# ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WITHIN THE TRIBAL TANF CASELOAD

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### OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING

- IDENTIFY BARRIER(S) SIGNIFICANT TO TRIBAL TANF RECIPIENTS
- —DEMONSTRATE 1-2 WAYS A TRIBAL TANF WORKER CAN DO OR SAY TO A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVOR WHO IS RECEVING TANF FUNDING

-SELECT A FUNDING STRATEGY WHICH BEST SUITES YOUR TRIBAL COMMUNITY

### ICE BREAKER ACTIVITY

–How many Native American's experience DV in these tribal communities?

- San Carlos Apache
- Navajo
- Hopi
- Pascua Yaqui
- Salt River
- White Mountain Apache

### DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

#### -What is DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? -Definition is:

Battering is a pattern of coercive control that one person exercises over another. Abusers use physical and sexual violence, threats, emotional insults and economic deprivation as a way to dominate their partners and get their way. Relationships in which one partner uses assault and coercion can be found among married and unmarried heterosexuals, lesbians, and gay males. Battering is a behavior that physically harms, arouses fear, prevents an individual from doing what she/he wishes of forces her/him to behave in ways she/he does not want to.

## POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



#### UNNATURAL POWER AND CONTRO TRIANGLE

EXUA Joking with others about sexuality. Grabbing body without warning. Raping deaf because they won't be able to tell what happened.

#### THREATS

Threatens to tell deaf commu nity lies about him/her. threatens to cut all ties to deaf community of interpreters, threatens to take to court.

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USING CHILDREN

5e Telling children mom is unfit because she is deaf, that because she can't hear, she can't do anything right. Making fun of mom who can't speak well in front of children, telling her because she is deaf and he is hearing, there is no way the courts would award her custody.

#### ECONOMIC

Keep him/her from working. Making him/her ask for money, taking his/her paychecks, withholding money for needed treatments, appliances, batteries, or devices.

#### EMOTIONAL

Putting victim down or making victim feel bad about themselves because they are deaf, making hurtful remarks about being deaf or about their speech, playing mind games especially when it comes to things victims think they hear or don't hear.

#### INTIMIDATION

Breaking or preventing victims from using his/her assisting devices, hitting the he victim's ears, forcing victim's assistive device inside his/her ear, increasing or decreasing the volume in hearing aid, shouting into victim's hearing aid, injuring victim's hands so they cannot communicate via sign language, forcing a victim to use speech.

#### MALE OR HEARING PRIVILEGE

Uses deafness to prove abuser arguments - that abuser is always right, etc. (hearing husband), Because abuser is hearing and victim is deaf, they can't do anything right, telling victim how lucky he/she is to have him/her and that he/she brings home the money and so on, refusing to sign or to learn sign language, using hearing to manipulate victim (not share with him/her what is being said, etc.), communicating with police officers because they are hearing.

#### ISOLATION

Breaking visual contact in order to cease communication ie, refusing to look at victim while signing, if abuser knows sign language. Refusing to communicate in sign, preventing victim from signing, controlling/denying access to information such as captioned TV shows/news, telephone/TTY calls, prevent ing victims from making contact with deaf community and/or interpreters.

#### **UNNATURAL POWER & CONTROL**

### COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- -What are some common misconceptions you know about Native American Domestic Violence?
  - Alcohol/Drugs
  - Mental IIIness
  - Genes
  - Indian Love

#### BARRIERS SIGNIFICANT TO NATIVIE AMERICAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

#### -Reservation isolation factors

- Poor cell phone reception
- No transportation
- Lack of resources
  - Law Enforcement
  - Specific Domestic Violence Victim Services
- High unemployment
- Confidentiality
  - Concept of clans
- Vastness of tribal lands

# HISTORICAL TRAUMA

- Policies enacted to remove or deal with the "Indian Problem"
  - Indian Removal Act of 1830-aka "Trail of Tears"
  - Allotment and Assimilation Era (1871-1928)
    - General Allotment Act of 1887
    - Indian Citizenship Act of 1924
    - Blood Quantum & Boarding Schools
    - Relocation Programs

- Termination Era
  - Public Law 280
  - Indian Adoption Project
  - Sterilization Project
- Self Determination Era
  - Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978
  - American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
  - Native American Grave
    Protection and
    Repatriation Act of 1990
  - Tribal Law & Order Act of 2010

#### BEST PRACTICES IN WORKING WITH NATIVE AMERICAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

- —What to say to a Native American domestic violence survivor who receives TANF benefits.
  - 5 Things to say to a survivor
  - Look for a pattern
  - Remember Confidentiality

### POSSIBLE COERCIVE TACTICS SPECIFIC TO TRIBAL TANF CASELOAD

- Not able to attend appointments when needed
- Not able to have childcare when needed for appointment
- Changing phone numbers and identifying information because of perpetrator coercion
- Isolation from TANF worker/agency
- Accusations of having affairs with TANF workers
- Not letting someone know about their business
- Telling story of domestic violence over and over to different workers

### REVIEW OF NATIVE AMERICAN BARRIERS

-What were some barriers Native Americans might face when accessing Tribal TANF assistance?

## RESOURCES

- —List of domestic violence shelters/programs
- —Specific list of tribal domestic violence services
- –Southwest Indigenous Women's Coalition (SWIWC)
- –Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence (AZCADV)



## HOW TO PARTNER WITH LOCAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGENCIES

- —Introduce yourself to local advocates and let them know you would like to build a relationship with them
- Inform them of your processes so advocates can educate survivors on what to expect when they consider applying for TANF
- -Know about confidentiality guidelines domestic violence advocates are upheld to keep for the sake of the domestic violence

survivors safety



## FUNDING STRATEGIES

- —Creating a funding source using general fund or social service funding streams
- —Creating a relationship with a non-profit domestic violence agency who can apply for private foundation grants, which then can be matched by the TANF social service funding streams
- —Creating a multidisciplinary team that addresses domestic violence
  - Similar to the Family Connections Model
  - Include having a specific domestic violence advocate on-site of the Tribal TANF office



#### REVISIT OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING

- IDENTIFY BARRIER(S) SIGNIFICANT TO TRIBAL TANF RECIPIENTS
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## QUESTIONS/ANSWERS

- -Questions & Answers
- -Evaluations
- -Final Prize