

Effectively Serving Survivors with Disabilities

OVW Grantee Orientation



Understanding Disability

**Disability is a
broad category...**

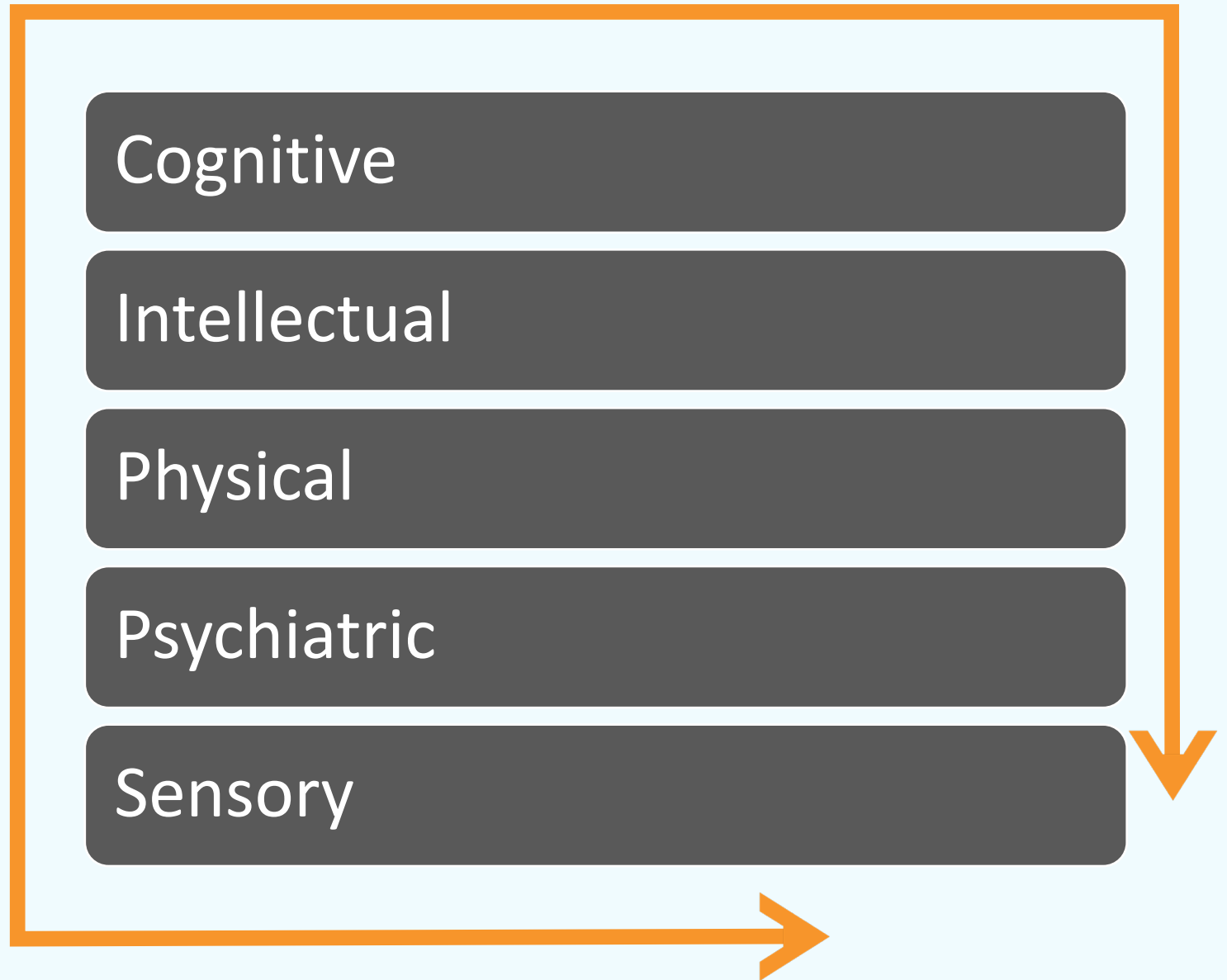
Cognitive

Intellectual

Physical

Psychiatric

Sensory



Disability vs. Functional Limitations

Developed by the World Health Organization in 2001, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) is a framework for describing and organizing information on functioning and disability.

Functioning is an umbrella term for body function, body structures, activities and participation. It denotes the positive or neutral aspects of the interaction between a person's health condition(s) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors).

Disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives.

Society's Treatment of People with Disabilities

- Religious/Moral Model
- Pity/Charity Model
- Medical Model

These models result in...

→ Marginalization

→ Special education

→ Special access

→ Special Olympics

→ Oppression and ableist attitudes

Understanding Ableism

WHAT'S BEAUTIFUL

Judging yourself in miles. Not inches.

Marginalization



Exploitation



Powerlessness



Violence



Police: Wilmington Man Faced Mentally Disabled Joliet Woman
Chicago Tribune

led Roommate

Couple Charged with Sexual Torture of
23-Year-Old Disabled Woman

The Republic (Alabama) September 7, 2011

Man Says Hitting was Attempted Mercy Killing: Cops

NBC Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) September 2, 2011

ing 60 Year-Old Partially

(Michigan) August 24, 2011

Man Allegedly Tries to Sexually Assault Arc Thrift Store Employee

CBS Denver (Colorado) September 1, 2011

Illinois Woman Found Guilty in Handicapped Husband

KMOV.com (Illinois) August 24, 2011

CBS Baltimore (Maryland) May 26, 2011

Man Allegedly Tries to Sexually Assault Arc Thrift Store Employee

Domestic and sexual violence in the lives of people with disabilities

People with disabilities experience high rates of violence

- Women who have experienced intimate partner violence are more than twice as likely to also report a disability.
- 14% of men with disabilities reported experiencing sexual violence at some point in their lifetime compared to 4% of men without disabilities.
- 49% of people with developmental disabilities were assaulted 10 or more times.
- 20% of Deaf adults have experienced physical abuse by an intimate partner. 15% have experienced forced sex in an intimate partner relationship.

