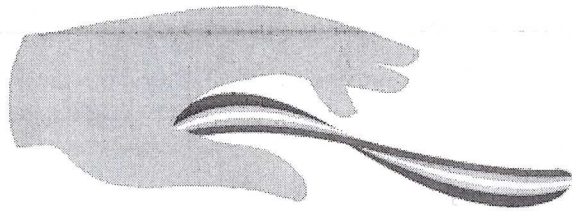


RAINBOW RESPONSE



Survey
Findings:
Intimate
Partner
Violence

February 5

2009

This summary reports the findings from intimate partner violence surveys distributed at various Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning events in the Metropolitan D.C. region during 2008.

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RAINBOW RESPONSE

The Greater D.C. Coalition to Address Intimate Partner Violence in the LGBTQ Community

Summary and Introduction

This report describes the results of a community-based survey conducted in Washington, D.C. from April 2008 through October 2008. The purpose of the survey was to determine the need for intimate partner violence services, education and awareness in the D.C. Metropolitan region. The author of this report is the Rainbow Response Coalition which is comprised of a group of concerned individuals and organizations with the mission of building a collective response to prevent and reduce intimate partner violence within the gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning (GLBTQ) communities in the Metropolitan D.C. region.

According to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs¹ the definitions for violent acts are too broad across identity categories such as race, class, culture and sexuality. Several issues arise in cases of intimate partner violence to include defining what constitutes partnership, what is violence, and whether men can be victims and women can be batterers. Therefore, the Rainbow Response Coalition has adopted the definition of intimate partner violence from the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs as being "A pattern of behavior where one partner coerces, dominates, and isolates the other to maintain power and control over their partner" as this definition appears to be the most inclusive of both heterosexual and homosexual relationships.

Members of the Rainbow Response Coalition passed out surveys at various pride and GLBTQ events during 2008. A total of 568 surveys were collected from the various events. The methods

of collecting data were conducted using a non-probability convenience sampling of the GLBTQ population. The purpose of the surveys were to obtain the GLBTQ perception of the problem of intimate partner violence, their experience, perception and understanding of whether domestic violence laws applied equally to the GLBTQ communities as they do to heterosexual relationships.

Survey

The survey is a 14-item self-administered questionnaire. The survey was distributed during Capital Pride, Youth Pride, Black Pride, Latino Pride and two GLBTQ open microphone events at different local restaurants/bars. Surveys were passed out and completed on a voluntary basis by participants that were present at each event. The survey was divided into three segments: demographic information, an area on domestic violence priority and laws, and finally experience with intimate partner violence. The abbreviated reference of GLBT (gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender) was utilized in the survey.

In the demographic section, participants were asked basic demographic information. This included age, zip code, sexual orientation, gender identity, race, if they were disabled and HIV status.

The second area of survey inquired on priorities and laws. Questions included if domestic and dating violence should be a priority; whether domestic violence laws apply to GLBT relationships the same as straight relationships; and if domestic violence laws apply to relationships of people under 18 the same as they do legal adults.

The final section asked about participants experience with intimate partner violence. Participants were asked if they had ever been in an abusive relationship; if they had ever been

¹ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (2006). *Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender domestic violence in the United States in 2006: A report of the national coalition anti-violence programs.*

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frightened for the safety of themselves, family or friends because of anger or threats of a GLBT relationship partner; if a GLBT relationship partner had ever tried to control most or all of their daily activities; and what type of abuse they experienced.

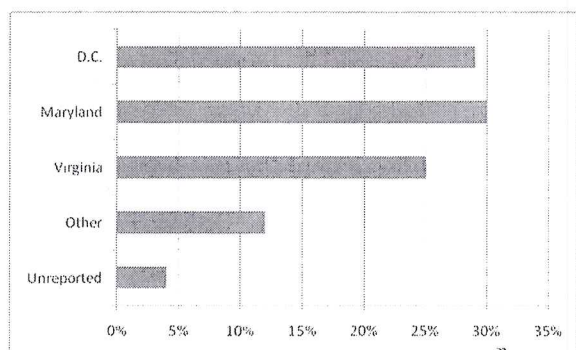
Findings - Overall

DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 568 surveys were completed between June 2008 and October 2008. Participant ages ranged from 13 (youngest) to 71 (oldest) with an average age of 33.

Participants were asked to provide the postal-code of their place of residence. Twenty-nine percent of the survey participants indicated they reside in Washington, D.C., 30% indicated they reside in Maryland, 25 % indicated they reside in Virginia and 16% of the participants indicated they reside in jurisdictions outside of the D.C., Maryland and Virginia area. Four percent of the participants did not provide their postal code. Figure 1 shows the jurisdictional breakdown of survey participants.

