WHO ARE INTIMATE PARTNERS?
Intimate partners can include people who are currently or formerly dating or married. This includes those who live(d) together, have children, and/or are separated.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Domestic violence (DV) is the "pattern of abusive or coercive behavior used to gain or maintain power and control" of one intimate partner over the other. DV is also called intimate partner violence (IPV).

OCTOBER IS DVAM
October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM). Across the United States, DVAM is used to spread awareness, share resources, start conversations, and more in an effort to recognize and work to prevent DV.

STATISTICS
In general, 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men experience domestic violence in their lifetime.

More than half (54%) of transgender and gender non-conforming individuals experience some form of intimate partner violence.

Almost 50% of AI/AN women and 41% of AI/AN men experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

DV IS PREVENTABLE
Domestic violence is a learned behavior; either from witnessing or experiencing violence, and/or learning violence from society. Just as violence can be learned, violence can be prevented.

DV IS QA-HOPI
Domestic violence actively goes against Hopi and Tewa values - including kyaptsi or a'ging (respect). Our cultures support positive, healthy relationships.

DV DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE
There is no one type of victim or perpetrator. Anyone can be a victim and anyone can be a perpetrator of violence. Violence against anyone is wrong.
Due to various system failures such as tribal law enforcement being unable to access federal information; or federal courts taking years to review cases, if at all, allows lack of justice or further trauma for victims and their families.

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL TRAUMA

DV in Native communities has ties to the violence historically experienced by our people. This violence attempted to break down our cultures and replace it with negative behaviors and systems that often do not hold offenders accountable. Thus creating a cycle of violence that spans generations.

SYSTEMS & DV

Due to various system failures such as tribal law enforcement being unable to access federal information; or federal courts taking years to review cases, if at all, allows lack of justice or further trauma for victims and their families.

BARRIERS TO LEAVING

It is not uncommon for victims and survivors to carry the responsibility for the abuse against them. Many wonder "why don’t they just leave?"

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Or for a digital/print copies, please contact Membership & Outreach Coordinator at this e-mail: amber.poleviyuma@htwcea.org.