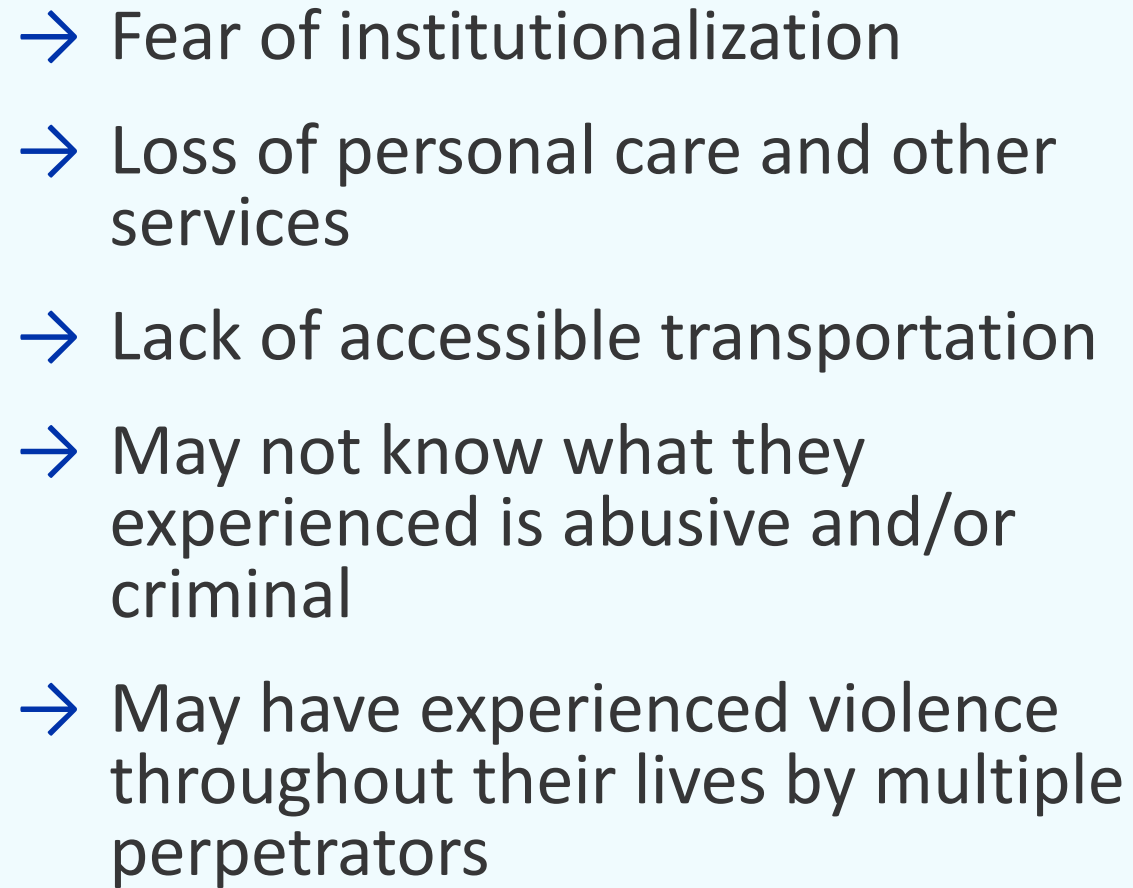
Unique Perpetrators

- The vast majority of perpetrators are known and hold positions of power or authority
- 44% of perpetrators have a relationship with the individual because of their disability.
 - Caregivers
 - Attendants
 - Drivers
- Family members
- Partners, Girlfriends, Boyfriends
- Acquaintances

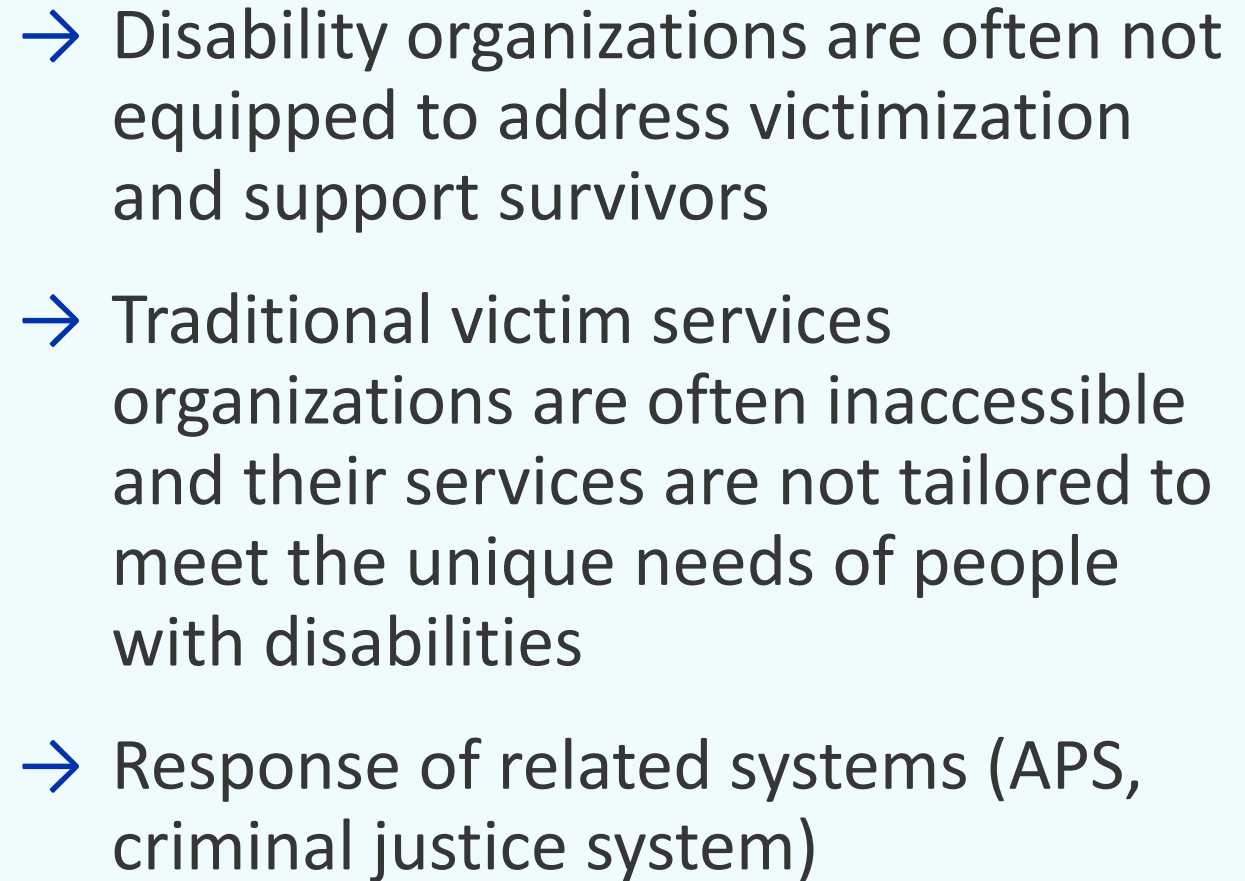
Unique Dynamics

- Denial of information about healthy relationships
- Systematic oppression of people with disabilities (isolation, exploitation, marginalization)
- Lack of confidentiality:
 - Small, close-knit communities
 - Guardians
 - Mandatory reporting policies

Unique Dynamics (2)

- Fear of institutionalization
 - Loss of personal care and other services
 - Lack of accessible transportation
 - May not know what they experienced is abusive and/or criminal
 - May have experienced violence throughout their lives by multiple perpetrators
- 

Barriers to services and healing

- Disability organizations are often not equipped to address victimization and support survivors
 - Traditional victim services organizations are often inaccessible and their services are not tailored to meet the unique needs of people with disabilities
 - Response of related systems (APS, criminal justice system)
- 

Barriers to services and healing (2)

- Barriers exist in domestic and sexual violence programs, health care settings, the criminal justice system, and other areas for these survivors.
 - Physical barriers
 - Communication barriers
 - Attitudinal barriers
- Service providers may lack knowledge of disability in general
- Policies in place may prevent survivors with disabilities from using the services

Barriers to services and healing (3)

- Barriers exist in disability programs for survivors
- Barriers to disclosures of violence and abuse
 - Mandatory reports
 - Lack of privacy at intake
- Serving both abusers and survivors
- Fewer transportation options may impact safety planning

Barriers to services and healing for Deaf survivors

- Community of ASL interpreters is often small and tight knit
- Disability services may not have strong connection to the Deaf community
- Deaf services may focus exclusively on communication access – not fully on the range of violence and abuse
- Crisis line workers may be unfamiliar with TTY or VRS
- Access to Deaf Advocates or Certified Deaf Interpreters may be limited
- Sense of isolation when living in a shelter
- Lack of understanding of Deaf Culture

Disabled
people for
future!



