



Understanding Violence
among the Transgender
Community: Experiences
& Recommendations



Objectives

- Explain the pervasive violence within the Transgender Community
 - Identifying statistics within the Transgender Community
 - Identify strategies that are solution focused for the Transgender community
 - Understand the need for adequate services for transgender populations
 - Discussion Recommendations for future work
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Domestic Violence and IPV

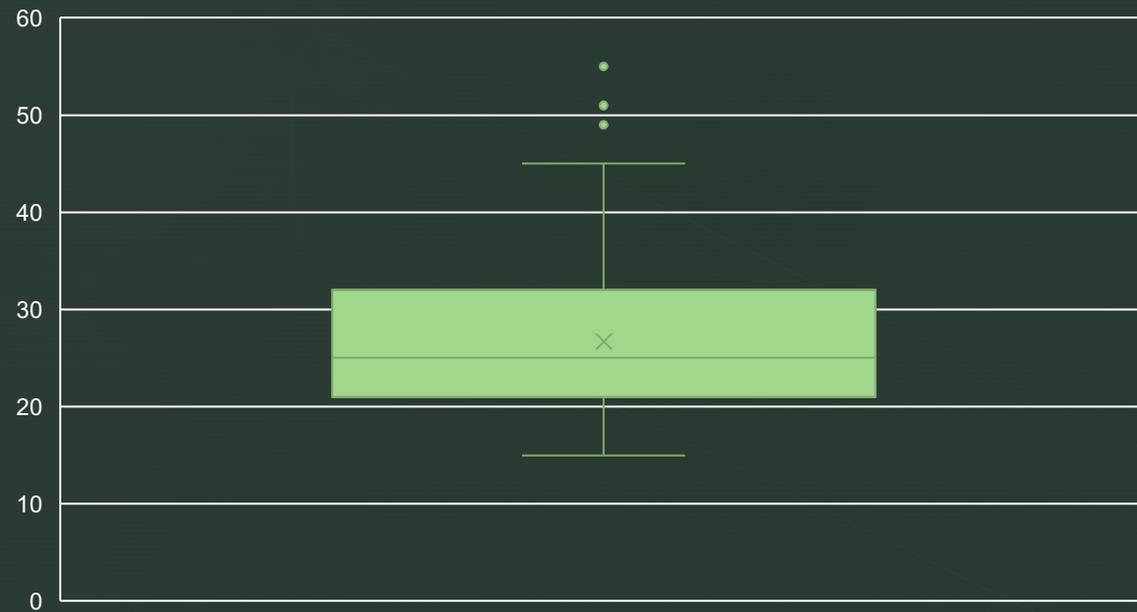
- Only one study directly compared the lifetime prevalence of IPV among transgender and cisgender people. This study found that 31.1% of transgender people and 20.4% of cisgender people had ever experienced IPV or dating violence (Langenderfer-Magruder, 2014). – *William Institute 2015*
- Three studies provided findings of lifetime IPVA prevalence among transgender people, which range from 25.0% to 47.0%. – *William Institute 2015*
- More than half (54%) experienced some form of intimate partner violence, including acts involving coercive control and physical harm. – *US Trans Survey 2015*



Data from preliminary analysis of
Two Spirit and LGBTQ+
Pride and Connectedness Survey
Completed by NPAIHB, 2020

