



# World Elder Abuse Awareness Day

June 15 is World Elder Abuse Awareness Day

## What is the Origin of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day?

In Madrid in April 2002, countries throughout the world adopted the United Nations International Plan of Action on Ageing. The Plan of Action recognized the importance of addressing and preventing abuse and neglect of older adults. It identified that mistreatment of older adults was a violation of internationally recognized human rights.

The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) introduced the first World Elder Abuse Awareness Day to support the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing. The INPEA is working with interested individuals, agencies, organizations, non-governmental organizations, governments and businesses throughout the world to promote this special day.

## What are Canadians Doing?

This special day is a time to share information, learn more, discuss the issue of abuse of older adults, and become involved.

Canada has been recognized internationally as a leader in raising public awareness of abuse of older adults and in developing innovative and respectful approaches to dealing with the issue.

Canada's Federal/Provincial/Territorial (F/P/T) Working Group on Safety & Security for Seniors has produced public information materials (e.g. poster, fact sheets, and promotional items) in support of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. The Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, as well as provincial, regional and local networks are holding many special activities in recognition of the day.

Many Canadians are using **June 15th** as an opportunity to recognize local and regional efforts that are being made to raise awareness of abuse of older adults.



Across the country, individuals, organizations, communities, and governments are:

- holding cultural, educational, art and social activities to recognize World Elder Abuse Awareness Day,
- developing municipal, provincial, and territorial proclamations to raise awareness,
- launching awareness tools such as posters and calendars,
- publicizing the day with multimedia information campaigns,
- organizing volunteer and educational programs, including information fairs, plays, workshops and conferences to help promote change, and
- developing multigenerational initiatives to help children and youth learn more about aging, ageism, and abuse.

In Canada, many people are working throughout the year to increase public awareness about abuse and neglect of older adults.

## **Want to Learn More?**

For more information on Canadian and international activities in support of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, visit the websites:

- Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse  
**[www.cnpea.ca](http://www.cnpea.ca)**
- International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse  
**[www.inpea.net](http://www.inpea.net)**



# What is Abuse of Older Adults?

Abuse of older adults refers to actions that harm an older person or jeopardize the person's health or welfare. Abuse of older adults is also known as senior abuse or elder abuse.

According to the World Health Organization, abuse and neglect of older adults can be a single or a repeated act. It can occur in any relationship where there is an expectation of trust or where a person is in a position of power or authority.

Abuse can be physical (e.g. hitting), emotional, verbal (e.g. name calling), financial (e.g. taking money or property), sexual and spiritual. Some types of abuse of older adults involve violation of their rights. Financial abuse is considered the most common form of abuse of older adults.

Neglect can be part of abuse. Neglect involves not doing something, such as not providing the older person with food, shelter, medication, or care.

Older adults often experience more than one form of abuse and neglect. For example, they may be emotionally and financially abused, or emotionally and physically abused. Some older adults may be neglected and have their rights violated.

## Who are the Victims?

Abuse or neglect can happen to any older adult. In fact, contrary to commonly held beliefs, most older adults who experience abuse or neglect are mentally competent, are not dependent on other people, and do not require constant care.

It can occur in any relationship, including one where there is an expectation of trust or where a person is in a position of power or authority. Abuse or neglect of older adults can take place in the home, in a residential care setting, or in the community.

## Who are the Abusers?

Abuse of older adults most often occurs within the family, by a spouse, children, and/or grandchildren. However, abusers can also include friends,



neighbours, paid care providers, landlords and staff, or any individual in a position of power, trust, or authority.

## How Many Older Adults are Affected by Abuse or Neglect?

Research on abuse of older adults is relatively new and limited in Canada and throughout the world. Abuse and neglect of older adults is often hidden and under-reported. In many cases, people may not recognize abuse and neglect of older adults when it is happening. They may not understand what it is.

- Canadian research indicates that between 4 and 10% of older adults experience one or more forms of abuse or neglect at some point in their later years from someone they trust or rely on. Under-reporting and inconsistencies in collecting information on abuse suggest that these figures are “the tip of the iceberg.”
- Some older adults may be more likely to experience abuse or neglect, including those who are isolated, and those who have mental or physical impairments.
- It is estimated that between 168,000 and 421,000 seniors in Canada are experiencing or have experienced abuse or neglect in later life.

