

Addressing the overlap between sexual violence and sexuality and gender-based minority stressors: Advancing understanding by centering sexual and gender minority adolescents and young adults

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Executive summary

Background: Sexual minority youth (i.e., youth who report same-gender attraction, sexual behaviour or identities indicative these patterns of sexual identity or behaviour) and gender minority youth (i.e., youth whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth) report higher levels of sexual violence compared to their cisgender and heterosexual peers. Gender and/or sexual minority stressors (defined here as discriminatory experiences at the individual, institutional or societal level reflective of the stigma associated with gender and/or sexual minority status) are fundamental for understanding the health and wellbeing disparities between sexual and gender minority youth, and their heterosexual, cisgender peers. Unpacking this vulnerability to sexual violence, moreover, requires an understanding of how minority stressors are linked to both the victimization and the perpetration of sexual violence.

Objectives: The overall objective of the project was, from a developmental perspective, to examine how the distinct aspects of sexual violence and minority stressors are linked among adolescents and young adults. We were interested in understanding how gender and sexuality-based minority stressors were linked to sexual violence victimization and perpetration, as well as the attitudes that inform sexual violence perpetration (i.e., rape myth acceptance). We were particularly interested in understanding the extent to which these links could be observed online vs. offline.

Results: Studies on adolescents typically focused on the overlap between perpetration or victimization of these different forms of gender-based violence. Findings suggested consistent small to moderate links in between minority stressors and sexual violence victimization and perpetration among adolescent populations. Studies on young adult populations generally examined the links between homophobic attitudes and sexual violence victimization and

perpetration among sexual and gender minority populations, or with sexual-violence related attitudes among general populations. Studies showed small and inconsistent links between internalized homophobia and sexual violence victimization and perpetration, and stronger and more consistent links between homophobic and transphobic attitudes and rape myth acceptance among the broader population. Finally, the studies identified in the qualitative literature focused on the experiences of adolescent and young adults gender and sexual minority youth with regards to minority stressors and sexual violence. Findings from these studies suggested how sexual and gender minority adolescents had important insights into how minority stressors and sexual violence overlapped, including how they saw sexual violence as a tool for implementing homophobia and transphobia, and how homophobia and transphobia impacted sexual violence intervention and prevention.

Key messages: Findings from the scoping review suggest that sexual violence and minority stressors are separate but related constructs in the lives of adolescents and young adults. Results from the qualitative literature underscore how sexual and gender minority youth in particular saw sexual violence as a way of enforcing homophobic and transphobic norms. Addressing homophobic bullying, then, may have implications for sexual violence outcomes as well. We also observed that victimization of one of these forms of gender-based violence was related to the perpetration of the other form of violence, emphasizing the need to take a whole-person approach in addressing gender-based victimization.

Methodology: The objectives were addressed with a scoping review. Search terms were identified and relevant quantitative and qualitative studies in which (a) sexual violence victimization, perpetration, and attitudes, and (b) minority stressors were linked among adolescents and young adults. A total of 42 studies were identified and analyzed.

Report

Background

Sexual and gender minority adolescent and young adult populations (i.e. populations with sexual/gender minority identities) report higher levels of sexual violence victimization including sexual harassment,^{1,2} sexual coercion,^{2,3} and unwanted sexual contact^{2,4} when compared with their heterosexual and cisgender peers. Following from the minority stress framework which centers stigma and resulting individual and structural-level discrimination in understanding vulnerability among sexual and gender minority populations,⁵⁻⁷ these findings support the pertinence of understanding how minority stressors relate to sexual violence victimization.

The heightened vulnerability of sexual and gender minority adolescents and young adults to sexual violence also points towards a need to understand the extent to which the perpetration of sexual violence is linked with minority stressors. The Bullying-Sexual Violence Pathway model,⁸ suggests that engaging in homophobic bullying is a crucial step linking general bullying perpetration to later sexual violence perpetration.⁹ Understanding how both higher levels of sexual violence victimization among sexual and gender minority populations, as well as how stigma relating to gender/sexual minority status are linked to sexual violence perpetration is critical for improving existing sexual violence intervention and prevention efforts.

Finally, research is increasingly suggesting the prevalence of online forms of gender-based violence, including the overlap between online homophobia/transphobia and sexual violence.¹⁰ This scoping review addressed gaps in the literature by examining links between minority stressors and sexual violence, focusing particularly on the online and offline nature of these two forms of gender-based violence among adolescents and young adults.

Gender and sexuality-based minority stressors and sexual violence as overlapping forms of gender-based violence

Homophobic and transphobic violence, as well as sexual violence are all forms of gender-based violence, or violence experienced due to equal power dynamics where an individual is victimized based on their gender expression, gender identity or perceived gender.¹¹ *Sexual violence* is a form of gender-based violence defined as sexual acts committed against an individual without their clear and free consent.¹² Kelly proposed understanding sexual violence as a continuum,¹³ because: (1) of the wide varieties of behaviour that often overlap in both timing and the perpetrator; (2) the lived experiences of these types of violence do not sort themselves into clearly delineated categories; and (3) these behaviour vary widely in frequency. This continuum-based approach includes more common and more socially accepted experiences such as sexual harassment (i.e., unwanted sexual comments), as well as less common and socially accepted or even, criminalized behaviours such as sexual coercion (i.e., being encouraged to engage in sexual activity as an exchange for favors), or sexual assault (i.e., non-consensual touching with or without penetration). Finally, given the increasing fluidity in the online and offline contexts of adolescents and young adults, need is increasing to understand the types of sexual violence associated with online spaces, including receiving unwanted photos, being pressured online to engage in sexual activity or provide sexual photos, or having sexual photos shared without permission.^{14,15} Online contexts change the frequency of social interactions, amplify particular experiences and demands of the social environment, and change the nature of the social environment, most notably by reducing the social cues and increasing the asynchronicity of social interactions,¹⁶ all of which suggest the relevance of focusing on particular experiences of sexual violence in online spaces.

Several factors suggest distinctive vulnerability to victimization across the continuum of sexual violence among sexual and gender minority populations when compared to their cisgender and heterosexual peers. Starting in adolescence, sexual and gender minority populations report higher levels of sexual violence victimization than their heterosexual and cisgender peers.^{1,2,17-19} Second, underscoring the need to better understand this vulnerability, sexual and gender minority populations also experience more negative mental health outcomes as a result of experiencing sexual violence when compared to their cisgender heterosexual peers.^{20,21} Third, existing interventions addressing sexual violence among adolescent and young adult populations show lower levels of efficacy among sexual and gender minority compared to heterosexual cisgender populations.^{22,23} Together, these findings suggest that at least some of the underlying risk factors for sexual violence differ between sexual and gender minority and heterosexual cisgender populations. These distinct elements may not be addressed by existing intervention efforts and underscore the need to better understand sexual violence victimization among gender and sexual minority populations, as well as the factors that lead others to perpetrate sexual violence against sexual and gender minority adolescents and young adults.

Gender and sexuality-based minority stressors are central to models explaining mental health disparities between sexual and gender minority populations and their heterosexual cisgender peers.^{5,6} And, although the minority stress model was developed for sexual minorities, this framework has been applied to understand how stigma, and the consequences of stigma, shape health disparities between gender minority and cisgender individuals.²⁴ One useful way of classifying minority stressors, in line with a social ecological model,²⁵ focuses on the often overlapping and interrelated stressors occurring at the individual, institutional, and/or societal levels.²⁶ At the individual level, minority stressors most often reflect negative interactions

including peer victimization or rejection, and higher levels of hostility from teachers, parents or other caregivers.²⁷⁻³⁰ Given the overlap between online and offline time among adolescents and young adults, understanding minority stressors experienced in the online context is increasingly important for understanding the well-being of sexual and gender minority adolescents and young adults,^{31,32} as like in the case of sexual violence, these contexts may amplify minority stress.

At the institutional level, minority stressors reflect stated or unstated rules and requirements that disproportionately penalize marginalized youth such as dress codes that targeting expressions of gender diversity or disciplinary practices (i.e., zero tolerance policies) that result in excessive punishment for youth retaliating against frequent bullying experiences.^{30,33,34} Societal-level stressors include attitudes and societal norms and laws that reinforce cisgender and heterosexual family structures, sexual behaviour, and gender presentations.^{35,36} Minority stressors at all three of these levels, impact individual functioning among sexual and gender minority adolescents and young adults.

Both sexual violence and minority stressors occur across the lifespan.^{19,37} Developmental and practical considerations support a focus on adolescence and early adulthood. During adolescence and early adulthood, individuals experience more of certain types of minority stressors and sexual violence as compared to other periods of the lifecourse.^{1,19,38} Practically, during adolescence and early adulthood, the majority of Canadians are embedded in institutions (i.e., school, colleges, universities) where they can be more easily reached for intervention and prevention efforts and access these services. Indeed, much of the prevention and intervention work addressing sexual violence focuses on adolescents and young adults.³⁹⁻⁴² These factors justify a focus on the overlap between minority stressors and sexual violence in adolescence and young adulthood in particular.

Objectives

The objective of the proposed project was to conduct a scoping review examining the association between sexuality and gender-based minority stressors and sexual violence victimization and perpetration (i.e., sexual harassment, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact). More specifically we proposed to:

1. Establish from a developmental perspective the distinct aspects of sexual violence among sexual and gender minority adolescents and young adults by
 - a. Focus on how gender and sexuality-based minority stressors and sexual violence victimization are linked.
 - b. Examine how attitudes and behaviour leading to gender and sexuality-based minority stressors (i.e., homophobic and transphobic attitudes and behaviour) and sexual violence perpetration, or attitudes linked to sexual violence perpetration are linked.
 - c. Explore the extent to which these associations are observed in online vs. offline spaces.

Method

Selection Criteria In line with the overarching goal of this project, the research team identified inclusion and exclusion criteria for article selection. Both qualitative and quantitative articles were to be included in the current project if (1) participants had a mean age of 25 years or younger, (2) the article was written in English, French or Spanish, and (3) was either a quantitative or qualitative article in a peer reviewed journal. For the quantitative articles, articles needed to include (4) at least one measured individual or structural minority stress factor (i.e., victimization, perpetration, or individual or context-level homophobic/transphobic attitude) and

(5) at least one measure of sexual violence (i.e., victimization, perpetration, or attitudes regarding). Qualitative articles were retained if they (5) discussed the overlap between minority stressors and sexual violence.

Search Methods To identify articles that met these criteria, four classes of search terms were identified: sexual and gender-identity related search terms, minority stress-related search terms, sexual violence related search terms and age-related search terms (see Appendix A). These search terms were identified by the research team, discussed with librarians at two universities, and evaluated with the identification of test articles (i.e., articles identified by the research team as pertinent to the project), and were refined following each step. Search terms were then used to identify articles in four databases, ProQuest, SCOPUS, ÉRUDIT, and CAIRN.

Data collection and analysis Using these search terms, a total of 2691 studies were identified, and 2035 duplicates were removed (see Figure 1). A total of 656 studies were screened at the level of the title and abstract, with 502 studies being deemed as irrelevant, and 154 being retained for full-text reviews. Of these, 112 were deemed irrelevant (90 for having the wrong study design, 15 for having the wrong population, and 6 for being duplicates). This left a total of 42 studies that were retained for the subsequent analyses. Data extraction was conducted by the primary investigator along with an undergraduate and graduate research assistant. This information was tabled for the synthesis conducted in the results section.

