



National LGBTQ Institute on Intimate Partner Violence

A PROJECT OF THE LOS ANGELES LGBT CENTER

In partnership with the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs and In Our Own Voices, Inc.

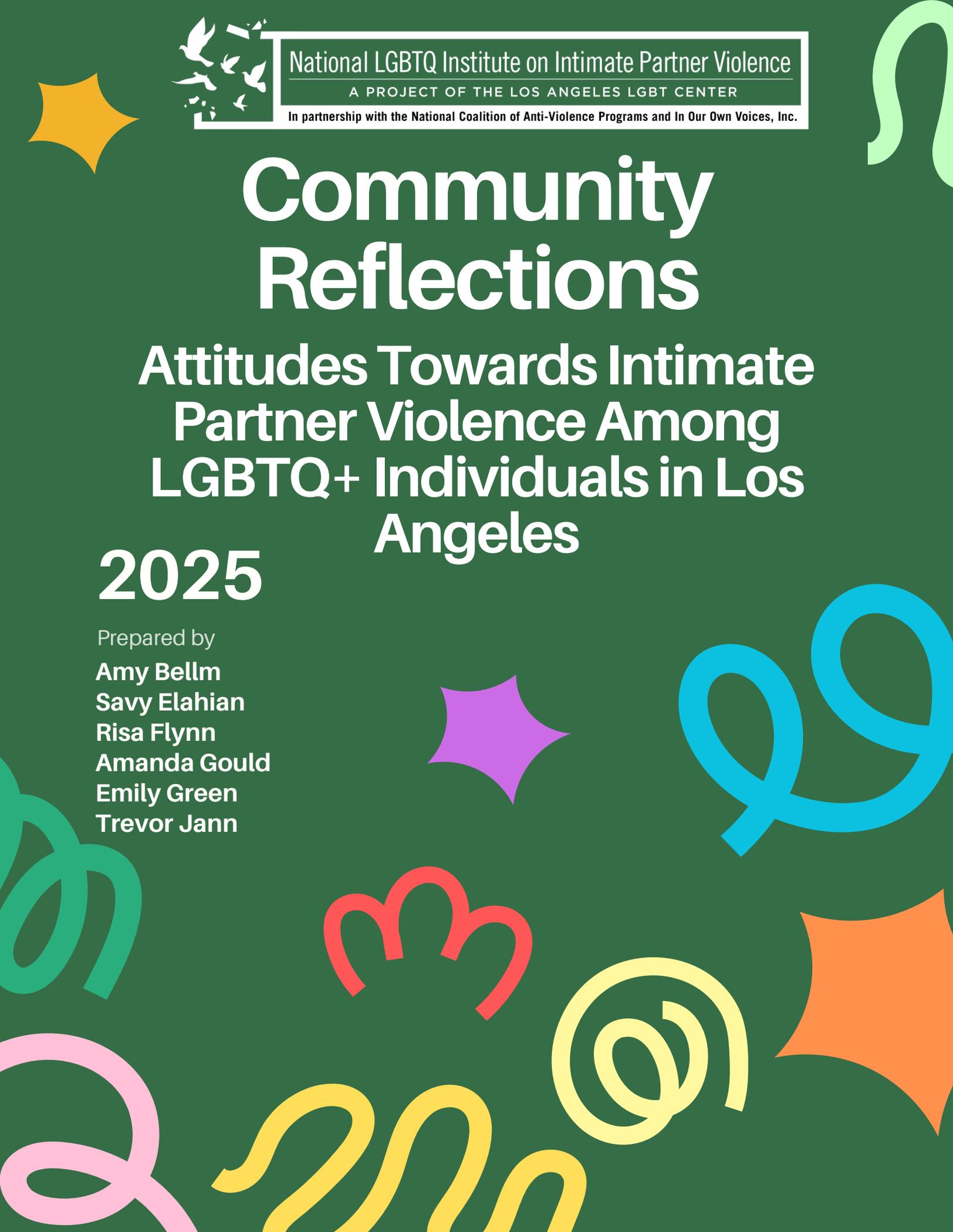
Community Reflections

Attitudes Towards Intimate Partner Violence Among LGBTQ+ Individuals in Los Angeles

