

## Volume 12 No. 9 – March 2010

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## “Join Us” in Observing the 5th Annual World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: June 15th, 2010

While much of the US is blanketed in snow, it is hard to imagine that we will soon be observing World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, held annually on June 15th. This year marks the 5th commemoration of the global effort to raise the visibility of elder abuse as a human rights, social justice, and public health issue.

In recent years, World Day has gained considerable momentum. Since its initiation by [the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse](#) in 2006, many of you have organized or participated in community, statewide, or national events. In 2009, NCEA reported on events taking place in 23 US states and 12 countries. Activities ranged from simple, yet symbolic, gestures, such as wearing purple; to the creative, for example, hosting a "fraud fashion show"; to the elaborate, such as sponsoring statewide rallies. We hope that this year there will be an even greater number of initiatives. Some of you will build upon past efforts,

while others will explore how to engage your organization or community for the first time. It is never too early to start planning, and it is never too late to become involved.

Last spring, the NCEA launched its “Join Us in the Fight Against Elder Abuse” campaign, the first nationwide initiative to target the issue. The campaign asks each of us to consider the personal relevance of elder mistreatment and challenges us to become involved in awareness and prevention efforts. To support community efforts in this involvement, the NCEA has created a series of fact sheets, tip sheets. This information can be found on the [“Join Us” section of the NCEA website](#).

As you read this issue of the NCEA E-News, you will learn of recent research revealing that more than one in ten US elders experienced elder mistreatment during the previous year. You will also learn that APS programs are absorbing significant budget cuts, resulting in fewer services. There is significant concern that raising awareness of elder abuse in the face of diminishing resources will overwhelm an already stressed system.

But now may be the most crucial time to step up efforts to publicize the issue and its grave consequences. As reported in the [September 2009 NCEA E-news](#), there is mounting evidence that elder mistreatment increases the risk of mortality. The older population is growing and life expectancies are lengthening, meaning more people may be at risk for mistreatment. During this time of economic uncertainty, it is more important than ever to promote elder abuse awareness so that vulnerable seniors will not be forgotten and the significance of these programs will go unrecognized.

Raising awareness of elder abuse is not intended solely to increase reports to APS. On a broader scale, it is intended to generate a public discussion about elder mistreatment, why it is overlooked,

why it is “tolerated”, and why those who have been abused or who are at risk continue to go unheard. Ultimately, raising awareness is about culture change that leads to prevention.

World Elder Abuse Awareness Day on June 15<sup>th</sup> is also a time to recognize the dedication of the many professionals and advocates across disciplines involved in this difficult and challenging mission. The NCEA wishes to thank you for your unending efforts to enhance and protect the health, dignity, independence, and well-being of older individuals everywhere. We are honored to support you in these efforts.

We invite you to [send us an email](#) to share your news regarding upcoming World Elder Abuse Awareness Day events and other activities. Your ideas may inspire others to take action in their communities. And remember, although World Day is designated as a global observance to raise elder abuse awareness, there are many opportunities throughout the year to focus on the issue. [National Crime Victims Rights Week](#) (April 18th - 24th), [Older Americans Month](#) (May), and Mother's and Father's Days are upcoming events that also allow us to address elder mistreatment.

***Together, we have the power to prevent elder abuse.***

## Canada: Empowering Teens to Reduce Elder Abuse

Dr. Elizabeth Podnieks, educator, researcher, and advocate has recently embarked on a youth initiative to raise awareness of elder abuse among Canadian teens. Although the project is intended to culminate in a World Elder Abuse Awareness Day youth summit in Ottawa this June, she hopes its impact will reach beyond Canadian borders for years – and generations – to come.

Working with the [International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse](#) and the [International Federation on Aging](#), Dr. Podnieks successfully solicited funding for the project through the Public Health Agency of Canada. The initiative is one of a number of pieces in a comprehensive, government sponsored public and professional awareness campaign throughout the country.

Dr. Podnieks highlighted the need for intergenerational solutions to address the complexities of elder mistreatment and ageism. Because the Public Health Agency has already created a component of the campaign for younger students, the current school-based project will target 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students.