Results

Quantitative Findings for Adolescents

To organize our analyses, first we present the findings on adolescents (see Table 1 to see a classification of studies, and Table 2 for a presentation of more specific results). We initially discuss the links between homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence victimization, and then

findings that examined the links between the perpetration of homophobic/transphobic violence and sexual violence. We also examined how one type of victimization is associated with the perpetration of another type of sexual violence (i.e., how homophobic victimization is linked with sexual violence perpetration). Finally, we discuss the one study that examined the links between homophobic and transphobic attitudes and sexual violence perpetration and victimization.

Homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence victimization

Six studies examined the overlap between homophobic/transphobic victimization and sexual violence victimization (see Table 3). Of these studies, five were conducted with American samples,^{43–47} and one was conducted with a Spanish sample.¹⁰ Two studies looked at the same data, but one from the individual-level,⁴³ and the other at the school level.⁴⁶ Five of the studies focused on these constructs within the general population,^{10,43,45–47} while one focused on gender-minority adolescents exclusively.⁴⁴ The samples ranged in age from middle school to the end of high school.

Findings were consistent in linking between homophobic or transphobic victimization and sexual violence across multiple constructs including homophobic or transphobic victimization and sexual harassment victimization ($r = .17-.39$),^{10,44,45,47} transphobic victimization and sexual violence victimization, ($r = .33$)⁴⁴ and homophobic victimization and combined sexual harassment/victimization at the school level ($r = .65$).⁴⁶ Additionally, one study that focused particularly on online experiences linked homophobic victimization and sextortion ($r = .24$), homophobic victimization and revenge porn ($r = .11$), as well as gender-based victimization and sexual harassment ($r = .28$), sextortion ($r = .14$) and revenge porn ($r = .12$) respectively.¹⁰ The one study that examined this constructs prospectively did not find prospective

links between these variables in either direction.⁴⁵ In general, these findings suggest consistent and small to moderate associations in sexual violence and homophobic/transphobic victimization, although the correlations were notably larger when these links were examined at the school vs. individual level.

Homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence perpetration

A total of eight articles addressed the link between homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence perpetration among adolescents.^{8,43,46,48-51} Four studies looked at the same data, but three from the individual-level,^{43,45,48} and the others at the school level.⁴⁶ Of these, seven focused on adolescents from the United States, and one was from Canada.⁵⁰ All the studies in this category focused on homophobic bullying. In terms of measures of sexual violence, these studies either typically focused on sexual harassment^{8,49,50,52} on general reports of sexual violence that combined assessments of harassment and other sexual violence perpetration,⁴⁶ with one study focusing on sexual dating violence.⁵¹ The samples ranged in age from middle school to the end of high school, and typically explored both cross-sectional and longitudinal links.

These studies generally confirmed cross-sectional links between homophobic and sexual violence perpetration in the moderate range at the individual level (correlations between .36-.66; OR = 1.91),^{8,43,45,49-51} and at the school level ($r = .43$).⁴⁶ When inconsistencies were noted in the link between homophobic bullying and sexual violence perpetration, links were found between homophobic bullying perpetration and the more common type of sexual violence (i.e., sexual harassment) but not less common forms (i.e., unwanted sexual contact, sexual dating violence).^{49,51} Those studies that examined these links longitudinally generally found small to moderate correlations over periods of time ranging from half a year to two years.^{8,48,49,51} Furthermore, these links tended to remain significant prospectively in the few longitudinal

studies, accounting for previous experiences of sexual violence victimization.^{8,48,49} Together, these findings suggest that the perpetration of these two forms of gender-based violence are moderately cross-sectionally and prospectively linked, although this association appears to be stronger when examining sexual harassment compared to less frequent forms of sexual violence.

Adolescents: Mixed victimization and perpetration

Studies also examined the links between homophobic/transphobic victimization and sexual violence perpetration or vice versa. Starting with the studies examining the links between homophobic/transphobic perpetration and sexual violence victimization, we identified three studies which all used American samples to examine this association.^{43,45,46} Two of the three studies used the same data, one at the individual-level^{43,45} and the other at the school level.⁴⁶ All three studies measured homophobic bullying, two examined sexual harassment victimization,^{45,46} and the third examined combined sexual harassment and sexual violence victimization.⁴³ When these links were examined cross-sectionally, homophobic/transphobic perpetration and sexual violence victimization were linked at both the individual and school-level (r 's ranging from .20 to .43). The one study that examined this link prospectively, did not support links (i.e., homophobic perpetration at time 1 to sexual harassment victimization at time 2, or sexual harassment victimization at time 1 to homophobic perpetration at time 2).⁴⁵ These findings suggest concurrent, but not longitudinal links between homophobic perpetration and sexual violence victimization.

We identified four studies that examined the link between homophobic victimization and sexual violence perpetration.^{43,45,46,48} All were drawn from the United States, and focused on general school-based samples,^{43,45,46,48} All these studies used the same data either at the

individual level^{43,45,48} and the other at the school level.⁴⁶ Similarly, studies focused on combined sexual harassment and unwanted sexual contact,^{43,48} or just sexual harassment.^{45,46}

Cross-sectional links between homophobic victimization and sexual violence perpetration were in the small to moderate range ($r = .19-.54$).^{43,45,46} When examined longitudinally, however, in one study weaker correlations were observed ($r = .14-.19$).⁴³ In a second paper, results found that, when controlling for homophobic teasing perpetration at time 1, homophobic victimization at time 1 was negatively associated with sexual violence perpetration at time 2 (OR: .70, CI% .50-.96), a finding driven by the results from girls.⁴⁸ These somewhat contradictory findings suggest the relevance of accounting for links between victimization and perpetration when understanding how these constructs are associated prospectively.

Adolescent victimization/perpetration and attitudes

Two studies identified study tested the link between either minority stressors/sexual violence victimization and perpetration and attitudes towards either sexual violence or minority stressors. The first examined internalized homophobic and transphobic attitudes and sexual violence perpetration (measured via four questions assessing unwanted kissing, attempted sexual assault, sexual assault and sexual coercion) among cisgender students, transgender students, and nonbinary youth, respectively.⁵³ No differences were observed between transgender youth or non-binary youth who did and did not report perpetrating sexual violence in terms of transphobic attitudes (cisgender youth did not report on this variable). There were also no differences observed in homophobic attitudes among cisgender, transgender or nonbinary youth according to if they had or had not reported perpetrating sexual violence. The second study focused on school-level associations between teacher perceptions of intolerance of sexual harassment at school and homophobic victimization ($r = -.53$) and perpetration ($r = -.64$).⁴⁶ Findings suggested

that teacher perceptions regarding sexual violence were moderately linked with both homophobic victimization and perpetration.

Quantitative Findings for young adults

Victimization and perpetration

Findings for young adults are summarized in Tables 3 and 4. Relatively few studies examined the links between homophobic/transphobic victimization and perpetration and sexual violence perpetration among young adults. For this reason, rather than examining these findings separately by victimization and perpetration subtype, we will discuss them in one section. First, we identified no studies linking sexual violence and homophobic/transphobic perpetration among young adult samples. In terms of studies examining the links between homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence victimization, we were able to identify four studies,⁵⁴⁻⁵⁷ three with American samples of sexual minority individuals and one with a Turkish sample. Two of the American samples used the same data.^{56,57} All four studies focused on intimate partner sexual violence perpetration, with one focusing on sexual minority women,⁵⁴ and two focusing on individuals assigned female at birth.^{56,57} Two studies found non-significant links between sexual orientation-related discrimination and sexual intimate partner violence,^{54,55} and the other two studies (drawing from the same dataset) found weak links between this outcome and homophobic microaggressions, and sexual and gender minority victimization, respectively (IRR = 1.75; OR = 1.07).^{56,57}

Five studies also focused on sexual intimate partner violence perpetration and minority stressors.⁵⁴⁻⁵⁸ Four of the studies used American samples (two used the same sample),^{56,57} and one used a Turkish sample.⁵⁴ Three of the five studies found no link between homophobic discrimination and intimate partner sexual violence,^{54,55,57} while two found significant effects

(IRR = .2.08; OR = 2.15 95%CI 1.43, 3.22) while accounting for other variables.^{56,58} Together, these findings suggest modest and inconsistent associations between homophobic victimization and either the victimization or perpetration of sexual violence within the romantic relationships of sexual minority individuals.

Homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence-based attitudes, victimization, and perpetration

While most studies on adolescents focused on either the perpetration or victimization of homophobic victimization or sexual violence, studies on young adults were much more likely to focus on the links between one of these forms of violence, and attitudes towards sexual or gender minority communities or sexual violence (i.e., rape myth acceptance). These studies could generally be divided into two categories: those that examined these links among sexual and gender minority communities, and those that examined similar questions within samples consisting primarily of cisgender and heterosexual individuals. To start, we will focus on those studies examining these links sexual and gender minority populations.

Sexual and gender minority populations homophobic attitudes and sexual violence victimization. We were able to identify eight studies that examined links between internalized homophobia and some form of sexual violence victimization and perpetration. These studies typically indicated that they used college samples,⁵⁹⁻⁶¹ and used targeted online recruitment and respondent-driven sampling,^{57,62,63} or snowball sampling.⁵⁴ Most used samples were from the United States,^{55,57,59-63} and one sample was from Turkey.⁵⁴ The majority of these studies examined homophobia or related constructs such as internalized homonegativity,^{54,55,59-63} with no studies focusing on internalized transphobia.

Starting with studies that focused on the link between internalized homophobic attitudes and sexual violence victimization, of the three studies that linked internalized homophobia to general sexual violence victimization, one found no link,⁶² one found no bivariate link, but did find a link with some forms of sexual violence accounting for demographic, drinking and sexual behaviour,⁶⁰ or found an indirect link via problematic alcohol use.⁶¹

Four studies focused more specifically on the links between internalized homophobia and sexual intimate partner violence. These findings found small links between internalized homophobia and intimate partner sexual violence perpetration,^{54,59} links between some but not all forms of internalized homophobic attitudes and intimate partner sexual violence perpetration,⁵⁵ or some but not all forms of homophobic attitudes and intimate partner sexual coercion.⁶³ Five studies focused on intimate partner sexual violence as an outcome, where one study found a link between internalized homophobic attitudes and this victimization outcome,⁵⁴ one found a link between some measures of internalized homophobia and intimate partner sexual violence victimization and not others,, and three found no link.^{55,57,63} Together, these findings suggest small and somewhat inconsistent associations between various internalized homophobic attitudes and sexual violence victimization both within and outside of romantic relationships, although they do not support a strong link between internalized homophobic attitudes and either sexual violence victimization or perpetration.

