

Planning Ahead and Staying Safe:

A Guide for Indigenous
Seniors on PEI



Community Legal
Information

Empowerment Through Knowledge

Oh, Great Spirit, whose voice I hear in the winds,
And whose breath gives life to all the world,
Hear me, I come before you
One of your children I am small and weak
I need your strength and wisdom
Let me walk in beauty
And make my eyes ever behold the red and purple sunset
Make my hands respect the things you have made
My ears sharp to hear your voice
Make me wise
So that I may understand the things you have taught my people
The lesson you have hidden in every leaf and rock
I seek strength
Not to be superior to my brothers and sisters,
But to be able to fight my greatest enemy
Myself
Make me ever ready to come to you
With clean hands
And straight eyes.
So when life fades, as the fading sunset,
my Spirit may come to you without shame.

Prayer by Yellow Hawk, Sioux Chief

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Introduction



The information in this guide is not legal advice, and it does not replace guidance from a lawyer.

The topic of abuse of Indigenous seniors is complex and impacted by many factors. This publication is intended as a resource only.

Many Island families experience abuse or violence at home. Anyone can be a victim of abuse, but seniors, and Indigenous seniors especially, can be the most vulnerable. Often, a person is abused by someone they know well, like a family member, friend, or caregiver.

Planning ahead is a good way to prevent abuse. **Planning ahead** means planning for a time when you may be unable to make important decisions about your health, finances or legal affairs. Planning ahead may prevent abuse and ensure that your wishes are followed. This booklet explains how you can plan ahead with:

- Wills
- Powers of Attorney
- Health Care Directives
- And other steps

Having these legal documents in place can protect you from abuse and ensure your wishes are followed, even when you are unable to communicate. You can choose someone you trust to speak on your behalf when you can't speak for yourself.

What is Abuse?

Abuse is action or inaction that harms a person's health and well-being. Abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, financial, and verbal. Abuse can also be neglect and self-neglect. The abuse may be one incident or a lot of small incidents that, if seen alone, might not be thought of as abuse.

A person can be abused by:

- A family member or friend
- A paid caregiver
- A romantic partner
- Someone the person depends on for basic needs
- Staff in hospitals, community care facilities, private and public nursing homes, or seniors housing
- A person in a position of trust

The victim of abuse often knows and trusts their abuser. Some victims may depend on the people who hurt them for food, shelter, personal care, companionship, or transportation.





Physical Abuse can include:

- Physical assault, such as slapping, pushing, hitting or kicking
- Forced confinement in a room, bed or chair
- Causing pain
- Handling roughly

Financial Abuse can include:

- Forcing someone to sell their property or possessions
- Pressuring someone to buy things for others
- Stealing someone's money, cheques, or possessions
- Using someone's debit or credit cards without permission
- Committing fraud or forgery against someone
- Misusing someone's power of attorney or joint bank account

When the settlement money for residential school survivors was sent to Indigenous seniors, some of those seniors had this money taken by family and friends. Some seniors felt pressured to give away the money. Other seniors' money was stolen.

Abuse in Indigenous families and communities can be linked to the legacy of residential schools. If you or someone in your family are survivors of residential schools, you may wish to contact the National Indian Residential School Crisis Line at: **1-866-925-4419.**

Sexual Abuse can include:

- Unwanted sexual comments or jokes
- Being leered at, watched or recorded for a sexual purpose
- Any unwanted sexual contact, from touching to intercourse
- Forced or coerced sexual contact in a relationship or marriage

Emotional and Psychological Abuse can include:

- Yelling, name calling, intimidating, humiliating, insulting, frightening, threatening or ignoring an older person
- Treating an older person like a child
- Bullying in a seniors' residence, club or organization
- Withholding visits from children or grandchildren
- Keeping the person from friends, neighbours, and family members

Spiritual and Cultural Abuse can include:

- Disrespecting a person's spiritual beliefs or cultural heritage
- Denying a person access to their Band, Chief, Elders or other important cultural contacts
- Interfering with a person's spiritual or cultural practices, such as smudging or prayer
- Treating the person as inferior because of their beliefs, race, ethnicity, or culture

Neglect can include:

- Not providing a safe, clean living environment with appropriate food, heat, clothing, medication and other necessary supplies
- Deliberately not providing companionship, social interaction, intellectual stimulation, access to cultural programs or activities, or other necessary things

Self-neglect is when a person refuses, delays, or is unable to arrange for their own care. Signs of self-neglect include:

- Lack of personal care and/or hygiene
- Malnutrition
- Unsafe or unclean living conditions
- Drug abuse or refusal to take medications

People suffering from self-neglect are more likely to live alone. They may suffer from mental or physical illnesses.



