Intersectional Solutions: Advancing Racial & Economic Equity for Survivors of Color and Immigrant Survivors

Part II

Tuesday, July 25th, 2017
1:00 – 2:30pm EST

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Krista DelGallo, Policy Manager, Texas Council on Family Violence
Mona Muro, Policy Coordinator, Texas Council on Family Violence

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Who’s in the room?

What’s your role? Where are you from? What perspective are you bringing today?
Racial Impact Self-Assessment
Top 3 Institutional Barriers

- HOUSING ACCESS/AFFORDABILITY (77%)
- FAMILY LAW MATTERS (54%)
- LEGAL / IMMIGRATION STATUS (46%)

Share an example of how these show up for survivors you work with?

How does it differ across racial/ethnic groups?
Background & Context
Mission:
The Center for Survivor Agency and Justice promotes advocacy approaches that remove systemic barriers, enhance organizational responses, and improve professional practices to meet the self-defined needs of domestic and sexual violence survivors.

Vision:
The Center for Survivor Agency and Justice envisions a world where all people have equal access to physical safety, economic security, and human dignity.

Work:
Consumer Rights Initiative
Racial & Economic Equity Project
Accounting for Economic Security Atlas

Hear more about our work and partnerships!
Legal Impact for Racial & Economic Equity of Survivors Project (REEP)

Seeks to increase grantee capacity to address racial and other structural and institutional biases that pose barriers to economic stability for survivors of domestic and sexual violence.

- Impact Sites for Racial & Economic Equity
- Impact Assessment & National Strategic Impact Agenda
- Webinar Series
- Legal Impact Resource Library
- Survivor Story Corps
- Technical Assistance

Partners Include:
- Women of Color Network, Inc., Southwest Center for Law and Policy, Asian Pacific Islander Institute on Gender-Based Violence, Casa de Esperanza, Texas Council on Family Violence, Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, Camille Holmes, Bill Kennedy
Webinar participants will walk away with:

• An understanding of how gender-based violence interlocks with economic insecurity and marginalization, particularly for Asian Pacific survivors.

• Awareness of how an intersectional framework informs practice.

• Concrete ways to engage in policy or systems change to address economic disparities facing marginalized survivors.
CHAT: What does gender inequality look like?
Intersectional Solutions: Advancing Racial and Economic Equity for Survivors of Color and Immigrant Survivors

Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence
Chic Dabby, Executive Director
Sarah Khan, Project Specialist
July 25, 2017
ABOUT API-GBV & ABOUT ASIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

- The Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence is a national resource center that addresses domestic violence, sexual violence, trafficking and other forms of gender violence in Asian and Pacific Islander communities by analyzing critical issues, providing technical assistance and training, conducting research, and informing public policy.
About API-GBV

Gender-Based Violence
Our Analysis
- Patriarchy & Power
- Culture
Domestic Violence
- Dynamics
- Ethnic-Specific Info
- Demographic-Specific Info
Homicide
Sexual Violence
Trafficking

Intervention | Advocacy
Prevention | Organizing
Intervention | Advocacy
- In Service Programs
- In Systems
- Language Access
Prevention | Organizing
- Transforming Gender Roles
- TOOLS: Blanketed By Blame
- Community Organizing
- Muslim Advocacy Network against Domestic Violence
- National Resources

Critical Issues
Abusive International Marriages
Disaster Planning & Response
Engaging Men
HIV Risk & VAW
Islamic Marriage Contracts
Lifecourse Violence

Resources | Statistics
Resources
- Programs Serving APIs
- Programs Serving Muslims
- Translated Materials
- Curricula & Tools
- Webinars

Our Publications
Research & Statistics
- Statistics on API Women
- Census Data | API Identities
- Research from the Field

Persons depicted are models and are used for illustrative purposes only.
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About Asia
About Peoples of Asia/Pacific Islands

Asians and Pacific Islanders include all people of Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander ancestry who trace their origins and identities to the countries, states, jurisdictions and/or the diasporic communities of the following geographic regions. Regional groupings can be politically controversial.