Sexual and gender minority populations homophobic attitudes and sexual violence perpetration. An overlapping group of five studies examined the links between homophobic attitudes and sexual violence perpetration among sexual and gender minority samples. Four of the five studies included participants from the United States,^{55,57,59,63} and one included participants from Turkey.⁵⁴ One was drawn from a broader university-based study on

relationships,⁵⁹ and the others used convenience and snowball sampling methods.^{54,55,57,63} All five studies examined intimate partner sexual violence perpetration, and all examined internalized homophobia, with three studies also measuring outness/identity concealment,^{54,55,59} and two studies examining stigma consciousness.^{55,59}

In terms of findings, one study linked intimate partner sexual violence perpetration to all indicators of internalized homophobia measured (r 's .16-.37), two linked intimate partner sexual violence perpetration to internalized homophobia, or some aspect of internalized homophobia,^{55,63} and two studies found no link.^{58,59} As was the case with the link between internalized homophobia and intimate partner sexual violence victimization, these findings suggest weak and inconsistent links between these constructs.

Attitudes about sexual violence and minority stressors. Three studies examined the links between attitudes relating to homophobia/transphobia and attitudes relating to sexual violence (generally rape myth acceptance).⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶ All these studies used undergraduate participants from the general population in either Britain,⁶⁴ or the United States.^{65,66} All focused on homophobic attitudes,⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶ and one study in addition to focusing on homophobic attitudes also examined transphobic attitudes.⁶⁶ The three studies found small to large links between rape myth acceptance and homophobic attitudes, as well as transphobic attitudes among women ($r = .22-.86$),⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶ although the one study that looked at attitudes towards transgender individuals among men specifically found no link.⁶⁶ Together, these findings suggest moderate and consistent associations between both homophobic and transphobic attitudes and rape myth acceptance among young adults.

Qualitative findings for adolescents and young adults

We identified eleven qualitative studies that examined the overlap between minority stressors and sexual violence among adolescents and young adults. These studies recruited samples from the United States,⁶⁷⁻⁷³ the United Kingdom,⁷⁴ Australia,⁷⁵ Brazil,⁷⁶ and Canada.⁷⁷ The overarching goals these studies were quite varied, and included better understanding different aspects of the school context for sexual and gender minority youth,^{64,72,76} bullying among sexual and gender minority youth,⁷⁰ unwanted sexual attention among sexual and gender minority individuals,^{68,75} issues around reporting sexual violence experiences,^{73,74} and the consequences of sexual assault among sexual minority populations.⁶⁹ We decided to combine our discussion of the qualitative findings for adolescents and young adults for three reasons. First, while three studies included only adolescents^{67,70,71} and five included only young adults,^{68,69,73,75,77} three of the studies included samples that ranged in age from adolescence to young adulthood.^{72,74,76} With the exception of three studies,^{71,73,77} the majority involved either focus groups,⁶⁷ individual interviews with LGBTQ+ youth,^{68,70,74,76} or both focus groups and individual interview,^{69,75} although one study also included interviews with relevant adults.⁶⁷ Third, the thematic content of these studies in the overlap between minority stressors and sexual violence were similar across age groups. We discuss these themes below.

In terms of better understanding how sexual violence relates to minority stressors, a theme identified in six studies was the way that sexual violence was used to enforce cissexist or heterosexist norms, and how participants conceptualized their homophobic/transphobic experiences as sexual violence.^{67,70,74-77} This link was explained by participants in multiple ways. In some cases, participants understood their identities as leading to unwanted sexualization and subsequent sexual violence.^{70,74,76,77} For example, researchers focusing on patterns of bullying among LGBTQ+ youth participants noted how being open about their sexual or gender identities

lead to persistent and unwanted sexual advances from their peers, which results in feeling unsafe.⁷⁰ In one case, participants discussed how this overlap extended to sexual assault in the form of “corrective rape.”⁷⁶ Gender presentation in particular was linked to experiences of sexual violence by participants.⁷⁷ Participants in two studies identifying how this overlap was particularly relevant for understanding the vulnerability of transgender women.^{67,75} For example, when asked about bullying in schools, sexual minority students reported experiences more in line with traditional bullying, while transgender girls were particularly likely to report experiences of bullying that included elements of sexual assault.⁶⁷ Similarly, a study of unwanted sexual attention of gay, lesbian, bisexual, queer and intersex young adults also noted the particular vulnerability of transgender women to overlapping transphobic and sexual violence-based victimization.⁷⁵

A second way in which homophobia/transphobia made individuals more vulnerable to sexual violence was in how internalized homophobia/transphobia increased both vulnerability to, and culpability after sexual violence experiences. In a study of American gay bisexual and sexual men’s experiences of unwanted sex in college,⁶⁸ participants discussed how internalized homophobia and fear of being outed gave partners more leverage over them (thus making them more vulnerable to sexual violence), discussing how partners could use this type of information as blackmail to coerce sexual activity. They also discussed how stigma associated with sexual minority status led to greater likelihood of having sex in secrecy or in remote locations, making them more vulnerable to unwanted sex. Similarly, participants discussed how knowing that LGBTQ+ individuals are more likely to experience sexual violence made them feel more culpable for their experience of sexual violence (i.e., their sexual violence experience was their own fault because of how they identified).⁷⁴

Four studies examined how homophobia/transphobia was seen as shaping different types of sexual violence-related service access.^{69,72-74} Participants in these studies noted the importance of identifying services that were safe, accepting, and LGBTQ+ affirming, and in how stigma and concerns about stigma limited their service access. Participants discussed the cisheteronormative nature of both the educational information they received pertaining to sexual violence,⁷² and the services provided to survivors.⁶⁹ Concept mapping with university students showed how participants noted limitations of “ahistorical” approaches addressing sexual violence on campus (i.e., approaches that ignored the particular vulnerabilities of historically marginalized groups such as sexual and gender minority students and racialized students) as being able to address sexual violence.⁷³ Participants felt that sexual violence among LGBTQ+ community members was trivialized in ways that led to less serious treatment related to experiences of sexual violence (i.e., that sexual violence between two individuals of the same gender were not as serious).^{69,74} Together, these findings suggest that homophobia and transphobia may increase vulnerability to sexual violence and its consequences by shaping the efficacy of intervention and prevention services available for addressing sexual violence.

A final theme identified in how homophobia and transphobia overlapped with sexual violence focused on how participants described their experiences being the victims of stereotypes about how LGBTQ+ people are more likely to be perpetrators of sexual violence.^{70,71} For example, in a study on bullying among sexual minority youth, one girl recounted how she was told by two classmates that she could not sit with them because they thought she would sexually assault them.⁷⁰ This theme was particularly relevant in a document-focused analyses of focused sexual minority girl gangs, consisting of Black, lesbian-identified girls.⁷¹ This article focused on how girls in these groups were being accused of sexual harassment in ways that boys who

engaged in the same behaviour were not. This theme underscores the need for better dissemination of research on vulnerability to sexual violence among sexual and gender minority populations.

Research strengths and gaps

The reviewed literature had several strengths in terms of understanding the links between minority stressors and sexual violence. First, in the areas in which multiple studies are available (i.e., adolescent experiences of victimization or perpetration; young adult internalized homophobia and intimate partner sexual violence), the results across studies are relatively consistent, especially when examining specific types of violence (i.e., overlap in forms of victimization, overlap in forms of perpetration). Second, while most samples were from the United States, those from other regions tended not to vary in their linkage of sexual violence and minority stressors. Third, while the majority of samples were cross-sectional, longitudinal samples suggest that the links between these two forms of gender-based violence persist across time, albeit with reduced effects sizes. Together, these findings provide sufficient bases for conclusions regarding the association between these two forms of gender-based violence in the lives of adolescents and young adults.

While the scoping review suggested several strengths of the existing literature, it also highlights some of the limitations. First, we proposed to examine minority stressors more broadly. Almost all of the articles focused on interpersonal stressors (i.e., homophobic name-calling, homophobic or transphobic attitudes) and with a few exceptions,^{44,66} the majority of studies focused on homophobic but not transphobic stressors. More research is needed to understand how institutional or societal minority stressors relate to sexual violence experiences. Relatedly, given the increased visibility of transphobia, and especially the laws that enforce

systemic transphobia focused on adolescents (i.e., laws that limit access to bathrooms, medical treatment, sports participation, etc.), and because of the ways in which sexual violence overlaps with transphobia for transgender girls, more research needs to examine transphobia in particular. Indeed, the one study that examined homophobic and transphobic attitudes separately found differences in terms of how these attitudes were linked with rape myth acceptance.⁶⁶

Second, the ways in which the associations between these different forms of gender-based violence were examined varied systematically between age groups. These differences suggest important research gaps in how these constructs are explored among adolescents (where more information is needed on the links between attitudes and behaviour) and young adults (where more information about how victimization and perpetration are linked, and particularly how these factors are linked among the general population). Additionally, these differences limit an understanding of if and how the links between these two forms of gender-based violence change the transition to adulthood.

Implications for Policy, Practice and Research

The current project proposed three overarching objectives in terms of understanding the overlap between minority stressors and sexual violence. Findings generally suggested that these two forms of gender-based violence were related among adolescents and young adults, but that this association was stronger when examining links between similar violence experiences (i.e., sexual violence victimization and homophobic/transphobic victimization). In reviewing the existing literature, we have identified specific implications in line with each objective.

Our first objective was to better understand how gender and sexuality-based minority stressors were linked with sexual violence victimization. Within the quantitative literature, this topic was almost exclusively examined among adolescent populations (seven studies).^{43–47,56} The

findings with adolescent samples suggested consistent small to moderate links between interpersonal experiences of homophobic and transphobic victimization and multiple forms of sexual violence victimization (i.e., sexual harassment, unwanted sexual contact, or combined assessments of sexual harassment and sexual assault). The studies were all on general populations of adolescents, except for one that focused on the experiences of gender minority adolescents.⁴⁴

These findings have three primary implications. First, the small to moderate correlations suggest a link in terms of how participants experience these two forms of gender-based violence. We would have expected higher correlations if participants generally understood homophobic/transphobic victimization to be a form of sexual violence, but correlations in the small to moderate range observed suggest that these two forms of gender-based violence are related but not the same in the lives of adolescent and young adult. In terms of prevention and intervention approaches, these findings suggest that addressing one of these forms of gender-based violence may have implications for, but will not completely address, the second form of this violence. Second, these studies typically focused on minority stressors at the interpersonal level. Indeed, the one study that did focus on school-level minority stressors and sexual violence generally found stronger links than those at the individual level.⁴⁵ More research is needed to understand the extent to which broader school or community-level climate variables are linked with sexual violence. The implication of this finding is that while these interpersonal processes are likely important, they paint an incomplete picture of how minority stressors relate to sexual violence. Third, our focus on the qualitative literature highlighted how sexual and gender minority individuals understood the association between minority stressors and sexual violence. Participants discussed how sexual violence is used to enforce cissexist and heterosexist norms,

and how their identities were sexualized. And, while these insights are useful, some work examining how heterosexual and cisgender youth (who made up most samples examined) understood this link may help us to better understand if similar factors are at play in terms of understanding these links overall.

