



Meaningful Partnerships to Support Youth at the Intersections of Homelessness and Gender-Based Violence



SAFE HOUSING
PARTNERSHIPS

HOLLY HENNING, AIN DAH YUNG (OUR HOME) CENTER

BRITTANY ELTRINGHAM, NRCDV/SHP

IVONNE ORTIZ, NRCDV

Key Initiatives & Special Projects



ACE-DV

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
EVIDENCE PROJECT



RUNAWAY & HOMELESS YOUTH AND
RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE TOOLKIT
A project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
AWARENESS
PROJECT

VAWnet

preventIPV
tools for social change



COMMUNITY BASED
PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH



SAFE HOUSING
PARTNERSHIPS

NRC DV STANDS

NRC DV STANDS.

WE STAND with individuals and groups who have been targeted, degraded, threatened, or marginalized because they are Native Americans, people of color, immigrants, women, Muslims, LGBTQ, or people with disabilities.

WE STAND against white supremacy, racism, misogyny, anti-Semitism, homophobia, transphobia, xenophobia, and all other forms of structural oppression.

WE STAND with survivors of domestic and sexual violence, especially those most vulnerable and with limited access to services and protection.

WE STAND together in celebration of the rich diversity of people in this country and the vitality and strength they bring to our communities and society.

WE STAND with those who embrace self care and community connection as necessary and powerful for social change.

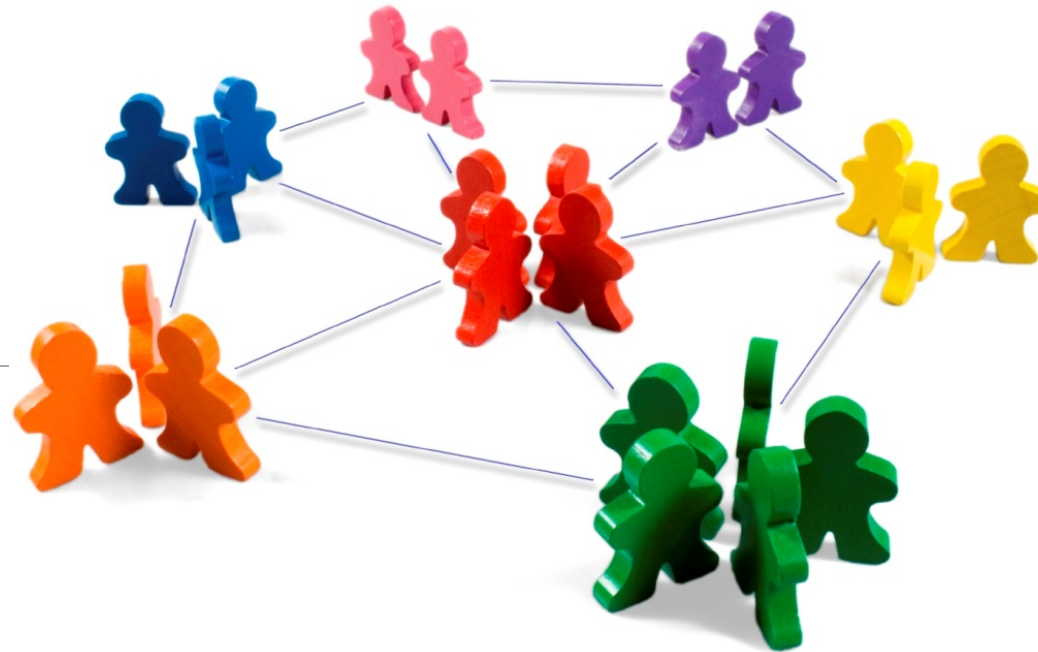
WE STAND with other activists and organizations who continue to work passionately for gender, racial, economic, and social justice for ALL.