“The youth is a group that has to be tapped into – they need to be reached at an early age. Awareness has to work both ways – education of both generations is needed so that older and younger generations can see each other in a whole different light.” Dr. Podnieks strongly believes that the key to reducing the incidence of elder abuse lays in combating ageism, and that projects such as the one underway have tremendous potential to change perspectives.

The current initiative will be piloted through five Canadian high schools and one international school outside of North America. Consultant Sharon McKenzie, educator and executive director of [i2i Intergenerational Society](#), will go into the schools to deliver basic content, a sort of “Elder Abuse 101.” Ms. McKenzie will then encourage and support the students as they create and deliver their most promising ideas to promote elder abuse awareness to fellow students and community groups. Ultimately, a Teen Toolkit will be developed and promoted online.

***Continued on p. 9***

## 2009 NAPSA Survey Illustrates Grim Reality of APS Budget Cuts

In December 2008, the National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA) reported survey results indicating that the national economic crisis was having a negative impact on Adult Protective Services (APS). The survey revealed that state APS programs were experiencing budget reductions which led to cutbacks in service provision and the work force. Of the eighteen states participating in the 2008 survey, eight states reported that they expected to experience APS program budget cuts ranging from two to ten percent for the upcoming fiscal year. Unfortunately, a year later, the findings of a recently released NAPSA survey have reinforced the grim assessments of the 2008 report with evidence of more budget cuts and staff shortages along with an increased need for services.

This survey, conducted in November 2009, was sent to APS state administrators and the NAPSA board. Responses were received from thirty states. More than half of the respondents reported APS budget cuts averaging 13.5 percent for the year, which surpassed the predicted budget cuts of the earlier survey. At the same time, two-thirds of respondents said that abuse reports to APS increased by 24 percent. The corresponding increased need for services, along with the reduction of services, is obvious cause for concern and will likely have grave consequences for the most vulnerable adults.

The survey also found that, for those agencies that experienced budget cuts, staff reductions were typically carried out through hiring freezes (44.1%) and reduction of hours (26%). The following client service areas were negatively affected: triaging reports, that is, not responding to lower priority reports (48.3%), decreased amount of time to investigate/closing cases more quickly (48.3%), decreased in-home care and support (34.5%), and

reduction or elimination of specific types of investigation, such as self-neglect (24.1%).

State budgets are taking a hard hit in the current economic climate and it is feared that APS programs will continue to suffer. Elder abuse prevention and response advocates face a difficult dilemma: promoting elder abuse awareness may lead to a continuing rise in reports to APS resources that are already stretched very thin. Alternatively, if advocates do not continue to aggressively promote awareness of elder and vulnerable adult abuse, the needs of these individuals may become increasingly marginalized, which could result in further erosion of APS and other aging services programs.

Special thanks to Katie Wolinski of the University of Delaware Center for Community Research and Service for contributing this article.

## New Study Examines Elder Abuse and Neglect Prevalence and Risk Factors

New research has been published in the American Journal of Public Health which provides further insights into the prevalence of various types of abuse and neglect, as well as the risk factors for these types of abuse. The study involved conducting telephone interviews with a random sample of 5,777 cognitively capable individuals over the age of 60 in the continental U.S. Findings indicate that there was an aggregate, previous year prevalence rate of 11.4% across different types of abuse and potential neglect. In addition, a major finding of the study was that low social support is a major risk factor for almost all types of abuse.

Dr. Ron Acierno, a faculty member with the Medical University of South Carolina, as well as originator and supervisor of the study, talked with the NCEA about the research he and six colleagues had conducted. When discussing implications for

service providers, Dr. Acierno highlighted the importance of social support.

"If we can keep older adults hooked-in on a daily basis with their community, they are less likely to be mistreated, less likely to be depressed, and less likely to suffer from the effects of severe stress. I think a lot of the problem boils down to transportation. Although we did not study access to transportation *per se*, I hypothesize that a major cause of low perceived social support is lack of or diminished access to transportation. In senior friendly cities, where the grocer, bookstore, cafe, dessert place, restaurant, library and 20 friends are all a short walk or subway ride away, elders thrive...it's the suburbs that worry me."