The second objective was to examine how attitudes and behaviour leading gender and sexuality-based stressors (i.e., homophobic and transphobic attitudes and behaviour) were linked with sexual violence perpetration. We were able to gain insight into this important research question via two largely non-overlapping bodies of literature. In line with the Bullying-Sexual Violence Pathway model,⁸ we identified studies which examined the links between homophobic violence perpetration (largely homophobic peer bullying) and sexual violence perpetration among adolescents. These studies consistently indicated small to moderate links between homophobic/transphobic and sexual violence perpetration, and the cases where these links were not significant, it was generally when low frequency sexual violence perpetration variables (i.e., forced sexual contact) were being examined.⁴⁹ These same studies often highlighted the links between victimization by one of these forms of gender-based violence and perpetration of the other kind of violence. This was particularly the case in terms of the link between homophobic victimization and sexual violence perpetration. A second literature which examined the links between homophobic attitudes (either internalized among sexual and gender minority samples, or externalized among sexual and gender majority samples) and sexual violence perpetration. Among sexual minority populations, these studies all focused on the links between internalized homophobic attitudes and intimate partner sexual violence perpetration, and found either non-significant^{55,59,63} or small^{54,55} links between these constructs. Among predominantly cisgender

and heterosexual populations, attitudes about sexual/gender minority individuals and rape myth acceptance showed small to large associations.⁶⁴⁻⁶⁶

We identified three implications of these findings. First, these findings suggest that homophobic bullying and sexual violence perpetration are linked. Some intervention research suggested that while an intervention aimed at 6th and 7th graders to address bullying, victimization, services targeting sexual violence and homophobic violence were not effective at addressing bullying or victimization, but they did have a positive impact on addressing sexual harassment and homophobic bullying behaviour.⁴³ These authors suggest that interventions during early adolescence may coincide with the emergence of this behaviour, resulting in greater likelihood of efficacy. Addressing homophobic bullying, then, may have implications for sexual violence outcomes as well. Second, victimization of one of these forms of gender-based violence was often associated with perpetration of the other form of violence, especially among adolescents. These findings have important implications in terms of how the perpetration of sexual violence, and particularly forms of sexual violence occurring in public like sexual harassment, which may reflect a defensive strategy by youth who are perceived by their peers to violate gender norms. This finding suggests that among general populations of adolescents, minority-stressors, sexual violence victimization and perpetration may be linked in ways that necessitate a whole-person approach (i.e., an approach that acknowledges overlap between victimization and perpetration). Third, these findings suggest weak or inconsistent links between sexual violence perpetration within romantic relationships and internalized homophobia. This suggests that while relevant in some cases, understanding the perpetration of sexual violence within same-gender couples is likely a result of more complex and dynamic processes.

Finally, the third objective was to examine the extent to which sexual and homophobic/transphobic violence were observed in online vs. offline contexts. All but one of the studies we were able to identify during this review did not specify if the experiences of gender-based violence occurred in online vs. offline contexts (i.e., they asked general questions). The one study we did identify,¹⁰ focusing on online sexual violence and homophobic victimization did, however, show a similar pattern to those studies that did not specify online and offline contexts. Given the unique challenges posed to adolescents and young adults by the online environment,¹⁶ the major implications of these findings reflect the need for further research to better understand how minority stress and sexual violence overlap in online spaces.

Conclusions

The current scoping review examined existing quantitative and qualitative studies on adolescent and young adult populations that explored the overlap between minority stressors and sexual violence. Our review suggests that sexual violence and homophobic/transphobic violence are overlapping but distinct concepts in the lives of adolescents and young adults. While the links between victimization and perpetration of these two forms of gender-based violence are increasingly well-documented among adolescents, more research is needed to understand if these links extend to young adulthood. Some intervention research suggests that addressing one of these constructs can have consequences for the other construct.⁴³ More research is needed to explore how interventions addressing minority stressors and sexual violence have consequences both in terms of (a) addressing these two pernicious forms of gender-based violence, and (b) understanding the theoretical mechanisms linking these outcomes. In line with this broader need for program evaluation, the focus on interpersonal minority stressors limits our understanding about how broader ecological contexts that perpetuate homophobia and transphobia, and in turn

shape sexual violence perpetration. Ultimately, these findings suggest the relevance of understanding how different forms of gender-based violence are linked, and future research should examine how to best address the separate and unique impacts of these forms of violence on individual outcomes.

Knowledge Mobilization Activities

Academic talks

Martin-Storey, A., Paquette, G., Beischel, W., & Bergeron, M. (2023, June 21-22). Understanding how gender and sexual minoritized young adults link sexual violence experience to their identities: Differences across groups. Preaching to the Choir: An International LGBTQ+ Psychology & Related Social Sciences Conference, Toronto, Canada.

Martin-Storey, A. & Paquette, G. (2023, September 7th). Sexual violence among sexual and gender minority communities. UVA Community Psychology Brown Bag, Charlottesville, United States of America.

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Table 1

Minority stressors and sexual violence among adolescents

	<u>Perpetration</u>	<u>Homophobia and transphobia</u> <u>Victimization</u>	<u>Attitudes</u>
<u>Sexual violence</u>			

<u>Perpetration</u>	Espelage, Basil & Hamburger (2012)	Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)
	Espelage, Basile, et al., (2015)	Espelage, Basile, Leemis, Hipp & Davis (2018)
	Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)	Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)
	Espelage, Basile, Leemis, Hipp & Davis (2018)	Rinehart & Espelage (2016)
	Espelage et al., 2022	
	Humphrey & Vaillancourt, 2020)	
	Rinehart et al., (2020)	
	Rinehart & Espelage (2016)	
	Rivas-Koehl, Valido, Robinson & Espelage (2023)	
<u>Victimization</u>	Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)	Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)
	Rinehart & Espelage (2016)	Gámez-Guadix & Incera (2021)
	Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)	Marx, Hatchel, Mehring, & Espelage (2021)
		46
		Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)
		Valido, Rivas-Koehl, Rivas-Koehl, Espelage, Lawrence, & Robinson (2022)
<u>Attitudes</u>		Rinehart & Espelage (2016)

Table 2

Summaries of quantitative findings with adolescents

Reference	N	Age	Location	Minority stressor	Sexual violence measure	Effect size
<i>Adolescents: Minority stressor victimization and sexual violence victimization</i>						
Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)	3658 students	Sixth grade	36 schools in Illinois and Kansas	Homophobic Victimization: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i>	T1: $r = .28^*$ T2: $r = .31^*$
Gómez-Guadix & Incera (2021)	1779 students	12-18	Spain	Sexual orientation victimization: Four items about sexual-orientation related victimization	Unwanted sexual attention on the internet: Three questions about negative sexual comments, sexual questions, and being insisted on sexual photos	Sexual orientation victimization and unwanted sexual attention: $r = .27^{**}$
				Gender-based victimization: Four parallel items relating to being too gender conforming not sufficiently gender conforming.	Sextortion: Four questions about being threatened with a personal sexual image or sexual information	Sexual orientation victimization and sextortion: $r = .24^{**}$
					Revenge porn: Three questions about having unwanted sexual material published online	Sexual orientation victimization and revenge porn: $r = .11^{**}$
						Gender-based victimization and unwanted sexual attention: $r = .28^{**}$
					Gender-based victimization and sextortion: $r = .14^{**}$	
					Gender-based victimization and revenge porn: $r = .12^{**}$	
Marx, Hatchel, Mehring, & Espelage (2021)	610 TNG students	High school	Second largest county in Wisconsin	Single item: In the past 12 months have you been bullied threatened, or harassed by others thinking you're gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender	Sexual victimization: Sexual assault: Have you ever been forced, either verbally or physically to take part in sexual activity	Sexual assault: $r = .33^*$ Sexual harassment: $r = .39^*$
Rinehart & Espelage (2016)	36 schools	Sixth grade	Schools in the Midwestern	School-level homophobic Victimization: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: Someone made unwanted sexual comments to me School-level sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual</i>	$r = .65^{**}$

Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)	3549 students	13-17	United States Four Midwest United States Schools	Homophobic Victimization: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	<i>harassment/violence victimization scale</i> Sexual harassment: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment victimization scale</i>	T1 HV T1 SH: $r = .20^{**}$ T1 HV T2 SH: $r = .12$ T2 HV T1 SH: $r = -.05$ T2 HV T2 SH: $r = .38^{**}$ r (all items were examined separately): $.17-.24^*$
Valido, Rivas-Koehl, Rivas-Koehl, Espelage, Lawrence, & Robinson <i>Adolescents: Minority stressor perpetration and sexual violence perpetration</i>	4778 students	9 th -11 th grade	20 high schools in Colorado	Homophobic Victimization: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment victimization scale</i>	
Espelage, Basile & Hamburger (2012)	1391 students	5 th -8 th grade	Four Midwest middle schools	Homophobic Perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i> Forced sexual contact: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i>	T1 HP T1 SH: $r = .43^{**}$ T1 HP T2 SH: $r = .18^{**}$ T1 HP T1 FSC: $r = .02$ T1 HP T2 FSC: $r = -.02$
Espelage, Basile, De La Rue, & Hamburger (2015)	979 students	5th-7th grade	Four middle schools in Illinois	Homophobic Perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment/groping: The sexual harassment/groping subscale of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i>	Girls T1 HP T1 SH: $r = .45^{**}$ T1 HP T2 SH: $r = .28^{**}$ Boys T1 HP T1 SH: $r = .48^{**}$ T1 HP T2 SH: $r = .37^{**}$
Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)	3658 students	Sixth grade	36 schools in Illinois and Kansas	Homophobic Perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence perpetration scale</i>	T1: $r = .44^*$ T2: $r = .27^*$
Espelage, Basile, Leemis, Hipp & Davis (2018)	3549 students	M = 12.80 (Sd = 1.08)	Four middle schools and six high schools in the US Midwest	Homophobic Perpetration: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment scale</i>	OR = 1.91 (95% CI = 1.60, 2.21)
Humphrey & Vaillancourt (2020)	608 students	Age 19	51 schools in Southern Ontario	Homophobic Perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: The sexual harassment subscale of the <i>American Association of Women sexual</i>	$r = .28^{**}$

Rinehart & Espelage (2016)	36 schools	Sixth grade	Schools in the Midwestern United States	Homophobic Perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	<i>harassment/violence victimization scale</i> Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence perpetration scale</i>	$r = .70^{**}$
Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)	3549 students	13-17	Four Midwestern United States Schools	Homophobic perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment perpetration scale</i>	T1 HP T1 SP: $r = .37^{**}$ T1 HP T2 SP: $r = .13$ T2 HP T1 SP: $r = .22^{**}$ T2 HP T2 SP: $r = .41^{**}$
Rivas-Koehl, Valido, Robinson, & Espelage (2023)	2301 students	9th-12th grade	Three Midwestern US high schools	Homophobic perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual dating violence: The Sexual dating violence subscale of the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Scale	T2 H T3 SDVP: unstd est = $.03^{**}$ Girls T2 H T3 SDVP: unstd est = $.02^{**}$
<i>Adolescents: Minority stressor perpetration and sexual violence victimization</i>						
Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)	3658 students	Sixth grade	36 schools in Illinois and Kansas	Homophobic Perpetration: Agent scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i>	T1: $r = .34^*$ T2: $r = .22^*$
Rinehart & Espelage 2016	36 schools	Sixth grade	Schools in the Midwestern United States	Homophobic perpetration: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i>	$R = .43^{**}$
Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)	3549 students	13-17	Four Midwestern United States Schools	Homophobic perpetration: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment victimization scale</i>	T1 HP T1 SV: $r = .20^{**}$ T1 HP T2 SV: $r = .12$ T2 HP T1 SV: $r = -.04$ T2 HP T2 SV: $r = .31^{**}$
<i>Adolescents: Minority stressor victimization and sexual violence perpetration</i>						
Espelage, Low, Polanin & Brown (2015)	3658 students	Sixth grade	36 schools in Illinois and Kansas	Homophobic Victimization: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence victimization scale</i>	T1: $r = .26^*$ T2: $r = .14^*$