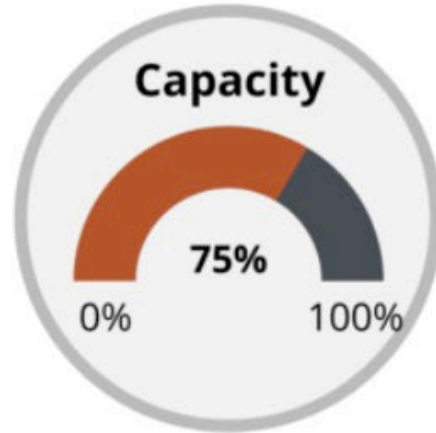
Strategies for Change

- Enhance services
- Build partnerships
- Raise awareness and foster accountability
- Strengthen prevention
- Increase research and evaluation

Enhancing Services

- Identify gaps in existing services
- Performance Indicators

Measuring Capacity to Serve Survivors with Disabilities and Deaf Survivors



Run Reports

Easy to understand reports with practical implications.



Create Plans

Ability to create a plan that addresses your strengths and growth areas.



Track Successes

Advance your mission to serve survivors with disabilities.

Using this tool requires little to no experience with conducting evaluations and it draws upon information your organization likely already has available.

Enhancing Services (2)

Address policies and procedures

→ Mandatory reporting

→ Guardianship

→ Service animals

→ PCA's in service

→ Accommodations




Enhancing Services (3)

Provide training to your staff members on survivors with disabilities

→ Resource: Accessible and Safe Advocacy Services

FREE




Building Accessible and Safe Services through Policies and Procedures

In this course you will learn about key ingredients to include in policies and procedures to account for survivor safety and accessibility. You will also learn some of the key policies and procedures that should be in place within victim services programs and disability programs to ensure safety and accessibility.

[VIEW COURSE OUTLINE](#)

FREE




Assessing for Physical Access and Safety

In this course, you will learn the importance of conducting regular safety and accessibility reviews within victim service programs and disability programs. You will learn how to choose the right tool for your program and how to build your team's capacity to conduct reviews.

[VIEW COURSE OUTLINE](#)

FREE



Accounting for Access in Program Materials

In this course, you will learn how to make your intake materials, outreach materials, and other program materials accessible to survivors with disabilities. You will learn the importance of font choice, color contrast, and plain language. Additionally, we will review how to build electronic materials accessibly.

[VIEW COURSE OUTLINE](#)

Build Partnerships

- Identify disability service providers and self advocate groups in your community
 - Resource: Supporting Crime Victims with Disabilities from Crisis to Healing: <https://www.endabusepwd.org/resource/supporting-crime-victims-with-disabilities-online-training-toolkit/>
- Develop collaborations
 - Resource: Forging New Collaborations: <https://www.endabusepwd.org/resource/forging-new-collaborations/>

Raise Awareness and Foster Accountability

- Attend dedicated training on violence against people with disabilities
 - Resource: End Abuse of People with Disabilities Webinar Series:
<https://www.endabusepwd.org/events/category/live-sessions/>
- Advocate for accommodations in the system
 - Resource: Just ASK toolkit:
<https://www.endabusepwd.org/resource/just-ask-a-toolkit-to-help-law-enforcement-personnel-meet-the-needs-of-crime-victims-with-disabilities/>

Contact us!

We provide direct technical assistance.

→ If you have a question or are experiencing a challenge, you can request assistance at: hello@activatingchange.org or reach me directly at sharrell@activatingchange.org.

Questions?



Are you really open for business? Language Access Planning and Title VI Compliance

This project was supported by Grant No. 15JOVW-21-GK-02218-MUMU awarded by the Office of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

Learning Objectives

- Apply the four factor analysis for language access.
- Identify the basic components of a language access plan
- Distinguish between good and bad interpretation.
- TTA resources available through ITARC

The Interpretation Technical Assistance & Resource Center (ITARC) provides technical assistance, training, and support to OVW grantees and their partners on developing and implementing effective language access plans, working with interpreters, compliance with language access laws and regulations, trauma informed interpretation, and interpretation skills building.

TA, Training, & Resources

1. Developing a language access plan
2. Working with an interpreter
3. Considerations when providing services for victims and survivors with limited-English proficiency
4. Language access promising practices
5. Translation
6. Interpreting for victims
7. Building interpreter pools/interpretation skills building

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Trainings

Court Interpretation during COVID-19



TRAUMA INFORMED INTERPRETING

Ana Paula Noguez Mercado, LL.M.
Interpretation Training and Technical Assistance Coordinator
Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV)

MAY 2018

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Working with Interpreters: Webinar for the Pennsylvania Immigration Resource Center

Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence
Interpretation and Technical Assistance Resource Center
Cannon Han,



**COMPLYING WITH TITLE VI
AND
EXECUTIVE ORDER 13166
"Qualified" Interpreter Training**

Provided by the Asian Pacific Institute
on Gender Based Violence
And Sponsored by the
Salem Police Department

Language Access and Your Coordinated Community Response

This project was supported by Award No. 2009-TA-AX-K022 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice.



Law Enforcement and Prosecution Virtual Roundtable:

Overtime Discussion: Language Access Compliance
and Effective Strategies to Remove Barriers for
Limited English Proficient Victims of Domestic
Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

December 18, 2019

Sample of training content

Spotting a Bad Interpreter

1. Can you understand the interpreter's English?
2. Does the client look confused?
3. Does the interpreter appear confused?
4. Is the interpreter engaging in side conversations?
5. Is the interpreter summarizing?
6. Is there a change in your client's demeanor?

Be mindful that:

The linguistic community (including Deaf) is a small community, and interpreters know the lives of many members.

Not all interpreters are trained in or thoroughly knowledgeable about DV/SA and trauma informed practices.

Some interpreters are themselves victims or perpetrators.

Be mindful that:

You will need more time when you are using an interpreter.

Interpreters have privilege of power: having the status of being “Hearing” or can speak English.

Victims may specify a gender preference for an interpreter. You should consider time, resources, and any exigency.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or *national origin*, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving *Federal financial assistance*.

Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d

Meaning

If you are receiving federal funds, then all your programs, activities, and benefits must be language accessible.

Four Factors Analysis

1. Number or proportion of LEP individuals served or encountered in the eligible service population.
2. Frequency of contacts.
3. The nature and importance of the program, activity, or services.
4. Resources available.

Financial limitations do not provide an exemption from language access requirements.

Translation

Programs should provide translation of vital written materials into the language of each frequently-encountered LEP group eligible to be served and/or likely to be affected by the recipient's program.

What is Considered Vital Documents

Documents related to the services provided: including but not limited to: notice of rights; intake and application forms; consent and complaint forms; notices of denials, losses, or decreases of benefits.