Further analysis reveals the following prevalence rates for various categories of abuse: 4.6% for emotional abuse, 1.6% for physical abuse, 0.6% for sexual abuse, and 5.1% for potential neglect. Potential neglect was "defined as an identified need for assistance that no one was actively addressing". Participants also reported financial abuse by family members at a rate of 5.2%. In addition to low social support, previous traumatic experiences, including domestic and interpersonal violence, were also associated with increased risk for most types of mistreatment.

A surprise to Dr. Acierno was the prevalence of emotional abuse committed by nonfamily members. "People are being verbally abusive in the public sphere; I thought it was going to be limited to the family."

[Continued on p. 7](#)

## Promising Practices in Elder Abuse: Use of Evaluation in Evidence-Based Practice

This is the second article in a bi-monthly series featuring evidence-based promising practices that address elder abuse. Highlighting projects that incorporate elements of evidence-base practices holds the potential for enhanced and targeted prevention and intervention efforts. We draw from examples of working programs from the NCEA's on-line [Promising Practice Clearinghouse](#), which includes self-reported promising practices from organizations and agencies all across America. Practices for this issue are featured because of their use of evaluation in evidence-based practice, as well as geographic dispersion. This month, we highlight three programs: the Compassionate Care Training Program (Kansas), the Strategic Alliance for Elders in Long-Term Care (North Carolina), and the ElderVention program (Arizona).

[The Compassionate Care Training Program](#) is an effort through Kansas Advocates for Better Care. It is designed for those caring for adult home residents. The goals of the program are to prevent abuse, neglect, and exploitation and to motivate institutions and staff members to implement resident-centered and restorative care approaches. The program covers a variety of topics including signs and symptoms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation; reporting requirements; risk factors; and practicing compassionate caregiving. Practicing compassionate caregiving involves training in effective communication strategies and recognizing changes in behavior. The program is often offered as an in-service training session, targeting nursing homes in which abuse, neglect, or exploitation deficiencies have been in their most recent inspection. These training sessions include all staff members, focusing particularly on nursing staff. Each session is followed by evaluations of the



training and over time, the incidence of citations is informally monitored.

[Strategic Alliances for Elders in Long Term Care \(S.A.F.E.\)](#), based in North Carolina, is a multidisciplinary task force created to raise awareness about, and address the issue of, crimes committed in long-term care facilities against elderly and disabled people. The task force is comprised of individuals from the Assisted Living Association, Division of Aging and Adult Services, law enforcement, nursing homes, long term care and disability advocacy organizations and regulatory agencies. S.A.F.E.'s goal is to "develop cooperative relationships between agencies that are charged with protecting individuals in long-term care settings through the development and distribution of educational and training materials to professionals and the public focused on recognizing and responding to crimes occurring in long-term care settings." S.A.F.E. holds regular, three-day, training sessions for law enforcement, drawing participants from all 100 counties in the state. The program is evaluated in two ways. The first is through anecdotal self-reporting from officers who have used the training strategies during actual investigations. The second is through pre- and post- tests of participants from each training class. Results from these evaluations help refine the training and aids in recruitment of new participants.

[The ElderVention® Program](#) began in response to the disproportionately high rate of suicide among older adults in Arizona. Through its years of service, the program has expanded to address issues related to the prevention of a host of behavioral health issues, including depression, anxiety, and substance abuse. Several methodologies are used to reach the largest possible audience: life skills development in both group and individual settings to reach the seniors most at risk; community education for seniors, caregivers, and professionals; and public information and social

marketing to reach out to a broader audience and to begin to address the stigma and ageism that confound the issue of older adult behavioral health.

All aspects of the program are evaluated for effectiveness, and outcomes are tracked as a part of the Area Agency on Aging, Region One's Continuous Quality Improvement. Transition Workshops are evaluated using the state of Arizona's "Older Adult Core Measure" which examines various indicators of life satisfaction. The Community Education presentations include a pre- and post- test for knowledge so that staff members may track whether audiences already had the information presented, and how much they have learned. The in-home prevention education is monitored through the use of the Life Satisfaction Index. In addition, satisfaction surveys are a part of the measurement of all strategies, and suggestions from them are used to make improvements to the program.