Espelage, Basile, Leemis, Hipp & Davis (2018)	3549 students	M = 12.80 (Sd = 1.08)	Four middle schools and six high schools in the US Midwest	Homophobic Perpetration: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment scale</i>	Boys OR = .77 (95% CI .42, 1.41) Girls OR = .70 (95% CI .50, .96)*
Rinehart & Espelage 2016	36 schools	Sixth grade	Schools in the Midwestern United States	Homophobic Victimization: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual violence: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment/violence perpetration scale</i>	R = .65**
Rinehart, Espelage & Bub (2020)	3549 students	13-17	Four Midwestern United States Schools	Homophobic perpetration: Target scale of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Sexual harassment: Modified version of the <i>American Association of Women sexual harassment perpetration scale</i>	T1 HP T1 SV: $r = .20^{**}$ T1 HP T2 SV: $r = .11$ T2 HP T1 SV: $r = .04$ T2 HP T2 SV: $r = .31^{**}$
<i>Adolescents: Minority stressors, sexual violence and attitudes</i>						
Rinehart & Espelage 2016	36 schools	Sixth grade	Schools in the Midwestern United States	Homophobic Victimization & perpetration: Target and Agent scales of the <i>Homophobic Agent Target Scale</i>	Intolerance of sexual harassment: Five statements about gender equity and tolerance of sexual harassment	Homophobic victimization: $r = -.53^{**}$ Homophobic perpetration : $r = -.64$
Ybarra, Goodman, Saewyc, Scheer & Stroem (2022)	4193 students	14-16 years	Social media and random digit dial	Internalized transgender stigma: Transgender identity survey Internalized Homophobia: Internalized Stigma Scale	Sexual violence perpetration: Four items on sexual assault, attempted rape, rape or sexual coercion.	No significant differences in any internalized stigma across having perpetrated sexual violence or not

* = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$.

Table 3

Minority stressors and sexual violence among young adults

	<u>Homophobia and transphobia</u>		
	<u>Perpetration</u>	<u>Victimization</u>	<u>Attitudes</u>
<u>Sexual violence</u>			
<u>Perpetration</u>		Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)	Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)
		Edwards & Sylaska (2013)	Edwards & Sylaska (2013)
		Swann, Dyar, Baidoo, Crosby, Newcomb, & Whitton (2022)	Edwards, Siller, Littleton, Wheeler, Chen, Sall & Lim (2021)
		Whitton, Lawlace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)	Pepper & Sand (2015)
			Whitton, Lawlace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)
<u>Victimization</u>		Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)	Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)
		Edwards & Sylaska (2013)	Edwards & Sylaska (2013)
		Swann, Dyar, Baidoo, Crosby, Newcomb, & Whitton (2022)	Edwards, Siller, Littleton, Wheeler, Chen, Sall & Lim (2021)
		Whitton, Newcomb, Messinger, Byck, & Mustanski (2019)	Hequembourg, Parks, Collins, & Hughes (2015)
		Whitton, Lawlace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)	Murchison, Boyd & Pachankis (2017)
			Pepper & Sand (2015)
			Sutton, Edwards, Siller & Shorey, (2022)
			Whitton, Lawalace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)
<u>Attitudes</u>			Worthen (2021)
			Davies, Gilston, & Rogers (2012)
			Judson, Johnson & Perez (2013)
			Nagoshi, Adams, Terrell, Hill, Brzuzy & Nagoshi (2008)

Table 4

Summaries of quantitative findings with young adults

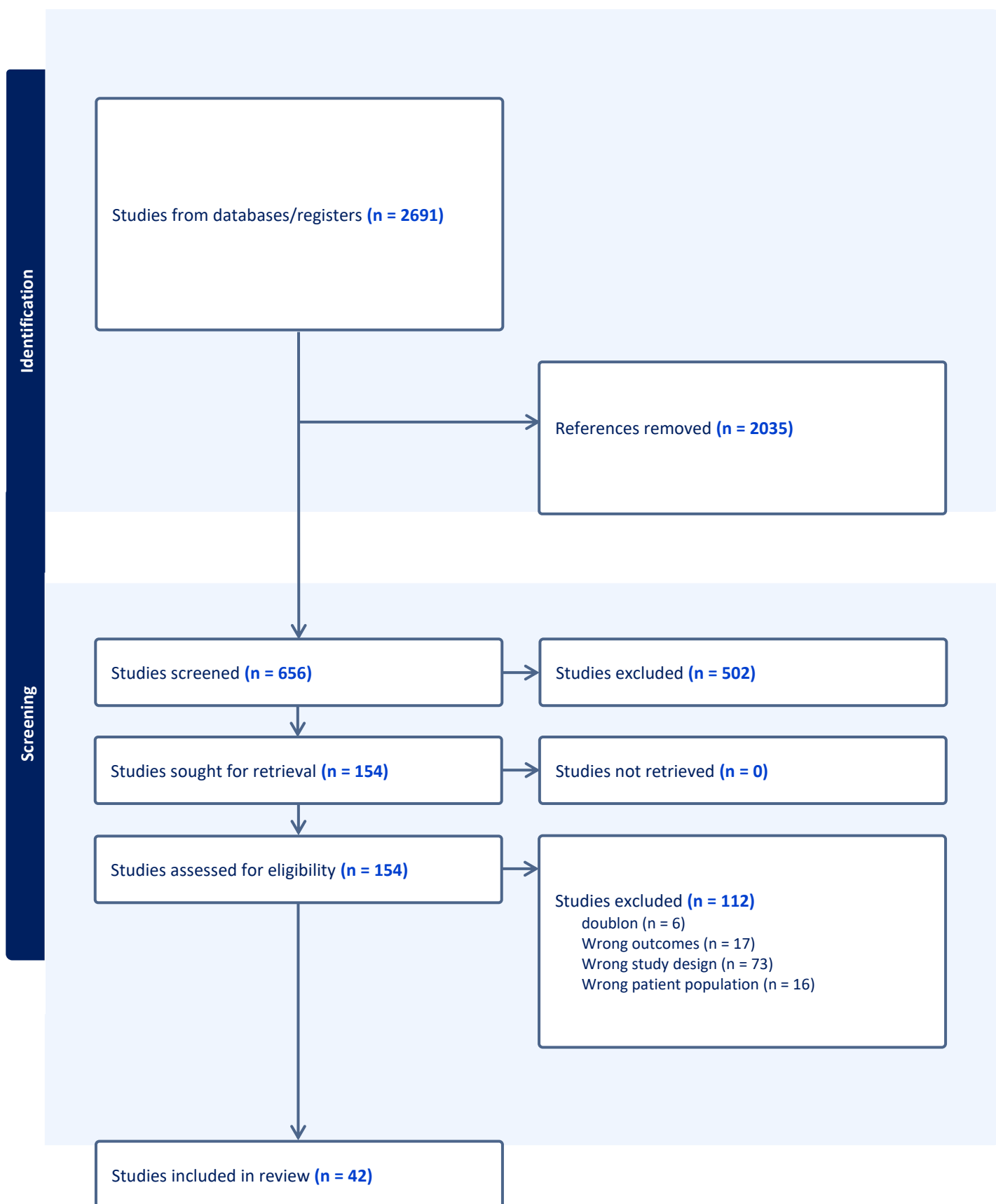
Reference	N	Age	Location	Minority stressor	Sexual violence measure	Effect size
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor victimization and sexual violence victimization</i>						
Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)	149	18-60	Turkey convenience snowball sampling	Questions about problems/discrimination related to their sexual orientation	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	$r = .11$
Edwards & Sylaska (2013)	391	18-25	USA University LGBTQ centers/organizations, social media/online recruitment, snowball sampling	Sexual orientation related victimization: Two items based on sexual minority-status victimization	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	$r = .06$
Swann, Dyar, Baidoo, Crosby, Newcomb, & Whitton (2022)	249	16-20	Venue-based, online and peer-based recruitment of SGM individuals assigned female at birth	Homophobic microaggressions : Sexual Orientation Microaggressions Inventory	Intimate partner sexual violence : Sexual and Gender minority Conflict Tactics Scale Victimization	IRR = 1.75**
Whitton, Lawlace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)	308	16-20	USA AFAB Incentivized snowball approach	Sexual and gender minority victimization: 10 items scale	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: Sexual and Gender Minority Conflict Tactics Scale	OR : 1.07*
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor perpetration and sexual violence perpetration</i>						
No findings						
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor perpetration and sexual violence victimization</i>						
No findings						
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor victimization and sexual violence perpetration</i>						
Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)	149	18-60	Turkey convenience snowball sampling	Questions about problems/discrimination related to their sexual orientation	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	$r = .07$
Edwards & Sylaska (2013)	391	18-25	USA University LGBTQ centers/organizations, social media/online recruitment, snowball sampling	Internalized homonegativity: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale Sexual identity concealment: Outness Inventory	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	$r = -.04$

Swann, Dyar, Baidoo, Crosby, Newcomb, & Whitton (2022)	249	16-20	Venue-based, online and peer-based recruitment of SGM individuals assigned female at birth	Stigma: Stigma Scale Homophobic microaggressions : Sexual Orientation Microaggressions Inventory	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Sexual and Gender minority Conflict Tactics Scale	IRR = 2.08**
Whitton, Newcomb, Messinger, Byck, & Mustanski (2019)	248	16-25	Venue-based, online and peer-based recruitment of SGM individuals	Homophobic victimization: 10 items assessing sexual-identity based victimization	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: a question asking about forced sex or oral sex with a partner in the past six months	OR = 2.15 95% CI (1.43, 3.22)**
Whitton, Lawlace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)	308	16-20	USA AFAB Incentivized snowball approach	Sexual and gender minority victimization: 10 items scale	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Sexual and Gender Minority Conflict Tactics Scale	OR : 1.04
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor-related attitudes and sexual violence victimization</i>						
Sexual and gender minority samples						
Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)	149	18-60	Turkey convenience snowball sampling	Internalized homophobia: Lesbian Internalized Homophobia Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	IH SVV: $r = .19^*$ O SVV: $r = .26^{**}$
Edwards, Siller, Littleton, Wheeler, Chen, Sall & Lim (2021)	1,221	18-24	USA University-based recruitment from larger survey on relationships	Outness: Questions about the importance of outness Internalized homophobia: Multi-Axial Gay Men's Inventory Short Version Identity concealment: Nebraska Outness Scale-Concealment Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: Sexual and Gender Minority Conflict Tactics Scale	IH SPV: $r = .07^*$ IC SPV: $r = .05(t)$ SC SPV: $r = .02$
Edwards & Sylaska (2013)	391	18-25	USA University LGBTQ centers/organizations, social media/online recruitment, snowball sampling	Stigma consciousness: Stigma Consciousness Questionnaire Internalized homonegativity: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale Sexual identity concealment: Outness Inventory	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization : The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	IH and SV: $r = .04$ SIC and SV: $r = r = -.03$ S and SV: $r = .04$
Hequembourg, Parks, Collins, & Hughes (2015)	183	18-34 (M = 24.3)	USA GB cisgender men from advertisements, and respondent-driven sampling	Stigma: Stigma Scale Internalized homophobia: modified version of the Nungesser Homosexuality Attitudes Inventory	Sexual assault: Sexual Experiences Survey	- $r = .05$

