Teen dating violence is physical, sexual, psychological or emotional violence within a dating relationship, including stalking, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control.

Dating violence occurs among all genders and types of relationships.

**Physical**
When one person uses physical violence, such as hitting, shoving, kicking, pinching or strangling.

**Emotional**
When one person harms the other person’s self-worth, such name calling, blaming, shaming, controlling, and gas lighting.

**Sexual**
Any sex act where there is no consent, or forcing one’s partner to engage in sex, send nudes or request sexts that are unwanted.

**Stalking**
Pattern of unwanted harassment or threatening tactics to cause fear. Also includes cyber-stalking and physical stalking.

**The Impacts Are Significant**
(www.LoveisRespect.Org)

Everyone deserves relationships grounded in mutual respect.

Let’s work to teach our youth healthy relationships.

1 in 3 teens are victims of dating violence

Only 33% of teens say they told someone after experiencing dating violence

82% of parents feel confident they could recognize teen dating violence but more than half of these parents could not correctly identify signs of abuse.
CONSEQUENCES
Youth experiencing intimate partner violence may have increased risk of:

• Substance abuse
• Self-Harm
• Violence towards others
• Suicide

CSVANW RECOMMENDATIONS

• Support community education and outreach to increase knowledge about healthy relationships, healthy sexual relationships, healthy communication and healthy boundaries.

• Support age-appropriate education in schools and communities that use peer-to-peer based models.

RESOURCES

**LoveIsRespect**
24/7/365 Helpline: 1-866-331-9474
Text “loveis” to 22522
Services including empowering youth to prevent and end dating abuse.

**NM Domestic Violence Resource Center**
Helpline: 505-248-3165
Services include helping individuals and families experiencing domestic violence.

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New Mexico LBGTQ youth and youth who were unsure about their sexuality were three times more likely to be forced to have sex (18.3%), or experienced physical dating violence (21.3%). These teens were also twice as likely to be bullied at school compared with straight youth.

(Tomedi, 2017)

Violence between peers is also high among youth who self-identify their sexual orientation, especially among Native youth. More than 50% of Native LGBTQ students reported experiencing physical violence at school because of their sexual orientation more than 1 in 3 reported missing class at least once a month for fear of being bullied or harassed.

(Tomedi, 2017)


