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# OVW New Grantee Orientation: Resource Centers



National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life

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# 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.



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## Disclaimer

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# Presenters

**Kristin Burki**  
Director, NCALL



**Ann Laatsch**  
Justice System  
Coordinator,  
NCALL





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Poll #1: What is your experience working with older adults in your advocacy work?

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Poll #2 Describe your organization's current capacity to effectively reach and serve older survivors.

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## Learning Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be able to:

- Describe the importance of addressing abuse in later life.
- Explain individual and systemic dynamics and issues specific to abuse in later life.
- Identify NCALL resources to help OVW grantees incorporate age-inclusive strategies to support older survivors

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## What Is Abuse in Later Life?

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



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# Abuse in Later Life

- Victims 50+
- Offenders could be an intimate partner, family member, caregiver, or any other trusted person
- Physical, sexual, financial, emotional, psychological, neglect and abandonment
- Types of abuse often co-occur
- May occur in any setting, including the community or long-term care facilities



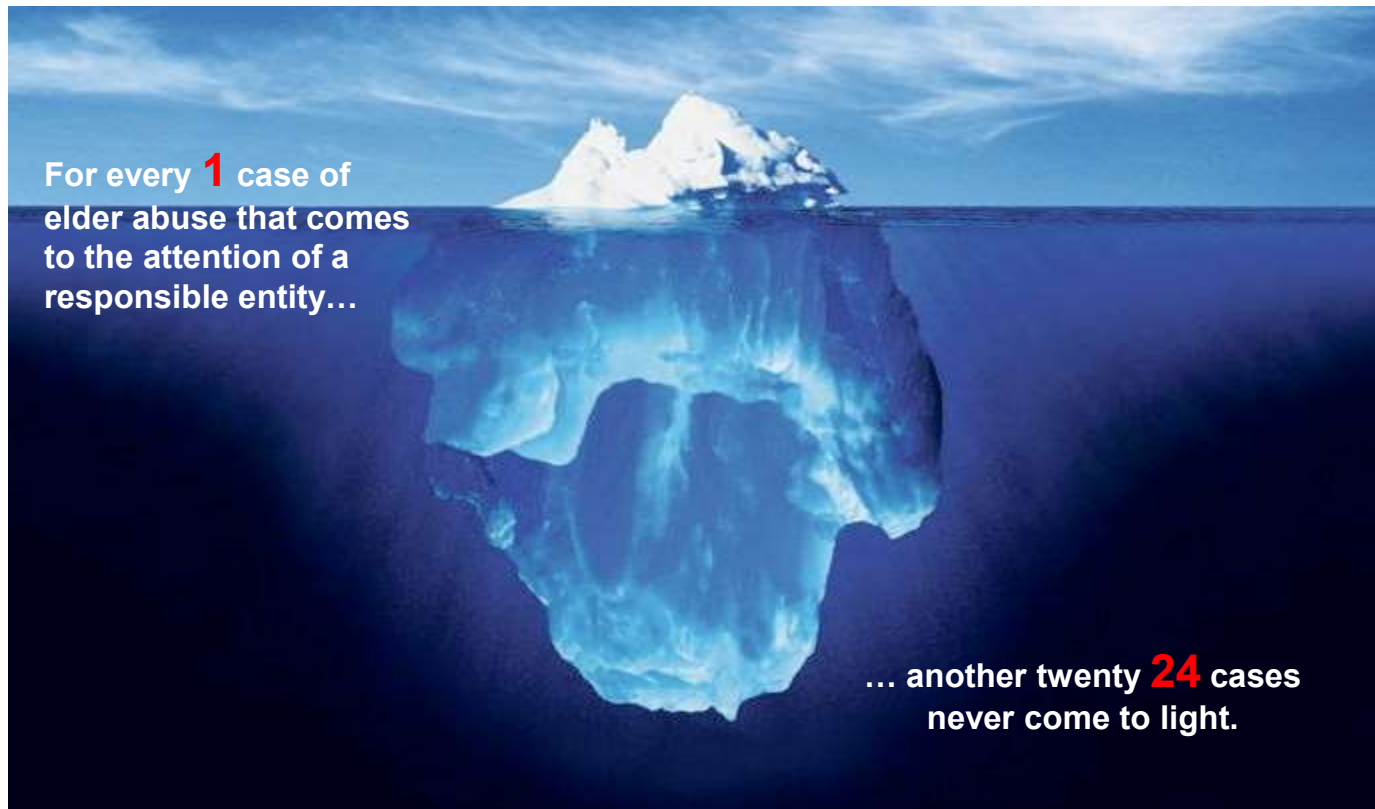
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# Elder Abuse in the Community

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



# 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.

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## Intimate Partner Violence in Later Life <sup>(1)</sup>

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





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## Intimate Partner Violence in Later Life <sup>(2)</sup>

- Relationships of all genders
- Long-term relationship
- New relationship
- Late onset



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# Tammy and Mary Lou



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**Tammy is a 58 year old woman who experienced physical and sexual violence with an intimate partner.**

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# Unique Issues for Older Victims

Large Group Discussion

What unique or different issues (from a younger survivor) may an older survivor experience when in an abusive relationship or in considering leaving an abusive relationship?

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# Unique Issues for Older Adults

(Teach Behind)

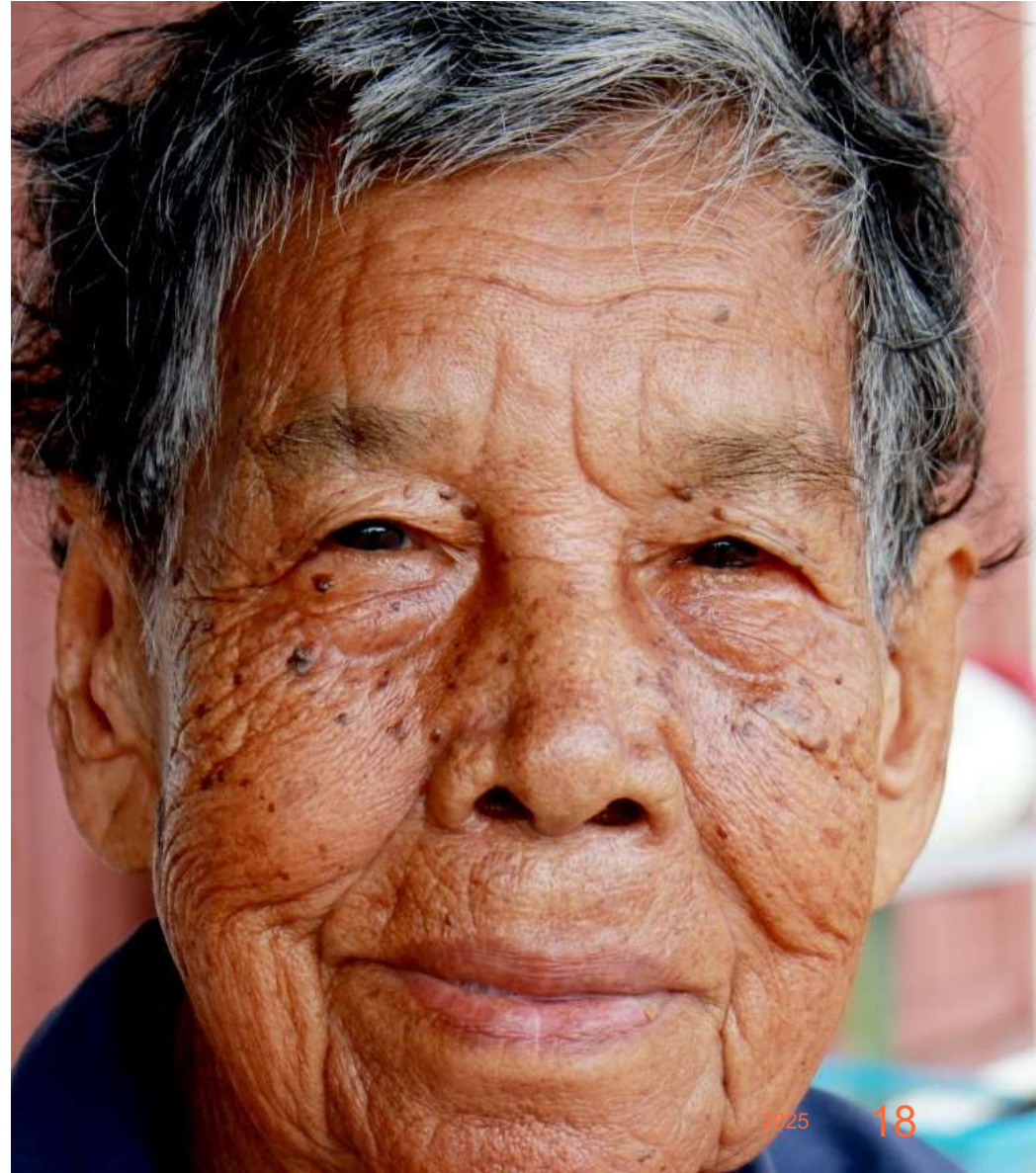
- Older adults may be more reluctant to report abuse or seek help due to wanting to protect the perpetrator (may be their adult child)
- May be living with significant health challenges
- Much more likely that financial abuse and exploitation is involved (including benefits received)
- Fear of having to leave their home for a nursing home or assisted living



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## Elder Sexual Abuse

Elder sexual abuse is often embedded in a pattern of multifaceted elder abuse, whether it occurs in domestic or institutional settings.



