Practice Implications of Transgender Victimization Data

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July 9, 2019

Welcome & Housekeeping

- Take care of yourself
- Interactive
- Participation is TOTALLY optional

Thank you OVC!

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Green Sign-In Sheets

If you desire a copy of this PowerPoint and/or want to be on FORGE’s mailing list, this circulating sign-in sheet is the key to your dreams.
Agenda Overview

1. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and health disparities
2. Transgender ACEs
3. Data: Trans violence and health implications
4. Consequences for care

Who is FORGE?

Who is FORGE?

Two Foundational Principles

1. Trauma-Informed
2. Empowerment-Based

Small staff, large vision
Social Media

FORGE.trans  @FORGEforward  @FORGE_forward

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

The three types of ACEs include

**ABUSE**  **NEGLECT**  **HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION**

- Physical
- Emotional
- Sexual
- Physical
- Emotional
- Parent treated violently
- Mental Illness
- Incarcerated Relative
- Substance Abuse

Possible Risk Outcomes:

**BEHAVIOR**

- Lack of physical activity
- Smoking
- Overdose
- Drug use
- HIV

**PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH**

- Stroke
- Breast cancer
- Depression
- Heart disease
- Suicide attempts
- STDs

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Kaiser – ACE
As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative health outcomes.

One example: ACE score & risk

**Conclusion:**

"Adverse childhood experiences are the main determinant of the health and social well-being of the nation."

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Kaiser – ACE

ACE + Trans

1. ACE + Bullying
- School
- Home
- Neighborhood
- Streets
- Extracurricular activities

2. ACE + Denial of identity
Refuse to be your child's first bully.

3. ACE + Expulsion from home

Top three reasons for LGBT homelessness:
- Reported by LGBT young people (ICY 2014)
- Physical rejection
- Abuse within the family
- Aggression / violence in the family

69%
69%
62%
4. ACE + Police misconduct

5. ACE + Microaggressions

Microaggressions are brief and commonplace daily verbal, behavioral, or environmental indignities – whether intentional or unintentional – that communicate derogatory or negative slights and insults (or even some hostility) toward a group of people. These words and actions establish, reflect, and reinforce the dominant paradigm, erasing the experiences and realities of a minority.

6. ACE + Minority Stress

- Minority stress is the result of observable incidents, vigilance for future incidents and a person’s decision that the incident is related to that person’s minority status. As a result, they internalize this process as stress.

7. ACE + legislated discrimination

- No safe bathroom
- Interrupting the learning experience
- Afraid to be themselves anywhere
8. ACE+ Culture-wide discrimination

Justice Department ends Obama-era workplace protections for transgender people
Seeing leaders’ views of trans people

“Abominations”

“Abnormal”

“Being trans doesn’t make any sense”

“A leopard can’t change its spots”

“Trans people are the height of absurdity”

Trans people are seeing...

It’s Biology: Boys are boys... and always will be.
Girls are girls... and always will be.
You can’t change sex, beyond it.

There is no confusion

If you have a PENIS – Use the MENS ROOM
If you have a VAGINA – Use the LADIES ROOM
if your confused and don’t know what you are male.

USE A TREE OUT IN THE BACK YARD
JOIN AND HELP US STAND UP AND BOYCOTT THIS ABOMINATION
Hotline 24/7
226-432-0386
The Loyal White Knights of KKK
www.kkknight.com
www.loyalwhiteknights.com

The KKK
Wants You!
The mainstream message:  
Trans people are DANGEROUS

The secondary mainstream message:  
Trans people are Sexual Predators

Data: Trans Violence and Its Health Implications

“Transgender and gender non-conforming people face injustice at every turn: in childhood homes, in school systems that promise to shelter and educate, in harsh and exclusionary workplaces, at the grocery store, the hotel front desk, in doctors’ offices and emergency rooms, before judges and at the hands of landlords, police officers, health care workers and other service providers.”

~National Transgender Discrimination Survey (2011)
Trans Rates of Violence
(and other interesting data)

1. What % of population is transgender?

A. 0.6%
B. 1.7%
C. 3.0%

Answer: It Depends!

0.6% > 1%

Williams Institute
Lynn Conway (and others)

Multiple sources: Williams Institute, Conway, +
Breaking it down

- Non-Binary, 35%
- Trans men, 29%
- Trans women, 33%
- Crossdressers, 3%
- 1% trans

Source: USTS, 2015 (n=27,715)

Growing non-binary population

4.5% of youth aged 12 to 17 said they are gender non-conforming.

UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (CHIS) (2016)

How many people are trans?

US population = 318,857,056

1% = 3 million

How many people are trans?

