

Population Definitions

Session proposals must cover at least one of the following populations: Holocaust survivors, older adults with a history of trauma, family caregivers, professional service providers, or volunteers. Below are the definitions of each population.

Holocaust Survivor. According to the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, “Holocaust survivors are Jews who experienced the persecution and survived the mass murder that was carried out by the Nazis and their collaborators between 1933 and 1945. This includes those who were in concentration camps, killing centers, ghettos, and prisons, as well as refugees or those in hiding. Holocaust survivors also include people who did not self-identify as Jewish but were categorized as such by the perpetrators,” (Who is a Survivor? Section, para. 1). “Roma and Sinti, Poles and other Slavic peoples, Soviet prisoners of war, persons with disabilities, political prisoners, trade union leaders, ‘subversive’ artists, those Catholic and Lutheran clergy who were seen as opponents of the regime, resisters, Jehovah’s Witnesses, male homosexuals, and criminal offenders, among others were also victims of Nazi persecution,” (Who is a Survivor? Section, para. 2). The definitions of Jewish Nazi victim used by the Claims Conference and the German Government are also acceptable definitions for Holocaust survivors under this grant, and there may be other definitions. The U.S. Government does not limit services under this grant to any of these definitions; however, individuals born after February 1946 are not considered Holocaust survivors under this grant.

Older Adult with a History of Trauma. As defined by the Older Americans Act, an older adult is a person who is age 60 or over (Colello & Napili, 2024). An individual with a history of trauma has been exposed to a traumatic event, series of events, or circumstance(s). This trauma exposure may be considered by the older adult as “physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual’s functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual wellbeing,” (United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2014, p. 7).

Family Caregiver. Within the scope of this grant, a family caregiver is defined as a family member, partner, or friend of an individual who assists an individual with a chronic or

disabling health condition. Caregiving activities could include assistance with instrumental or routine activities of daily living (IADL or ADL), such as preparing meals, bathing, dressing, toileting, cleaning, managing household chores, and more. This responsibility may be short-term, long-term, or indefinite. Although family caregivers may be compensated, they may not have prior experience in caregiving and are not professionally employed to care for their loved one. They may live with or separately from the individual they support. Either the family caregiver or the individual receiving care must (a) be at least 60 years of age and (b) have a history of trauma. The services funded by this grant must support the family caregiver's role as a caregiver.

Professional Service Provider. An individual who is employed or contracted to provide professional services to a Holocaust survivor, older adult with a history or trauma, and/or family caregiver. This may include, but is not limited to, case managers, social workers, program managers and directors, healthcare professionals, legal professionals, or certified nursing assistants, who may be internal or external to the organization receiving grant funding.

Volunteer. An individual working in an unpaid position to provide services to a Holocaust survivor, older adult with a history or trauma, and/or family caregiver. This may include, but is not limited to, lay leaders, friendly visitors or callers, food runners, or respite care providers.

References

Colello, K. J., & Napili, A. (2024). *Older Americans Act: Overview and funding* (CRS Report No. R43414). Congressional Research Service.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. *Connect with Survivors*.
<https://www.ushmm.org/remember/holocaust-survivors>

United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. (2023). *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Practical Guide for Implementing a Trauma-Informed Approach*. (Report No. PEP23-06-05-005). United States Department of Health and Human Services.

