

Understanding

Elder Maltreatment

Fact Sheet

2008

Elder maltreatment includes several types of violence that occur among those ages 60 and older. The violence usually occurs at the hands of a caregiver or a person the elder trusts. There are six types of elder maltreatment:

- **Physical**—This occurs when an elder is injured as a result of hitting, kicking, pushing, slapping, burning, or other show of force.
- **Sexual**—This involves forcing an elder to take part in a sexual act when the elder does not or cannot consent.
- **Emotional**—This refers to behaviors that harm an elder's self-worth or emotional well being. Examples include name calling, scaring, embarrassing, destroying property, or not letting the elder see friends and family.
- **Neglect**—This is the failure to meet an elder's basic needs. These needs include food, housing, clothing, and medical care.
- **Abandonment**—This happens when a caregiver leaves an elder alone and no longer provides care for him or her.
- **Financial**—This is illegally misusing an elder's money, property, or assets.



Why is elder maltreatment a public health problem?

Elder maltreatment is a serious problem in the United States. There is a lack of data but what we do know is that:

- In 1996, 551,000 persons ages 60 and older were the victim of elder abuse, neglect, and/or self-neglect in domestic settings.¹

Many cases are not reported because elders are afraid to tell police, friends, or family about the violence. Victims have to decide: tell someone they are being hurt or continue being abused by someone they depend upon or care for deeply.



How does elder maltreatment affect health?

Elder maltreatment can have several physical and emotional effects on an elder.

Many victims suffer physical injuries. Some are minor like cuts, scratches, bruises, and welts. Others are more serious and can cause lasting disabilities. These include head injuries, broken bones, constant physical pain, and soreness. Physical injuries can also lead to premature death and make existing health problems worse.^{2,3,4,5}

Elder maltreatment can have emotional effects as well. Victims are often fearful and anxious. They may have problems with trust and be wary around others.²



Several factors can increase the risk that someone will hurt an elder. However, having these risk factors does not always mean violence will occur.

Some of the risk factors for hurting an elder include:

- Using drugs or alcohol, especially drinking heavily
- High levels of stress
- Lack of social support
- High emotional or financial dependence on the elder
- Lack of training in taking care of elders
- Depression



Understanding Elder Maltreatment



How can we prevent elder maltreatment?

The goal is to stop elder maltreatment before it starts. While not much research has been done, there are several things we can do to prevent it:

- Listen to elders and their caregivers
- Intervene when you suspect elder abuse
- Educate others about how to identify and report elder maltreatment

If you take care of an elder here are some things you can do to prevent violence:

- Get help from friends, family, or local relief care groups
- Take a break— if only for a couple of hours
- Involve more people than just family in financial matters
- Find an adult day care program
- Seek counseling or other support if you are feeling depressed
- If you are having problems with drug or alcohol abuse, get help ⁶



How does CDC approach elder maltreatment prevention?

CDC uses a 4-step approach to address public health problems like elder maltreatment.

Step 1: Define the problem

Before we can prevent elder maltreatment, we need to know how big the problem is, where it is, and whom it affects. CDC learns about a problem by gathering and studying data. These data are critical because they help decision makers send resources where they are needed most.

Step 2: Identify risk and protective factors

It is not enough to know that elder maltreatment is affecting a certain group in a certain area. We also need to know why. CDC conducts and supports research to answer this question. We can then develop programs to reduce or get rid of risk factors.

Step 3: Develop and test prevention strategies

Using information gathered in research, CDC develops and evaluates strategies to prevent violence.

Step 4: Ensure widespread adoption

In this final step, CDC shares the best prevention strategies. CDC may also provide funding or technical help so communities can adopt these strategies.



Where can I learn more?

Elder Abuse Helplines and Hotlines

Call 1-800-677-1116

Always dial 911 or local police during emergencies.

National Center on Elder Abuse

www.ncea.aoa.gov

National Institute on Aging

www.nia.nih.gov

National Institute of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/crime/elder-abuse/welcome.htm

For more information on elder maltreatment, visit www.cdc.gov/ncipc.



1. National Center on Elder Abuse. National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report. Washington, DC: American Public Human Services Association, 1998.
2. Anetzberger, G. The Clinical Management of Elder Abuse. New York: Hawthorne Press, 2004.
3. American Medical Association. American Medical Association white paper on elderly health. Report of the Council on Scientific Affairs. Archives of Internal Medicine 1990; 150:2459-72.
4. Lachs MS, Williams CS, O'Brien S, et. al. The Mortality of Elder Mistreatment. Journal of the American Medical Association 1998; 280:428-32.
5. Lindbloom EJ, Brandt J, Hough L, Meadows SE. Elder Mistreatment in the Nursing Home: A Systematic Review. Journal of the American Medical Directors Association 2007; 8(9):610-16.
6. Nerenberg, L. Caregiver Stress and Elder Abuse. Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2002. [cited 2008 Aug 3]. Available from: www.ncea.aoa.gov/NCEARoot/Main_Site/pdf/family/caregiver.pdf.

For more information, please contact:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
1-800-CDC-INFO • www.cdc.gov/injury • cdcinfo@cdc.gov