

2002 – A Personal View

Gerry Bennett, United Kingdom
INPEA Secretary

The year 2002 saw the INPEA achieve International recognition within the global organizations that will help influence much of our future work. In one way or another the INPEA impacted upon the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Association of Gerontology (IAG) and a number of Government Ministers attending the UN Economic Commission for Europe (Ministerial Conference on ageing, in Berlin, Germany, September 12, 2002). Individual members (including Regional Representatives, National legislative body and advisors met senior politicians, policy makers and researchers, and in my case, royalty! At the launch of the WHO World Report on violence and health (elder abuse chapter co-written by the late Rosalie Wolf, Lia Daichman and myself), I was introduced to King Albert II of Belgium, in the hope that he would at the very least, read our chapter! (I didn't get a chance to tell him that my paternal grandfather was Belgian!).

Much will be written about the Valencia Forum in which nearly 600 people interested in research, education, policy, practice and communication met to provide the scientific basis for the draft on the International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002 (discussed and debated by the government delegates to the World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid). The Valencia Forum also endorsed the research agenda on ageing for the 21st century, a project jointly undertaken by the UN programme on ageing and the IAG. It was also in Valencia that INPEA representatives made a presentation to the IAG outlining our commitment to research and



education and training in elder abuse. The IAG President, Dr Gloria Gutman, led the debate, which resulted in the INPEA being formally invited to join the IAG 'family'.

Coincidentally, the NGO World Forum on Ageing ran at the same time as the United Nations 2nd World Assembly on Ageing. In reality, elder abuse and neglect struggled to achieve recognition and suffered from the 'politics' of these political meetings i.e. agendas are decided months in advance, issues are cut back, not added to,

or if issues appear controversial or potentially expensive for governments, they are dropped. It was a useful experience on how to lose a battle but, hopefully, win the war – our political childhood is officially over.

Similar scenes were played out in Berlin (EC Commission for Europe Ministerial Conference). The Ministerial Declaration did mention elder abuse (but not a binding document). The aim was to insert elder abuse awareness into the Regional Implementation strategy (Europe).

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The Irish and Canadian delegations included elder abuse in their presentations, excellent work. I was personally assured by the UK delegation that elder abuse would be within the Implementation Strategy – it was not, evidently removed at the last minute. Great detail however on the dangers to health of toxic production in the kitchen...shameful decisions. We will not be daunted, but the huge task ahead is clear – the INPEA must become a truly effective political lobbying organization.

The global launch of the WHO World Report on Violence and Health (Egremont Palace, Brussels, October 3rd 2002) will have a huge impact on the various stakeholders, governments, policy makers, researchers and Practitioners. The elder abuse chapter has been critically acclaimed and can be found on: <http://www.who.int/violency-injury-prevention//> or order via bookorders@who.int

In addition to meeting royalty, launching the report and participating in a round table discussion on violence, I took the opportunity during the post-launch celebrations of presenting Dr. Etienne Krug (Director WHO's Department of injuries and violence prevention) and in his absence our WHO special observer Dr. Alexandre Kalache – the Rosalie Wolf Memorial Elder Abuse Prevention award for their dedication and commitment to preventing and reducing the incidence of elder abuse. The annual award was established by the INPEA, NCPEA, and FVSAI to commemorate the life of Dr. Rosalie Wolf, founding Chairperson of INPEA.

I ended my travels for the year 2002 in Perth, Australia at the Maturity Matters Conference (October 2002). The topic of elder abuse became a conference highlight, ending the year much as it began. The year's work was demanding yet hugely rewarding, leading up to a meeting in Toronto in November 2002 with its resultant Toronto Declaration (see p. 21). What a remarkable year!

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Gerry Bennett, Secretary of the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) is taking a leave of absence for health reasons.

The INPEA is now seeking applications for the position of Acting Secretary until Gerry resumes his position.

The following timetable outlines the application process:

- Job Description finalized by the end of April 2003
- Expressions of interest invited during the month of May 2003
- The INPEA Board will appoint a new Secretary in the month of June 2003

ALL DETAILS WILL BE POSTED ON OUR WEBSITE:

WWW.ONPEA.ORG



Message from the Chair



Gerry has eloquently and whimsically captured the major events of the past year in his personal journey above. I think we all agree that the highlight of the year was the Social World Assembly on Aging of the United Nations, and the subsequent Madrid Plan of Action, where we were able to significantly contribute to the international policy agenda on elder abuse. We were fortunate to have obtained non-government status (NGO) before going to Valencia and Madrid, which allowed us access to many sessions – but no voting privileges. We now face a huge challenge – that of obtaining consultative status with ECOSOC.