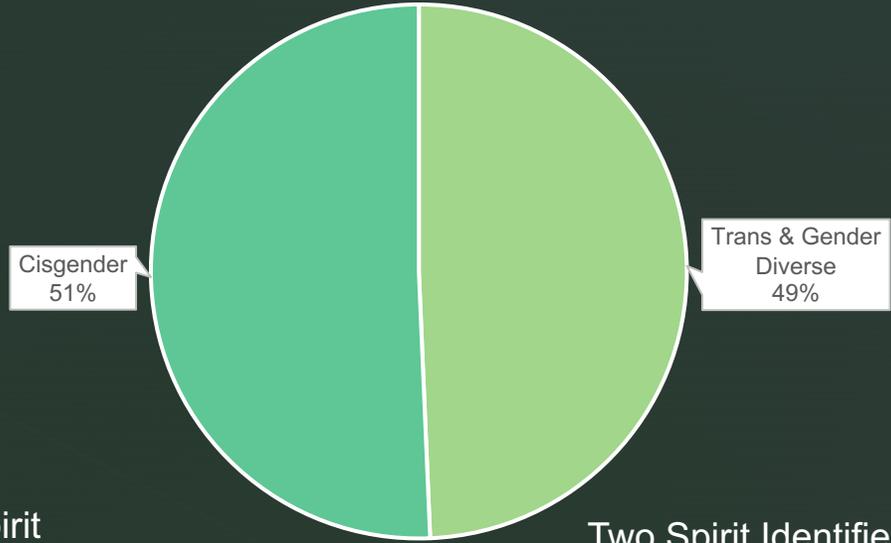
N= 223

Age of Respondents

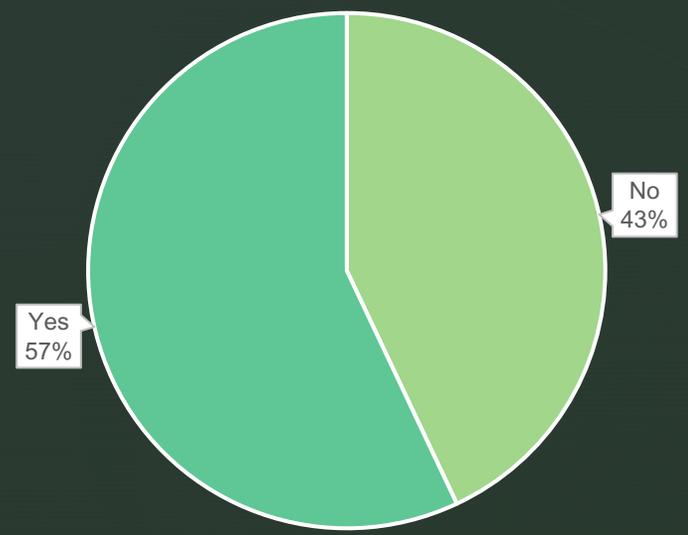


AVG	26.6861
MIN	15
MAX	55
MODE	21

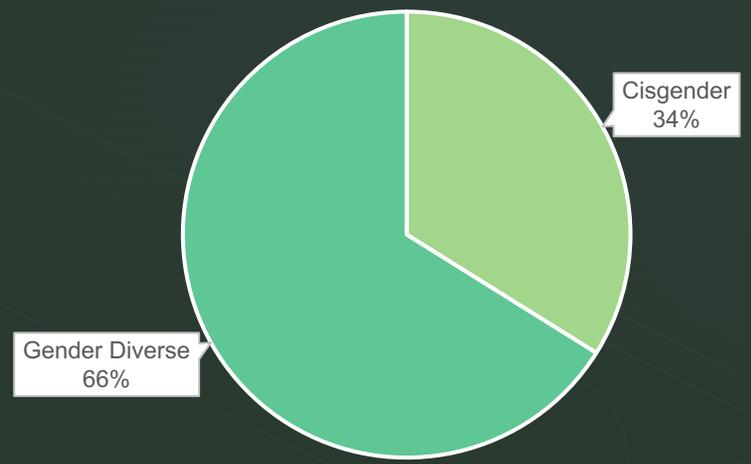
Gender Diversity- Broad



Consider themselves to be Two Spirit

