## Summary data: Intimate Partner Violence in 2SLGBTQIA+ Communities

 **Peter, T., Campbell, C.P., & Taylor, C. (2021).** [***Still in every class in every school: Final report on the second climate survey on homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia in Canadian schools***](https://indd.adobe.com/view/publication/3836f91b-2db1-405b-80cc-b683cc863907/2o98/publication-web-resources/pdf/Climate_Survey_-_Still_Every_Class_In_Every_School.pdf)***.* Toronto, ON: Egale Canada Human Rights Trust.**

* **\*Content warning** - contains direct quotes from surveys including slurs
* This report outlines the prevalence of sexist, transphobic, and homophobic behaviour and remarks within Canadian schools and the effects on students.
* Almost 10% of students hear transphobic remarks on a daily basis, and 45% of students hear sexist remarks about girls on a daily basis (Figure 5, p. 45).
	+ These gender-based behaviours and language fuel the misogyny and transphobia that gives rise to intimate partner violence.
	+ Highlights the importance of teaching about diversity, inclusivity, acceptance, and respect at an early age.

 **HRC Foundation. (2022).** [**Understanding Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the LGBTQ+ Community**](https://www.hrc.org/resources/understanding-intimate-partner-violence-in-the-lgbtq-community)**.**

* 2SLGBTQIA+ communities face unique threats related to IPV.  Queer and trans communities already face vulnerabilities such as increased rates of social isolation, lack of acceptance/support from friends and family, and lack of access to safe housing, employment, or education. These vulnerabilities can be taken advantage of by perpetrators of IPV by further isolating or threatening them.
* 2SLGBTQIA+ communities face barriers when accessing support - fear of stigma, lack of inclusive and affirming spaces (especially for trans individuals accessing gender-segregated spaces), experiencing homophobia and transphobia from service providers, police, etc.
* The article also contains information and additional external links to resources related to patriarchal and heteronormative gender norms (e.g. the idea that same-gender couples can’t be in abusive relationships, men cannot experience IPV, etc.)

 **Government of Canada. (2025).** [**Intimate Partner Violence.**](https://www.canada.ca/en/women-gender-equality/gender-based-violence/intimate-partner-violence.html#toc3)

* + Statistics from the *2SLGBTQI+ individuals* section: 67% of lesbian, bisexual, and queer women have experienced some form of intimate partner violence since the age of 15, compared to 44% of cisgender women. Gay, bisexual, and men who have sex with men are significantly more likely than cisgender men to experience IPV.