Murchison, Boyd & Pachankis (2017)	763	18-38 (M = 20.69, SD = 2.24)	USA LGBTQ undergraduates recruited online	Internalized homophobia: Homonegativity subscale of the Lesbian Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale	Unwanted sexual experiences: Revised Sexual Experiences Survey Short Form Sexual assault: Revised Sexual Experiences Survey Short Form Sexual coercion: Revised Sexual Experiences Survey Short Form	IH USE: $t = -1.59$ Controlling for demographics, drinking and sexual partners IC = 1.49** (95% CI: 1.14, 1.94) IH SA: $t = -.59$ IC = 1.28 (95% CI: .95, 1.73)
Pepper & Sand (2015)	40	18-24	USA LGBTQ Women from a convenience sample	Internalized homophobia: The Lesbian Internalized Homophobia Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	IH C: $t = -1.99$ IC = 1.94** (95% CI: 1.29, 2.92) No significant effect (not presented)
Sutton, Edwards, Siller & Shorey, (2022)	241	18-30 (M = 20.5, SD = 2.07)	USA LGBTQ+ college students from a large Southern university	Internalized homonegativity: Internalized Homophobia Scale-Revised	University sexual assault victimization: Sexual Experience Short Form Survey	Indirect effects via problematic alcohol use (Beta = .04, 95% CI (.009, .087) OR : 1.35
Whitton, Lawlace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)	308	16-20	USA AFAB Incentivized snowball approach	Internalized Sexual Minority Stigma: Internalized Homophobia Measure	Intimate partner sexual violence victimization: Sexual and Gender Minority Conflict Tactics Scale	
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor-related attitudes and sexual violence perpetration</i>						
Ayhan Balik & Bilgin (2021)	149	18-60	Turkey convenience snowball sampling	Internalized homophobia: Lesbian Internalized Homophobia Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	IH SVP: $r = .16^{**}$ O SVP: $r = .37^{**}$
Edwards, Siller, Littleton, Wheeler, Chen, Sall & Lim (2021)	1,221	18-24	USA University-based recruitment from larger survey on relationships	Outness: Questions about the importance of outness Internalized homophobia: Multi-Axial Gay Men's Inventory Short Version Identity Concealment: Nebraska Outness Scale-Concealment Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Sexual and Gender Minority Conflict Tactics Scale	IH SPP: $r = .03$ IC SPP: $r = -.02$ SC SPP: $r = -.01$
Edwards & Sylaska (2013)	391	18-25	USA University LGBTQ centers/organizations, social media/online	Stigma consciousness: Stigma Consciousness Questionnaire Internalized homonegativity: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Identity Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	IH and SP: $r = .15^*$ SIC and SP: $r = -.02$ S and SP: $r = .02$

			recruitment, snowball sampling	Sexual identity concealment: Outness Inventory		
Pepper & Sand (2015)	40	18-24	USA LGBTQ Women from a convenience sample	Stigma: Stigma Scale Internalized homophobia: The Lesbian Internalized Homophobia Scale	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Revised Conflict Tactics Scale	Significantly correlated to one subscale (r not presented)
Whitton, Lawalace, Dyar, & Newcomb (2021)	308	16-20	USA AFAB Incentivized snowball approach	Internalized Sexual Minority Stigma: Internalized Homophobia Measure	Intimate partner sexual violence perpetration: Sexual and Gender Minority Conflict Tactics Scale	OR : 1.16
<i>Young adults: Minority stressor-related attitudes and sexual violence attitudes</i>						
Davies, Gilston, & Rogers (2012)	323	18-47(M =23.4, SD = 5.8)	Undergraduate students from North West England	Homophobia: Affective Reactions to Gay Men Scale	Rape myth acceptance towards men: Male Rape Myth Scale	H RMAM: $r = .78^{**}$ H RMAW: $r = .86^{**}$
Judson, Johnson & Perez (2013)	302	18-55 (M = 20.92, SD = 4.48)	USA Psychology course participants	Homophobia: Homophobia Scale	Rape myth acceptance towards women: Illinois Rape My Scale Attitudes towards sexual assault victims: 16- item questionnaire	$r = .33^{**}$
Nagoshi, Adams, Terrell, Hill, Brzuzy & Nagoshi (2008)	310	F : 19.45 (SD = 3.28) M: 19.47 (SD = 1.76)	USA undergraduate students	Homophobia: The Homophobia Scale Transphobia: The Transphobia Scale	Rape myth acceptance: The Rape Myth Acceptance Scale	Women H RMA: $r = .22^{**}$ T RMA: $r = .35^{**}$ Men H RMA: $r = .29^{**}$ T RMA: $r = .08$

* = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$.

Figure 1: Studies examining the links between minority stressors and sexual violence

Appendix A- Search Terms

Search terms

1. Establish from a developmental perspective the distinct aspects of sexual violence among 2SLGBTQQA+ adolescents and young adults by
 - a. Focusing on how gender and sexuality-based minority stressors and sexual violence victimization are linked
 - b. Examining how attitudes and behaviours leading to gender and sexuality-based minority stressors (i.e., homophobic and transphobic attitudes and behaviours) and sexual violence perpetration are linked
 - c. Exploring the extent to which these associations observed in online vs offline spaces

Table 1.1 SOGI search terms

Français	Anglais	Espagnol
Lesbien*	Lesbian*	Lesbian*
gai*	gay*	Gay*
Gay*	Homosexual*	Homosexual*
Homosexu*	Bisexual*	Bisexual*
bisexu*	Bi-sexual*	Pansexual*
Asexu*	Androgyn*	Andrógín*
Allosexu*	Asexual*	Asexual*
Pansexu*	Allosexu*	Transgénero*
trans*	Pansexual*	No-binaria*
queer	transgender	“No binaria*”
“Non binaire”	Non-binary*	Transsexual*
Non-binaire	Nonbinary*	Intersexual*
Transsexu*	Transsexual*	“de género queer”
Trangenre	Genderqueer*	“de género fluido”
Genderqueer	“Gender fluid*”	“Sin género”
Genderfluid	Genderfluid*	Agénéro*
“Fluide dans le genre”	Agender*	“de género no conforme”
Agenre	“Gender non-conforming*”	queer

<p>“Non-conformité de genre”</p> <p>“Non-conformité de genre”</p> <p>Intersex* (intersexe, intersexué)</p> <p>Bispiritu*</p> <p>Bi-spiritu*</p> <p>LGB* (TQIAP2S+)</p> <p>“Communauté* LGB*”</p> <p>“Diversité* sexuelle* et de genre”</p> <p>Diversité* sexuelle* et pluralité de* genre*</p> <p>“Non hétérosexu*”</p> <p>Non-hétérosexu*</p> <p>“Non cisgenre*”</p> <p>Non-cisgenre*</p> <p>“Minorité* sexuelle”</p> <p>“Minorité* sexuelle* et de genre*”</p> <p>“minorité* de genre*”</p>	<p>Transgend*</p> <p>“Gender variant”</p> <p>“Gender creative”</p> <p>Queer</p> <p>Genderqueer</p> <p>Intersex*</p> <p>Two-spirit*</p> <p>“Two spirit*”</p> <p>LGB*</p> <p>2SLGB*</p> <p>GLB*</p> <p>“LGB* communit*” (community, communities)</p> <p>“Non heterosexual*”</p> <p>Non-heterosexual*</p> <p>“Non cisgender*”</p> <p>Non-cisgender*</p> <p>(gender* OR sex*) N2 (diversity OR identity OR preference* OR creativ* OR orientation)</p> <p>“Sexual minorit*”</p> <p>“Gender minorit*”</p> <p>“Same-sex attract*”</p> <p>“Same-gender attract*”</p> <p>“Same sex attract*”</p> <p>“Same gender attract*”</p> <p>TNB*</p> <p>TGD*</p>	<p>Biespiritual*</p> <p>LGBT*</p> <p>LGTB*</p> <p>“Comunidad* LGBT*”</p> <p>“Minoría* sexual*”</p> <p>“Minoría* de género”</p>
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	TGNC* SGMY* SGM* MSM* WSW* “Mostly heterosex*” Gender/sex* “Gay-straight all*” “Same-gender loving*” Same-gender-loving	
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Table 1.2 Minority stressor search terms

Français	Anglais	Espagnol
Homophob*	Homophob*	Homofob*
Transphob*	Transphob*	Transfob*
Anti-gai*	Anti-gay*	Anti-gay*
Anti-gay*	Anti-trans*	Anti-trans*
Anti-trans*	“Bias-based bull*”	“acoso basado en prejuicio*”
Intimid*	“Gender-based bull*”	“acoso basado en el género”
“Violence* basée* sur le genre”	“Identity-based bull*”	“acoso basado en la identidad”
Hétérosexi*	Heterosexi*	Heterosexismo*
Cissexis*	Cissexis*	Cissexismo*
Hétéronormati*	Heteronormativ*	heteronormatividad*
Hétérosocialité	Cisnormativ*	cisnormatividad*
Cisnormativ*	Biphobi*	Bifob*
Biphobi*	Monosex*	Monosexismo*
Monosex*	Homophobic AND (‘Name calling’ OR Bullying OR Victimization OR Perpetration OR Teasing)”	victimización*
Mono-sexi*	“bullying” and (“LGBT,” “homophobic bullying,” “LGBT* bullying,” “transphobic bullying,” “gender-based bullying,” “homophobic victimization,” “transphobic victimization,” “homophobic harassment,”	
Victim*		
Perpétrat*		
Harcèle*		

	and “transphobic harassment”)	
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Table 1.3 Gender-based violence search terms