Special thanks to Frances Vorsky of the University of Kentucky Graduate Center for Gerontology for contributing this article.

## **U.S. Department of Justice Funding Opportunities**

Here are brief descriptions of several available funding opportunities.

### **Crime and Justice Research and Evaluation: Investigator-Initiated**

This solicitation is seeking investigator-initiated social and behavioral research and evaluation on topics relevant to state, local, tribal, or federal criminal and juvenile justice policy and practice. Applications submitted that appear responsive to other NIJ solicitations may be transferred at NIJ's discretion. (NIJ)". Application deadline: March 29,

2010, 11:45 PM EST. For more information: [Click Here](#).

### **Building and Enhancing Criminal Justice Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships**

This grant funds projects that support criminal justice researcher-practitioner partnerships. "This solicitation is aimed at establishing new partnerships, enhancing existing partnerships, and capturing the significant lessons learned through these collaborations." (NIJ). Application deadline: April 2, 2010, 11:45 PM EST. For more information: [Click Here](#).

### **NIJ Ph.D. Graduate Research Fellowship Program FY 2010 (GRF)**

The GRF program provides awards for research on crime, violence, and other criminal justice-related topics to accredited universities that support graduate study leading to research-based doctoral degrees. NIJ invests in doctoral education by supporting universities that sponsor students who demonstrate the potential to successfully complete doctoral degree programs in disciplines relevant to the mission of NIJ. Applicants sponsoring doctoral students in policy and health sciences or in an education field are eligible to apply only if the doctoral research dissertation is in an NIJ-supported discipline (i.e., social and behavioral sciences, operations technology, information and sensors research and development, and investigative and forensic sciences)

"The GRF program is intended to support universities that sponsor students who are in the final stages of graduate study. Awards are granted to successful applicants in the form of a grant to cover a doctoral student stipend. Currently, the GRF stipend is \$25,000" (NIJ). Application Deadline: April 2, 2010, 11:45 PM EST. For more information: [Click Here](#).

### **Borchard Foundation 2010-2011 Fellowship In Law and Aging**

The Borchard Fellowship in Law and Aging provides funding for one year "for two law school graduates interested in, and perhaps already in the early stages of pursuing, an academic and/or professional career in law and aging, the opportunity to pursue their research and professional interests."

The \$40,000 fellowship is intended as a full-time position only. Eligible candidates must be either U.S. citizens or legal residents of the U.S.

Examples of recent activities and projects undertaken by Borchard Fellows include:

- Writing and publication of law review articles and/or state-specific consumer oriented materials on law and aging issues;
- Development of a non-profit senior law resource center providing direct legal services and public education;
- Development of a mediation component for a legal services program elder law hotline;
- Development of an interdisciplinary project for graduate students in law, medicine, and health advocacy to foster understanding and collaboration between professions;
- Providing supervised pro bono legal representation of older clients;
- Analysis of Medicare policies

For details on the fellowship requirements or application process, or to submit an application, visit the [Borchard Foundation online](#). Application deadline is April 15, 2010.

**[Prevalence Study, continued from p. 4](#)**

The study did not survey cognitively incapacitated elders. Dr. Acierno noted, "Cognitively impaired elders require surveillance research techniques such as those used by child abuse researchers that focus on sentinel reports, proxy reports, etc. Nursing home research is a different animal altogether, and should rely on time sample objective data." (To read Dr. Acierno's comprehensive discussion of elder abuse research methodology appearing in the National Research Council's report, *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in an Aging America*, [Click Here](#).)

In terms of further research, Dr. Acierno focused on the need for mental and physical health outcome studies that would examine the health impacts of elder mistreatment. Dr. Acierno stated that potentially forthcoming research includes examining the characteristics of abuse perpetrators, the effectiveness of proxy reporting, and also potential racial differences across categories of abuse.

In addition to Dr. Acierno, the research team included: Melba A. Hernandez, M.S., Ananda B. Amstadter, Ph.D., Heidi S. Resnick, Ph.D., Kenneth Steve, MS., Wendy Muzzy, B.S., and Dean G. Kilpatrick, Ph.D. The article appears in the February 2010 issue of the *American Journal of Public Health: Prevalence and Correlates of Emotional, Physical, Sexual, and Financial Abuse and Potential Neglect in the United States: The National Elder Mistreatment Study*. *American Journal of Public Health*; Vol. 100(2), 292-297; February 2010.