National Resource Center
on Domestic Violence

November 11, 2016

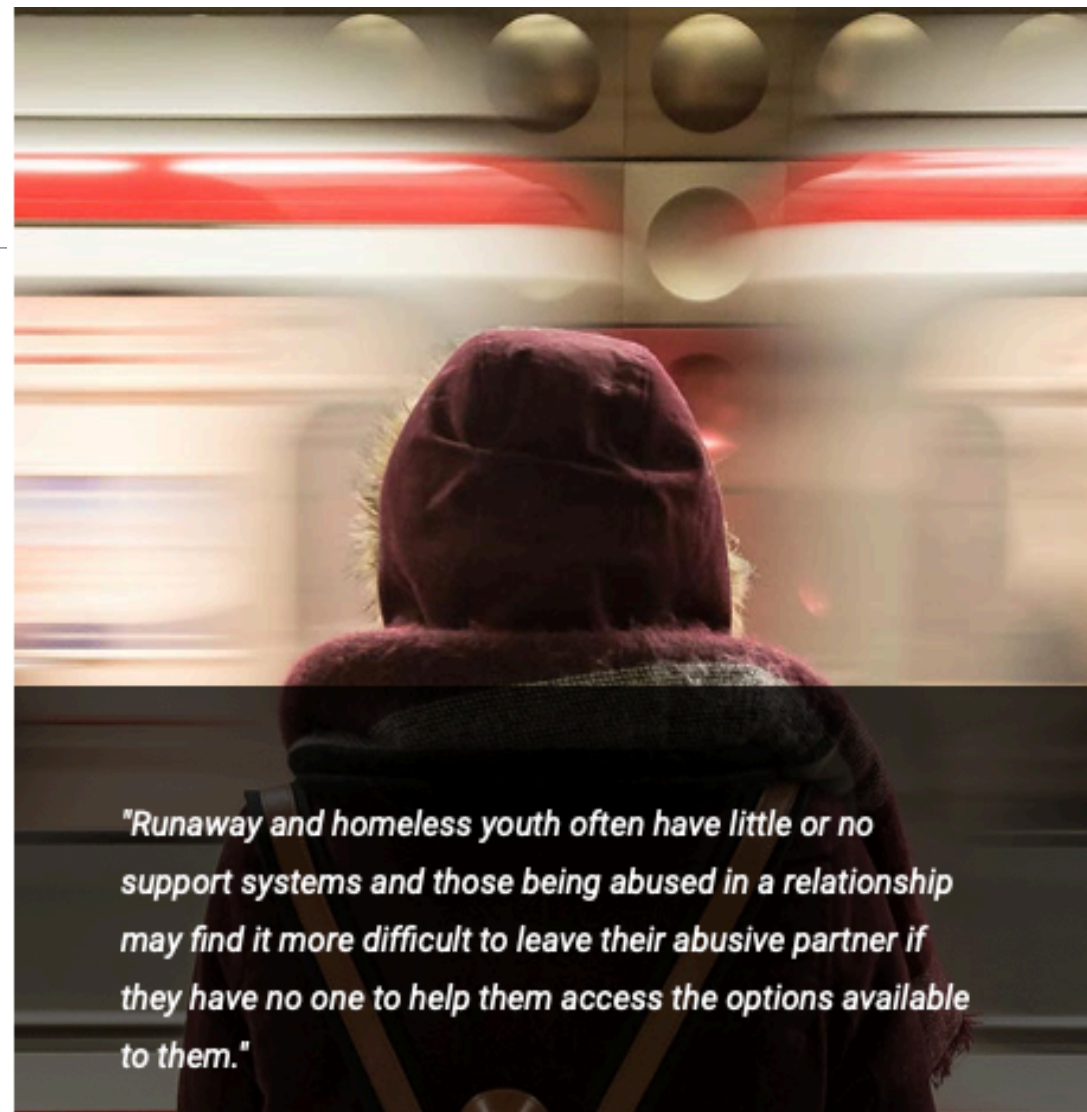
WHO'S IN OUR SESSION?





RUNAWAY & HOMELESS YOUTH AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE TOOLKIT

A project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence



"Runaway and homeless youth often have little or no support systems and those being abused in a relationship may find it more difficult to leave their abusive partner if they have no one to help them access the options available to them."

Why is it important for service providers from different fields to understand the intersection of runaway and homeless youth and relationship violence?

- ❖ Abuse and neglect at home is often the reason that youth end up on the streets.
- ❖ Relationship violence is perpetrated and experienced by youth both on the street and in stable housing.
- ❖ Together we can create a broader set of resources to help all youth develop the skills to form and sustain healthy and safe relationships and a stronger safety net for youth at risk.



Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY)

Homeless youth are:

- Unaccompanied young people in their teens or early twenties.
- Youth that lack family support and are living in shelters, on the streets, in cars, vacant buildings or couch surfing.
- Youth living in unstable circumstances.

What leads youth to become runaways or homeless?