Figure 1. Participant Distribution for Jurisdiction of Residence. (n=568).

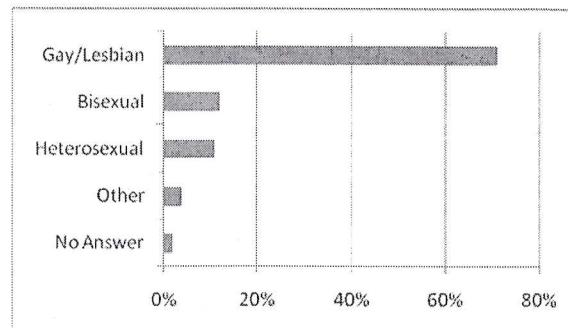


Other areas of jurisdiction include: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida,

Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington (state), and West Virginia. The participants were asked their gender identity. Females accounted for 64%, males 29%, transgender 2%, and 1% selected other. Four percent of the surveys did not have a gender identity selected.

Figure 2 demonstrates the orientation of the participants of the survey.

Figure 2. Participant Distribution for Orientation (n=568).



As Figure 2 shows, 71% of the participants identified as Gay/Lesbian; 12% Bisexual; 11% Heterosexual; and 4% other. Two percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Table 1 demonstrates the racial profile of the survey participants.

Table 1. Participant Distribution for Race (n=568).

1. African-American	32%
2. Latino/a	8%
3. Asian/Pacific Islander	3%
4. White	51%
5. Other	5%
6. No Answer	1%

Table 1 shows, 32% of the participants identified as African American; 8% as Latino/a;

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3% as Asian/Pacific Islander; 51% as white; and 5% selected other. One percent of the participants did not answer the question.

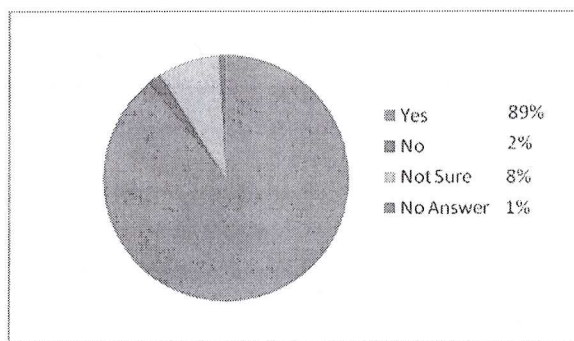
Participants were asked if they were disabled. Seven percent indicated they had a disability; 86% indicated they did not have a disability; and 7% did not answer the question.

The survey asked participants their HIV status. Three percent indicated they were HIV positive; 88% indicated they were HIV negative; 3% indicated they were not sure; and 6% did not answer the question.

PRIORITY & LAWS

Figure 3 demonstrates the responses as to whether GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community.

Figure 3. Distribution for Priority to Address GLBT Domestic and Dating Violence (n=568).



Eighty-nine percent of the participants indicated that addressing GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community. Two percent did not think GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority; 8% were not sure; and 1% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws applied to GLBT relationships the same as they do for straight relationships. Forty-two percent answered yes; 37% no; 20% were not sure; and 1% did not answer the question. Participants were asked if domestic violence laws apply to relationships of people under the age 18 the same as they do legal adults. Thirty-one percent answered yes; 40% no; 27% were not sure; and 2% did not answer the question.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

Survey participants were asked if they had ever been in an abusive GLBT relationship. Table 2 demonstrates that 28% have been and 71% have not. One percent did not answer the question.

Table 2. Distribution for Participants Who Have Ever Been in an Abusive GLBT Relationship (n=568).

1. Yes	28%
2. No	71%
3. No Answer	1%

Participants were asked if they have ever been frightened for the safety of themselves, family, or friends because of the anger or threats of a GLBT relationship partner. Seventy-four percent answered no; 25% yes; and 1% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if a GLBT relationship partner ever tried to control most or all of their daily activities, such as controlling who they could see, where they could go, and what they wore. Twenty-eight percent answered yes; 70% no; and 2% did not answer the question.

