

Advocating for Older Adults

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT



Raeann Rideout

Director Strategic Partnerships



Visit Our Website
eapon.ca





Discussion Framework

- **Definition of Elder Abuse**
- **Prevalence in Canada**
- **Ageism Correlation to Abuse**
- **Risk Factors and Consequences**
- **Scenarios of Elder Abuse**
- **Signs/Acts of Abuse**
- **Reporting**
- **Role of Elder Abuse Networks**
- **Advocacy and Supports**



Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario (EAPO)

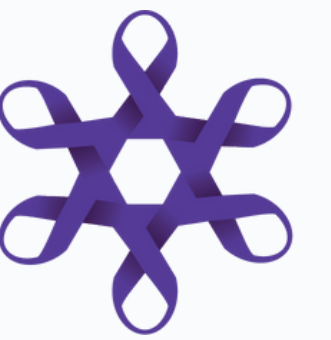


MISSION

EAPO envisions an Ontario where ALL seniors are free from abuse, have a strong voice, feel safe and respected.



STOP ABUSE – RESTORE RESPECT



SIMPLY PUT, WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY

EAPO is mandated to support the implementation of **Ontario's Strategy to Combat Elder Abuse.**



Funded by the Ontario Government,
under the Ministry for Seniors and
Accessibility (MSAA)

Ontario's Strategy to Combat Elder Abuse



1

Public Education and Awareness

A Province-wide, multi media public education campaign to promote awareness about elder abuse and provide information on how to access services.

2

Training for Front-Line Staff

Specialized training to staff from various sectors, who work directly with seniors, to enhance their knowledge and skills to recognize and respond to elder abuse.

3

Co-ordination of Community Services

To strengthen communities across the province by building partnerships, promoting information sharing and supporting their efforts to combat elder abuse.



Co-ordination of
Community Services

Training for
Front-Line Staff

Public Education
and Awareness

3 Pillars of the Strategy

Public Awareness

Increased public awareness of elder abuse, through educational forums related to human rights of seniors and where/how to seek help.



Webinars

Plan provincial webinars for older adults and service providers.



Provincial Virtual Conferences

Host virtual provincial conferences.

**Ethical and Legal Responsibilities :Reporting Elder Abuse
Nov 29 – Inclusive Voices, Collective Power**



Provincial/National Campaigns

Plan, promote and facilitate national recognition days/national conferences focused on the unique day (i.e. WEAAD) with community and national partners.



Conference Presentations

Speak at provincial conferences.



Public Awareness

Increased public awareness of elder abuse, through educational forums related to human rights of seniors and where/how to seek help.

Website

EAPO website regularly updated with new materials, webinars recording, training, national campaigns, etc



Social Media

Development of social media posts for webinars and national events, projects, etc. to raise awareness of EA issues and strategies to protect senior's right



e-Newsletter

Monthly e-newsletter, sent to over 5400 on emailing list..



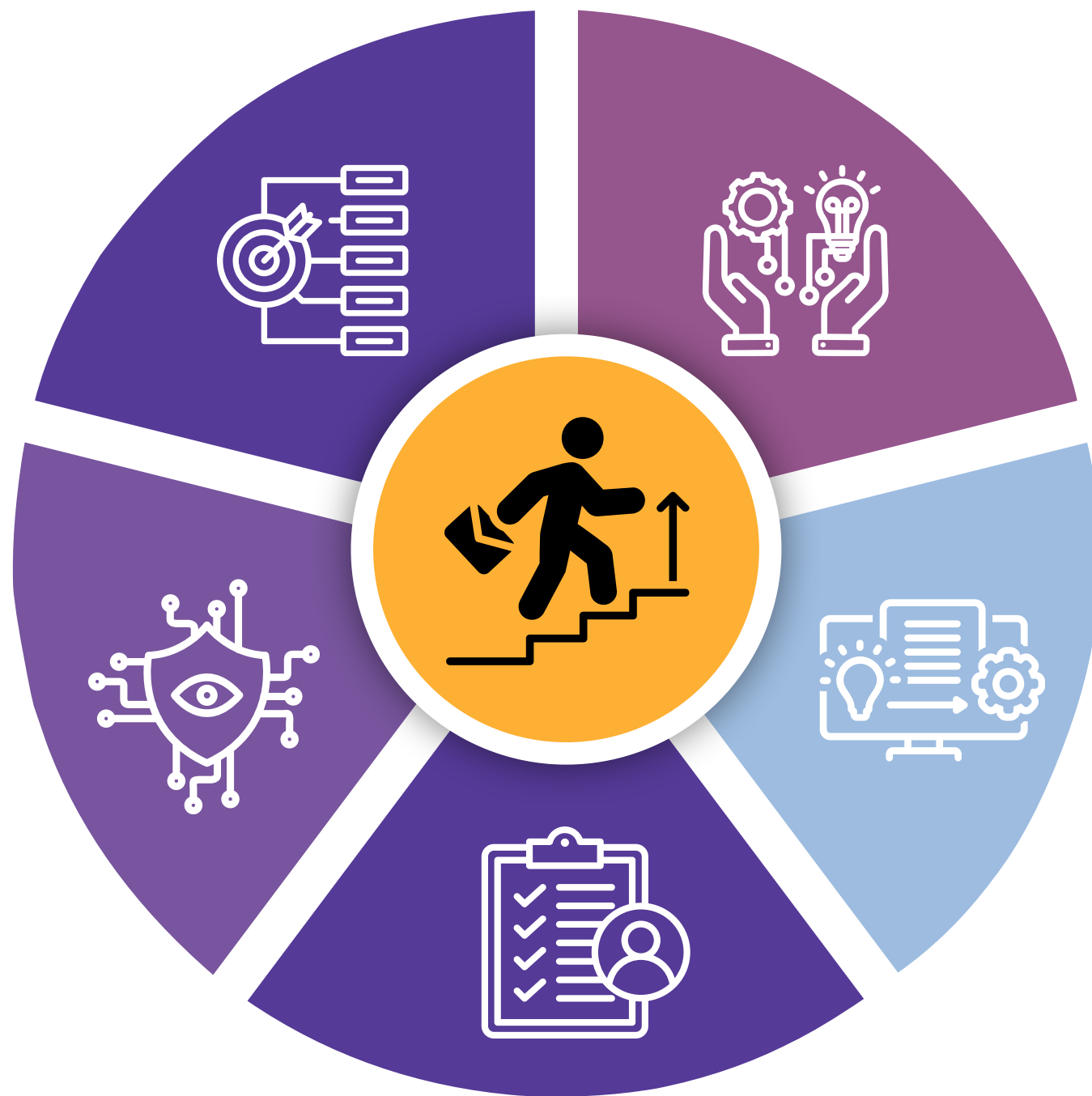
Resource Development

New tools/resources - Quizzes, Fact Sheets, Infographs.



Training

Increased knowledge by front-line professionals through training to recognize and respond, to support seniors at-risk or experiencing abuse.



Provincial Training

Provide online training and education. Speak at provincial conferences

Resource Development from Training /Events

Develop tools and resources as requested, based on feedback and requests from service providers/evaluations.

Risk Assessment Training

Specialized training events with subject matter experts on Risk Assessment Tool (HOPE) to support service professionals in recognizing EA and mitigating harm.

Community of Practice

Facilitate Communities of Practice (CoPs) for Harm Against Older Persons (HOPE) – Post HOPE Training as a learning collaborative to share sectoral expertise to advance learning and practice of interventions and case consultation

Community Coordination

Community capacity building to effectively recognize, respond to and support seniors at-risk or affected by abuse.



Elder Abuse Networks

Support local Elder Abuse Networks and projects.



Provincial /National Committees

- LEAPPS Conference June 2024
- Gender- Based Violence in Women 55+ Through Promising Practices (CNPEA Lead)
- It's Not Right Neighbours Friends and Family
- Future Us - CNPEA Advisory Committee



Provincial Projects

Forge partnerships with NGO's, academic institutions that advance understanding of elder abuse and/or development of news tools/resources.



**DO THE ATTITUDES
THAT WE HAVE
ABOUT AGING PUT
OLDER ADULTS AT
RISK?**





HAVE OUR ATTITUDES AND PRIORITIES SHIFTED?

Older adults were suffering from elder abuse before the pandemic... dealing with the emotional heart ache, physical pain and financial losses caused by someone they trusted.

The COVID-19 pandemic has however, brought to the forefront many issues we have been addressing for years.

COVID-19 pandemic proves fertile territory for burgeoning elder abuse

By Rosie DiManno Star Columnist
Tue, April 28, 2020 | 6 min. read



Coronavirus: Socially isolated seniors vulnerable to elder abuse, say Winnipeg police

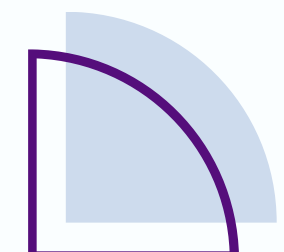
BY ANYA NAZARAVICH · GLOBAL NEWS
Posted June 14, 2020 2:46 pm





What is Ageism?

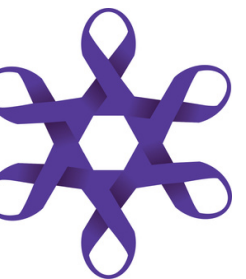
Ageism refers to the stereotypes (*how we **THINK***), prejudice (*how we **FEEL***) and discrimination (*how we **ACT***) towards others or oneself based on age.



Everyday Ageism

Some examples of ageist speech and behaviors that are so common - “elderspeak”

- Wow! You still do that?
- Describing minor forgetfulness as a "senior moment"
- You might be too mature for this position
- You look good for your age!
- Older people are so forgetful
- Older people don't understand how the world is changing
- As you get older you get set in your ways
- Patronizing language (sweetie, dear, honey, he's so sweet, isn't she cute)



A KEY DRIVER OF ABUSE OF OLDER ADULTS IS AGEISM.