Pat Brownell has been working tirelessly with Aurora Rodriguez (WHO) to complete the paper work within a specified time frame. The ECOSOC Status will allow us to make a more substantial contribution and offer us a prominent place in the global action plan. Without consultative status, INPEA has no official role within the UN. In other words, we have no place at the table and our voice is not being heard. We need all our representatives from around the world to participate in the implementation of the Plan of Action. We are the experts in the area of elder abuse and we must use this expertise to impact policy change. Our collective contribution can be powerful, but it needs to be done through our participation at the UN.

I attended the 7th Annual Conference in Family Violence in San Diego, California, USA, in September 2002, where INPEA played an active role. We sponsored two conference panels, presented two awards in honor of the late Rosalie Wolf, shared an exhibit table with NCPEA, and sponsored an elder abuse interest group meeting, co-facilitated a film festival, and hosted a meeting between NCPEA and INPEA Board members. We recommended that the 2003 conference should include the creation of a separate elder abuse track within the conference.

2003 sounds really like a very promising year. INPEA'S presence in conjunction with WHO was one of the "highlights" from the African Congress in South Africa only a few weeks ago. Several members from our Executive Committee, Board, Regional and National Representatives would play a very active role at the Pan American Congress in Argentina at the end of April, and other Regional IAG Congresses in Barcelona (July 2-5), Santiago de Chile (September 3-6) and Tokyo (November 24-28) during the current year.

Prague and the World Congress on Family Violence (June 21-26) is for all our members, a great challenge and a major responsibility and task. Also a rather important goal facing INPEA involves enhancing our website to make it a more efficient communication and education tool.

Dr. Lia Daichman, Argentina
Chair, INPEA



INPEA REPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES

Susan Aziz and Patricia Brownell

Elder Justice Act of 2002:

On February 10th, Senators Breaux and Hatch introduced the bi-partisan Elder Justice Act of 2003 (Senate Bill S333), the first comprehensive proposed federal legislation to address elder abuse and crimes against seniors, and to guarantee protection for older Americans. To date 19 Senators are co-sponsoring the bill. It is currently in the Senate Finance Committee, chaired by Senator Chuck Grassley (R-IA).

The Elder Justice Act is designed to create a national focus on elder abuse and provide federal resources to support state and community efforts to combat elder abuse. From a social perspective, elder justice means assuring adequate public - private infrastructure and resources to prevent, detect, treat, understand, intervene in and, where appropriate, prosecute elder abuse, neglect and exploitation. From an individual perspective, elder justice is the right of every older person to be free from abuse, neglect and exploitation. The Elder Justice Act would promote both aspects of elder justice, using a combined law enforcement and public health approach.

Among the numerous provisions is the establishment of dual Offices of Elder Justice at the US Departments of Justice and of Health and Human Services to coordinate disparate federal, state and local elder abuse prevention efforts, while also housing policy experts and coordinating programs to study, detect, treat, prosecute and, most importantly, prevent elder abuse, neglect and exploitation of older persons living in the community and in residential care facilities.

The bill also establishes new programs to assist victims; provides grants for education and training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and social service and health care workers; enhances the reporting of crimes in long-term care settings; requires FBI criminal background checks, rather than exclusively state background checks, for employees of long-term care facilities; and includes new measures to increase and retain staff in long-term care facilities, including a staff demonstration project, training and degree programs and incentives to draw more people to health professions serving older persons.

Elder Justice Coalition Membership Surpasses 100:

The Elder Justice Act of 2003 also has strong support from a growing coalition of organizations and individuals. As of February 21, the Elder Justice Coalition has attracted more than 100 members, achieving an early goal set by National Coordinator Robert Blancato. "This level of commitment by the varying disciplines of the aging and elder community further proves that the Elder Justice Act is needed," Blancato stated.