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# Misconceptions of Sexual Assault and Older Victims

Until recently, it has historically and widely been beyond comprehension and belief that elders are victims of sexual assault.





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## Stalking in Later Life

More than 600,000 persons over the age of 50 were victims of stalking within a 12-month period.

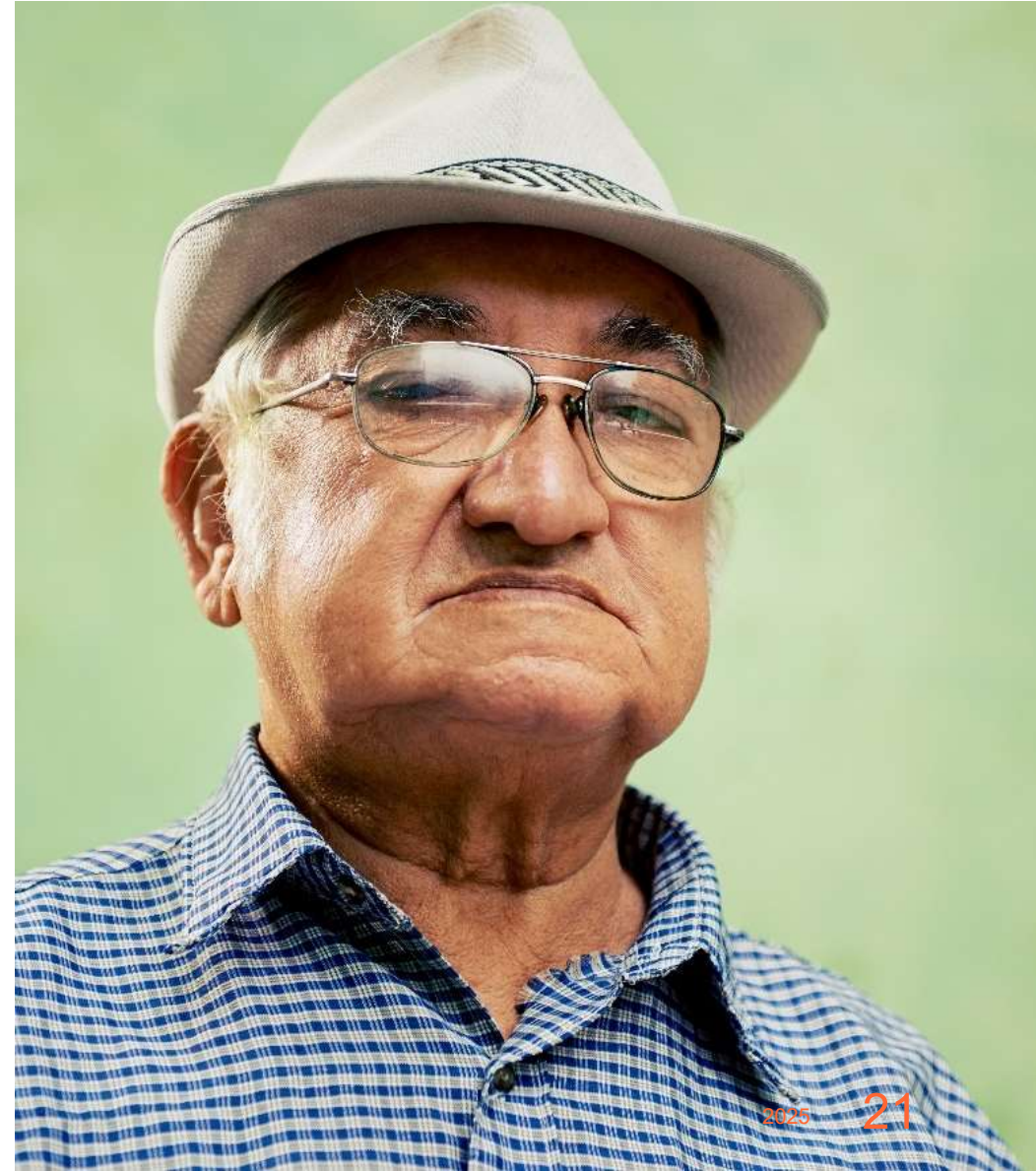




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# Financial Exploitation

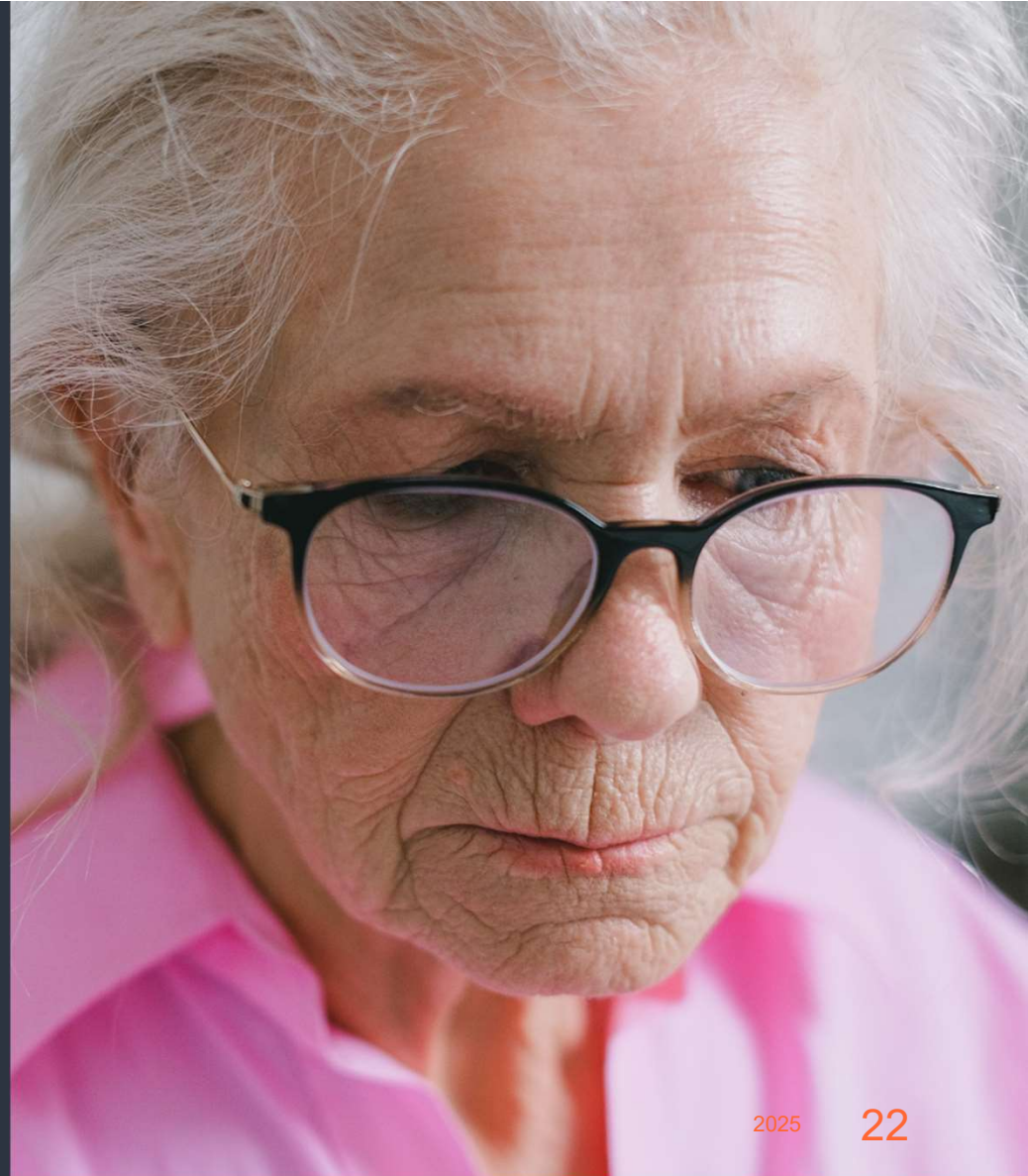
- Financial exploitation often co-occurs with other forms of abuse.
- Family, friends, caregivers and trusted others may be the offenders.