Language Access Plan

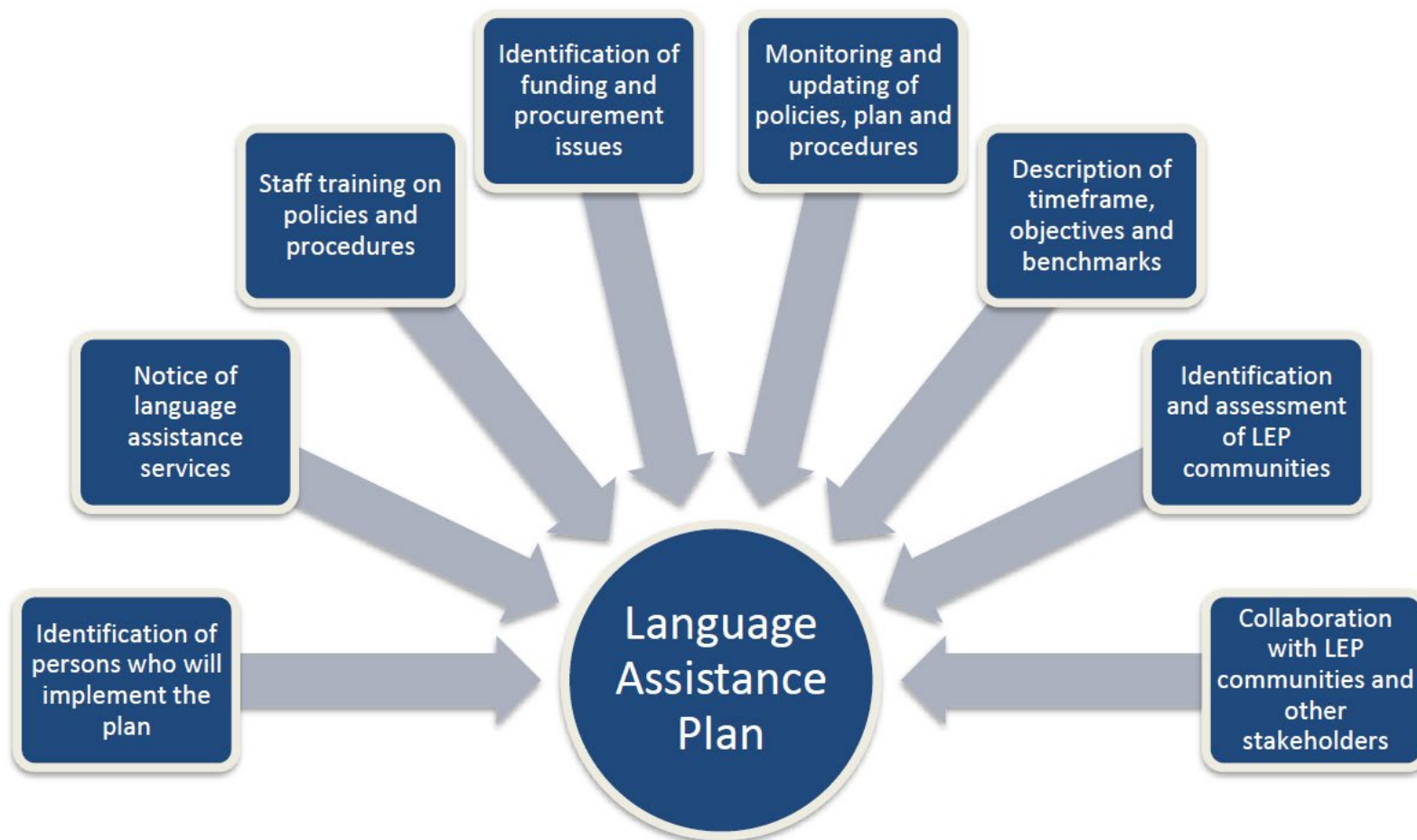
A Language Access Plan is a strategy to assess, identify, and manage a system to ensure that individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) or Deaf/Hard of hearing individuals are able to fully access services.



Components of a Plan

- Policy Directives
- Plan
- Procedures

Components of a Plan



Technology

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)

Video Relay Interpreting (VRS)

Telephone Interpretation

Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) or Speech to Text Captioning

DeafBlindCommunicator

Instant or Text Messaging

Real time machine translation

“Exact Change Only”

A word about Google Translate and other forms of mechanized translation.

Planning an event

Are you planning a conference, webinar, or training?

1. How do you find interpreters, and in what languages?
2. What platform provides the most accessibility?
3. What should you translate?
4. How should I identify language needs?

Resources

Language Access Policy Template¹

Prepared by the Interpretation Technical Assistance & Resource Center of the Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence www.api-gbv.org, 2015

General Language Access Policy

1. Policy Statement

Sample statement²

“It is the policy of this agency to provide timely meaningful access for LEP persons to all agency programs and activities. All personnel shall provide free language assistance services to LEP individuals whom they encounter or whenever an LEP person requests language assistance services. All personnel will inform members of the public that language assistance services are available free of charge to LEP persons and that the agency will provide these services to them.”

2. Purpose and Authority

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act, this policy establishes guidelines for providing language accessible services to individuals that are limited English Proficient and/or Deaf or Hard of Hearing.

3. Definitions








- a. *Limited English Proficient individual means any individual whose primary language is not English, and has limited or no ability to speak, understand, read, or write English.*
- b. *Primary language is the language that an individual communicates most effectively in.*
- c. *Interpretation is the process of orally rendering a spoken or signed communication from one language into another language.*
- d. *Translation is converting written text from one language into written text in another language. (‘Translation’ is often misused to mean interpretation, but it is a written medium.)*
- e. *A qualified interpreter or translator is a trained professional who is a neutral third party with the requisite language skills, experienced in interpretation or translation*














¹ This template is based on the Department of Justice’s Language Access plan. The original document is available at www.justice.gov/open/language-access-plan.pdf.













² Language Access Assessment and Planning Tool for Federally Conducted and Federally Assisted Programs. Federal Coordination and Compliance Section, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice. 16. May 2011

+Translated Materials > +Languages















1 of 2

| Name | Updated ▾ | Size | ☰ > |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
|  Russian | Jan 12, 2018 by A Prior Collabo... | 40 Files | |
|  Lao (Sorted-1.2010) | Jan 12, 2018 by A Prior Collabo... | 31 Files | |
|  Burmese (Sorted-6.2010) | Jan 12, 2018 by A Prior Collabo... | 33 Files | |
|  Arabic (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collab... | 57 Files | |
|  Bengali (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collab... | 7 Files | |
|  Cambodian (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collab... | 35 Files | |
|  Chinese (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collab... | 124 Files | |

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|  Chuukese (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 1 File |
|  Farsi_Persian (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 31 Files |
|  Gujarati (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 3 Files |
|  Hindi (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 30 Files |
|  Hmong (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 10 Files |
|  Ilocano (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 2 Files |
|  Japanese (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 29 Files |
|  Karen (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 17 Files |
|  Korean (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 38 Files |
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|  Mien (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 2 Files |
|  Mongolian (Sorted-6.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 2 Files |

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|  Tongan (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 13 Files |
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|  Urdu (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 22 Files |
|  Vietnamese (Sorted-1.2010) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 76 Files |

+Translated Materials

| Name | Updated ▼ | Size |
|--|--------------------------------------|------|
|  ABA DV Safety Tips | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 5 F |
|  Abuse Is Wrong In Any Language | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 4 F |
|  Am I A Victim of Sexual Assault - Sex Abuse Treatment Center of Hawaii | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 13 |
|  APIIDV Glossary of DV Terms | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 4 F |
|  APILO Elder Abuse brochure | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 4 F |
|  APWC Brochure | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 3 F |
|  ASIA Inc Brochure | Mar 18, 2016 by Shirley Luo | 10 |
|  Asian Health Services brochure | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 5 F |
|  Asians Against DV Brochure | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 10 |
|  California Judicial Council Forms | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 11 |
|  California Refugee Health Section brochures | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 2 F |
|  Child Neglect & Abuse Laws-CACF | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 7 F |
|  Consenting Sexual Activity in a Relationship or Marriage - Immigrant Women's Support Service (Aus) | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 5 F |
|  Dating Violence | Mar 18, 2016 by A Prior Collaborator | 5 F |

Search

HotPeachPages



International List of Sexual & Domestic Violence Agencies

Can't read it? Translate the page:

Select Language

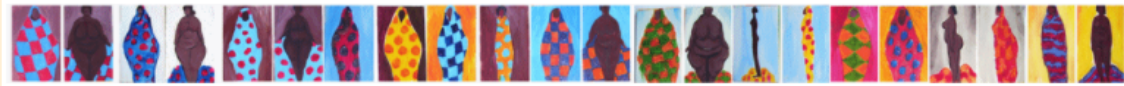


Earth Words

Abuse information in over 115 languages

- Agencies
- Languages
- Tools
- Site Map
- Support
- PeachTag!
- About

HotPeachPages Home



Abuse information and support for every woman and every girl on Earth. That's the aim of the HotPeachPages website. At this point, we offer links to:

- abuse information in over **115 languages**; and
- information on **abuse help agencies for every country in the world**.