- ❖ Family dysfunction
- ❖ Histories of trauma
- ❖ Aging out
- ❖ School difficulties
- ❖ Teen pregnancy or parenthood
- ❖ Lack of family acceptance for LGBTQ youth
- ❖ Behavioral or mental health problems

What Domestic Violence Advocates Continue to Encounter

- Teens that have aged out of foster care, experience abuse and need shelter, but are unable to fully care for themselves.
- Youth in homes where the parent's partner is abusive and the teen is kicked out and cannot care for themselves.
- Tweens/teens that are couch surfing due to being in abusive homes.





RUNAWAY & HOMELESS YOUTH AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE TOOLKIT

A project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

Recognizing and understanding the intersection of runaway and homeless youth and intimate partner violence.

This Toolkit organizes information, resources, tips and tools drawn from the wealth of information gathered when the two service systems were convened through local collaborative projects funded by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



RHY & Relationship Violence



Building Services



Intersecting Issues



Measuring Success



A Look at Each Field



Sustaining Collaboration



Common Ground



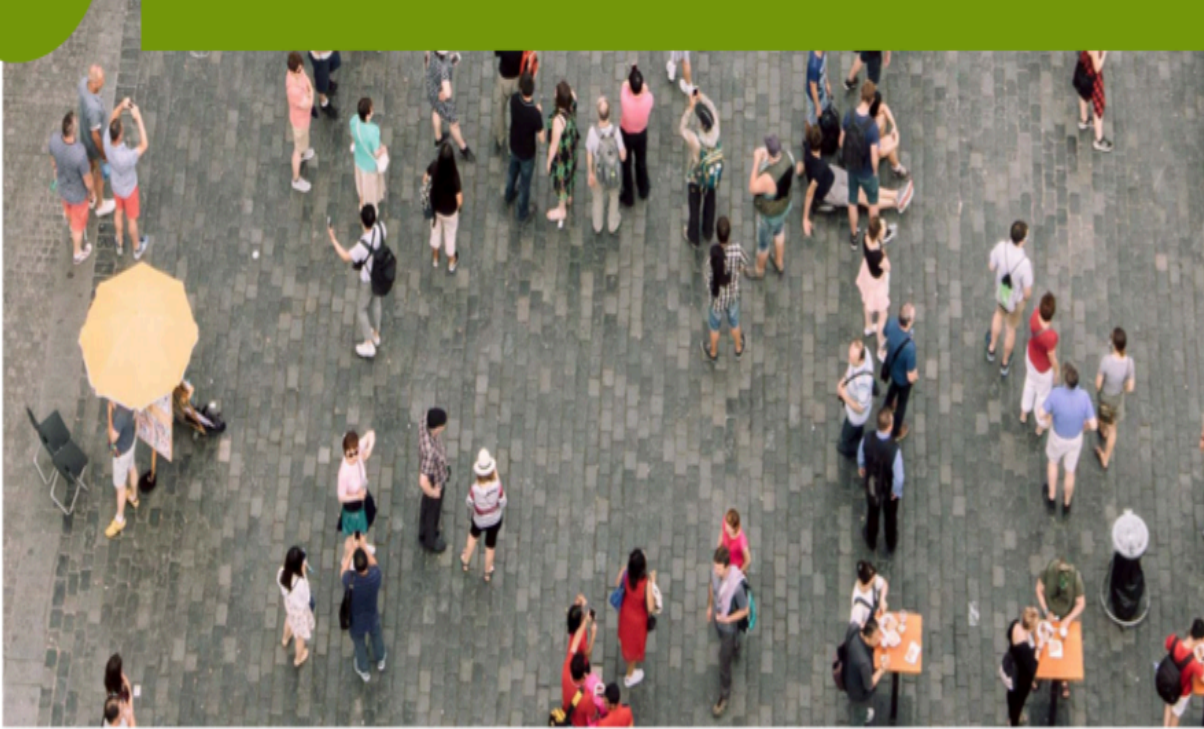
Additional Resources



Building Partnerships



Finding Common Ground



-
- Identifying Shared Principles
 - Honoring, Valuing and Involving the Individuals we Serve
 - Creating Justice Through Social Change
 - Creating Safety and Fostering Trust
 - Building Autonomy Through a Strengths-Based Model

Logic Model for RHY and DV/SA Collaborations





RUNAWAY & HOMELESS YOUTH AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE TOOLKIT

A project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence



Together a we can create a broader set of resources to help all youth develop the skills to form and sustain healthy and safe relationships and a stronger safety net for youth at risk.