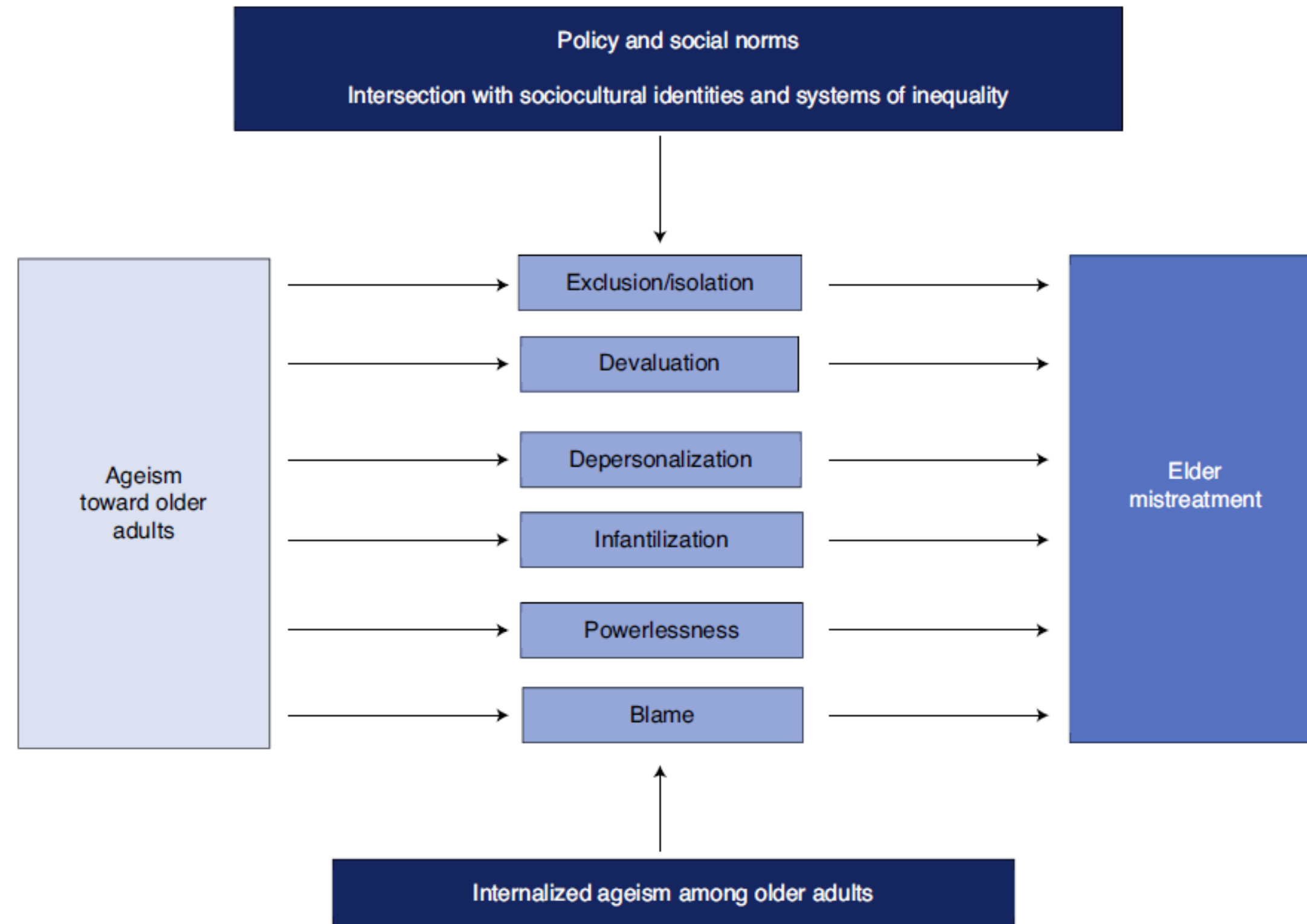


Fig. 2 | Conceptual model illustrating pathways through which ageism leads to elder mistreatment. A conceptual model to guide future research on the relationship between ageism and elder mistreatment.

Elder Abuse

“... a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person.”

World Health Organization (WHO)





Canada's federal government policy definition of mistreatment of older persons

Mistreatment of older persons is a single or repeated event that involves a person, a group, a community, or an organization and occurs within a relationship where there is an expectation of trust, when an act, word, attitude, or lack of appropriate action causes or risks causing negative consequences for an older person.

It includes events of physical, psychological, financial or material, and sexual mistreatment that can be expressed in the form of violence (act word or attitude) or neglect (lack of appropriate action).

A legal definition is rather complex as variations and inconsistencies exist across the country as a result of overlapping provincial, territorial and federal powers.

A legal definition can also be implied, rather than stated directly, and use specific legal language.

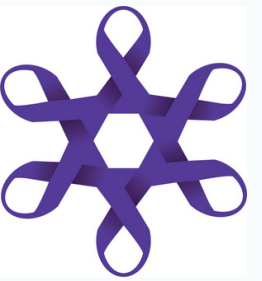
Within the provinces and territories, this includes different legislative approaches in many relevant areas, including adult protection, family relations, marriage, property rights, health and human rights.

At the federal level, this includes the Criminal Code.

Why Does Elder Abuse MATTER

**Elder abuse is a serious
and growing injustice
in our community.**





Question

What are the two most common forms of Elder Abuse?



1 OUT OF 6

Older adults over 60 across the world experience some form of elder abuse in the community



World Health Organization

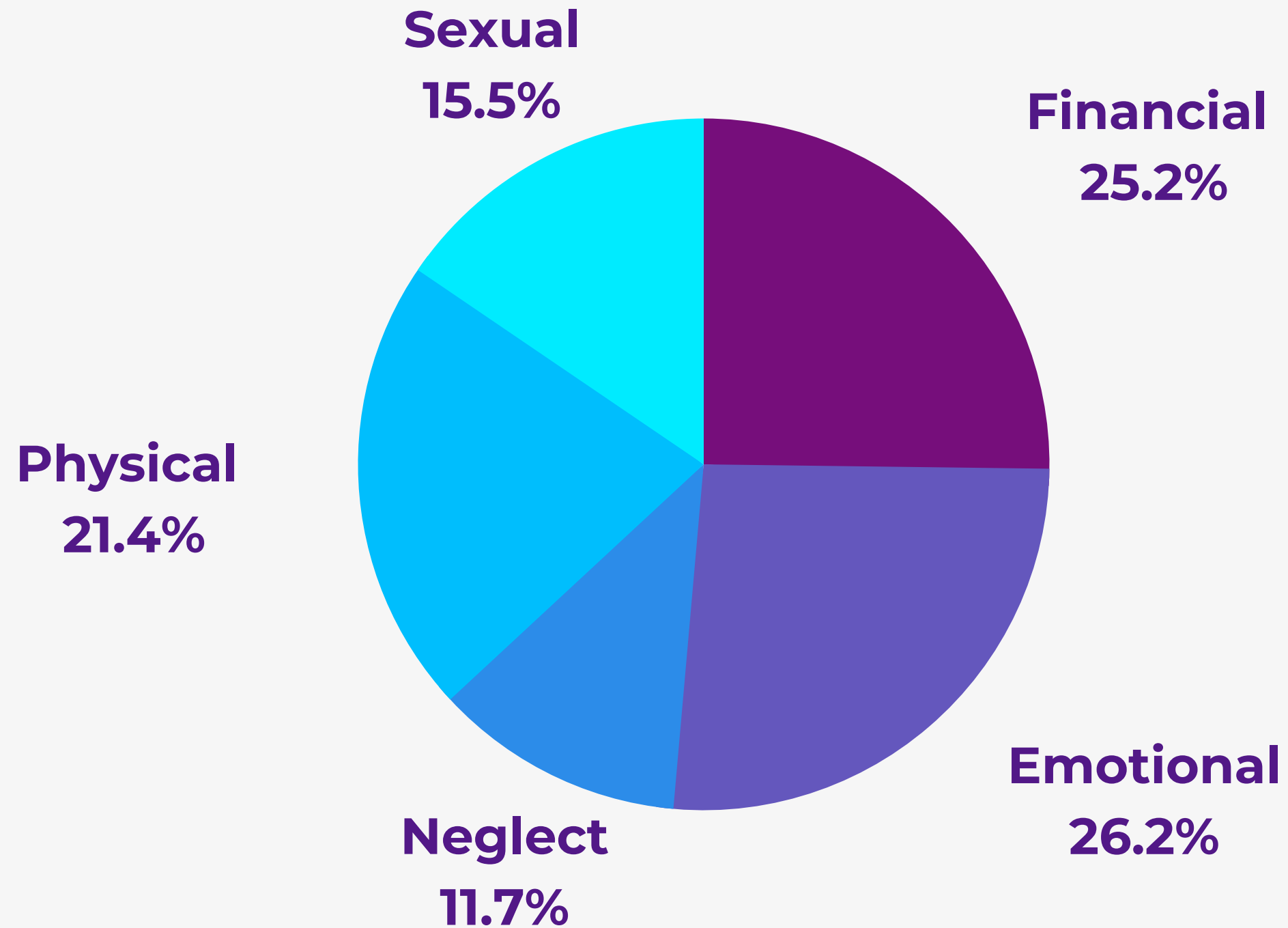
1 IN 10

Older adults in Canada experiences abuse or neglect and that rate is rising.





▶ NATIONAL PREVALENCE

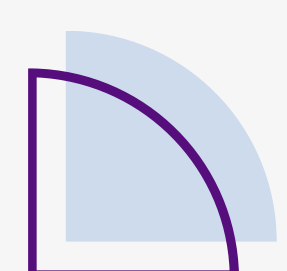


McDonald, L., Beaulieu, M., Goergen, T., Lowenstein, A., Thomas, C., Lombardo, A., Bergeron-Plateaued, J. & Kay, T. (2016). Into the light national survey on the mistreatment of older Canadians 2015
<https://cnpea.ca/images/canada-report-june-7-2016-pre-study-lynnmcdonald.pdf>



Elder abuse impacts seniors residing in all homes...

