This report was produced in part with the generous support of the Arcus Foundation. The findings and opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of its funders.
INTRODUCTION

For twenty years, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) has released reports on the pervasive and sometimes deadly intimate partner violence perpetrated against and within LGBTQ and HIV affected communities, in an effort to better identify our communities’ needs. Year after year, these reports demonstrate that IPV affects the LGBTQ community in unique and far-reaching ways. Though many advancements have been made in the last twenty years, all too often LGBTQ people are still left out of conversations about intimate partner violence. This is especially true for LGBTQ people of color, LGBTQ people who are undocumented, and LGBTQ people with disabilities, whose stories are rarely heard.

NCAVP defines intimate partner violence as: “a pattern of behavior where one intimate partner coerces, dominates, or isolates another intimate partner to maintain power and control over the partner and the relationship.” IPV may be perpetrated in many different ways, including psychological/emotional abuse, economic abuse, physical abuse, verbal abuse, sexual abuse, cultural abuse, isolation, and intimidation.

We know that LGBTQ people experience higher rates of bias and discrimination in their homes, schools, and workplaces, which means that our community is more vulnerable to experiencing intimate partner violence. When people lack access to resources, community, and healthy role models for relationships, they become more susceptible to violence in their intimate relationships.

In the Toolkit for this report, we intend for LGBTQ people to know that they have a right to services that are culturally specific and safe for them. We hope that this information can be used to spark conversations on healthy and unhealthy relationship dynamics and how LGBTQ communities can help each other negotiate safety.

It’s vital that resources dedicated to intimate partner violence focus on building community based support for LGBTQ survivors. We call for domestic violence and intimate partner violence services to continue making their resources affirming to the LGBTQ community and to support LGBTQ organizations and communities in addressing intimate partner violence whenever possible. And we call upon policymakers to not only support affirming resources for LGBTQ survivors, but to increase protections overall for LGBTQ communities.

We see this report as being useful for journalists, community organizers, educators, policy-makers, LGBTQ and mainstream domestic and intimate partner violence service providers, students, and anyone who wants to take a stand against LGBTQ and HIV-affected intimate partner violence. You can use this report in the following ways:

• Images and stats for social sharing
• Research for further reporting
• As a guide for policy strategy and decision making
• As a guide for informing culturally specific service providers
• As a guide for funding decisions
• Messaging for community-building and community organizing

Get involved: Join NCAVP in our efforts to prevent and respond to LGBTQ intimate partner violence. To learn more about our national advocacy visit www.NCAVP.org or contact info@ncavp.org.
FACT SHEET

LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence Related Homicides in 2016

In 2016, NCAVP recorded 15 reports of LGBTQ homicides.

- 60% of victims were people of color
- 75% of victims were under 25 years old

- 9 were cisgender men
LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence Statistics in 2016

In 2016, NCAVP received 2,032 reports of LGBTQ and HIV affected Intimate Partner Violence to 14 of our member programs in nine states.

### IPV Survivor Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Indigenous</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African-American</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab/Middle Eastern</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Identified/Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Resident</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Citizen</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IPV Survivor Immigration Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immigration Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Citizen</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Resident</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Types of Violence Experienced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Violence</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Violence</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats/Intimidation</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Harassment</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPV Survivor Gender Identity

- Cis Man: 43%
- Cis Woman: 38%
- Trans Man: 3%
- Trans Woman: 11%
- Other: 3%
- Non-Binary: 1%

IPV Survivor HIV Status

- HIV-negative: 79%
- HIV-positive: 21%

IPV Survivor Age

- ≤ 18: 1%
- 19-24: 13%
- 25-29: 18%
- 30-39: 32%
- 40-49: 18%
- 50-59: 12%
- 60-69: 3%
- ≥ 70: 1%
Latinx survivors were 3x more likely to experience violence from an ex-partner.

Trans women were 2.5x more likely to experience financial violence.

Trans women were 2x more likely to experience online harassment.

Trans women were 2.5x more likely to experience stalking.
We experience intimate partner violence at the intersections of our identities.
In 2016, more survivors reported that abusive partners use anti-immigrant biases and anti-HIV related biases to exert power and control within their relationships. Use of these biases against LGBTQ survivors is particularly impactful because it exploits vulnerabilities that they already experience in all areas of their lives.