Those interested in joining the coalition should contact Amy Hooper in the office of the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (NCPEA) at 202-682-4140 or by email at ncpea@erols.com. NCPEA is serving as the administrative home of the coalition.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL NEWS

Bridget Penhale, United Kingdom

Since the last newsletter there have been a number of developments in the region. This included the first conference on elder abuse in Italy, which was held in Treviso, northern Italy at the end of last October. Speakers from WHOM, the UK and France, assisted the day. Work on elder abuse and the development of services and responses progresses in many countries, as the piece from Olaug Juklestad in Norway attests; further research studies are also forthcoming in Spain and in Germany.

The 2nd World Congress on Family Violence is to be held in Prague from 21st-26th June 2003. The INPEA are assisting with the organization of the Congress, in particular the elder abuse stream. There will be a number of INPEA related activities during the Congress, including several symposia and it is anticipated that the elder abuse stream will attract much attention during the 5 days of the congress. There are also plans for themed sessions to be held during the first two days of the congress. It is hoped that there will be increased representation from developing countries at this meeting. To obtain further information, the web-site address is <http://wcfv.org>

The 5th European Regional Congress of Gerontology will be held in Barcelona, Spain from 2nd -5th July 2003. There will be one invited INPEA symposium at this Congress and several members of the organization will participate in other sessions and symposia. The website address for further details is: <http://www.eriag.com/>

NEWS FROM INDIA

Mala Shankardass, New Delhi, India

On the 9th of November I was invited by World Habitat Centre to give a Health Talk for the month at India Habitat Centre, which is a popular place for meaningful activities in the capital. I organized this program in a very nice and interesting manner. I chose to speak on 'Elder Abuse: How can we prevent it'. I based it on national level research done by my organization Development, Welfare and Research Foundation. I presented findings of this study along with measures, which we have been trying to adopt to prevent it. The program was very well appreciated and well attended. I had also invited experts from the police, legal field, non-government sector, government, and medical profession and based on my earlier interactions with them to develop prevention strategies we had a very fruitful discussion. There was active participation by about 80 older persons, some living with children, some alone and few in old age homes. There was also good response from middle generation, adult children with aging parents. I am going to follow it with more meetings and action as by now I have received feed back from a cross section of people for the urgent need to do something in this area.

ACTIONS AROUND VIOLENCE AND ABUSE AGAINST ELDER PEOPLE IN PERU

Luz Barreto, National Representative of Peru

Last year there were some interesting actions taken in order to make Peruvian people become more aware about the still ignored problem of elder abuse in Peru. After the WHO global report about violence, there is the expectation to organize a public even to promote actions against elder abuse with the PAHO. Help Age International is very enthusiastic with this possibility. Some coordination has been done and there has been good reception of the idea to do it in Peru as it has been done in several countries. An important activity took place in October with the presence of Dr. Lia Daichman and a group of eminent professionals that were in Lima for the International Congress of the Alzheimer Peruvian Association. In coordination with the representative of the IGA in the Region, and also with de NGO Network about elder people of Peru, Help Age International, the Peruvian Association of Geriatric and Gerontology Nursery, organized the Conference Human Rights and Elder Abuse. It included representatives of elder associations, professionals of public institutions, NGOs, and churches. Attendance was so great that some people had to stand during the entire conference just to hear the speakers. Dr. Daichman's speech inspired many people to questions and gave their opinions around the subject. Also the invited professionals from Venezuela, Dominic Republic, Mexico, Chile, Peru give contributions about what it is been working in their country. This has been the first opportunity for the public presence of INPEA in Peru.

The elder people counsellors still have an interest in promotion work in some communities of Lima. In the south cone of Lima, Auquis de Ollantay organized some campaign calling for good treatment for elder people. ADITEI in the north cone of Lima attends several cases of abuse that assist to their service looking for aid.

The NGO Network about Elder People had an interview with the chief of the National Program against family abuse. We anticipate that their incorporation to the program can take place soon. In November the NGO Centro Proceso Social organized activities around the international day against violence towards women. There was also a conference about violence and elder women. URM the Urban and Rural Mission is organizing a national ecumenical forum around the Role of the Church face to the elder violence, that has as frame mark the ten year period against the violence. Last time the interest around research has increased. Actually there is been coordinate a comparative study about mistreatment, between the University of Trujillo (Peru) and the University of Guadalajara (Mexico). There is also been planning for the beginning of the year the study of perceptions about elder abuse in elder people and in professionals that works in social and health services in Peru. It has been inspired in missing voices and spirited by Dr. Lia Diachman.