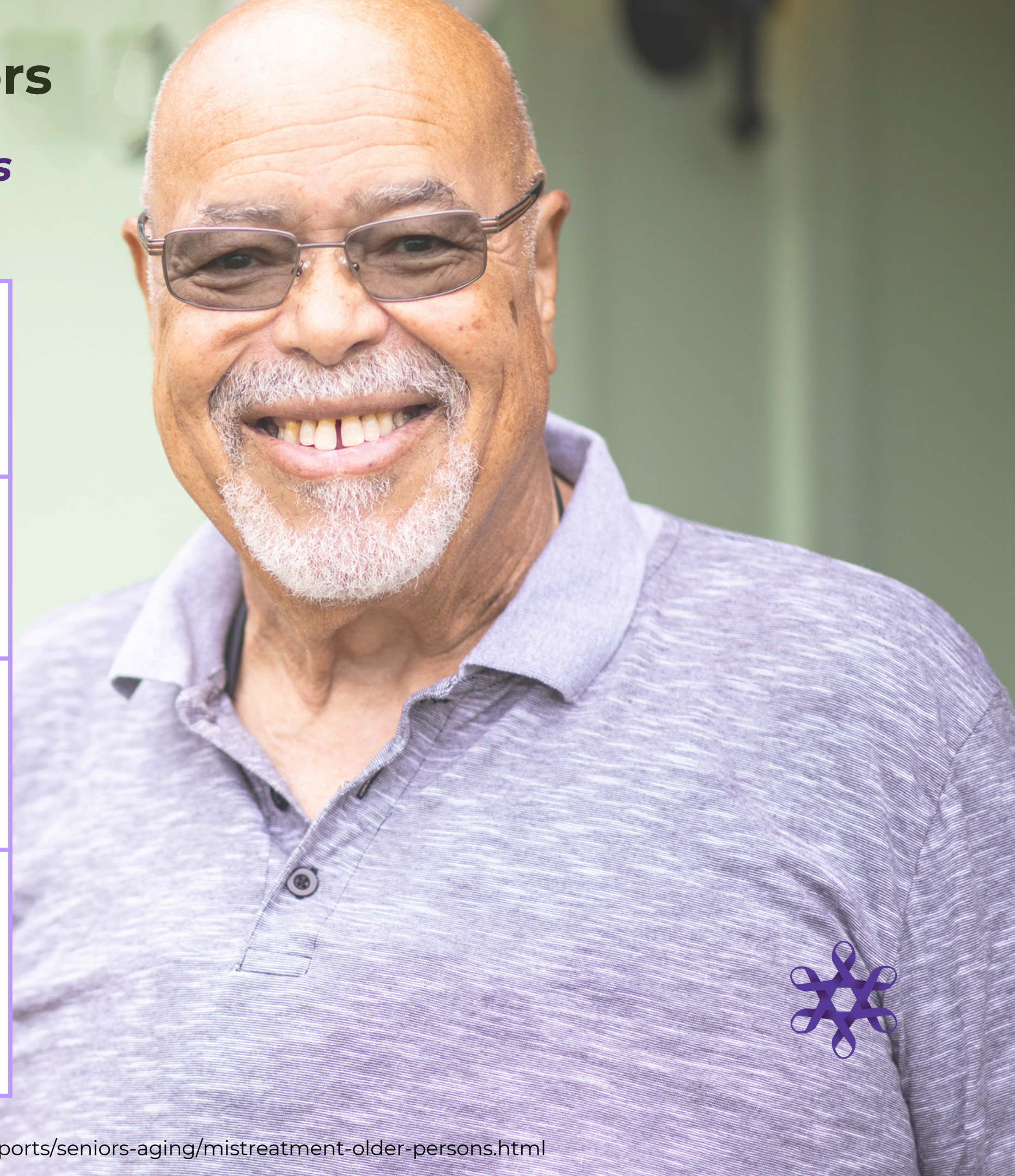
- ▶ **Community**
- ▶ **Long-Term Care Homes**
- ▶ **Retirement Homes**



Individual and Environmental Factors

Elder abuse is not based solely on a person's age, it can also be linked to a persons:

Gender	Gender Identity	Sexuality
Relationship Status	Ethnicity	Colour
Cultural background	Disability	Language
Medical condition	Family History	Socio-economic Status





Risk Factors

Vulnerable Groups

Being a Woman

Depression

2SLGBTQI+

Dependent

Previous abuse as a child, youth or adult

Socially Isolated

Dementia/Cognitive Impairment

Living with someone with Addictions

Women with disabilities

Deteriorating health situations where one partner cares for the other

Lower income or poverty

Power Imbalance

Involves an individual behaving in a certain way to GAIN power over the other person.

Older Adult =
Trust, respect & ALL control is lost

Abuser=

Manipulates to gain control over key decision making



Recognizing Abusers

FAMILY:

spouse, partner, sibling, son, daughter, or grandchild.

FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR:

Informal caregiver /neighbour who helps out once in a while with care or errands.

CAREGIVER:

Paid agency providing formal support and services

Abusers are typically people who hold a position of trust, with the opportunity to know the victim's physical or mental vulnerabilities.





Recognizing Abusers

*May appear controlling.
do not want victim interviewed
alone*

General Traits

Substance Abuse /
Gambling

Poor physical and/
or mental health

Previous abuse as a
child, youth or adult

Ageist attitudes

Lack of understanding
of aging process

Lower income or poverty

Depression

Caregiving assumed
out of obligation

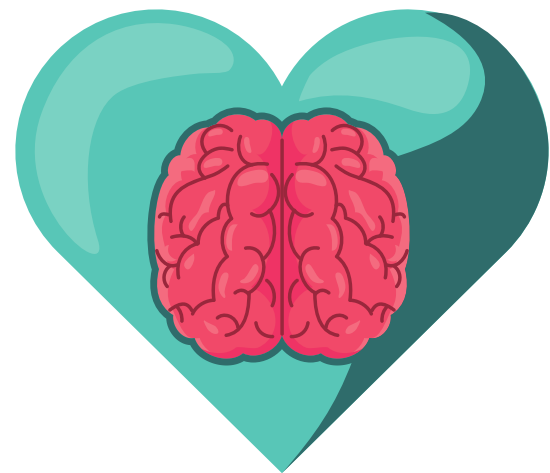
Socially Isolated

Dependence for money,
food, housing and/or
transportation

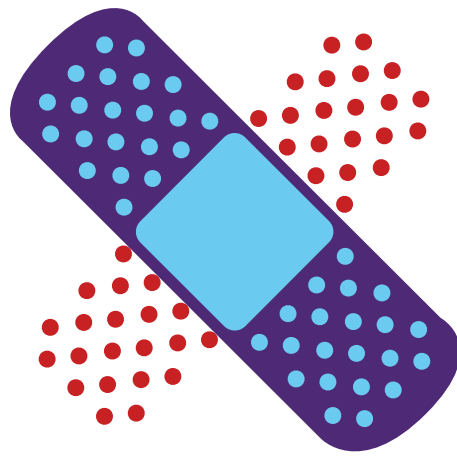
FORMS OF ELDER ABUSE



FINANCIAL



EMOTIONAL



PHYSICAL



SEXUAL



NEGLECT



Multiple forms of abuse can occur at once.

NEGLECT

The failure to provide care and assistance required for health, safety or well-being, and includes inaction or a pattern of inaction that jeopardizes the health or safety of an older adult.



Signs of Neglect- Elder Abuse



Not providing food or liquids



Not providing proper clothing or hygiene



Denying access to necessary services (home care, nursing) or medical attention



Leaving a person in an unsafe place



Signs/Acts of Neglect



Elder Abuse
Prevention
Ontario

- ✓ Not providing food or liquids
- ✓ Not providing proper clothing or hygiene
- ✓ Denying access to necessary services (home care, nursing) or medical attention
- ✓ Leaving person in an unsafe place



PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

Any action, words, attitudes that lessens a person's sense of identity, dignity, self-worth, moral integrity, health, security and well-being of an older person.