In order to truly support LGBTQ survivors of IPV, we must address the other ways that bias and discrimination affect their lives and relationships.

Sometimes intimate partner violence isn’t physical.
Transgender women survivors were 2.5x more likely to experience financial abuse and stalking. LGBTQ survivors reported that their abusive partners used financial control, verbal harassment, and isolation as ways to exert power in their relationships. And NCAVP has seen a consistent increase in online harassment by abusive partners.

Non-physical forms of violence are just as impactful as physical ones. We need to learn to recognize verbal and online harassment, isolation, and financial control as unhealthy dynamics & address them in our communities. Reach out to your friends and loved ones—it matters.

We need to accept intimate partner violence as a reality in our communities—and address it as a community.
Let’s talk about unhealthy relationship dynamics and how they show up in our communities. Talking about unhealthy dynamics allows us to recognize and address them, rather than waiting until a situation has escalated. Shame feeds into a culture of silence, but it doesn’t have to be that way. Let’s start having conversations about how our friends and family are impacted by unhealthy relationships, and how we can come together to support each other.

Leaving an abusive relationship is hard, and often dangerous.
It’s not always possible to leave an abusive relationship, and leaving doesn’t always mean the violence stops. Survivors know what’s best for them and what keeps them safe. Even if that choice doesn’t make sense to you, it’s important to remain connected to and supportive of survivors and to let them know that you care about them.

Rollbacks in legal protections for the LGBTQ community make people more vulnerable to intimate partner violence.
LGBTQ people already experience bias and discrimination in their everyday lives. When people lack access to resources, community, and healthy role models for relationships, they become more susceptible to violence in
their intimate relationships. Continuing to remove legal protections puts LGBTQ people at a higher risk of experiencing IPV.

**LGBTQ people deserve to be in healthy, loving relationships.**
No matter who you are or how you identify, you deserve love that feels good to you. What does healthy love look like to you?

**LGBTQ intimate partner violence survivors experience violence and criminalization from the police.**
Dealing with the criminal legal system can be inaccessible or even dangerous for LGBTQ survivors who hold multiple marginalized identities. All too often, LGBTQ survivors of IPV are even arrested, which can have serious consequences. We must seek and create alternatives to the criminal legal system to address IPV.

Intimate partner violence shouldn’t be addressed as a violent crime: it’s a public health and community issue that deserves a community based response.

**Racial justice, housing justice, economic justice, immigration justice, and other equality movements are LGBTQ and intimate partner violence issues.**

**Community based resources are crucial to addressing IPV in LGBTQ communities.**
NCAVP found that the most common services sought by LGBTQ survivors were legal, housing and mental health advocacy as well as safety planning and emergency funds, all options that do not necessitate interaction with law enforcement and can increase a survivor’s access to resources, choices, and social support. Continuing to devote resources to community-based support systems is vital.

**The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provides protections for LGBTQ survivors of intimate partner violence.**
LGBTQ people deserve and have the right to identity affirming resources around intimate partner violence. If you are experiencing violence in your relationship, reach out for help and support. NCAVP is here to help you find local resources and to help you if you experience barriers to accessing support. Visit NCAVP.org to learn more.

**Learn how to make sure your agency is offering affirming support services for LGBTQ survivors.**
It’s vital that you provide identity-affirming services and intentionally reach out to all LGBTQ survivors, including survivors of color, survivors with disabilities, undocumented survivors, and HIV-affected survivors. Make sure your advocacy is for everyone!

NCAVP provides training and technical assistance on working with LGBTQ survivors. Find out more here: avp.org/NCAVPTTA
Intimate partner violence affects us all – as individuals and as members of LGBTQ communities. The NCAVP LGBTQ Intimate Partner Violence in 2015 report highlights some of the complex, nuanced, and intersectional ways our communities experience intimate partner violence. We must look out for one another, talk about our relationships, and seek community solutions to end this violence.

NCAVP is using the hashtag #Not1Story to share the findings of this report and inspire an ongoing discussion online. We hope you will use #Not1Story to be in dialogue with us about the report’s findings, and to share your stories and experiences with us as well.