Français	Anglais	Espagnol
“Cyber harcèlement* sexuel*” “cyberharcèlement* sexuel*” “cyberviolence* sexuel*” Sextortion “violence* relationnelle* “violence* sexuelle*” “violence* basée* sur le* genre*” “victimisation* basée* sur le* genre*” “intimidation* basée* sur le* genre*” “agression* basée* sur le* genre*” “Violence intime” “Terrorisme intime” “viol* conjugal*” “viol* domestique*” “violence* en contexte d’intimité” “violence* interpersonnelle*” viol* Abus* “Coercition* reproductive*” “agress* sexu*” “coercition* sexu*” “exploitat* sexu*” “harcèl sexu*” “victim* sexu*” “violence* sexiste*” “slut sham*” Slut-sham* “Culture du viol” “Violence* de genre” “violence* intrafamiliale*” “victimisation* amoureuse*” “abus de partenaire*” “agressivité* relationnelle*” “violence* relationnelle*” “contrainte* sexuelle*”	“Cyber sexual harass*” “Cyber sexual violen*” “Dating abuse*” “Dating aggression*” “Dating violen*” “Dating victim*” “Dating perpetra*” “Gender-based violen*” “Gender-based victimization*” “Gender-based perpet*” “Intimate partner* violen*” “Intimate partner* victim*” “Intimate partner* perpet*” “Interpersonal violen*” “Domestic violen*” “Family violen*” “Relationship* violen*” “Partner* violen*” “Partner* abus*” “Partner* aggression” “Relationship aggression*” “Relationship violen*” “Relationship perpetration*” “Courtship aggression*” Reproductive coercion*” Rape* Rapi* “Sexual assault*” “Sexual coerc*” “Sexual exploitation*” “Sexual harass*” “Sexual victimization*” “Sexual perpetration*” “Sexual viole*” “Sexist viole*” Slut-shaming* “Slut shaming*” Slutshaming* Sextortion	“Acoso* sexual* cibernético*” “Ciberviolencia* sexual*” “Abuso* de citas” “Agresión* de citas” “Violencia* en las citas” “Victimización* de citas” Fechoría* “Violencia* de género” “Victimización por motivo* de género” “Perpetración por motivo* de género” “Violencia de pareja*” “Victimización de la* pareja* íntima*” “Agresión* de pareja*” “Violencia* interpersonal*” “Violencia* doméstica*” “Violencia* familiar*” “Violencia* en la* relacion*” “Violencia* de pareja*! “Abuso* de pareja*” “Agresión* de pareja*” “Agresión* en la* relación*” “Violencia* en la* relacion*” “Relación* perpetración*” “Agresión* de cortej*” “Coacción* reproductiv*” Violación “Agresión* sexual*” “Coacción* sexual*” “Explotación* sexual*” “Acoso sexual” “Victimización* sexual*” “Comisión* de acto* sexual*” “Violencia* sexual*” “Violencia* sexista*” “Experiencia* sexual* no deseada*”

“harcèl* sexu*” “perpèt* sexu*” “exp* sexu* non désiré*” “exp* sexu* non-désiré*” “mythe* du viol*” “soutien au viol” “acceptation du viol”	“Unwanted sexual experience*” Rape myth* (rape AND myth(s), belief(s), view(s), attitude(s) and misconception(s); ‘rape supportive’; ‘rape accepting’)	(violación AND mito(s), creencia(s), opinión(s), actitud(s) y error(s); 'apoyo a la violación'; 'aceptación de la violación')
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Table 1.4 Age-related search terms

Français	English	Espagnol
Jeune* Adolescen* “Jeune* adulte*” “jeune* personne*” Élève*secondaire* “en milieu scolaire” Étudiant* secondaire Étudiant* collégial* Étudiant* université* Amoureux* Couple* Partenaire* “Adulte* émergent*”	youth* adolescen* teen* young adult* young person* middle school student* junior high student* high school student* boyfriend* girlfriend* University student* College Student* Emerging adult* Early adult*	Juventud Adolescen* Joven* Joven adulto* “Estudiante* de secundaria” Novio* Novia* “Estudiante* universitari*” “Adult* emergent*”

Inclusion criteria

1. Participants have a mean age of 25 years or younger
2. Includes both sexual violence and minority stress
 - a. Victimization and/or perpetration (of minority stress and sexual violence)
 - b. Attitudes and behaviours
 - i. Perpetration/victimization of homophobia/transphobia & perpetration/victimization of sexual violence
 - ii. Homophobic/transphobic attitudes (internalized or externalized) and sexual violence victimization/perpetration

- iii. Perceived climate for homophobia/transphobia OR sexual violence (i.e., rape myth acceptance) and behaviour/attitudes.
- 3. Written in English or French or Spanish
- 4. Quantitative or qualitative peer-reviewed journal articles

Databases:

- ProQuest
 - o Canadian Research Index
 - o Periodicals Archive Online
 - o Arts & Humanities Database
 - o Australia & New Zealand Database
 - o Career & Technical Education Database
 - o Consumer Health Database
 - o Continental Europe Database
 - o Criminal Justice Database
 - o East & South Asia Database
 - o East Europe, Central Europe Database
 - o Education Database
 - o Health & Medical Collection
 - o Healthcare Administration Database
 - o India Database
 - o Latin America & Iberia Database
 - o Library Science Database
 - o Middle East & Africa Database
 - o Nursing & Allied Health Database
 - o Political Science Database
 - o Psychology Database
 - o Public Health Database
 - o Publicly Available Content Database
 - o Religion Database
 - o Research Library
 - o Social Science Database
 - o Sociology Database
 - o Turkey Database
 - o UK & Ireland Database
 - o Sociological Abstracts
 - o Sports Medicine & Education Index

Anywhere except full text (NOFT)

(lesbian* OR gay* OR homosexual* OR bisexual* OR bi-sexual* OR androgyn* OR asexual* OR allosexu* OR pansexual* OR transgender* OR non-binary* OR nonbinary* OR transsexual* OR genderqueer* OR "gender fluid*" OR genderfluid* OR agender* OR "gender non-conforming*" OR transgend* OR "gender variant" OR "gender creative" OR queer OR genderqueer OR intersex* OR two-spirit* OR "two spirit*" OR LGB* OR 2SLGB* OR GLB* OR "LGB* communit*" OR "non heterosexual*" OR non-heterosexual* OR "non cisgender*")

OR non-cisgender* OR ((gender* OR sex*) NEAR/2 (diversity OR identity OR preference* OR creativ* OR orientation)) OR "sexual minorit*" OR "gender minorit*" OR "same-sex attract*" OR "same-gender attract*" OR "same sex attract*" OR "same gender attract*" OR TNB* OR TGD* OR TGNC* OR SGM* OR MSM* OR WSW* OR "mostly heterosex*" OR gender/sex* OR "gay-straight all*" OR "same-gender loving*" OR same-gender-loving)

AND

(homophob* OR transphob* OR anti-gay* OR anti-trans* OR ((LGB* OR bias-based OR gender-based OR identity-based OR "bias based" OR "gender based" OR "identity based") NEAR/2 (bully* OR "name call*" OR victim* OR teasing OR taunt* OR perpet* OR harass*)) OR heterosex* OR cissexis* OR heteronormativ* OR cisnormativ* OR biphobi* OR monosex*)

AND

((("Cyber sexual" OR dating OR gender-based OR "intimate partner*" OR interpersonal OR domestic OR family OR relationship* OR partner* OR courtship OR sexist) NEAR/2 (harass* OR violen* OR abus* OR aggression* OR victim* OR perpetr*)) OR ((sexual) NEAR/2 (assault* OR coerc* OR exploitation* OR harass* OR victim* OR perpet* OR violen*)) OR ((rape) NEAR/2 (myth* OR belief* OR view* OR attitude* OR misconception* OR support* OR accepting)) OR "reproductive coerc*" OR rape* OR rapi* OR slut-shaming* OR "slut shaming*" OR slutshaming* OR sextortion OR "unwanted sexual experience*")

AND

(youth* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR "young adult*" OR "young person*" OR "middle school student*" OR "junior high student*" OR "high school student*" OR boyfriend* OR girlfriend* OR "university student*" OR "college student*" OR "emerging adult*" OR "early adult*")

Filters: Peer reviewed only; Source type: Scholarly Journals; Language: English, French, Spanish; Document type: Article, Case Study

Results: 200 imported in Covidence

- SCOPUS

Results: 337 imported in Covidence

2nd round : 472 results imported in Covidence

- EBSCO

- Academic Search Complete
- APA PsycArticles
- APA PsycExtra
- APA PsycInfo
- CINAHL Plus with Full Text
- Education Source

- ERIC
- MEDLINE with Full Text
- Psychology and Behavioural Sciences Collection
- SocINDEX
- SocINDEX with Full Text

Title (TI) / Subject terms (SU) / Abstract (AB)

(lesbian* OR gay* OR homosexual* OR bisexual* OR bi-sexual* OR androgyn* OR asexual* OR allosexu* OR pansexual* OR transgender* OR non-binary* OR nonbinary* OR transsexual* OR genderqueer* OR "gender fluid*" OR genderfluid* OR agender* OR "gender non-conforming*" OR transgend* OR "gender variant" OR "gender creative" OR queer OR genderqueer OR intersex* OR two-spirit* OR "two spirit*" OR LGB* OR 2SLGB* OR GLB* OR "LGB* communit*" OR "non heterosexual*" OR non-heterosexual* OR "non cisgender*" OR non-cisgender* OR ((gender* OR sex*) W/2 (diversity OR identity OR preference* OR creativ* OR orientation)) OR "sexual minorit*" OR "gender minorit*" OR "same-sex attract*" OR "same-gender attract*" OR "same sex attract*" OR "same gender attract*" OR TNB* OR TGD* OR TGNC* OR SGM* OR MSM* OR WSW* OR "mostly heterosex*" OR gender/sex* OR "gay-straight all*" OR "same-gender loving*" OR same-gender-loving)

AND

(homophob* OR transphob* OR anti-gay* OR anti-trans* OR ((LGB* OR bias-based OR gender-based OR identity-based OR "bias based" OR "gender based" OR "identity based") W/2 (bully* OR "name call*" OR victim* OR teasing OR taunt* OR perpet* OR harass*)) OR heterosex* OR cissex* OR heteronormativ* OR cishnormativ* OR biphobi* OR monosex*)

AND

((("Cyber sexual" OR dating OR gender-based OR "intimate partner*" OR interpersonal OR domestic OR family OR relationship* OR partner* OR courtship OR sexist) W/2 (harass* OR violen* OR abus* OR aggression* OR victim* OR perpetr*)) OR ((sexual) W/2 (assault* OR coerc* OR exploitation* OR harass* OR victim* OR perpetr* OR violen*)) OR ((rape) W/2 (myth* OR belief* OR view* OR attitude* OR misconception* OR support* OR accepting)) OR "reproductive coerc*" OR rape* OR rapi* OR slut-shaming* OR "slut shaming*" OR slutshaming* OR sextortion OR "unwanted sexual experience*")

AND

(youth* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR "young adult*" OR "young person*" OR "middle school" OR "junior high*" OR "high school" OR boyfriend* OR girlfriend* OR university OR college OR student OR "emerging adult*" OR "early adult*")

Filters: Peer reviewed; Document type: Academic journal; Language: English, French, Spanish

Results: 639

- Érudit

Titre, résumé, mots-clés

Lesbien* OU gai* OU gay* OU homosexu* OU bisexu* OU asexu* OU allosexu* OU pansexu* OU queer OU genderqueer OU " non binaire " OU non-binaire OU transsexu* OU transgenre* OU genderfluid OU " Fluide* dans le genre " OU agenre OU " non-conformité de genre " OU " non-conformité de genre " OU intersex* OU bispiritu* OU bi-spiritu* OU LGB* OU " communauté* LGB* " OU " diversité* sexuelle* et de genre* " OU " diversité* sexuelle* et pluralité de* genre* " OU " non hétérosexu* " OU non-hétérosexu* OU " non cisgenre* " OU non-cisgenre* OU " minorité* sexuelle " OU " minorité* sexuelle* et de genre* " OU " minorité* de genre* "

