Message from the HTWCEA Executive Director
Carey Onsae-Namoki

Domestic violence continues to be a major issue in Native communities - including Hopi and Tewa. Despite it being a common occurrence, it is not normal. Further, domestic violence is qa-Hopi and can disrupt harmony and balance in the home, village and community. The lasting impacts on the victims and survivors, their families, and the overall community are real and serious. However, the work continues to end violence in our communities.

This year our theme is: “Itam soosoyam naakyaptsiyungwni - Respect for All to Break the Cycle of Domestic Violence! “. We must continue to look within our Hopi & Tewa lifestyle and teachings to help us understand values and use them as opportunities to heal together. We must also continue to connect with resources, programs, and the community to make positive change. What does change look like? It includes improved responses to violence, improved tribal codes, more resources for victims, and simply respectful and loving relationships free from violence. We encourage you to use this toolkit to create change for our community - it can begin with starting a conversation.
HOPI-TEWA WOMEN'S COALITION TO END ABUSE

OUR STORY

The Hopi-Tewa Women's Coalition to End Abuse (HTWCEA) was formed by a group of Hopi and Tewa women to unify the voice of the individuals affected by domestic violence and sexual assault. Before HTWCEA's existence, no organization brought together victims/survivors and individuals concerned with the cause to train and educate service providers and programs. HTWCEA is not a direct service provider to victims of domestic & sexual violence. However, we advocate for the victims by incorporating culturally relevant, trauma-informed, and victim-centered approaches in our programming. Through the vision of those women who first came together, we continue raising awareness of the impact of violence against Native American women.

Today the HTWCEA is proud to stand as one of 19 tribally-specific coalitions in the United States, with an opportunity for members whose sole focus is to help move our community toward a violence-free community through education, advocacy, and support.

OUR MISSION

Advocate for a coordinated and effective response system that creates a safety net towards building healthy communities, while embracing the strength of our cultural values and traditions.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic Violence or intimate partner violence, can be defined as a pattern of behavior that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner.

DV IN INDIAN COUNTRY

According to the recent National Institute of Justice report released in May 2016, research shows that 4 in 5 Native women (84.3%) will experience violence in their lifetime. Of that 84.3% of women, 56% of those violent experiences are sexual, and 55% are physical. Among Native youth, more than 60% have been recently exposed to violence in different sectors of their lives – at home, school, and within their community.

The need for services in Native communities is high. 49% of Native women and 19.9% of Native men who experienced physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking needed medical, legal, housing, or advocacy services. Unfortunately, many communities have limited services due to a lack of infrastructure, distance, and funding.

*Domestic violence is not: genetically inherited, caused by illness, caused by alcohol or drugs, the result of stress or anger, the result of “a bad temper,” or in reaction to the behavior of the victim, children, or a problem in the relationship.*

**DV IN INDIAN COUNTRY**

Witnessing violence between one's parent's or caretakers is the strongest risk factor of transmitting violent behavior from one generation to the next. (Hopi Domestic Violence Program, 2022)
As defined by StrongHearts, "There are several types of abuse. People in abusive relationships often experience more than one type of abuse. Abusive behaviors can include, but are not limited to:"

**Physical Abuse**
- Pushes, hits, slaps, punches, or strangles you
- Bites, beats, stabs, drowns or burns you
- Pulls your hair
- Hurts you with weapons
- Hurts your children
- Hurts your pets
- Forces you to use drugs or alcohol
- Traps you in your home or blocks you from leaving

**Financial Abuse**
- Gives you an allowance and tracks how much you spend
- Refuses to give you money for necessities like food, clothes, transportation and/or medicine
- Keeps your paycheck or per capita payments in their bank account and doesn’t give you access to it
- Maxes out your credit cards or takes out loans in your name without telling you

**Emotional Abuse**
- Calls you names, insults or criticizes you
- Constantly yells or screams at you to put you down
- Isolates you from your family, friends or community
- Accuses you of cheating and acts extremely jealous or possessive
- Threatens to hurt you, your children, family members or pets
- Cheats on you or flirts with others to intentionally hurt you