Special thanks to Dave Wihry of the University of Delaware, Center for Community Research and Service for contributing this article.

**Elder Abuse Research and Literature**

The [Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly](#) at the University of Delaware (CANE, an NCEA grantee) maintains an annotated catalog of peer-reviewed literature on elder mistreatment and related issues. Read the highlights of several recently identified publications.

Josefsson, K., Ryhammar, L.  
*Threats and Violence in Swedish Community Elderly Care*

Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics  
Vol. 50(1), 110-113, January 2010.

This study was undertaken to describe nurses' perceptions of threats and violence directed towards them and other staff in community elder care, and their prevention measures for handling threats and violence. Two-hundred and thirteen registered nurses providing community elder care were surveyed. The findings revealed nurses perceived that violence occurred frequently in community elder care, and that community authority should increase staff education for handling violence. Nurses experienced a high degree indirect threats (48%), direct threats of violent acts (40%), and violent acts (40%). Forty-five percent of the nurses witnessed violence and threats toward other staff. Only 20 percent of the nurses stated that they had access to education in managing threats and violence.

Creedy, D., Hitomi, H., Moyle, W., Nakahira, M.  
*Attitudes Towards Dementia Related Aggression among Staff in Japanese Aged Care Settings*  
*Journal of Clinical Nursing*  
Vol. 18(6), 807-816.

This study investigated attitudes of Japanese aged care staff toward aggression by people with dementia by exploring the relationships between staff attitudes, clinical practice and professional characteristics. To conduct this study, twenty seven

facilities/organizations which were located in the middle and western parts of Japan were surveyed. The staff of these facilities provided personal and professional information and completed the Attitudes Towards Aggression Scale. It was found that older staff who had more clinical experience, a higher education and/or a higher position had more positive attitudes towards patients demonstrating aggression. The staff with negative attitudes towards aggressive patients reported using chemical and/or physical restraint more than the staff with positive attitudes. This study shows that dementia education along with restraint policies would be useful in addressing negative staff attitudes. In particular, these measures can help reverse the myth that restraint is necessary for staff protection. Staff counseling may also help reduce stressors and change staff negative attitudes towards people with dementia who display aggression.

Krienert, J. & Walsh, J.  
*Eldercide: A Gendered Examination of Elderly Homicide in the United States, 2000-2005*  
Homicide Studies  
Vol. 14(1), 52-71; 2010.

This research examines the issue of homicide among the elderly through the lens of gender. A literature review of eldercide is presented. The study methodology involved analyzing data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for the years 2000-2005 in order to better understand the nature of eldercide victims and perpetrators. The sample size consisted of 828 eldercide cases documented in the NIBRS. Descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and logistic regression were used to analyze the data. Among the results, it was found that among men, deaths were most often caused by strangers and acquaintances. Among women, deaths were most often caused by children or spouses. Just over half of the victims were men, with 476 out of 828 victims being male. Possible study limitations are

noted, such as the inability of the data to differentiate whether the homicide took place in a home or institutional setting, which could have implications for victim and perpetrator profiles.

Ben Natan, M., Lowenstein, A. & Eisikovits, Z.  
*Psycho-Social Factors Affecting Elders' Maltreatment in Long-Term Care Facilities*  
International Nursing Review  
Vol. 57, 113-120; 2010.

This article examines the variables which correlate with abuse in long-term care facilities. The study methodology involved analyzing questionnaires from a sample of 510 nursing home staff selected randomly from 22 Israeli nursing homes, as well as 22 facility directors. Response rates for staff and administration were 85 and 91.6 percent, respectively. Questionnaires gathered information on demographics, knowledge of abuse, traits of victims, and a measure of burnout, among others. Among the results, it was found that 53.5 percent of the sample "reported perpetrating one or more types of maltreatment against elderly patients of long-term facilities over the past year." Sixty-four percent of these incidents involved various types of neglect. Burnout was found to be one of several correlates with abuse and neglect of residents. Possible study limitations are raised, such as the risk of problems with the reliability of self-reporting. The need for education and support groups for staff members is raised.

