Enhancing the Response to Trans Persons who have Experienced Sexual Assault

Janice Du Mont (she/her), & Joseph Friedman Burley (he/him)
with Sheila Macdonald (she/her)
TransFormed Online Symposium
METRAC
24 November 2020





Trans Engagement

With invaluable input from trans communities, as:

- Peer advisors
- Core members of the research team
- Advisory group members

sexual assault survivors

Representatives of participating organizations

We have been working to improve supports for trans



Collaborating Organizations



Rainbow Health Ontario Santé arc-en-ciel Ontario























moyo



& COMMUNITY HEALTH

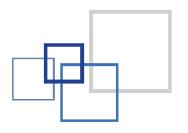










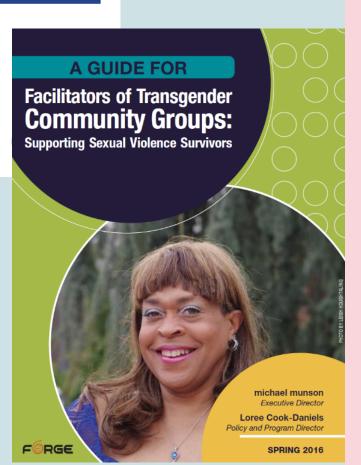


THE REPORT OF THE

U.S.

TRANSGENDER

SURVEY



Prevalence of Sexual Assault

- 47% of trans individuals had experienced sexual assault in their lifetimes (James et al., 2016)
- Perpetrators:
 - 34% current or former intimate partner
 - 25% a relative
 - 30% a stranger (James et al., 2016)
- 43% of survivors indicated they were targeted due to their gender identity

(munson & Cook-Daniels, 2016)

National Trans-PULSE survey (2019):

Approximately 26% of trans Canadians have experienced sexual assault (e.g., unwanted sexual touching or sexual activity) in the past 5 years



IN THIS CENSUS, **TRANS & NON-BINARY PEOPLE COUNT!**

Trans PULSE Canada is a communitybased research survey for all trans and non-binary people aged 14+ in Canada.



TO FIND OUT MORE OR PARTICIPATE

(online or on paper, in English, French, or another language with an over-the-phone interpreter):

Visit transpulsecanada.ca Email info@transpulsecanada.ca* Call toll-free at 1-844-972-6772 Local Peer Research Associate:



This project is funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

*Please note email is not a secure form of communication.

Photos by Callie Lugosi. Graphic design by Ander Swift.

National College Health Assessment Survey (2014), N ≈ 20,000

		•	•	Relationship Sexual abuse*
Male+	3.7	1.3	0.8	1.1
Female	12.1	5.3	3.1	2.7
Trans	13.9	6.3	3.8	6.3

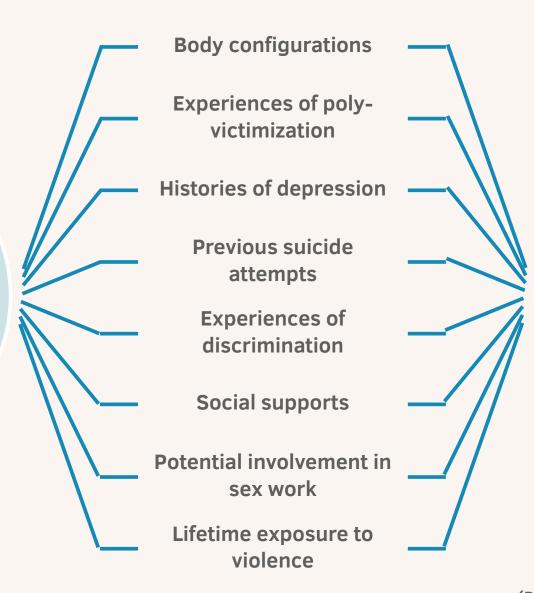
Note: + reference category, *statistically significant

Trans persons:

- 4x more likely to experience rape (completed penetration) than males
 - 2x more likely to experience relationship sexual abuse than females

Complex Care Needs

Trans
survivors can
differ from
other
survivors in:



Adds
difficultly to
navigating
treatment and
support
services



Help-Seeking Post Victimization

Trans survivors often do not seek care (Day, 2014)

- Sexual Violence in the Transgender Community Survey found only:
 - 9% of survivors received professional medical care for their physical injuries
 - 14% of survivors received professional emotional support within the first week of being assaulted (munson & Cook-Daniels, 2016)

