

National Resource Center for Reaching Victims Presents: The Impact of Crime on Historically Marginalized Communities

Whitney Parker & Ana Price
Historically Marginalized Workgroup
WOCN, Inc.
July 2, 2019

Introductions

Introductions (2)

- Name
- Gender pronouns
- Organization
- Your role at your organization and on this project
- What motivates you to work in your field?



Addressing the Unique Challenges
Facing Women of Color Since 1997



Women of Color Network Mission

The mission of the **Women of Color Network, Inc. (WOCN, Inc.)** is to eliminate violence against ALL women and their communities by centralizing the voices, wellness and leadership of women of color across the Sovereign Nations, the United States and U.S. Territories.

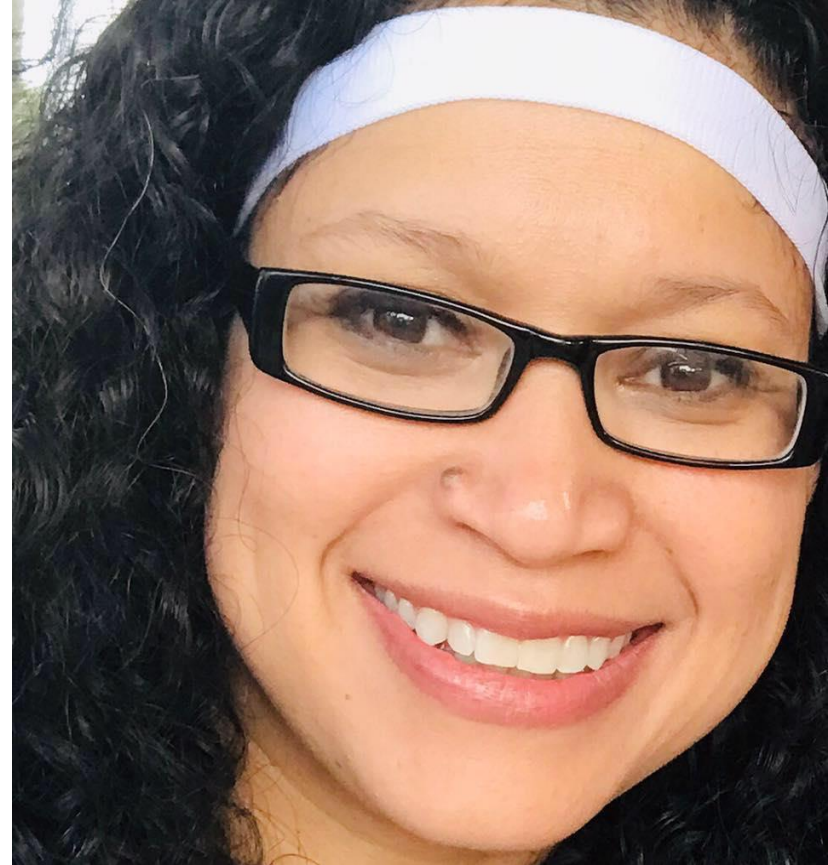
Introductions: Whitney Parker

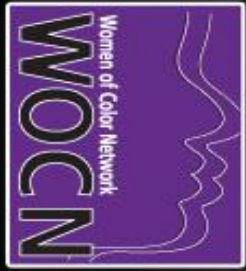
- Whitney Parker, She/Her/Hers
- Ujima, Inc.: The National Center on Violence Against Women in the Black Community.
- Ujima Program Specialist
- I'm motivated by the difference I know I can make in the Black community. I specifically like working with youth and young adults on this issue.
- For more information about Ujima, Inc., please visit www.ujimacommunity.org.



Introductions: Ana Price

- Ana Price, She/Her/Hers
- Deaf Unity
- Executive Director for Deaf Unity
- As an agent of change with my experience, expertise, strength and vigor, I am motivated to build bridges and fill in gaps, mitigate issues within the Deaf community who experience an array of violence.
- For more information about Deaf Unity, please visit www.deafunitywi.org





*Addressing the Unique Challenges
Facing Women of Color Since 1997*



Lay of The Land

How is violence
understood by the survivors
from the communities you
work with?

Who is the Black Community?