2025

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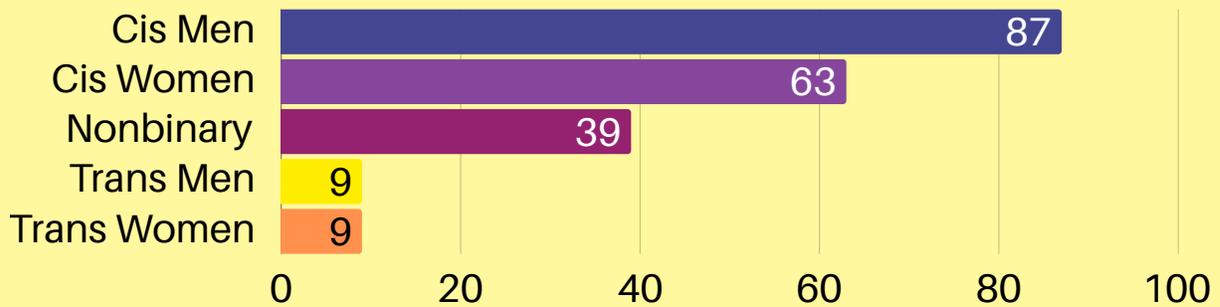


Need to Know

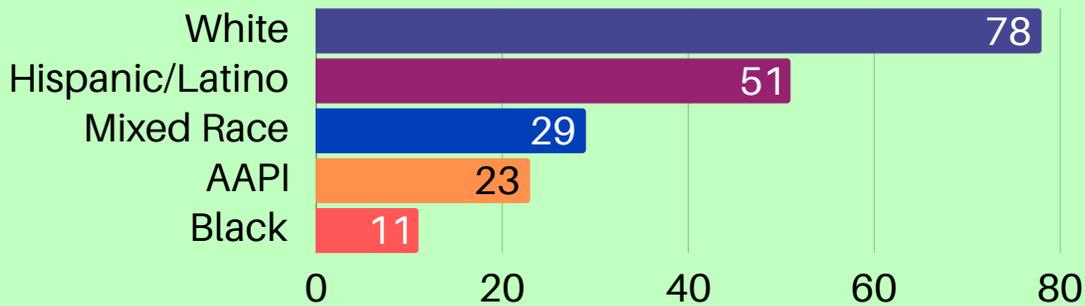
Introduction

The National LGBTQ Institute on Intimate Partner Violence conducted a survey at several Pride events in Los Angeles Pride in 2022. This data was collected utilizing a survey conducted by Wolf Smith in St Louis, Missouri and would not have been possible without their guidance and collaboration. With 210 respondents, we are unable to provide generalizations to Los Angeles or the nation, though the data provides a helpful snapshot for us to consider. Below is the demographic breakdown of this sample.

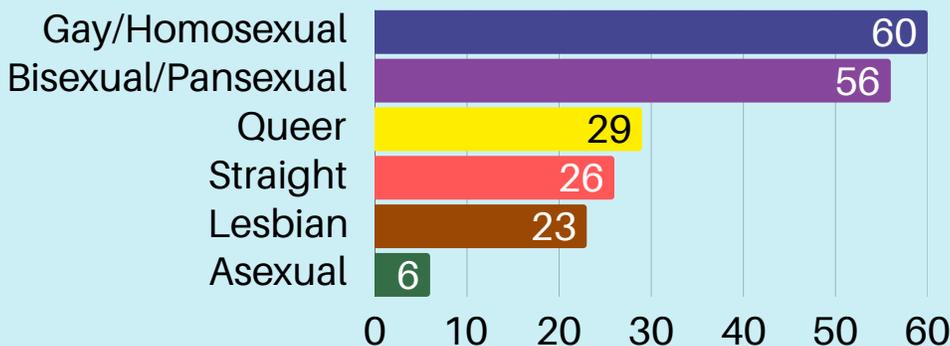
Gender



Race



Sexual Orientation



Is IPV a Problem?



75% of respondents agree or strongly agree that intimate partner violence (IPV)/domestic abuse is a serious problem in the LGBTQ+ community



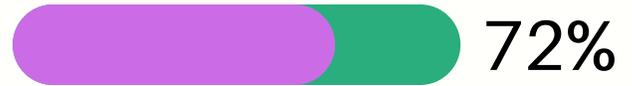
of **cis women** respondents agree or strongly agree that IPV is a serious problem in the LGBTQ+ community



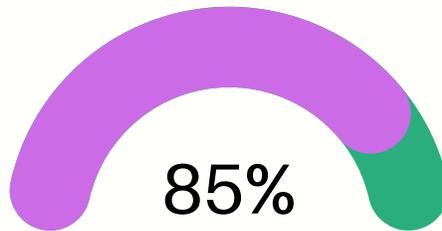
of **cis men** respondents agree or strongly agree that IPV is a serious problem in the LGBTQ+ community