ET

homophob* OU transphob* OU anti-gai* OU anti-gay* OU anti-trans* OU Intimid* OU " Violence* basée* sur le genre " OU hétérosexi* OU cissexis* OU hétéronormati* OU hétérosocial* OU cisnormativ* OU biphobi* OU monosexu* OU mono-sexu* OU victim* OU perpétrat* OU harcèle*

ET

" cyber harcèlement* sexuel* " OU " cyberharcèlement* sexuel* " OU " cyberviolen* sexuel* " OU sextortion OU " violence* relationnelle* " OU " violence* sexuelle* " OU " victimisation* amoureuse* " OU " violence* basée* sur le* genre* " OU " victimisation* basée* sur le* genre* " OU " intimidation* basée* sur le* genre* " OU " agression* basée* sur le* genre* " OU " violence intime " OU " violence* en contexte d'intimité " OU " terrorisme intime " OU " viol* conjugal* " OU " viol* domestique* " OU " violence* interpersonnelle* " OU viol* OU abus* OU " coercition* reproductive* " OU " agress* sexu* " OU " coercition* sexu* " OU " exploitat* sexu* " OU " harcèl sexu* " OU " victim* sexu* " OU " viol* sexiste* " OU " slut sham* " OU slut-sham* OU " culture du viol " OU " violence* de genre " OU LGB*-phobe OU " violence* intrafamiliale* " OU " victimisation* amoureuse* " OU " abus de partenaire* " OU " agressivité* relationnelle* " OU " violence* relationnelle* " OU " contrainte* sexuelle* " OU " harcèl* sexu* " OU " perpét* sexu* " OU " exp* sexu* non désiré* " OU " exp* sexu* non-désiré* " OU " mythe* du viol* " OU " soutien au viol " OU " acceptation du viol "

ET

jeune* OU adolescen* OU " jeune* adulte* " OU " jeune* personne* " OU " élève*secondaire* " OU " en milieu* scolaire* " OU " étudiant* secondaire " OU " étudiant* collégi* " OU cégep* OU " étudiant* universit* " OU amoureu* OU couple* OU partenaire* OU " adulte* émergent* " OU fréquentation*

Filtres: Types de publication: Articles savants; types d'articles savants: article; Fonds: Érudit, UNB, Persée, FRQ

Résultats: 10 importé dans Covidence

Espagnol :

0 résultats

Anglais: 0 résultats

(lesbian* OR gay* OR homosexual* OR bisexual* OR bi-sexual* OR androgyn* OR asexual* OR allosexu* OR pansexual* OR transgender* OR non-binary* OR nonbinary* OR transsexual* OR genderqueer* OR “gender fluid*” OR genderfluid* OR agender* OR “gender non-conforming*” OR transgend* OR “gender variant” OR “gender creative” OR queer OR genderqueer OR intersex* OR two-spirit* OR “two spirit*” OR LGB* OR 2SLGB* OR GLB* OR “LGB* communit*” OR “non heterosexual*” OR non-heterosexual* OR “non cisgender*” OR non-cisgender* OR “gender* diversity” OR “gender* identit*” OR “gender* preference*” OR “gender* creativ*” OR “gender* orientat*” OR “sex* diversity” OR “sex* identit*” OR “sex* preference*” OR “sex* creativ*” OR “sex* orientat*” OR “sexual minorit*” OR “gender minorit*” OR “same-sex attract*” OR “same-gender attract*” OR “same sex attract*” OR “same gender attract*” OR TNB* OR TGD* OR TGNC* OR SGMY* OR SGM* OR MSM* OR WSW* OR “mostly heterosex*” OR gender/sex* OR “gay-straight all*” OR “same-gender loving*” OR same-gender-loving)

AND

(homophob* OR transphob* OR anti-gay* OR anti-trans* OR “LGB* bully*” OR “LGB* name call*” OR “LGB* name-call*” OR “LGB* victim*” OR “LGB* teasing” OR “LGB* taunt*” OR “LGB* perpet*” OR “LGB* harass*” OR “bias-based* bully*” OR “bias-based* name call*” OR “bias-based* name-call*” OR “bias-based* victim*” OR “bias-based* teasing” OR “bias-based* taunt*” OR “bias-based* perpet*” OR “bias-based* harass*” OR identity-based* bully*” OR “identity-based* name call*” OR “identity-based* name-call*” OR “identity-based* victim*” OR “identity-based* teasing” OR “identity-based* taunt*” OR “identity-based* perpet*” OR “identity-based* harass*” OR “bias based* bully*” OR “bias based* name call*” OR “bias based* name-call*” OR “bias based* victim*” OR “bias based* teasing” OR “bias based* taunt*” OR “bias based* perpet*” OR “bias based* harass*” OR “gender based* bully*” OR “gender based* name call*” OR “gender based* name-call*” OR “gender based* victim*” OR “gender based* teasing” OR “gender based* taunt*” OR “gender based* perpet*” OR “gender based* harass*” OR “identity based* bully*” OR “identity based* name call*” OR “identity based* name-call*” OR “identity based* victim*” OR “identity based* teasing” OR “identity based* taunt*” OR “identity based* perpet*” OR “identity based* harass*” OR heterosexu* OR cissexu* OR heteronormativ* OR csnormativ* OR biphobi* OR monosexu*)

AND

“Cyber sexual harass*” OR “Cyber sexual violen*” OR “Dating abuse*” OR “Dating aggression*” OR “Dating violen*” OR “Dating victim*” OR “Dating perpetra*” OR “Gender-

based violen*" OR "Gender-based victimization*" OR "Gender-based perpet*" OR "Intimate partner* violen*" OR "Intimate partner* victim*" OR "Intimate partner* perpet*" OR "Interpersonal violen*" OR "Domestic violen*" OR "Family violen*" OR "Relationship* violen*" OR "Partner* violen*" OR "Partner* abus*" OR "Partner* aggression" OR "Relationship aggression*" OR "Relationship violen*" OR "Relationship perpet*" OR "Courtship aggression*" OR "Reproductive coercion*" OR Rape* OR Rapi* OR "Sexual assault*" OR "Sexual coerc*" OR "Sexual exploit*" OR "Sexual harass*" OR "Sexual victim*" OR "Sexual perpet*" OR "Sexual viole*" OR "Sexist viole*" OR Slut-sham* OR "Slut sham*" OR Slutsham* OR Sextortion OR "Unwanted sexual experience*" OR Rape myth* OR "rape myth*" OR "rape belief*" OR "rape view*" OR "rape attitude*" OR "rape misconception*" OR "rape supportive" OR "rape accepting"

AND

(youth* OR adolescen* OR teen* OR "young adult*" OR "young person*" OR "middle school student*" OR "junior high student*" OR "high school student*" OR boyfriend* OR girlfriend* OR "university student*" OR "college student*" OR "emerging adult*" OR "early adult*")

- CAIRN

(lesbien* OU gai* OU gay* OU homosexu* OU bisexu* OU asexu* OU allosexu* OU pansexu* OU queer OU genderqueer OU "non binaire" OU non-binaire OU transsexu* OU transgenre* OU genderfluid OU "fluide* dans le genre" OU agendre OU "non-conformité de genre" OU "non-conformité de genre" OU intersex* OU bispiritu* OU bi-spiritu* OU LGB* OU "communauté* LGB*" OU "diversité* sexuelle* et de genre*" OU "diversité* sexuelle* et pluralité de* genre*" OU "non hétérosexu*" OU non-hétérosexu* OU "non cisgenre*" OU non-cisgenre* OU "minorité* sexuelle*" OU "minorité* sexuelle* et de genre*" OU "minorité* de genre*")

ET

(homophob* OU transphob* OU anti-gai* OU anti-gay* OU anti-trans* OU hétérosexi* OU cissexis* OU hétéronormati* OU hétérosocial* OU cisnormativ* OU biphobi* OU monosexu* OU mono-sexi*)

ET

((("cyber harcèlement*" OU cyberharcèlement* OU cyberviolence* OU "cyber violence*") w/2 (sexuel*)) OU sextorsion OU viol OU violeu* OU ((perpétr* OU viol* OU agress* OU coercition* OU exploitation* OU harcèl* OU victim* OU abus* OU contrainte* OU intimidation*) w/3 ("basée* sur le* genre*" OU sexuel* OU sexiste* OU "de genre" OU intrafamilial* OU amoureux* OU "de partenaire*" OU relationnel* OU intim* OU conjugal* OU domestique* OU interpersonnel* OU reproduct*)) OU "slut sham*" OU slut-sham* OU "exp* sexu* non désiré*" OU "exp* sexu* non-désiré*" OU ((viol) w/3 (acceptation* OU soutien OU culture* OU mythe* OU croyance* OU opinion* OU attitude* OU "idée* fausse*"))))

ET

(jeune* OU adolescen* OU "jeune* adulte*" OU "jeune* personne*" OU "élève* du secondaire*" OU "en milieu* scolaire*" OU "étudiant* du secondaire" OU "étudiant* collégi*" OU cégep OU "étudiant* universit*" OU "adulte* émergent*")

Filtres: Types de publications: Revues

Résultats: 4 importé dans Covidence

Espagnol:

(Lesbian* OU gay* OU homosexual* OU bisexual* OU pansexual* OU andrógín* OU asexual* OU transgénero* OU no-binaria* OU « no binaria* » OU transsexual* OU intersexual* OU « de género queer » OU « de género fluido » OU « sin género » OU agénéro* Ou « de género no conforme » OU queer OU biespiritual OU LGBT* OU LGTB* OU « comunidad* LGBT* » OU « minoría* sexual* » OU « minoría* de género »)

ET

(homofob* OU transfob* OU anti-gay* OU anti-trans* OU « acoso basado en prejuicio* » OU « acoso basado en el género » OU « acoso basado en la identidad » OU heterosexismo* OU cissexismo* OU heteronormatividad* OU cismatitud* OU bifob* OU monosexismo* OU victimización* OU acoso)

ET

(« acoso* sexual* cibernético* » OU « ciberviolencia* sexual* » OU « abuso* de citas » OU « agresión* de citas » OU « violencia* en las citas » OU « victimización* de citas » OU fechoría* OU « violencia* de género » OU « victimización por motivo* de género » OU « perpetración por motivo* de género » OU « violencia de pareja* » OU « victimización de la* pareja* íntima* » OU « agresión* de pareja* » OU « violencia* interpersonal* » OU « violencia* doméstica* » OU « violencia* familiar* » OU « violencia* en la* relacion* » OU « violencia* de pareja* » OU « abuso* de pareja* » OU « agresión* de pareja* » OU « agresión* en la* relación* » OU « violencia* en la* relacion* » OU « relación* perpetración* » OU « agresión* de cortej* » OU « coacción* reproductiv* » OU violación OU « agresión* sexual* » OU « oacción* sexual* » OU « explotación* sexual* » OU « acoso sexual » OU « victimización* sexual* » OU « comisión* de acto* sexual* » OU « violencia* OU mito* OU creencia* OU opinión* OU actitud* OU error* OU « apoyo a la violación » OU « aceptación de la violación »))

ET

(juventud OU adolescen* OU joven* OU « joven adult* » OU « estudiante* de secundaria » OU novio* OU novia* OU « estudiante* universitari* » OU « adult* emergent* »)