- African American, African, African Immigrant, Afro-Latinx, and Afro-Caribbean.
- We are not monolithic. The Black community is the most diverse community, especially when it comes to:
 - Culture
 - Income
 - Education
 - Housing
 - Economy

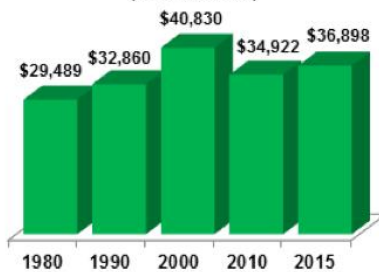
Black Population Statistics

Black Population Statistics

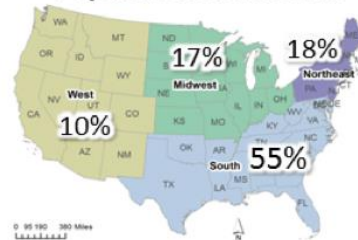
Black Population Growth

1990	2000	2010	2016
29,986,060	36,419,434	42,020,743	46,778,764

Median Household Income (In 2015 dollars)



Population Distribution



Black Population (2015)

	MALE	FEMALE
Total	48%	52%
Under 18	51%	49%
18 to 34 years	49%	51%
35 to 64 years	47%	53%
65 years and over	40%	60%

Educational Attainment

High school graduate or higher	83%	86%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18%	22%

Salary/Occupation

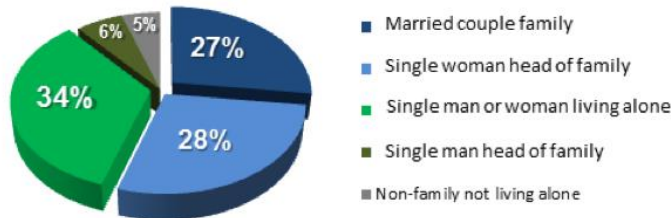
	MALE	FEMALE
Median Earnings (full time)	\$38,243	\$34,426
* White collar	42%	64%
Service occupations	22%	27%
Blue collar	36%	8%
Percent in labor force	62%	62%

Poverty in Black Households

Percent at or below poverty	21.6%
Percent on food stamps/SNAP	27.4%

*White collar: Management, business, science, arts, Sales and office occupations
Blue collar: Production, transportation, material moving occupations, construction, and maintenance occupations

Household Make-up



Created by BlackDemographics.com

SOURCE: US Census Bureau Source: 2010, 2000, 1990 Census, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2016



Types of violence in the Black Community

- Gun Violence
- Gang Violence
- Sexual Violence (SV)
- Domestic Violence (DV)
- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
- Institutional and Structural Violence



What are the DV and SV statistics?

- Black women are:
 - Black women are murdered at a rate more than twice as high as white females.
 - About 17% of Black women in the U.S. experienced sexual violence other than rape by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
 - Among students, 11% of Black girls in a national high school sample reported having been raped.

What are the DV and SV statistics? (2)

- Black youth are:
 - Three times more likely to be victims of reported child abuse or neglect.
 - African American girls and women 12 years and older experienced higher rates of rape and sexual assault than White, Asian, and Latina girls and women from 2005-2010.
 - 30% of Black women with documented histories of childhood sexual abuse were sexually assaulted in adulthood.

What are the gun violence statistics?

- About 50% of U.S. gun-related deaths in 2015 were African American men, despite the fact that African Americans make up about 6% of the U.S. population.
- The overall life expectancy loss is twice as high among Blacks compared with whites and is driven by substantially higher homicide rates among blacks up to age 20.

What are the gun violence statistics? (2)

- Homicide by gun is the leading cause of death among Black youth, the second leading cause of death among all male youth, and the second or third leading cause of death among female youth (depending on the specific age group).
- Black youth are three times more likely to be victims of robbery and five times more likely to be victims of homicide.
- Homicide is the leading cause of death among African American youth ages 15 to 24.

How is violence understood by the survivors from the communities you work with?

Violence effects the Black community differently

- Economic status
- Education status
- Zip code
- Access to resources



How is violence understood by the survivors from the communities you work with? (2)

Many cultural considerations can hinder healing for Black women survivors: the burdensome expectation of strong Black womanhood; the power of the Black church; the desire to shield Black men; and the lack of self-care examples are all real dynamics Black women survivors endure.