If you or a loved one are living in an abusive situation, it is important to get support. If you are in immediate danger or in an emergency, call 911. There is also a list helpful resources at the end of this guide.



Powers of Attorney



Powers of Attorney

A **power of attorney** is a legal document that gives another person the power to look after your financial and legal affairs.

Having a power of attorney can be useful if:

- You cannot look after your financial and legal affairs yourself
- You want another person to look after your financial and legal affairs for you

A power of attorney document is usually written with the help of a lawyer. The person you give the power to is called your **attorney**. “Attorney” does not mean a lawyer in this context. But, you may choose to name a lawyer as your attorney in your power of attorney document.

Powers of Attorney are governed by the *Powers of Attorney Act*.

To read this Act, go to:

www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/legislation

A power of attorney does not give a person authority to make decisions about your health care or personal care.

Your attorney can be:

- Your spouse or partner
- A friend
- A family member
- A lawyer
- An accountant
- A trust company

Choose someone you trust, who knows you well, who knows what you want, and has the skills to perform the tasks. You can appoint more than one person.

The person (s) you choose must:

- Be 18 years or older
- Understand what it means to have power of attorney
- And, be mentally competent

Competent means able to understand financial or legal matters and make informed legal or financial decisions.

You must write a power of attorney while you are still mentally competent. It is safest to have a lawyer write the document with your instructions about what you want and need. You can decide when it starts, who your attorney is, what your attorney can and cannot do, and other instructions.

If you become incompetent without a power of attorney, a person who cares about you must go to court to apply to take care of your finances. That can be expensive.

Different Types of Power of Attorney

There are three types of power of attorney:

- Specific power
- General power
- Enduring power

You can give a **specific power of attorney** for a specific task, like selling your car or writing cheques for you. A specific power of attorney ends when the task is done, when you become mentally incompetent, when you become bankrupt, or when you die. **Incompetent** means unable to understand financial or legal matters and make informed legal or financial decisions.

A **general power of attorney** allows your attorney to make decisions about your property and finances. It ends on either the date you specify, when you become mentally incompetent or when you die. Your general power of attorney can include an enduring clause, which means it will continue if you become mentally incompetent.

An **enduring power of attorney** takes effect when you become mentally incompetent. Deciding whether you are competent or incompetent is a medical decision. A doctor assesses you to see if you can:

- Understand financial or legal matters
- And make informed financial or legal decisions





Two doctors must sign a medical certificate of mental incompetency to declare you mentally incompetent. An enduring power of attorney is usually kept in a law office. If you are declared incompetent, the doctor notifies the lawyer. Then, the lawyer contacts the power of attorney. You can also choose to keep your enduring power of attorney at home.

What can I do to prevent misuse of power of attorney?

To protect yourself:

- Write into the power of attorney document that you want your attorney to give you a regular accounting of your finances. An **accounting** is a report of all financial dealings made by your attorney. You may want to state that once you become incompetent, your attorney must give the accounting to another person you trust.
- Limit the power you give to your attorney. For example, you can set a limit on the amount of money your attorney can withdraw from the bank without approval from you. You may not want these limits on a power of attorney if it takes effect, or remains in effect, if you become incompetent.
- Consider having two people working together as your power of attorney. This way each person is monitored by the other.

- If your attorney has the power to manage your bank accounts, the bank does not have to tell you when withdrawals are made. Read your bank statements and your cancelled cheques carefully. Stay informed about your finances.

If your attorney is abusing their power:

- Cancel the power of attorney. You can cancel the power of attorney at any time if you are still mentally competent. You must give notice to your attorney that you are cancelling the power of attorney. This notice must be in writing, signed and dated. If your attorney is misusing the document, cancel it. Give written notice to the organizations that have been dealing with your attorney that you cancelled the power of attorney. It must be signed and dated as well.
- Get legal advice immediately. You may be able to sue your attorney to recover the money or property. Fraudulent misuse of power of attorney is a criminal offence and charges may be laid.

More information about powers of attorney is available on our website www.legalinfopei.ca. This information is also available in hard copy by calling CLI at **902-892-0853** or **1-800-240-9798**.



If you believe that someone's power of attorney is being abused, you can call the police. The police may lay charges if they find evidence of theft or fraud.