**Sexual Abuse**
- Calls you hurtful sexual names
- Hurts the sexual parts of your body (ex. fondles, grabs, pinches)
- Becomes angry or violent when refusing sex
- Hides or sabotages birth control
- Threatens to leave if you do not get pregnant

**Spiritual Abuse**
- Prays against you or your family
- Tells you that your prayers or beliefs have no purpose or value
- Restricts you from honoring spiritual or tribal beliefs
- Falsifies or misrepresents spiritual or tribal beliefs or values to get you to do something you don’t want to do
- Tells you that you cannot attend ceremony or visit sacred places
- Practices bad medicine against you

**Digital Abuse**
- Constantly calls or texts to “check-in”
- Repeatedly looks through your texts, phone messages or outgoing calls
- Demands access and passwords to online accounts
- Monitors your Internet and computer use
- Tells you who you can and can’t be friends with on social media sites
- Humiliates you by tagging you in hurtful social media updates
- Uses GPS or social media location updates to track or follow you

**Types of Abuse**
PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence and other forms of violence in Native communities can be traced to historical trauma. Ultimately impacting the way we treat one another and how we respond. Not to say that there was never any violence before colonization. But violence committed was seriously condemned, not silenced.

Domestic violence is a learned behavior and can be prevented. We can see prevention through our cultural values and teachings.

Hopi and Tewa teach that Domestic Violence is Qa Hopi. Violence of any kind is against Hopi culture as it goes against the value of kyaptsi/a'ging (respect) for all people and things.

HOPI VALUES AS PREVENTION

Wuuti pas hiikyayta. Women are held as sacred in Hopi culture, which is matrilineal. They represent continuation of our people and culture.

Hak Maqaptsitangwu (Ask Permission). As a form of respect, we must consider the impact of our decisions in cultural doings and every day life. Thus, asking permission is a natural part of our culture. In asking permission, one understands and respects another’s decisions.

Sumiyakyangw itam itaasinmuy pa'angwanwisni (Moving Towards a Violence-Free Community). Violence impacts every part of our community, therefore it’s on all of us to help prevent violence. When we come together, we are able to move towards a healthy, safe Hopi and Tewa.
The Hopi Domestic Violence Program (HDVP) is a Hopi tribal program that offers education, victim advocacy & support, and a men's re-education program.

WHAT CAN HDVP HELP SURVIVORS WITH?

- 24-Hour Crisis Intervention;
- Providing Emotional Support for Victims and Their Families;
- Provide Shelter Transports;
- Court Escort and Transports;
- Assessing needs: food, clothing, shelter, and other resources;
- Follow-Up Services;
- Collaboration with prosecutor’s office, offender accountability follow-up, Victim notification of offender status; Assist with preparing Permanent Protection Orders; and,
- Community education to raise awareness on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Teen Dating Violence.

MODIFIED SERVICES DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- HDVP advocates are still providing services and responding to calls. HDVP will facilitate screening questions prior to responding to call to ensure safety.
- HDVP may be able to provide supplies to victims and survivors during this time such as: water, diapers, feminine care products, etc.
START A CONVERSATION
- What do healthy relationships look like to me?
- What do boundaries and consent look like for myself, my family, my community?
- How do I support survivors of domestic violence?

SHARE SOCIAL MEDIA GRAPHICS WITH HASHTAG

- #HTWCEADVAM2022
- #OctoberIsDVAM
- #HopiTewaDVAM2022

FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA
Facebook
@hopitewawomenscoalition

Instagram
@htwcea

BECOME A MEMBER OF HOPI-TEWAWomen's Coalition to End Abuse
The purpose of Membership is "to engage community members to be active change agents and support the purpose of HTWCEA." Contact Membership & Outreach Coordinator at kyla.silas@htwcea.org for more info or application.
BEING A GOOD RELATIVE

WE ARE ALL RELATED
As Hopi and Tewa people, our relationships extend blood relatives and includes our clan relatives - even village members. By recognizing this, we understand that we are all connected to each other. Through this connection, we all have a responsibility to one another.