REPORT FROM AUSTRALIA

January 2003

SUSAN KURRELE, OCEANIA REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

THE CURRENT SITUATION

The State and Territory governments continue to have the carriage of strategies for responding to elder abuse and each State has a specific approach for how their ageing, community care and health services respond to elder abuse. There is no legislation at either Federal or State level specifically addressing elder abuse and therefore there are no mandatory reporting requirements.

However there is some consistency across Australia with Aged Care Assessment Teams that are funded by the Federal government continuing to provide assessment and some management services for older people who are victims of elder abuse. At the Aged Care Assessment Team conference in February 2002 in Sydney, elder abuse was the subject of a session with management models and best practice guidelines being discussed at length.

South Australia continues to run its very successful Aged Rights Advocacy Service with a rights-based, advocacy-focused response to cases of abuse. New South Wales has continued to develop inter-agency protocols for responding to elder abuse, and almost all health areas of the state are now covered by these protocols. Inter-agency protocols are also in use in Western Australia, and an advocacy service has been developed. Queensland's Elder Abuse Protection Unit continues its information, advice and support role for victims of abuse and their families.

References to elder abuse in the medical literature have raised awareness amongst the medical profession. The news in the Lancet of the release of the WHO report on Violence and Health, and an editorial on elder abuse in the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health both prompted interest in the issue. The need for more education of the medical profession has been recognized and a CD ROM based elder abuse education program for general practitioners is nearing completion. It will be piloted in New South Wales in early 2003.

INPEA SYMPOSIUM IN GERIATRIXAFRICA AFRICA '03 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Monica Ferreira - Africa

INPEA's activities and influence in Africa are growing by leaps and bounds, as increasing numbers of individuals and organizations in the continent are introduced to and join the network.

INPEA and the World Health Organization jointly convened a two-hour symposium within the International Conference on Geriatric Care in Africa – *Now and the Future* (GeriatricAfrica '03), held in Cape Town, South Africa on 6-8 March 2003. The theme of the symposium was, simply, "Elder abuse – focus on Africa." INPEA President **Lia Daichman** and WHO's Alex Kalache (Ageing and Life Course) chaired the symposium, and Gloria Gutman (IAG President and Special Advisor to INPEA) will be the discussant.

The symposium recognized elder abuse as a global health and human rights issue, but also focused specifically on the emergence of the problem in the African continent. Types of elder abuse manifested in African countries have been found to differ from – and to be more violent than – the types of abuse commonly recorded and classified in the literature in Western countries. Symposium presentations included a short contextual overview of the nature of the problem in Africa, by myself. Details of the Kenyan experience of participating in the WHO/INPEA "Missing Voices" project, by Pension Munyama (Help Age International, Kenya); a report on the risks of elder abuse to health and well-being, drawing on data of callers to South Africa's Halt Elder Abuse Line (HEAL), by Pat Lindgren and INPEA's South Africa representative, Jané Joubert;

CANADA

Charmaine Spencer

Over the past decade, Canada has moved away from viewing abuse and neglect in later life as a homogeneous phenomenon. Instead, we are coming to understand it as being comprised of many different kinds of harms that are socially placed under a broad umbrella term of “elder abuse”. It occurs in many diverse settings with different dynamics, and with different kinds of help being needed and offered. With that in mind, a federal-provincial-territorial Working Group is currently examining the range of prevention and intervention approaches being taken in Canada, in an effort to understand which of these show the most promise.

The Université de Montréal in Quebec has partnered with Belgium, Switzerland, and France to develop Réseau Internet Francophone Vieillir en Liberté (RIFVEL). The network is rapidly developing information and resources for Francophones on victimization issues. Information on the network and its objectives can be found at: www.fep.umontreal.ca/violence/quebec.

Abuse and Housing: Housing and shelter issues are increasingly being identified in many parts of Canada as being pivotal factors in the abuse problems that many seniors face. British Columbia began looking at connection between with the “STEPS to Safety and Security for Seniors in Rental Housing” project during 2001-2. Community representatives in the diverse areas of housing, seniors’ advocacy, law, and health are increasingly becoming activists and advocates for frail older adults in light of provincial governments’ “reform” efforts to transfer older adults from licensed, regulated care facilities into “assisted living” housing which has little if any licensing, regulation, monitoring, established standards for staffing, or consumer protection built in.