### Did You Know?

- About 80% of abuse or neglect of older adults is hidden or goes undetected. Only about one in five cases of abuse come to the attention of community agencies or authorities.
- Abuse is not limited to older adults of any particular culture, ethnic group, social background, or religion.
- Spousal abuse can “grow old.” It can start earlier in a relationship and continue into later life.
- Older women are the victims in about two-thirds of the cases of abuse or neglect that come to the attention of community agencies.



## Abuse is a Form of Family Violence

Many forms of abuse and neglect of older adults are types of family violence. A 2004 national report on family violence that looked at police reports from across Canada found:

- Adult children were involved in 38% of the family assaults against older adults.
- Spouses were involved in 26% of the assaults against older adults.
- Older men were more likely than older women to be victimized by an adult child. Older women were more likely than older men to experience violence at the hands of their spouse.
- The most common type of senior abuse situations that come to the attention of the police involve younger seniors (between the ages of 65 and 69).
- Common assault was the most frequent type of harm to older adults from family members that was reported to police. Common assault may involve hitting or attacking with minor or no injury.
- However, four in 10 older adults who were victims of family violence suffered physical injuries.

The report pointed out that the consequences of family violence can be very serious in some cases. Abuse situations often become worse over time. Older adults can die from family violence. The rates of family homicides against adults aged 65 and over have increased in the last decade.



## Why Do Abused Older People Often Keep Silent?

There is no excuse for abuse or neglect. However, there are many reasons why older people might keep silent. Some believe that the abusive situation they are in is a normal part of life. They may think that they are in the wrong or have caused the abuse.

In many cases, the person may be afraid of —

- What will happen to them (“Will the situation get worse?”  
“Will I be forced from my home?”)
- What will happen to the abuser (“Will he/she go to jail?”)
- What the neighbours, family, or community will think (“What will people say?”)

Some older adults may feel they have no place to go, or do not want to leave the home they love, and have invested in with both time and money. They may have concerns about leaving family members and beloved pets. These fears and concerns are real.

Older adults are becoming aware that they do not have to live with abuse or neglect. They are beginning to feel it is safe to tell, because they know that people care and that help is available.

### Sources

World Health Organization & International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (2002).

Statistics Canada, “Family Violence: A Statistical Profile, 2004.”

Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, “What is Senior Abuse?”



# Types of Abuse and Neglect

Abuse and neglect of older adults can take many forms, including physical, emotional, financial, sexual, and spiritual.

**Physical abuse** includes violence or rough treatment, even if it does not leave an injury. It can also be a threat of physical force. A push that might not hurt a younger person can be very harmful to an older adult. Physical abuse also includes inappropriate use of medications or restraints.

**Emotional abuse** includes name calling, intimidation, threats, yelling, ignoring, or socially isolating the older person. Emotional abuse is often a form of control. Treating an older adult “like a child” is another form of emotional abuse. Emotional abuse can cause emotional pain, anguish, or distress. It can undermine an older person's sense of dignity and self-worth. Emotional abuse is also known as verbal, mental, or psychological abuse.

**Financial abuse** is the most common form of abuse of older adults. It can involve illegally or improperly using a person's money, assets, or property without the person's permission or knowledge. It is often a form of theft or fraud. Examples of financial abuse include: pressuring for money, goods or property; using property or money without the person's knowledge and consent; and misusing a power of attorney.

**Sexual abuse** is sexual contact with an older adult without that person's consent. It can include pressuring an older adult for intimacy, fondling, touching, and sexual assault. Sexual abuse can also include sexual comments or jokes, or leering.

**Violations of rights** means ignoring older adults' entitlement to basic rights and freedoms that other adults often take for granted. Violation of rights may include restricting visitors, or restricting the person's liberty, freedom, rights to privacy, and access to information or available community supports. Violation of rights can also include making decisions about the older adult's health, personal care, or finances without the person's consent (or where the person is not capable, his or her chosen



substitute decision maker). In some cases, rules or policies may violate an older adult's rights.

**Spiritual abuse or neglect** means restriction or loss of a person's spiritual practices, customs, or traditions. It also includes using an older person's religious or spiritual beliefs to exploit them; attacking a person's spiritual beliefs; and not allowing the older person to attend the church, synagogue, or temple of his or her choice.

**Neglect** can be physical, emotional, or financial. It refers to situations where a person has a responsibility to provide care or assistance to an older adult, but does not. For example, a neglectful caregiver might stop paying the bills or providing food, shelter, medication, medical attention, or other forms of assistance that the older adult needs and cannot get on his or her own. Abandoning the person is another form of neglect.