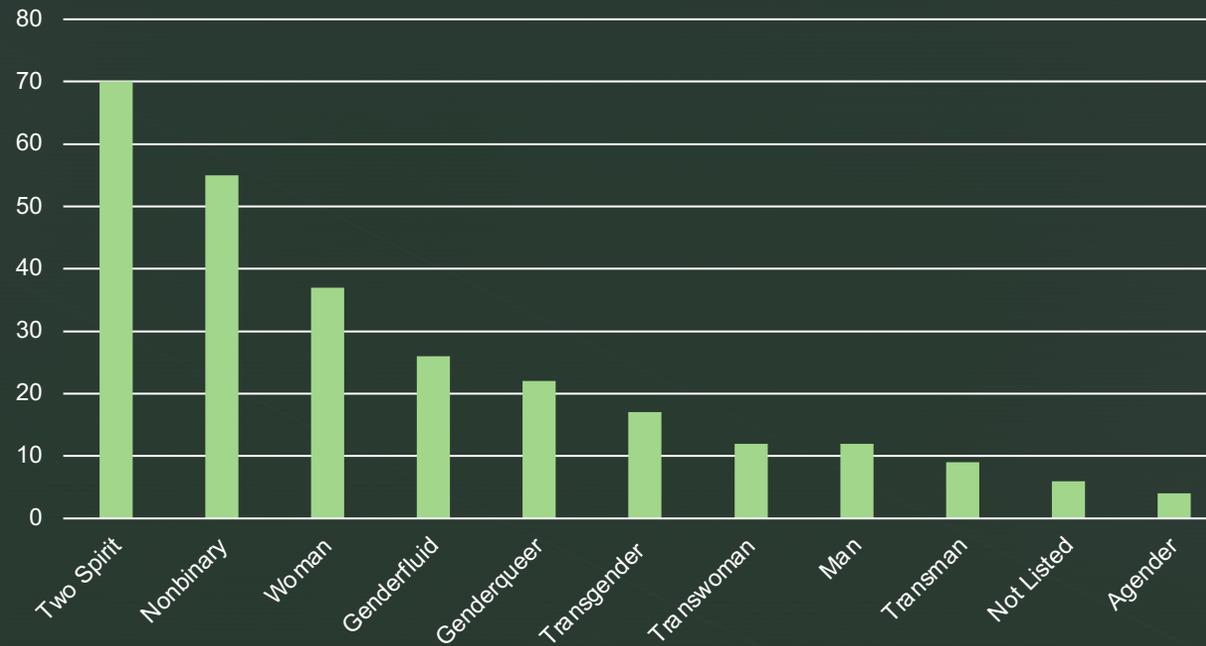


Two Spirit Identified- cis/trans or gender diverse

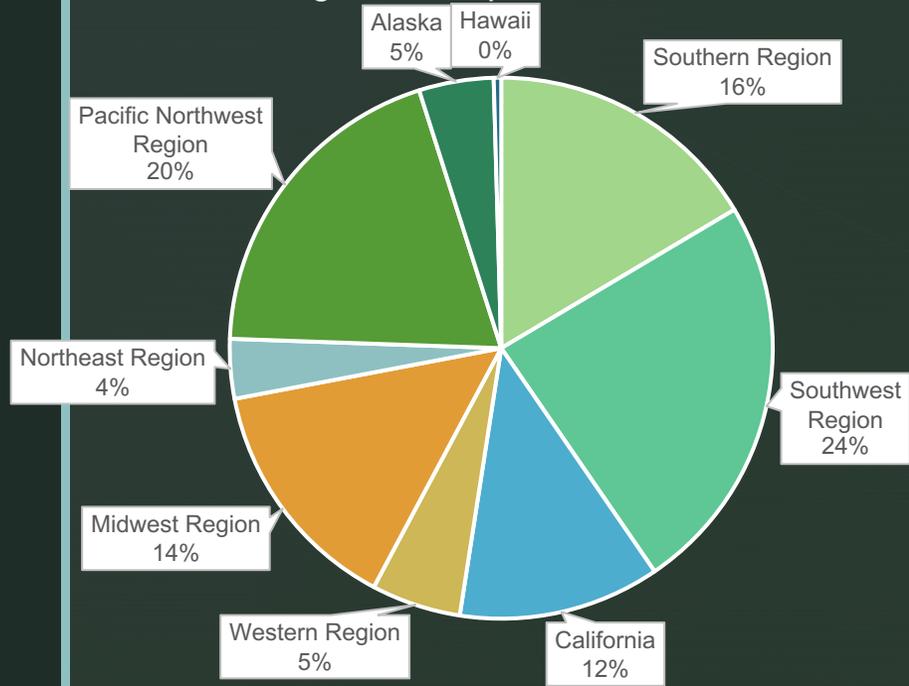


■ Cisgender ■ Gender Diverse

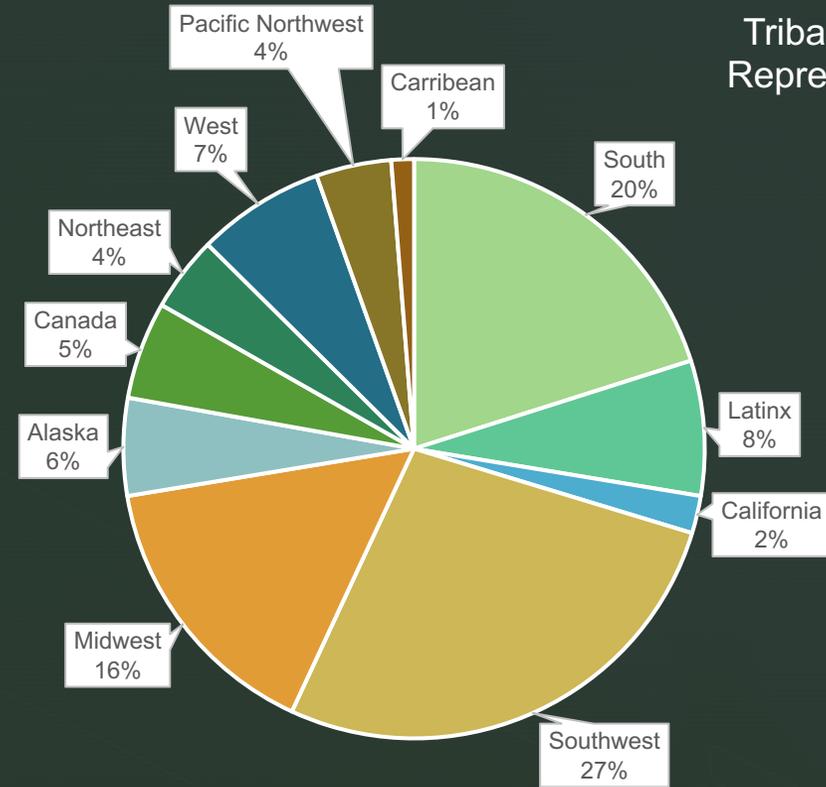
Reported Gender Identity Among Gender-Diverse Respondents (Frequency) N=110



Regional Responses, N=223



Tribal Region Representation

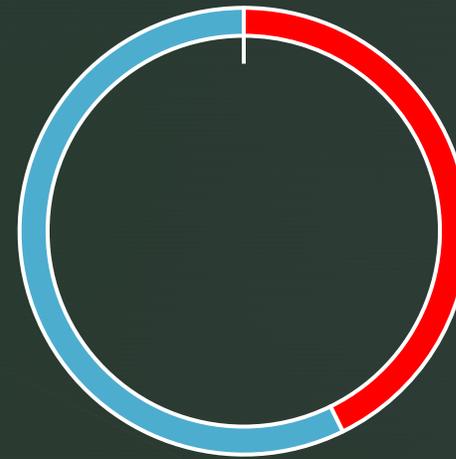


Reports previous partners/people they've been with who rarely, sometimes, or usually threatened to hurt them or their family.

