



# Finding Ashley

Feb 25, 2019

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PubildVO7-w&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PubildVO7-w&feature=emb_logo)

**Violence against  
Indigenous Women  
in Canada and  
the United States:  
A Comparative View of the Crisis  
and an Examination of  
Pentecostal Responses**

**Dr. Lois E. Olena  
SPS 2020**

**How I came to this...**

# LONGMIRE





# Jurisdiction Issues

**Tribal**  
**State**  
**Federal**





**(2015) Canada launches inquiry into murdered and missing indigenous women**

**Justin Trudeau promises 'total renewal' of relationship with aboriginal people with investigation of nearly 1,200 murders and disappearances in three decades**

**December 8, 2015**

**<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/08/canada-40m-inquiry-violence-indigenous-women-justin-trudeau>**



### **Trudeau responds to findings of the report (June 3, 2019)**

<https://www.citynews1130.com/video/2019/06/03/violence-toward-indigenous-women-girls-not-a-relic-of-our-past-trudeau/>

**“Violence toward Indigenous women, girls ‘not a relic of our past’: Trudeau”**

**Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, speaking at a ceremony marking the formal release of findings from the inquiry into missing and murdered Indigenous women, promised the findings of the report would not be forgotten.**



### **Trudeau responds to findings of the report (June 3, 2019)**

<https://www.citynews1130.com/video/2019/06/03/violence-toward-indigenous-women-girls-not-a-relic-of-our-past-trudeau/>

**“Violence toward Indigenous women, girls ‘not a relic of our past’: Trudeau”**

**Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, speaking at a ceremony marking the formal release of findings from the inquiry into missing and murdered Indigenous women, promised the findings of the report would not be forgotten.**

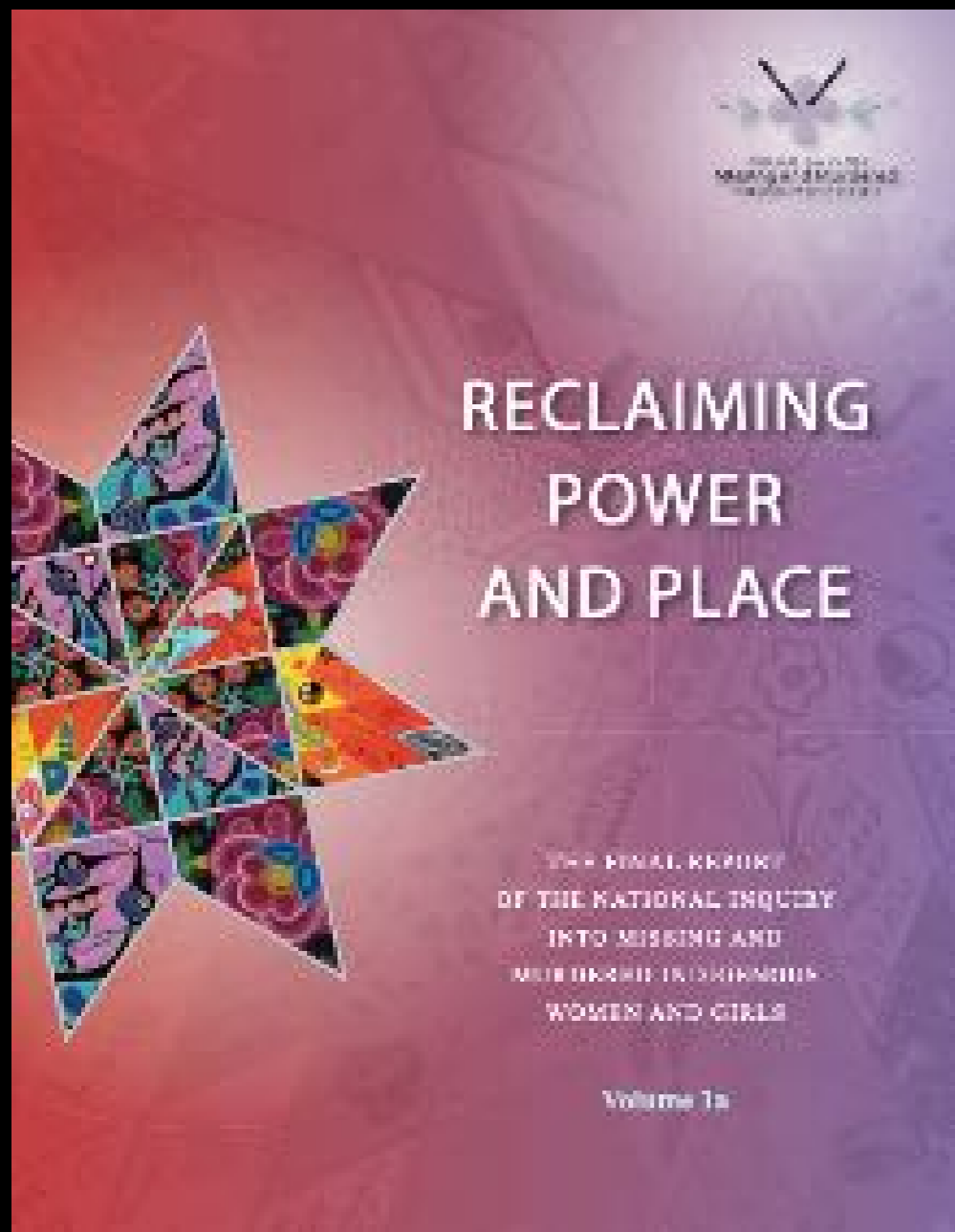


### **Trudeau responds to findings of the report (June 3, 2019)**

<https://www.citynews1130.com/video/2019/06/03/violence-toward-indigenous-women-girls-not-a-relic-of-our-past-trudeau/>

**“Violence toward Indigenous women, girls ‘not a relic of our past’: Trudeau”**

**Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, speaking at a ceremony marking the formal release of findings from the inquiry into missing and murdered Indigenous women, promised the findings of the report would not be forgotten.**



# **Reclaiming Power and Place (2019)**

## **National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls**

**Final Report:** <https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report/>

### **Volume 1a**

#### **Part 1(728 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_1a-1.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_1a-1.pdf)

#### **Part 2 (352 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_1b.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_1b.pdf)

#### **Volume 2 (Quebec): (175 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/  
Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_2\\_Quebec\\_Report-1.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_2_Quebec_Report-1.pdf)

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: (121 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Executive\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Executive_Summary.pdf)

#### **CALL FOR JUSTICE (48 pages)**

- (Jun 3, 2019) - **National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls** in Gatineau, Quebec, on Monday "**Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls**", which consists of volumes 1a[22] and 1b,[20] was released on June 3, 2019.
- (Jun 4, 2019) *The Washington Post* - "Canada Finally Acknowledged the **Genocide** against Indigenous Women. It's Time to Act"
- (Jun 4, 2019) *BBC* - Trudeau Pledges to Tackle Violence against Indigenous Women "Canada is complicit in a "race-based genocide" against indigenous women, a government inquiry has found. The report cited research finding **indigenous women were 12 times more likely to be killed or to disappear than other women in Canada**. The inquiry blamed the crisis on deep-rooted colonialism and state inaction. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau pledged to 'eradicate' the causes of violence against indigenous women."
- (Jun 3, 2019) *NPR* - '**Genocide**' Has Been Committed against Indigenous Women and Girls, Canadian Panel Says
- (Jun 3, 2019) *NY Times* - Canadian Inquiry Calls Killings of Indigenous Women **Genocide**