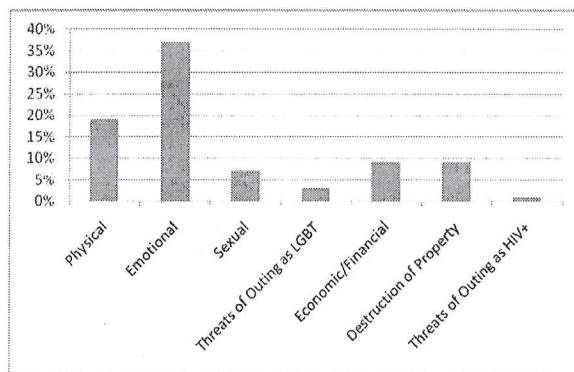
Participants were then asked what types of abuse they experienced. Participants were able to

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select as many types of abuse they had experienced. As Figure 4 shows, 19% experienced physical abuse and 37% emotional abuse. Seven percent reported experiencing sexual abuse and 9% economic/financial abuse. Nine percent reported they experienced destruction of property as a form of intimate partner violence. In addition, 3% experienced threats of being ousted as GLBT and 1% experienced threats of being ousted as HIV positive.

Figure 4. Distribution for Types of Abuse Experience in Intimate Partner Violence (n=568).



Findings – Washington, D.C.

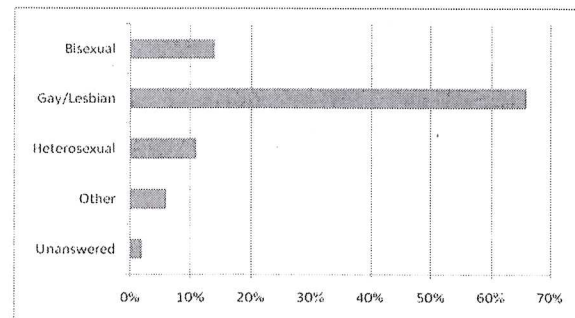
DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 167 survey participants indicated they resided in Washington, D.C. through collection of their postal code. Participant ages ranged from 14 (youngest) to 71 (oldest) with an average age of 34.

Participants were asked their gender identity. Females accounted for 58%, males 35%; Transgender 2% and 1% selected other. Four percent of the surveys did not have a gender identity selected.

Figure 5 demonstrates the orientation of the participants in the survey from Washington, D.C.

Figure 5. Participant Distribution for Orientation of Washington, D.C. Residents (n=167).



As figure 5 shows, 66% of the participants identified as Gay/Lesbian; 14% Bisexual; 11% Heterosexual; and 6% as other. Two percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Table 3 demonstrates the racial profile of the survey participants from Washington, D.C.

Table 3. Participant Distribution for Race of Washington, D.C. Residents (n=167)

1. African-American	40%
2. Latino/a	6.5%
3. Asian/Pacific Islander	1.5%
4. White	44%
5. Other	6%
6. No Answer	2%

Table 3 shows, 40% of the participants from Washington, D.C. identified as African American; 7% as Latino/a; 2% as Asian/Pacific Islander; 44% as White; and 6% selected other. Two percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if they were disabled. Twelve percent of Washington D.C. residents indicated they had a disability; 82% indicated they did not have a disability. Six percent of the participants surveyed did not answer the question.

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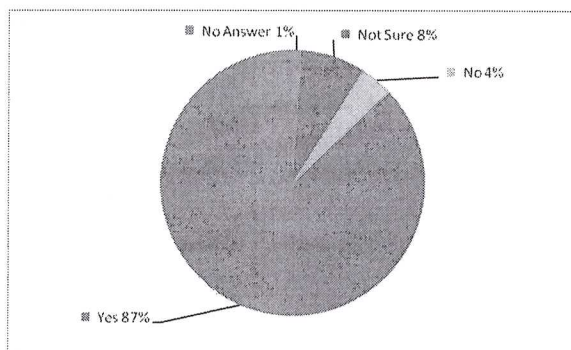
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The survey asked participants their HIV status. Five percent indicated they were HIV positive; 86% indicated they were HIV negative; 4% indicated they were not sure. Five percent of the survey participants did not answer the question.

PRIORITY & LAWS

Figure 6 demonstrates the responses from Washington, D.C. residents as to whether GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community.

Figure 6. Distribution from Washington, D.C. Residents for Priority to Address GLBT Domestic and Dating Violence (n=167).



Eighty-seven percent of the participants indicated that addressing GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community. Four percent did not think GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority; 8% were not sure; and 1% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws applied to GLBT relationships the same as they do for straight relationships. Forty percent answered yes; 37% no; and 23% were not sure.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws apply to relationships of people under the age 18 the same as they do legal adults. Twenty-nine percent answered yes; 42% no; and 29% were not sure.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

Survey participants were asked if they had ever been in an abusive GLBT relationship. Table 4 demonstrates the response from Washington, D.C. residents that 30% have been and 69% have not. One percent did not answer the question.