- **Central Asia**: Afghani, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgians, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Mongolian, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek.
- **East Asia**: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Okinawan, Taiwanese, Tibetan.
- **Hawai’i and Pacific Islands**: Carolinian, Chamorro, Chuukese, Fijian, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Kosraean, Marshallese, Native Hawaiian, Niuean, Palauan, Papua New Guinean, Pohnpeian, Samoan, Tokelauan, Tongan, Yapese.
- **Southeast Asia**: Bruneian, Burmese, Cambodian, Filipino (also regarded as Pacific Islanders), Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Malaysian, Mien, Singaporean, Timorese, Thai, Vietnamese.
- **South Asia**: Bangladeshi, Bhutanese, Indian, Nepali, Pakistani, Sri Lankan.
- **West Asia** is typically referred to as the Middle East. Geographically, it includes the countries of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey (straddles Europe and Asia), United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
Limited English Proficiency

Limited English Proficiency

WHITE 2%
BLACK 3%
LATINO 32%
ASIAN 35%
NHPI 14%

Source: 2015 American Community Survey, Table B16005
The API population is amongst the fastest growing poverty populations in the wake of the recession.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>ESTIMATE OF PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY IN 2007</th>
<th>ESTIMATE OF PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY IN 2011</th>
<th>PERCENT INCREASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Total</td>
<td>38,052,247</td>
<td>48,452,035</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Alone, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>17,403,517</td>
<td>21,122,952</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Alone</td>
<td>8,806,842</td>
<td>10,543,367</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American Alone</td>
<td>576,041</td>
<td>724,528</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9,216,100</td>
<td>13,126,374</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPI Combined</td>
<td>1,442,243</td>
<td>1,994,137</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Alone</td>
<td>1,376,079</td>
<td>1,888,398</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHSTI Alone</td>
<td>66,164</td>
<td>105,739</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ethnic composition of API poverty is also very diverse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>PERCENT TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL AAPIs</th>
<th>PERCENT OF ALL AAPIS IN POVERTY</th>
<th>2006-2010 AGGREGATE POVERTY RATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAPI: AA</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPI: NHOP1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Indian</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (non-Taiwanese)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Taiwanese</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laotian</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysian</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lankan</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guamanian/Chamorro</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fijian</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>Less than 1%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Ethnicity and Poverty Data from 2010 ACS 5-year; %s do not add to 100% because numbers include people who belong to more than 1 ethnic group (i.e., the racial/ethnic categories include people who may fit into multiple categories); Change in populations calculated with 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses (SF2).
Food Insecurity

Food Insecurity Affects Nearly 1 out of every 10 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

1.5 million + 244,000 = 1.74 million

9% of Asian Am 24% of NHPIs 10% of AAPIs

Food insecurity includes “reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet” and “multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.” (USDA)

Fastest growing population in the United States of America

Recent Migration Trends

Prior to 2005: 26.9% Africa, 37.8% Europe
2005-2007: 30.4% Africa, 38.8% Europe
2008 or later: 40.3% Africa, 25.2% Europe

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011
INTERSECTIONAL FRAMEWORKS 1/

Gender Inequality & Gender Violence

- An estimated 60% of chronically hungry people are women and girls
- Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care work. Women devote 1 to 3 hours more a day to housework than men; 2 to 10 times the amount of time a day to care for children, elderly, and the sick
- Women hold only 21.4% of the world’s parliamentary seats
- 3 out of every 10 women, globally, report experiencing physical &/or sexual violence by an intimate partner
Gender Violence and APIs

- 21–55% of Asian women in the U.S. report experiencing intimate physical and/or sexual violence during their lifetime
  
  Facts & Stats, Compiled by API-GBV, 2015

- 1 in 3 Asian or Pacific Islander women (29.5%) reported sexual violence victimization
  
  Black et al., NISVS, 2010 Summary Report, CDC

- 64% of Indian and Pakistani women experienced sexual assault by an intimate in a study of 56 South Asian domestic violence survivors
  
  Yoshihama et al. Lifecourse violence and help-seeking, NIJ 2010

- 41% of 160 South Asian women in Boston experiencing domestic violence over their lifetime
  
  Raj, Anita, 2002
Lifetime Spiral of Gender Violence

**ADULT**
- Domestic violence;
- Same-sex domestic violence;
- Violence by fathers-, mothers-, sisters-, brothers-in-law and natal family members;
- Sexual abuse includes marital rape, forced to watch and imitate pornographic acts, extreme sexual neglect or coldness;
- Economic abuse includes ruined credit, gambling; isolation, permanent or temporary abandonment;
- Battery during pregnancy;
- Coerced into criminal activity;
- Extreme exploitation of household labor;
- Sexual harassment by employers, other employees, fathers-, brothers-in-law, clergy, therapists, doctors;
- Victim-blaming, rejection by community;
- Forced into unprotected sex, infected with STDs, STIs, HIV;
- Denying mothers access to, custody of, children, international abduction/kidnapping;
- Intimate homicide, femicide, honor killings;
- Withholding adequate food, clothing, daily necessities; stalking, cyber-stalking