In Montreal, Quebec, the Notre Dame de Grace CCEA is working on ways to prevent financial abuse of older adults who live in Low Income Housing Units. The project will offer information sessions for seniors by working in collaboration with the police, a crime prevention organization (“Tandem Montréal”), a national bank and other resources. Daphne Nahmiash, a Montreal researcher is also developing a screening tool for low income housing to help identify vulnerable seniors at risk for abuse and neglect.

Affordability and financial security are frequently critical factors in being able to safely leave abuse. Some older adults are left in the untenable position of having to stay in an abusive situation, simply because they cannot find alternative housing in order to leave.

Communities across the country search for answers on how best to meet the crisis and transitional housing needs of abused older women and older men

The Legal Aspects: There is a range of legal issues affecting the lives of abused or neglected older adults, directly and indirectly. For example, the BC Law Institute notes that family members or other persons sometimes make verbal promises to provide future care to an older adult in exchange for title to the house, but later “evict” (throw out) the person. Older adults often lack even basic information about their rights. Service providers they are in contact with often do not know either.

Ontario Elder Abuse Conference A Big Success!

The Ontario Elder Abuse Conference, “Sharing Solutions: Defining the Future” held this past November in Toronto was a huge success.

Leading researchers and policy representatives from Canada, the United Kingdom, United States, Oceania, and Europe took part in the conference. The conference built upon and went beyond the research experience of elder abuse researchers in Ontario, across Canada and globally. The conference was widely multidisciplinary and participation came from sociology, social work, nursing, medicine, and law. It served as a catalyst for researchers to share their work with one another, helping to enrich expertise, knowledge, networking and collaborations, allowing future research agendas to be



developed so that further rigorous study can be conducted

Elder Abuse is now recognized as a critical problem worthy of serious academic inquiry

and concerted social action on the part of all Canadians. The future of elder abuse research in Canada is hopeful. Interest among established researchers is growing. There is a critical need to improve evaluation methods and provide the necessary research base; there are also major challenges of study design, methodology and logistics that have to be resolved. A goal for the future of is to see Canadian universities working in partnership with collaboration amongst researchers and service providers so that rigorous research can be conducted in the open service systems in which many factors are not under the control of the research investigator

The substantive area of work has received increased research and public policy attention in Canada as shown by both federal and provincial governments, through funding and other resources, they have sent a strong message of their commitment to eradicating the problem of elder abuse.

The Conference concluded with the keynote address from Dr. Alexandre Kalache from the World Health Organization. At this time he announced the establishment of “*The Toronto Declaration on the Global Prevention of Elder Abuse*” which occurred at the Conference in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), The University of Toronto, Ryerson University and the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA).

The proceedings will be placed on **web sites**, including: www.onpea.org and www.inpea.net

THE TORONTO DECLARATION ON THE GLOBAL PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE

Abuse of older people has only recently been recognised as a global problem. INPEA's advocacy work and the emphasis given to elder abuse prevention by the World Health Organization have contributed significantly to raising awareness worldwide. Academic institutions, around the world, have also substantially contributed to enhancing understanding and raising awareness and have developed methodological tools to study the problem. However, much is still to be done.

On one hand more research is needed – for instance, along the lines of the seminal joint project "Global Response to Elder Abuse" which resulted in the publication "Missing Voices: Views of Older Persons on Elder Abuse" and on the other hand practical action at local, regional and national levels.

Twenty or thirty years ago, societies throughout the world denied the existence of violence against women and child abuse. Then, through research, came the evidence. As a result the civil society exercised the appropriate pressure for action from governments. The parallel with elder abuse is clear.

This declaration is a Call for Action aimed at the Prevention of Elder Abuse.