Table 4. Distribution for Washington, D.C. Residents Who Have Ever Been in an Abusive GLBT Relationship (n=167).

1. Yes	30%
2. No	69%
3. No Answer	1%

Participants were asked if they have ever been frightened for the safety of themselves, family, or friends because of the anger or threats of a GLBT relationship partner. Seventy-five percent answered no; 24% answered yes; and 1% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if a GLBT relationship partner ever tried to control most or all of their daily activities, such as controlling who they could see, where they could go, and what they wore. Twenty-three percent answered yes; 76% answered no; and 1% did not answer the question.

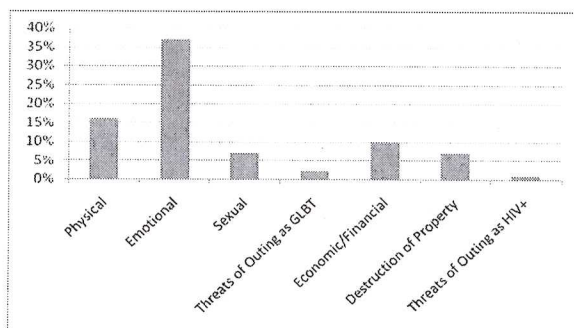
Participants were then asked what types of abuse they experienced. Participants were able to select as many types of abuse they had experienced. As figure 7 shows, 16% experienced physical abuse and 37% experienced emotional abuse. Seven percent reported experiencing sexual abuse and 10% reported experiencing Economic/Financial abuse. Seven percent reported they experienced destruction of property as a form of intimate partner violence. In addition, 2% experienced threats of being ousted as LGBT and 1%

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experienced threats of being ousted as HIV positive.

Figure 7. Distribution for Types of Abuse Experience in Intimate Partner Violence for Washington, D.C. Residents ($n=167$).



Findings – Maryland

DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 169 survey participants indicated they resided in the state of Maryland through collection of their postal code. Participant ages ranged from 13 (youngest) to 62 (oldest) with an average age of 32.

Participants were asked their gender identity. Females accounted for 74%, males 21%, Transgender 2% and 1% selected other. Two percent of the participants did not respond to the question.

Figure 8 demonstrates the orientation of the participants in the survey from Maryland.

As figure 8 shows, 71% of the participants identified as Gay/Lesbian; 14% Bisexual; 9% heterosexual; and 4% as other. Four percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Figure 8. Participant Distribution for Orientation of Maryland Residents ($n=169$).

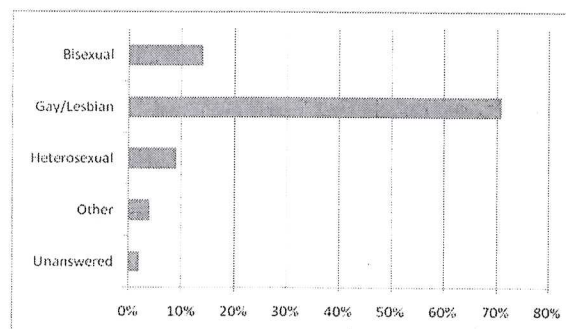


Table 5 demonstrates the racial profile of the survey participants from Maryland.

Table 5. Participant Distribution for Race of Maryland Residents ($n=169$).

1. African-American	32%
2. Latino/a	9%
3. Asian/Pacific Islander	4%
4. White	49%
5. Other	5%
6. No Answer	0%

Table 5 shows, 32% of the participants from Maryland identified as African American; 9% as Latino/a; 4% as Asian/Pacific Islander; 49% as White; and 5% selected other.

Participants were asked if they were disabled. Seven percent of Maryland residents indicated they had a disability; 83% indicated they did not have a disability. Ten percent of the participants surveyed did not answer the question.

The survey asked participants their HIV status. Two percent indicated they were HIV positive; 86% indicated they were HIV negative; 5% indicated they were not sure. Eight percent of the survey participants did not answer the question.

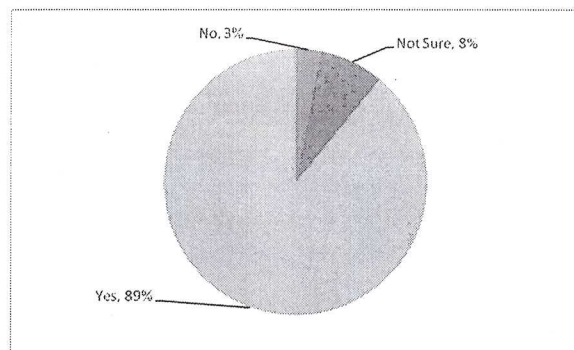
PRIORITY & LAWS

RAINBOW RESPONSE

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Figure 9 demonstrates the responses from Maryland residents as to whether GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community.