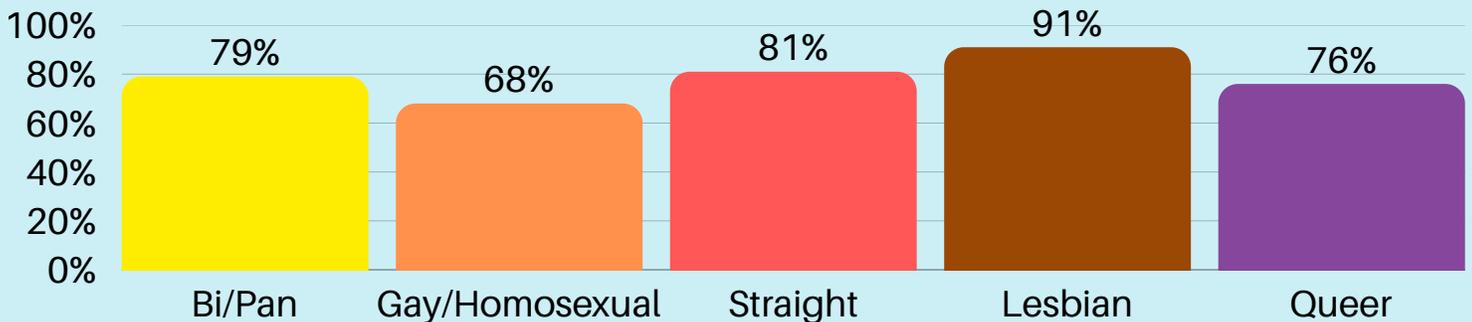
of **BIPOC** respondents agree or strongly agree that IPV is a serious problem in the LGBTQ+ community



of **white** respondents agree or strongly agree that IPV is a serious problem in the LGBTQ+ community



Those with a disability who agreed or strongly agreed that intimate partner abuse (IPV)/domestic abuse is a serious problem in the LGBTQ+ community



Out of 210 participants, above is the sexual orientation breakdown of who agrees or strongly agrees IPV is a problem

Rates of Abuse

55% of people reported ever experiencing abuse in an intimate or romantic relationship



of these people reported it having occurred in the previous 12 months



of **cis women** respondents report ever experiencing abuse



of **cis men** respondents report ever experiencing abuse



of **BIPOC** respondents report ever experiencing abuse



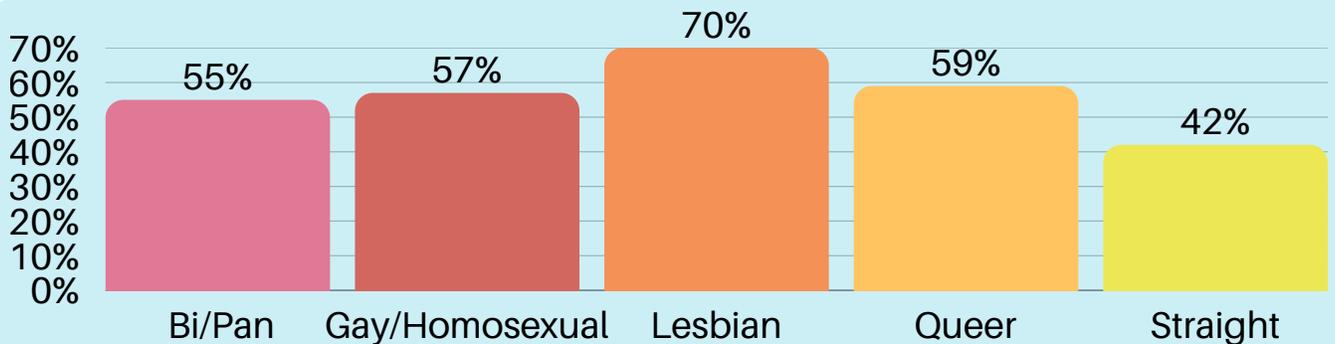
of **white** respondents report ever experiencing abuse



of **TGNB (transgender and gender nonbinary)** respondents report ever experiencing abuse



Those with a disability who stated they have experienced abuse in an intimate partner relationship



Out of 210 participants, above is the sexual orientation breakdown of who has ever experienced abuse in an intimate partner relationship



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Type of Abuse



Out of 100 people reporting, the most common abusive actions experienced in the previous 12 months were ranked in descending order:

Repeatedly called names, put down, faulted or ridiculed you

Coerced or forced sex

Hit, punched, shoved, slapped, pushed, kicked, and/or choked

Repeatedly followed, phoned, emailed, or texted you despite telling them not to

Blocked exits or restrained your movement

Threatened to harm self

Deliberately thrown or broken objects

Harassed or slandered you via social media

For bisexual/pansexual people, the most common abusive action experienced in the last 12 months was

coerced or forced sex



69% of respondents said the gender of the partners from these experiences were cis men.