Domestic Violence and Housing Technical Assistance Consortium

www.safehousingpartnerships.org

Domestic Violence & Housing Technical Assistance Consortium (DVHTAC)

FEDERAL PARTNERS

- Family Violence Prevention & Services Program/HHS
- Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs/HUD
- Office for Victims of Crime/DOJ
- Office on Violence Against Women/DOJ
- US Interagency Council on Homelessness

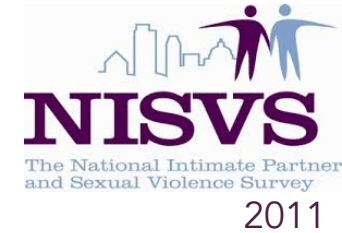
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS

- National Alliance for Safe Housing (NASH)
- Collaborative Solutions, Inc. (CSI)
- National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC)
- Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH)

FRAMING TODAY'S PRESENTATION

- Domestic and Sexual Violence
- COVID-19
- Housing Insecurity for Youth

Domestic & Sexual Violence: Lifetime Prevalence

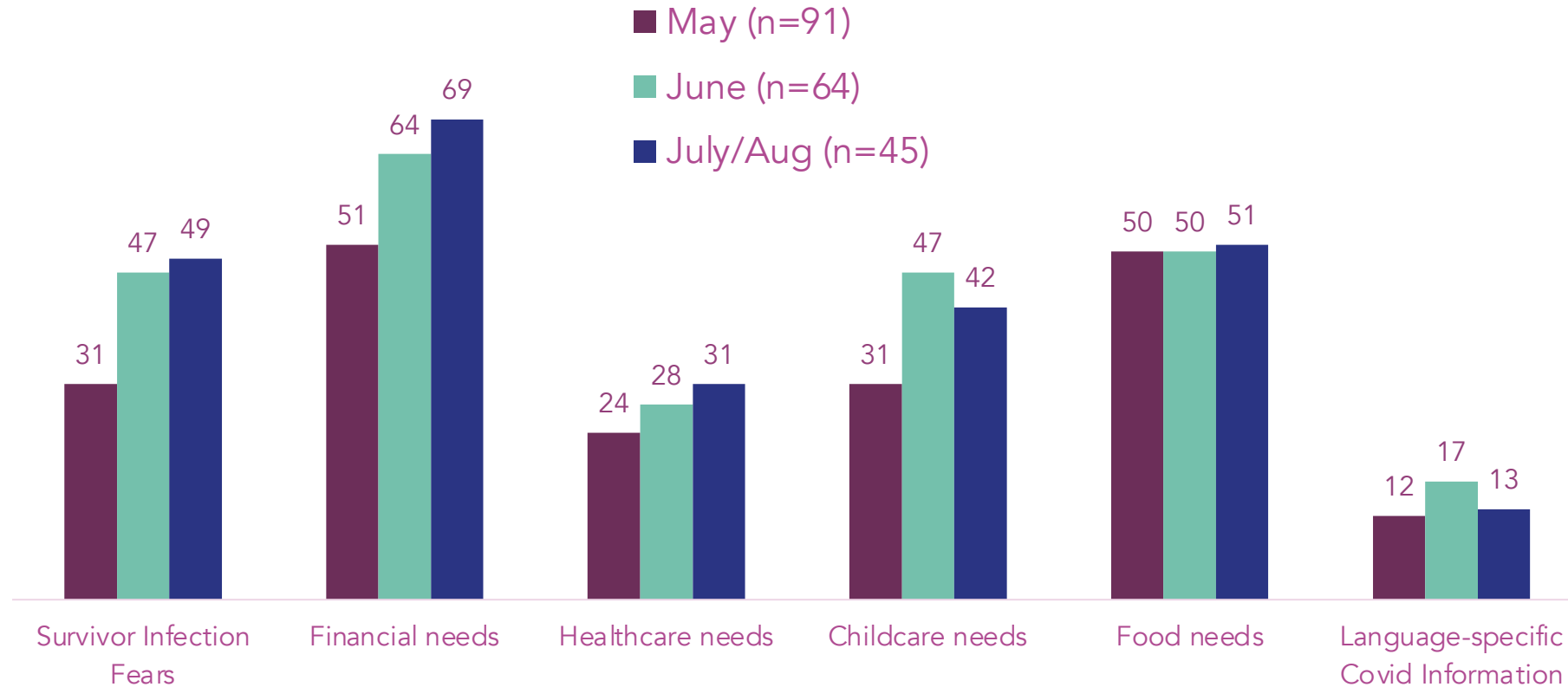


Physical Violence by Intimate Partner	Women	Men	Sexual Violence (other than rape)	Women	Men
Multi-racial	51%	39%	Multi-racial	64%	40%
American Indian & Alaska Native	52%	43%	American Indian & Alaska Native	55%	25%
Black	41%	36%	Black	38%	24%
White	31%	27%	White	47%	22%
Hispanic	30%	27%	Hispanic	36%	27%
Asian & Other Pacific Islander	15%	12%	Asian & Other Pacific Islander	32%	16%

