



Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the Elder Justice Center (EJC)?

The Elder Justice Center at Eliza Bryant Village is a temporary respite for the growing population of older adults who are experiencing some form of trauma, violence, abuse, and/or criminal victimization. To ensure clients will return to a safe environment, we will work with our community partners to connect clients and their families to legal, financial and social service supports.

The innovative Eliza Bryant Village Elder Justice Center is the only provider of these unique and needed services in Ohio.

2. How are referrals made to the Elder Justice Center?

Referrals to the EJC must come from an established community or governmental organization. All such referrals shall be screened by the EJC staff, who shall make the final determination about admission to the EJC. Information about the abuse, alleged abuser, health status, legal status, and family support system shall be collected by staff. The team will determine if the individual is appropriate for respite, and will then develop a plan to transition the person into the facility.

3. Who is “an appropriate” guest for the Elder Justice Center?

The individual who seeks admission must be at least 62 years of age, and living in a dangerous situation under immediate risk of harm. The EJC serves both males and females. The elder must be experiencing physical, psychological, sexual or financial threat or abuse; understands the purpose of the EJC; is competent to make a decision; and agrees to abide by the rules of the facility and the terms of the care/discharge plan.

EJC does not serve elders who are victims of self-neglect, are hoarders or chronically homeless unrelated to abuse.

4. Is transportation available to bring the elder to the EJC?

The lack of transportation should not be a barrier to the admission of an elder to the EJC. Eliza Bryant Village can provide limited transportation during normal business hours.

5. Is there a charge to the elder for shelter services?

No.

6. How long can an elder stay at the EJC?

The goal is to transition the elder into a safe permanent living situation within 30-90 days. We realize some may stay for shorter terms and others will require longer stays. The discharge planning begins when the individual enters the facility.

7. What happens once the elder is admitted to the EJC?

Upon admittance, the EJC Social Worker will complete a psychosocial assessment. Needs will be addressed and identified. The EJC Social Worker will provide case management services that include obtaining resources for counseling, legal assistance and support as well as the development of a discharge plan. Discharge may be to an alternate safe and viable living arrangement in the community or may be to a long term care facility.

8. What happens to the elder who is not an appropriate admission to EJC but is at high risk of being harmed in their current situation?

Not every elder referred to the EJC is an appropriate match with our model and the elder may choose not to stay. For every referral to the EJC, an assessment of the elder's needs and EJC's capacity to meet those needs is conducted by the EJC Social Worker.