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# Why Address Abuse in Later Life?

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# Abuse Occurs Across the Lifespan





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## 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.



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# Growing Number of 65+

10,000 Americans turn 65  
every day.



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## Celebrating 65!

From 2024-2027, over 4.1 million Americans will turn 65 each year.





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# More Women Than Men

In 2020, 30.8 million women and 24.8 million men were age 65 and older.



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# Everyone Deserves to Age with Safety and Dignity

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# Ageism & The Barriers Older Survivors Face

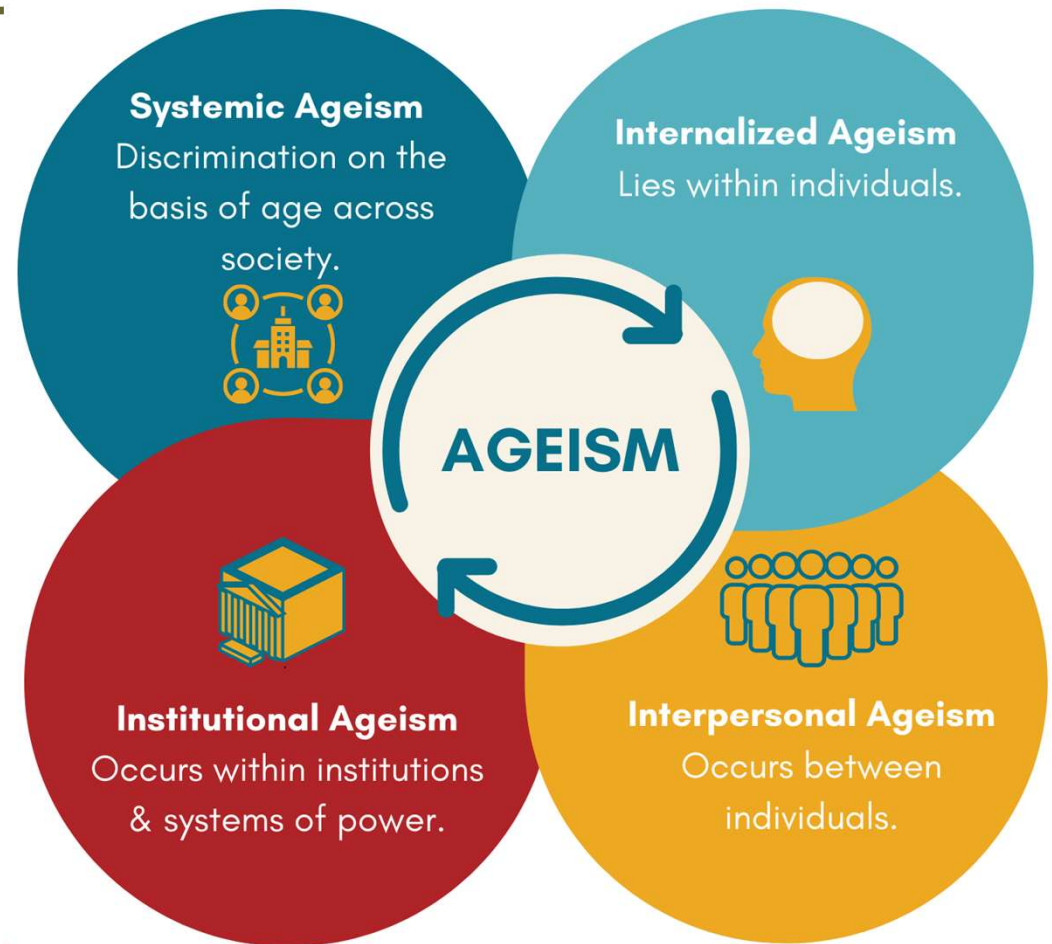
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# Levels of Ageism



Graphic: Maine Council on Aging

# Ageism is Everywhere

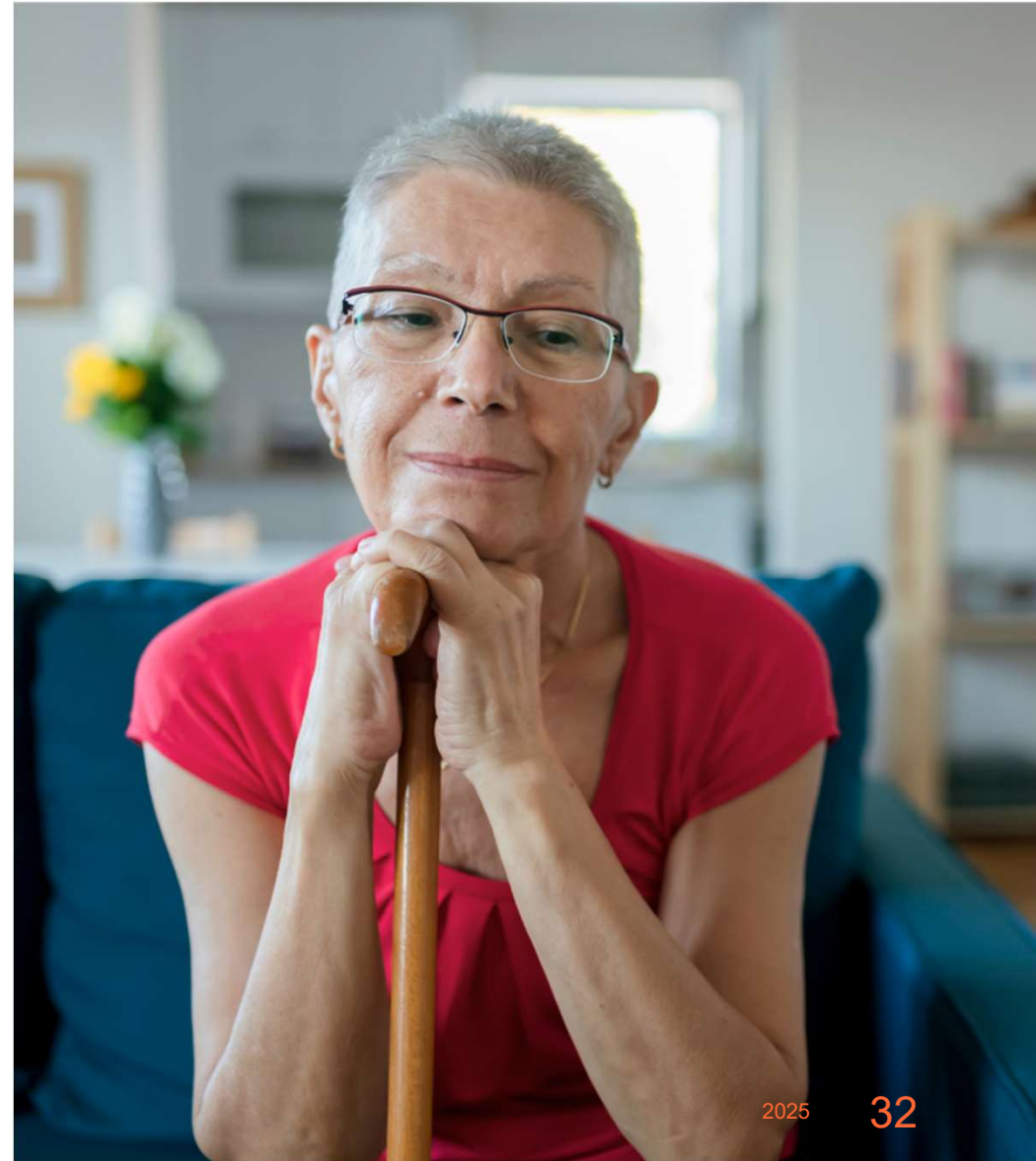




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# Ageism Creates Barriers to Accessing Support Services

Older victims are made  
invisible—not prioritized in  
services.