Experiences in Healthcare Settings

Denial of care because of their trans identity/expression	
Verbal harassment	28%
Lack of provider knowledge	

Source: U.S. Transgender Discrimination Survey, lifetime (Grant et al., 2011)

Testimonies

"Once you disclose, it becomes question after question.. [T]hey feel like it's just open season, like they can just say whatever they want, ask whatever they want, whether it's appropriate or inappropriate." (Samuels et al., 2017)

"I was forced to have a pelvic exam by a doctor when I went in for a sore throat. The doctor invited others to look at me while he examined me and talked to them about my genitals." (Grant et al., 2011)

"They brought me to get x-rayed. While I was on the table getting x-rayed, they went and got other folks in the department. So while I was laying on the table getting x-rayed, there were now 5 folks in the x-ray window, like, behind the room, watching me, laying on the table, being helpless and in pain while I was getting x-rayed. Like, pointing, laughing."

(Samuels et al., 2017)

PROGRAM OF RESEARCH

Objective

To work to ensure trans sexual assault survivors receive trans-affirming supports post-victimization

Trans-affirming: Comprises the practices that recognize, account for, and address the unique experiences and needs of trans persons

Sequential Studies

PHASE I:

Established need for transspecific training for nurses at Ontario's SA/DVTCs and increased collaboration with LGBTQI2S+ services

PHASE II:

Developed and evaluated an in-person training with 47 nurses representing the diversity of Ontario's 36 SA/DVTCs

PHASE III:

Adapted inperson training
to online
format to
expand reach
to all SA/DVTC
nurses across
province and
evaluated

PHASE IV:

Building an intersectoral network on trans-affirming practice to support sexual assault survivors

PHASE I:
Established
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for nurses at
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SA/DVTCs and
increased
collaboration
with LGBTQI2S+
services



PHASE II:
Developed and
evaluated an
in-person
training with 47
nurses
representing
the diversity of
Ontario's 36
SA/DVTCs

Funded by:



Open access Research

BMJ Open Assessment of nurses' competence to care for sexually assaulted trans persons: a survey of Ontario's Sexual Assault/
Domestic Violence Treatment Centres

Janice Du Mont, 1,2 Sarah Daisy Kosa, 1,3 Shirley Solomon, 3 Sheila Macdonald 3

Nurse Education Today 93 (2020) 104541



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Nurse Education Today

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/nedt



Providing trans-affirming care for sexual assault survivors: An evaluation of a novel curriculum for forensic nurses



Janice Du Mont^{a,b,*}, Megan Saad^{a,c}, Sarah Daisy Kosa^{a,c}, Hannah Kia^d, Sheila Macdonald^c

- ^a Women's College Research Institute, Women's College Hospital, 76 Grenville St, Toronto, ON M5S 1B2, Canada
 ^b Dalla Lana School of Public Health. University of Toronto. 155 College St. Toronto. ON M5T 3M7. Canada
- ^c Ontario Network of Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Treatments Centres, 76 Grenville Street, Toronto, ON M5S 1B2, Canada
- d School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, 2080 West Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2, Canada

Introduction to Training

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ubNjsUYHM7o&ab_channel=sadvtc

Sequential Studies

PHASE I:

Established need for transspecific training for nurses at Ontario's SA/DVTCs and increased collaboration with LGBTQI2S+ services

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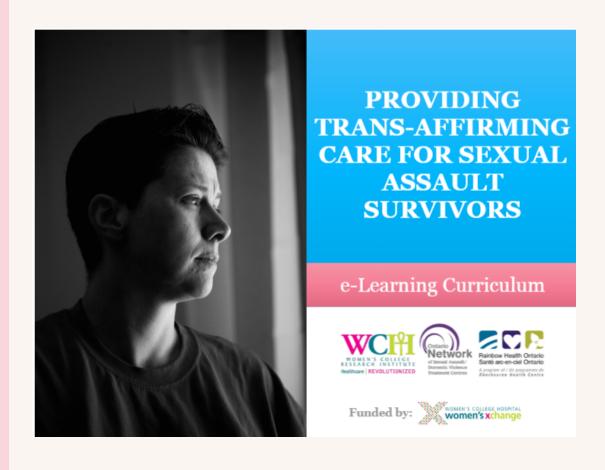
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nurses across
the province;
evaluation
underway

PHASE IV:

Building an intersectoral network on trans-affirming practice to support sexual assault survivors



