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*)

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The Gender Unicorn

Gender Identity
- Female/Woman/Girl
- Male/Man/Boy
- Other Gender(s)

Gender Expression/Presentation
- Feminine
- Masculine
- Other

Sex Assigned at Birth
- Female
- Male
- Other/Intersex

Sexually Attracted To
- Women
- Men
- Other Gender(s)

Romantically/Emotionally Attracted To
- Women
- Men
- Other Gender(s)

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.*
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.
"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
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

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

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**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% ($2.49)
- **Kid’s clothing**: 4% ($0.79)

*Based on NYC Department of Consumer Affairs 2015 Study*
Title IX and LGBTQ Students

Title IX and LGBTQ Students

Title IX signed into law by President Nixon.

1972

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on gender and sex.

2010

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on sex.

2011

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on race.

2012

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on sexual orientation.

2013

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on religious identity.

2014

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on economic status.

2015

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on family status.

2016

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on age.

2017

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on national origin.

2018

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on disability.

Title IX protects students from discrimination based on sexual orientation. Title IX protects students from discrimination based on gender identity.

The Department of Education’s (DOE) “Dear Colleague” letter offers Title IX guidance on bullying and harassment, inclusive of LGBTQ students.

The DOE’s “Dear Colleague” letter clarifies that Title IX includes sexual harassment and sexual violence as prohibited forms of sex discrimination.

Arcadia Settlement marks a win for transgender students—it required a school district to implement nondiscrimination protections and policies based on gender identity. The case marks a turning point: faith-based schools continue seeking Title IX exemptions.

The DOE confirms that consistent with years of case law, Title IX prohibits discrimination based on gender identity.

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

The Supreme Court has upheld the right for LGBTQ people to live and work without fear of harassment, exclusion, and discrimination. The same rights and protections should apply to all students from all forms of sex discrimination.

U.S. Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona

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

Title IX Religion Higher Education-Final
Anti-Trans Bills

Movement Advancement Project

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

- 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

*As of May 3, 2021
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

- unwanted contact
- rape
- harassment
- child sexual abuse
- incest
- reproductive coercion
- trafficking
- stalking
- intimate partner sexual violence
Rape Culture Pyramid

Death
Homicide
Suicide
Rape
Drugging
Coercion
Groping
Sexual Comments
Non-consensual Sharing of SeXts + Nudes
"Accidentally" Brushing Up Against Someone
Catcalling
Talking/Following
Flashing
Voyeurism
Privilege + Entitlement
Rigid Gender Roles
Rape Jokes
Slut Shaming
Objectification
Dress Codes
Victim Blaming
"Boys Will Be Boys"

Homophobia
Transphobia
Xenophobia
Racism
Sexism
Ableism
Classism
Colonialism

Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance | www.vsdvaliance.org | info@vsdvaliance.org | 804.377.0335

Ending Rape Culture Zine
Data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The lifetime prevalence of rape by any perpetrator</th>
<th>Other sexual violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For cisgender women:</td>
<td>For cisgender women:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lesbian – 13.1%</td>
<td>- Lesbian – 46.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bisexual – 46.1%</td>
<td>- Bisexual – 74.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Heterosexual – 17.4%</td>
<td>- Heterosexual – 43.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For cisgender men:</td>
<td>For cisgender men:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gay – numbers too small to estimate</td>
<td>- Gay – 40.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bisexual – numbers too small to estimate</td>
<td>- Bisexual – 47.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Heterosexual – 0.7%</td>
<td>- Heterosexual – 20.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Transgender adults who have experienced 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.

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.
NEARLY HALF OF ALL TRANSGENDER ADULTS REPORT HAVING EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ASSAULT, BUT SOME TRANS PEOPLE OF COLOR REPORT EVEN HIGHER RATES

47% OVERALL
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

79% reported experience one or more type of 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

- 49% Online Harassment
- 34% Hate Violence
- 34% Sexual Violence
- 27% Stalking
- 26% Intimate Partner Violence
- 12% Hookup Violence*
- 11% Financial Abuse

respondents could pick one or more

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Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019 951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents

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

- 49% Knew the person who hurt them in a hookup
- 29% Sexual Violence
- 27% Verbal Abuse
- 26% Other Physical Violence
- 9% Theft or burglary

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

- 10% Mainstream DV/SA Agency (non-LGBTQ+ org)
- 87% LGBTQ+ Organization

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Next Steps
Milwaukee Pridefest Survey Data 2019

951 LGBTQ+ Survey Respondents

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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

Survivors have the right to... be believed.
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

Diverse & Resilient
diverseandresilient.org

Northwest Network
nwnetwork.org

In Our Own Voices
inourownvoices.org

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

FORGE
forge-forward.org

Network La Red
tnlr.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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