

If you need help, please call...

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1.800.799.SAFE or 1.800.799.7233

1.800.787.3224 (TTY)

www.ndvh.org

National Dating Abuse Helpline

Call or visit website for hours of operation.

1.866.331.9474

1.866.331.8453 (TTY)

www.loveisrespect.org

GLBT National Hotline

1.888.843.4564

www.glnh.org

GLBT National Youth Talkline

Call or visit website for hours of operation.

1.800.246.PRIDE (7743)

www.glnh.org/talkline

Hotlines provide crisis intervention, information, referrals and safety planning.

All hotlines are toll-free, confidential and anonymous and most operate 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

Se habla Español

This publication was supported, in part, by Sub-Grant No. 2011-STOP-55 awarded by the state administering office for the SASP and STOP Formula Grant Programs (Nevada Office of the Attorney General.) The opinions, findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.



The Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence (NNADV)...

...is a statewide organization that was formed in 1980 to work toward the elimination of domestic and sexual violence against all persons and the empowerment of women and children.

NNADV helps Nevada's communities respond creatively and effectively to the needs of domestic violence victims by providing information to service providers in the fields of domestic and sexual violence. In addition, NNADV provides education and advocacy to the general public and actively educates legislators on issues of concern to Nevada families.



Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence

250 South Rock Blvd. Suite 116
Reno Nevada 89502

Phone: 775.828.1115 or
800.230.1955 statewide

Fax: 775.828.9911

Website: www.nnadv.org

A program in your area:



Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence

Intimate Partner Violence in LGBT Communities



"Abuse is not about size, strength, or who is more masculine. Anyone of any gender can be abusive."

The Network/La Red
<http://tnlr.org>

NNADV created this brochure to help survivors of intimate partner violence in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) communities.

For additional information & resources, contact the NNADV.

IPV in LGBT Communities

What is intimate partner violence (IPV)?

Intimate partner violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over the other person. Intimate partners may include people who are civilly united, currently or formerly dating or living together, or who have children together or are married (U.S. Office on Violence Against Women.)

Does your partner...

- Get jealous or accuse you of cheating or flirting with others?
- Make fun of your sexual or gender identity?
- Prevent you from being out?
- Try to control how you act or dress?
- Force you to choose between being straight or being gay?
- Not respect your sexual boundaries or safe-word? Not willing to negotiate for the safety of both partners or follow established rules for consensual pleasure?
- Pressure you to have sex in ways you do not want to?
- Keep you from going to LGBT or other community events?

If you answered “yes” to any of these questions, you may be experiencing abuse.

Resources: The Network/La Red, The Northwest Network, National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, Survivor Project, FORGE and the National Leather Association International Domestic Violence Project.

What are the types of abuse?

IPV takes many forms, including physical and sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse cultural/identity abuse and stalking.

Physical Abuse includes hitting, shoving, slapping, hair pulling, biting, kicking, hitting with objects, stabbing, or shooting. Physical abuse can also include withholding medications, medical care and food necessary to maintain health.

Emotional or Psychological Abuse weakens your sense of self-worth by constant criticism, belittling, minimizing, denying, name-calling and blaming. Reinforcing internalized homophobia, biphobia, or transphobia. Accusing you of “mutual abuse.” The abuser may say you are responsible for the abuse and may also threaten to harm or take the children or harm the family pet.

Sexual Abuse includes being forced, threatened, or deceived into sexual activities which you do not want to do, rape, or someone looking or touching you in ways that make you feel uncomfortable.

Economic Abuse may prevent you from getting or keeping a job, making you ask for money, forcing you to make due with an allowance, taking money, or not letting you have access to the family income.

Cultural/Identity Abuse may include outing you to family and coworkers as LGBT or HIV+, forcing you to speak English at all times, shaming you for your sexual or gender identity, saying no one will believe you since you are LGBT and isolating you from cultural communities.

Stalking refers to the willful, malicious and repeated following or harassment of another person. It includes behaviors that serve no other purpose than to annoy, alarm, or terrorize you.

What can I do?

Remember, no one deserves to be abused. It is not your fault and you are not alone. There are people in your community that can offer support and assistance.

For help, consider these options:

Call any of the hotlines listed in this brochure to locate a community-based advocacy program in your area and ask to speak with an advocate. All services are premised on support, empowerment, options, and safety for you and your children and/or pets. All services are free and confidential. Ask them about emergency shelter, safety planning and legal assistance. For a list of programs, visit www.nnadv.org.

I want to learn more about a healthy relationship...

- A healthy relationship is based on equality and shared responsibility by making decisions together and mutually agreeing on a fair distribution of work.
- Economic equality includes making money decisions together and making sure both partners benefit from the financial arrangements.
- Responsible parenting by being a positive non-violent role model for children and sharing parental responsibilities.
- Showing respect by listening, being emotionally affirming and valuing opinions, feelings, friends and activities.
- Sexual activities are always consensual.
- Talking and acting so that the partner feels safe and comfortable expressing opinions, being willing to compromise and offering trust and support.
- Seeking mutually satisfying resolutions to conflict. Accepting change and being willing to compromise.
- Accepting responsibility for oneself and admitting being wrong.
- Communicating openly and truthfully.