Figure 9. Distribution from Maryland Residents for Priority to Address GLBT Domestic and Dating Violence (n=169)



Eighty-nine percent of the participants indicated that addressing GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community. Three percent did not think GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority; and 8% were not sure.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws applied to GLBT relationships the same as they do for straight relationships. Forty-four percent answered yes; 37% no; and 18% were not sure. One percent did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws apply to relationships of people under the age 18 the same as they do legal adults. Thirty-one percent answered yes; 46% no; and 23% were not sure.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

Survey participants were asked if they had ever been in an abusive GLBT relationship. Table 6 demonstrates the responses from Maryland

residents that 27% have been and 72% have not. Once percent did not answer the questions.

Table 6. Distribution for Maryland Residents Who Have Ever Been in an Abusive GLBT Relationship (n=169).

1. Yes	27%
2. No	72%
3. No Answer	1%

Participants were asked if they have ever been frightened for the safety of themselves, family, or friends because of the anger or threats of a GLBT relationship partner. Seventy-five percent answered no; 23% answered yes; and 2% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if a GLBT relationship partner ever tried to control most or all of their daily activities, such as controlling who they could see, where they could go, and what they wore. Twenty-seven percent answered yes; 70% answered no; and 3% did not answer the question.

Participants were then asked what types of abuse they experienced. Participants were able to select as many types of abuse they had experienced. As figure 10 shows, 18% experienced physical abuse and 38% experienced emotional abuse. Five percent reported experiencing sexual abuse and 7% reported experiencing Economic/Financial abuse. Eight percent reported they experienced destruction of property as a form of intimate partner violence. In addition, 3% experienced threats of being ousted as LGBT and no one reported experiencing threats of being ousted as HIV positive.

Figure 10. Distribution for Types of Abuse Experience in Intimate Partner Violence for Maryland Residents (n=169).

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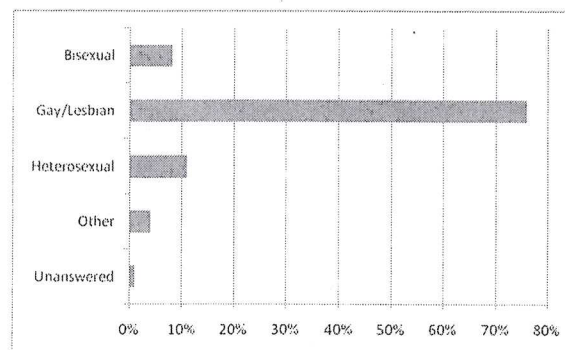
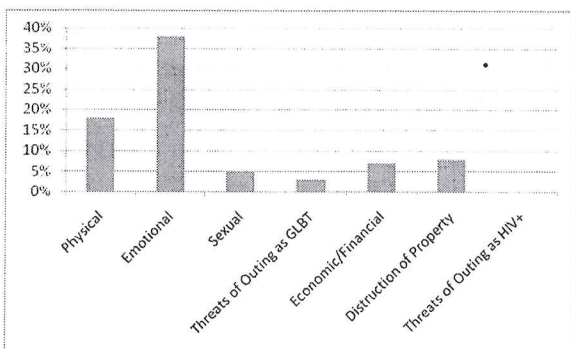


Table 7 demonstrates the racial profile of the survey participants from Virginia.

Table 7. Participant Distribution for Race of Virginia Residents (n=142).

1. African-American	14%
2. Latino/a	10%
3. Asian/Pacific Islander	4%
4. White	67%
5. Other	5%
6. No Answer	1%

Table 7 shows, 14% of the participants from Virginia identified as African American; 10% as Latino/a; 4% as Asian/Pacific Islander; 67% as White; and 5% selected other. One percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if they were disabled. Three percent of Virginia residents indicated they had a disability; 92% indicated they did not have a disability. Six percent of the participants surveyed did not answer the question.

The survey asked participants their HIV status. One percent indicated they were HIV positive; 93% indicated they were HIV negative; 1% indicated they were not sure. Four percent of the survey participants did not answer the question.