¹We are not responsible for the quality of the resources listed. They are provided as a reference only.

HotPeachPages: International
International directory of abuse hotlines, shelters, refuges, crisis centres and women's organizations, plus domestic violence information in over 115 languages.

[✉ Email the HotPeachPages](#)

This site will be fully updated by Aug 2021



Search

HotPeachPages



International List of Sexual & Domestic Violence Agencies



Earth Words

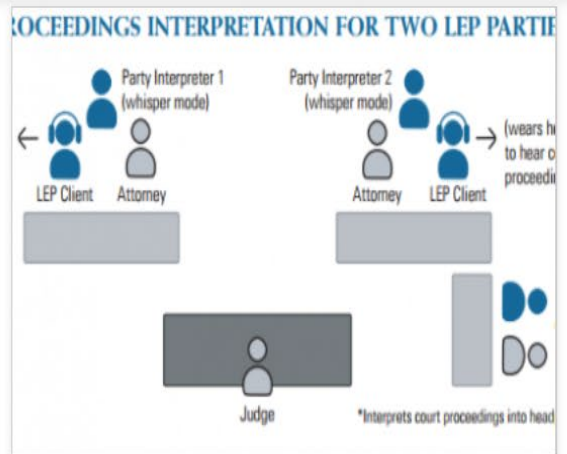
Abuse info in over 115 languages

- Agencies
- Languages
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- About

Abuse Information in Languages L to Z

A to K | **Multi**

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| Labradorimiut | Lahu | Lao ລາວ | Latvian Latviešu | Lithuanian Lietuviškai |
| Macedonian Македонски | Malay Bahasa Melayu بهاس ملايو | Maltese Malti | Maori te reo Māori | Marshallese |
| Michif | Mon ᦺᦑᦟᦹᧉ | Mongolian Монгол | Montagnais | Montenegrin |
| Ndebele isiNdebele | Nepali नेपाली | Norwegian Norsk | Nuer Naadh | Ojibwe ᑭᓵᑭᓴᑦ Anishinaabemowin |
| Oshiwambo | Otjherero | Pashto پښتو | Polish Polski | Portuguese Português |
| Punjabi ਪੰਜਾਬੀ | Romanian Română | Russian Русский | Samoan gagana Samoa | Sepedi |
| Serbian Српски | Setswana Tswana | Seychellois Creole Seselwa | Shan လိၵ်ႈသႆး | Sinhala සිංහල |
| Slovak Slovenčina | Slovene Slovenščina | Somali af Soomalli | Sotho Sesotho | Spanish Español |
| Swahili Kiswahili | Swati siSwati | Swedish Svenska | Tajiki тоҷикӣ | Tamil தமிழ் |
| Telugu తెలుగు | Tetun | Thai ไทย | Tigrigna ትግርኛ | Tokelauan |
| Tongan lea faka-Tonga | Tsonga Xitsonga | Turkish Türkçe | Ukrainian Українська | Urdu اُردُو |
| Venda Tshivenda | Vietnamese tiếng Việt | Welsh Cymraeg | Xhosa isiXhosa | Yupik |



CONSIDERATIONS WHEN USING INTERPRETERS FOR VICTIMS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY, 2015

Tipsheet

Tips on ensuring accurate interpretation and confidentiality while avoiding conflicts of interest.

RESOURCE GUIDE FOR ADVOCATES & ATTORNEYS ON INTERPRETATION SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS, 2016

Resource Guide

Information, tips, tools, and resources for ensuring language access in service agencies.

LANGUAGE ACCESS: CONSIDERATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADVOCATES SUPPORTING SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE, 2014

Technical Assistance Brief

Ensuring equal access for LEP and Deaf and hard of hearing survivors.

I speak cards

I am Limited English Proficient and speak only

(Language)

According to Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," I am entitled to meaningful access to your services. Please provide me appropriate language assistance.

Thank You.

Name _____

SAHELI Advocate:

Name _____

Number _____

For any questions or concerns, please contact SAHELI for Asian Families at 512.703.8745

Resources

1. Interagency Language Roundtable www.govtilr.org/
2. Lep.gov
3. Multilingual Advocate Model
www.sfaws.org/programs/direct-services/language-access.aspx
4. Community Legal Interpreter Bank
www.ayuda.com/index.cfm/community-legal-interpreter-bank
5. *“Serving Limited English Proficient (LEP) Battered Women: A National Survey of the Courts’ Capacity to Provide Protection Orders”*
www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/Documents/LEP_NIJFinalReport.pdf



Cannon Han

415-568-3314 | chan@api-gbv.org



National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life

OVW New Grantee Orientation: Resource Centers



January 17, 2023

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL)

An initiative of End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin, NCALL is committed to creating a world that respects the dignity of older adults and enhances the safety and quality of life of older victims and survivors of abuse. We engage communities to foster a collaborative, inclusive, survivor-centered response to abuse in later life.



ncall

Disclaimer

This project was supported by Grant No. 15JOVW-21-GK-02196-MUMU awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

Presenter

Kristin Burki, MSW
Director

National Clearinghouse on
Abuse in Later Life (NCALL),
a project of End Domestic
Abuse Wisconsin





Why Address Abuse in Later Life?

America is Aging



10,000 Americans turn
65 every day.

Acierno et al. (2010).

Older women comprise
more than half (55.45%)
of the adult population
age 65 and older.

2020 Profile of Older Americans, AoA, U.S. Dept. of
Health and Human Services

65 and Older



- The population age 65 and older increased from 39.6 million in 2009 to 54.1 million in 2019 (a 36% increase).
- By 2040, there will be about 80.8 million older persons, more than twice as many as in 2000.

2020 Profile of Older Americans, AoA, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Changing Demographics



Older adults are projected to outnumber children under age 18 for the first time in U.S. history by 2034, according to US Census Bureau projections.

US Census, By 2030, All Baby Boomers Will Be Age 65 or Older

What Is Abuse in Later Life?



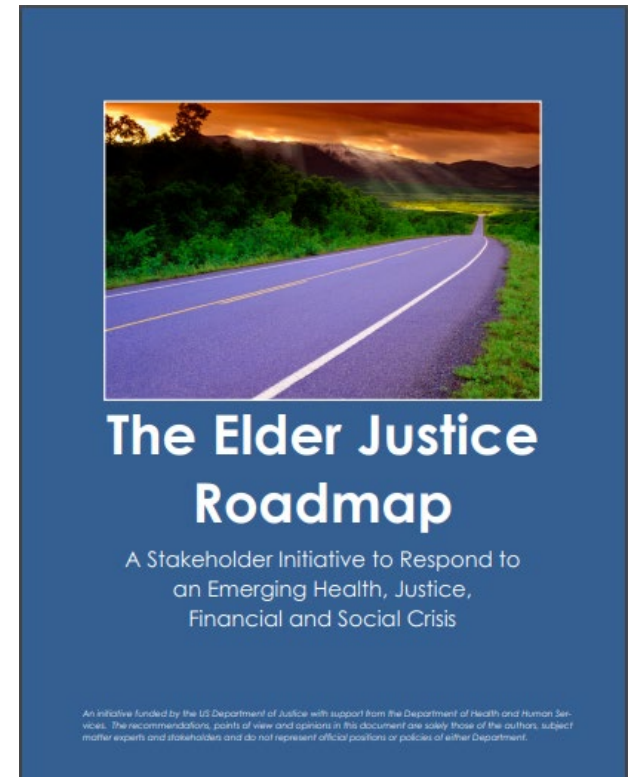
Abuse in Later Life is the nexus between domestic violence, sexual violence, and elder abuse.