## **Abuse is a Crime**

Many types of abuse or neglect are crimes under the Criminal Code of Canada. These include theft (including theft by a person who has been given power of attorney); fraud; assault; sexual assault; criminal intimidation and harassment; failing to provide a dependent person with the necessities of life; and manslaughter or murder.

### Sources:

Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse "What is Senior Abuse?" and "Canadian Laws on Abuse and Neglect."

Department of Justice Canada "Abuse of Older Adults: A Fact Sheet."

Ontario Seniors' Secretariat, "What You Need to Know about Elder Abuse."

Dumont-Smith, C. (2002). "Aboriginal Elder Abuse in Canada," (Aboriginal Healing Foundation).

National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, Family Violence Prevention Unit "Abuse of Older Adults in Institutions." and "When a Home is not a Home- Abuse and Neglect in Long Term Care."





# Abuse of Older Adults: Signs and Effects

## What are the Signs?

Older adults who are experiencing abuse or neglect may —

- tell you they are being harmed,
- show signs of depression or anxiety,
- seem fearful around certain people,
- become socially withdrawn (having less contact with people who they have been close to in the past),
- become passive and very compliant,
- have unexplained physical injuries,
- lack food, clothing and other necessities,
- show changes in their hygiene or nutrition (e.g. signs of malnutrition),
- suddenly become unable to meet financial obligations, or
- have unusual withdrawals from their bank or other financial institutions.

Sometimes these signs are mistaken as a part of growing older or may look like other health conditions. For example, mental confusion, depression or anxiety resulting from abuse or neglect may look like dementia. People may not realize that sometimes older adults are experiencing frequent falls or have long-term pain because they are being abused or neglected.

## What are the Effects of Older Adult Abuse?

### Health Effects

Abuse and neglect are a major source of stress and can have long-term effects on the health and well-being of older adults. The stress of abuse may trigger chest pain or angina, and may be a factor in other serious



heart problems. High blood pressure, breathing problems, stomach problems (ulcers), and panic attacks are common stress-related symptoms among older people who experience abuse.

Abuse has a significant impact on people at any age, but older adults can be especially vulnerable. In general, older adults have less physical strength and less physical resilience than younger persons. Some older adults may be very frail, or already have disabilities or impairments that leave them particularly vulnerable. Older bones break more easily and take longer to heal. An injury or accumulation of injuries over time can lead to serious harm or death. For example, physical abuse may result in a hip fracture.

Many older adults experiencing abuse or neglect are isolated. Individuals who abuse or neglect older adults often threaten, harass, or intimidate them. For example, some abusers threaten to not let older adults see their grandchildren. Others may prevent older adults from having visitors, or may threaten to leave them alone.

As a result of abuse or neglect, older adults often experience worry, depression, or anxiety. These signs may be mistaken for memory loss or illness, when really they are the effects of stress or worry. An older adult may also feel shame, guilt, or embarrassment that someone in the family or someone close has harmed them.

Some abused older adults may start to eat less, use more medications or drink more alcohol to help cope with the emotional and physical hurt. They may have difficulty sleeping or sleep too much. Some abused or neglected older adults may lose interest in life or become withdrawn. Some may have suicidal thoughts.

### **Did You Know?**

- Between 44% and 62% of abused older adults experience some level of depression. Up to 6% of abused older adults become severely depressed.
- Living with abuse and neglect can also significantly increase the person's chances of becoming ill or may make other health problems worse.



- Abused or neglected older adults have a 200% increased risk of early death. The stress of living in an abusive situation shortens older people's lives by several years on average.

### **Financial Effects**

Financial abuse can have a negative impact on older adults' health and wellbeing. Many older adults who experience financial abuse also face emotional abuse.

Financial abuse can lead to ongoing distress and financial strain in the older person's life. Stolen or forged income cheques can leave a low-income senior without money for food, medications, or transportation. Financial abuse may involve loss of a home through deceit, loss of beloved personal assets through theft, or loss of money from improper use of a power of attorney.

When abusers steal or control older adults' money or other property, older adults may have fewer resources to take care of their own health, housing, good nutrition, and activities.