PHASE III: Adapted inperson training to online format to expand reach to all SA/DVTC nurses across the province; completed an evaluation

Funded by:



Introduction

Providing Trans-Affirming Care for Sexual As...

e-Learning Curriculum Development

Curriculum Features

Curriculum Outline

References

- Section 1: Introduction to the Issues
 - Lesson 1: Key Terms
 - ▶ Lesson 2: Experiences of Sexual Assault
 - Lesson 3: Interactions with Healthcare
- Section 2: Core Elements
- Conclusion

CURRICULUM OUTLINE

Section 1: Introduction to the Issues

- Lesson 1: Key Terms
- Lesson 2: Experiences of Sexual Assault
- Lesson 3: Interactions with Healthcare

Section 2: Core Elements

- Lesson 4: Initial Assessment
- Lesson 5: Medical Care
- Lesson 6: Forensic Examination
- Lesson 7: Discharge and Referral



Gender

A system of classification that typically refers to culturally recognized roles, norms, and expectations, often based on an assigned sex at birth and socially associated with being a man or a woman. Currently, gender is often considered to exist across a broader spectrum, not solely within the binary of being a man or woman.

Gender Diversity

Describes gender expression that may not correspond to one's externally perceived sex/gender and/or one's gender identity. In other words, gender diversity can be perceived externally by the outside world, internally by a person who believes they are gender diverse, or both. Also sometimes referred to as gender nonconformity, but often considered outdated.

Gender Dysphoria

The discomfort or distress that some trans persons experience as a result of the discrepancy between their gender identity and sex assigned at birth, associated gender roles, and/or primary and secondary sex characteristics. In some circles, this experience may also be referred to as gender incongruence: that is, the incongruence a person may experience with their identified gender and sex assigned at birth.

CURRICULUM OUTLINE

Section 1: Introduction to the Issues

- Lesson 1: Key Terms
- Lesson 2: Experiences of Sexual Assault
- Lesson 3: Interactions with Healthcare

Section 2: Core Elements

- Lesson 4: Initial Assessment
- Lesson 5: Medical Care
- Lesson 6: Forensic Examination
- Lesson 7: Discharge and Referral



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- Introduction
- Section 1: Introduction to the Issues

Lesson 1: Key Terms

Learning Objectives

Core Concepts

Definitions

Transfeminine and Transmasculine

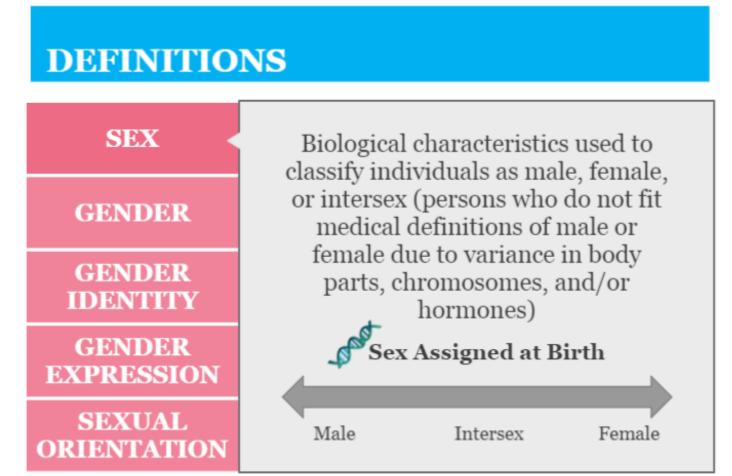
Correct Terminology

Knowledge Check

References

Summary

- Lesson 2: Experiences of Sexual Assault
- Lesson 3: Interactions with Healthcare
- Section 2: Core Elements



Definitions adapted from Coleman et al. (2012), Davidson (2016), and Planned Parenthood (2016)

Learning Objectives

Hormone Replacement Therapy

HRT and STI Treatment

Emergency Contraception

Transition-related Surgeries

HIV Risk Assessment

Supporting Trans Clients Living with HIV

Introduction to Case Study

Case Study: Alex

Reflection Questions

Knowledge Check

References

References

Summary

TRANSITION-RELATED SURGERY

Masculinizing Surgeries

- Mastectomy
- Hysterectomy (with or without bilateral salpingooophorectomy)
- Clitoral release
- Metoidioplasty
- Scrotoplasty
- Vaginectomy

Feminizing Surgeries

- Augmentation Mammoplasty
- Orchidectomy
- Labiaplasty



Detailed information including surgical techniques, options, risks, and complications.

