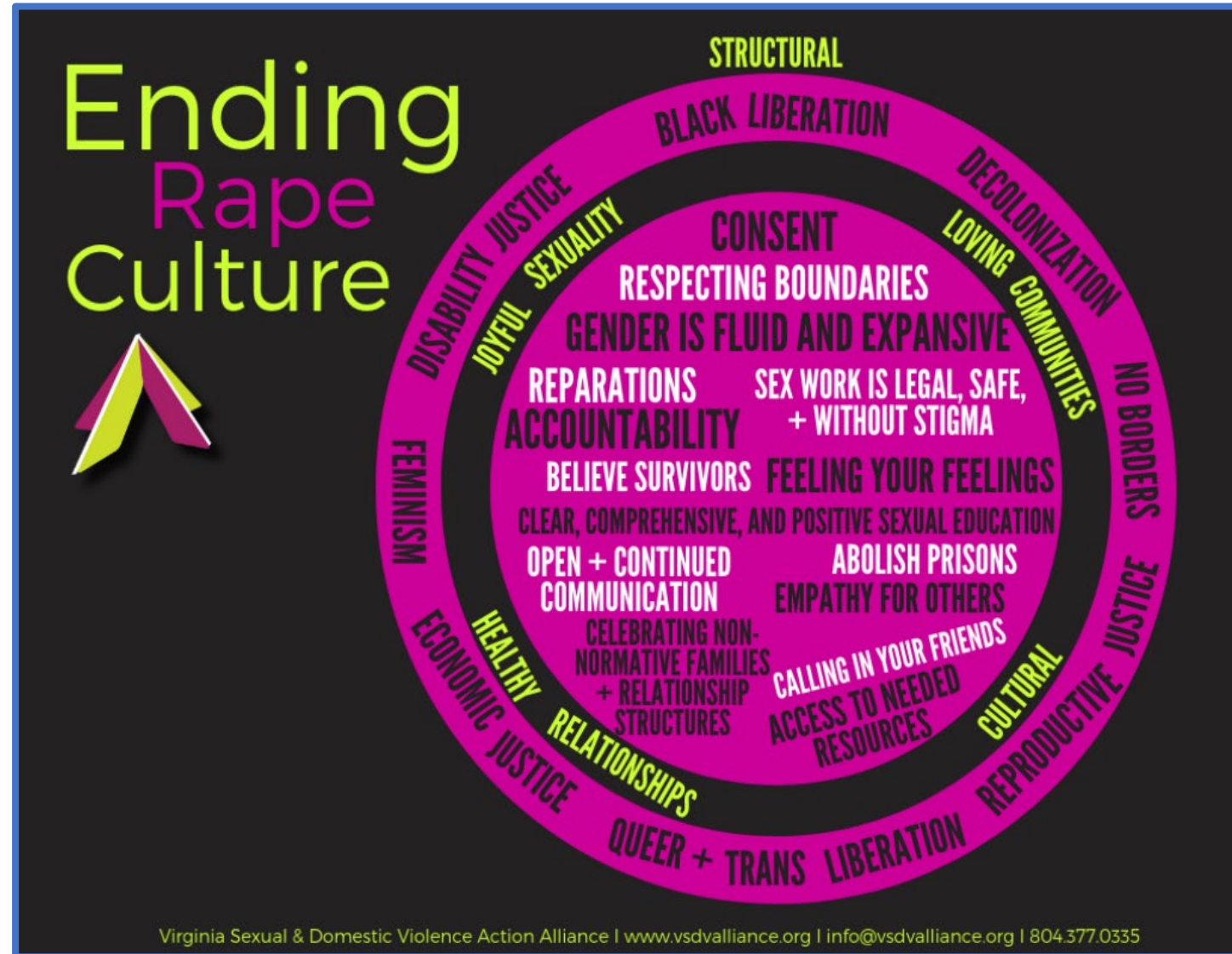
Medical Accompaniment, cont.

- Be aware that some transgender and nonbinary people may have increased shame about their bodies
 - Some use different labels/names for their bodies
 - Some can't talk about their body parts at all
 - Mirror their own language as much as possible
- Don't forget that your #1 job is to support and advocate for the needs of the survivor
- Your relationships with system partners shouldn't influence your response
- Be clear about your role with all responders to prevent issues



What You Can Do

- Help create an established welcoming environment for LGBTQ+ students and all faculty
- Make sure all prevention and education materials are inclusive
- Connect and collaborate with local culturally-specific programs/organizations in your area
- Challenge and pushback against our own biases
- **Let people be their full, unapologetic selves, everywhere**



**RECOGNIZE THE HARM CAUSED,
WHETHER INTENTIONAL OR NOT**

APOLOGIZE SINCERELY

DO BETTER, ACTIVELY

Additional Resources

Room to be Safe
roomtobesafe.org

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs
avp.org/ncavp

Diverse & Resilient
diverseandresilient.org

FORGE
forge-forward.org

Northwest Network
nwnetwork.org

Network La Red
tnlr.org

In Our Own Voices
inourownvoices.org

Additional Resources

- [Addressing Sexual and Relationship Violence A Trauma Informed Approach \(acha.org\)](#)
- [Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans/GNC, and Queer IPV - Futures Without Violence Futures Without Violence](#)
- [Sexual Violence & Individuals Who Identify as LGBTQ Information Packet | National Sexual Violence Resource Center \(NSVRC\)](#)
- [Creating Protective Environments for LGBTQ+ Youth Within Schools and Communities to Prevent Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence – PreventConnect.org](#)
- [LGBTQ Populations – Prevent Connect Wiki](#)
- [Supporting-LGBTQ-Youth-is-Violence-Prevention.pdf \(reachingvictims.org\)](#)
- [Book](#): Sexual Citizens by Jennifer s. Hirsch and Shamus Khan

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