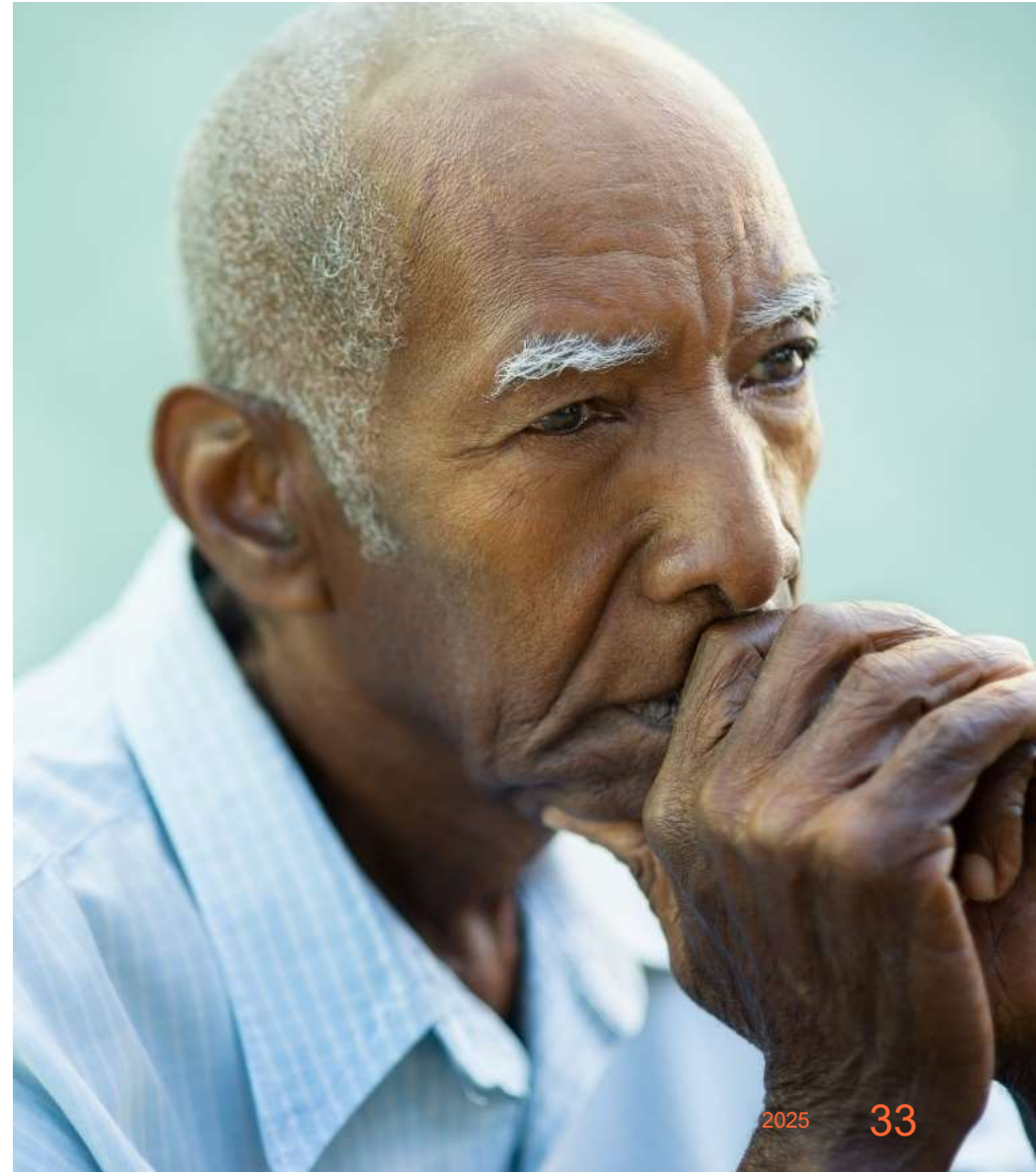


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# Discrimination to Legitimize and Sustain Inequalities

Like racism and sexism, discrimination on the basis of age serves a social and economic purpose: to legitimize and sustain inequalities between groups.

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# Aging does not Equal Incapacity

Many older adults have full capacity and are actively engaged in their communities.





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# How Does Ageism Impact Victim Services?

Enter responses in the  
chat box.



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# Ageism and Elder Abuse <sup>(1)</sup>

Ageism creates a culture that ignores and tolerates elder abuse—and allows abuse of older adults to flourish and grow.

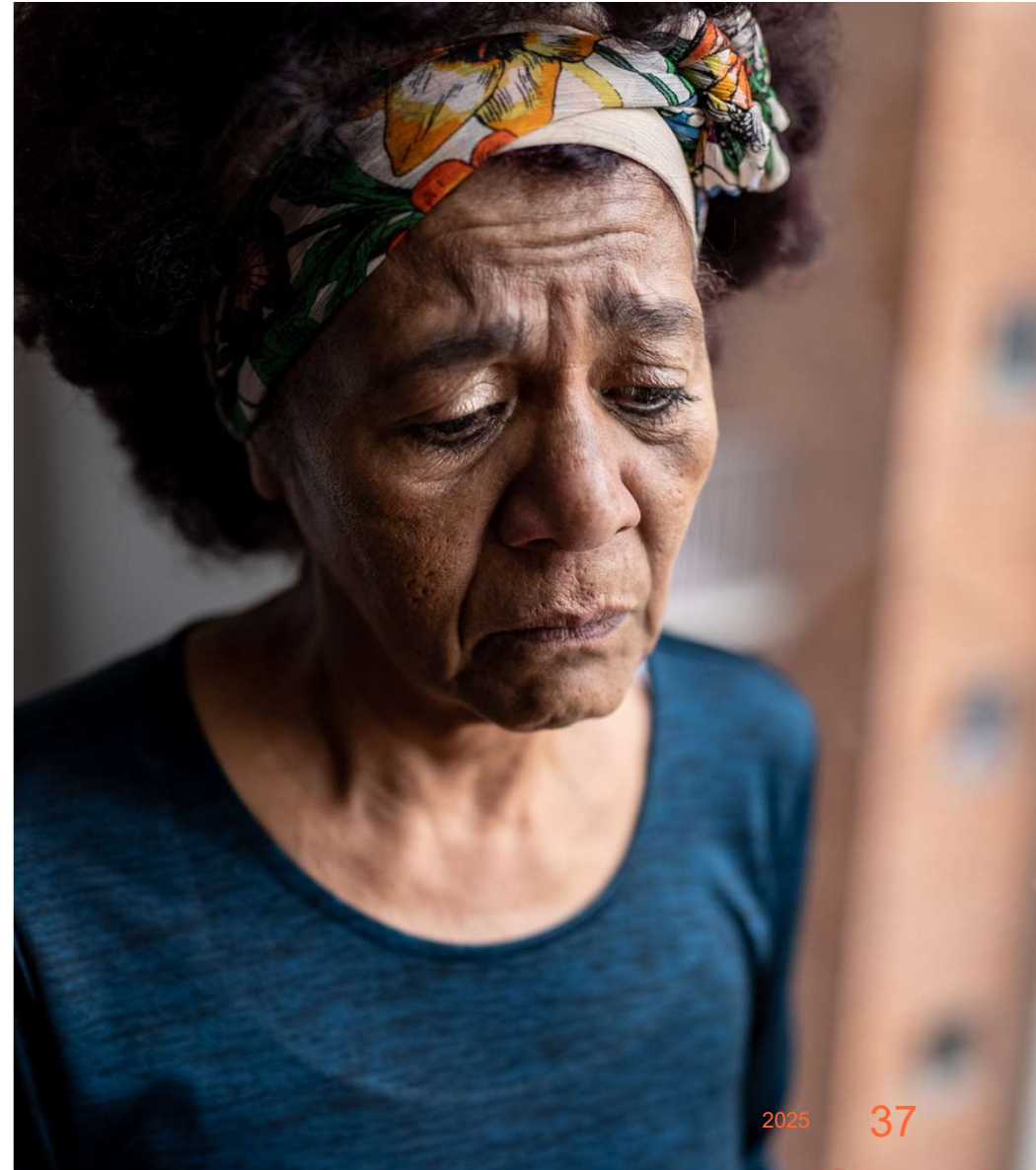




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## Ageism and Elder Abuse <sup>(2)</sup>

Too often older adults are not believed when they report abuse because of ageist assumptions about dementia.



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# Confronting Ageism

- A key part of ageism is denial: our reluctance, even in midlife, to admit that we are aging.
- Unless we confront the ageism in and around us, we lay the foundation for our own irrelevance and marginalization.