# Indigenous Peoples in North America

[illegible]

# CANADA'S FIRST PEOPLE

Early peoples, who were hunting and gathering food, arrived in this country thousands of years ago. They were the first people to live in this country. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

Some of the first people to live in this country were the Paleo-Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The second group to live in this country were the Archaic Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The third group to live in this country were the Woodland Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The fourth group to live in this country were the Plains Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The fifth group to live in this country were the Plateau Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

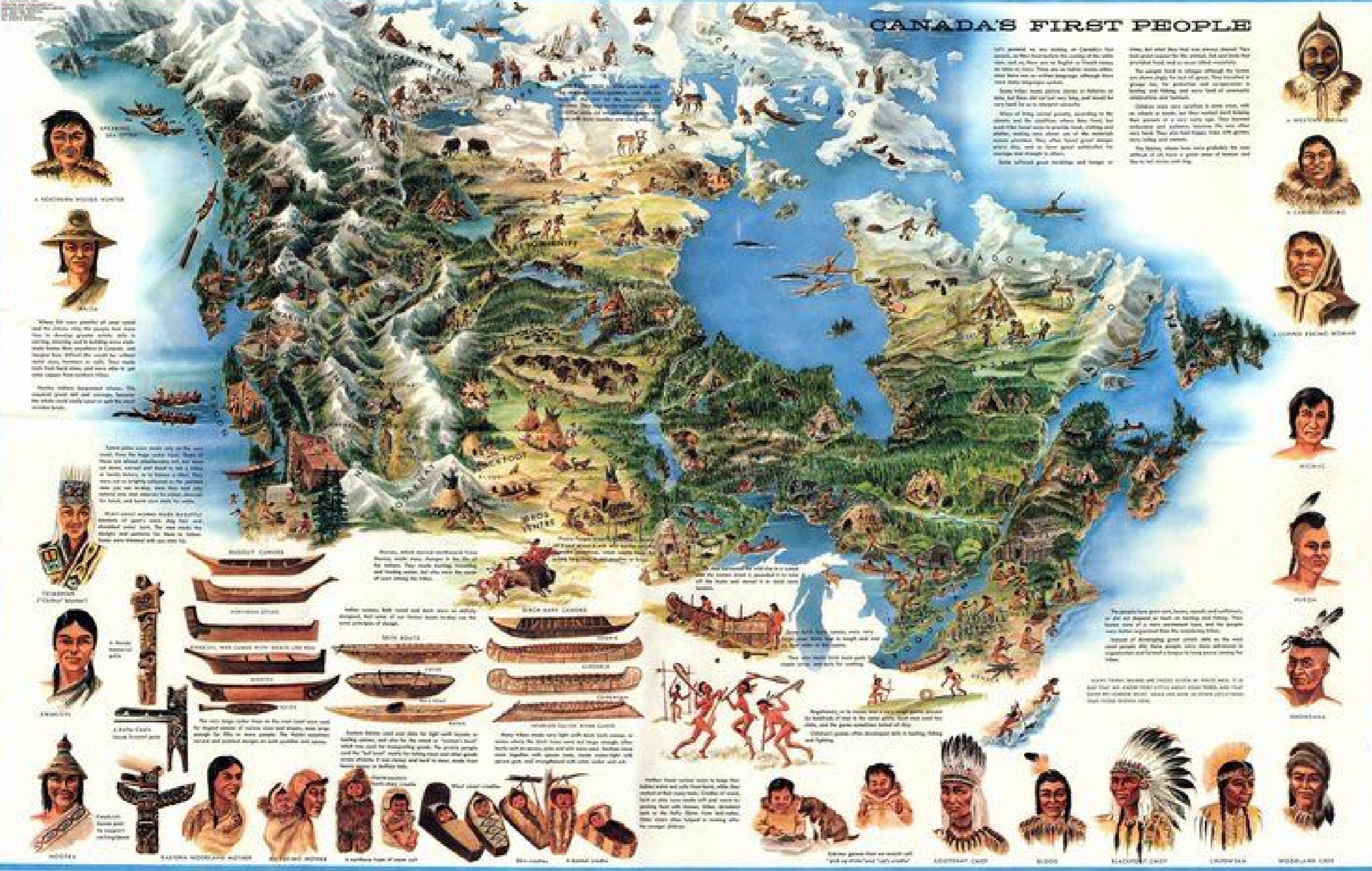
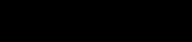
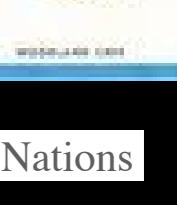
The sixth group to live in this country were the Pacific Northwest Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The seventh group to live in this country were the Southwest Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The eighth group to live in this country were the Great Basin Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The ninth group to live in this country were the Athabaskan Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

The tenth group to live in this country were the Algonquian Indians. They were the first to use tools made of stone, bone, and wood. They were the first to build houses and to make clothing. They were the first to plant crops and to domesticate animals. They were the first to create art and to tell stories. They were the first to be the first people in this country.

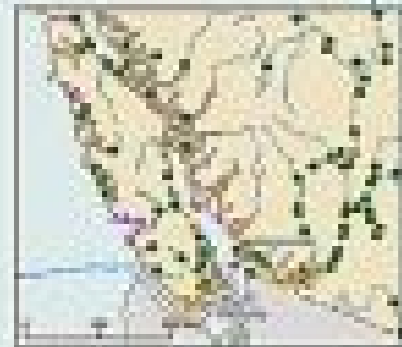


The First Nations are the various Aboriginal peoples in Canada who are neither Inuit nor Métis. There are currently over 630 recognized First Nations governments or bands spread across Canada, roughly half of which are in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia.



## Premières Nations au Canada First Nations in Canada

Statut de la Première Nation First Nation Status	
• Loi sur les Indiens (1880) Indian Act (1880)	100
• Loi sur la gestion des terres (1980) Land Management Act (1980)	14
• Autonomie gouvernementale (1980) Self-Government (1980)	26



Échelle 1:10 000 000  
Scale 1:10 000 000

Projet de loi C-45, Loi sur la gestion des terres, 1980  
Land Management Act, 1980

Source:  
Statistique Canada, Recensement de 2006  
Statistical Information on First Nations, 2006  
Source:  
Statistique Canada, Recensement de 2006  
Statistical Information on First Nations, 2006

Services géomatiques, juin 2012  
Geomatics Services, June 2012

Canada

<https://alaskaindigenous.wordpress.com/2017/05/21/why-indigenous-peoples-and-issues-are-more-visible-in-canada-than-in-the-u-s/>