Emotional Signs of Elder Abuse



Increased fear
or anxiety



Isolation from
friends or family



Unusual changes
in behavior or sleep



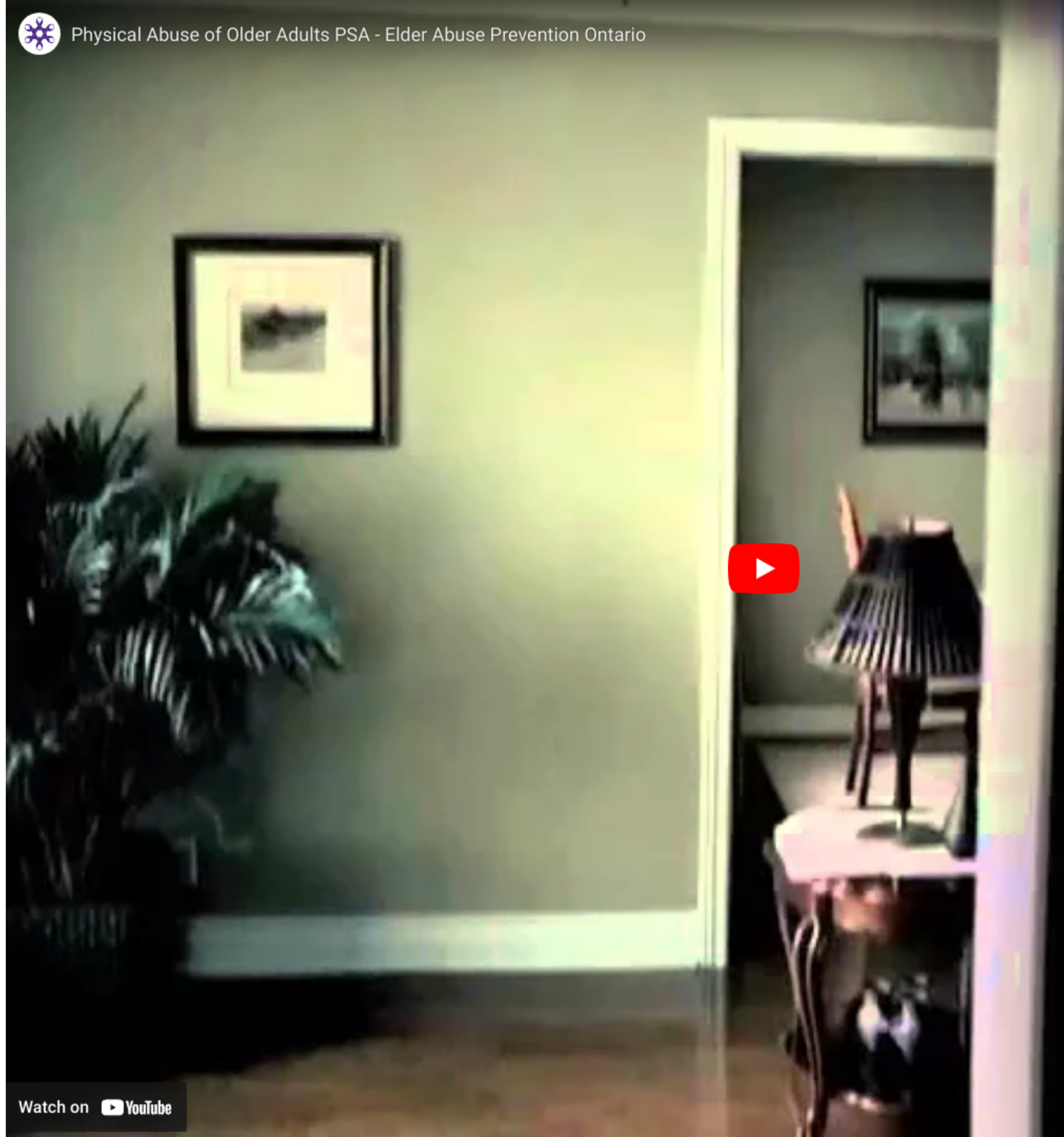
Withdrawal from
normal activities



Signs/Acts of Emotional Abuse

- ✓ Name calling, ridiculing, insulting, bullying
- ✓ Comments that are, ableist, sexist, homophobic, transphobic
- ✓ Disempowerment and abandonment
- ✓ Isolated from family members or friends
- ✓ Threat of harm to older person and/or pets
- ✓ Removal of decision making
 - Emotional distress, agitation, or confusion
 - Depression, fear, anxiety, or withdrawal
 - Fearful or nervous around caregiver or other persons





FINANCIAL ABUSE

Any improper conduct, done with or without the informed consent of the older adult that results in a monetary or personal gain to the abuser and/or monetary or personal loss for the older adult.



Financial Signs of Elder Abuse



Fraudulent signatures
on financial
documents



Unpaid bills



Misuse of Power of
Attorney



Sudden changes in
spending, will, or other
financial documents





Signs/Acts of Financial Abuse



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Ontario

- ✓ Overcharging for services provided
- ✓ Borrowing money without any intention of paying it back
- ✓ Misuse of Power of Attorney
- ✓ Giving away or selling the older person's possessions/property without their permission
- ✓ Banking transactions without person's consent (using debit bank or credit cards)
- ✓ Forging signatures
- ✓ Pressure to change a will



PHYSICAL ABUSE

Any act or lack of appropriate action that may cause or risk causing negative consequences such as injury, discomfort or pain.



Physical Signs of Elder Abuse



Dehydration or unusual weight loss



Missing daily living aids



Unexplained injuries, bruises, cuts, or sores



Over or under medicating



Signs/Acts of Physical Abuse



Elder Abuse
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- ✓ Shoving, hitting, force-feeding,
- ✓ Inadequate/improper administration of medication and the use of physical and chemical constraints
- ✓ Unexplained injuries such as broken bones, bruises, cuts
- ✓ Injuries for which explanation does not fit evidence
- ✓ Restraints (physical or pharmacological), or confinement
 - Unusual patterns of injuries
 - Bruising appears in unusual areas such as chest, abdomen, face, or extremities



SEXUAL ABUSE

Non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with an older adult. Sexual contact with any person incapable of giving consent is also considered sexual assault.



Sexual Signs of Elder Abuse



Joking of sexual nature



Non-consensual sexual contact of any kind



Sending or receiving of sexually explicit photos



Inappropriate touching



Signs/Acts of Sexual Abuse

- ✓ Unwanted sexual contact, such as touching, sexualized kissing.
- ✓ Making sexual or degrading jokes or remarks or suggestions to another person.
- ✓ Forcing a person to perform a sexual act
- ✓ Sexual advances toward a confused senior.
- ✓ Coerced nudity and sexually explicit photographing.
- ✓ Failure to provide privacy,
- ✓ Preventing person from expressing their sexuality



Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Later Life

Many people living in Canada, especially women (including older women) and children, are victims of intimate-partner violence (IPV).

IPV has been identified as an epidemic in Ontario - and a major global public health concern, linked to intergenerational violence and harmful physical, emotional and economic impacts on victims, witnesses and society as a whole.



Older women ages 55 and older continue to be at the greatest risk for femicide and are continuing to experience violence from multiple sources

OAITH's Femicide In Ontario - September Report

bit.ly/FemicideReport

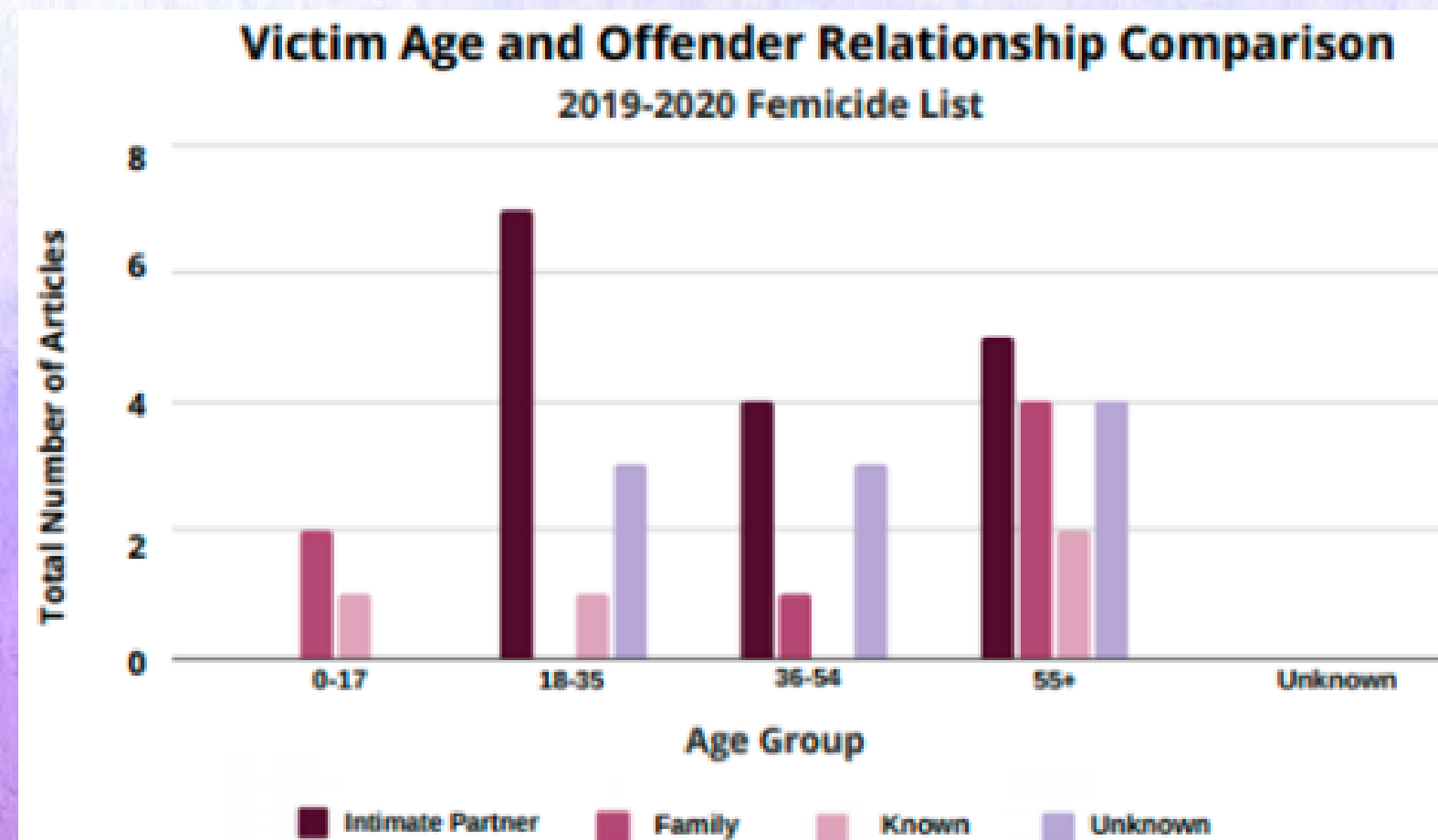
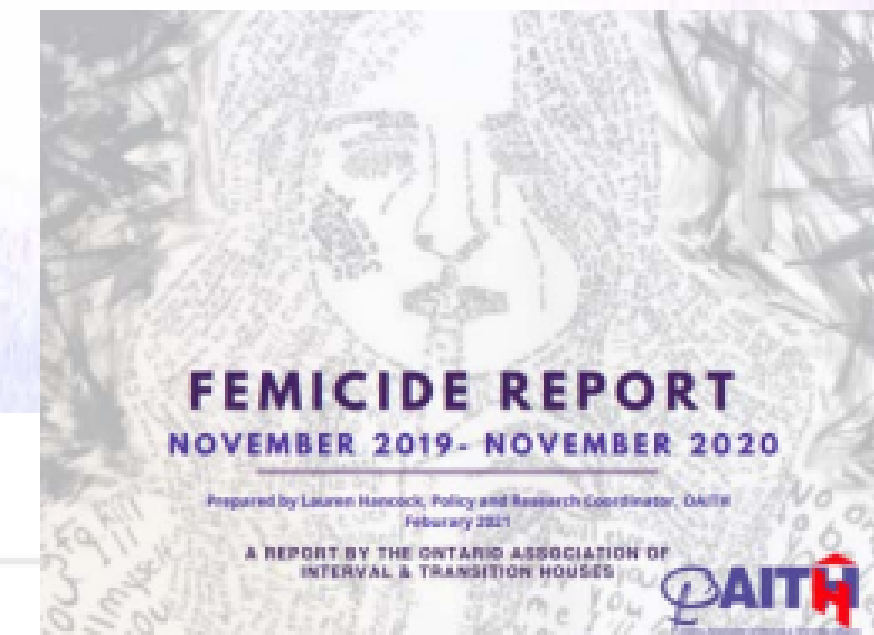