1% = 3 million

2. What percentage of trans people experience sexual violence?

A. 43%
B. 47%
C. 66%
3. Trans people experience _______ rates of domestic violence compared to bisexual women.

A. Higher  
B. Lower  
C. The same

Answer: C. ~66%

Source: Multiple Studies

Answer: B. Lower

Source: CDC NSVS, 2010. Williams Institute, 2015

Source: CDC NSVS, 2010. Williams Institute, 2015

Source: FORGE, 2011 (n = 1005)
4. Rates of smoking are highest for trans/non-binary individuals who have experienced:

A. Physical assault
B. Sexual assault
C. Violence doesn’t affect smoking

Answer: B. Sexual assault

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates of Smoking</th>
<th>General US population</th>
<th>All trans sample</th>
<th>Physically assaulted</th>
<th>Sexually assaulted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NTDS, 2011 (n=6400)
Question

5. Trans survivors of domestic violence are dependent on or use alcohol and drugs ____ times more than the general US population.

A. 2 times
B. 4 times
C. 7 times

Answer: C. 7 times (47%)

Drug/Alcohol Use & Dependency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>General US Population</th>
<th>All Trans Sample</th>
<th>Domestic Violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>True Alcoholism</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inine</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NTDS, 2011 (n=6400)

Many survivors (trans and non-trans) use substances to cope with their past (or current) abuse.

Compare: Trans rate = 26-47%
Identity Documents & Disclosure

Question

6. What percentage trans men and trans women have updated their identity documents?

A. 25%
B. 39%
C. 61%

Legal actions & identity documents

#7 answer: C 61%

Updated name on ID

Source: USTS, 2015 (n = 27,715)
Nearly all non-binary individuals who indicated that none of their IDs or records had their current gender reported it was because the available gender options (male or female) did not fit their gender identity.

Source: USTS, 2016 (n = 27,715)

“As a non-binary person, not being able to change my gender on any of my identification documents is really disheartening, dysphoria inducing, and kind of dehumanizing. I’m not allowed to be me.”

Reminders about Disclosure (1)

- Lack of disclosure does NOT equal deception
- May not be important to the specific interaction

Reminders about Disclosure (2)

- Control over what is shared
- Right to privacy
- May take time to build trust
- Part of someone’s past
7. Trans/non-binary people may take specific actions to attempt to avoid workplace discrimination / mistreatment, including which of the following?

A. Hide their gender identity
B. Do not ask employer to use pronouns/name
C. Hide the fact they already transitioned

**Answer:** ALL are correct!

- They had to hide their gender identity: 53%
- They did not ask employer to use their correct pronouns: 47%
- They delayed their gender transition: 26%
- They stayed in a job they would have preferred to leave: 26%
- They hid the fact that they had already transitioned gender: 25%
- They kept a job for which they were overqualified: 24%
- They did not seek promotion or raise: 13%
- One or more experiences listed: 77%

8. The percentage of trans people who have no income is _______ as trans people who earn $100,000 or more per year.

A. Higher
B. Lower
C. The same
**Question**

9. Of students in grades K through 12, 17% of trans students _______.

A. Were expelled from school
B. Left school due to violence

**Answer**

B. Lower

**Why high poverty?**

- Employment discrimination
- Stigma
- No federal employment protection
- No statewide employment protection
- Drop out rate / no GED
- High ACE scores

**Source:** USTS, 2016 (n = 27,715)

**Income**

- No income: 8%
- $1 to $9,999: 10%
- $10 - 24,999: 15%
- $25 - 49,999: 24%
- $50 - 99,999: 25%
- $100K or more: 15%

8% + 22% = 30% live in severe poverty
**Answer:** B. Left due to violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexually assaulted</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically attacked</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbally harassed</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expelled</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left school due to violence</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USTS, 2016 (n=27,715)

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**Impact of work/school challenges**

- School drop out
- Poor school & work performance
- Isolation
- Increased depression & anxiety
- Economic and other disparities
  - Lack of housing
  - Employment discrimination
  - Street-based violence
- Street economy
- Weapon purchases

**Bathroom Access**
Question

10. How many trans people have been denied access to a restroom at work?

A. 11%
B. 17%
C. 22%

Answer: C: 22%

Q: What do you think?

Bathroom Access

When someone doesn’t feel safe to use a bathroom, how might this impact their access to services?

Source: NTDS, 2011 (n=6450)
Activity and weight

- Depression, anxiety $\rightarrow$ inactivity and overeating
- Isolation (not going out in public)
- Low income – lower access to healthy foods (fruits, vegetables, lean proteins)
- Sex-segregated gym spaces

Question

11. Suicide attempts can be higher when certain life events occur. For trans people, those who experienced the highest rate of suicide attempts were also survivors of:

A. Sexual assault
B. Intimate partner violence
C. Physical assault by a teacher
**Answer:**

### C. Physical/Teacher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>General US population</th>
<th>All trans respondents</th>
<th>Sexually assaulted</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
<th>Sexually assaulted by teachers</th>
<th>Physically assaulted by teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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**Question 12:**

HIV rates within the trans community are higher than the non-trans general population (1.4% compared to 0.3%). Are non-binary individuals or crossdressers more likely to be HIV+?