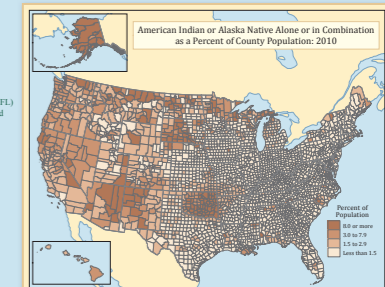
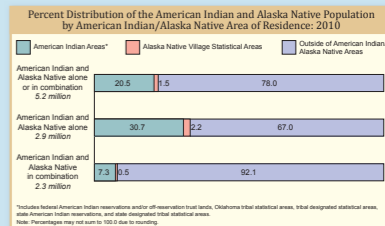
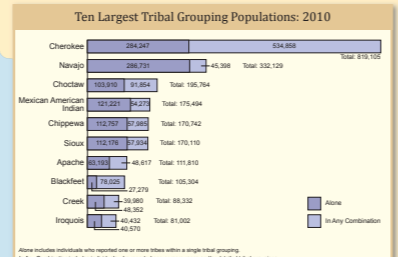
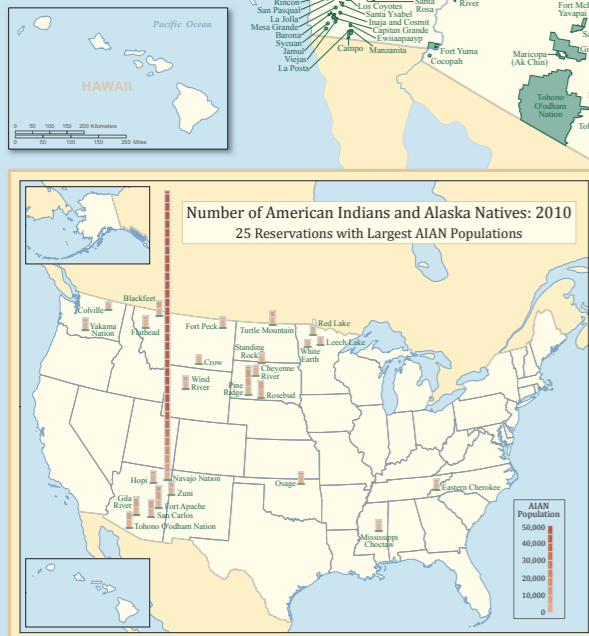
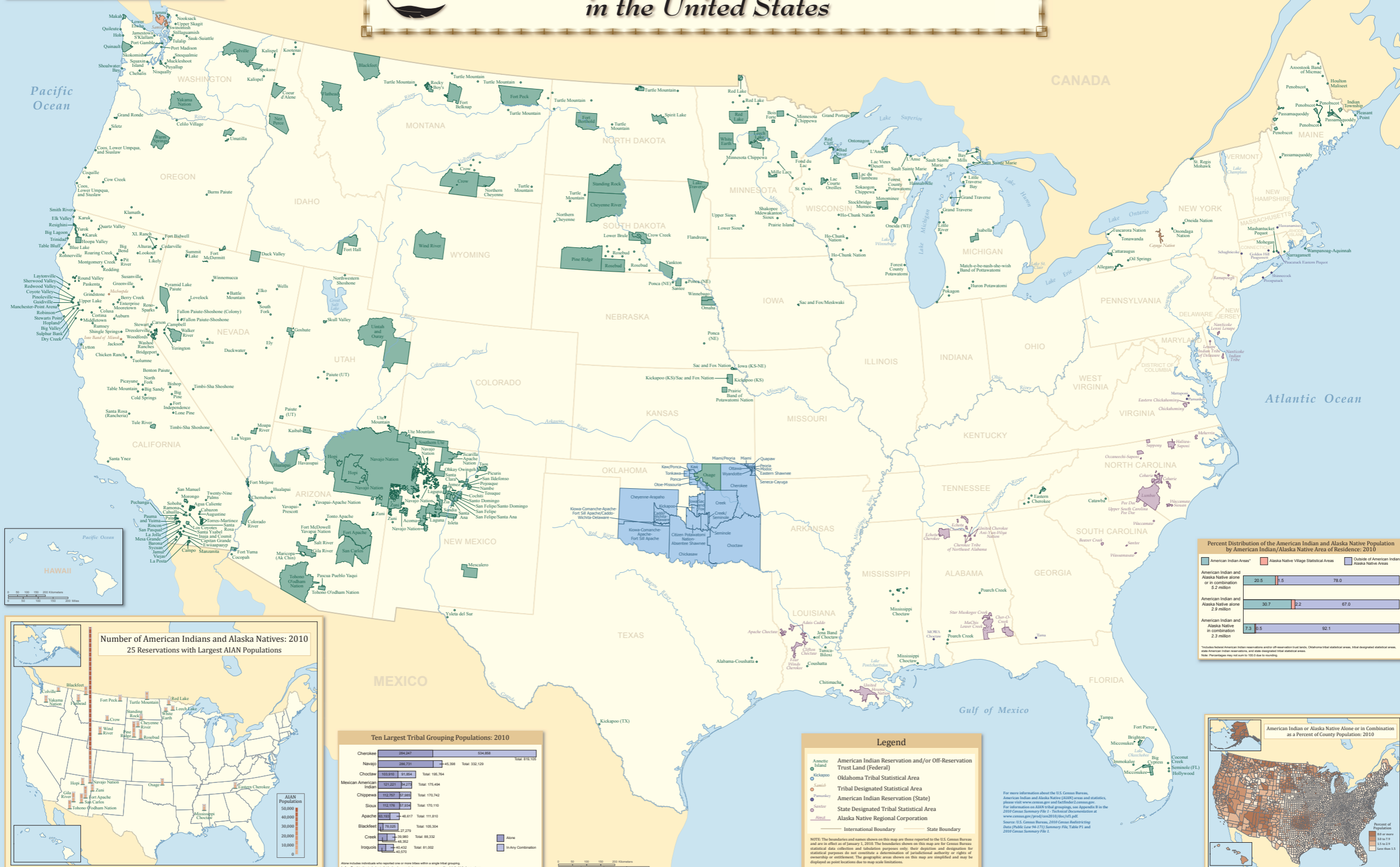
Inuit Nunangat (the Inuit homeland)