(Ministry of Health and Long Term Care, 2016)

- Introduction
- Section 1: Introduction to the Issues

▼ Lesson 4: Initial Assessment

Learning Objectives

Appropriate Name and Pronoun Use

Pronouns and Language

Gender-neutral Language

Boundaries

Documentation

Introduction to Case Study

Case Study: Jae

Reflection Questions

Gender Dysphoria and Trauma

INTRODUCTION TO CASE STUDY



- Introduction
- Section 1: Introduction to the Issues
 - ▼ Lesson 1: Key Terms

Learning Objectives

Core Concepts

Definitions

Transfeminine and Transmasculine

Correct Terminology

Knowledge Check

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- Lesson 2: Experiences of Sexual Assault
- Lesson 3: Interactions with Healthcare
- Section 2: Core Elements

KNOWLEDGE CHECK

Please match each term with the correct definition.

A system of classification that typically refers to culturally recognized roles, norms, and expectations, often based on an assigned sex at birth and socially associated with being a man or a woman
One's individual identification with being a man, woman, or an alternative gender (e.g., nonbinary, genderqueer)
Persons who do not fit medical definitions of male or female, which may be due to variance in body parts, chromosomes, and/or hormones
Biological characteristics, including genitals, hormones, and chromosomes, that classify individuals as male, female, or intersex
The manner in which one expresses their gender to the world through social cues, for example, through clothing and behaviour
One's identity in relation to groups they are attracted to

Sex

Intersex

Gender

Gender Identity Gender Expression Sexual Orientation

Providing Trans-Affirming Care for Sexual Assault Survivors

TRAINING MANUAL

June 2019

Sequential Studies

PHASE I:

Established need for transspecific training for nurses at Ontario's SA/DVTCs and increased collaboration with LGBTQI2S+ services

PHASE II:

Developed and evaluated an in-person training with 47 nurses representing the diversity of Ontario's 36 SA/DVTCs

PHASE III:

Adapted inperson
curriculum to
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SA/DVTC
nurses across
the province;
evaluation
underway

PHASE IV:

Building an intersectoral network on trans-affirming practice to support sexual assault survivors





ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Planning an intersectoral network of healthcare and community leaders to advance trans-affirming care for sexual assault survivors

Megan Saad, MPH^{1,2}; Joseph Friedman Burley, BASc^{1,3}; Melissa Miljanovski, BA¹; Sheila Macdonald, MN²; Chett Bradley, MEd⁴; and Janice Du Mont, EdD^{1,3}

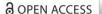
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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRANSGENDERISM https://doi.org/10.1080/26895269.2020.1787911







Formation of an intersectoral network to support trans survivors of sexual assault: A survey of health and community organizations

Janice Du Mont^{a,b} , Sarah Daisy Kosa^{a,c} , Shilini Hemalal^a, Lee Cameron^d , and Sheila Macdonald^c

^aWomen's College Research Institute, Women's College Hospital, Toronto, Canada; ^bDalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; Contario Network of Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Treatments Centres, Toronto, Canada; Egale Canada, Toronto, Canada

PHASE IV: Building an intersectoral network on transaffirming practice to support sexual assault survivors (trans-LINK Project)

Funded by:



Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada

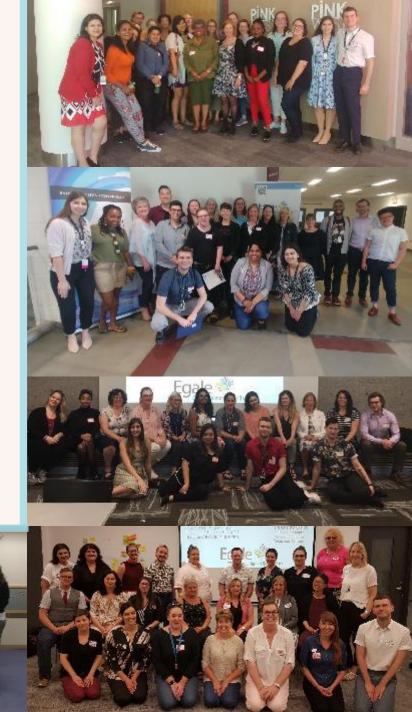
Guiding Framework: Lifecycle Model

Stage	Proposed Activities	
Planning	Connect key members, define purpose of network, discuss value of network to individuals and organizations	
Formation	Develop collaborations, negotiate network focus and identity, exchange/share knowledge, develop sense of collective and shared ownership over the network	
Maturation	Focus and expand network	
Sustainability	Continue network activities considered effective	
Transition	Transition to other issues/goals	

