



Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA) in 2SLGBTQ+ Communities

In addition to the typical barriers to support and justice that survivors of CSA experience, survivors who identify as 2SLGBTQ+ often face additional barriers. Including: Threats of 'outing', multiple victimizations, absence of targeted supports, and increased risk of homelessness.

Indigenous children and youth who identify as 2SLGBTQ+ tend to experience CSA at higher rates.

Approximately 50% of transgender and gender-diverse youth have experienced CSA at some point in their lives.

2SLGBTQ+ children and youth who experience CSA may also be subjected to harmful and false assumptions and myths. Including: That because they identify as 2SLGBTQ+ they are more promiscuous than non-2SLGBTQ+ children and youth, that their 2SLGBTQ+ identity makes them predatory in some way, and even heightened victim blaming because of someone's 2SLGBTQ+ identity.

Overall, 2SLGBTQ+ children and youth tend to experience higher rates of CSA than non-2SLGBTQ+ children and youth.



Sources:

Mark Capaldi, Jennifer Schatz, Mark Kavenagh. (2024). "Child sexual abuse/exploitation and LGBTQI+ children: Context, links vulnerabilities, gaps, challenges, and priorities." Child Protection and Practice, 1 pp. 1-7.