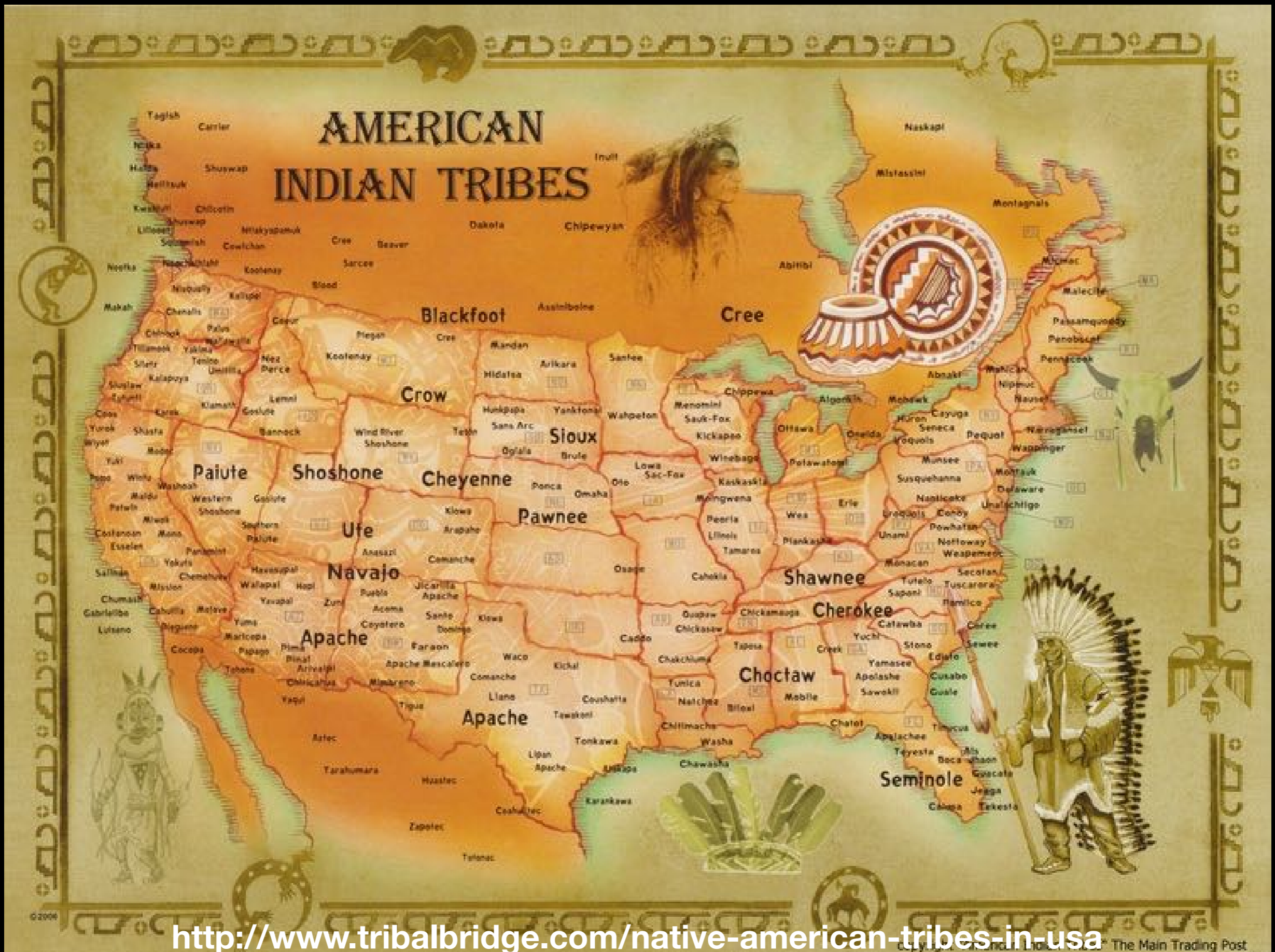


<https://alaskaindigenous.wordpress.com/2017/05/21/why-indigenous-peoples-and-issues-are-more-visible-in-canada-than-in-the-u-s/>