Points to be considered:

- Legal frameworks are missing. Cases of elder abuse, when identified are often not addressed for lack of proper legal instruments to respond and deal with them.
- Prevention of elder abuse requires the involvement of multiple sectors of society.
- Primary health care workers have a particularly important role to play as they deal with cases of elder abuse regularly – although they often fail to recognise them as such.
- Education and dissemination of information are vital – both in the formal sector (professional education) and through the media (combating the stigma, tackling the taboos and helping to de-stereotype older people).
- Elder abuse is a universal problem. Research conducted so far shows that it is prevalent in both the developed and the developing world. In both, the abuser is more often than not well known to the victim, and it is in the context of the family and/or the care unit that most of the abuse happens.
- A cultural perspective is mandatory in order to fully understand the phenomenon of elder abuse – i.e. the cultural context of any particular community in which it occurs.
- Equally important is to consider a gender perspective as the complex social constructs related to it help to identify the form of abuse inflicted by whom.
- In any society some population sub-groups are particularly vulnerable to elder abuse – such as the very old, those with limited functional capacity, women and the poor.
- Ultimately elder abuse will only be successfully prevented if a culture that nurtures intergenerational solidarity and rejects violence is developed.
- It is not enough to identify cases of elder abuse. All countries should develop the structures that will allow the provision of services (health, social, legal protection, police referral, etc) to appropriately respond and eventually prevent the problem.

The United Nations International Plan of Action adopted by all countries in Madrid, April 2002, clearly recognises the importance of Elder Abuse and puts it in the framework of the Universal Human Rights. Preventing elder abuse in an ageing world is everybody's business.

"In Ontario elder abuse will not be tolerated. That is why we are launching our comprehensive provincial strategy to combat elder abuse".
Minister De Faria, Ontario's Minister Responsible for Seniors

This declaration was derived at an expert meeting, sponsored by the Ontario Government in Toronto, 17 November 2002.

More information at the following websites: www.ontario.ca/ageing, www.ripes.net and www.inpea.org

"Elder Abuse is 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". It can be of various forms: physical, psychological/emotional, sexual, financial or simply reflect intentional or unintentional neglect.



World Health Organization
Geneva



University of Toronto
and Ripstein University
Ontario, Canada



INPEA
International Network
for the Prevention
of Elder Abuse

'Research into Practice'

Jacki Pritchard, United Kingdom

Researchers and academics can sometimes be viewed as people who do not know what the real world is like. On the other hand, practitioners can be criticized for not being able to describe what they do in academic and theoretical terms. I have always believed that research and practice should complement each other. I was a researcher before I ever thought about becoming a social worker, so I have a particular interest in trying to marry up the two. In the work I currently undertake I straddle both worlds.

I believe I now have hard evidence to prove that research can inform practice and vice versa. From my own practice as a social worker I was very clear a long time ago about the links between child abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse. Consequently I wanted to look at the needs of older women who had experienced some form of abuse in their lifetime and how services could be developed to meet the needs identified. It was important to give the victims of elder abuse a voice. The research project, which was funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, was set up in 1997 in three social services departments in the North of England (Pritchard 2000).

As the project progressed, older men started to disclose to me about the abuse they had experienced and the focus of inquiry broadened to include male victims of elder abuse, some of who had also experienced child abuse and domestic violence (Pritchard 2001). One of the main findings of the original research project was that victims (both male and female) wanted to meet other victims who had experienced abuse. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation agreed to fund a follow-up project in order to test out whether support

groups could be beneficial to victims of elder abuse. A pilot study was set up in June 2000 and became an organization now known as ***Beyond Existing***.

Since then three support groups have been run and one group has included younger adults with learning disabilities and mental problems working alongside older people. Different methods of group work have been tested out. The main objective throughout has been to provide a therapeutic and supportive environment for victims of abuse. The research findings have now been written up in book form (Pritchard 2003).

These findings should inform practice and it is hoped that practitioners in different settings will be encouraged to adopt group work as a way of working with victims of abuse in the longer term. The original project found that very often practitioners are undertaking crisis intervention and give little thought to planning for long-term intervention. In a time of tight resources it is important that practitioners think about the ongoing and changing needs of victims in the longer term and be mindful of the fact that it can be beneficial to work across the specialists.