### **Social Effects**

The effects of abuse and neglect can carry from generation to generation. For example, grandchildren who witness such abuse may come to view negative behaviours toward older adults as acceptable and perpetuate disrespect. Abuse and neglect of older adults is not a private matter. It affects individuals, families, communities and ultimately society at large.

#### Sources

Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, "Health and Abuse."

BC Health Files "Health Effects of Abuse and Neglect of Older Adults."



# Why Does Abuse Happen in Later Life?

Abuse and neglect of older adults is a complex area. The many forms of abuse and neglect are not acceptable; some forms are against the law. There is no one simple explanation for why abuse or neglect occurs.

Some situations involve spouses; some involve adult children or grandchildren or other relatives. Others involve paid caregivers or family members who are giving care.

Some abuse and neglect may —

- reflect ageism,
- be part of a cycle of family violence, or
- be opportunistic behaviour.

Abuse and neglect may also reflect a lack of understanding and knowledge about older adults and aging. Stereotypes and misconceptions about aging and older people may lead to ageist attitudes that older adults are not deserving of respect.

Some people use violence and control in their relationships with other people. Some people have negative beliefs about older people, while others do not treat older adults with respect. Some people incorrectly feel they are entitled to an older adult's property, simply because the person is old, or because they are helping the older adult, or because of their position in the family.

Some people experience personal problems or stresses that may increase their risk of harming or neglecting others. Some simply become overwhelmed or do not know more positive ways of relating. Limited financial resources may create family tensions that may lead to abuse or neglect.

It does not matter who the abuser is, or why the person is abusing an older adult. No one deserves to be abused or mistreated.



# Help is Available

## Abuse can happen to people of any age... and help is available

No one deserves to be mistreated or exploited, at any age. Abuse and neglect of older adults happens. It causes harm, and in the worst situation, may cause death. Each of us can work together to help prevent it.

### If you are being abused, you should know:

- You do not deserve to be abused.
- You have a right to live without fear.
- You are not to blame for the violence or the threats.
- You have the right to a safe, healthy environment and healthy relationships.
- Abuse often gets worse over time.
- You have the right to control your own life and make your own decisions.
- You are not alone. Many people are abused and many people have found ways to deal with these situations.

You may or may not want to leave the situation, or take action, but it is important to know your options, and that there is help available. Making difficult choices is often easier with good information. Good information gives you personal choice and personal power. If you are not ready, or do not want to do anything right now, that is your choice – it is okay.

### If you are being abused, help is available:

- No matter how long it's been going on, or how scared you may be, tell someone you trust what is happening to you.
- If someone is hurting or threatening you, or if it is not safe for you where you are, call the police.

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- Talk with people to learn more about useful resources in your community. Find out your options to take care of your personal needs and financial security.
- Make a safety plan in case you have to leave quickly:
  - Set aside an extra set of keys, money, I.D., glasses, bank card, address book, medication, and important papers. Keep this outside of your home or in a safe place.
  - Find a safe place to go in the event of an emergency.
  - Consider obtaining a restraining order to protect you.

## **Tips for Older Adults to Consider**

- If possible, take some time following the death of a spouse or a divorce before making major changes in your life.
- Carefully consider any requests for money or property, to sign loans or sign off your rights to your home or land, even from relatives or friends. Resist making decisions under pressure and get a second opinion from a trusted friend, family member or professional.
- Consider having automatic bank deposits and bank payments, particularly if you need assistance with banking.
- Be careful about sharing your personal banking information (i.e. account numbers, passwords) with other people. Once you have given someone your personal identification number they have access to your bank account and opportunity to use your money.
- If you lend or give someone money, write down the amount, the person's name, the date, and whether it is a loan or a gift; ask them to sign the written document. This will help you remember and keep a record.
- For any major decision involving your property, consider using a notary, lawyer, or community advocate to help you consider options and consequences before deciding.



## If you know someone who is being abused, you can help:

If you discover a crime or dangerous situation is occurring to an older adult, call 911, your local or provincial police, RCMP or tribal police immediately. If you are not sure if an older person is being abused or neglected, you may want to talk to a health professional or community agency.