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs has released the 2016 Intimate Partner Violence report #Not1Story avp.org/LGBTQIPV

- How does IPV affect the LGBTQ & HIV+ communities? NCAVP has released their 2016 report #Not1Story: avp.org/LGBTQIPV
- IPV affects us all – as individuals and as members of #LGBTQ communities. Read NCAVP’s 2016 report #Not1Story: avp.org/LGBTQIPV
- We experience intimate partner violence at the intersections of our identities. #Not1Story
- IPV isn't always physical: 44% of LGBTQ survivors exp'd verbal harassment, threats/intimidation, isolation &online harassment. #Not1Story
- We need to accept intimate partner violence as a reality in our communities—and address it as a community. #Not1Story
- LGBTQ people deserve to be in healthy relationships. Talking about what love looks like builds better relationship models. #Not1Story
- What does love look like to you? Let’s talk about relationships in the LGBTQ community. #Not1Story
- Let’s take care of our chosen family and loved ones. Reach out to folks in your life and talk about IPV frankly and honestly. #Not1Story
- Leaving an abusive relationship is hard & often dangerous. When working w survivors, remember they know what keeps them safe. #Not1Story
- It’s not always possible to leave an abusive relationship. Support survivors in their self-determination, even if they stay. #Not1Story
- Intimate partner violence is serious—and can be fatal. #NCAVP recorded 15 reports of IPV homicides of LGBTQ people in 2016. #Not1Story
- In 2016 NCAVP recorded 15 LGBTQ IPV homicides. Nine were cisgender men. 60% were people of color. 73% were younger than 25. #Not1Story
Gay cis men experience IPV, too. Nine of 2016's 15 LGBTQ lives lost to intimate partner violence were cisgender men. #Not1Story

59% of LGBTQ survivors of IPV identified as people of color. We must take an intersectional approach to addressing IPV #Not1Story

9% of LGBTQ survivors of IPV were undocumented; 3% permanent residents & 7% had another status like refugee or asylum seeker. #Not1Story

We must support our immigrant LGBTQ community around IPV, especially during this political climate. #Not1Story

Racial justice, housing justice, economic justice, immigration justice & other equality movements are LGBTQ and IPV issues. #Not1Story

IPV isn't always physical: 44% of LGBTQ survivors reported experiencing verbal & online harassment, threats & intimidation, or isolation #Not1Story

Trans women survivors were 2.5x more likely to be stalked & exp financial violence, 2x more likely to exp online harassment. #Not1Story

Transgender & gender non-conforming survivors & Latinx survivors were 3x more likely to experience violence by an ex-partner. #Not1Story

Only 33% of survivors sought a protective order, but many sought services like mental health support & emergency funds. #Not1Story

Many LGBTQ survivors of IPV seek advocacy around mental health, legal issues, and housing—not just the criminal legal system. #Not1Story

LGBTQ IPV survivors experience violence & criminalization from the police. Community-based resources are a vital alternative. #Not1Story

Rollbacks in legal protections for the LGBTQ community make people more vulnerable to intimate partner violence. #Not1Story

The Violence Against Women Act provides protections for LGBTQ survivors of IPV. You have the right to affirming support #Not1Story

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Want to get trained to work with LGBTQ survivors of IPV? Call NCAVP! avp.org/NCAVPTTA #Not1Story
GUIDING QUESTIONS

Following NCAVP’s 2016 Intimate Partner Violence Report release on November 15, 2017, we held a Twitter Town Hall where we shared the findings above, and facilitated a conversation using the questions below.

These questions are intended to guide ongoing discussion around the report’s findings, and to facilitate discussion on the intersecting ways intimate partner violence impacts our communities as we work together to seek solutions to end this violence.

**Q1:** What are some of the ways LGBTQ & HIV-affected people experience intimate partner violence that are rarely talked about? #Not1Story

**Q2:** What can policy makers do to address intimate partner violence in LGBTQ communities? What can domestic violence agencies do? #Not1Story

**Q3:** What does survivor-centered and identity affirming resources for LGBTQ survivors mean to you? #Not1Story

**Q4:** This stressful political climate impacts our relationships. How can we show up for community & support loving relationships? #Not1Story
The following shareable graphics can also be accessed at avp.org/IPV2016Toolkit.

**GRAPHICS**

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