A. Non-binary higher % than crossdressers

B. Crossdressers higher % than non-binary
**Answer:** B. Cross-dressers higher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-population</th>
<th>HIV Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trans men</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossdressers</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-binary</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans women</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trans HIV infection rates**

Higher HIV infection than general population

1.4% vs. 0.3%

**Why higher HIV rates?**

- May not believe they can ask for protection
  - (unloveable)
- High rates of sex work – exposure/risk (19% v. 1%)
- Lack of sex education
  - Don’t know how to protect themselves
  - Esp. older trans people
- Sexual assault histories may have been “educational” – survivors believing that unprotected sexual contact is the norm
- Trans bodies may not fit typical forms of barrier protection

**ACES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of ACES</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare: Trans rate

Sex work = 19%
### Experiences with Professionals

#### Question

13. What percentage of trans and non-binary people avoid accessing health care due to fear of being mistreated?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>10-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>20-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>30-41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:** B: Avoid health care: fear

20-31%

Avoid care out of fear of being disrespected or being mistreated

- 20% NB
- 22% trans women
- 31% trans men

And there is good reason many trans folks are fearful of health care providers and systems...

Health care providers

24% Negative experiences with health care providers

24% NB | 36% trans women | 42% trans men


Abuse in medical settings

Sexually Assaulted 10%

Denied Medical Care 19%

Physically Assaulted 26%

Question

14. What percentage of non-binary people never or only sometimes were treated with respect by law enforcement over the past year?

A. 51%
B. 62%
C. 71%
Law enforcement

Never or only sometimes treated with respect by LE in the past year

71% NB | 51% trans women | 62% trans men

#5 answer:
C
71%

Resilience

15. When trans (and LGB) young peoples’ families express low levels of rejection, young people are less likely to experience depression.

A. True
B. False
**Answer:** A. True

Lifetime Suicide Attempts for Highly Rejected LGBT Young People

(One or more times)

![Level of Family Rejection](image)

**WELL-BEING & PARENTAL REJECTION**

LGBTQ youth with high parental rejection (as compared to LGBTQ youth with moderate to low parental rejection) are:

- **8x** more likely to attempt suicide
- **6x** more likely to report high levels of depression
- **3x** more likely to use illegal drugs
- **3x** more likely to be at high risk for HIV and STDs

**Family Acceptance**

- Self-Esteem
- Social Support
- General Health Status

- Depression
- Substance Abuse
- Suicidal Inclination

Any level support = Positive

Families [& communities] that don’t accept their children’s gender identity can still support their trans children and decrease rejecting behaviors to protect them from harm.

Hint: This is true for adults too!

Source: Family Acceptance Project

Source: Family Acceptance Project
A little change makes a big difference in decreasing family rejecting behaviors and in increasing support for their trans children.

Hint: This is true for any kind of relationship

Source: Family Acceptance Project

Video: Trans kids are coming out. Dads for transgender equality

So Who Won?

Consequences for care
1. Will I be turned away?

2. Will I be safe? (not just from abuser, but other clients, staff, victim service providers, neighborhood+)

3. Will staff know about and be sensitive to me as a trans person?

4. My identity documents don’t align with the gender I live in. Will I be denied services, discriminated against, or harassed?
5. Will I be misgendered?

6. Will someone out me? Can I have agency over my own story and life?

7. Will I have ample privacy? (body, history)

8. Will I have to report my abuse to law enforcement?
9. Aren’t these services just for women?
(If I don’t identify as a woman, what does that mean about what happened to me?)

10. I am ashamed and embarrassed about what happened to me. Will staff make me feel ashamed about being trans on top of what happened to me?

With your neighbor: What do you commit to doing to address one of these 10 concerns?

- Access
- Safety
- Sensitivity
- Document incongruity
- Misgendered
- Being outing
- Privacy
- Law enforcement
- Services for women only
- Shame

Affirmations (video)
Thank you!
Loree Cook-Daniels
LoreeCD@forge-forward.org

National work with survivors
- Online support venues
- Publications
- Conferences
- Empowerment
- Information and Referral
- Working with direct services providers

25%
National work with professionals

- Training and Technical Assistance
  - 1-on-1
  - Publications
  - Trainings
  - Conferences
  - Webinars
  - Site visits

- Policy
- Collaborations
- Information and Referrals

75%

ACES

Smoker (Current)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of ACES</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.20%</td>
<td>8.20%</td>
<td>8.80%</td>
<td>13.00%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty → survival → arrest

- Poverty rates, employment discrimination, school or home expulsion = lower income
- Lead people to engage in survival behaviors, including underground economy

Compare: Trans rate = 20-45%