This research project has evolved over six years. I think this illustrates the point well that it can take time to learn about how practice can develop over time and supports the original argument made at the beginning of the article that research can inform practice and vice versa.

www.jacki-pritchard.co.uk

WORLD CONGRESS ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

Upcoming Conference In Prague – June 2003

Elizabeth Podnieks, Canada

From June 21 – 26 this year the World Congress on Family Violence (WCFV) will hold its second international conference in Prague. The goal of the WCFV is to advance best practices in protection, prevention and treatment of the physical, mental, emotional, sexual, social, legal and economic effects caused by family violence on children and on women and men at every generation of life. The WCFV provides an interdisciplinary, multicultural learning opportunity for professionals in health care, education, law, child and adult protection, social services, public policy, human rights advocacy, governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations, and in public health.

The venue of Prague has motivated the WCFV International Steering Committee to set as a goal that half of the potential 2800 delegates to the Congress will be from developing nations worldwide and nations in transition, especially from Central and Eastern European (CEE) and Eurasian countries, including Russia. The delegates will represent the professions of law, medicine and health services, education, social and protective services, law enforcement, human rights and public policy, and particularly from NGOs/PVOs.

The First World Congress on Family Violence (WCFV) was held in Singapore in 1998. Elder abuse was barely on the radar screen although INPEA did present a Symposium chaired by our founder, Dr. Rosalie Wolf.

Those of us who attended promised that the second congress would ensure a high visibility for the elder abuse track and Congress chair Alan Davis has taken steps to make this happen. The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) and the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse have been collaborating on a pre-conference intensive along with an eclectic and innovative elder abuse track within the Congress Alan Davis has offered unprecedented congress time for papers, workshops, symposia and posters on elder abuse. Some of the INPEA and NCEA speakers include [Lia Daichman](#) Argentina, [Gerry Bennett](#) UK, [Bringet Penhole](#) UK, [Elizabeth Podnieks](#) Canada, [Jacki Prichard](#) UK, [Ariela Lowstein](#) Isreal, [Maija Juva](#), Oddveig, Norway, [Olaug Juklestad](#) Norway, Alexandre [Kalache](#) Switzerland, [Silvia Perel Levins](#) Switzerland, and from the United States, [Betty Malks](#), [Susan Aziz](#), [Lisa Nerenberg](#), [Juanita Garcia](#), [Jordon Kosberg](#), [Susan Somers](#), [Eva Kates](#), [Mary Lynn Kasunic](#), [Beverly Steigler](#) and [Diane Koin](#).



Prague Rooftops

Members in the News

Pat Brownell, United States Representative for INPEA, is also a representative of the Gray Panthers and at the United Nations. Pat represents the Gray Panthers on the NGO Committee on Aging as well as INPEA. During the 47th Session on the UN Commission on the Status of Women from 3-14 March 2003, Pat spoke as a panelist on the impact of abuse on older women from a global perspective. Other panelists addressed the causes of abuse of older women, and the portrayal of older women by the media.

Prof. Ariela Lowenstein, The University of Haifa, Israel continues collaboration with **Prof. Zvi Izikovich**, The Dean of the Faculty of Welfare and Health Studies, on a national survey of elder abuse in Israel. A questionnaire is now being pre-tested. She is also working with the government offices regarding a blue print on the topic.

Susan Aziz, INPEA'S North American representative has been appointed to the editorial board of Global Aging. Congratulations Susan!



**At the 7th
International
Conference of the
Family Violence and
Sexual Assault
Institute in San
Diego, California,
September 25 - 28,
2002.
From Left to Right:
Lia Daichman
(Argentina), Susan
Somers (USA), Pat
Brownell (USA), and
Elizabeth Podnieks
(Canada).**

Global Ageing Names New Editor

The journal of the International Federation on Ageing (IFA), *Global Ageing*, after a period of review and redesign will be published three times annually under the editorship of Prof. James Sykes of Madison, Wisconsin. "Because elder abuse is a priority issue for the IFA, the subject will receive prominent attention in coming issues of *Global Ageing*," Sykes said. Individuals with new information and fresh ideas regarding the growing incidence and prevalence of elder abuse and neglect and strategies for intervention and prevention throughout the world are invited to submit articles for consideration to submit articles for consideration.