Jazelle Hunt, “Field lessons from reporting on Black women survivors of sexual violence”

How is violence understood by the survivors from the communities you work with? (3)

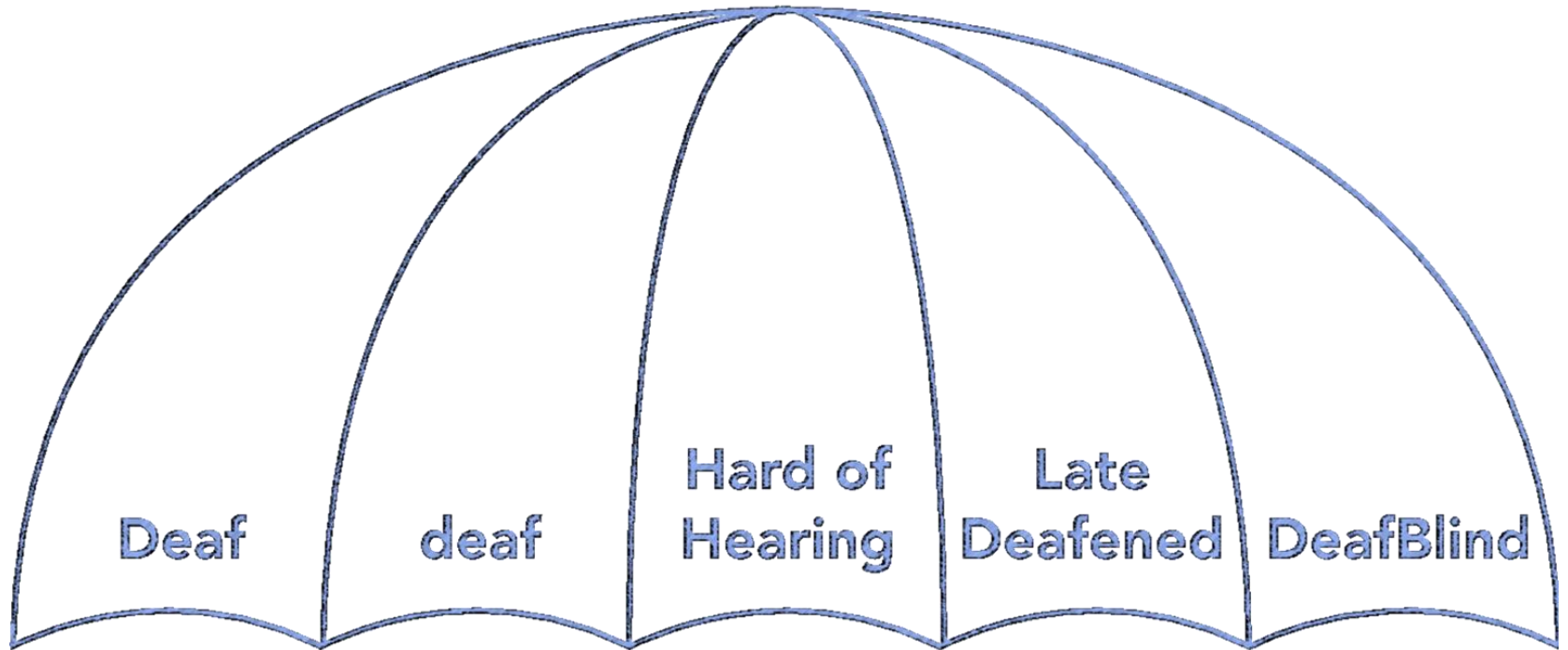
Because of African-Americans' unique history of racist and sexist victimization, the Black community has an even harder time than others dealing with rape. This prevents survivors from getting help and our community from addressing the issue effectively.

Lori Robinson, "I Will Survive: The African-American Guide to Healing from Sexual Assault and Abuse

Impact of Violence on Deaf People

What does it mean to be Deaf?