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# Barriers for Older Adults in Accessing Services

- Inaccessible materials
- Lack of accommodations: hearing, mobility
- Cultural or language barriers
- Lack of emotional support
- Medical needs: may need more frequent breaks, incontinence products, food/liquids
- Transportation challenges



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# An Age-Inclusive Lens

How can you make your outreach and the services you provide reflect abuse across the lifespan?

Enter responses in the chat box.

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## Age-Inclusive Outreach (teach behind) <sup>(1)</sup>

- Develop outreach materials that represent a range of older adults from variety of backgrounds.
- Avoid reinforcing negative stereotypes of aging, including frailty, reduced cognitive ability and dependence.
- Training – Incorporate age-inclusive examples, discuss risk factors associated with abuse at different life stages

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## Age-Inclusive Outreach (teach behind) (2)

- Language – use respectful and inclusive language such as “older adults” vs “seniors” or “the elderly”
- Images – use images and photographs of older adults from diverse backgrounds, being careful not to reinforce stereotypes
- Incorporate Older Adult Perspectives – Ensure focus group participants or video testimonials reflect voices of older adults



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## Age-Inclusive Services (teach behind)

- Age-relevant safety planning
- Support groups for older adults
- Address accessibility in all aspects of services
- Partnerships – Expand community partners that serve older adults, such as aging services or adult protective services.
- Learn your mandatory reporting requirements

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# Intersectionality

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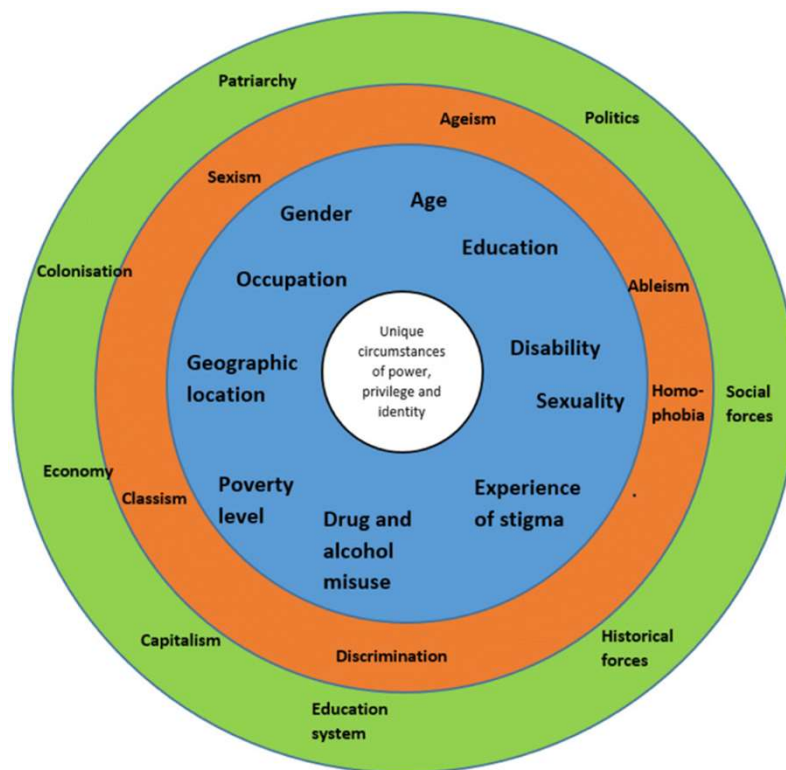
# Intersectionality

Kimberlé Crenshaw introduced the concept to describe “The interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender, which create overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage.”



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# Multiple Identities



Wheel courtesy of International Journal for Equity in Health 2019 and is used with permission.



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# Oppressions Compound and Reinforce

- Ageism has significant individual and societal consequences.
- When ageism intersects with other forms of bias, individuals' implications can worsen.



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# Intersections: Age and \_\_\_\_\_

- Gender
- Race and Ethnicity
- Immigration Status
- Sexual Orientation
- Religion
- Disability



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# Each person's identity impacts their experience with aging

The identities we hold play a critical role in how we experience aging:

- Economic security
- Housing security
- Access to quality healthcare
- Caregiving supports



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## When Intersectionality is Ignored

Lack of culturally appropriate services can impede assistance and can increase vulnerability to abuse for older adults from non-mainstream cultures.





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# An Intersectional Lens

How can you make your services for older adults reflect an intersectional framework?



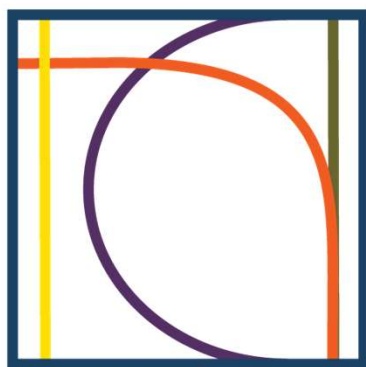
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## Intersectional Services (teach behind)

- Build equitable partnerships reflecting the diversity of your service population
- Plan for accessibility from the onset
- Ensure outreach materials reflect the diversity of your community and are distributed to various communities and populations
- Hire staff that reflect the diversity of your service population, especially the most vulnerable
- Attend community events that center the most vulnerable populations of your community

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# Supporting Your Work



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# NCALL Team

				
<b>Kristin Burki</b>	<b>Victoria Ferguson-Young</b>	<b>Ann Laatsch</b>	<b>Sara Mayer</b>	<b>Martie Washington</b>
NCALL Director	Victim Services Coordinator	Justice Systems Coordinator	Assistant Director	Abuse in Later Life Program Coordinator



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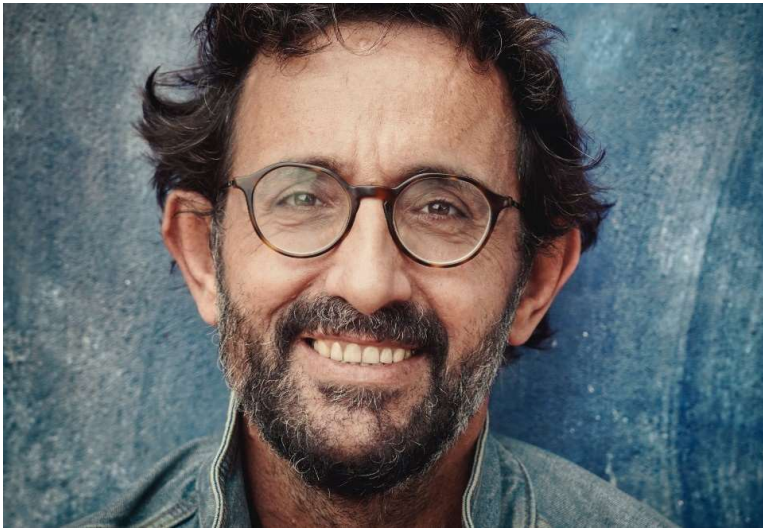
## OVW TTA Provider



- 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

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## 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

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# Technical Assistance



- Respond to TA Requests (phone, email)
  - Training Requests
  - Training Materials, Resources, and Services Referrals
  - Coordinated Community

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# Training



- Virtual Training on Abuse in Later Life
  - Stalking in Later Life Webinar
  - 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



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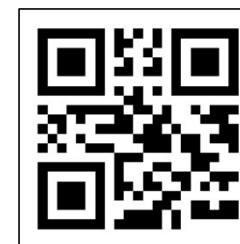
## Resources and Tools



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

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# NCALL Website



[www.ncall.us](http://www.ncall.us)

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# Definitions and Dynamics

## Defining Abuse in Later Life and Elder Abuse

[What is Abuse in Later Life?](#) +

[What is Elder Abuse?](#) +

## Dynamics of Abuse in Later Life

[Abuse in Later Life Dynamics](#) +

[Power and Control Dynamics](#) +

Safe exit  
Quickly & safely exit this site



[www.ncall.us/abuse-in-later-life/](http://www.ncall.us/abuse-in-later-life/)

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# 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/](http://www.ncall.us/resources/publications-library/)



# Abuse in Later Life Info Sheets

## An Overview of Elder Abuse: A Growing Problem 1

The National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL) vision is a society that respects older adults and communities that work collaboratively to ensure their dignity and safety. To achieve this, it is imperative for community members and key partners to gain a better understanding of the complex dynamics of abuse and the unique barriers faced by older survivors. In sharing a common knowledge of the issue of elder abuse, victim service providers, the justice system, health care professionals, social service agencies, and other community members will be better positioned to work together to address this problem.