Leinung, D.  
*Reforming New York State's Guardianship System: It's Time for a Change (Again)*  
Albany Government Law Review  
Vol. 2, 677-703; 2009.

This article presents an overview of New York State's system of guardianship and the reforms that have occurred, as well as reforms in Florida and Brooklyn, New York. Potential inadequacies with the New York State guardianship system are



highlighted, such as poor systems of oversight to deal with abuse, as well as poor training and inadequacies with pro-bono guardians. One model implemented by the Vera Institute of Justice in Brooklyn involved the comprehensive provision of services that go beyond simple legal management. Florida's legislative overhaul included stricter laws on oversight and training of guardians. The necessity of reform in New York State's guardianship laws is stressed by the author.

To search for additional elder abuse research and literature citations, visit [CANE](#).

**[Canada, continued from p. 2](#)**

Dr. Podnieks believes that the teens' savvy with technology and social networking will accelerate the impact of the project "virally," and she envisions web sites, blogs, electronic forums, and other strategies to help promote the cause nationally and internationally among young people. She is also hopeful that other youth-oriented, social justice networks can be enlisted to amplify the reach of the project. For example, she has had preliminary discussions with Craig Kielburger, co-founder of [Free the Children](#), an international network of children helping children through educational efforts.

To date, four Canadian schools have signed on, one each in Quebec, Manitoba, the Maritimes, and British Columbia. They are awaiting confirmation from a school in Saskatoon, and have a lead on an international school interested in participating, as well. Dr. Podnieks noted that one of the greatest challenges in an effort like this is engaging schools given the intensive existing curricular and extra-curricular demands on high school juniors and seniors, as well as teachers and administrators. However, she was encouraged by how quickly these schools enlisted in the project. She believes

that this is, in part, due to Ms. McKenzie's extensive education experience in promoting intergenerational awareness of social issues and fostering connections between students and other community groups.

The current proposal draws upon Dr. Podnieks' previous experience in intergenerational efforts. In the early 2000's, she collaborated on a drama kit developed by the Ontario Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse in Toronto and the "Building Bridges" project developed by the NDG Community Committee on Elder Abuse. The premise of both programs was that creative education regarding aging, ageism, and elder mistreatment could provide bridges between the generations and ultimately lead to elder abuse prevention. The programs involved the development of games, cards, publications, and plays with positive messaging about older people. Programs were rolled out at schools and libraries and were well received until the SARS epidemic caused school administrators to discontinue outside presentations.

The Canadian youth initiative will dovetail with a series of outreach activities aimed at adults. Like the student project, the adult initiative will involve the promotion of an elder abuse awareness toolkit, which is a redesign of the ["Community Guide to Raise World Awareness on Adult Abuse"](#) (INPEA, 2006). The adult project was funded by the Human Resources Skills Development Canada and will be headed up by certified senior advisor, Susan Susskind, acting director of development for the National Adult Protective Services Association in the US. Both projects will culminate in a two-day event in Ottawa on June 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> in observance of the 5<sup>th</sup> World Elder Abuse Awareness Day funded by Ontario's Senior Secretary.

The concept of engaging students in elder abuse prevention and awareness holds great potential. In

2008, the [NCEA successfully piloted a student arts competition](#) to explore the feasibility of engaging youth in outreach efforts on the theme, “Why Should I Care About Elder Abuse?” Since then, the Arizona Attorney General’s Office has hosted a statewide arts competition employing the same theme, while the state of Wyoming sponsored an arts contest asking elementary students what their grandparents meant to them. Like the current Canadian project, these events were held in conjunction with World Elder Abuse Awareness Day observances. For more suggestions on how to involve students and families in elder abuse awareness and prevention, see the NCEA Tip Sheet: [“How You Can Help in the Fight Against Elder Abuse.”](#)

Elizabeth Podnieks is a Doctor of Education in Sociology from the University of Toronto. She has held nursing positions in London, England as well as in Halifax and Toronto, and is presently a professor emeritus at Ryerson University School of Nursing in Toronto. She conducted the landmark “National Survey on Abuse of the Elderly in Canada” in 1991. Dr. Podnieks is founder of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD), the Ontario Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (ONPEA), and Honorary Chair of their Board of Directors. She is the immediate past vice-president of INPEA and founder of the Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (CNPEA). In 2000, Dr. Podnieks was awarded the Order of Canada in recognition of her work in the field of elder abuse. For more information on the Canadian youth initiative, [email Dr. Podnieks](#).