DEAF



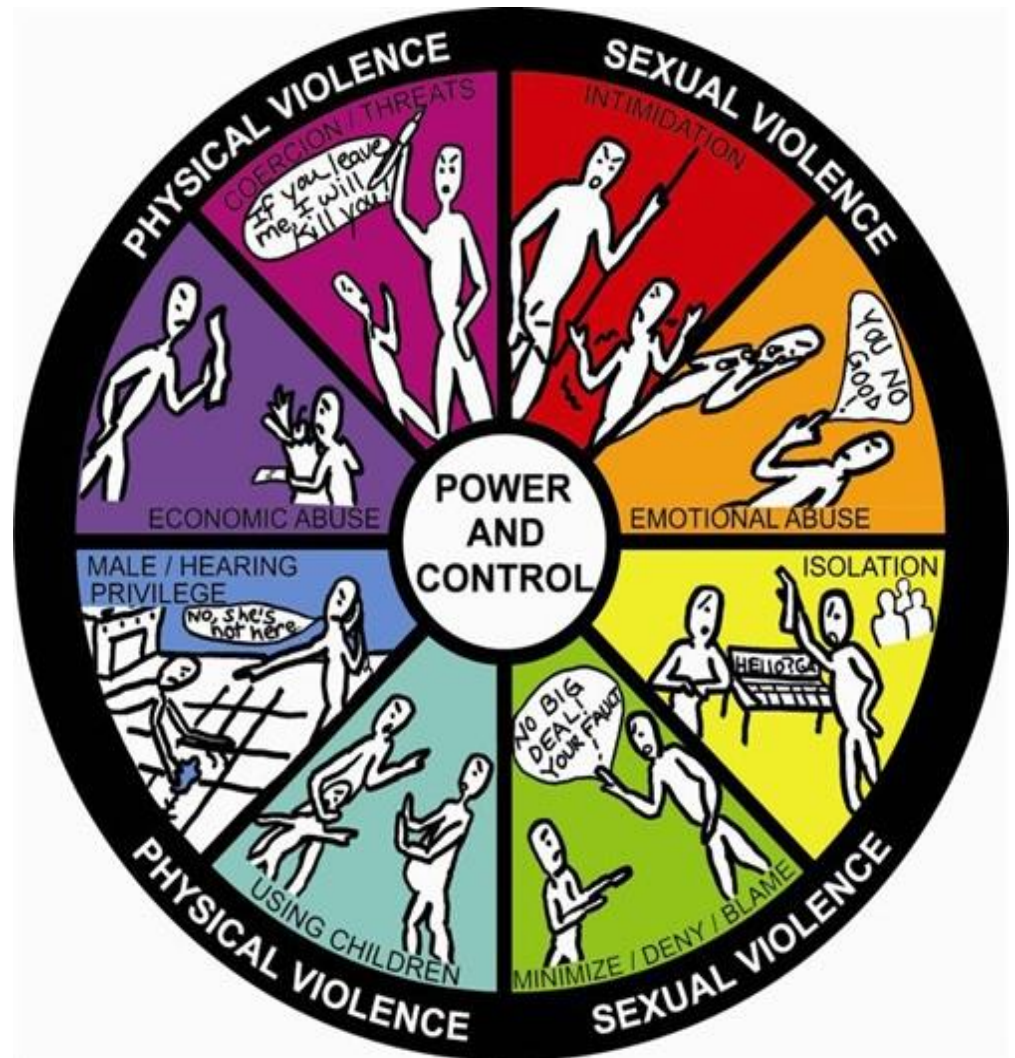


Oppression in the Deaf Community

- People of color experience **racism**.
- Females experience **sexism**.
- Deaf/Hard of hearing people experience **audism**
- Barriers
- Lack of respect for communication needs
- Deprivation of Information and Stereotyping
- Attitude
- Disempowerment

Power and Control

- Intimidation
- Emotional Abuse
- Isolation
- Minimize/Deny/Blame
- Using Children/Family
- Economic Abuse
- Coercion/Threats



Communication

- American Sign Language
- Writing/Texting
- Lip-reading
- Buddy

Statistics



Nearly 50% of Domestic Violence agencies provide sign language interpreters.