NOMINATION FOR ROSALIE WOLF MEMORIAL ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION AWARD – INTERNATIONAL

The **Rosalie Wolf Memorial Elder Abuse Prevention Award (International Category)** was established collaboratively by the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (NCPEA), the Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute (FVSAI), and the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) in 2002. The award commemorates the life of Dr. Rosalie Wolf, NCPEA's founding

President, by honoring an individual or organization that has followed in her path. The honoree may be an individual or an organization, and will be selected for their contribution to the field of elder abuse prevention. The award will be presented at FVSAI's 8th International Family Violence Conference: Working Together to End Abuse, September 16-20, 2003 in San Diego, California. (www.fvsai.org). The nomination form, included below, specifies the criteria—demonstrated dedication and commitment to the ideals of Rosalie Wolf to prevent and reduce the incidence of elder abuse, through one or more of the following: research, education, policy, practice. Join us in commemorating Rosalie's life. onpea.info@utoronto.ca

NOMINATION FOR ROSALIE WOLF MEMORIAL ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION AWARD (International)

CRITERIA FOR NOMINATIONS:

The award will be presented to an individual or organization who has demonstrated dedication and commitment to the ideals of Rosalie Wolf to prevent and reduce the incidence of elder abuse, through one or more of the following: research, education, policy, practice.

NOMINATION FORM: MUST BE RECEIVED BY APRIL 30, 2003. THANKS!

Via Fax: 416 - 978 - 4771 or E-Mail: onpea.info@utoronto.ca

Name of Individual:

Nominee: _____ Title: _____

If Organization: Name & Title of Lead Person:

Nominee: _____ Title: _____

Organization: _____ Tel: _____ ext _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail _____

A brief description of work and its relevance to the criteria:

Name of Person Making the Nomination: _____

Organization: _____ E-Mail: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

CONFERENCE DIARY

**March 31-
April 1,
2003**

University of
York
London
UK

10th Anniversary Conference of Action on Elder Abuse UK

Topics include: Standards and differing approaches to elder abuse protection

Action on Elder Abuse UK

Phone: (++44) (0) 20 8765 7000

Fax: (++44) (0) 20 8679 4074

Email: aea@ace.org.uk

Website: www.elderabuse.org.uk

**April 30,
2003**

Belfast,
Ireland

Ireland: Crossing Boundaries.

Protection, detection and achieving justice for vulnerable adults

WebSite: www.elderabuse.org.uk

**April 30 –
May 3, 2003**

3RD Pan-American Congress of Gerontology

Mar del Plata, Argentina

Email: sagg@connmed.com.ar

Web: www.sagg.org.ar

**June 21-26,
2003**

Prague
Czech
Republic

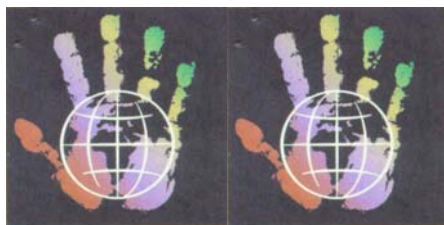
2nd World Congress on Family Violence

The biennial World Congress on Family Violence (WCFV) is co-sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva, Switzerland. The Congress Theme: Protecting Every Generation sharing solutions that prevent child abuse,

Spouse/partner abuse (domestic violence), and elder abuse.

Email: WCFV@aol.com

WebSite: www.wcfv.org



**July 1-6,
2003**

5th European Congress of Gerontology

Quality of life for an Aging Society

Barcelona, Spain

Email: eriag@eriag.org

Website: www.erlag.org

**July 13-16,
2003**

Portsmouth,
NH

8th International Family Violence Research Conference

University of New Hampshire Family Research Laboratory & Crimes against Children Research Center

Contact: Sarah M. Giacconi

Phone: (603) 862-0767

**September 16-
20, 2003**

Town & Country
Hotel &
Convention
Center
San Diego, CA

Conference on Family Violence: Working Together to End Abuse

Contact: Lisa Conradi
Family Violence and Sexual Assault Institute
Phone: (858) 623-2777 x427
Fax: (858) 646-0761
Email: fvconf@alliant.edu
Website: www.fvsai.org

**November 21-
25, 2003**

San Diego, CA

56th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America

Gerontological Society of America
Phone: (202) 842-1275
Email: geron@geron.org
Website: www.geron.org



**November 24 -
28, 2003**

7th Asia-Oceania Congress

Tokyo, Japan
Email: 7thaog@convention.co.jp
Website: www.convention.co.jp/7thaog

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Submissions to the INPEA Newsletter are welcome...

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