

Who Experiences Teen Dating Violence?

Teen dating violence can occur in any type of relationship, regardless of a person's sexual orientation, sex, gender, gender expression and gender identity.

There are other social identities to take into consideration, such as a person's race, ethnicity, physical ability and whether they are Indigenous.

The combination of social identities is called intersectionality.

Applying an intersectional lens will help you understand how different social identities combine to lead some to experience less power, more oppression and more violence than others.



RATE OF TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS GIRLS AND WOMEN

The rate of teen dating violence amongst Indigenous girls and women is 3 times that of girls and women who are not Indigenous.



Young Canadians who identify as LGBTQ2S are 2 to 3 times more likely to experience teen dating violence than those who identify as heterosexual, especially if they haven't disclosed or don't wish to disclose their sexual orientation.



Girls are 1.5 times more likely than boys to experience violence at home.



The rate of sexual assault amongst women with a disability is nearly twice that of women without a disability.



Young Canadians are more likely to experience sexual assault. The rate of sexual assault for Canadians aged 15 to 24 years is second only to the 25 to 34 age group and 18 times higher than that of Canadians aged 55 and older.

Teen dating violence may be a single act of violence, or it may involve a pattern of repeated mistreatment that can escalate over time. It may not be visible to you where and how teen dating violence occurs. Teen dating violence can occur **online**, as well as in **one-on-one** and **group settings**.

The Support Through Sport series offers training and resources to empower coaches to recognize and take action to address gender-based violence and teen dating violence. Learn more at www.coach.ca/SupportThroughSport.

Financial contribution from