Cisgender, 27.4%



Gender-Diverse, 42.7%

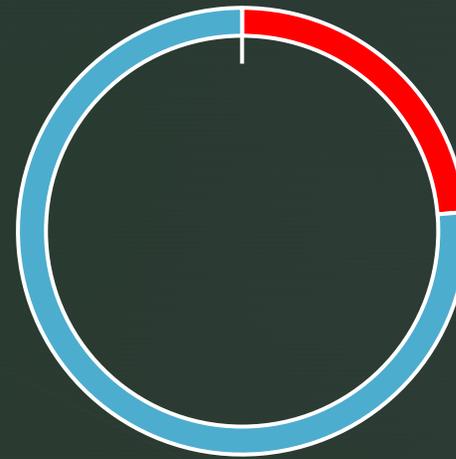


My current partner(s) rarely, sometimes, or usually puts(s) me down, call(s) me names, or criticize(s) me.

Cisgender, 11.5%



Gender-Diverse, 23.6%



Reports previous partners/people they've been with who rarely, sometimes, or usually put them down, call them names, or criticize them.

Cisgender, 50.4%

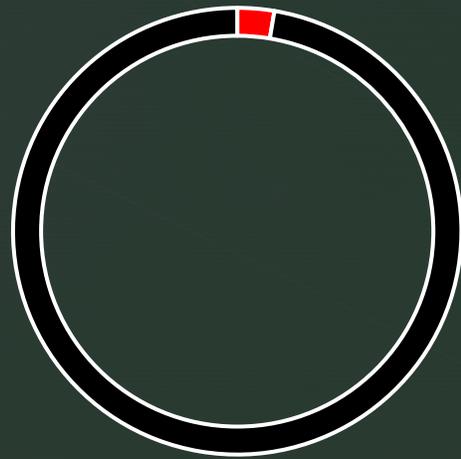


Gender-Diverse, 64.5%

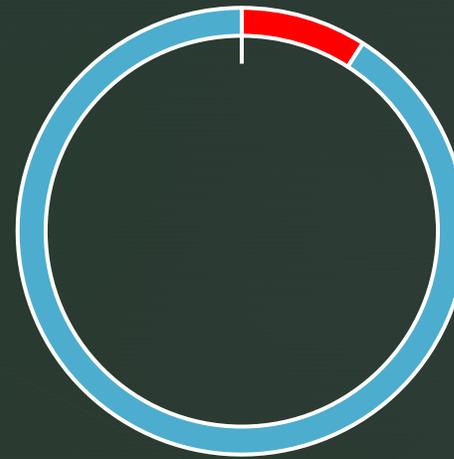


My current partner(s) rarely, sometimes, or usually has/have hurt me or my family.

Cisgender, 2.7%



Gender-Diverse, 9.1%

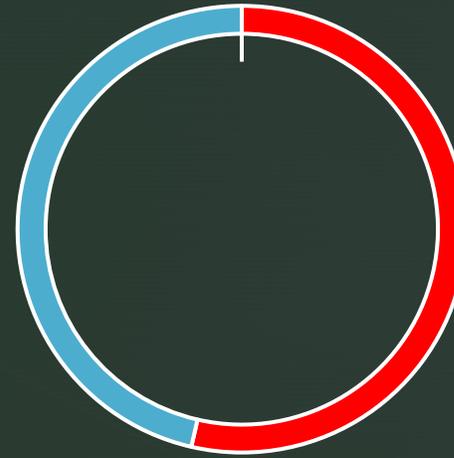


Reports previous partners/people they've been with who have rarely, sometimes, or usually hurt them or their family.