Elder abuse is a hidden yet growing problem in the United States with significant public health and societal implications. It is a tragedy that impacts older adults of all races, cultures, gender expressions, sexual orientations, social classes, geographic areas, faith communities, mental capacities, and physical abilities.

There are many significant negative impacts of elder abuse on victims, related to physical health, mental health, and other areas. Older victims often experience shame, pain, economic loss, spiritual and physical anguish, compromised mental and physical health, institutionalization, decreased autonomy, and poor quality of life (Bendure et al., 2008; Brand et al., 2006; Dong et al., 2011; Jackson & Hollenstein, 2016).

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Victims of elder abuse are four times more likely to be admitted to a nursing home and three times more likely to be admitted to a hospital than non-abused older adults (Dong et al., 2013; Dong et al., 2009). Further, when older adults are harmed, it can be more difficult for them to recover from physical injuries and financial devastation (Lachs et al., 2011).

## An Overview of Abuse in Later Life 2

Abuse in later life describes the transgression of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and elder abuse. For more on elder abuse, please see another resource sheet in this series titled An Overview of Elder Abuse: A Growing Problem. The National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life defines abuse in later life as the willful abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation of an older adult who is age 50+ that is perpetrated by someone in an ongoing, trust-based relationship (i.e., spouse, partner, family member, or caregiver) with the victim and sexual abuse or stalking by any offender, including strangers.

### Dynamics of Abuse in Later Life

The dynamics of abuse in later life are often similar to those experienced by younger victims of domestic and sexual violence. Abusers use threats, intimidation, isolation, and other forms of abuse to gain and retain control of their victims. It's not uncommon for abusers to have strong entitlement beliefs and justify abusive behavior as a means to get what they want. While less common, abuse may

occur for reasons other than power and control, such as situations where the perpetrator has a physical or mental condition that results in aggressive behavior. These cases must be evaluated carefully to ensure the abuser is not blaming a medical condition when the root of the issue remains power and control.

Perpetrators will often strive to exert their power and control over victims so they can control or manipulate some benefit for themselves, such as money, a place to stay, access to prescription medication, or sexual gratification (Blanzack, 2002; Stark, 2007). These abusers are often greedy and feel entitled to do whatever necessary to get what they want.



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## Unique Challenges in Abuse in Later Life Cases 3

Older adults impacted by abuse in later life experience unique barriers that prevent them from accessing support needed to improve their safety and well-being. Understanding older victims, abuser tactics, and systemic barriers is critical when developing effective responses to abuse in later life cases.

### Understanding Older Victims

• **Values:** Older victims may be reluctant to report abuse because of their view for the perpetrator or the belief that the perpetrator will change their behavior, especially with help. This sentiment may be influenced by generational, cultural, and/or spiritual values that stress the importance of commitment to family, particularly to spouses or partners (Brand et al., 2006; Davis et al., 2000; Hunter et al., 2016; Libin & Ylveset, 2016; National Center on Elder Abuse, 2020 and 2021). These values can also contribute to a sense of guilt, self-blame, or embarrassment on behalf of

older victims, which may further discourage them from disclosing the abuse.

• **Protektivness:** Older victims may feel a sense of protectiveness for an abuser, especially an adult child. The older victim may worry about a spouse or adult child going to prison or becoming homeless (Bendure et al., 2012).

• **Fear:** Older victims may fear being killed or seriously injured if they try to leave. They may also fear being alone or losing independence (e.g., being placed in a residential care facility, such as a nursing home, or having decisions made for them by family members) if they reach out for help.



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## Supporting Survivors of Abuse in Later Life 4

### A Survivor-Centered Approach

Abuse of power is often at the root of abuse in later life. Perpetrators often use tactics of emotional, physical, sexual, spiritual, and economic abuse to gain power over the victim. As a result, many victims lose their sense of personal power – loss of options, the ability to make decisions, or to be confident in oneself.



Consequently, professionals, regardless of their discipline, should be cognizant not to unintentionally replicate the dynamics of power and control. A survivor-centered approach restores control to the survivor by believing them, validating their experiences, prioritizing what's most important to them, and supporting their

decisions. This approach is principled on the belief that the older victim is the expert on what can and should be done to advance their safety, justice, and healing.

### Strategies for Working with Abuse in Later Life Survivors

Practice survivor-defined advocacy. Older adults deserve to regain and maintain control over their lives.

- Believe what the older adults tell you and validate their experience without judgment.
- Ask what their concerns and priorities are, some survivors may wish to address their housing, health, mental health, or other concerns that take precedence over their abuse. Focusing solely on the victimization and abuse may not address the older survivor's priorities holistically.
- Recognize that older survivors are resilient and often engage in strategies to keep themselves safe. Build on the strategies older survivors are already using.

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## Working Together to Effectively Address Abuse in Later Life 5

### The Benefits of Working Together

Abuse in later life cases are often tremendously complicated, making collaboration between agencies and systems vital. When an older adult experiences abuse, it often impacts many aspects of their lives. As a result, they may turn to familiar supports such as their community center, medical practitioners, faith community, or bank. They may also reach out to known community services like a domestic violence or sexual assault agency, law enforcement, or legal aid. Each of these entities, and many more, play an important role in promoting victim safety and well-being.

- Some benefits of working together include:
- Gaining a more complete picture of survivors' 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.
  - Understanding and designing holistic interventions and supports that value older survivors' culture, life experiences, and challenges outside of the abuse.
  - Leveraging additional resources, and
  - Reducing the duplication of services.



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Find them in the Publications library and then click on the **Abuse in Later Life and Elder Abuse** tab.

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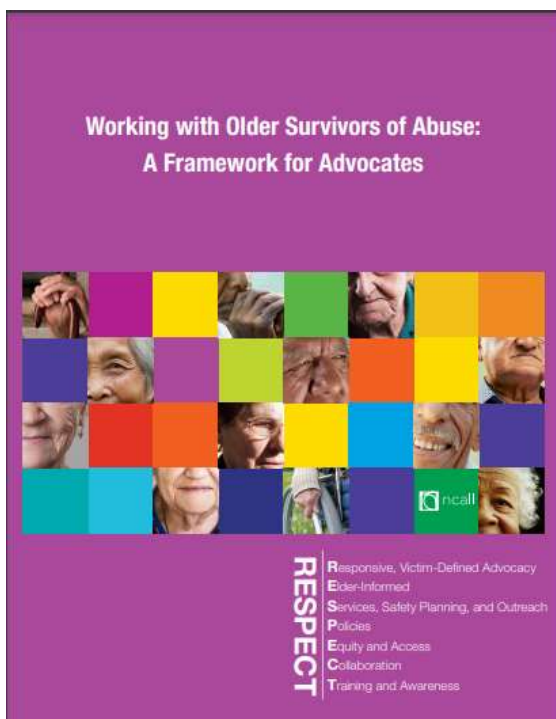
# Abuse in Later Life Education Series for Advocates



Find them in the Publications library and then click on the **Advocacy** tab.

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# Guiding Principles for Advocates



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



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# Supporting Older Survivors of Domestic Violence

## Domestic Violence Across the Lifespan: Supporting Older Survivors

Domestic violence occurs at all stages of the lifespan, from adolescence to young adulthood to older age. Age plays a significant role in victims' perception of abuse, the way they seek help, and their definitions of healing and justice.

### Distinct Dynamics Facing Older Survivors

Some dynamics of domestic violence occur across the lifespan. For example, forms of abuse are often co-occurring and may include physical violence and sexual assault, as well as verbal, emotional, economic, and spiritual abuse. Coercive control is often at the foundation.

Domestic violence in later life (age 50+) shares these dynamics, and there are additional dynamics unique to older victims.

- **Relationship:** Spousal relationships or partnerships may be long term—for example, marriages that have lasted 50 years or more. Some are new relationships, often following the death or divorce from a previous partner. The abuse may occur throughout the relationship or be a relatively new occurrence.
- **Tactics change over time:** Physical abuse often decreases while emotional abuse, economic coercion, and verbal threats increase. Many older victims describe these tactics as even more damaging.
- **Isolation:** Many people experience social isolation due to factors that commonly impact aging adults such as an increased likelihood of living alone, the loss of family or friends, or health conditions. This is compounded by the use of isolation as a common tactic of domestic violence.
- **Financial Factors:** Economic dependence may be due to an older victim who has never worked outside the home. Alternatively, the victim may be the sole breadwinner, but due to a lifelong relationship, feel obligated to support their abuser.
- **Health Factors:** Aging-related health and capacity factors play a role in the dynamics of abuse, such as a victim or abuser being a caregiver or requiring care.

