

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs LGBTQ and HIV-Affected Hate and Intimate Partner Violence in 2017 Report

- 48% of LGBTQ survivors of IPV sustained an injury, 45% reported seeking medical attention, and 23% reported that weapons were used during the incidents of violence
- 60% of IPV survivors reported interacting with law enforcement, of this number, 47% reported that law enforcement was indifferent towards them, and 11% reported that law enforcement was hostile. 5% of IPV survivors who interacted with the police reported experiencing police misconduct and of these, 20% reported excessive force was used. In the case of Hate Violence related reports, 3 homicides in 2017 were caused by law enforcement.
- The most common service that LGBTQ survivors of IPV accessed from NCAVP member organizations was safety planning; 66% of all survivors of IPV who reported incidents to NCAVP members accessed safety planning services.
- The most common referrals IPV survivors sought out were legal services (30%), mental health counseling (16%), domestic violence (15%), and housing services (13%)
- Nearly half (43%) of IPV survivors who sought shelter, reported being denied access to shelter and of those, nearly one third (32%) were turned away because of their gender identity.
 - Bisexual IPV survivors were nearly two times as likely to report experiencing violence or discrimination in a shelter, compared to survivors who did not identify as bisexual
 - Transgender women who were IPV survivors were nearly two and a half times more likely to experience violence in a shelter, compared to survivors who did not identify as transgender women
- The most common relationship between an IPV survivor and the abusive person were ex-lover/ex-partner (45%), followed by current lover/current partner (31%).
 - Survivors who identified as lesbian were five times more likely to report experiencing violence by a current partner compared to survivors who identified with other sexual orientations
 - Native survivors were nearly two and a half times more likely to report experiencing violence from an ex-partner or lover compared to survivors of other races or ethnicities
 - Survivors with disabilities were twice as likely as survivors without disabilities to report experiencing violence by a landlord or neighbor

Additional Statistics Compiled From Previous Reports

Physical and Sexual Violence

- The 2010 National Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Survey found that 44% of lesbian women, 61% of bisexual women, 26% of gay men, 37% of bisexual men experience IPV at some point in their lives.
- Gay men are twice as likely to report experiencing physical violence and to be injured
- Survivors who are under the age of 24 were three times more likely to report experiencing sexual violence compared to survivors who were 25 years old or older
- Transgender women are three times more likely to experience sexual violence
 - Survivors who are transgender are two times more likely to experience violence by a former or ex-partner than survivors who are cisgender
- Survivors who are Latinx are also two times more likely to report experiencing violence by a former or ex-partner compared to non-Latinx survivors

Financial Violence

- Survivors with disabilities are 4 times more likely to experience financial violence
- Transgender women are three times more likely to experience financial violence

Shelter Access

- 44% of LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors seeking shelter were denied shelter, and 71% reported being denied for reasons relating to gender identity.

Poverty

- A 2013 report by the Williams Institute found that 7.6% of lesbian couples, compared to 5.7% of married different-sex couples, are in poverty
- Black/African American same-sex couples have poverty rates more than twice the rate of different-sex couples
- Transgender people experience poverty at twice the national rates, and transgender people of color experience poverty at four times the national rates

Isolation

- Lesbian survivors and survivors with disabilities are twice as likely to be isolated by an abusive partner

Police Reporting

- 31% of LGBTQ survivors who interacted with police were arrested (almost 1 in 3).
 - Same gender couples are at least 10 times more likely to experience dual arrest when interacting law enforcement
- 36% of service providers/advocates reported that police did not recognize domestic violence when it occurred in same gender relationships or was committed against a transgender person
 - This is often due to improper/or nonexistent police training regarding IPV in LGBTQ relationships

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2015: A report from the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs." 2016