Monthly Femicide in Ontario Reports:

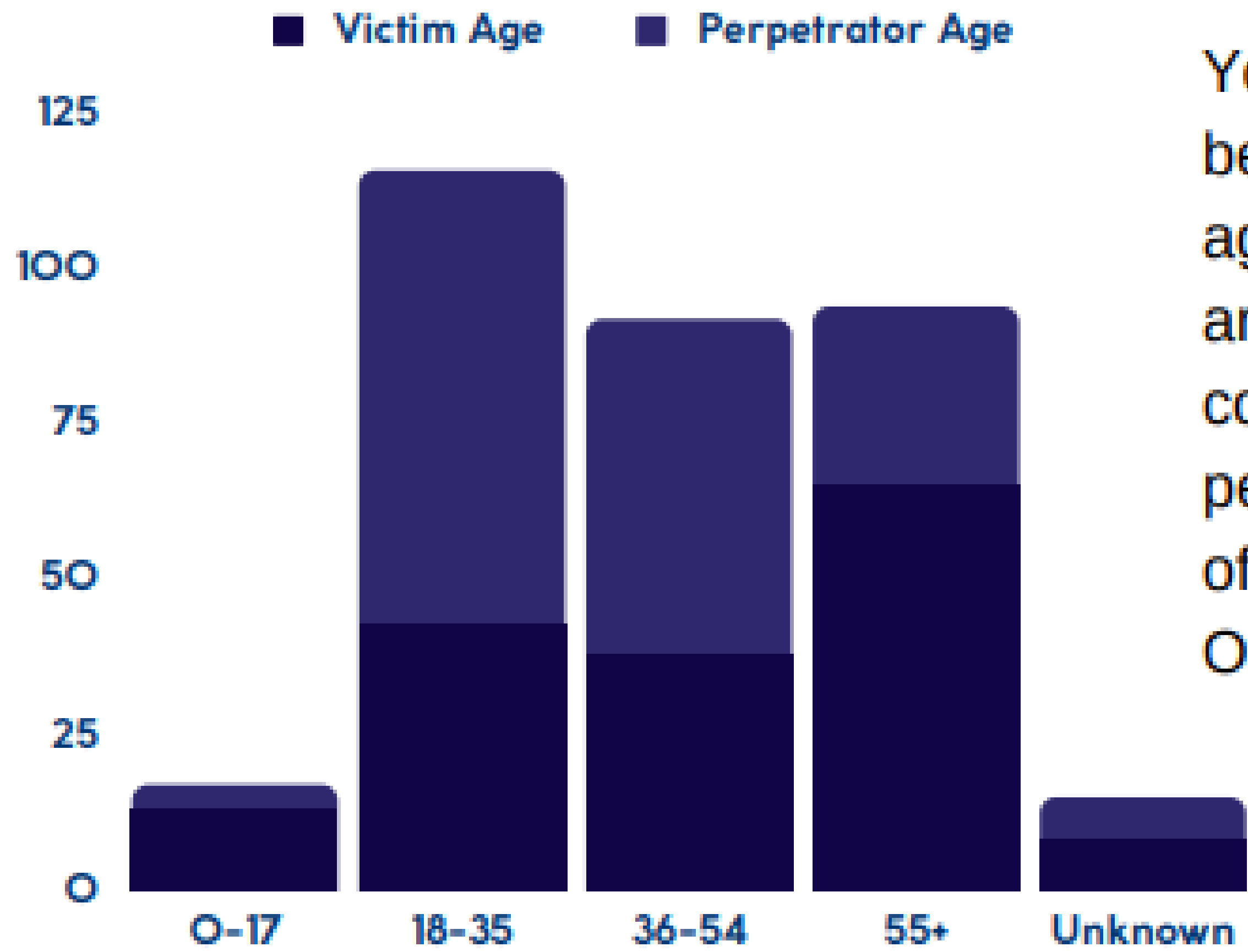
Femicide & Older Women



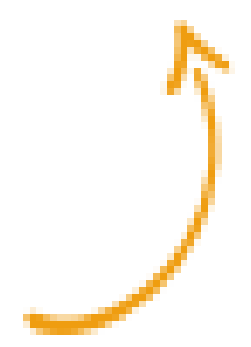
- 40.5% of the women on OAITH 2019-2020 Femicide List over 55 years old
- Women over 55 – only age group with similar risk from intimate partner, family member or someone of unknown or unspecified relationship
- Including those over 50 – Nearly half (48.6%)
- Perpetrator's age - most common 18-35 (40.5%)



Victim & Perpetrator Age Comparision

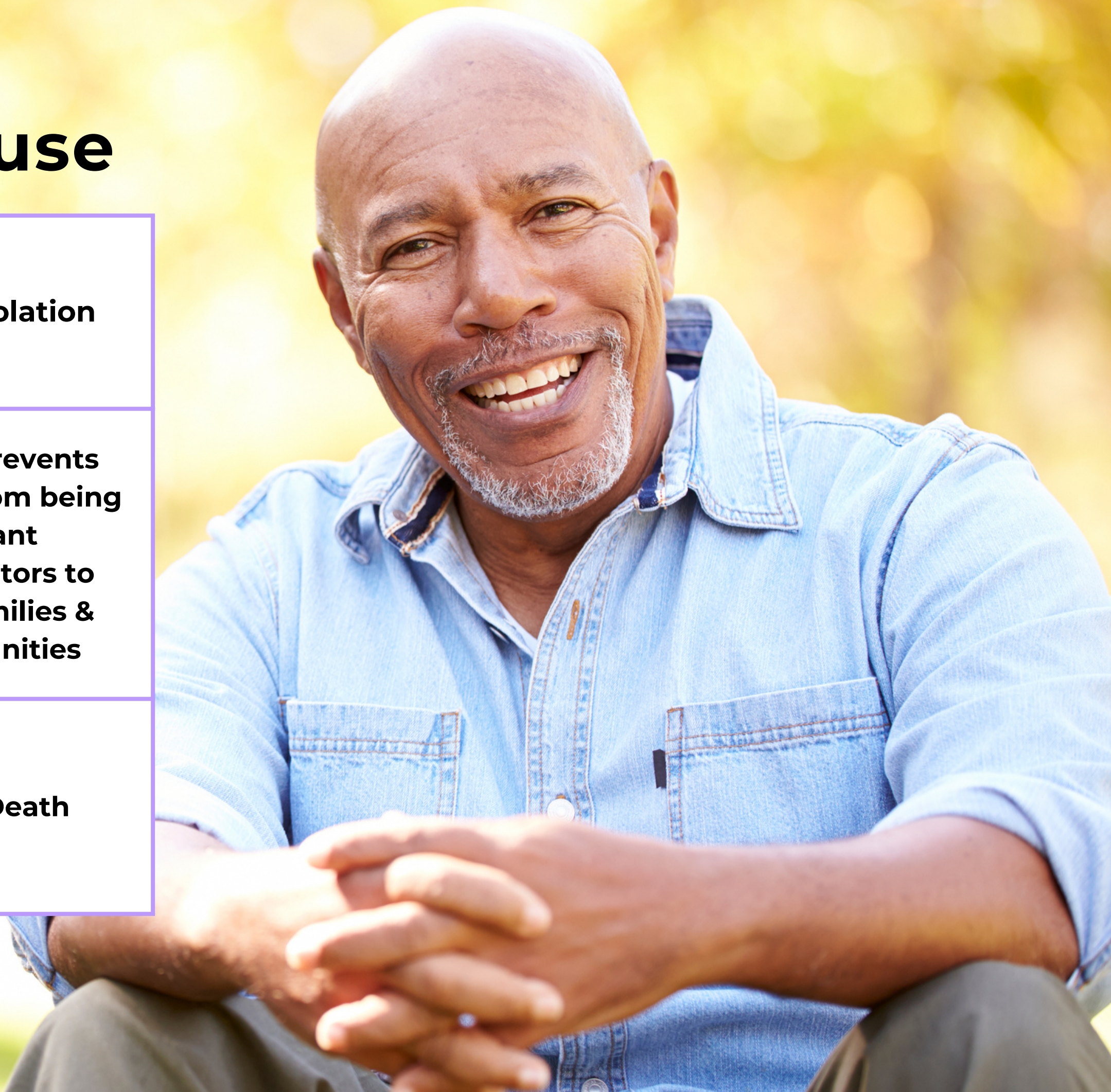


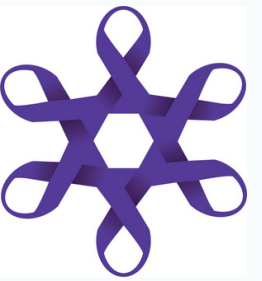
Young men, between the ages of 18-35 are the most common perpetrators of femicide in Ontario.



