"Domestic Violence in Healing to Wellness Court by Mark Panasiewicz

The Stats

American Indians and Alaska Natives are 2.5 times as likely to experience violent crimes compared to all other races



61 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women (or 3 out of 5) have been assaulted in their lifetimes





In an average of 71 percent of rape and sexual assault victimizations against Native women, the perpetrator is reported to be known by the victim



Non-Native Men



Among Native women victims of rape or sexual assault, an average of 67 percent describe the offender as non-Native.

In 2010, 55 percent of Native unmarried partnered women were in interracial relationship

Among Native women victims of assault, an average of 63 percent describe the offender as non-Native.

US Attorneys declined to prosecute nearly 52 percent of violent crimes that occur in Indian country; and 67 percent of cases declined were sexual abuse related



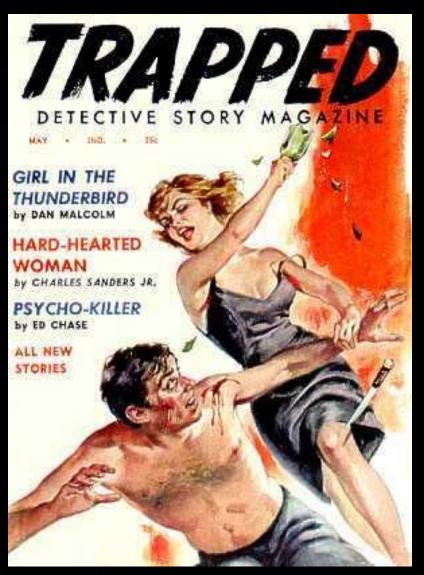
Women ABUSE TOO



Level of Threat



Myth She Provoked the Violence



Re-Active VIOLENCE is not the same as abuse



Men's use of violence against women is learned and reinforced through many social, cultural and institutional experiences. Women's use of violence does not have the same kind of societal support. Many women who do use violence against their male partners are being battered. Their violence is used primarily to respond to and resist the violence used against them. On the societal level, women's violence against men has a trivial effect on men compared to the devastating effect of men's violence against women.