**CHILD**
- Little or no schooling;
- Child labor;
- Child prostitution;
- Physical abuse;
- Neglect;
- Abandonment;
- Incest;
- Sexual abuse;
- Molestation;
- Abusive ‘teasing’ by sibling; virgin cleansing

**INFANT**
- Female foeticide, sex-selected abortion;
- Infanticide;
- Malnutrition/nourishment by withholding nutritious food; medical care withheld

**TEENAGER**
- Coerced sexual initiation, rape;
- Forced marriage to parents’ choice, much older man, teen’s rapist;
- Ignorance about sex, anatomy, sexual health;
- Control over sexuality and sexual orientation;
- Trafficked; forced into prostitution;
- Cyber-stalking by boyfriend or unknown predators;
- Date violence;
- Harassment, public lewdness;
- Sexual harassment by extended family, teachers, coaches, peers

**YOUNG ADULT**
- Date violence, drug-facilitated rape;
- Rape, including wartime rape;
- Denied choice of marriage partner and/or sexual orientation;
- Dowry-related deaths;
- Intimate partner violence;
- Sexual harassment at work, college.

**ELDER**
- Physical abuse by adult children, caretakers;
- Spousal abuse;
- Exploitation of household labor, child care;
- Withholding health care, medications, daily necessities;
- Demeaning widowhood;
- Coerced suicide pacts or mercy killings.
1. Violence against women and girls is historical in nature: not accidental, not bad luck/judgment, not a single event

2. There are many types of abuses girls and women are vulnerable to, or may experience at different lifecourse stages

3. Various perpetrators are located across lifecourse: E.g., incest by father in childhood; cyber-stalking by boyfriend in school; sexual harassment by coach in college, clergy in church; forced to disavow sexual orientation by homophobic parents; DV by intimate; elder abuse by care-giver and/or adult children.
Gender-Based Violence, Devaluation, and Sexism over the Lifecourse...

- Can have a debilitating effect on women’s ability to function in the economic world
- Means that so many spheres that contribute to economic empowerment are in fact dangerous spaces
- Results in compromising women as economic actors
How Lifecourse Abuse & Sexism Compromise Women as Economic Actors

- Witnessing maternal abuse isn’t conducive to good grades.
- Bullying can make school a lonely and dangerous place.
- Sexual abuse by clergy doesn’t make religious institutions a place of spiritual refuge.
- Sexual violence on college campuses inhibit learning.
- Sexual harassment and violence in military, agricultural, industrial jobs don’t make for productive workplaces.
- Homophobic subjugation of sexual orientation makes the spaces of desire and love dangerous.
- Lifelong physical injuries, death threats, chronic pain impact showing up for/being productive at work.
- Being stalked by an ex-partner can mean that a woman’s ‘new’ life is in fact full of fear.

Property of Center for Survivor Agency & Justice.
A-Z Advocacy Model for Asian & Pacific Islander Survivors, developed by advocates and activists, is anchored in principles that analyze gendered and racialized cultural contexts, confront root causes, engage in systems change and cultural transformation; all the while holding women’s equality as central to community well-being.
An analysis of intersectionality & patriarchy in API communities deepens the understanding of root causes and is fundamental to program design

This principle integrates...

- An analysis of how power, equality and empowerment are compromised by the intersectionality of patriarchal oppressions
- Confronting root causes, male impunity, victim-blaming, gender devaluation and building a culturally-specific inventory of evidence-informed practices
Intersectionality means survivor-centered advocacy is embedded in culturally-specific analyses of gender and gender violence, requiring:

- Broadening definitions/differing dynamics of domestic & sexual violence in API families (e.g., abuse by male & female in-laws)
- Identifying nexus of GBV trends & marginalized identity e.g., immigration status, LGBTQ identity, rape in refugee camps, etc. used to further victimize partners
- Going beyond DV to address lifecourse GBV, and family- and community-generated barriers
- Confronting traditional community norms and cultural justifications.
Acknowledging intersectionality means engaging in systems advocacy to build gateways to services

Strategies by API-serving CBOs to operationalize this principle, include:

- Institutionalizing policy advocacy to identify & mitigate legal and socio-cultural barriers faced by Asian immigrant/refugee survivors
- Taking leadership to address language access barriers for all survivors with limited English proficiency
- Conducting research and collecting data to establish need and analyze the contexts survivors lives are embedded in
- Developing unique collaborations (e.g., w/ consulates) to promote systems advocacy for immigrant survivors unfamiliar with the U.S.
- Integrating tools for economic security
APPROACHES: ECONOMIC SECURITY PROGRAMMING FOR API SURVIVORS