PLANNING STAGE: Regional Meetings

- Connected leaders from trans+ health and social services to managers of Ontario's SA/DVTCs in 7 regional meetings held from June to July 2019
- Shared nursing training, brainstormed Network (e.g., purpose and value)
- 106 representatives from 96 distinct SA/DVTCs and trans+ community organizations across Ontario attended meetings





FORMATION STAGE: Survey

Developed and circulated online survey to all meeting participants to gather information on:

- Respondent and Organization Characteristics
- Barriers and Facilitators to Collaboration
- Network Focus & Identity (including activities, deliverables, mission, vision, values)





















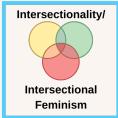












Core Values

MATURATION STAGE: WebPortal Survey

Developed and circulated online survey to Network members to further focus and expand:

- Availability, accessibility, trustworthiness of information on trans care
- Importance of potential WebPortal resources and features (e.g., membership directory, information sheets, links to websites, existing guidelines, curricula/trainings, short videos/podcasts)



FOR COMMUNITY & HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS
PROVIDING SERVICES TO TRANS SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS
FINDINGS FROM 70 REPRESENTATIVES FROM
TRANS POSITIVE ORGANIZATIONS



efficiently find information on care/support of trans survivors of sexual assault on the Internet



the information on care/support of trans survivors of sexual assault found on the Internet



trust the information on care/support of trans survivors of sexual assault found on the Internet



Guidelines



Trans and Non-Binary Patients

Suggested Audience: Providers



A Guide for Facilitators of Transpender Community Groups: Supporting Seeual Violence Survivors

Suggested Audience: Providers



Sexual Violence Survivors

Suggested Audience: Partners and loved ones



A Guide for Trans People who have been Affected by

Suggested Audience Providers

PROVIDING

Guidelines for the Primary Gender-Affirming Care of Transgender and Gender Nonbinary People

About Us

Resources

Department of Family & Community Medicine

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Guidelines for the Primary and Gender-Af of Transgender and Gender Nonbinary Per

Supported Audience Providers



A Practical Guide to Welcoming Sexual and Diversity in Colleges and Universities

Supposted Audienox Educators

Membership Directory

Events

489 Queen Street East (Lower Level - LL01),

66 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, M5B 1G3

1126 Finch Avenue West, Unit 16, Toronto,

Toronto, M5A 1V1

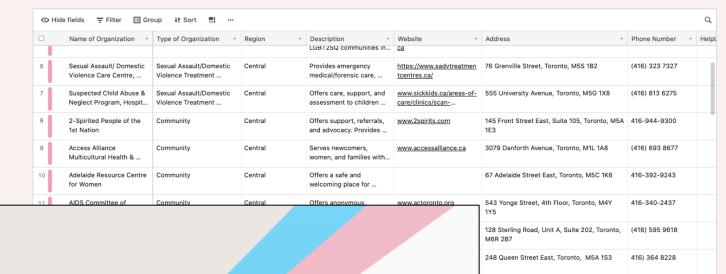
(416) 359 0237

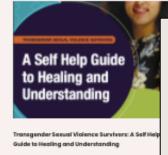
(416) 922 0566

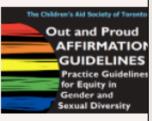
Network Membership

Education Research

You may filter through this database to find a specific organization that meets your or your client's needs







Out and Proud Affirmation Guidelines

trans-LINK: an intersectoral network bringing together community and healthcare organizations to enhance supports for trans sexual assault survivors

Network Impact

- Could take provincial lead in promoting equitable access to care for trans survivors of sexual assault
- Could inform new and enhanced partnerships leading to future research, training initiatives, programming, and policy in this area
- Relationships could be further formalized and scaled up nationally and internationally



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Strengthen collaborations

and partnerships among service providers and organizations



Enhance integration of services

and continuum of care to address the complex and intersecting needs of trans survivors



Improve access to supports

and availability of resources for trans survivors of sexual assault



Ensure care is inclusive

culturally competent, safe, and safe for all trans survivors



Increase capacity of providers

to support trans survivors through cross-sectoral education



Challenge the system

oppressing trans survivors of violence and advocate for systemic change



Prevent Sexual Violence

against trans persons across Ontario