Cisgender, 31%

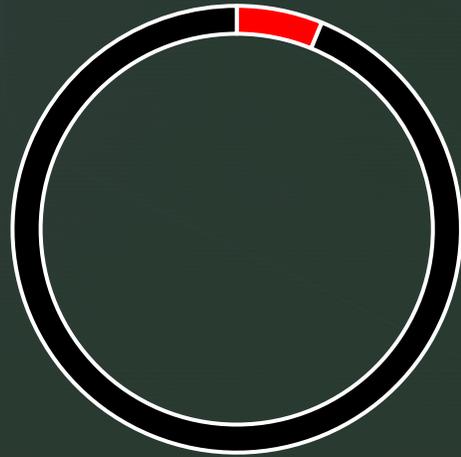


Gender-Diverse, 53.6%

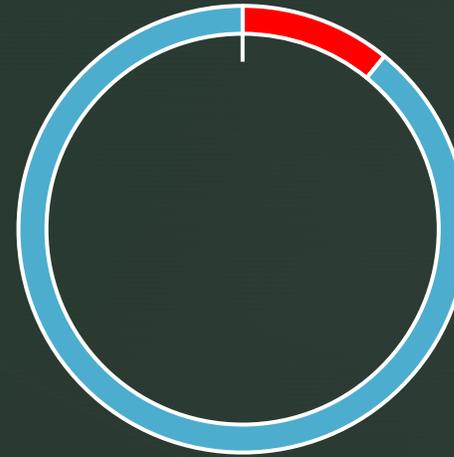


My current partner(s) rarely, sometimes, or usually pressure(s) or force(s) me into having sex or going further than I want to.

Cisgender, 6.2%

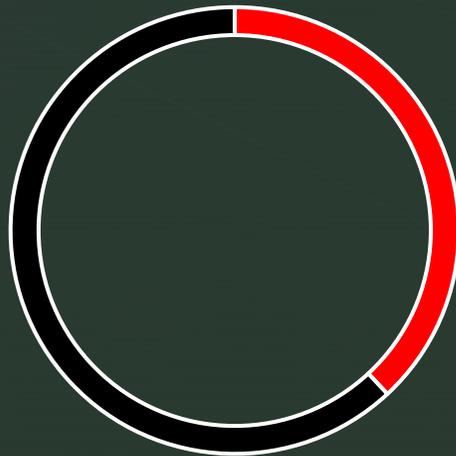


Gender-Diverse, 10.9%

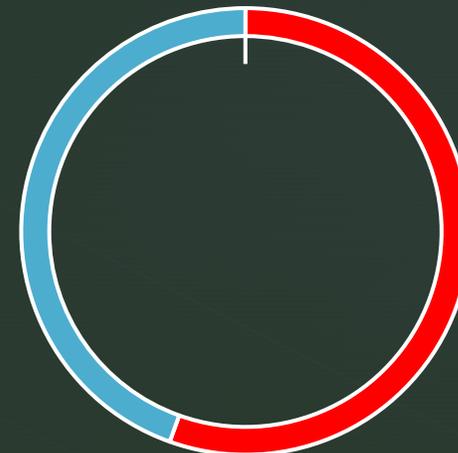


Reports previous partners/people they've been with who've pressured or forced them into having sex or going further than they wanted to.

Cisgender, 38.1%



Gender-Diverse, 55.5%





- 2010 Injustice at Every Turn
 - 6800 Participants
- 2015 US Trans Survey
 - 27, 500 Participants



Violence

- Nearly half (46%) of respondents were verbally harassed in the past year because of being transgender.
- Nearly one in ten (9%) respondents were physically attacked in the past year because of being transgender.

Sexual Assault

- 65% of AI/AN respondents have been sexually assaulted at some point in their lifetime; 17% were sexually assaulted in the past year – *US Trans Survey 2015 AI/AN*
- 59% of AI/AN respondents said they would feel somewhat or very uncomfortable asking the police for help. – *US Trans Survey 2015 AI/AN*
- 50 % of AI/AN respondents who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being Transgender -- *US Trans Survey 2015 AI/AN*
- 46% of AI/AN respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before the survey -- *US Trans Survey 2015 AI/AN*
- Nearly half (47%) of respondents were sexually assaulted at some point in their lifetime and one in ten (10%) were sexually assaulted in the past year. In communities of color, [these numbers are higher](#): 53% of Black respondents were sexually assaulted in their lifetime and 13% were sexually assaulted in the last year. – *US Trans Survey 2015 Overall*