Medications



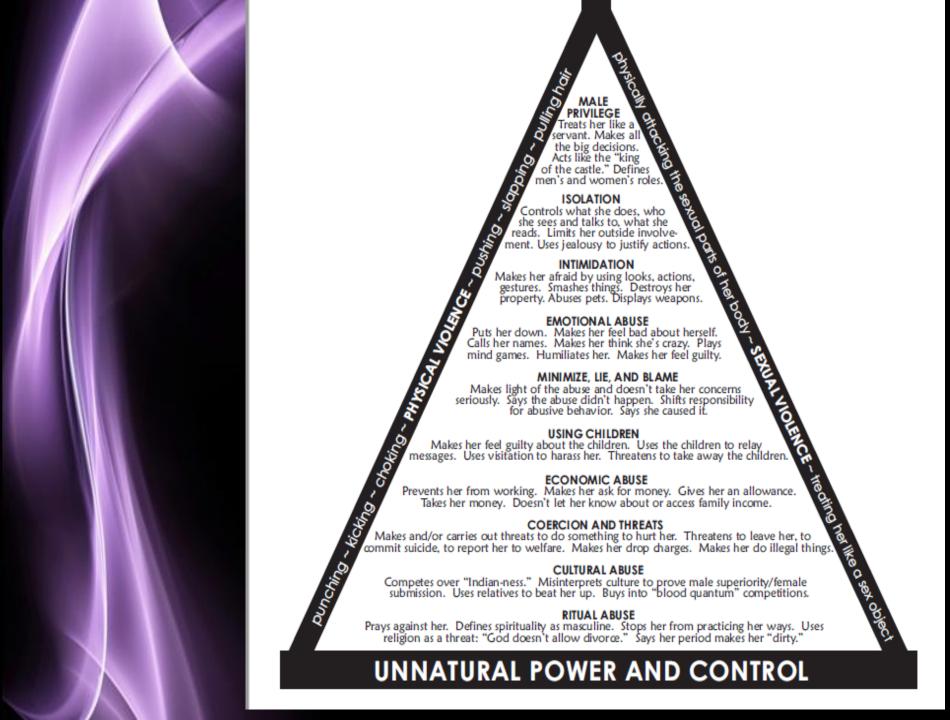


Medications



Emotional vs Physical



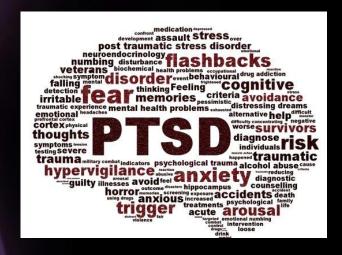




DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT

202 East Superior Street Duluth, Minnesota 55802 218-722-2781 www.duluth-model.org

Effets of Domestic Violence







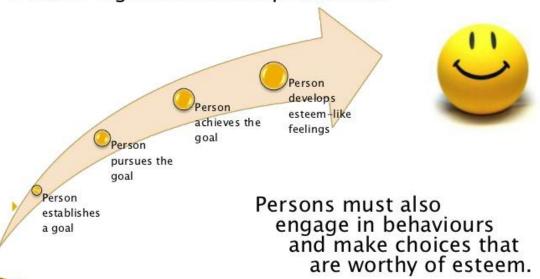
Self Esteem



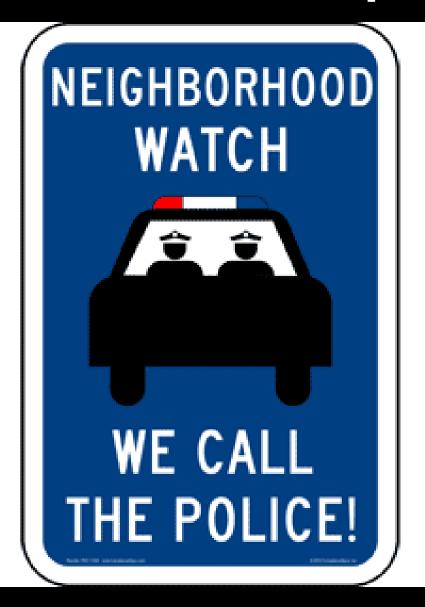


HOW TO IMPROVE SELF ESTEEM

Attain legitimate accomplishments:



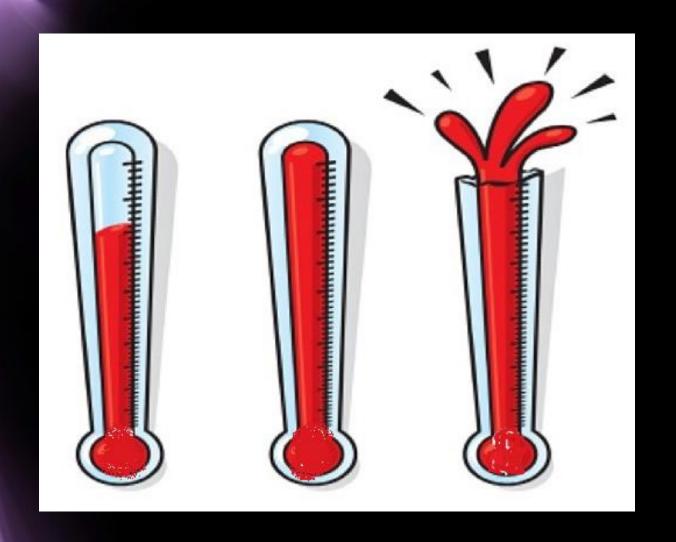
Myth: Just call the police



Drugs and Alcohol are part of the problem but not the root



When does Violence Occur



Not Part of Culture or History



2005 Violence Against Women Act. Reauthorized in 2013





UNNATURAL LIFEWAY VIOLENCE

NATURAL LIFEWAY NON-VIOLENCE

Peace Battering Courage Fear Ritual Abuse Freedom Health Sexism Murder Love Generosity Laughter Classism Racism Compassion Wisdom Ageism Materialism Honoring of Relationships Child Abuse Understanding **Cultural Abuse** Sovereignty Destruction Homophobia BRANCHES Humility Respect Rape OUTGROWTH Hope Incest Life

Isolation

TRUNK

- Chemical abuse
- Boarding school abuse
- Witnessing violence
- Stereotypes
- Confusing anger (feelings) with violence (behaviors)
- · Greed and possessiveness

- Prayer, ceremony
- Honor the gift in others
- Ways of non-violence and respect modeled
- Mental self-discipline
- Giving without expectations of getting anything in return
- Seek advice of Women and Elders

ROOT CAUSE

VIOLENT

BELIEF SYSTEM

- Defines power as violence
- Justifies colonization
- Views reality as a male dominated hierarchy
- Justifies violence and oppression
- · Promotes myths of white male superiority
- View women and children as property