# American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States

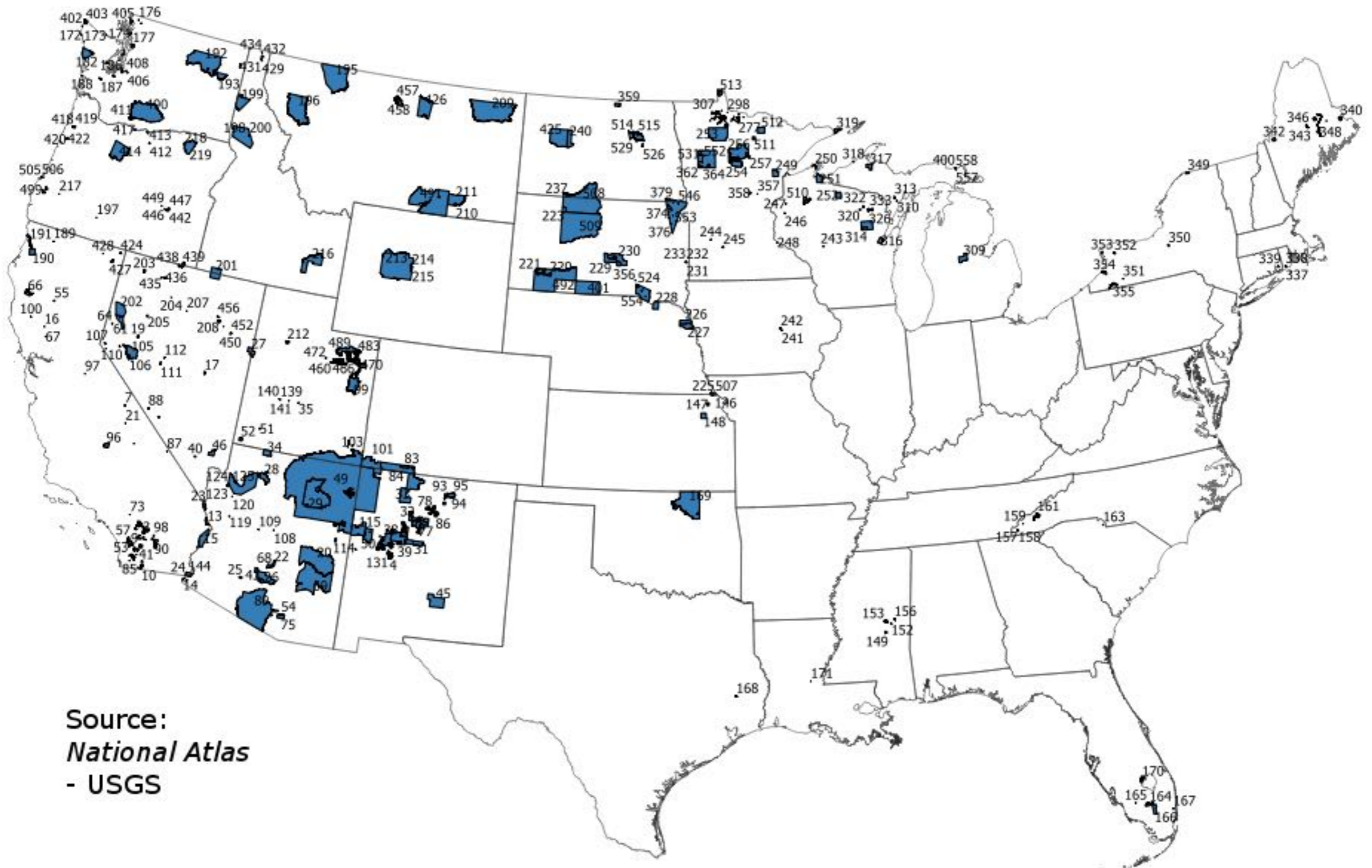




<http://www.tribalbridge.com/native-american-tribes-in-usa>

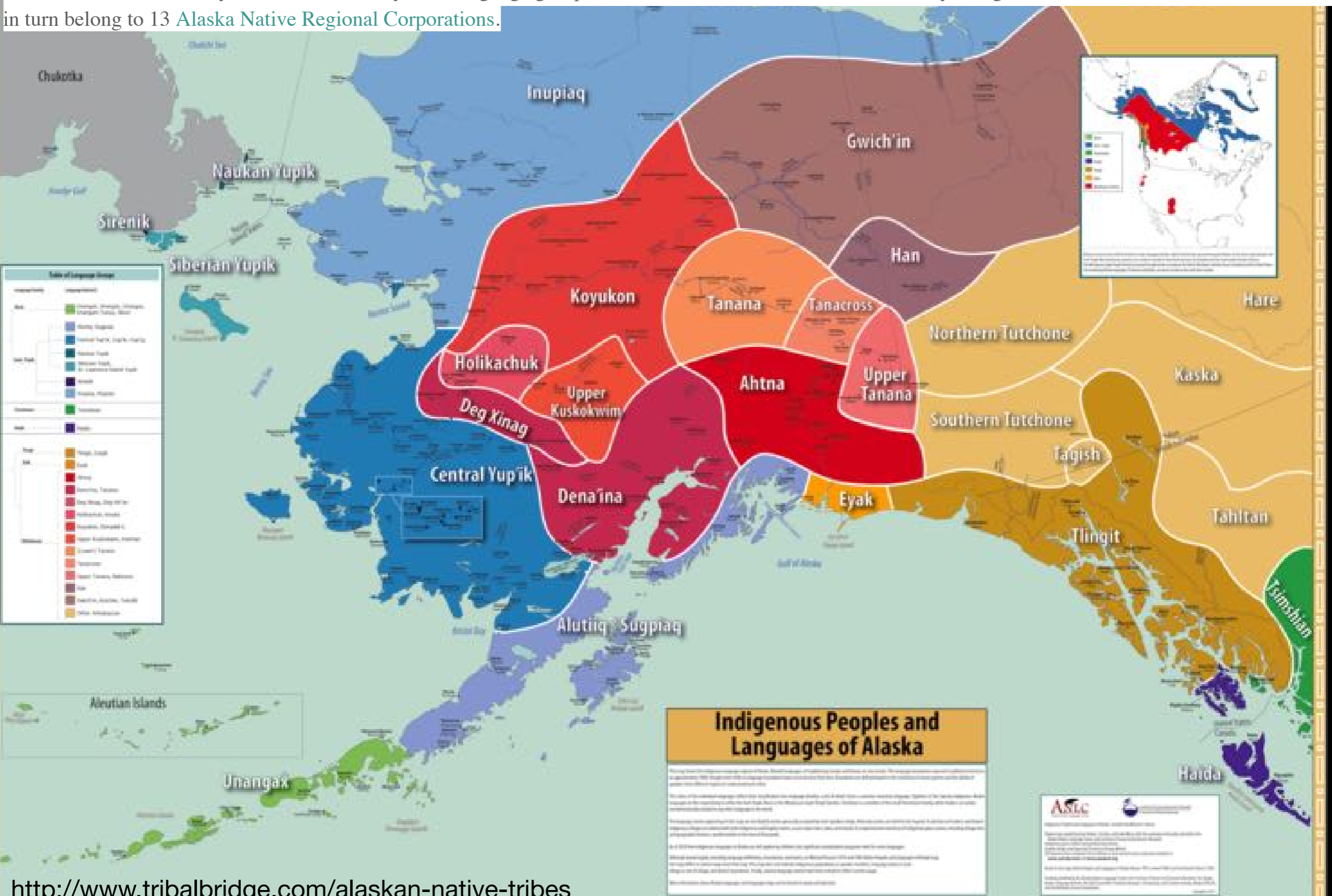
In May 2013 the United States' Federal Register issued an official list of **566** tribes that are Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

# Native American Reservations in the Continental United States



Source:  
*National Atlas*  
- USGS

Alaska Natives are indigenous peoples of Alaska, United States: Iñupiat, Yupik, Aleut, Eyak, Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, and a number of Northern Athabaskan cultures. They are often defined by their language groups. Alaskan Natives are enrolled in federally recognized Alaska Native tribal entities, who in turn belong to 13 Alaska Native Regional Corporations.

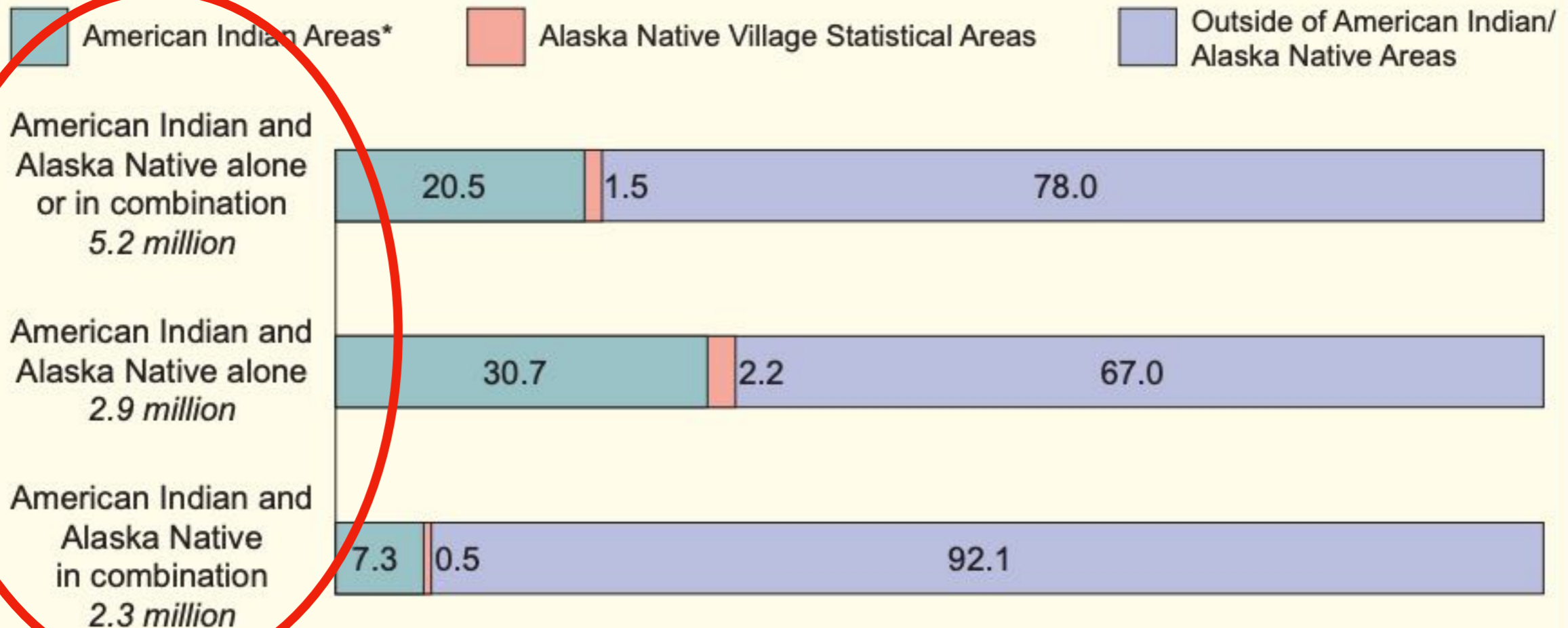


# 2016 Indigenous Population - Canada (1.6 m)

Province / Territory	Number	% <sup>A</sup>	First Nations (Indian)	Métis	Inuit	Multiple	Other <sup>B</sup>
British Columbia	270,585	5.9%	172,520	89,405	1,615	4,350	2,695
Alberta	258,640	6.5%	136,590	114,370	2,500	2,905	2,280
Saskatchewan	175,020	16.3%	114,565	57,875	360	1,305	905
Manitoba	223,310	18.0%	130,505	89,360	605	2,020	820
Ontario	374,395	2.8%	236,685	120,585	3,860	5,725	7,540
Quebec	182,890	2.3%	92,650	69,360	13,940	2,760	4,170
New Brunswick	29,385	4.0%	17,570	10,205	385	470	750
Nova Scotia	51,490	5.7%	25,830	23,315	795	835	720
Prince Edward Island	2,740	2.0%	1,870	710	75	20	65
Newfoundland and Labrador	45,725	8.9%	28,370	7,790	6,450	560	2,560
Yukon	8,195	23.3%	6,690	1,015	225	160	105
Northwest Territories	20,860	50.7%	13,180	3,390	4,080	155	55
Nunavut	30,550	85.9%	190	165	30,140	55	10
Canada	1,673,780	4.9%	977,230	587,545	65,025	21,310	22,670
Source: 2016 Census <sup>[171]</sup>							