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- Education : K-12 – *US Trans Survey 2015*
 - 92% experienced mistreatment, such as being verbally harrassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender
 - 69% were verbally harrassed
 - 49% were physically attacked
 - 24% were sexually assaulted
 - 39% faced severe mistreatment, left school
 - 12% expelled from school



Sex Work

- 72% of respondents who have done sex work, 65% of respondents who have experienced homelessness, and 61% of respondents with disabilities reported being sexually assaulted in their lifetime. - *US Trans Survey 2015*

Sex Trafficking

- National/International/State/Tribal
- SESTA
- FOSTA

Inclusion - MMIWR

- Historical Overview of the Legislation and Task Force Plan of Action
House Bill 278: “Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force”
 - In 2019, House Bill 278 was passed by the New Mexico Legislature and signed by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham. This legislation created the “Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force” in New Mexico. The sponsors of the legislation – Representatives Andrea Romero, Derrick J. Lente (Sandia Pueblo), Melanie A. Stansbury and Wonda Johnson (Diné) – passed this bill with the intent of creating a task force to address jurisdictional gaps and resource gaps, and to bring attention to this crisis in New Mexico. In addition, the bill sponsors ensured that junior bill monies were appropriated to support the work of the task force.



Webinar

- Conducted a Webinar addressing Native LGBTQ/2S populations and Violence

Inclusion - MMIWR

- **LGBQ TRANS/2S+ SERVICE GAPS** Key stakeholders from the LGBQ Trans/2S+ community identified major service gaps as the lack of advocacy services, the need for safe resources, the lack of coordination of services and the need for sensitivity training. Members expressed feeling invisible and overlooked in existing policies, legislation and advocacy, and in broader discussions about MMIWR which is, in part, due to communities' exclusive emphasis on binary views of gender. Many LGBQ Trans/2S+ community members lack access to needed health care and other services. Resources must be available and effective to allow tracking of sexual violence rates among Trans/2S LGBQ community members to continuously create opportunities to identify and address barriers and unmet needs.



Inclusion MMIWR, Cont.

- Establish a data institute to track and study cases of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, Trans/2S+ and LGBTQ community members that also documents tribal-specific data

Develop Community Resources for Strong Responses

Task force recommendations are as follows:

- • Identify trusted community members who can be trained to serve as facilitators for grief and loss support groups.
- • Educate youth about MMIWR, emphasizing prevention.
- • Develop Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) within tribal communities to spread awareness about MMIWR, focused on prevention. Educate the community about available resources, including the following partners: schools, Indian Health Services, behavioral health services and law enforcement.
- • Create a strong community response, including youth prevention and education programs that are based in culture and healthy relationships.
- • Provide healing options for victims and reentry programs to ensure reintegration and healing.
- • Develop community aid and response to check on vulnerable people (youth, people with disabilities and elders) during pandemic isolation.

Next Steps and Considerations for MMIW Task Force Phase 2 Goals Task force recommendations are as follows:

- • Secure funding for MMIWR task force.
- • Establish a permanent position within the state (ex: MMIWR Director/Tribal Liaison).
- • Complete a MMIWR clearinghouse with task force work products.
- • Enhance qualitative and quantitative data collection.
- • Create a MMIWR data institute.
- • Establish a network with agencies and organizations, nationally and locally.
- • Help develop and steer policy guidance.
- • Conduct tribal consultation.
- • Develop manual for law enforcement.
- • Develop outreach and education material.
- • Strengthen evaluation of crime against Indigenous Peoples in border towns.



Recommendations

- Having a seat at the table – Tribal, Rural, State, and National
- Data Collection process – paperwork/Reporting
- Policy and procedures – Coalition, Agencies, and Entities
- Trans inclusive Resources – Housing, Shelters, Groups, Support, Safe spaces, SANE, ...
- Social Media, Brochures, Posters, Pamphlets, Reports, ...
- Defining Sex Trafficking/Sex Work/Survival Sex
- Assist in disseminating Surveys and Data Collection tools to Native LGBTQ/2S populations
- Intentional Inclusion



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