Powers of Attorney on Reserve

The *Indian Act* gives Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) the authority to step in to deal with property issues if the Indigenous person:

- Is a registered Indian or entitled to be registered
- Ordinarily lives on-reserve
- And has been declared mentally incompetent according to provincial law

This authority overrides a power of attorney document. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) may use your power of attorney as evidence of your wishes, but the document does not determine who will be appointed as administrator of your property. An **administrator** is a person appointed to look after your financial and legal affairs.

ISC will offer the appointment of administrator to all legal family members. To take on this role, a family member must apply to be appointed by ISC.

If you have an enduring power of attorney and live on reserve, you may wish to contact ISC and ask about the process of appointing an administrator if you become mentally incompetent.

If no family members are willing or present, ISC contacts the Office of the Public Trustee to take on the job. **The Public Trustee and Guardian** is a provincial government office that operates as a substitute decision-maker for individuals in rare situations. Until a person has been appointed, ISC has the same powers and responsibility as an attorney named in a power of attorney.

If your administrator needs to sell your home on-reserve, they must confirm you have a certificate of possession for the home. A **certificate of possession** is a document stating you are legally entitled to occupy and possess a specific piece of reserve land. Then, your administrator must follow the rules set out in the Indian Act and with any rules or restrictions set out by the Band Council. They may only sell to another Band Member and the sale itself is usually done by Indigenous Services Canada or the Band Council.

If you are registered and live on-reserve, speak with Indigenous Services Canada for more information. You may also wish to speak with a lawyer.

Indigenous Services Canada

Email InfoPubs@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca

Phone 1-800-567-9604

TTY, toll free 1-866-553-0554





What else can I do to protect my finances?

A power of attorney document can be a powerful tool for preventing financial abuse. Here are some other tips for protecting your money and property:

- Never give your Personal Identification Number (PIN) for banking to anyone. If someone knows your PIN and has your bank card, they can take all your money. There may not be any way to get it back. Make sure your PIN is hard to guess.
- Keep your cheques and cheque book in a safe place. If these items are left out in the open, someone can take a cheque and forge your signature.
- Do not sign anything you do not understand. If a family member or friend wants you to sign a document, do not sign it until you have seen a lawyer or another professional to help you understand what it says.
- Be careful with joint bank accounts. If you choose to open a joint bank account with a friend or family member, you are putting your money at risk. The other person can take all the money.

What if I suspect a senior is being financially abused?

If you suspect a senior is being financially abused:

- Talk to them about it privately.
- Offer to help the senior find professional supports or to call a lawyer. If you and the senior are certain someone is stealing from them, offer to help them call the police.
- Call the Adult Protection Program. The Adult Protection Program provides help or intervention to vulnerable adults who are unable to protect themselves from abuse or neglect.

Charlottetown	902-368-4790
Montague	902-838-0786
O'Leary	902-859-8730
Souris	902-687-7096
Summerside	902-888-8440

Health Care Decisions



Health Care Decisions

By planning for your health care, you can ensure that your wishes are honoured, even when you cannot communicate them yourself.

Important information about your rights and health care:

- You have the right to choose treatment or to refuse treatment on any grounds, even if refusal may result in your death.
- Health practitioners must ensure that you fully understand any treatments and that you voluntarily agree to them.
- You have the right to have a trusted friend or family member with you at medical and health care appointments.
- Your consent is only for the treatment that has been explained and discussed. With each new treatment or procedure, the doctor must take the same steps to ensure you understand and that you consent.

If you become mentally incompetent, someone else will make health care decisions for you. You have the right to decide who that person will be, but you must make the decision before you become incompetent. If you do not choose a person to make health care decisions for you when you cannot, the doctor will choose someone based on a list of potential substitute decision makers outlined in the *Consent to Treatment Act*. To choose this person for yourself, use a health care directive.



Health Care Directives (Living Will)

A **health care directive** is a document where you explain your wishes about health care in case you become unable to make or communicate decisions. Sometimes a health care directive is called a “living will”. In your directive, you can appoint a person to make health care decisions for you. The person you appoint to make decisions for you is called a **proxy**. Health care professionals must follow the directions in your health care directive and the instructions of your proxy.

Your proxy can be any person you trust. A proxy must be 16 years or older and capable of making health care decisions. Your proxy must sign your health care directive for the appointment to be valid.

Your proxy must follow the instructions in your directive when making decisions for you. Your proxy must act in your best interests and according to your values and beliefs. Your proxy can't give the authority to make decisions to anyone else.