# 2010 Indigenous Population - U.S. (5.2 m)

Percent Distribution of the American Indian and Alaska Native Population  
by American Indian/Alaska Native Area of Residence: 2010



\*Includes federal American Indian reservations and/or off-reservation trust lands, Oklahoma tribal statistical areas, tribal designated statistical areas, state American Indian reservations, and state designated tribal statistical areas.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

[https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/special/AIANWall2010/AIAN\\_US\\_2010.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/special/AIANWall2010/AIAN_US_2010.pdf)

**As of 2016: 2.598 million (.0815% of total population)**

**Indigenous Peoples  
and Issues in Canada  
are More Visible Than  
in the U.S.  
(Why?)**

# Why Indigenous peoples and issues are more visible in Canada than in the U.S.

BY AQUKKASUK | MAY 21, 2017

<https://alaskaindigenous.wordpress.com/2017/05/21/why-indigenous-peoples-and-issues-are-more-visible-in-canada-than-in-the-u-s/>

## • Population

- **Canada** (1.6 million First Nations, Inuit, and Metis) = **4.3%** of 36 million (2017: 36,708,083)
- **United States** (5.2 million Native American and Alaska Native) = **1.68%** of 309 million (*author uses 2.9 figure, less than 1%*) 2019 US population: 328,239,523.

# Why Indigenous peoples and issues are more visible in Canada than in the U.S.

BY AQUKKASUK | MAY 21, 2017

<https://alaskaindigenous.wordpress.com/2017/05/21/why-indigenous-peoples-and-issues-are-more-visible-in-canada-than-in-the-u-s/>

- **Geography/Demography - Canada**
  - Population smaller than California's, spread across landmass slightly larger than entire U.S., mostly concentrated along the U.S.-Canada border.

# Why Indigenous peoples and issues are more visible in Canada than in the U.S.

(cont.)

- Most provinces and three territories have significant Indigenous populations. Two have majority Indigenous populations.
- Provinces along Canada-U.S. border all have First Nations reserves
- Inuit Nunangat (the Inuit homeland) - 36% of Canada's landmass and 50 percent of its coastline. Inuit - majority population in these four regions

# Why Indigenous peoples and issues are more visible in Canada than in the U.S.

(cont.)

- **Constitutions**

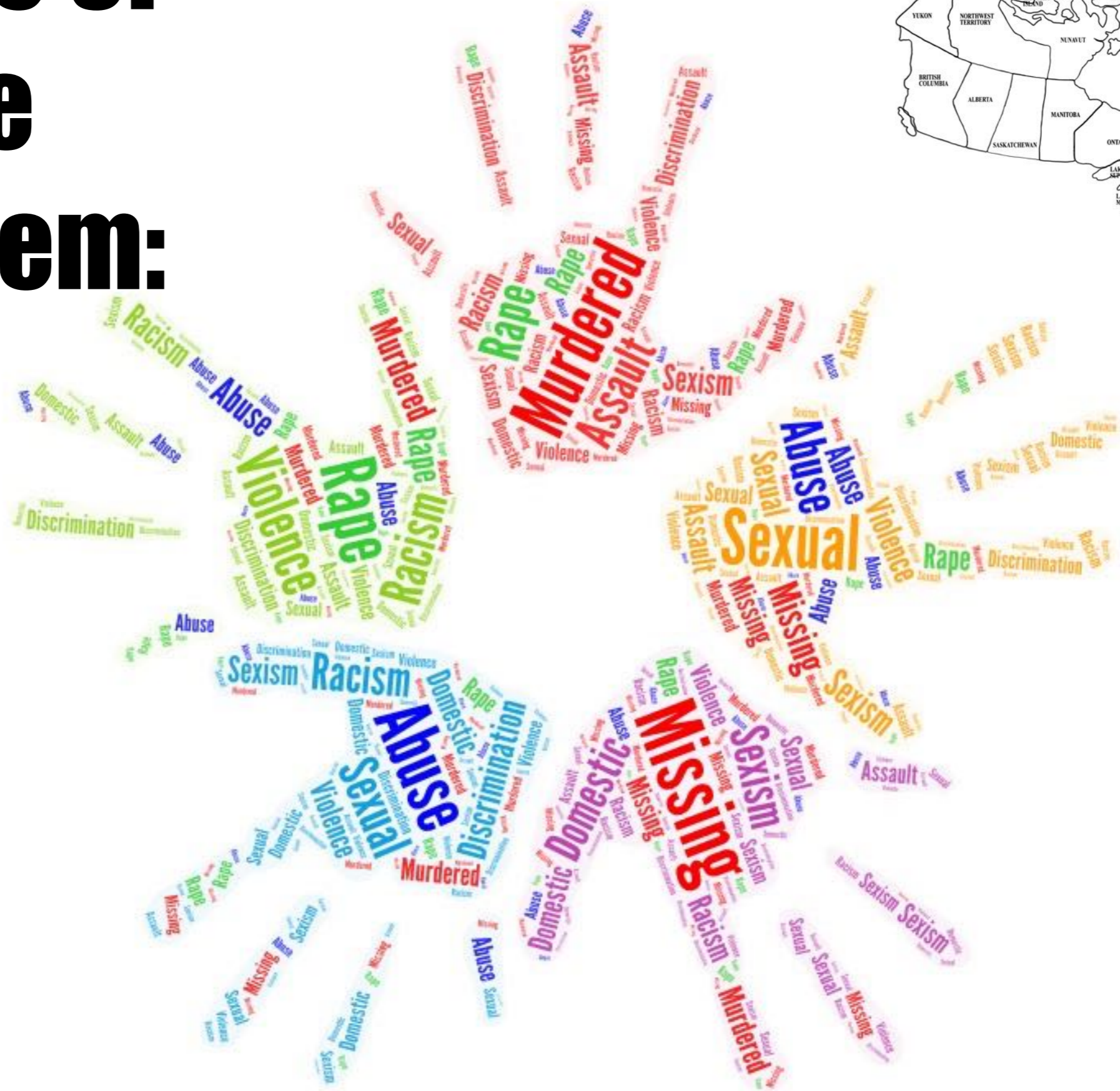
- **Canada:** Clear recognition in Section 35 of 1982 Constitution: “The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.”
- **United States:** “murky references to ‘Indians’ ... in Article I, sec 8 ... equivalent to foreign nations for the purposes of commerce.”

# Why Indigenous peoples and issues are more visible in Canada than in the U.S.

(cont.)