** over-representing total population rates*

How COVID-19 is Affecting Survivors

(% Respondents Reporting)



Source: Shanti Kulkarni, PhD, Professor of Social Work, UNC-Charlotte, 2020

COVID-19 : Exacerbating Survivors' Housing Insecurity

- 1 in 4 people (26%) reported housing insecurity

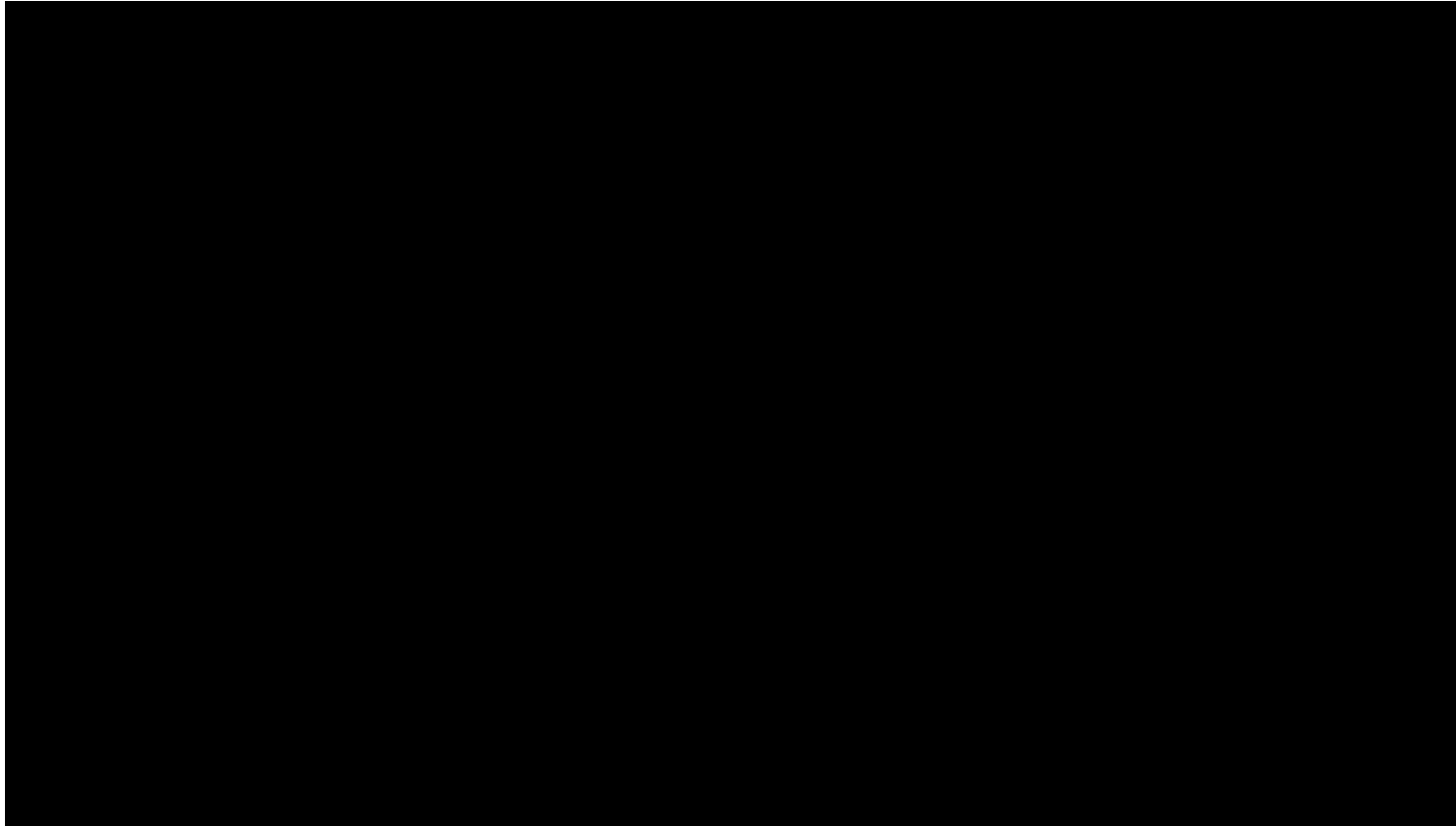
- *Didn't pay last month's rent/mortgage on time*
~ and/or ~
- *Slight/no confidence being able to pay next month on time*