IMPACTS of Elder Abuse

Poor cognitive, functional, & mental health	Emotional pain	Social Isolation
Harassment and discrimination	Financial loss	Abuse prevents victims from being vibrant contributors to their families & communities
Increases the frequency of hospital visits, admissions	Increase of transition to long-term care	Early Death





Question

**Who does not have the
Mandatory responsibility to
report elder abuse?**

- A. Physicians**
- B. Nurses**
- C. PSWs**
- D. Older Adults**

Reporting

Fixing Long-Term Care Act s.24(1)

Any person who has reasonable grounds to suspect that abuse has occurred, or may occur, shall immediately report the suspicion and the information upon which it was based to the Director under the LTCHA.

Long-Term Care Family Support and Action Line
1-866-434-0144

Retirement Homes Act s.67

Anyone who sees or suspects a situation that harms or puts a resident at risk of harm must report it to the RHRA.

Retirement Homes Regulatory Authority (RHRA)
1-855-275-7472



Home and Community Care- Reporting

In Ontario, there is no legislation governing response to abuse and neglect of older adults living in the community. *The Home Care and Community Services Act [67]* briefly discusses abuse.

The Act requires approved community service agencies to have a plan for addressing abuse or neglect.



Interdisciplinary collaboration can help support older adults and prevent elder abuse

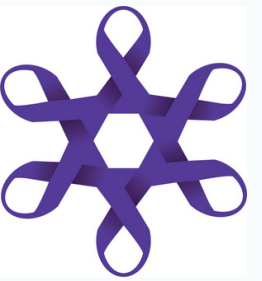
Social Services - provision of legal, financial,
and housing supports

Justice Sector: Police Services, Victim Services

Education sector- public education, schools,
and awareness campaigns

Health sector - detection and treatment of
victims by primary health care workers.





Question

Which profession should respond to Elder abuse cases in the community?

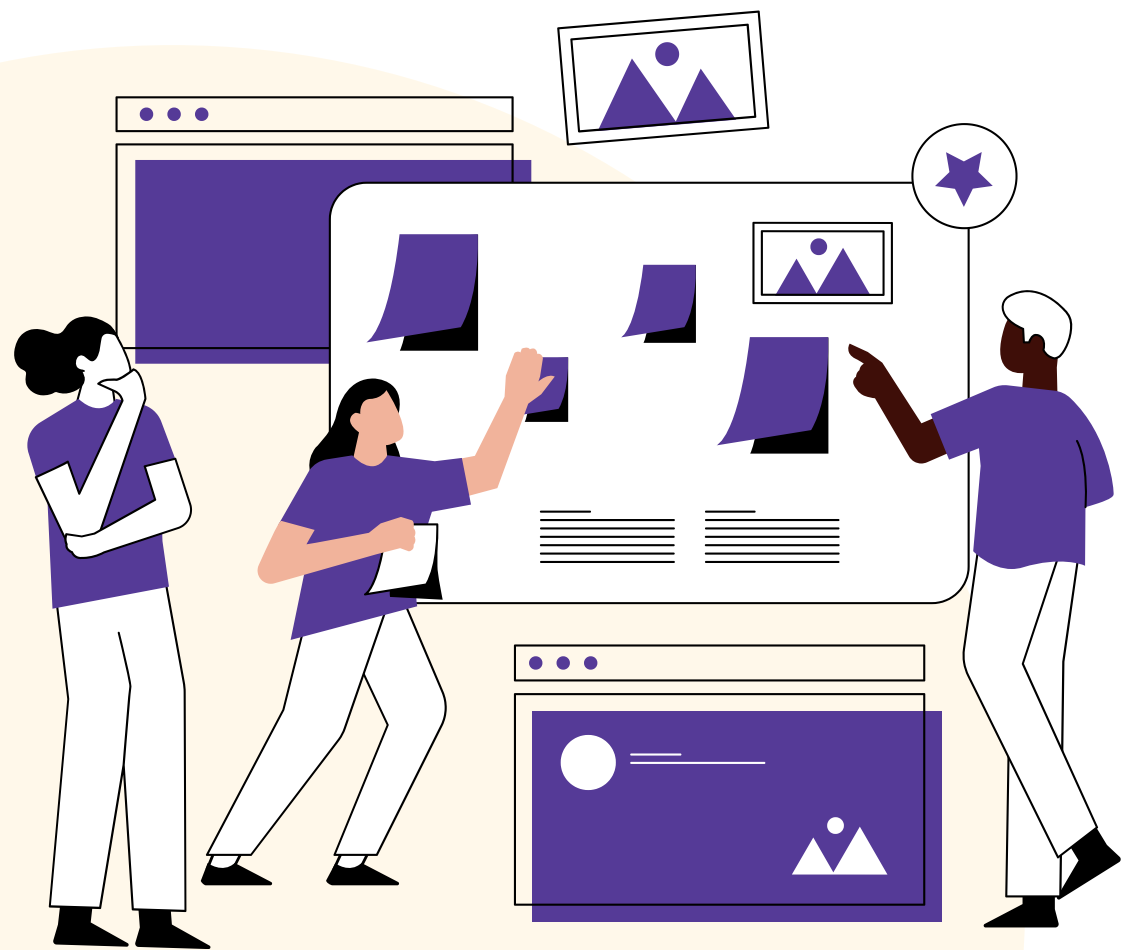
Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Interdisciplinary collaboration between sectors can contribute to reducing elder abuse, including:

- **Social Services**
- **Justice Sector: Police Services, Victim Services**
- **Education** (*public education/awareness campaigns*)
- **Health** (*detection, intervention and treatment of victims by primary health care workers*)



ELDER ABUSE NETWORKS



MISSIONS

To work in collaboration with the community to make their region a place where older adults can live with respect and dignity, free from any form of abuse.

Empowering communities on issues related to the prevention of elder abuse.

COMMITTEE

Comprised of a diverse group of dedicated local stakeholders, who volunteer in their communities.

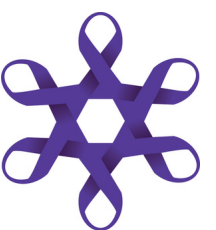
Elder Abuse Networks (EANs)



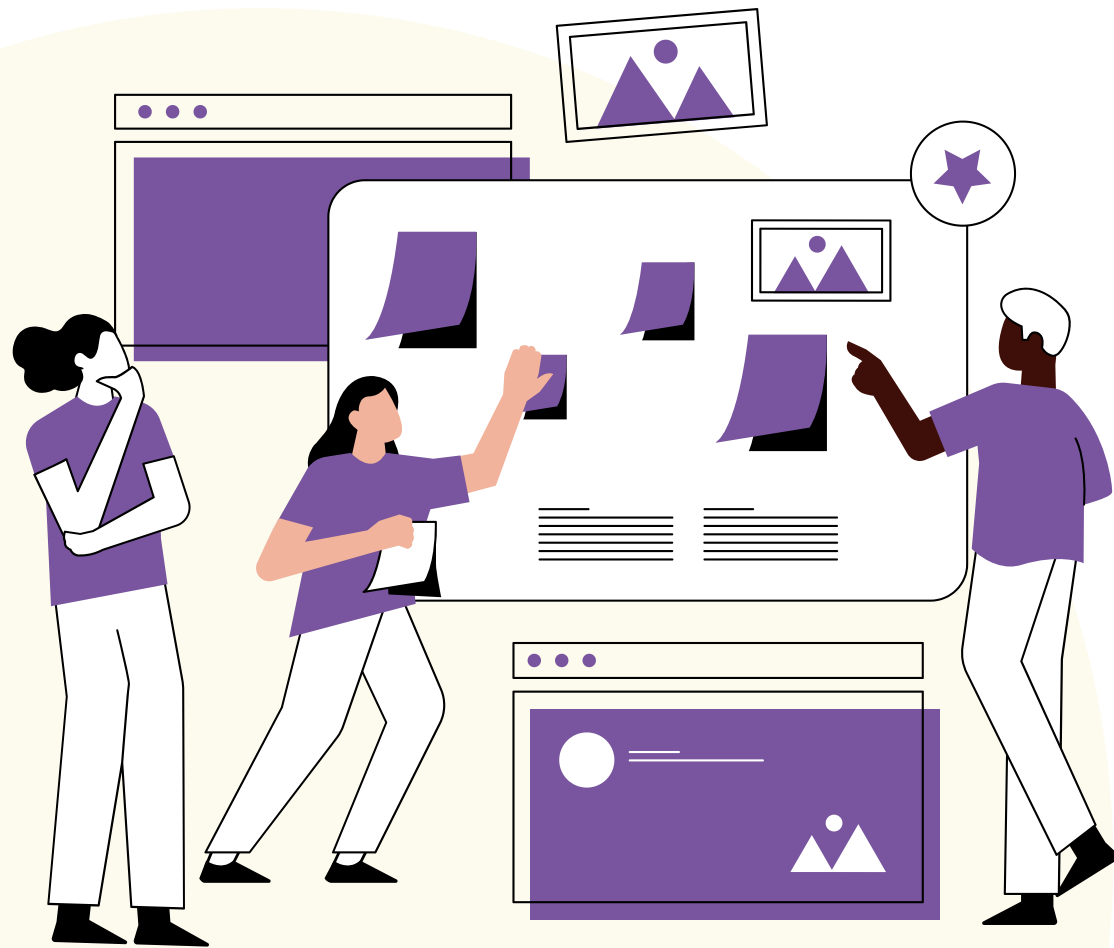
EANs develop local approaches to elder abuse prevention.

Promote community participation in the network that is dedicated to promoting **awareness, prevention** and **response** to senior abuse through **advocacy, education** and **collaboration**.

EANs are making a difference in their communities to help older adults and their families, who are experiencing, or at risk of experiencing abuse and neglect.