31% of 160 API-serving domestic violence programs address economic security

- SEED Program (South Asian Economic Empowerment Development)
- Scholarship funds
- Interest free loans
- Giving Circles
- Individual Development Accounts (IDA’s)

API survivors get job skills
- My Sister’s Café
- Anjali Boutique
- License to Freedom
STRATEGIC APPROACHES: Addressing API-Specific GBV Trends ➔ Economic Insecurity

Mitigating divorce/separation related economic harms in:

- Forced divorce, forced marriage, forced pregnancy
- Marry and dump
- Transnational abandonment
- Withholding of assets/transferring assets to extended family members
- Islamic marriage contract and divorce

Legal remedies for immigrant Asian survivors

- VAWA self-petitions
- Gender asylum applications
- Help obtaining EADs
- Transnational child support
- Advocating for language access in courts and systems
- Extensive policy advocacy at national, state and local levels
What Can Money, Privilege & Power Do?

- Redistribute resources
- Alleviate poverty, income/food/housing insecurity
- Build well-being for all
- Invest in people, not just services for them
- Build gender democracy
CHAT: How are you putting this framework into practice?
What are strategies for changing systems at state level?
Krista Del Gallo & Mona Muro

Texas Council on Family Violence
Mission – The Texas Council on Family Violence promotes safe and healthy relationships by supporting service providers, facilitating strategic prevention efforts, and creating opportunities for freedom from domestic violence.

Focus on Policy, Prevention, and Supporting Service Providers
TCFV & CSAJ

- Collaborative approaches that enhance consumer rights for domestic violence survivors
- Focus on the intersection of consumer rights and housing law
- Only state domestic violence coalition in REEP
- Exploring racial equity work through a state policy and systems change lens
TCFV Economic Justice Framework

- State policy and systems change orientated
- Focused on systems that survivors interact with and have history of structural and system oppression
- Aimed at reducing and eliminating barriers and increasing access for survivors
- Structural and system oppression serves as additional layers of vulnerability for survivors
- Survivors facing additional layers (racism, poverty, gender, sexual orientation) face more oppression
Population: 26,846,203 Number in Poverty: 4,255,517

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Gender &amp; Age</th>
<th>Promoting Family Economic Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Hunger and Food Insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RANKED: 37TH)</td>
<td>(RANKED: 37TH)</td>
<td>(RANKED: 41ST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working-Age Women</td>
<td>Working-Age Men</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>56.0 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RANKED: 31ST)</td>
<td>(RANKED: 24TH)</td>
<td>(RANKED: 39TH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assets and Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(RANKED: 47TH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of people who had incomes below the poverty line ($24,250 for a family of four) in 2015.

Percentage of children under 18 in related families who had incomes below the poverty line in 2015.

Percentage of working-age women (ages 18-64) who had incomes below the poverty line in 2015.

Percentage of households who were food insecure on average from 2013 to 2015, meaning that at some point during the year, they experienced difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of money or resources.

Number of apartments or other units that were affordable and available for every 100 renter households with very low incomes in 2015. Very low-income households are those with incomes at or below half of median income for the metropolitan area where they live.

Percentage of households that used high-cost, high-risk forms of credit to make ends meet during 2013. This includes payday loans, automobile title loans, refund anticipation loans, rent-to-own, and pawnings.
Texas Poverty

Texas Poverty Rates Strongly Linked to Race/Ethnicity

- White, not Hispanic: 9.4%
- Asian: 10.8%
- Total TX Population: 17.5%
- Black: 24.5%
- Other: 25.0%
- Hispanic: 25.5%

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• Nearly seven of ten households with annual incomes of less than $15,000 face worst case housing needs.

• Families headed by women of color are disproportionately affected due to their lower incomes.

• Appropriating $44.8 billion to the entire HUD budget directed at low-income populations, with the result that only 25% of the households eligible for HUD aid actually receive assistance

• HUD provides affordable housing to a disproportionately high number of minorities.