- Black women (40%) and Latinas (44%)
 - 2 ½ times more likely than White men
- Rates even higher for Black women and Latinas with children (45% & 48% respectively)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Household Pulse Survey

The Intersections Between Domestic and Sexual Violence, Race and Housing Insecurity



Consortium COVID-19 Resources

- **Safe Housing Partnerships:**

- <https://safehousingpartnerships.org/news/>

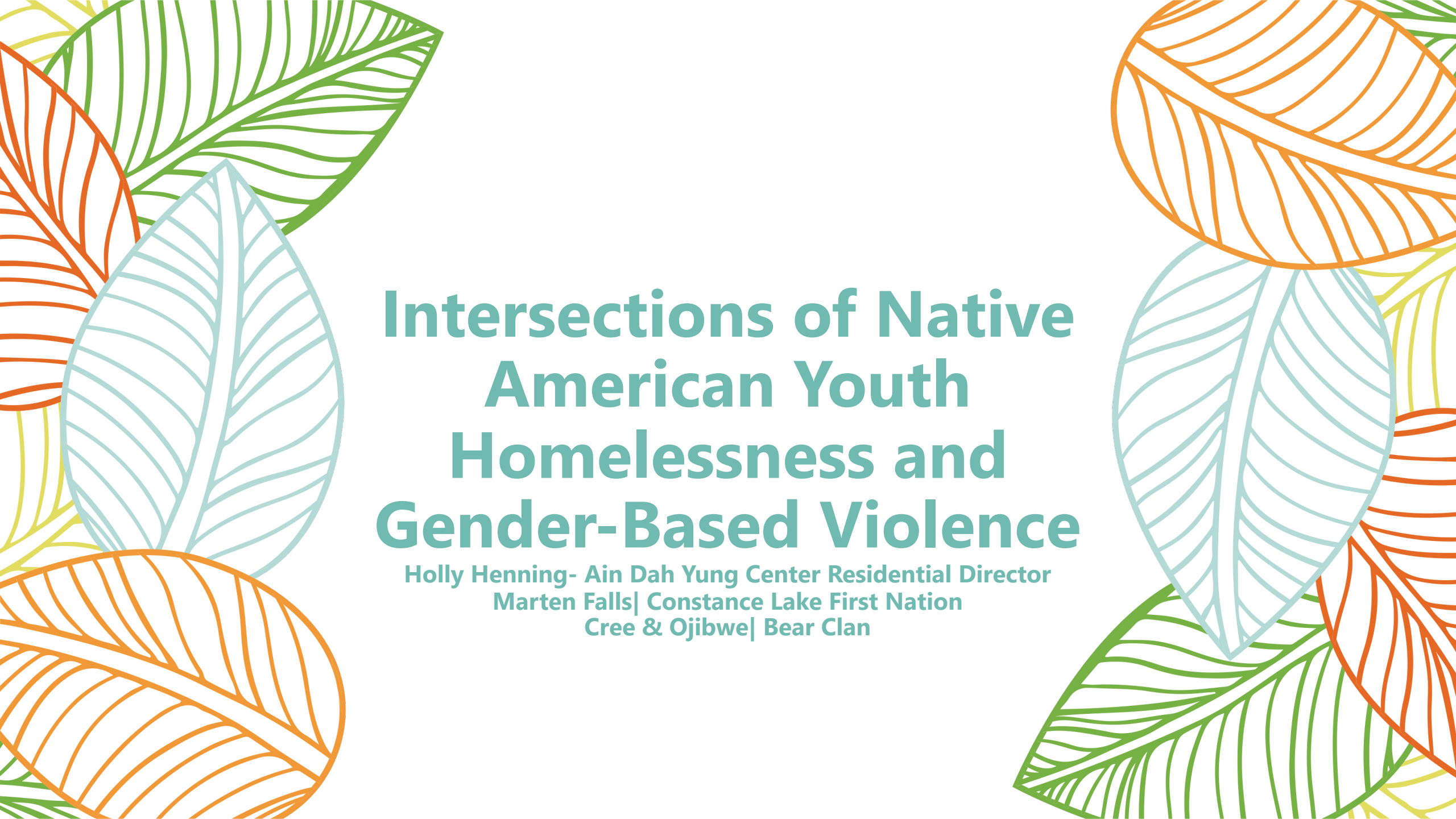
- **NASH:** [DV and Housing-Related Coronavirus Resources](#)

