LGBT youth violence and harassment...

- 9 out of 10 LGBT students were harassed in the past year – 3 times more often than students in general – GLSEN

- 61% of those who were gender non-conforming in school reported receiving significant abuse there, including high levels of harassment and bullying (59%), physical assault (23%), sexual assault (8%), and expulsion (5%). – National Center for Transgender Equality

- LGB youth are almost 4 times as likely to be threatened or injured with a weapon at school (19% versus 5%). – Center for American Progress

- Of college-level LGBT staff and students...
  - 23% report experiencing harassment on campus
  - 33% have considered leaving school due to intolerance
  - 43% remain closeted to avoid intimidation, and
  - 43% fear for their safety – Campus Pride

Being transgender increases the likelihood of violence and harassment...

- 97% of transgender people report having experienced harassment or mistreatment on the job. – National Center for Transgender Equality

- In 2009, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs documented 22 people who were murdered specifically for being LGBT. Of these,
  - Of these, fully half were transwomen
  - Many of the other half were natal males dressed in feminine or androgynous clothing, but whose gender identities were unknown

- 1 in 2 transgender people have experienced sexual assault. – FORGE

- Nearly 1 in 5 transgender adults have been refused medical care because of their gender identity, and 28% have postponed needed medical care due to fear of being mistreated in a medical setting. – National Center for Transgender Equality

Many LGBT couples experience intimate partner violence...

- Between 20 and 35% of LGBTQ couples experience domestic violence. – Show Me Love Campaign

- LGBTQ youth report a 30% incidence of dating violence, compared to 9% for heterosexual students. – Massachusetts Department of Education

- Only 1 in 5 LGBTQ victims of intimate partner violence or sexual assault get help from service providers. – National Center for Victims of Crime and National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs
What You Should Know (cont.)

There are many health consequences to being bullied, harassed, or discriminated against...

- LGB young adults who reported higher levels of family rejection during adolescence were...
  - 8.4 times more likely to report having attempted suicide,
  - 5.9 times more likely to report high levels of depression,
  - 3.4 times more likely to use non-prescription drugs, and
  - 3.4 times more likely to report having engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse
  ...compared with peers from families that reported no or low levels of family rejection. -- Family Acceptance Project results reported at http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/123/1/346

- 41% of transgender and gender non-conforming people have attempted suicide, compared to an estimated national rate of 1.6%. – National Center for Transgender Equality

- LGB adults are more than twice as likely as heterosexual adults to experience psychological distress (20% versus 9%) and to need medication for emotional health issues (22% versus 10%). – Center for American Progress

- LGB adults are more likely to have problems with alcoholism (44% to 33%) and to smoke (27% versus 16%). – Center for American Progress

- Over a quarter of transgender adults have misused drugs or alcohol specifically to cope with discrimination.” – National Center for Transgender Equality

Being LGBT and a person of color heightens one’s risk even more...

- In 2009, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs documented 22 people who were murdered specifically for being LGBT. Of these, 79% were people of color.

- LGB people who are also African-American, Asian or Pacific Islander, or Latin@ are more than twice as likely to have experienced psychological distress in the past year as are their heterosexual peers. – Center for American Progress

Violence often begets violence...

- Multiple studies have shown that those who experienced childhood abuse and/or witnessed domestic violence as children are far more likely to abuse intimate partners or be abused in adulthood.

- In a study of death row inmates, all had experienced at least four of the following childhood risk factors, and almost a third had all eight: sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, witnessing violence, substance abuse, family history of abuse, family history of substance abuse, and family history of mental illness. – “The Cycle of Violence: the Life Histories of 43 Death Row Inmates” by D. Lisak and S. Beszterczey

- 20% of death row inmates have been sexually abused by their mother. – David Lisak