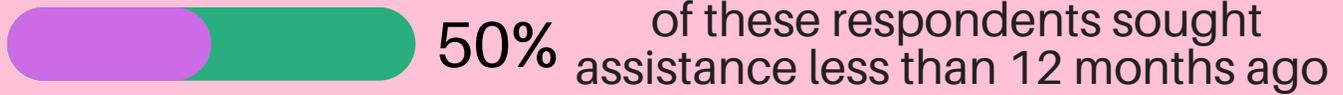
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Help Seeking Behavior

20% of respondents in this survey have sought counseling, advocacy, shelter or other help from an anti-sexual/domestic violence resource, ever.



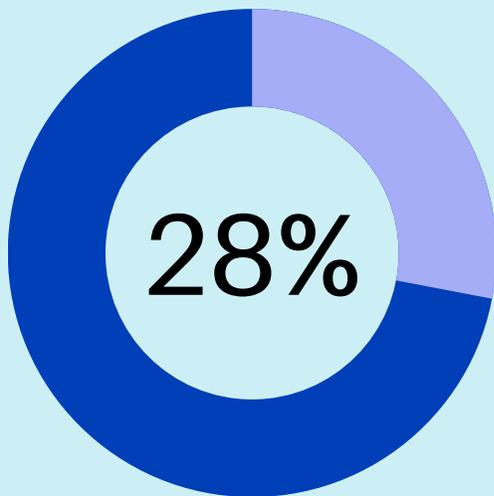
Most contacted anti-violence agencies in LA area

DVP of the Child & Family

Center for the Nonviolent (LGBTQ+ specific)

1736 Family Crisis Center

Over half said the help was LGBTQ+ specific



28% of respondents said they would be somewhat uncomfortable or extremely uncomfortable using an anti-violence agency.

Most sought out services ranked by respondents (from most to least)

Counseling or Psychotherapy

Support Groups

Long term Shelter

Top Help-Seeking Options

Respondents found these resources most helpful for LGBTQ+ persons

Talking to friends/chosen family

LGBTQ+ specific IPV/DV program

Individual Counseling

Safe housing option for LGBTQ+ persons being abused by their partner ranked by respondents (from best to worst)

LGBTQ+ Specific DV Shelter

Friends/chosen family

Family

Mainstream DV agency

How respondents think agencies can best demonstrate inclusivity

Tabling/outreach in LGBTQ+ spaces

Certification by an LGBTQ+ organization

Rainbow sticker/flag

Compare & Contrast

A limitation of this survey was due to the low number of participants; generalizations cannot be made about the larger LGBTQ+ community in Los Angeles or around the country. So, comparing this survey to surveys with larger datasets give us a better understanding of the nuance within the LGBTQ+ survivor community.

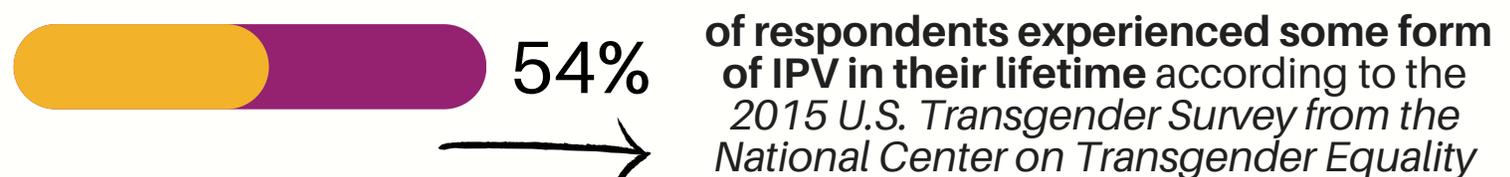


55% of people reported from this Community Reflections Survey have ever experiencing abuse in an intimate or romantic relationship

Comparatively,



Additionally, below shows the respondents who had higher rates of violence than their peers from "We Will Not Give Up the Fight"



