

## EXAMPLES OF IDENTITY ABUSE INCLUDE:

- Deliberately disclosing or threatening to disclose a partner's identity without their consent, commonly referred to as "outing"
- Undermining or belittling someone's identity such as preventing someone from expressing their gender identity; questioning the authenticity of someone's identity; and misgendering someone or using incorrect pronouns
- Using homophobic/transphobic language, including the use of slurs or derogatory language
- Isolating survivors from gender and sexually diverse communities

## REFERENCES

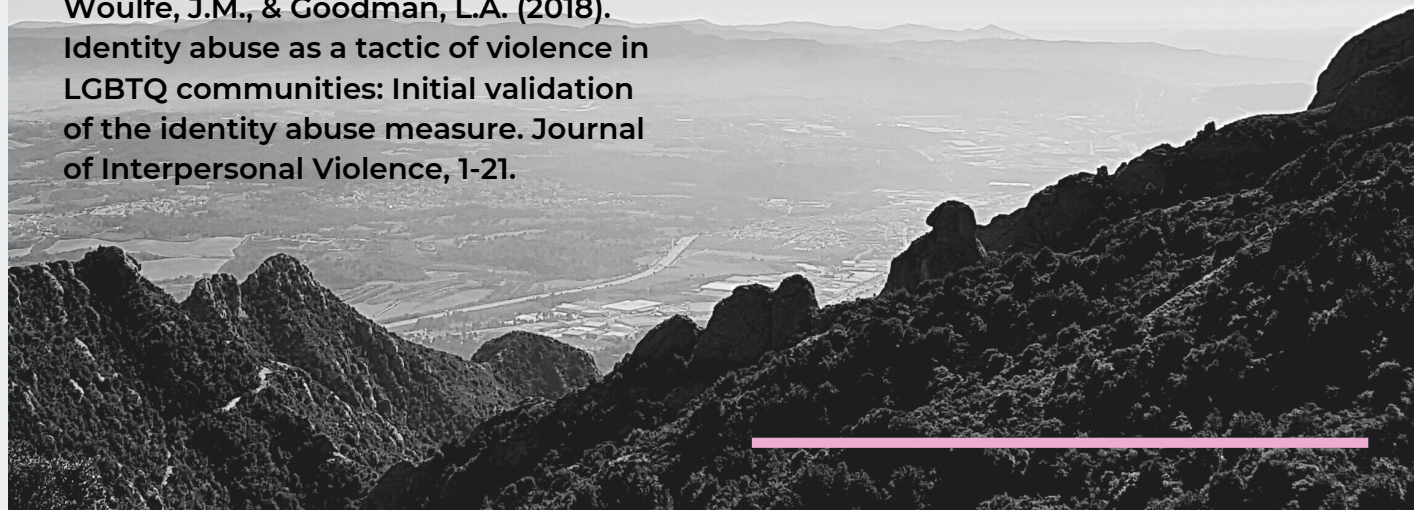
Langenderfer-Magruder, L., Whitfield, D.L., Walls, N.E., Kattari, S.K., Ramos, D. (2016). Experiences of intimate partner violence and subsequent police reporting among lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer adults in Colorado: Comparing rates of cisgender and transgender victimization. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31(5), 855-871.

Seelman, K.L. (2015). Unequal treatment of transgender individuals in domestic violence and rape crisis programs. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 41, 307-325.

Ristock, J., Zoccole, A., & Passante, L. (2010). Aboriginal two-spirit and LGBTQ migration, mobility, and health research project: Winnipeg final report.

Woulfe, J.M., & Goodman, L.A. (2018). Identity abuse as a tactic of violence in LGBTQ communities: Initial validation of the identity abuse measure. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-21.

# 2SLGBTQIA+ INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



## WHAT IS INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE?

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is any form of psychological, physical, financial, or sexual abuse/violence committed by a current or former partner(s). Partners may be monogamous or polyamorous, sexually active or not, short-term or long term. IPV is considered a form of gender-based violence.

In addition to other forms of psychological, physical, financial, and sexual violence, 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals may also experience forms of identity abuse (IA). This occurs when someone leverages systemic oppression (heterosexism and cissexism, for example) against someone else to cause harm. This involves exploiting a partner's vulnerabilities by attacking their most oppressed identities (Woulfe and Goodman, 2018).

## DID YOU KNOW?

2SLGBTQIA+ people are at equal or higher risk of experiencing partner violence when compared to their heterosexual counterparts.

*Langenderfer-Magruder et al., 2016*

Transgender/gender-nonconforming people of colour were almost twice as likely to report experiences of discrimination when accessing domestic violence services compared to their white transgender/gender-nonconforming counterparts.

*Seelman, 2015*

Queer-identified individuals have the highest reported rates of identity abuse (48.6%) followed by bisexual individuals (48%), lesbian women (35.3%), and gay men (26%).

*Woulfe & Goodman, 2018*

From a sample of 24 Two Spirit and LGBTQIA+ persons in Winnipeg, 79% stated they had experienced partner abuse in a same-sex relationship.

*Ristock et al., 2010*

### LEARN MORE

[CCGSD-CCDGS.ORG/PREVENTION](https://ccgsd-ccdgs.org/prevention)

   | @ccgsd\_ccdgs