

Hate Violence

Against Communities of Color

Hate violence is a prevalent and deadly issue faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, Queer (LGBTQ), and HIV-affected communities. The 2013 report on hate violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and HIV-affected communities by the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) demonstrates the impact of hate violence in the lives of LGBTQ and HIV-affected individuals around the country. The 2013 report on hate violence highlights the impact of hate violence against LGBTQ people of color who experience violence at the intersection of racism, homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia.

In 2013 people of color comprised the majority of LGBTQ and HIV-affected individuals reporting hate violence to NCAVP member programs (58%). In addition to experiencing hate violence, LGBTQ people of color also face many barriers when seeking services and support in response to an experience of violence. Below are some of the findings that demonstrates the disproportionate impact of hate violence on LGBTQ people of color.

Fact: The majority of the victims of hate violence homicides (89%) in 2013 were people of color.



The overwhelming majority of homicide victims (78%) were Black and African American, 11% of homicide victims were Latin@, and 11% of homicide victims were White. While 89% of victims of hate violence homicides were LGBTQ and HIV-affected people of color they only represented 55% of total survivors and victims.

FACT: LGBTQ and HIV-affected people of color were more likely to require medical attention as a result of hate violence when compared to other survivors.



Survivors who identified as LGBTQ people of color were 2.0 times more likely to require medical attention as a result of hate violence when compared to other survivors. These statistics highlight the severity of the violence faced by LGBTQ people of color and the physical impact of such violence.

FACT: Latin@ survivors were more likely to experience police violence.



That Latin@ LGBTQ and HIV-affected survivors are disproportionately impacted by hate violence is supported by data that shows that Latin@ survivors were 1.5 times more likely to experience police violence, much like the experiences of other communities of color due to the historical maltreatment of communities of color at the hands of the police.

LGBTQ Black/African American people were more likely to experience physical violence, threats, and intimidation.



Black survivors were 1.4 times more likely to experience any physical violence and 2.0 times more likely to experience threats and intimidation during incidents of hate violence. The experience of hate violence, therefore, is disproportionately impactful for LGBTQ and HIV affected Black individuals.

Action Steps

Prevent: NCAVP encourages communities to create programs, campaigns, and curricula to raise awareness about and prevent hate violence against transgender people. Communities should also demand appropriate responses from service providers, healthcare, and law enforcement agencies when interacting with transgender survivors of hate violence. Policymakers and funders should also create and support programs that seek to prevent hate violence

against transgender communities and provide support for survivors.

Respond: NCAVP recommends increasing support for transgender survivors of hate violence by increasing funding for services and banning barriers to service and discrimination based on race, sexual orientation, and gender identity/expression.

Report Violence: NCAVP encourages anyone who has experienced violence to contact a local anti-violence program.

Get involved: Join NCAVP in our efforts to prevent and respond to LGBTQ and HIV-affected violence. NCAVP's efforts include policy advocacy, education, data analysis, and technical assistance. NCAVP is a resource for anyone who experiences violence. For more information, or to locate an anti-violence program in your area, please contact us at info@ncavp.org or [visit us online](#).