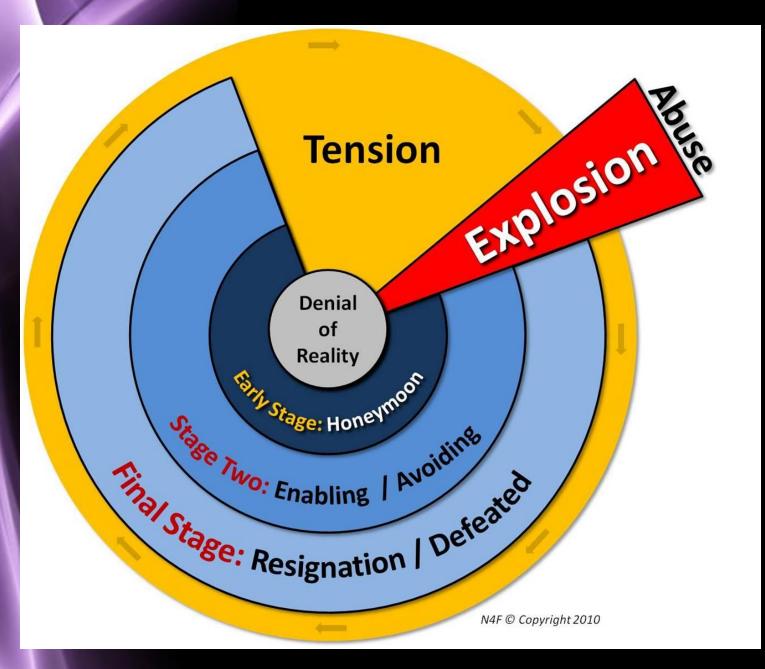
NON-VIOLENT

BELIEF SYSTEM

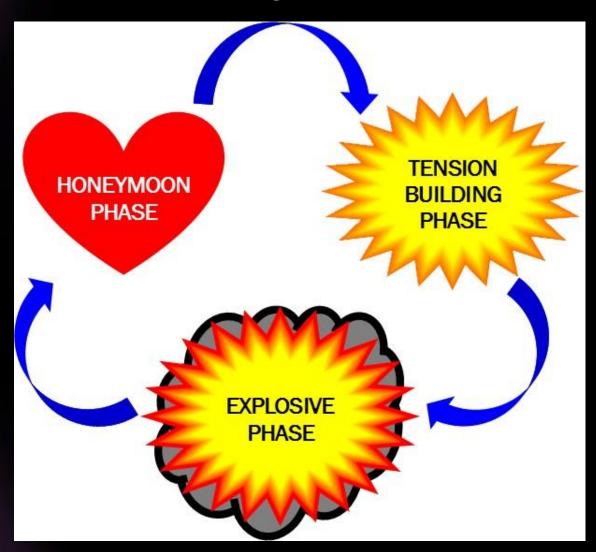
- · Women and children are sacred, not property
- Respect is the core value of all healthy relationships
- Honor people's unique spirits and lifepaths
- · Violence harms everyone and everything
- Defines power as lifegiving, nurturing and protecting

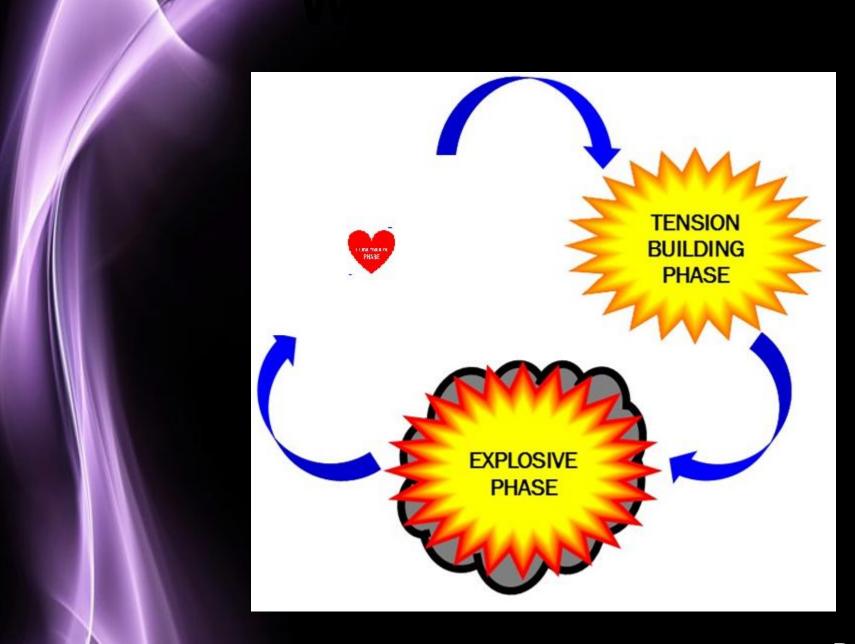
ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