- **NNEDV:** [COVID-19: Coalition Guidance for Programs by the National Network to End Domestic Violence](#)

- **NRCDDV:** [Preventing & Managing the Spread of COVID-19 Within Domestic Violence Programs](#)

- **NSVRC:** [Resources for COVID-19 Response](#)

- **CSI:** [HUD and DV Resources - COVID-19](#)



Intersections of Native American Youth Homelessness and Gender-Based Violence

**Holly Henning- Ain Dah Yung Center Residential Director
Marten Falls| Constance Lake First Nation
Cree & Ojibwe| Bear Clan**

Ain Dah Yung Center (Our Home)

Our Mission: **To provide a healing place for American Indian youth and families to thrive in safety and wholeness.**

Located in Saint Paul, MN

- Born out of the RED SCHOOL HOUSE- Founded in 1972 by Native parents concerned about low achievement levels and high drop out rates among Native American students.
- The intention of the school was to create a learning environment for Native students to have a school of their own where they could learn both culture-based academics and their culture.
- Emergency Shelter began in 1983 to provide a safe home for students at the Red School House.
- Founded by the Native community for the Native community.



Overview of Programs

Ain Dah Yung Center (Emergency Shelter)	Beverly A Benjamin Youth Lodge (Transitional Housing)	Mino Oski Ain Dah Yung Center (Permanent Supportive Housing)	Ninjanisag (Our Children)	Oyate Nawajin (Stand With The People)	Street Outreach	Zhawenimaa (Loved Unconditionally)
1983	1997	2019	1993	2015	2001	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10 beds• 5–17-year old's• Runaway/ Homeless Youth• Child Protection Placements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 beds• 16–21-year-olds• Serves youth exiting homelessness. Youth live rent free and have an opportunity to focus on education and employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 42 units• 18–24-year-olds• Offers housing and safe harbor case management, access to cultural services, and mental health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8–24-year-olds• Culture is prevention model.• Chemical Dependency, non-traditional tobacco use, suicide prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serves families at risk of/in CPS.• ICWA Compliance & legal representation.• Family advocacy and group work.	<p>Provides street-based services to homeless, runaway and at-risk youth, in collaboration with StreetWorks Collaborative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Case management to sexually exploited and/or trafficked youth.• Cultural services to heal from trauma.

Overview:

This session will highlight the intersection between native youth experiencing gender-based violence, historical trauma and homelessness.

- Participants will learn strategies and cultural considerations.

A Closer look:

75% of youth experiencing homelessness are the victims of exploitation within the first 24 hours.

2% of the Minnesota population is Native American, a staggering 22% of all homeless youth are Native. 70% living in the Twin Cities Metro.

Youth often don't recognize exploitation as "exploitation" because it is happening within an intimate relationship.

Youth disclose- staying with family or friends in overcrowded spaces, couch hopping, survival sex or in an abusive or exploitive relationship.

Domestic and sexual violence is a leading cause of homelessness for Native women and children.





Understanding the Intersections:

Power and control dynamics related to abuse, creates many barriers for youth and survivors to access shelter and affordable housing..

Poor Credit & Rental Histories

- Primarily caused by abusers and exploiters- running up credit card bills or lying about paying rent & utilities. This affects a survivors' ability to pass credit and background checks required by most landlords.

Lack of Steady Employment

- Happens because victims are forced to repeatedly miss work as a result of violence/ abuse or are fired as a result of stalking and harassment that occurs at the workplace.

Housing Discrimination

- Most cases occur when landlords evict victims due to repeated calls to the police or property damage caused by the abuser or exploiter.

Loss of Subsidized/ Affordable Housing

- Caused by lease or voucher/ policy violations committed by the abuser.

Historical Trauma:

- Our community has dealt with forced assimilation, recurring attempts to eradicate tribal culture, and ongoing threats to sovereignty and self-determination.
- Historical trauma is most easily described as “multigenerational trauma experienced by a specific cultural group.” Historical trauma is cumulative and collective.
- In an article entitled “Trauma May Be Woven into DNA of Native Americans” from Indian Country Today, Michelle Sotero offers a threefold definition [of trauma]: “In the initial phase, the dominant culture perpetuates mass trauma on a population in the form of colonialism, slavery, war, or genocide. In the second phase, the affected population shows physical and psychological symptoms in response to the trauma. In the final phase, the initial population passes these responses to trauma to subsequent generations, who in turn display similar symptoms.”
- Boarding school area: last boarding school in USA 1973, last residential school in Canada 1996
 - Freedom of Religion Act: Native Americans added in 1978

Brave Heart, M. Y. H., Chase, J., Elkins, J., & Altschul, D. B. (2011). Historical trauma among indigenous peoples of the Americas: Concepts, research, and clinical considerations. Journal of psychoactive drugs, 43(4), 282-290.

