

Hotlines

For immediate help, call 911
or your local police number

National Domestic Violence Hotline
800-799-SAFE (800-799-7233)
800-787-3224 (TTY)
www.thehotline.org

National Sexual Assault Hotline
800-656-HOPE (800-656-4673)
www.rainn.org

Referrals

For more information

National Center on Elder Abuse
302-831-3525, www.ncea.aoa.gov

National Clearinghouse on
Abuse in Later Life
608-255-0539, www.ncall.us

Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership
Against Domestic Violence
617-654-1820
www.interfaithpartners.org

Please see
www.interfaithpartners.org and
www.ncall.us for additional resources.

*This project is supported by Grant No.
2008-TA-AX-K052 awarded by the Office on
Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of
Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions,
and recommendations expressed in this
publication are those of the authors and
do not necessarily reflect the views of the
Department of Justice, Office on Violence
Against Women.*

© Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership
Against Domestic Violence and the
National Clearinghouse on Abuse
in Later Life, 2010.

Where Faith and Safety Meet:

Faith Communities
Respond to Elder Abuse

“When I was abused,
my spirit was dying.
I needed help.”

“Wherever clergy are
trained, abuse should be
at the top of the list.”

--Survivors of Elder Abuse
Lynn, Massachusetts
December 15, 2009

Respect Dignity Wellbeing
Safety
Peace
Hope
Justice Compassion

Through the ages, faith communities have valued older adults, relied on their wisdom, and respected the breadth of their life experiences. Faith communities have often led the way in supporting and advocating for older adults.

Many older Americans turn to their faith communities for help when they are faced with the crisis of elder abuse. They know and trust faith community leaders and members.

If you are a faith community leader or member, you have a critical role to play because victims may turn to you for help. Be alert for signs of elder abuse. Learn to respond safely and effectively.

What is elder abuse?

Elder abuse occurs when an older adult is willfully neglected or abused. The abuse may be physical, sexual, emotional, verbal, spiritual, or financial.

Elder abuse affects women and men of all faiths, ethnic backgrounds, and social status. Social isolation, some illnesses, and disabilities that result from aging may make an older adult more vulnerable to abuse.

Elder abuse occurs most frequently in private homes, but can also occur in nursing homes or long-term and assisted living facilities.

(Adapted with permission from "Break the Silence: What every faith community needs to know about elder abuse," Illinois Department of Aging, August 2006.)

Who are the abusers?

Abusers include family members, intimate partners, caretakers (paid or volunteer), friends, neighbors, bankers, lawyers, a person in a position of authority, or a person with whom there is an expectation of trust. The majority of abusers are intimate partners and family members.

(Acierno, Ron, Melba Hernandez-Tejada, Wendy Muzzy, and Kenneth Steve, "National Elder Mistreatment Study," March 2009, pp. 4 ff.)

What are possible "red flags" to look for?

Victims of elder abuse may exhibit some of these signs. However, absence of these signs does not mean that abuse is not taking place.

- ☞ Has unexplained or frequent physical injuries
- ☞ Speaks of being afraid or "walking on eggshells"
- ☞ Makes veiled disclosures, such as "my son has a temper," or "my husband makes me do things I don't want to do"
- ☞ Is isolated or unable to meet with you alone
- ☞ Is living in unsafe, unsanitary, or hazardous conditions
- ☞ Has sudden or unexplained changes in lifestyle, choices, or behavior including unexpectedly missing religious services
- ☞ Makes unusual financial transactions

I'm part of a faith community. How can I help?

Because so many victims turn to faith community leaders and members for help, you can make a difference in the life of an elder abuse victim or survivor. Here are some guidelines for response.

- ☞ Listen with compassion.
- ☞ Affirm that the abuse is not the victim's fault.
- ☞ Prioritize the victim's safety.
- ☞ Provide spiritual care and resources.
- ☞ Honor the victim's decisions, even if he changes his mind.
- ☞ Couple's or family counseling can be dangerous and is not recommended. If the victim insists, please contact your local domestic violence service provider for more information.
- ☞ Maintain confidentiality.
- ☞ Be familiar with your state's laws about faith leaders and abuse reporting requirements.
- ☞ Help the victim connect to a domestic violence, sexual assault, or elder abuse advocate or service agency that can provide safety planning and support.
- ☞ Follow up with continuing support.

Respect Dignity Wellbeing
Safety
Hope Peace
Justice Compassion