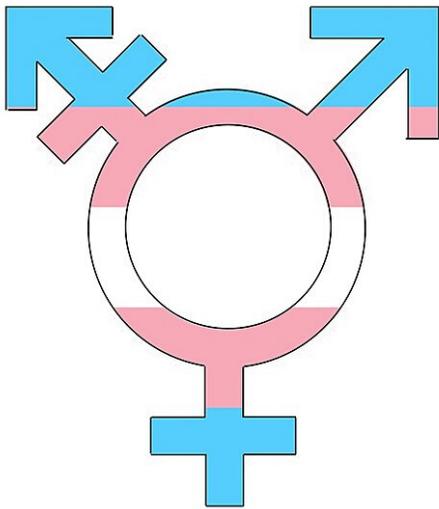


Sexual Assault and Intimate Partner Violence Against Transgender People

The transgender (trans) identity may be utilized by people whose gender differs from their sex assigned at birth (i.e., female, male, intersex). For example, a person who was assigned male at birth may identify as a trans woman. There are different genders under the trans umbrella, such as trans woman, trans man, nonbinary, genderfluid, and genderqueer. The trans identity tells us about someone's gendered experience and is not a sexual orientation and, therefore, tells us nothing about who one is romantically and/or sexually attracted to. Unfortunately, due to lack of research, stigma/discrimination, and classification errors, the percent of trans people affected by sexual assault is believed to be underestimated.



47% of trans respondents have experienced sexual assault with higher rates for trans people of color (NCTE, 2015)

54% of trans people reported experiencing some form of intimate partner violence (NCTE, 2015)

22% of homeless trans individuals reported being assaulted while staying in shelters (NCTE, 2011)

50% of trans people reported being hit by a partner after coming out as transgender (Risser et al., 2005)

13% of trans students reported being sexually assaulted due to their identity in K-12 (NCTE, 2015)

By the Numbers:

- 15% of trans individuals reported being sexually assaulted **while in custody or jail**, which more than doubles for African-American/black trans people (NCTE, 2011)
- A 2009 report found 50% of LGBTQ+ people who died in **violent hate crimes** were trans women (NCAVP, 2009)
- Trans individuals who have done **sex work** (72%), those who have experienced **homelessness** (65%), and those with **disabilities** (61%) were more likely to have experienced sexual assault in their life times (NCTE, 2015)
- Trans people were more likely than any other group to report **abuse from a former partner/lover** (Waters, 2016)
- In 2015, 6 out of 13 victims of **intimate partner homicides** were trans women of color (NCAVP, 2016).



LGBTQ+ Program

1030 North Ventura Road
Oxnard, CA 93023

Office Hours: Mon-Fri 8-5

Office Phone: 805.983.6014

24/7 Bilingual Crisis Hotline:

800.300.2181

Call to ask about 10 free counseling sessions or walk-in crisis support



Ways you can help survivors:

Trans people may be afraid to see legal and medical help for fear of being marginalized because of their identity (National Center for Trans Equality, 2009).

- *Make it a top priority to know the person's name and pronouns and use them at all times. If at a legal or medical facility, make sure others use them as well.*

Trans medical care may be hard to find, especially crisis medical care (National Center for Trans Equality, 2009).

- *Be an advocate. Call medical centers and hospitals and ask about trans specialized care, and what services they can provide in case of an emergency.*

When physical and/or sexual violence is aimed at the trans community, transphobic and homophobic slurs are commonly used (HRC, 2016).

- *Educate others on gender and sexual identities. Education fights ignorance and hate.*

Sexual assault and physical violence can happen anywhere and at any time.

- *Practice upstander intervention (intervening if you see or hear something concerning). Speak up for those who are silenced, as this can help in potentially violent situations.*

Re-victimization decreases when social and emotional support is provided from others (Mason, Ullman, Long, Starzynski, 2009).

- *Listen when someone tells you about past abuse or concerns about current abuse. Take action if they will give you permission.*

The Coalition for Family Harmony is home to the only Rape Crisis Center in Ventura County. We offer counselling services, an emergency shelter, transitional housing assistance, and provide victim advocacy for those in need.

24/7 Bilingual Crisis Hotline: 800.300.2181
www.thecoalition.org