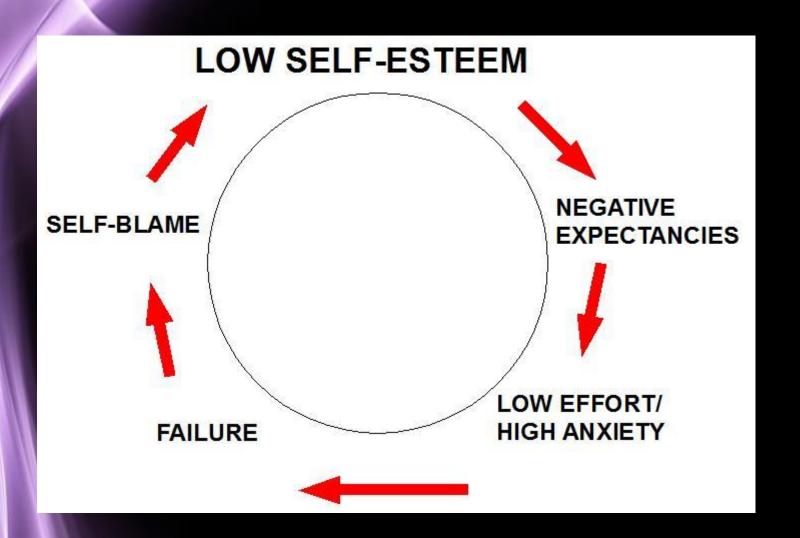
FROM THE ROOTS UP



First Things First the Dynamics







Love Addiction

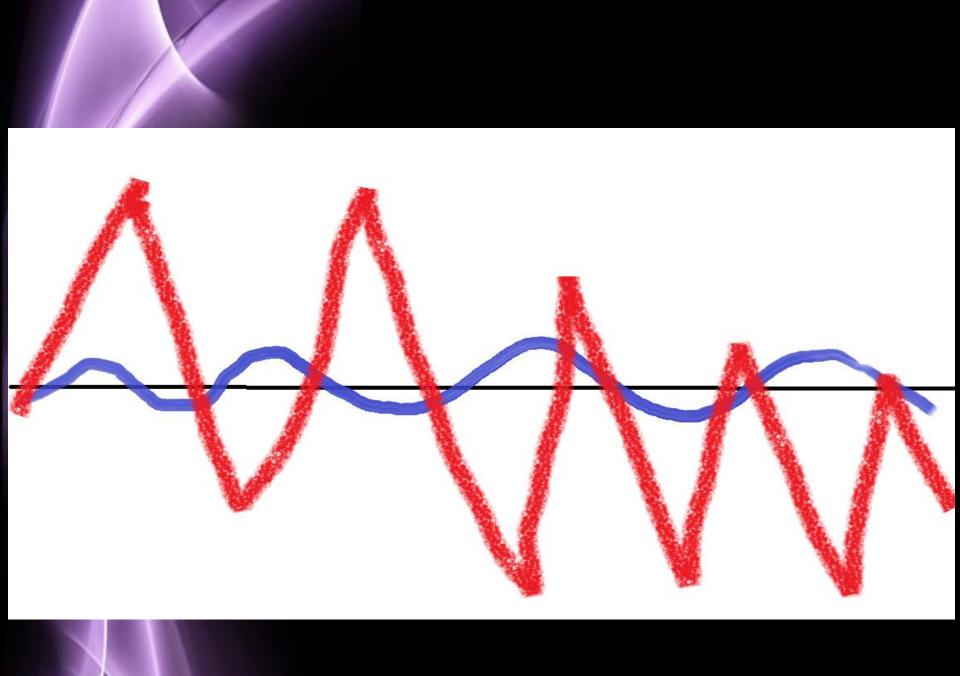


Dopamine

Similarity to



Dopamine





Learned Helplessness







Plus other Factors

Self Esteem





Humiliation

Fear



Financials



Cognitive Dissonance

This is why people get upset when you challenge what they hold most closely.

cognitive dissonance

Mental conflict that occurs when beliefs or assumptions are contradicted by new information. The concept was introduced by the psychologist Leon Festinger (1919–89) in the late 1950s. He and later researchers showed that, when confronted with challenging new information, most people seek to preserve their current understanding of the world by rejecting, explaining away, or avoiding the new information or by convincing themselves that no conflict really exists. Cognitive dissonance is nonetheless considered an explanation for attitude change.

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