- **Media Coverage**
  - **Canada:** Much more coverage (almost daily), more positive impact on public, coverage enhances indigenous political entities.
  - **United States:** Little coverage at all, unless there is a crisis, basically invisible, translates into less political capital (exception: Standing Rock protest)

# Scope of the Problem:

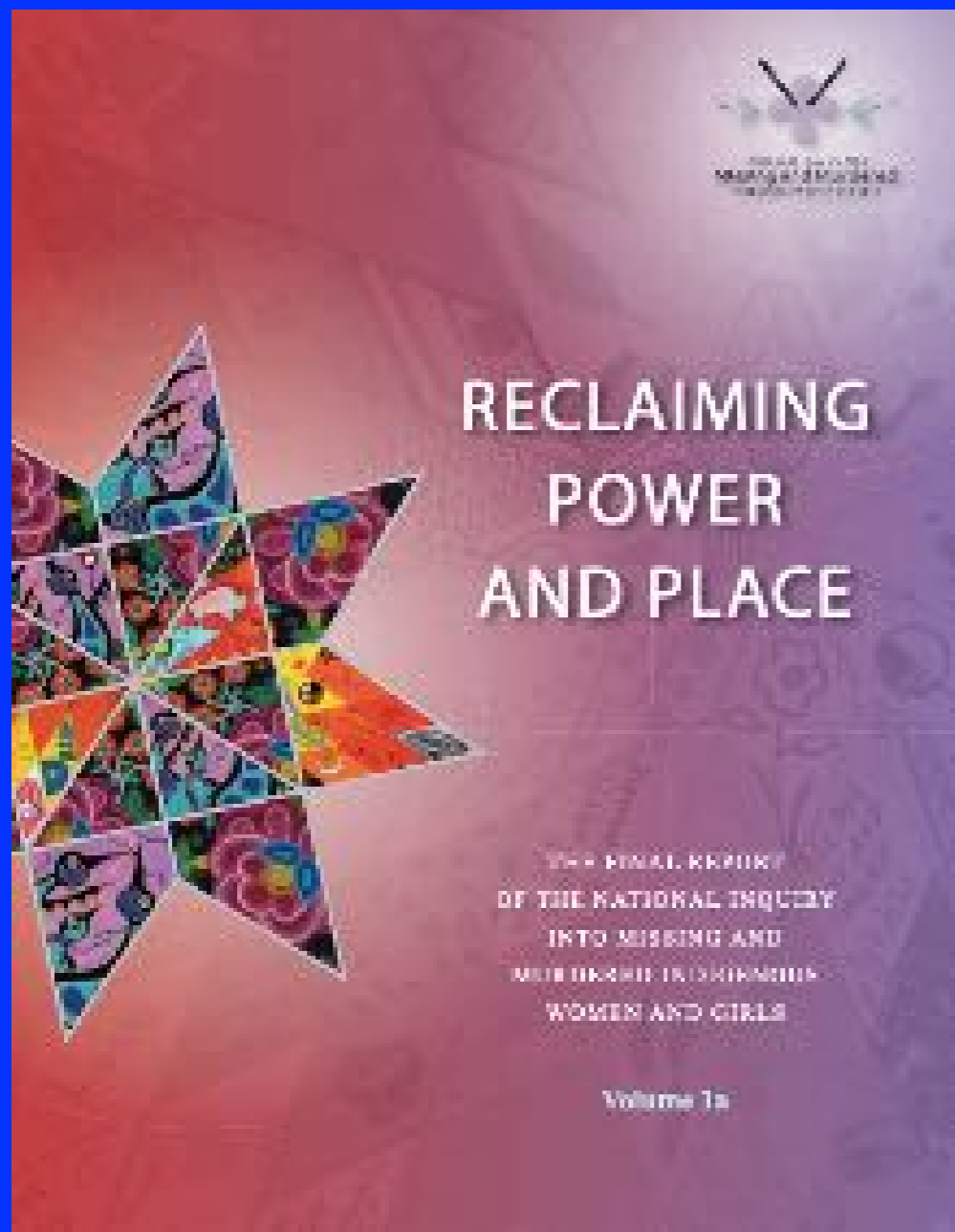


# Reports (Canada)

- **1991 (commissioned), 1996 (submitted) - Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples** <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/royal-commission-aboriginal-peoples/Pages/final-report.aspx>
- Mandate - Investigate and propose solutions to “relationship challenges” between aboriginal peoples and Canadian government and society
- Volume 1 - Looking Forward, Looking Back - 695 pages
- Volume 2 - Restructuring the Relationship - 1063 pages
- Volume 3 - Gathering Strength - 668 pages
- Volume 4 - Perspectives and Realities - 612 pages
- Volume 5 - Renewal: A Twenty-Year Commitment - 309 pages

# Reports (Canada)

- **2002 - Amnesty International** “Native Women’s Association of Canada’s submission to the United Nations Special Rapporteur investigating the Violations of Indigenous Human Rights” (Beverly Jacobs)
- **2004 - Amnesty International** “Stolen Sisters: A Human Rights Response to Discrimination and Violence against Indigenous Women in Canada” (Beverly Jacobs)
- **2014 - Beverly Jacobs** “We can’t wait another decade to end violence against native women”
- **2015 - Truth and Reconciliation Report** (536 Pgs) - Residential Schools, for 100 years, (report had 6000 witnesses), included sexual abuse
- **2016/2019 - National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls** (mentioned re: Trudeau)



# **Reclaiming Power and Place (2019)**

## **National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls**

**Final Report:** <https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report/>

### **Volume 1a**

#### **Part 1(728 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_1a-1.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_1a-1.pdf)

#### **Part 2 (352 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_1b.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_1b.pdf)

### **Volume 2 (Quebec): (175 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/  
Final\\_Report\\_Vol\\_2\\_Quebec\\_Report-1.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_2_Quebec_Report-1.pdf)

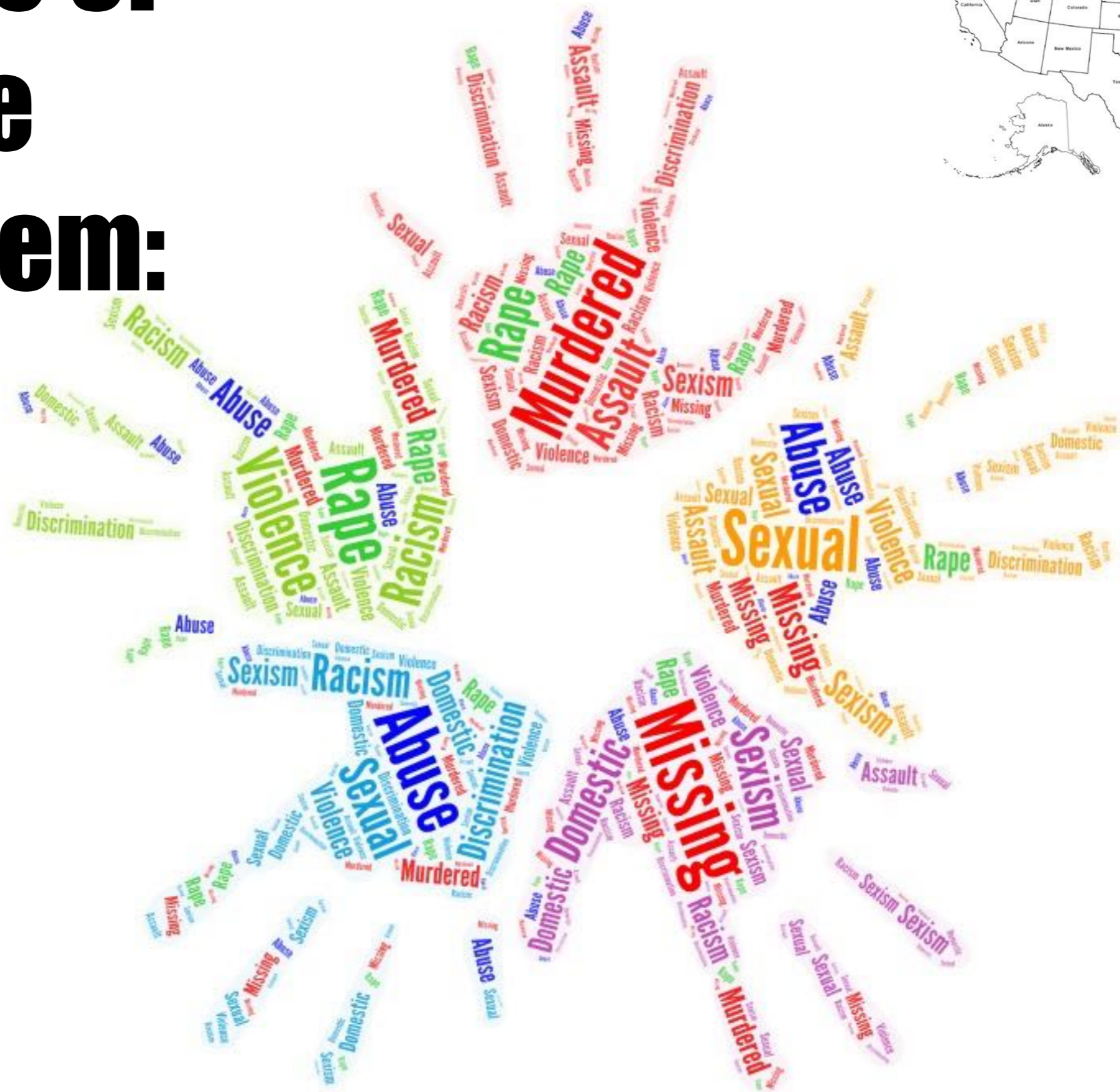
### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: (121 pages)**