Your proxy's role is limited to health care decisions. They do not have the right to make financial, legal, or general decisions for you.

You can't direct your proxy to do anything illegal. Your directive may be very detailed about what treatments you want or don't want. You can also choose to only give a general outline of your beliefs and values.

In your health care directive, you can state:

- Who you want to make health care decisions for you (called your **proxy**)
- When your health care directive takes effect
- What treatments, procedures, or medications you want, don't want, or would like to have stopped
- When you would like to die a natural death and receive only the care necessary to reduce pain and suffering
- Any other instructions about your health

You should give a copy of your health care directive to your proxy, family doctor, health care practitioners, your local hospital and anyone else who may be involved with your health care. It is important that a copy is easily found. Your health care directive should be provided to health care providers at the time you need it.

You can make a new health care directive and revoke (cancel) an existing one anytime. Make sure you tell everyone who has a copy of the cancelled directive.

In your health care directive, you can also include a description of your cultural and spiritual needs. For example, you may want to state that you require a smudging at particular times. It is a good idea to talk to your health care provider while you are well to discuss how to meet your needs (for example allowing smudging smoke in the care facility).

To make a health care directive, you can use a form provided by the provincial government. You can get a copy of this form from their website www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/health-pe/advance-care-planning.

How can I prevent misuse of my health care directive?

Take these steps to prevent misuse of your health care directive:

- Name an alternative proxy, so that they can step in if your first proxy can't do the work.
- Consider if you want two people to act as proxies together (together means sharing all decisions about your health).
- State clearly what procedures, medications, and treatments you want and do not want.
- Explain your spiritual beliefs and cultural needs in your health care directive and verbally to your loved ones. You may also discuss these matters with health care providers before you become ill.
- Write a clear values and beliefs statement.
- Talk to your family about what you have written in your directive and why. Families who are prepared may argue less over what is written in a health care directive.
- Give copies of your directive to your proxy, doctor, and other health care providers. It is important that it is easily found in case you become incompetent.

The PEI government may have the Public Guardian appointed to make health decisions for you if:

- You become mentally incompetent
- And you don't have a designated proxy
- And there is no one close to you who can act as a substitute decision maker

The Public Guardian is a provincial government official who can act on your behalf for health decisions if you become incompetent.

More information about healthcare directives is available on our website www.legalinfopei.ca. This information is also available in hard copy by calling CLI at **902-892-0853** or **1-800-240-9798**.

Health Care Directives on Reserve

The Indian Act does not address health care directives. Indigenous Services Canada will not step in to deal with your health matters if you become incompetent.





Health Care and Cultural Needs

Sometimes cultural needs can come into conflict with rules and policies at an institution. For example, a nursing home may have rules prohibiting smoking in the building. This rule may make it difficult to have a smudging ceremony.

You (or your proxy) may speak to management at different health or long-term care facilities to discuss what your cultural needs are and whether the institution can meet them or not.

Here are some questions you could ask a health care professional before you need to use a facility or program:

- Have the staff worked with Indigenous people in the past? Do they have cultural sensitivity training?
- What policies do you have about the spiritual and cultural needs of your clients?
- If I choose to stay here, what access can I have to Elders and other community members?
- Can smudging or sweetgrass ceremonies be accommodated? (you may need to explain what it is)

If you have more questions, write them down ahead of your conversation.

If you find yourself in a situation where your cultural needs are not being met, you (or your proxy) can:

- Explain to the staff what your needs are and work together to meet those needs
- If staff are not willing or able to help, ask to speak with a manager or supervisor
- Choose to look for service somewhere else

If you find yourself in a situation where you are being treated unfairly because of your race, ethnicity, or culture, you can contact the **Human Rights Commission** to talk about what has happened. The *PEI Human Rights Act* says that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights. If you would like to learn more about human rights or making a human rights complaint, you can contact the PEI Human Rights Commission at **902-368-4180** or **1-800-237-5031** or you can visit their website at **www.peihumanrights.ca**.

Wills



Wills

A **will** is a document that leaves instructions about what you want done with your property after you die. Making a will is the only way to be sure that your wishes are followed. After your death, your property (personal possessions and land or buildings) makes up your **estate**.

To make a will:

- You must be 18 years of age or over (with some exceptions) and of sound mind.
- A will must be signed properly by you and by two witnesses, present at the signing. Witnesses cannot be beneficiaries in your will or the spouse of a beneficiary. A **beneficiary** is someone who benefits from your will.