## Calendar of Events

### **March 10-12, 2010**

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute: [Aging Issues: A Comprehensive Approach](#)  
Embassy Suites Orlando North  
Altamonte Springs, FL

### **March 15 – 19, 2010**

NCOA/ASA: [Aging in America Conference](#)  
Hyatt Regency Chicago  
Chicago, IL

### **March 18 - 21, 2010**

MaleSurvivor 2010 International Conference:  
*Healing and Hope for Male Survivors*  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
New York, NY  
Email: [YTAMassa@aol.com](mailto:YTAMassa@aol.com)

### **March 23 - 24, 2010**

Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center: [Identifying and Responding to Elder Abuse](#)  
Crowne Plaza Jacksonville Riverfront Hotel  
Jacksonville, FL

### **March 24 - 26, 2010**

3rd Annual Forensic Investigations: [From Crime Scene to Courtroom](#)  
Kansas City Marriott  
Kansas City, MO

### **March 25, 2010**

Elder Financial Protection Network: [6th Annual Call to Action](#)  
Holiday Inn - Golden Gateway  
San Francisco, CA

**April 7 - 8, 2010**

Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center: [Compassion Fatigue/Vicarious Trauma](#)  
Renaissance Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA

**April 14 - 16, 2010**

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute: [Florida Elder Crime Practitioner Designation Update](#)  
Embassy Suites Orlando North  
Altamonte Springs, FL

**April 18 - 24, 2010**

National Crime Victims' Rights Week National Observance  
[Click here for information & materials](#)

**April 27 - 29, 2010**

[2010 International Family Justice Center Conference](#)  
The Crowne Plaza Hotel - Riverwalk  
San Antonio, TX

**April 29, 2010**

NYC Elder Abuse Conference: [See It. Stop It. Prevent It.](#)  
Manhattan VAMC  
New York, NY

**May 1 - 31, 2010**

Older Americans Month  
National Observance  
[Click here for information & materials](#)

**May 3 - 5, 2010**

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute: [Law Enforcement's Role in Elder Crime](#)  
Embassy Suites Orlando North  
Altamonte Springs, FL

**May 7, 2010**

4th Annual Geriatric Mental Health Conference: [Caregiving in the 21st Century: Complex Roles, Innovative Practices](#)  
Marriott Hotel at the Brooklyn Bridge  
Brooklyn, NY

**May 13 - 15, 2010**

The American Bar Association/National Legal Aid and Defender Association: [Equal Justice Conference](#)  
Pointe Hilton Tapatio Cliffs Resort  
Phoenix, AZ

**June 14 - June 16, 2010**

[National Institute of Justice Conference 2010](#)  
Crystal Gateway Marriott  
Arlington, VA

**July 17 - 21, 2010**

N4a: [35th Annual Conference and Trade Show](#)  
Hyatt Regency St. Louis at The Arch  
St. Louis, MO

**September 14-16, 2010**

National Center for Victims of Crime: [2010 National Conference](#)  
Hilton Riverside New Orleans Hotel  
New Orleans, LA

### **Credits and Contact Information**

The National Center on Elder Abuse E-News is published monthly by the Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE) of the University of Delaware, and edited by Sharon Merriman-Nai.

To **subscribe** to the NCEA E-News, go to:  
[www.ncea.aoa.gov](http://www.ncea.aoa.gov).

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Email: [ncea-info@aoa.hhs.gov](mailto:ncea-info@aoa.hhs.gov)  
Telephone: 302-831-3525

#### **National Center on Elder Abuse Grantees:**

- National Adult Protective Services Association
- National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
- Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly, University of Delaware (CANE-UD)

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