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life,
An Overview of Abuse in Later Life.

What Is Elder Abuse?

“Elder abuse includes physical, sexual or psychological abuse, as well as neglect, abandonment, and financial exploitation of an older person by another person or entity, that occurs in any setting, either in a relationship where there is an expectation of trust and/or when an older person is targeted based on age or disability.”

Elder Justice Roadmap, 2014.



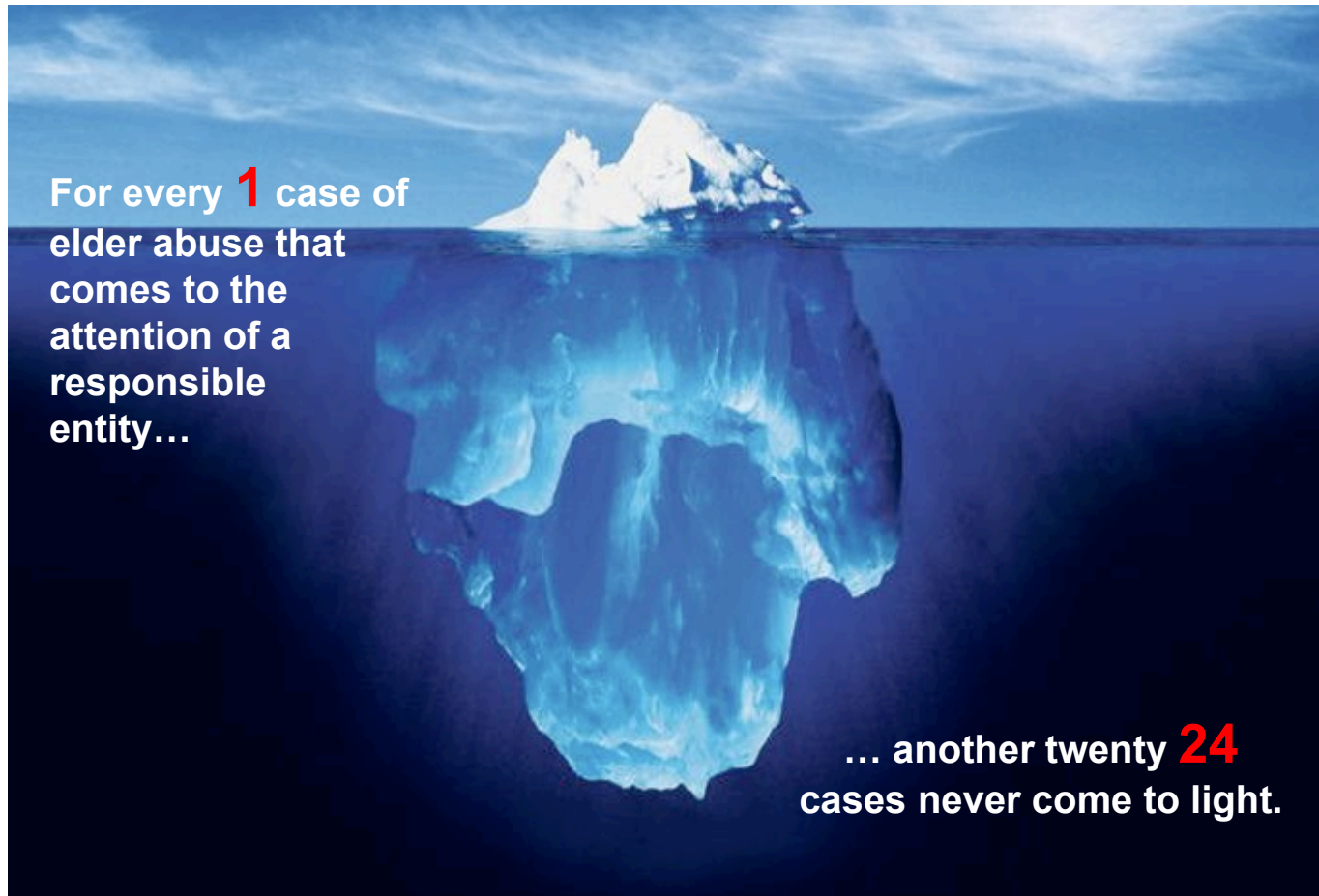
Elder Abuse in the Community



At least one in 10 community-dwelling older adults experienced some form of abuse.

Acierno, R., Hernandez, M.A., Amstadter, A. B., Resnick, H.S., Steve, K., Muzzy, W., & Kilpatrick, D.G. (2010).

Elder Abuse: Under the Radar



Source: NYS Elder Abuse Prevalence Study; Weill Cornell Medical College, NYC Department for the Aging; Lifespan; (2011). @2011, MT Connelly, Life Long Justice.

The Relationship Context



- Ongoing relationships of care and trust
- Strangers or acquaintances

Who Experiences Elder Abuse? ⁽¹⁾



Studies have consistently shown that a large proportion of elder abuse cases involve female victims with spouses as perpetrators.

United Nations (2013). Neglect, Abuse and Violence Against Older Women

Who Experiences Elder Abuse? ⁽²⁾



- Nearly half of all victims have a physical impairment.
- About one-third of victims have mental impairment or dementia.

The New York State Cost of Financial Exploitation Study, (2016).

Elder Abuse Fatalities



Elders who experienced abuse, even modest abuse, had a 300% higher risk of death when compared to those who had not been abused.

Dong X, Simon M, Mendes de Leon C, Fulmer T, Beck T, Hebert L, et al. (2009).



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Our Work

NCALL Team



**Kristin
Burki**

NCALL
Director



**Anna
Cash**

Training & TA
Specialist



**Victoria Ferguson-
Young**

Victim Services
Coordinator



**Ann
Laatsch**

Justice Systems
Coordinator



**Sara
Mayer**

Assistant
Director



Martie Washington

Abuse in Later Life
Program
Coordinator

OVW TTA Providers



- Training and Technical Assistance Providers for the OVW Abuse in Later Life Grant Program
- National Institute on the Prosecution of Elder Abuse
- Abuse in Later Life National Resource Center

Abuse in Later Life National Resource Center



- Promote victim-defined advocacy and services for older survivors
- Foster coordinated community response (CCR) teams
- Advocate for elder justice
- Raise awareness of abuse in later life and elder abuse
- Engage in policy development
- Partner with organizations that address DV, SA, stalking, abuse in later life, and elder abuse

Technical Assistance



Respond to TA Requests (phone, email)

- Training Requests
- Training Materials, Resources, and Services Referrals
- Coordinated Community Response