• More than $70 billion annually on the mortgage income tax deduction, with 77% of its benefit going to predominantly white households with incomes over $100,000 per year

-National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty 2014
Economic civil legal and Housing Work

• Focus on the intersection of consumer rights and housing law.
• Identified need for intensive consumer and economic civil legal technical assistance for lawyers
• TCFV built a network of consumer and family law attorneys and provided both domestic violence and cross legal training to both groups.
Economic civil legal and Housing Work

- Administered the Texas Housing Survey to local domestic violence programs and housing lawyers to better understand the experiences domestic violence survivors in Texas face related to obtaining and maintaining safe and stable housing.
- Data and analysis led to prioritize tailored technical assistance on federal and state housing protections.
- Inform local, state and federal housing systems and policies in enhancing safe access to housing for survivors and their families.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total IV-D Cases</th>
<th>C/F TANF Cases</th>
<th>FVI Cases: 279,041</th>
<th>Cases Closed GC (FY16)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV-D Cases</td>
<td>1,556,197</td>
<td>463,984</td>
<td>279,041</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/F TANF Cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Represented in the IV-Child Support system:

- Survivors of violence are a large population in this system
  - 279,041 or 18%
- Poor Texans (current/former TANF recipients)
  - 463,984 or 29.8%
Bridge to Economic Stability

- Over 90% of women with current/former abusive partners indicate an interest in pursuing child support IF THEY CAN DO SO SAFELY.
- Child Support can serve as a long term economic resource.
Child Custody and Child Support Work

- Catalyzed by welfare reform and the Family Violence Option
- Expanded view of survivor economic stability
- Increased understanding of the intersection between the IV-D system and survivors and their families
- Began expanding scope of IV-D work to address specific safety and economic needs of families in this system
Child Custody and Child Support Work Systems Work

- Direction informed by work group recommendations
- Formalized collaboration between TCFV and CSD, recent expansion to include Access and Visitation grantees, reaching a broader audience
- Collaborative development of educational resources including; resource development, policy revision, and training, to be responsive to the safety needs of survivors of domestic violence, families, and CSD staff.
Equipping the Field

- Identifying survivor safety and economic opportunity as a priority within this system
- Addressing DV issues is essential to core mission – connection may not be intuitive
- Educating advocates
  - increases survivor knowledge and safety,
  - improves customer engagement, and
  - leads to safer and more workable orders
- Encouraging local collaboration between the advocacy community, child support agencies and IV-D courts
- Developing advocate and survivor materials to educate and provide skills
  - www.getchildsupportsafely.org
  - Get Child Support Safely Advocate toolkit
Concrete Strategies

- Information gathering
- Targeted outreach to affected communities / those calling with concerns
- Important regional distinctions and strategies for Texas population
- Coalition building
- Access campaign for DV services
- Increased information sharing / training opportunities for DV program advocates
CHAT: Are you doing similar things? How does it look similar or different in your context?
THANK YOU!!
Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence

500 12th Street, #330
Oakland, CA 94607
415.568.3315
info@api-gbv.org
www.api-gbv.org
Thank you

Krista Del Gallo  Kdelgallo@TCFV.org

Mona Muro  mmuro@TCFV.org
From Margins to Center Listening Sessions

- **Goal:** create dialogue across the field to inform survivor-driven systems advocacy and practice recommendations that enhance racial and economic equity for domestic and sexual violence survivors.

- **September 1 & 13:** Advocates of color who also identify as survivors working with DV/SA programs or organizations (not limited to shelter advocates)

- **September 19:** Lawyers/attorneys who are people of color and/or aspiring allies sitting at unique intersections of law/the work

- **September 28:** Economic Justice and Policy staff with State, Territory, or Tribal DV/SA Coalitions who identify as people of color and/or aspiring allies

REGISTER TODAY
Coming Up!

- **Webinars**
  - **Library Archives:** [https://csaj.org/webinars](https://csaj.org/webinars)
  - **August 24th:** Race Equity in Practice: Learning from Impact Sites
    - [register](https://csaj.org/webinars)
  - **October 26th:** Strategic Learning in Race Equity: Reports & Recommendations from the Field
    - [register](https://csaj.org/webinars)
CSAJ Releases Guidebook!

Guidebook on Consumer & Economic Civil Legal Advocacy for Survivors

A comprehensive and survivor-centered guide for domestic violence advocates and attorneys

Chapters Include:

- Credit reporting and repair
- Debt collections and defense
- Bankruptcy and foreclosure
- Federal tax advocacy
- Economic relief in civil protection orders
- Economic issues in family law
- Barriers in civil court
- Rights and protections: housing and employment
Mapping the Terrain

1. Economic hardship and poverty constrain survivors’ options for safety

2. The economic impact of violence ripples throughout survivors’ lives

3. Systemic barriers impede survivors’ access to economic stability

4. Social inequality restricts survivors’ options for economic security and safety
CSAJ Core Resources

- CSAJ's National Needs Assessment Report
- Economic Ripple Effect DV Report Article
- CSAJ’s Pilot Site Report
- CSAJ’s Assessment Tool for Attorneys & Advocates

- CSAJ’s Resource Library
- Past webinars on consumer issues
THANK YOU!

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