- **Believe the abused older person.** Do this even if the abuser seems nice, or if the abuser is your friend. Do not deny or underestimate what is going on. Abuse is never acceptable and should never be ignored.
- **Listen without judging.** Let the abused person know that you care and have respect for their decision-making. Listen to them first and talk to them about out how you might assist.
- **Educate yourself.** Realize that abuse and neglect exist in your own community. Learn about local resources.
- **Understand** that leaving an abusive relationship is difficult. Leaving is often a gradual process. It can involve many steps and occurs over time. Be respectful of the abused person's decisions.
- **Encourage the person** to seek support and assistance.
- **Do not confront the suspected abuser.** This could put you or the person who is being abused in danger.
- If you think an older adult needs help, talk to them first to find out how you might assist. Ask things like: How are you doing? Are you having trouble at home? Can I help you? Is there someone I can put you in touch with who can help you?



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## **How else can I help as a Family Member?**

- Encourage family discussions with the older adult about his or her current situation and plans for future needs. What does the older adult want? What can they do on their own or with some support?
- Keep regular contact among family members to help everyone become aware of changes in a parent, spouse, or partner's health.
- Learn caregiving strategies and share responsibilities among family members.

## **How else can I help as a Service Provider?**

- Help older adults and families learn more about their rights and responsibilities.
- Help older adults build or regain confidence and skills.
- Help to reduce the person's social isolation.

## **Governments Help Too**

In many parts of Canada, local, provincial, territorial and federal governments are working to help prevent and address abuse and neglect of older adults in many ways, including:

- Taking leadership in developing and supporting prevention strategies and programs;
- Developing and supporting public awareness activities;
- Supporting community-based programs and resources for older adults who are experiencing or at risk of abuse or neglect; and
- Improving training of professionals and access to health and justice services.

Adapted from Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, "If you are being abused"; Nova Scotia Seniors' Secretariat, "Fact sheet on elder abuse"; and Ontario Seniors' Secretariat information sheet, "What you need to know about abuse."





# Help is Available

## Provincial and Territorial Contact Numbers and Key National Resources in Canada

If you are experiencing abuse or neglect, or if you suspect that an older adult is being harmed or mistreated, there is help available. This fact sheet provides phone numbers to help you get in touch with resources in your community.

Many of these services will keep your information confidential, unless they are required by law to report the abuse or neglect.

**Note:** For some of the listed phone numbers, you can call and reach a person 24 hours a day. Some community resources will be accessible several days during the week, usually in business hours. Numbers that begin with 1-800, 1-866, 1-867 or 1-888 can usually be reached throughout the province or territory toll free.

### **In the event of an emergency**

#### **Call 911 (where available).**

Contact your local, provincial or tribal police, or the RCMP for your community.

Local police may also offer a non-emergency number to call for crimes that have already happened.



## Alberta

- **Seniors' Abuse HelpLine**  
(780) 454-8888 in Edmonton
- **Kerby Elder Abuse Line**  
(403) 705-3250 in Calgary
- **Protection for Persons in Care**  
(to report abuse in publicly funded care facilities)  
1-888-357-9339

## British Columbia

- **Health and Seniors' Information Line**  
1-800-465-4911
- **BC Coalition to Eliminate Abuse of Seniors (BCCEAS)**  
1-866-437-1940 or in Vancouver (604) 437-1940
- **VictimLINK** 1-800-563-0808
- **Crime Stoppers** 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)
- **Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia**  
Vancouver (604) 660-4444; Victoria (250) 365-8160;  
Kelowna (250) 712-7576 (general inquiries).  
To contact their office toll-free, call Enquiry BC (1-800-663-7867)  
and ask to be transferred to the Public Guardian and Trustee.

## Manitoba

- **Seniors Abuse Line** 1-888-896-7183  
(204) 945-1884 in Winnipeg
- **Protection for Persons in Care Office**  
(to report abuse in care facilities) 1-866-440-6366  
(204) 788-6366 in Winnipeg



## New Brunswick

- **CHIMO** (provincial crisis line providing information, support and referral on abuse or sexual assault) 1-800-667-5005 (506) 450-4357 in Fredericton
- **Department of Family and Community Services (Abuse Line)** 1-888-992-2873
- **Department of Family and Community Services in Fredericton** (general information and referral) (506) 453-2001

## Newfoundland and Labrador

- **Mental Health Crisis Line** 1-888-737-4668
- **Sexual Assault Crisis Line** 1-800-726-2743
- **Royal Newfoundland Constabulary** (complaints/inquiries)  
St. John's (709) 729-8000  
Corner Brook (709) 637-4100  
Labrador West (709) 944-7602  
TTY-TDD 1-800-363-4334
- **RCMP** 1-800-709-7267 TTY-TDD 1-800-563-2172
- **Senior's Resource Centre of Newfoundland and Labrador** (information and referral) 1-800-563-5599