WHAT DOES BEING A GOOD RELATIVE MEAN?
Being a good relative means that you take on the responsibility as a relative to those who are experiencing or have experienced domestic violence. A relative is a family member, community member, or friend; anyone you share a life with anyone you love and care for. Below are some ideas for how to be a good relative.

LISTEN & BELIEVE
Some survivors may never seek help because they feel they are not believed. Listening to survivors is one of the first steps to being supportive. You don’t have to have all the answers, simply listening and validating the survivor’s experience. You can also assure them that they are not alone.

SUPPORT
Support the survivor in their decision to report or not report, to stay in the relationship or not. Understand that it is important for the survivor to have power and control over their decisions.

SHARE RESOURCES
If you know or have information on dv, feel free to share with the survivor. If a survivor may be put in danger by having this information, find other ways to share the information like keeping numbers on hand.

Friends & Family can help by offering support to their loved ones who may be going through domestic violence.

"I believe you"
"I am here for you"
"How can I help you?"
"It’s not your fault."
Even just listening helps.
DV-FOCUSED GRAPHICS AND INFORMATION

Domestic violence rates of AI/AN women is 50% higher than any other ethnic group in the United States.

In a 2006 study, 96% of American Indian respondents who had been a victim of rape or sexual assault had experienced other physical abuse as well.

Violence against Indian women occurs as a gauntlet in the lives of Indian women: at one end verbal abuse and at the other murder. Most Indian women do not report such crimes because of the belief that nothing will be done.

17 percent of Native American and Alaskan Native women have been stalked in their lifetime.

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Help raise awareness today!
October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month

Obstacles to Leaving An Abusive Relationship
Lack of housing or shelter | Limited or no support system | Victim is main caretaker of elderly or ill relative | Lives in a rural area | Limited or no money | Unsure of who can help | Doesn’t want abuser to get in trouble | Abuser threatens themselves or others | Lack of transportation | Thinks it will get better | Afraid of retaliation | Afraid of what people will say or think | Victim has an illness or disability | Threats of legal action | & many more

American Indian and Alaska Native women experience assault and domestic violence at much higher rates than women of any other ethnicity

IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES, VIOLENCE STEM FROM LOSING TRADITIONAL VALUES AND ADOPTING HARMFUL VIEWS OF WOMEN. THIS WAS DONE THROUGH ACTS OF VIOLENCE & FORCED ASSIMILATION.

OUR CULTURE AND VALUES HELP HEALING & ENSURE THE SAFETY OF OUR WOMEN & COMMUNITIES.

#DVAMFacts

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“I am here for you.”
“How can I help you?”
“It’s not your fault.”
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VAWA turned 25 years old in 2019
In General, What Does the Violence Against Women Act Do?
- Recognizes domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking as crimes.
- Provides opportunities for funding for services, programs, responses, and prevention of violence against women.

With each authorization, VAWA gets stronger and more inclusive.

Seeking Help is an Act of Bravery
Believe & Support Survivors
FOR HELP

HOPI DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM
928-738-1115

HOPI LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES
Emergency:
928-734-7340
Non-emergency:
928-734-7344

STRONGHEARTS NATIVE HELPLINE
1-844-762-8483 (available 7 days/wk, 6 AM-10 PM CT)
www.strongheartshelpline.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION

HOPI-TEWA WOMEN’S COALITION TO END ABUSE
928-225-7029
info@htwcea.org
www.htwcea.org

NATIONAL INDIGENOUS WOMEN’S RESOURCE CENTER (NIWRC)
For more information and resources on violence against Native women visit
www.niwrc.org

NATIVE LOVE
A project of NIWRC. For more information and resources on teen dating violence visit
www.nativelove.niwrc.org

LOVE IS RESPECT
A project of The Hotline. For more information and resources on healthy relationships visit
www.loveisrespect.org

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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