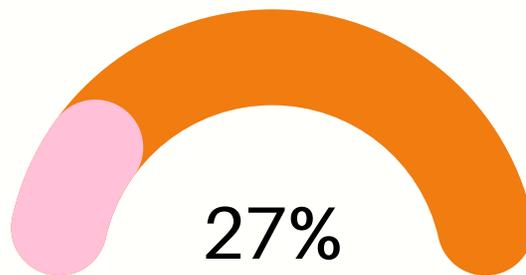
Rates of violence were even higher for respondents from the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey who were



Compare & Contrast

Out of 100 people reporting from this Community Reflections Survey, the most common abusive actions experienced in the previous 12 months were:

- *Repeatedly called names, put down, faulted or ridiculed you*
- *Coerced or forced sex*
- *Hit, punched, shoved, slapped, pushed, kicked, and/or choked*



According to the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey “**more than a quarter (27%) of survey respondents reported acts of coercive control related to their transgender status,**” including being told that

they were not a “real” woman or man

threatened with being “outed” by revealing their transgender status

prevented from taking their hormones



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Compare & Contrast

Help Seeking Behavior for Trans Survivors

According to the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

“Odds of seeking help from survivor agencies were significantly greater for survivors who are **trans men, assigned-female-at-birth genderqueer, Alaska Native or American Indian, poorer, transphobia victims, and victims of any IPV type**”

“Odds of not seeking help due fearing transphobic responses were significantly greater for survivors who are trans women, asexual or bisexual, poorer, younger, undocumented, childless, ever homeless, transphobia victims, or victims of any IPV type”

According to a report from the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

45% percent of transgender and non-binary survivors do not report violence they experience to the police because they think they won't help them.

According to a study published in the Journal of Homosexuality

Most sought out help-seeking service by transgender survivors (from most to least)

Friends

Mental health service providers

Family

Help-seeking services with low utilization rates (no particular order)

Police

IPV telephone hotlines

Survivor shelter



Conclusion



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It is vital to understand the trends and needs of LGBTQ+ survivors on a national and local scale. Though this data pool is small, and we had limited primary data on transgender survivors, it helps us reduce the research gap and better protect community. Insights from this survey can be used to inform how to improve services and support systems for survivors.

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- Kurdyla, V., Messinger, A. M., & Ramirez, M. (2021). Transgender Intimate Partner Violence and Help-Seeking Patterns. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(19-20), NP11046-NP11069. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519880171>

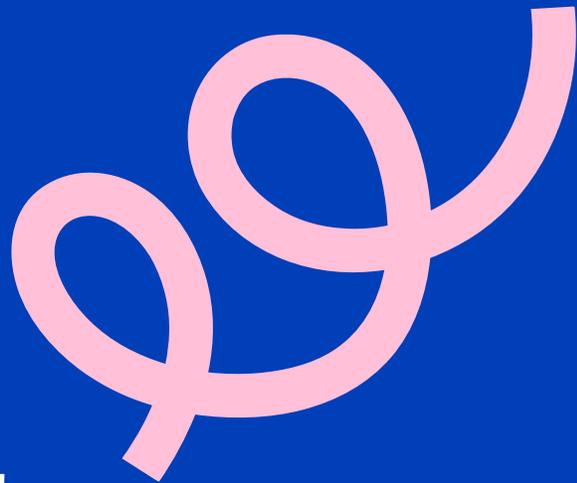
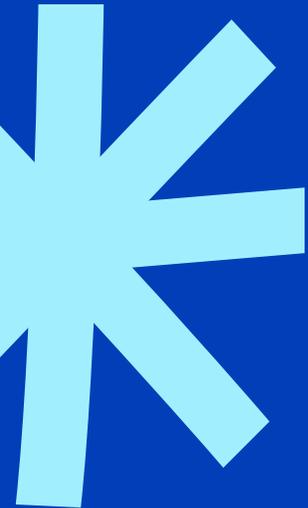
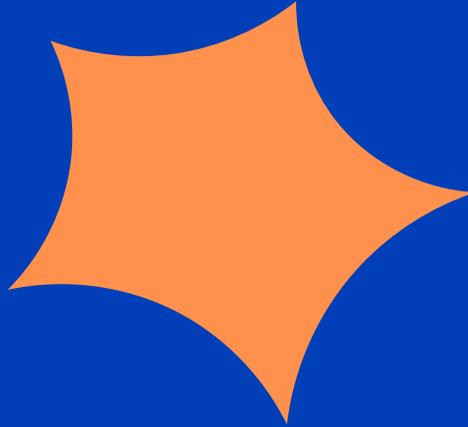




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Thank you!

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