PRIORITY & LAWS

Figure 12 demonstrates the responses from Virginia residents as to whether GLBT domestic

Findings – Virginia

DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 142 survey participants indicated they resided in the state of Virginia through collection of their postal code. Participant ages ranged from 13 (youngest) to 60 (oldest) with an average age of 31.

Participants were asked their gender identity. Females accounted for 59%, males 34%, Transgender 1% and 1% selected other. Five percent of the surveys did not have a gender identity selected.

Figure 11 demonstrates the orientation of the participants in the survey from Virginia.

As figure 11 shows, 76% of the participants identified as Gay/Lesbian, 8% Bisexual; 11% Heterosexual; and 4% as other. One percent of the participants did not answer the question.

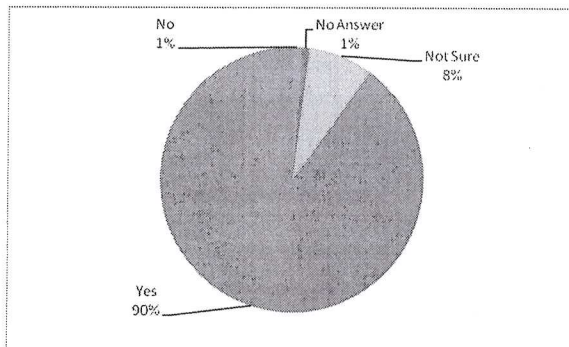
Figure 11. Participant Distribution for Orientation of Virginia Residents (n=142).

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and dating violence should be a priority in the community.

Figure 12. Distribution from Virginia Residents for Priority to Address GLBT Domestic and Dating Violence ($n=142$).



Ninety percent of the participants indicated that addressing GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community. One percent did not think GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority; 8% were not sure; and 1% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws applied to GLBT relationships the same as they do for straight relationships. Forty-five percent answered yes; 35% no; and 20% were not sure.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws apply to relationships of people under the age 18 the same as they do legal adults. Thirty-five percent answered yes; 36% no; and 28% were not sure. One percent did not answer the question.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

Survey participants were asked if they had ever been in an abusive GLBT relationship. Table 8 demonstrates the response from Virginia residents that 24% have been and 76% have not.

Table 8. Distribution for Maryland Residents Who Have Ever Been in an Abusive GLBT Relationship ($n=142$).

1. Yes	24%
2. No	76%

Participants were asked if they have ever been frightened for the safety of themselves, family, or friends because of the anger or threats of a GLBT relationship partner. Seventy-three percent answered no and 27% answered yes.

Participants were asked if a GLBT relationship partner ever tried to control most or all of their daily activities, such as controlling who they could see, where they could go, and what they wore. Thirty percent answered yes; 69% answered no. One percent did not answer the question.

Participants were then asked what types of abuse they experienced. Participants were able to select as many types of abuse they had experienced. As figure 13 shows, 18% experienced physical abuse and 34% experienced emotional abuse. Eight percent reported experiencing sexual abuse and 6% reported experiencing Economic/Financial abuse. Nine percent reported they experienced destruction of property as a form of intimate partner violence. In addition, 4% experienced threats of being ousted as LGBT and 1% experienced threats of being ousted as HIV positive.

Figure 13. Distribution for Types of Abuse Experienced in Intimate Partner Violence for Virginia Residents ($n=142$).

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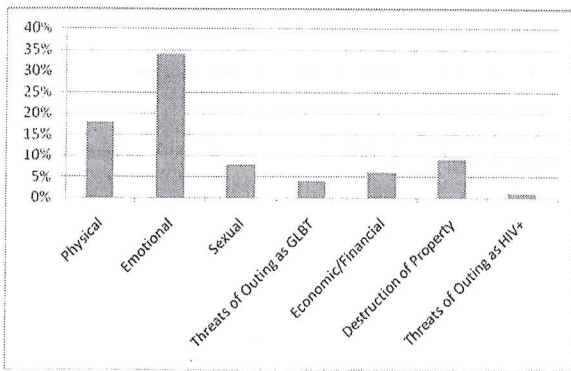
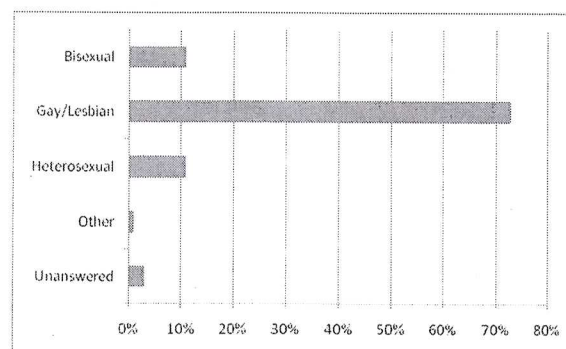


Figure 14. Participant Distribution for Orientation of Other Jurisdiction Residents (n=90).



