

IMPACT OF DATING & OTHER VIOLENCE ON NATIVE YOUTH

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.

DATING VIOLENCE & ABUSE

PATRIARCHY

RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE & ABUSE

BULLYING

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

CYBER BULLYING

CONSENT

RAPE CULTURE

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

LGBTQ IMPACT

New Mexico LGBTQ 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)

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

LevelsRespect

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.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). *Understanding Teen Dating Violence: Fact Sheet*.

Green D., et al. 2016. *New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey: High School Survey Results 2015, McKinley County*. Epidemiology and Response Division, NMDOH, NMPED and UNM Prevention Research Center.

Preston Mitchum and Aisha C. Moodie-Mills. 2014. *Beyond Bullying: How Hostile School Climate Perpetuates the School-to-Prison Pipeline for LGBT Youth*. Center for American Progress.

Tomedi L, et al., 2017. *The Health and Well-Being of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Youth in New Mexico: Data from the 2015 New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey*. NMDOH, NMPED and UNM Prevention Research Center.



COALITION to STOP
VIOLENCE AGAINST
NATIVE WOMEN