Pember, M.A. (2016). Intergenerational trauma: Understanding Natives' inherited pain. Indian Country Today Media Network.

Effects of Historical Trauma in the Native Community:

- **A breakdown of traditional Native culture, language and family values**
- **Mental health- depression, anxiety and high rates of suicide**
- **Chemical health/ Alcohol and other substance abuse**
- **Attachment Disorders**
- **Child abuse and neglect and domestic violence**
- **Posttraumatic stress disorders**
- **Internalized oppression, issues with self-identity**

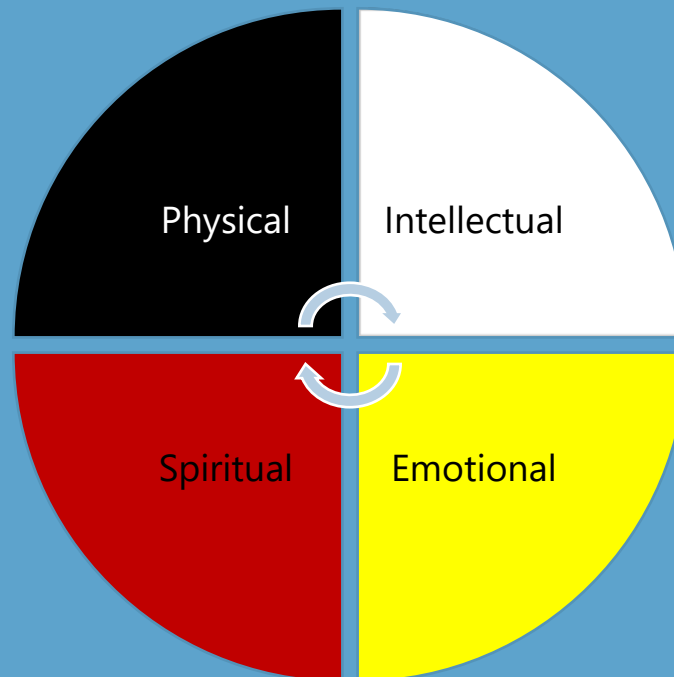


Full Circle

- Survivors have a higher-level tolerance for trauma which may contribute to likelihood of being revictimized.
- Youth with attachment problems are more likely to experience physical abuse, emotional abuse and have difficulty getting out of abusive relationships. "used to being treated bad".
- Youth who carry historical trauma or who have experienced violence on the streets- will often repeat the trauma or abuse themselves in their own relationships.

Our Approach

The teachings of the Medicine Wheel form the foundation of our programming. By using this framework, we create a circular, holistic process of physical, emotional, spiritual and mental well-being. ADYC provides a continuum of care and services recognizing that, in American Indian culture, you can't grow as a person until you have honor, dignity, and respect for both yourself and everything around you.



What else works?

Positive Youth Development/ Survivor Voice

Provide opportunities for youth with lived experience to build a sense of usefulness, belonging, and power.

Trauma Informed Care

Recognize that most homeless youth have experienced trauma; build relationships, responses, and services on that knowledge.

Non-Judgmental

Interact with youth without labeling or judging them based on background, experiences, choices, or behaviors.

Harm Reduction

Contain the effects of risky behavior in the short-term and seek to reduce its effects in the long-term.

Strengths Based

Start with and build upon the skills, strengths, and positive characteristics of each youth.





Questions? Comments?

holly.henning@adycenter.org

www.adycenter.org (currently rebuilding)

Facebook: Ain Dah Yung Center





Connect with us:

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (www.nrcdv.org) provides a wide range of free, comprehensive, and individualized technical assistance, training, and specialized resource materials. Access our publications online at VAWnet.org.

This webinar was made possible by Grant Number #90EV0428 from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Call: 1-800-537-2238



Email: nrcdvTA@nrcdv.org



Follow: @NRCDV



Like: @NRCDV



Blog: nationaldvam.tumblr.com



Post: [instagram.com/nrcdv/](https://www.instagram.com/nrcdv/)



Watch: NRCDV