In PEI, handwritten wills are legal. Only the original signed will is valid and it must be kept in a safe place. Tell someone where your will is kept.

When making your will, make sure you have the full names and addresses of your beneficiaries and your children. You will need a list of all your assets and property. Include a list of debts you owe, or money owed to you. Include the location of your bank accounts and other assets.

When writing your will, you must choose an executor. An **executor** is the person who will carry out your wishes. Pick someone you trust. Be sure to ask the person (s) if they agree to act as your executor or not before naming them in your will.

It is important to name at least one alternate executor who can act if your executor dies before you or cannot act at the time of your death. Some people appoint more than one executor that will act together as co-executors. You need to state in your will whether your executors must agree or can act as alternates.

A will can be as general or specific as you wish. You can leave your belongings to anyone you wish. You do not have to leave anything to your family. However, if your spouse or children are dependent upon you, you must provide for them in your will. If you don't, they can apply to the court for financial support from your estate.

You may wish to make copies of your will to give to your executor or for your own use. However, only the original signed will is legally valid. It is important to keep it in a safe place. Make sure your executor knows where the original will is.

For more information, go to www.legalinfopei.ca to read the booklets called “Wills”, “Making Your Will” and “Wills and Estates: Information for Executors”. These booklets are also available in hard copy by calling CLI at **902-892-0853** or **1-800-240-9798**.

How can I protect myself from abuse?

- Consider getting a lawyer to write your will. A lawyer can ensure it is worded properly and reflects your wishes.
- Do not sign any document, unless you fully understand and agree with what it says.
- Remember that no one has the right to coerce, threaten or manipulate you into putting them in your will.
- Remember that you can change your will or write a new one at any time. Get advice from a lawyer to ensure this is done correctly.
- Date your will. This will show which will is the most recent.

What if I die without a will?

Dying without leaving a will is called dying **intestate**. If you die intestate, someone must apply to the court to become the administrator of your estate. This process takes longer, costs more, and may not allow things to be passed on as you would have wished.

Considering Cultural Artifacts

It is important to think about how you wish any cultural artifacts to be distributed after your death. Cultural artifacts may include a bundle, a pipe, eagle feathers, baskets, or medicines.

Consider meeting with your family to discuss how the artifacts can be best preserved within the family for future generations. You may wish to have a lawyer help you write detailed instructions for how your cultural artifacts are to be preserved within the family.

Wills on Reserve

The *Indian Act* lists the rules for administering wills of Indigenous persons who are registered Indians or entitled to be registered and ordinarily live on-reserve. If you are registered, or usually live on reserve, the *Indian Act* is used instead of the *Probate Act*. Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) has jurisdiction. This is true even if you currently live off-reserve in a care facility. If you would ordinarily reside on-reserve, these rules still apply.

After you die, ISC:

- Determines whether it has jurisdiction over your estate.
- Approves the will.
- Appoints the executor or administrator (if there is no executor named).
- Resolves complaints from beneficiaries or heirs to the estate.

Speak with a lawyer before using a will kit. A will kit may not follow the rules in the *Indian Act*.

The executor of the estate must be appointed by ISC, even if you have named an executor in your will. It is very important that the person you name as executor does not do anything with your estate until after the will has been approved and they are appointed by ISC.





If you do not have a will, or if you did not name an executor, ISC will appoint someone as executor/administrator or ISC will administer your estate.

According to the *Indian Act*, a will must:

- Be written (oral or audio-recorded wills do not count).
- Be signed.
- Dispose of assets.
- Take effect at death.

These requirements are much simpler than the requirements of the *Probate Act*. It is a good idea to work with a lawyer to make sure your will is valid under both the *Indian Act* and the *Probate Act*. That way the will stays valid if it is transferred from ISC to the province. This may happen for a variety of reasons.

No one has the authority to be executor or administrator of your estate until they are appointed by ISC. No will has any force or effect until approved by ISC.

Can I give my heirs my Certificate of Possession for my home on-reserve?

If you are the sole holder of the certificate of possession, you can gift your certificate of possession in your will. However, The Indian Act says a certificate of possession can only be transferred to another Band member.

If your home is owned by the Band, it cannot be included in your will. You can ask the Band Council and Chief to give your home to another specific band member. Speak with the Band Council about their rules, policies, and customs about housing.