ELDER ABUSE NETWORKS



LOCATIONS



Located throughout the province,
empowering communities on
issues related to the prevention of
elder abuse.



Local Elder Abuse Networks

The Networks are comprised of a diverse group of dedicated local stakeholders, who volunteer in their communities to :

- deliver **education and awareness** programs and events,
- engage in **advocacy initiatives** to enhance supports and services for vulnerable older adults,
- **facilitate coordination** between agencies for a strong community response to assist older adults who may be experiencing or impacted by abuse and neglect.

EANs develop local approaches to elder abuse prevention and resolve any significant issues arising in their own areas and bring these to the attention of EAPO or other appropriate agencies.

EAN are making a difference in their communities to help older adults and their families, who are experiencing, or at risk of experiencing abuse and neglect. EAPO values its unique partnerships with EANs and their invaluable contributions in supporting older adults and preventing elder abuse throughout Ontario.

View listing of all Elder Abuse Networks: <https://eapon.ca/local-networks/>

ELDER ABUSE NETWORKS

Aging Well in Dufferin-Network
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Brant Elder Abuse Committee
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Chatham-Kent Elder Abuse Awareness Network
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Cochrane District Elder Abuse Awareness Program
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Community Elder Abuse Prevention Committee – Thunder Bay
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Community Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse for the Eastern Counties and Akwesasne
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Durham Elder Abuse Network
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Elder Abuse London Middlesex
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Elder Abuse Prevention Committee Huron-Perth
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Elder Abuse Prevention Council Waterloo
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Elder Abuse Prevention Muskoka
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Elder Abuse Resource and Prevention Committee Windsor
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Elgin Elder Abuse Resource Committee
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

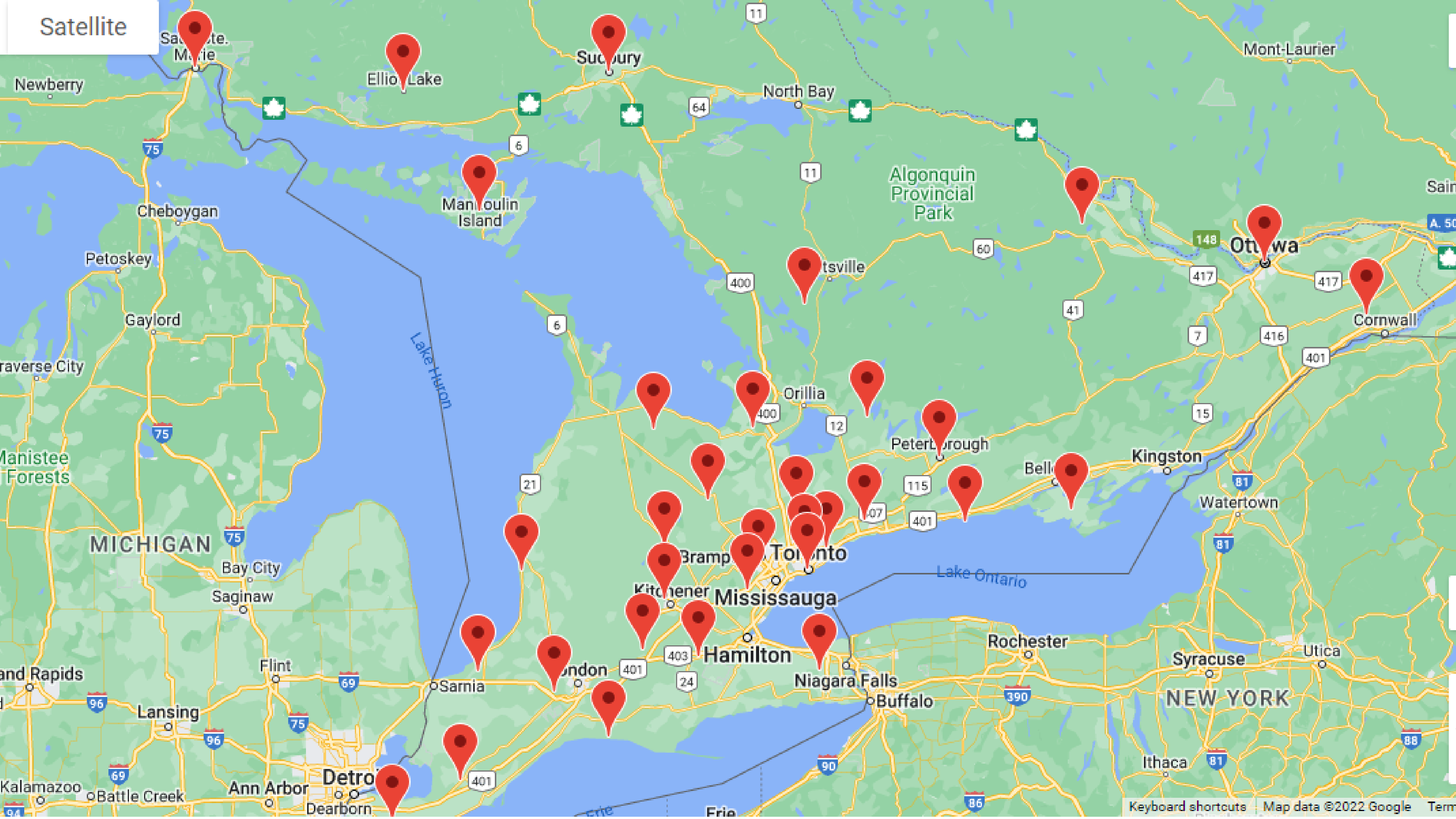
Grey Bruce Seniors Safety Network
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

Haliburton Kawartha Lakes Elder Abuse Prevention Network
[FULL NETWORK DETAILS »](#)

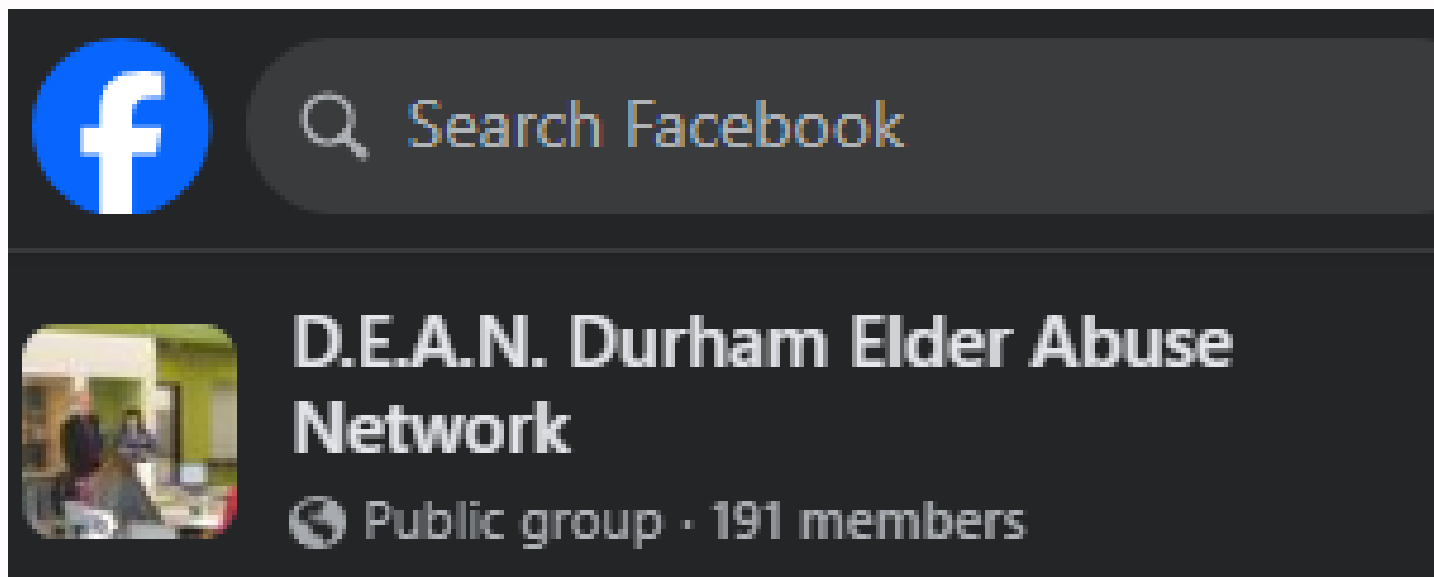


Find your local Elder Abuse Network to learn more or to become involved in your community.

Satellite



D.E.A.N. Durham Elder Abuse Network



A screenshot of a Facebook search bar and a group card. The search bar contains the Facebook logo and the text "Search Facebook". Below it is a group card for "D.E.A.N. Durham Elder Abuse Network", which is a public group with 191 members. The card includes a small profile picture of a person in a room.

Home

Elder Abuse London Middlesex (EALM) is a non-profit, registered charity comprised of volunteer service providers and members of the community-at-large who are dedicated to working together to address the issue of elder abuse.



www.ealm.ca



A screenshot of the EALM website homepage. The header includes the EALM logo, the text "Elder Abuse London Middlesex REACHING OUT TO END ELDER ABUSE", and navigation links: "Get help now", "Close site", "Contact us", "About us", "Guidelines", and "How to hide your visit". There are also social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Canada, and a zoom control set to 100%. The main navigation menu includes: Home, What is elder abuse?, Rights & Ageism, How to help, Resources, Myths & Facts, and Events. The main content area features a video titled "Elder Abuse Can Happen to Anyone" with the following text: "Elder Abuse is in London Middlesex. It can happen to anyone, anytime, anywhere. It may be happening to the person you least expect. In your neighbourhood, right next door, or in your own home." The video thumbnail shows four people in a kitchen. Below the video is a note: "The number listed in the video is not local. For local resources, please click here".

Elder abuse is a community issue that requires a community response. We cannot assume it is none of our business or that someone else will deal with it. We need everyone working together to reduce the stigma and bring an end to elder abuse and its consequences.