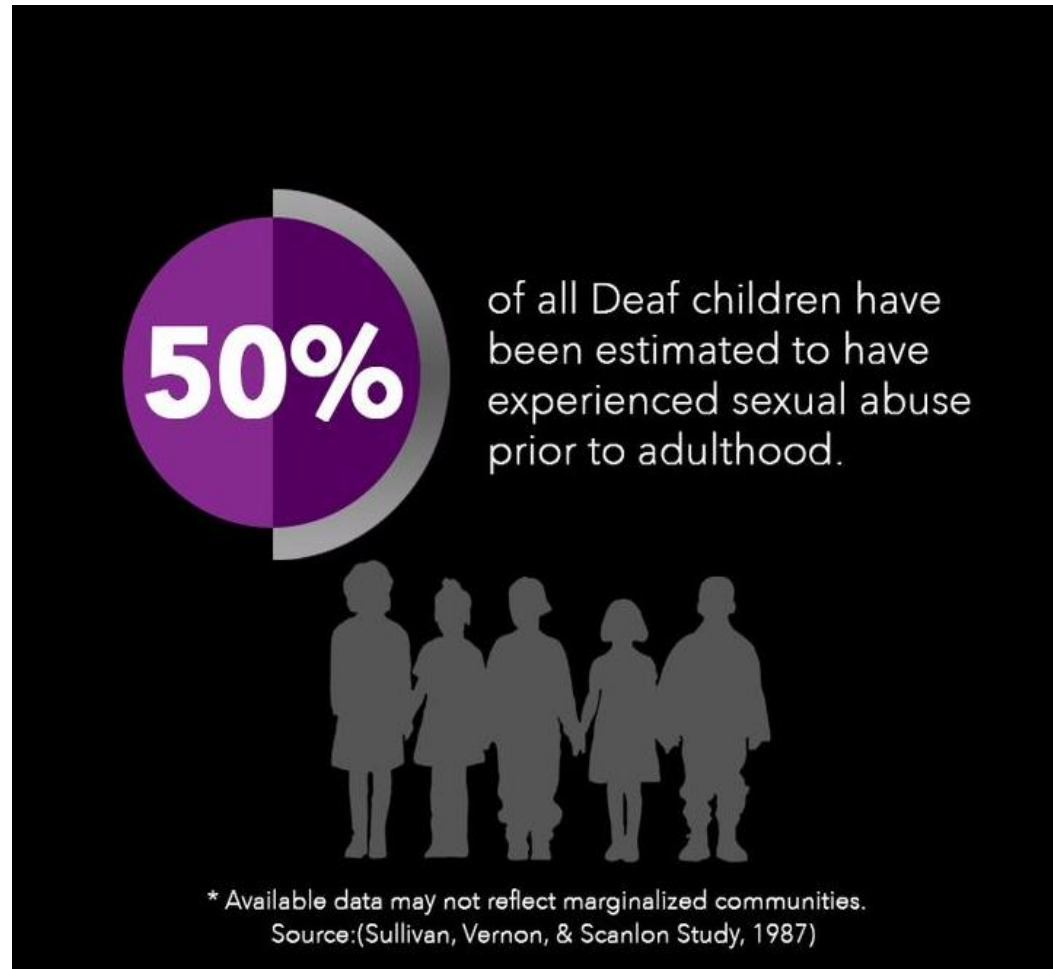


Deaf individuals are 150% more likely to be victims of assault, abuse and bullying in their lifetime.

Statistics (2)



Statistics (3)



Deaf children are at **HIGH RISK** of language deprivation



92%

Deaf children have hearing parents



98%

Deaf children have *no access* to education in sign language



3 out of 4

parents *do not sign* with their Deaf child

OPPRESSION
 NO SIGNING
 IMPOSSIBLE
 TELL YOU LATER
 TRUST
 TAKE CONTROL
 TOO DIFFERENT
 LACK OF ACCESS
 LOWERED EXPECTATIONS
 NOT WORTH FUNDS
 RESCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS
 EDUCATED IMPROPERLY
 LACK OF FOLLOW THROUGH
 HEARING PRIVILEGE
 FEAR
 MANIPULATION
 ORALISM
 VIOLATING TRUST
 DUMB
 DEAF
 EXCLUSION
 NEVER MIND
 BULLYING
 NOT A CULTURE
 RADIO
 ALONE
 MEDICAL PROBLEM
 LACK OF SUPPORT
 TRAUMA
 VIOLATING TRUST
 NOT WORTH FUNDS
 NEED TO FIX
 UNABLE TO MAKE DECISIONS
 NOT IMPORTANT



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Organizational Barriers

What practices do organizations engage in that cause barriers to your communities?

At the Organizational Level

- Distribution of resources
- Education
- Job Security
- Gentrification or community development that deliberately leaves the Black community out
- Outreach tactics



At the organization level

- **Hearing privilege**
 - Lack of access to information
 - Lack of access to resources
- **Audism**
 - Individual Oppression
 - Systematic Oppression
- **Lack of communication access**
 - Interpreters





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Intersectional Strategies

Please share strategies/
practices you use with
survivors of crime from
your marginalized
communities?

Strategies/practices Ujima uses with survivors of crime from the Black community

- Building a platform
- Training
- Advocacy
- Community outreach
- Organizational development



Deaf Unity provides these services in the Deaf and hearing communities

- Advocacy Services
- Native Language
- Tear Down Barriers
- Cultural Competency
- Training
- Raise Awareness of Privileges
- Basic information on working with Deaf clients

Questions?



THANK YOU
for your time, expertise
and participation!



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