[https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Executive\\_Summary.pdf](https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Executive_Summary.pdf)

### **CALL FOR JUSTICE (48 pages)**



# Scope of the Problem:



# Reports (U.S.)

- **2007 & 2008 - Amnesty International** (“Maze of Injustice”) and one-year update)
- **2010? Futures without Violence** (“The Facts on Violence Against American Indian/Alaskan Native Women”)
- **2018 - Urban Indian Health Institute** (“Our Bodies, Our Stories” Parts 1 and 2)
- **2019 (June) WA State Police** (“MMIWG: Missing and Murdered Native American Women Report”)
- **2019 (Sep) Urban Indian Health Institute** (“MMIW: We Demand More” Corrected Report to June 2019 WA report above)



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

## POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

February 2018



### Research Policy Update

#### *Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women*

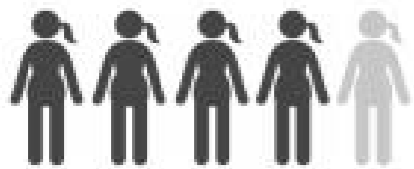
##### Key Points:

- American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women experience higher rates of violence.
- AI/AN women experience violence more commonly by non-Native perpetrators.
- AI/AN victims of violence are less likely to receive needed services.

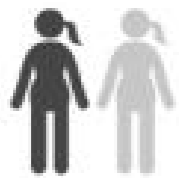
[http://www.ncai.org/policy-research-center/research-data/prc-publications/VAWA\\_Data\\_Brief\\_\\_FINAL\\_2\\_1\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ncai.org/policy-research-center/research-data/prc-publications/VAWA_Data_Brief__FINAL_2_1_2018.pdf)

## Violence Against AI/AN Women – Data Trends

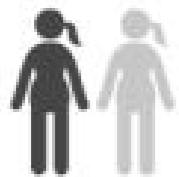
In the United States, violence against AI/AN women has reached devastating levels on tribal lands and in Alaska Native villages. From the latest National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Research Report released in May 2016, we learned the following (Rosay, 2016):



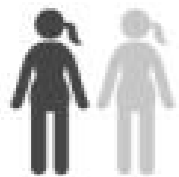
**More than 4 in 5** American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women (84.3 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime.



**More than half** of AI/AN women (56.1 percent) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.



**More than half** of AI/AN women (55.5 percent) have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime.



**Almost half** of AI/AN women (48.8 percent) have been stalked in their lifetime.

**1.7x**

AI/AN women are **1.7 times more likely** than White women to have experienced violence in the past year.

**10x**

Native women also face **murder rates** more than 10 times the national average in some counties (Bachman, Zaykowski, Kallymer, Poteyeva, & Lanier, 2008).

2x

AI/AN women were almost **2 times as likely** to have experienced rape as non-Hispanic White women (34.1 percent vs. 17.9 percent) over the course of a lifetime.

2.8x

The murder rate of AI/AN women is almost **3 times** that of non-Hispanic White women. (Petrosky, et al, 2017).



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WSCADV). The header includes the WSCADV logo with a tree icon, the text 'WASHINGTON STATE COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE', and the tagline 'The leading voice for ending domestic violence in Washington State'. A navigation bar contains links for Home, Working with Survivors, Policy & Prevention, Resources, and Trainings. The main content area features a news report titled 'New Report on Murdered & Missing Indigenous Women & Girls', dated December 28, 2018. The report text states: 'A new report by the Urban Indian Health Institute [PDF] (UIHI) documents murdered and missing indigenous women and girls in 71 cities. Seventy-one cases identified were in Washington State, the second highest of 10 states included in the analysis. Forty-five of those cases were in Seattle, the highest number of the 71 cities surveyed.'

<https://wscadv.org/news/uihi-mmiw-report/>



## Non-Native Perpetrators of Violence and AI/AN Women – Data Trends

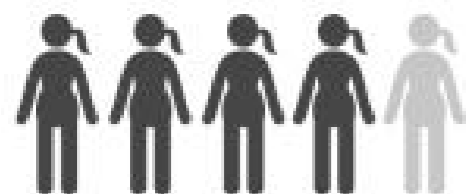
The challenging reality is that Native women are significantly more likely than other women to experience violence committed by interracial perpetrators. The 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) included an historic provision reaffirming tribes' inherent power to exercise **Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction (SDVCJ)** over non-Indian perpetrators who commit acts of domestic violence, dating violence, or violations of certain protection orders in Indian Country. The law does not, however, cover sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking crimes. The following statistics came from the NIJ Report (Rosay, 2016):

96%

**The vast majority** (96 percent) of AI/AN female victims of sexual violence experience violence at the hands of a non-Native perpetrator; 21 percent have experienced intraracial violence.

5x

AI/AN women were **5 times as likely** to have experienced physical violence by an interracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White women (90 percent vs. 18 percent).



**More than 4 in 5** AI/AN women (89 percent) have experienced stalking by a non-Native perpetrator.

## Access to Services & Justice – Data Trends

AI/AN victims of violence are more likely to experience injuries requiring medical treatment and less likely to be able to access services than non-Native women. The following statistics came from the NIJ Report (Rosay, 2016):

**1.5x**

AI/AN female victims are **1.5 times as likely** as non-Hispanic white female victims to be physically injured.

**2x**

AI/AN women are **1.9 times as likely** as non-Hispanic white women to have missed days of work or school as a result of their victimization.

**2.5x**

AI/AN women are **2.5 times as likely** as non-Hispanic white women to lack access to needed services.

[http://www.ncai.org/policy-research-center/research-data/prc-publications/VAWA\\_Data\\_Brief\\_\\_FINAL\\_2\\_1\\_2018.pdf](http://www.ncai.org/policy-research-center/research-data/prc-publications/VAWA_Data_Brief__FINAL_2_1_2018.pdf)

# Issues



# Factors



# Resources

(See Word doc)

**See Bobbi Outen article  
(Adobe Acrobat - open)**