## Domestic Violence Across the Lifespan: Supporting Older Victims





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# Age-Inclusive Advocacy

## Age-Inclusive Advocacy: Expanding Services and Awareness for Older DV Survivors

Domestic violence (DV) advocates and programs can have a profound and positive influence on the lives of older survivors. Advocates can use their specialized skills and training and their confidential relationship with survivors to help them better understand the dynamics of abuse; to be aware of the available options, services, and resources; and to assist them as they navigate through complex intervening systems. Advocates and programs can also help combat ageist social norms by promoting dignity, respect, and accessibility for persons of all ages in their work and service programs.

This Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM), the National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL) is offering some tips and strategies for addressing DV in later life and raising awareness of DV in this often-overlooked demographic. Below are five considerations for enhancing your services for older survivors; five tips for inclusive outreach to older survivors; and five strategies for including older survivors in your DVAM campaign. We hope these ideas offer ways to concretely and meaningfully engage older survivors in your work.



### Five considerations for enhancing your services to meet the needs of older survivors

1. Utilize safety planning strategies that are both age appropriate and age-relevant: When tailoring supportive services to address the unique needs of older survivors from various backgrounds, it is vital to respect their confidentiality, privacy, and autonomy while addressing how implications of mandatory reporting, power of attorney, guardianship, healthcare needs, and financial needs impact service provision.

## Expanding Services and Awareness for Older Domestic Violence Survivors




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# Supporting Older Survivors of Domestic Violence

**Sexual Abuse in Later Life:  
Believing and Supporting Older Survivors**

**"The invisibility of older people who have been raped or sexually assaulted in research and in practice is an indictment of our society and needs urgent redress."**

Sexual abuse occurs across the lifespan, but sexual abuse in later life is highly under-researched, under-reported and under-discussed—even often not believed to happen at all. This resource aims to bring much needed attention to the issue of sexual abuse in later life. It will unpack what sexual abuse in later life is, describe the unique issues faced by older survivors of sexual abuse, and discuss the barriers older survivors face in accessing safety and healing. The resource will also briefly examine why sexual abuse in later life falls under the radar and conclude with some strategies for supporting older survivors.



**Understanding Sexual Abuse in Later Life**

**What is Sexual Abuse in Later Life?**

Sexual abuse in later life is a form of [abuse in later life](#) that includes any non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with an older adult. Sexual contact with any person incapable of giving consent is also considered sexual abuse. It includes but is not limited to:

- unwanted touching and all types of sexual assault or battery, such as rape, sodomy, and coerced nudity;
- hands-off crimes such as sexually explicit photographing, unwanted sexual comments, sexual threats, exhibitionism, or voyeuristic acts;
- intrusive or unnecessary touching of the older adult's genitals under the guise of care.

## Sexual Abuse in Later Life: Believing and Supporting Older Survivors



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# Supporting Older Survivors of Stalking

**Stalking in Later Life**

**Introduction**

Almost 30% of all stalking victims are aged 50 or older<sup>1</sup>, but media and pop culture depictions of this crime would lead one to believe that its victims are primarily young. A study reviewing data from the National Violence Against Women Survey found that **older adults were almost as likely as younger people to be stalked**<sup>2</sup>. The study also found that women age 55 and older are more likely than men of the same age to be stalked. Most often the stalker is someone known to the victim and often stalking occurs as part of domestic violence in later life<sup>3</sup>.

Many victims who are older or have a disability may not be believed if they report stalking, particularly if the victim has dementia or psychiatric disabilities. Others may not be believed because of the frailty or disability of the stalker. By educating ourselves about the prevalence and dynamics of stalking among victims over 50, people who work with older survivors can more quickly and effectively identify or develop resources and services to meet older victims' unique needs.



**What is stalking?**

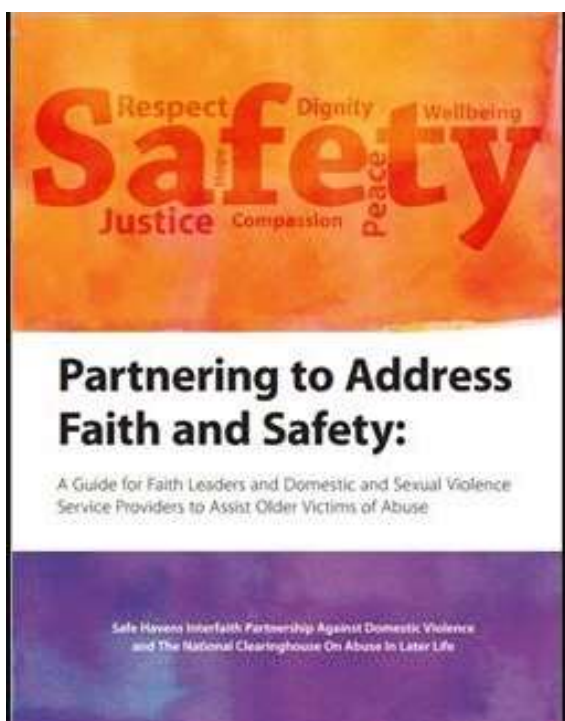
Stalking is a pattern of repeated, unwanted attention, harassment, and contact directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

## Stalking in Later Life



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# Working with the Faith Community



Partnering to Address Faith and Safety:  
A Guide for Faith Leaders and Domestic  
and Sexual Violence Service Providers  
to Assist Older Victims of Abuse





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# Working with Health Care Providers

**Aging with Respect**



**How's it going?**

People are happiest, healthiest, safest and supported when they are listened to and treated with respect by the people in their lives.

These people may include a spouse, partner, family member, friends and caretakers.

In healthy relationships people:

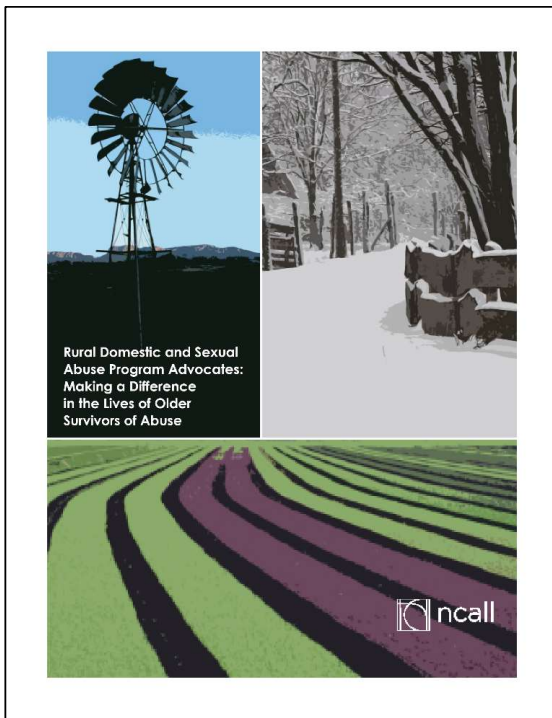
- ✓ Are kind to you.
- ✓ Check in with you about how you are.
- ✓ Respect your choices.
- ✓ Encourage you to be independent.

## Aging with Respect Elder Safety Card



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# Advocacy in Rural Communities

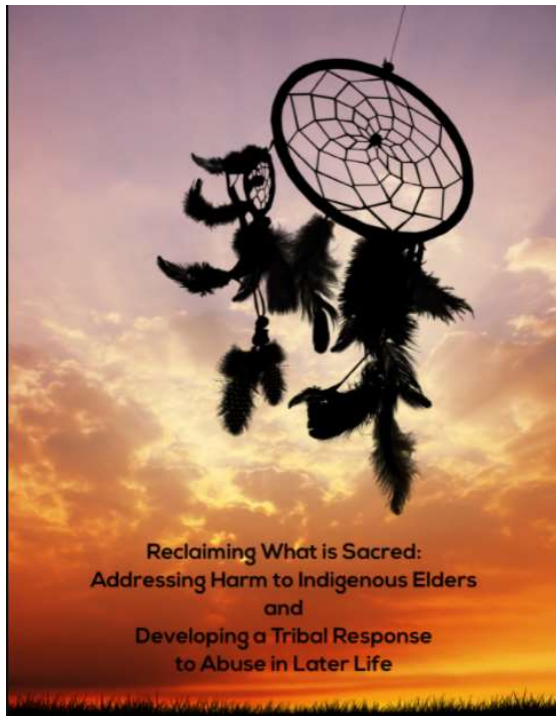


Rural Domestic and Sexual Abuse Program Advocates: Making a Difference in the Lives of Older Survivors of Abuse