Findings – Other Jurisdictions

DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 90 surveys were completed between June 2008 and October 2008 from individuals visiting the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Other areas of jurisdiction include: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington (state), and West Virginia. Participant ages ranged from 18 (youngest) to 62 (oldest) with an average age of 34.

Participants were asked their gender identity. Females accounted for 66% and males 29%. Six percent selected other. None of the survey participants selected Transgender.

Figure 14 demonstrates the orientation of the participants in the survey from other jurisdictions.

As Figure 14 shows, 73% of the participants identified as Gay/Lesbian; 11% as Bisexual; 11% as Heterosexual; and 1% as other. Three percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Table 9 demonstrates the racial profile of the survey participants from other jurisdictions.

Table 9. Participant Distribution for Race of Other Jurisdiction Residents (n=90).

1. African-American	43%
2. Latino/a	4%
3. Asian/Pacific Islander	2%
4. White	43%
5. Other	4%
6. No Answer	2%

Table 9 shows, 43% of the participants from other jurisdictions identified as African American; 4% as Latino/a; 2% as Asian/Pacific Islander; 43% as White; and 4% selected other. Two percent of the participants did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if they were disabled. Three percent of the participants indicated they had a disability; 90% indicated they did not have a disability. Seven percent of the participants surveyed did not answer the question.

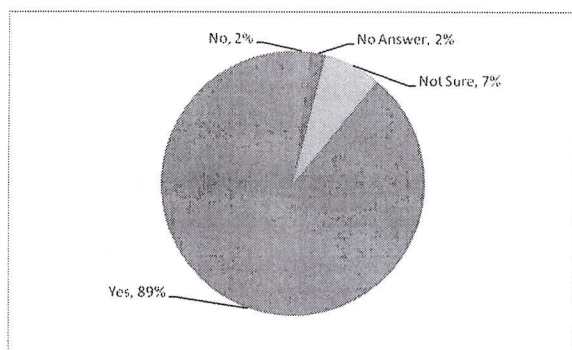
The survey asked participants their HIV status. Two percent indicated they were HIV positive; 90% indicated they were HIV negative. Eight percent of the survey participants did not answer the question.

The Greater D.C. Coalition to Address Intimate Partner Violence in the LGBTQ Community

PRIORITY & LAWS

Figure 15 demonstrates the responses from other jurisdiction residents as to whether GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community.

Figure 15. Distribution from Other Jurisdiction Residents for Priority to Address GLBT Domestic and Dating Violence (n=90).



Eighty-nine percent of the participants indicated that addressing GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority in the community. Two percent did not think GLBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority; 7% were not sure; and 2% did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws applied to GLBT relationships the same as they do for straight relationships. Forty-one percent answered yes; 39% no; and 19% were not sure. One percent did not answer the question.

Participants were asked if domestic violence laws apply to relationships of people under the age 18 the same as they do legal adults. Thirty-six percent answered yes; 31% no; and 32% were not sure. One percent did not answer the question.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

Survey participants were asked if they had ever been in an abusive GLBT relationship. Table 10 demonstrates the responses from other jurisdiction residents that 34% have been and 64% have not. One percent did not answer the question.

Table 10. Distribution for Other Jurisdiction Residents Who Have Ever Been in an Abusive GLBT Relationship (n=90).

1. Yes	34%
2. No	64%
3. No Answer	1%

Participants were asked if they have ever been frightened for the safety of themselves, family, or friends because of the anger or threats of a GLBT relationship partner. Seventy-one percent answered no; 27% answered yes; and 2% did not answer the question.

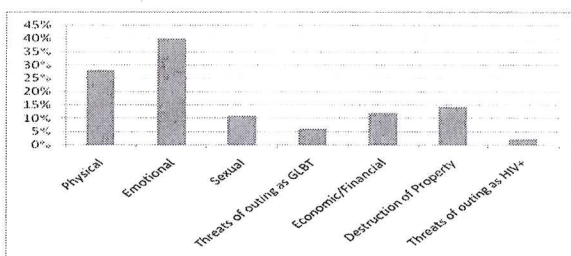
Participants were asked if a GLBT relationship partner ever tried to control most or all of their daily activities, such as controlling who they could see, where they could go, and what they wore. Thirty-four percent answered yes; 64% answered no; and 1% did not answer the question.