**Prevention
of Elder Abuse
Committee**
OF YORK REGION

[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Elder](#)

[ABOUT US](#) [WHAT WE DO](#) [ELDER ABUSE](#) [GETTING HELP](#) [RESOURCES](#) [EVENTS](#) [OUR MEMBERS](#) [CONTACT](#)

Welcome to the Prevention of Elder Abuse Committee of York Region (PEACYR)

PREVENTING ELDER ABUSE

Who we are

Why we love what we do.

Elder abuse prevention is the responsibility of everyone in our community. The best way to be prepared is to be informed, to be able to recognize the signs and identify community resources for assistance.

If you are a senior...

- Stay active within your community
- Keep in regular contact with friends and family
- Know your rights
- Plan ahead and make your wishes known
- Ensure your legal and financial matters are in order



Our Story

The Prevention of Elder Abuse Committee of York Region (PEACYR) has been supporting the community for over 30 years, working to raise awareness of elder abuse by providing education on recognizing and responding to elder abuse. PEACYR is recognized by seniors and community agencies as a leader in the delivery of education and awareness of elder abuse. Our membership consists of over 70 community members, with most members working in health and social services organizations, together with senior community members and caregivers. We pride ourselves on being a multi-sector and multi-cultural committee made up of dedicated volunteers ranging from health, justice, and community supports.

Search for Elder Abuse Services

This directory is designed to help you connect to government and community-based health and social services across Ontario. You can search for support by entering a keyword or choose a topic to find services in a specific area or city in Ontario.

This information is **provided by 211 Ontario** and their directory is always being updated. If you do not see your agency or organization listed or you want to suggest an update [please contact 211 directly](#).



Search by Topic or Keyword

You can search by our topic list or enter a keyword to search for resources.

Topic Search Keyword Search

Choose a Topic

Select a topic below to view subtopics.



Elder Abuse Response Guide

Service providers have an essential role to play in addressing elder abuse.

Providers must be able to recognize when critical interventions are needed and know how to access resources quickly and effectively.

They can use this screening tool to aid their responses.

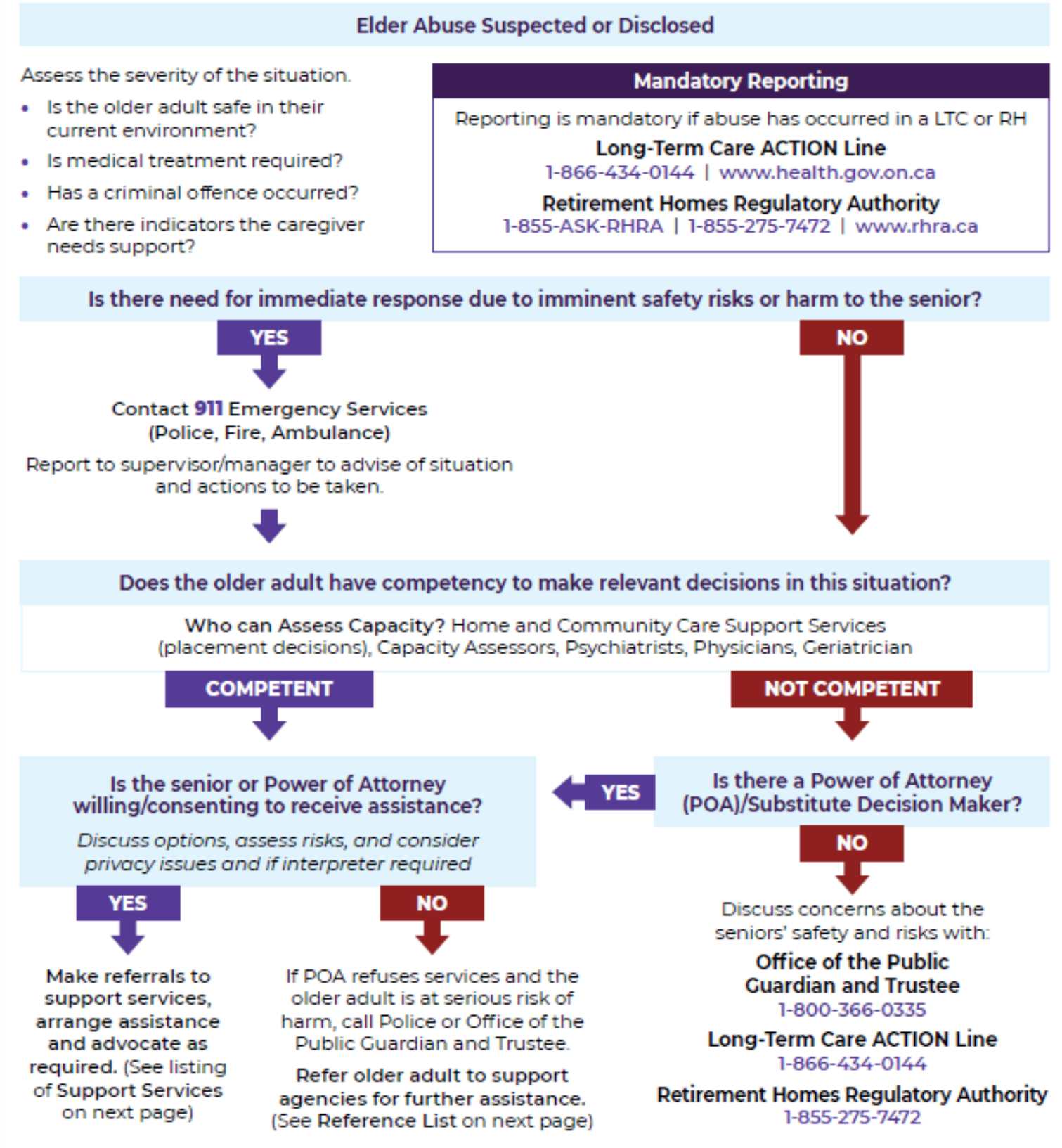


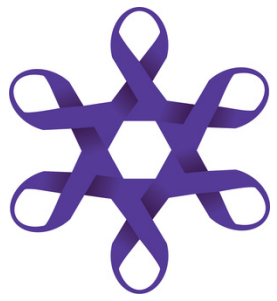
https://eapon.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/EAPO_EA_responseguide.pdf

Elder Abuse Response Guide



Health care providers have an essential role to play in addressing elder abuse. Providers must be able to recognize when critical interventions are needed and know how to access resources quickly and effectively. Providers can use this screening tool to aid their responses.





Preventing and Addressing Financial Abuse

What Is Elder Abuse?



Elder Abuse is defined by the *World Health Organization* as "a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person."

Often, an older person may experience more than one type of abuse at the same time.

Types and Warning Signs of Elder Abuse

Financial Abuse

Financial abuse is the most common form of elder abuse reported. It is defined as any improper conduct, done with or without the informed consent of the older adult that results in a monetary or personal gain to the abuser and/or monetary or personal loss for the older adult.

- Misuse of power of attorney
- Unexplained transactions, or unauthorized withdrawal of funds
- Suspicious or forged signatures on cheques or other documents
- Standard of living not in keeping with person's income or assets
- Changing names on a will, bank account, or title to a house without permission
- Moving into the home of an older person and failing to contribute to household costs

Neglect

Neglect is not meeting the basic needs of the older person. It can include the intentional withholding of care or the basic necessities of life or the unintentional failure to provide proper care to an older adult due to lack of knowledge, experience.

- Withholding care or denying access to necessary health services or medical attention/treatment
- Improper use of medication, over or under medicating
- Unexplained conditions such as dehydration or pressure sores
- Lack of hygiene



Protecting Each Other From Scams



Provincial Directory

Elder Abuse Support and Response Service Organizations



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

What do you know about Elder Abuse?

TRUE

FALSE



Designed for services providers:

- Social support services
- Health care
- Shelters/housing
- Paramedics
- Elder mediation
- Mental health
- Law enforcement
- Victim services
- Justice professionals
- ...those supporting older adults

Harm to Older Persons Evaluation (HOPE)

Risk Assessment Training Workshop

Feb. 5 & 6, 2024
9:00 am - 12:00 pm EST

Feb. 8, 2024
9:00 am - 1:00 pm EST

Space is limited - Register Early!



Register: <https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/ev/reg/tk758he>



Family Service Toronto – 416- 595- 4049

Ontario Association for Family Mediation

416-740-6236

St. Stephen's Community - Community Mediation

416-925-2103

Assaulted Women's Helpline 1-866-863-0511

Fem'aide 1-877-336-2433

Talk4Healing (for Aboriginal women)

1-855-554-4325



Retirement Homes Regulatory Authority

1-855-275-7472

Long-Term Care Family Support and Action Line

1-866-434-0144

Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee

www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca

1-800-366-0335

Advocacy Centre for the Elderly

www.advocacycentreelderly.org

Law Society Referral Service

www.lsuc.on.ca/lrsr/



Toronto Police Service
Constable Mark McCabe,
Vulnerable Persons Coordinator
Community Partnerships and Engagement Unit
416-808-0130

Crime Stoppers
1-800-222-TIPS (8477)



**Join the journey, and take-action
in your region, and your
community**

**We can all make a difference in
reaching people to "learn" about
this important issue and
empowering them to take action
to protect the safety and
well-being of older adults in
our communities.**

Raeann Rideout

DIRECTOR, STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS



705-927-3114

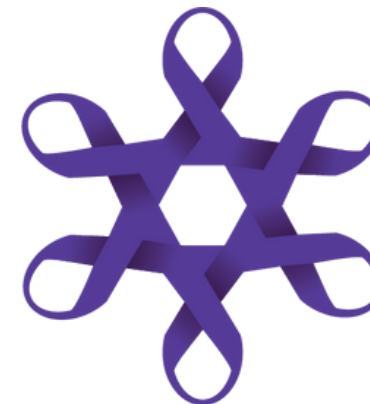


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@EAPreventionON



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Prevention
Ontario**