Training

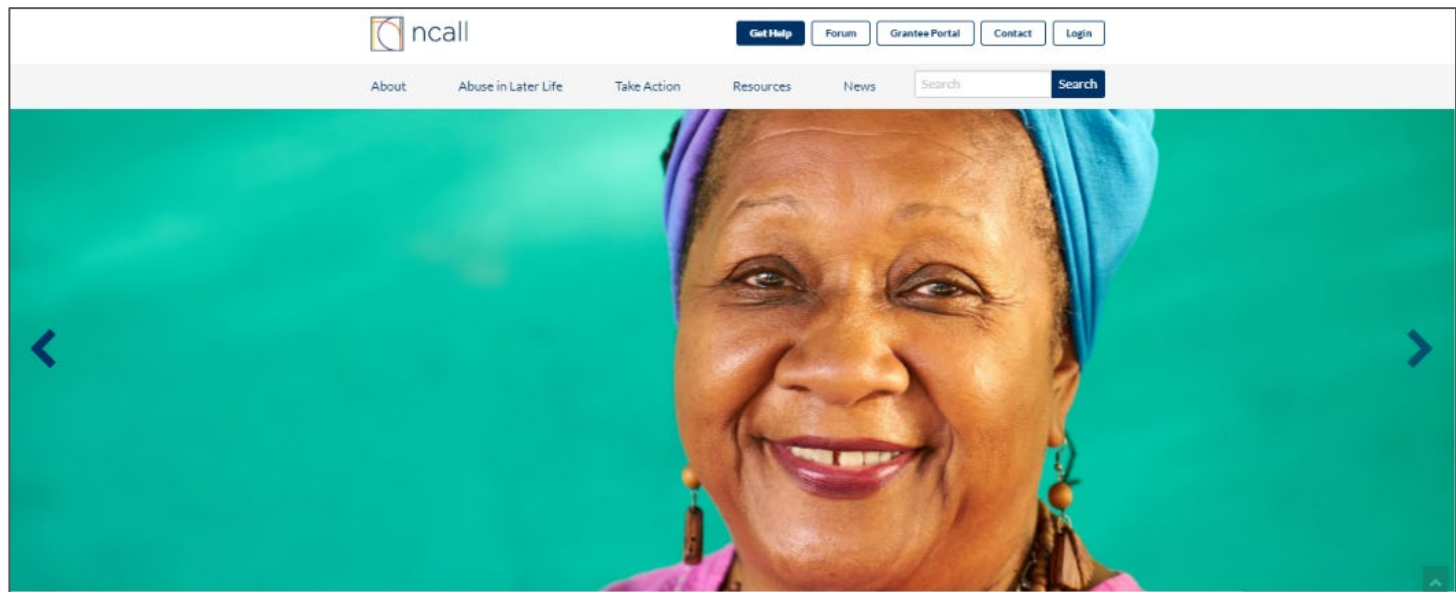
- Virtual Training on Abuse in Later Life
 - Stalking in Later Life Webinar (annual)
 - Civil Legal Remedies Webinar Series with ABA
 - Other Topics planned annually
- Local, State, National In-person Trainings
 - Common Training Topics
 - DV in Later Life
 - SA in Later Life
 - Stalking in Later Life
 - Supporting Older Survivors

Resources and Tools



- NCALL Website
 - Publications
 - Videos
 - Shareable Graphics
- E-newsletter
- Abuse in Later Life Advocates Listserv

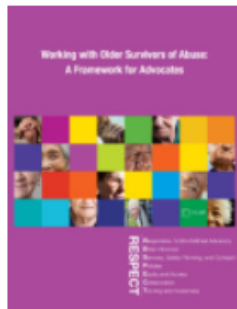
NCALL Website



Website: www.ncall.us

NCALL Publications Library

Publications Library



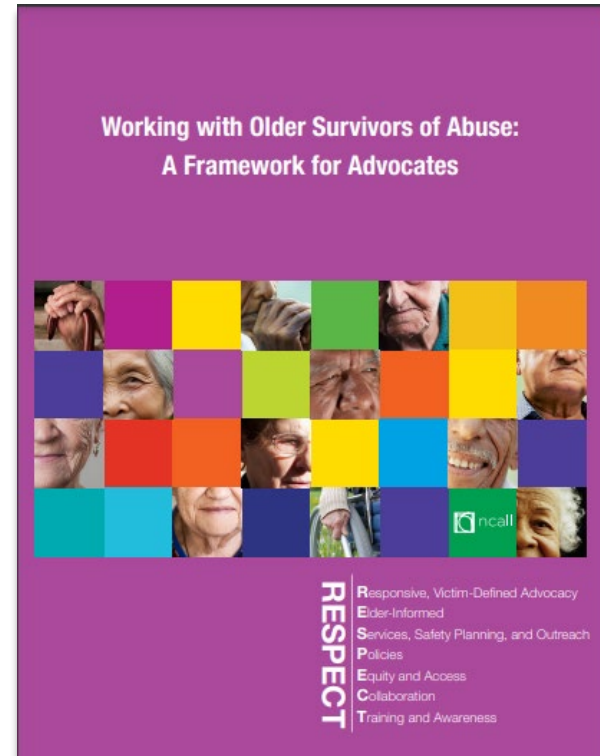
Our Publications Library is home to a number of written resources, toolkits, webinars, articles, and more, created by NCALL staff and through collaboration with various organizations and entities in the elder abuse field.

[Click here to be directed to the Publications Library.](#)

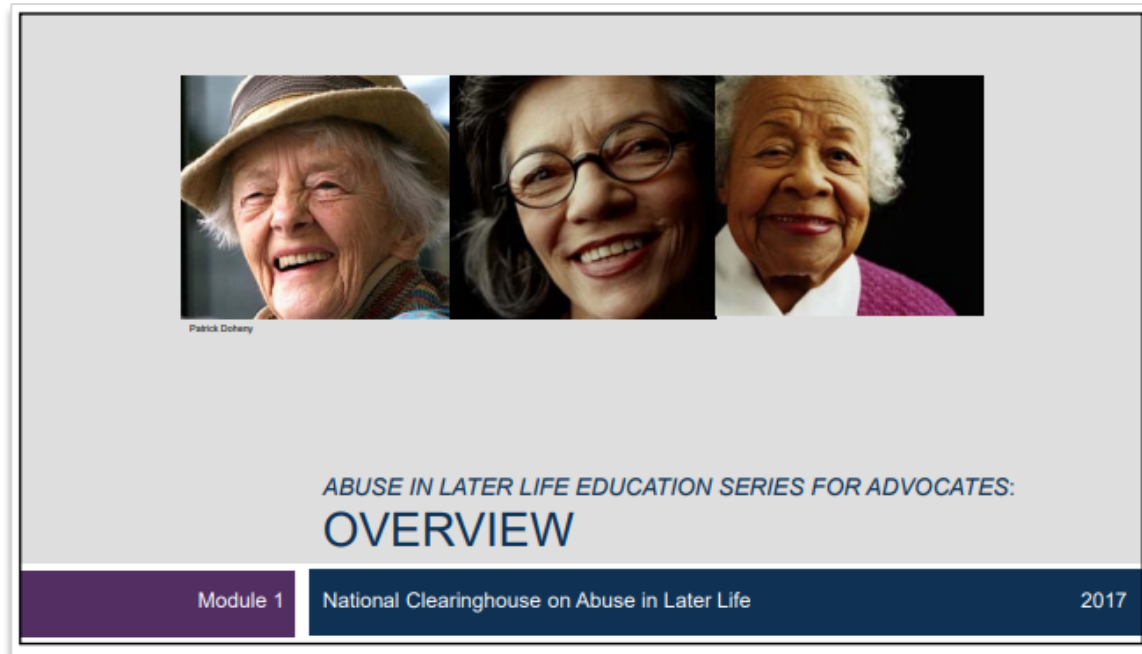
www.ncall.us/resources/publications-library/