Participants were then asked what types of abuse they experienced. Participants were able to select as many types of abuse they had experienced. As figure 16 shows, 28% experienced physical abuse and 40% experienced emotional abuse. Eleven percent reported experiencing sexual abuse and 12% reported experiencing Economic/Financial abuse. Fourteen percent reported they experienced destruction of property as a form of intimate partner violence. In addition, 6% experienced threats of being ousted as LGBT and 2% experienced threats of being ousted as HIV positive.

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Figure 16. Distribution for Types of Abuse Experience in Intimate Partner Violence for Other Jurisdiction Residents (n=90).



Findings – Jurisdiction Comparison

Tables 11 through 13 show the comparisons of age, gender identity and orientation of survey participants.

Table 11. Jurisdiction Comparison of Participant Age (n=568).

	Overall	DC	MD	VA	OJ
Youngest	13	14	13	13	18
Oldest	71	71	62	60	62
Average	33	34	32	31	34

Table 12. Jurisdiction Comparison of Participant Gender Identity (n=568).

	Overall	DC	MD	VA	OJ
Female	64%	58%	74%	59%	66%
Male	29%	35%	21%	34%	29%
Transgender	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%
Not Ans.	4%	4%	2%	5%	0%

Table 13. Jurisdiction Comparison of Participant Orientation (n=568).

	Overall	DC	MD	VA	OJ
Bisexual	12%	14%	14%	8%	11%
Gay/Lesbian	71%	66%	71%	76%	73%
Heterosexual	11%	11%	9%	11%	11%
Other	4%	6%	4%	4%	1%
Not Ans.	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%

Table 14 shows the number of responses from survey participants as to the type of abuse they experienced in each jurisdiction. Survey participants were able to select as many types of abuse experienced. Each jurisdiction is represented by its appropriate 2 letter state abbreviation. Jurisdictions outside of D.C., Maryland, and Virginia are represented by the letters 'OJ'.

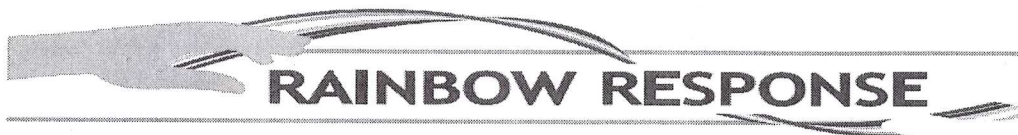
Conclusion

According to Lambda² the rate of domestic violence among homosexual relationships is about the same as heterosexual women (25%). The results from the D.C. Metropolitan surveys indicated that 28% of the participants experienced intimate partner violence – 3% higher than Lambda's report.

The most common types of abuse experienced are physical, emotional, sexual, destruction of property and economic/financial abuse. During the past three years in the District of Columbia, 27% of intimate partner relationships that resulted in one party murdering the other were from same-sex relationships.³

² Lambda (2008). *Domestic violence in gay, lesbian, and bisexual relationships*. Retrieved November 20, 2008 from http://www.lambda.org/DV_background.htm

³ *Government of the District of Columbia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. Second Annual Report. July 2008.*



RAINBOW RESPONSE

The Greater D.C. Coalition to Address Intimate Partner Violence in the LGBTQ Community

In addition, while only 28% of the survey participants reported having experienced intimate partner violence, 89% believe that LGBT domestic and dating violence should be a priority for the community.

HIV+					
Male	4	1	0	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0

END OF REPORT

Table 14. Jurisdiction Comparison of Types of Abuse Experienced (n=568).

Type of Abuse	Gender Identity	Overall (n=568)	DC (n=167)	MD (n=169)	VA (n=142)	OJ (n=90)
Physical	Female	81	18	25	19	19
	Male	22	5	5	6	6
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Transgender	2	1	1	0	0
Emotional	Female	147	40	50	32	25
	Male	50	15	12	15	8
	Other	1	1	0	0	0
	Transgender	5	3	2	0	0
Sexual	Female	27	7	6	8	6
	Male	11	3	2	3	3
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Transgender	2	1	1	0	0
Ousting as GLBT	Female	9	2	2	2	3
	Male	8	1	2	3	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Transgender	1	0	1	0	0
Economic /Financial	Female	34	10	9	7	8
	Male	13	6	2	2	3
	Other	1	1	0	0	0
	Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Destr. of Property	Female	37	7	12	7	11
	Male	12	3	2	5	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Transgender	1	1	0	0	0
Ousting as Female		0	0	0	0	0

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