Glossary

Abuse: action or inaction that harms a person's health and well-being

Accounting: a report of all financial dealings made by your attorney

Administrator: a person appointed to look after your financial and legal affairs

Attorney: the person you give the power to look after your financial and legal affairs

Beneficiary: someone who benefits from your will

Certificate of possession: a document stating you are legally entitled to occupy and possess a specific piece of reserve land

Competent: able to understand financial or legal matters and make informed legal or financial decisions

Enduring power of attorney: a power of attorney that takes effect when you become mentally incompetent

Estate: your property (personal possessions and land or buildings) at your death

Executor: the person who carries out the wishes in your will

General power of attorney: a power of attorney that allows your attorney to make decisions about your property and finances

Health care directive: a document where you explain your wishes about health care in case you become unable to make or communicate decisions

Incompetent: unable to understand financial or legal matters and make informed legal or financial decisions

Intestate: dying without leaving a will

Planning ahead: planning for a time when you may be unable to make important decisions about your health, finances or legal affairs

Power of attorney: a legal document that gives another person the power to look after your financial and legal affairs

Proxy: the person you appoint to make health care decisions for you

Public Trustee and Guardian: a provincial government office that operates as a substitute decision-maker for individuals in rare situations

Revoke: to cancel

Specific power of attorney: a power of attorney for a specific task, like selling a car or writing cheques

Will: a document that leaves instructions about what you want done with your property after you die





Indigenous Resources

Chief Mary Bernard Memorial Women's Shelter

Provides safe housing on Lennox Island to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women and their children who are experiencing family violence and for women who are homeless.

24-hour crisis line 902-831-2332 or 1-855-297-2332

Website www.cmbmws.ca

Indigenous Victim Assistants

Works with Victim Services to deliver free services to Indigenous victims of crime, both on and off reserve. This service is available by speaking to a Victim Services Worker.

Charlottetown 902-368-4582

Summerside 902-888-8218

Native Council of PEI

Helps and supports Indigenous people across the province including Elders and seniors.

Phone 02-892-5314 or 1-877-591-3003

Website www.ncpei.com

Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI Indigenous Justice Program

Provides community-based alternatives to deal with crime, using methods such as conflict resolution circles, early intervention circles, sentencing circles, and healing circles.

Phone 902-367-3681 or 902-314-5963

Website www.mcpei.ca

Other Resources

Adult Protection Program

Provides help or intervention to vulnerable adults who are unable to protect themselves from abuse or neglect. For more information, call Home Care and Support:

Charlottetown	902-368-4790
Montague	902-838-0786
O'Leary	902-859-8730
Souris	902-687-7096
Summerside	902-888-8440

Victim Services of Prince Edward Island

Provides information about the criminal justice system, short term counselling, court preparation, help in preparing a victim impact statement, referrals, help under the Victims of Family Violence Act, and financial information.

Charlottetown	902-368-4582
Summerside	902-888-8218

Family Violence Prevention Services Inc

Anderson House (24- hour crisis line) provides 24-hour service for physically and emotionally abused women and their children. Emergency shelter, food, and clothing; crisis telephone service; counselling, emotional support, information, and referrals. Wheelchair accessible.

Phone	1-800-240-9894 or 902-892-0960
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Family Violence Prevention Outreach Services

Provides crisis support and information, follow-up confidential support, information about other services available in the community, advocacy/accompaniment (when appropriate) with agencies and organizations, assistance in arranging emergency shelter for women and their children, and support groups.

West Prince	902-859-8849
East Prince	902-436-0517
Eastern PEI	902-838-0795
Queens	902-566-1480

PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre

Provides counselling to both male and female victims of rape and sexual assault. Counselling is also available for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

Main office	1-866-566-1864 or 902-566-1864
Therapist's office	1-888-368-8055 or 902-368-8055

Community Legal Information (CLI)

Provides legal information, referrals, publications on legal topics in both official languages, and public speakers, workshops, and presentations on legal topics. The inquiry line is confidential, and you do not need to give your name. Clients can also access the lawyer referral service, which provides a short meeting with a lawyer for a small fee.

Phone	1-800-240-9798 or 902-892-0853
Email	info@legalinfopei.ca

More Resources

Community Legal Information offers the following publications:

- Wills
- Powers of Attorney
- Health Care Decisions
- Preventing Abuse and Neglect of Older Adults

We also have publications about other legal topics. All publications are free and can be found at www.legalinfopei.ca or they can be ordered by calling CLI at **902-892-0853** or **1-800-240-9798**.





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