

UNIQUE BARRIERS FOR OLDER ADULTS



- 1 It may be difficult for families and/or adult children to understand or accept that abuse is happening
- 2 Care-giving adds stress which could increase violence
- 3 Ageism makes it less likely for people to listen to concerns
- 4 Long-term relationships can add difficulties, ex. "it can't be that bad, you've put up with it for 30 years"

LOVE SHOULDN'T HURT.
ASK FOR HELP.

go to:

www.gnb.ca/violence

or

  Love Shouldn't Hurt

RESOURCES

Domestic Violence Outreach Services

There are 14 domestic violence outreach offices across NB, who provide emotional and practical support, and referrals to appropriate services.

Acadian Peninsula: 506 395-6233

Bathurst: 506 545-8952

Campbellton: 506 790-1178

Charlotte County: 506 469-5544

Kent County: 506 743-5449

Edmundston (cell): 506 740-4888

Fredericton: 506 458-9774

Kennebecasis Valley: 506 847-6277

Miramichi: 506 778-6496

Moncton: 506 855-7222

Saint John: 506 649-2580 | 506 632-5616

Shediac: 506 533-9100

Sussex: 506 433-6579

Woodstock: 506 328-9680



211

211 is a free and confidential service that can be accessed 24 hours a day, in more than 150 languages. 211 helps connect people to the right information and services. Call **2-1-1** to connect to community services.



Intimate
Partner
Violence:
MIDDLE AGED AND
OLDER ADULTS

Love *L'amour*
Shouldn't **ne devrait**
Hurt **pas blesser**

END INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE
METTEZ FIN À LA VIOLENCE ENTRE PARTENAIRES INTIMES

WHAT IS IPV?

Intimate Partner Violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour by a partner or former partner meant to dominate and control.

The survivor often feels powerless and the behavior can get worse over time.

Did you know?

Many older adults are concerned about violence or abuse at the hands of a stranger, but most violence and abuse of older adults is by a loved one.¹

Substance use, particularly alcohol, is an added risk factor of IPV among older couples.²

Middle-aged & older adults could be isolated and experiencing IPV, without access to services or information.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE IPV



Physical Abuse

Hitting, throwing objects



Sexual Abuse

Assault, forced sexual acts



Emotional Abuse

Make you feel like you're losing your mind, manipulation



Verbal Abuse

Name-calling, humiliation



Financial Abuse

Withholding funds



Spiritual Abuse

Criticizing religious or spiritual beliefs

If you are in need of immediate assistance, call 911.

The police are trained to respond to intimate partner violence and can help connect you to services. Consult the Love Shouldn't Hurt website, a local domestic violence outreach worker, or any shelter to design a safety plan.

SEE THE REVERSE FOR
MORE INFORMATION
AND RESOURCES.

THE DANGERS OF IPV

Chronic Health Problems

Long-term depression, sleeping problems and self-harm resulting from suicidal ideations.

Chronic stress from experiencing IPV can lead to PTSD, nervousness and general pain. Physical health problems can be a danger of intimate partner violence, due to serious and sometimes lethal physical abuse.³

Serious harm or death

“More people are killed by their partners in N.B. than in other Atlantic provinces.”⁴



³ Ford-Gilboe, M., Varcoe, C., Scott-Storey, K. et al. (2020). Longitudinal impacts of an online safety and health intervention for women experiencing intimate partner violence. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1): 260.

⁴ Sinha, M (2013) Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2011

¹ Public Legal Education and Information Service of New Brunswick. (2015). Are You Dating?: Older adults and healthy relationships.

² Liles et al., 2012; Miszkurka et al., 2016; Altman, 2017.