## Northwest Territories

- **Seniors Information Line** (information and referral) 1-800-661-0878
- **Family Violence Crisis Line** (information, support, referral and an emergency protection order) 1-866-223-7775
- **NWT Help-Line** (information, support, and referral services in evenings, between 7:00 pm and 11:00 pm any night of the week) 1-800-661-0844
- **Yellowknife Victim Services** (867) 920-2978 (people can call collect throughout the NWT)



## Northwest Territories continued

- **RCMP** (867) 669-1111 (complaints/emergencies)  
(867) 669-5200 (general inquiries)

## Nova Scotia

- **Adult Protection Services**  
1-800-225-7225 (to report abuse of vulnerable adults)
- **Nova Scotia Seniors' Secretariat**  
1-800-670-0065 or (902) 424-0065 (information and referral)
- **Victims Services** 1-888-470-0773

## Nunavut

- Contact the **Social Services** or **Health Centre** in your community.
- **Victims Services** (867) 979-4566
- **RCMP** (867) 979-0123
- **Crime Stoppers** 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

## Ontario

- **Victim Support Line** 1-888-579-2888  
or in Toronto, (416) 314-2447 (direct access to an information counsellor who can refer callers to local services)
- **Ontario Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse**  
(416) 640-7784 (speak to a regional elder abuse consultant about referrals, resources and educational services)
- **Long-Term Care Action Line**  
1-866-434-0144 (to register complaints about long-term care homes)
- **Ontario Retirement Communities Association – Complaints Response and Information Services (CRIS) Line**  
1-800-361-7254 or (905) 403-0500 (to register complaints about retirement homes)



## Ontario continued

- **Ontario Provincial Police**  
1-888-310-1122 (non emergency number)
- **Senior Crime Stoppers** (anonymously report crimes against seniors, or criminals) 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

## Prince Edward Island

- **Adult Protection** (902) 368-6717 (non-emergency number)
- **Island Help Line** (information, support and crisis counselling on family matters, alcohol and drug problems, etc.)  
1-800-218-2885
- **Anderson House** (emergency shelter for women) 1-800-240-9894
- **Prince Edward Island Rape & Sexual Assault Crisis Centre**  
1-800-289-5656 (crisis line)
- **Victim Services** (services to victims of crime) (902) 368-4582
- **Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers** 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

## Quebec

- In most Quebec communities, health and social services centers —**Centres de santé et de services sociaux (CSSS)**— are available to help. The local number can be found in the phone book or on the internet ([www.msss.gouv.qc.ca](http://www.msss.gouv.qc.ca))
- **Ligne Info-Abus** 1-888-489-2287
- **Sûreté du Québec** (throughout Quebec)  
Quebec (418) 310-4141; Montreal (450) or (514) 310-4141;  
Eastern Townships (819) 310-4141  
Toll-free (514) 277-9860
- **Centre d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels (CAVAC)**  
(throughout Quebec) 1-866-532-2822  
Montreal (514) 277-9860



## Saskatchewan

- **24-Hour Abuse Line** 1-800-214-7083
- **Public Guardian and Trustee of Saskatchewan**  
(306) 787-5424
- **RCMP** (306) 780-5461 (non-emergency number)
- **Saskatchewan Crime Stoppers** 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

## Yukon

- **Seniors' Services/Adult Protection Unit** (867) 456-3948  
Toll-free 1-800-661-0408 (ext. 3948)
- **Victim Services/Family Violence Prevention Unit**  
(867) 667-8500  
Toll-free 1-800-661-0408 (ext. 8500)
- **Victim Link** (24-hour crisis line) 1-800-563-0808
- **RCMP** 1-867-667-5555

## Key National Resources in Canada

- **National Clearinghouse on Family Violence**  
[www.phac.aspc.gc.ca/ncfv-cnivf/familyviolence/index.html](http://www.phac.aspc.gc.ca/ncfv-cnivf/familyviolence/index.html)
- **Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse**  
[www.cnpea.ca/index.html](http://www.cnpea.ca/index.html)
- **The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**  
The RCMP provides crime prevention and victim services programs for seniors. Its information and services cover many topics for seniors including home safety, telemarketing and other fraud protection, senior abuse and legal concerns. To learn more about these services, check the government pages in your telephone book for the RCMP office nearest you.