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# Advocacy in Tribal Communities

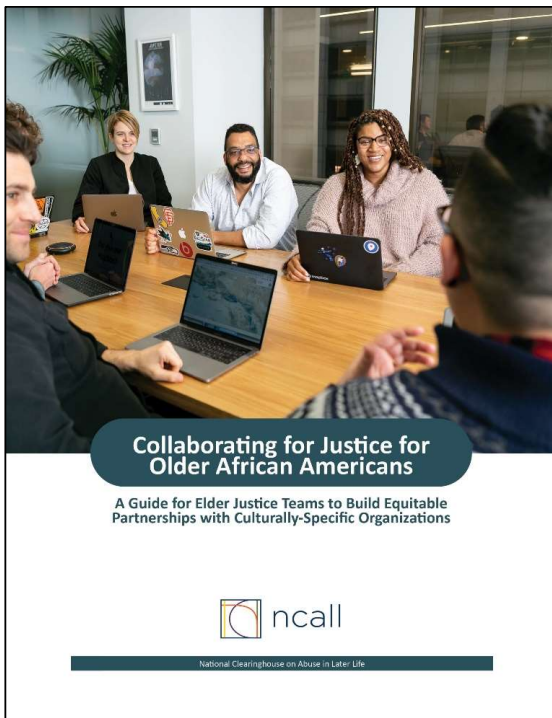


Reclaiming What is Sacred: Addressing Harm to Indigenous Elders and Developing a Tribal Response to Abuse in Later Life



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# Advocacy in African American Communities (1)



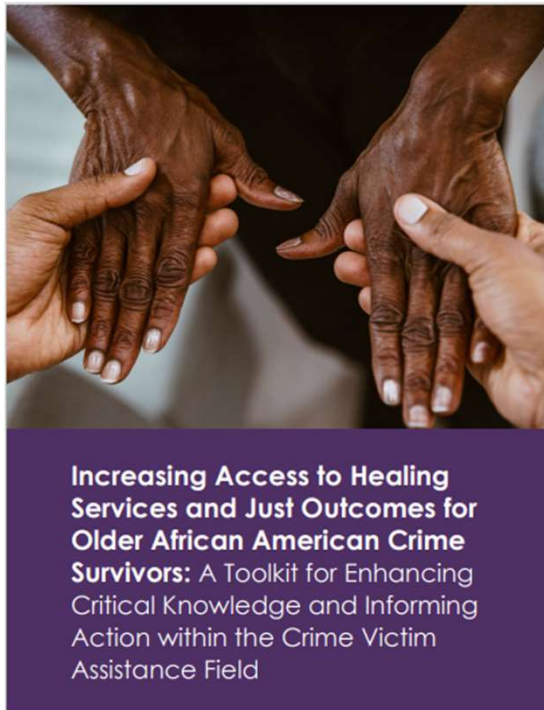
Collaborating for Justice for Older African Americans: A Guide for Elder Justice Teams to Build Equitable Partnerships with Culturally-Specific Organizations





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# Advocacy in African American Communities (2)



Increasing Access to Healing Services and Just Outcomes for Older African American Crime Survivors



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# Systems Change Workbooks

- APS/Elder Abuse organizations
- Courts
- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution
- Victim Services



Find them in the Publications Library and then click on the **Collaboration & Coordinated Community Response** tab.

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# CCR Tools

- Coordinated Community Response Teams' Self-Assessment Tool
- CCR Resources



Find them in the Publications Library and then click on the **Collaboration & Coordinated Community Response** tab.

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# 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.

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### Other pages in this section

<p><b><a href="#">Civil Attorneys</a></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><a href="#">Learn More</a></p>	<p><b><a href="#">Crime Victim Services Providers/Advocates and Criminal Justice Systems Stakeholders</a></b></p> <p>Crime victims 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.</p> <p><a href="#">Learn More</a></p>	<p><b><a href="#">Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocates and Programs</a></b></p> <p>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.</p>
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<https://www.ncall.us/for-professionals/>

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# 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.

### Trainers' Toolkit

<a href="#">PowerPoint Slide Sets</a>	+
<a href="#">Interactive Training Exercises</a>	+
<a href="#">Training of Trainers Modules</a>	+







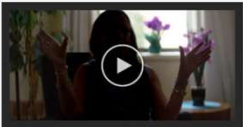




<https://www.ncall.us/for-trainers/>



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# NCALL Video Library

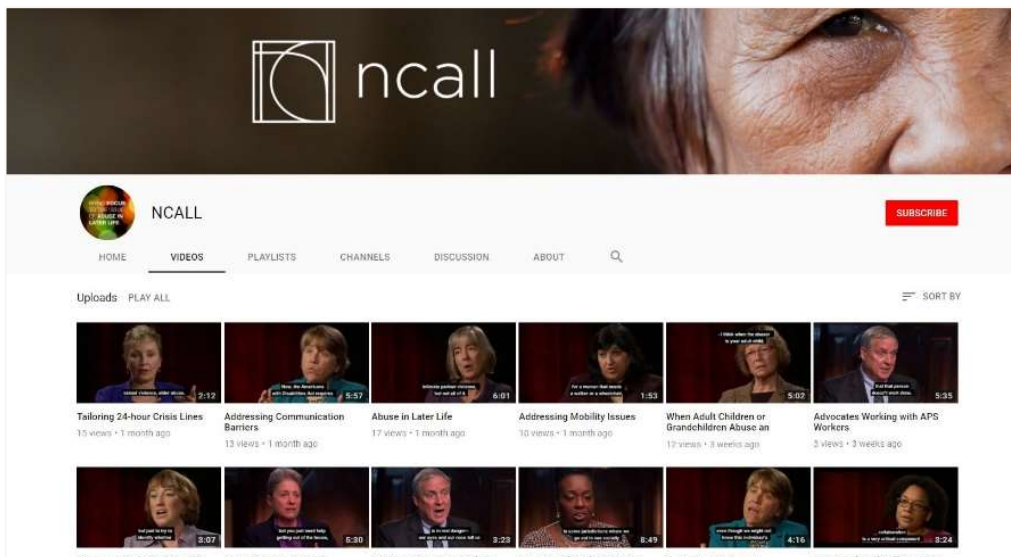
Charlotte and Howard: Financial Exploitation by a Befriender	Donna: Coercive Control and Intimate Partner Violence	Jewel: Intimate Partner Violence including Economic Abuse
		
Leonard and Meneleo: Financial Exploitation by Strangers	Linda: Sexual Assault by a Neighbor	Mariana: Financial Exploitation 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
		



<https://www.ncall.us/video-library>

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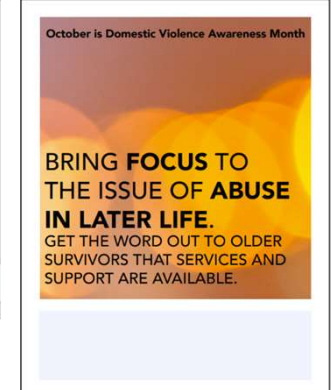
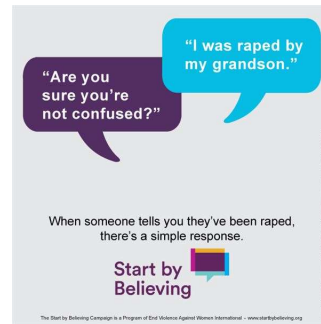
# NCALL YouTube Channel



<https://www.youtube.com/@ncall>

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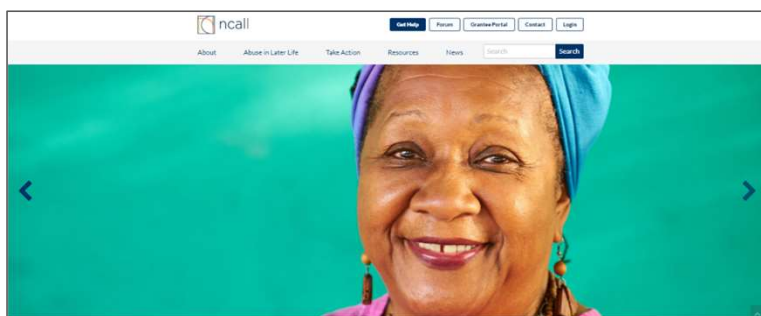
# Awareness/Outreach Materials



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

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# Staying Connected to NCALL



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Send us an email: [ncall@ncall.us](mailto:ncall@ncall.us)



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Sign up for our e-newsletter:



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# Thank you!

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