Guiding Principles for Advocates

- Working With Older Survivors of Abuse: A Framework for Advocates

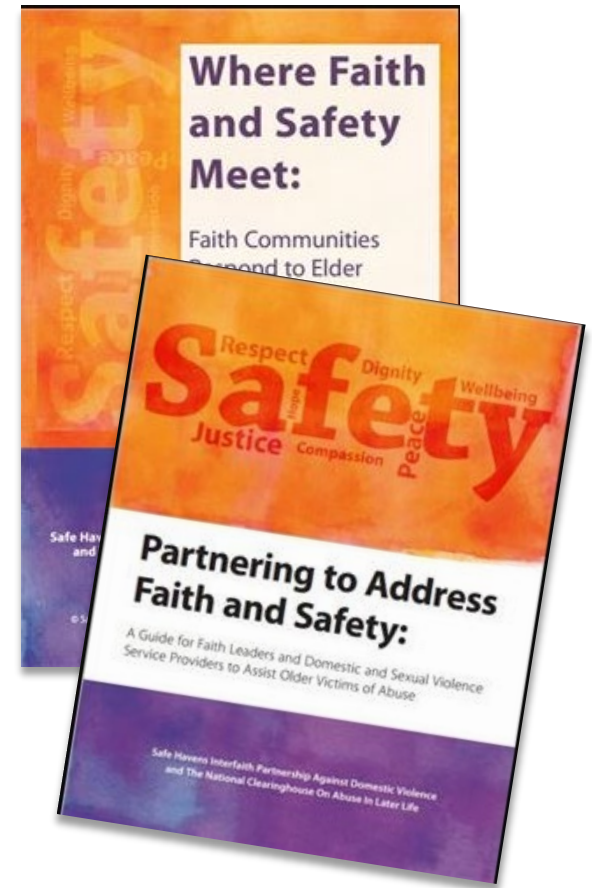


Abuse in Later Life Education Series for Advocates



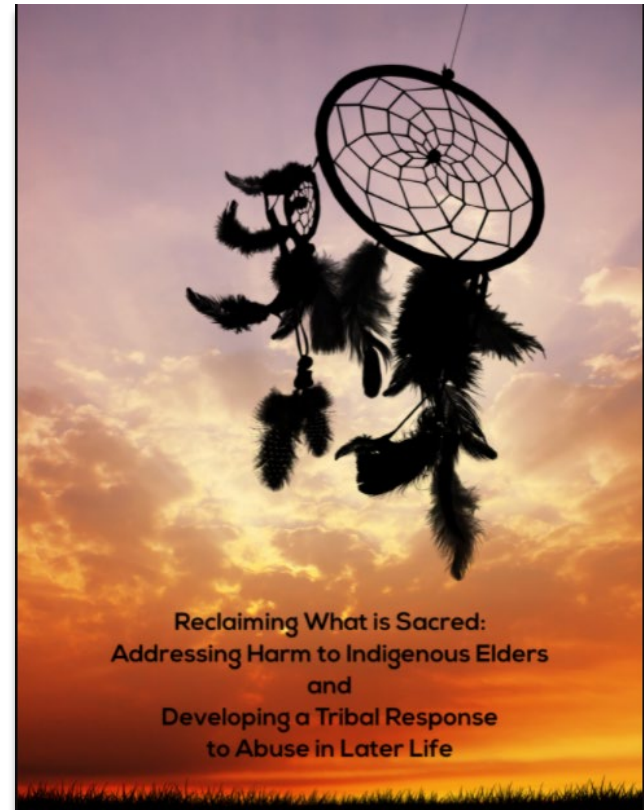
Resources for Working with the Faith Community

- Where Faith and Safety Meet: Faith Communities Respond to Elder Abuse
- Partnering to Address Faith and Safety



Resource for Working with Tribal Communities

- Reclaiming What is Sacred: Addressing Harm to Indigenous Elders and Developing a Tribal Response to Abuse in Later Life



Video Library

Look for the titles of interest to you and your community.

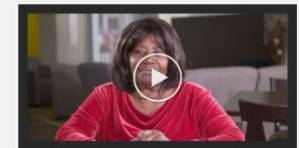
Charlotte and Howard: Financial Exploitation by a Befriender



Donna: Coercive Control and Intimate Partner Violence



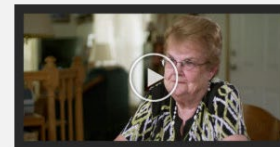
Jewel: Intimate Partner Violence including Economic Abuse



Leonard and Meneleo: Financial Exploitation by Strangers



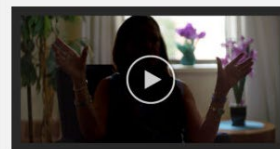
Linda: Sexual Assault by a Neighbor



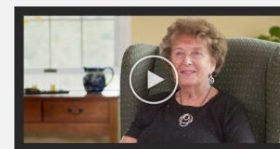
Mariana: Financial Exploitation by a Befriender



Mary Ann: Stalking in Later Life by an Acquaintance



Mary Lou: Intimate Partner Violence in Later Life



Tammy: Sexual and Physical Abuse in an Intimate Partner Relationship



www.ncall.us/resources/video-library/

Awareness/Outreach Materials



<https://www.ncall.us/resources/graphics-library/>

For Professionals

For Professionals

Given the complexity of abuse in later life cases, a multidisciplinary response is often the most effective approach. An effective collaborative response includes engaging key partners who hold integral roles in addressing abuse in later life.

The benefits of working together include:

- Gaining a more complete picture of victims' needs by hearing from professionals with various perspectives
- Creating a more complete list of options for victims by raising awareness among professionals of remedies and services that are available, or highlighting gaps in available services
- Leveraging additional resources
- Reducing the duplication of services

Please see the pages below to find resources for some of these professions. Visit our [Resources](#) page to find an expansive list of resources organized by topic.

Other pages in this section

[Civil Attorneys](#)
Civil attorneys and other civil legal system professionals work each day to ensure victim safety and hold offenders accountable for harm to older survivors. Their knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of elder abuse, as well as the legal remedies and non-litigation resources available to older survivors, are critical in developing effective intervention strategies to end elder abuse and prevent further harm to older adults.

[Learn More](#)

[Crime Victim Services Providers/Advocates and Criminal Justice Systems Stakeholders](#)
Crime victim services providers, advocates, VOCA administrators, and other stakeholders and professionals within the crime victims field need resources and critical information to address the systemic barriers faced by older victims seeking access to healing supports and just outcomes.

[Learn More](#)

[Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocates and Programs](#)
Many older survivors will seek the help of domestic and sexual violence advocates and programs in dealing with the abuse they experience. Older victims can benefit from many of the services traditionally offered by domestic violence and sexual assault programs such as individual and peer counseling, support groups, emergency and transitional housing, and specialized economic and legal advocacy.

<https://www.ncall.us/for-professionals/>

For Trainers

For Trainers

NCALL trainers are available to provide information to professionals and volunteers working in domestic violence and sexual assault programs, the aging services network, adult protective services, health care, the criminal and civil justice systems, faith communities, and other organizations. Staff are available for both in-person and online trainings. For more information about trainer availability and fees, please [contact NCALL](#).

Should you want to conduct your own trainings, we've created The Trainers' Toolkit, which features new and redesigned resources for trainers, including PowerPoint slide sets, interactive training exercises, and training modules. Trainers may use these components to create or enhance their own abuse in later life training.

We also encourage you to visit our [Video Library](#) and YouTube channel to find video clips featuring survivors and subject matter experts discussing topics related to elder abuse and abuse in later life. These clips may be used in conjunction with your trainings.

<https://www.ncall.us/for-trainers/>

Staying Connected to NCALL

Sign up for our e-newsletter:
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NCALL Contact Information

Kristin Burki

Director

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life

1400 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 227

Madison, WI 53703

Email: kburki@ncall.us



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Thank You!