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DEVELOPING THEORIES OF
ELDER ABUSE OCCURRING IN
DOMESTIC SETTINGS

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As of 2010, 13 percent of the population was age 65 and older, with this group expected to comprise 19.3 percent of the population by 2030.¹ Elder abuse among this population is both a pervasive problem and a growing concern.² Given that the vast majority (96.9 percent) of older Americans are residing in domestic settings,³ it is not surprising that the majority (89.3 percent) of elder abuse reported to Adult Protective Services (APS) occurs in domestic settings.⁴ And yet, although greater recognition of the occurrence of elder abuse is beginning to emerge, the field has generated few theory-based explanations of what causes elder abuse and how best to respond to it. This paper reports the findings of two studies funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in an effort to begin to fill this void. The theoretical directions suggested in this paper are intended to spur the critique of existing theories and facilitate the development of new theories that will enhance our understanding of elder abuse. This paper addresses only a subset of the various types of elder abuse; future work should attend to other forms of elder maltreatment (e.g., psychological, sexual) not addressed here.

The Purpose and Role of Theory in Science

A theory provides an explanation of some aspect of the surrounding world and answers the question of why something happens the way it does.⁵ As William James might say, it is an attempt to make sense of the “humming-buzzing confusion” in which we live.⁶ In addition to enhancing understanding of a phenomenon, a theory, at its core, provides coherence to a disparate, yet nonetheless related, set of variables; identifies factors that should be included in explanatory models; and facilitates the interpretation of observations and research results. Progress in science necessitates that testable hypotheses be generated from a theory, with these hypotheses, in turn, empirically examined. The results of this examination are then used to assess the reliability and validity of the theory’s predictions and, ultimately, the theory itself (see Figure 1). This process should be replicated over time, which will result in some theories being rejected and discarded, others amended, and new theories being created where needed.

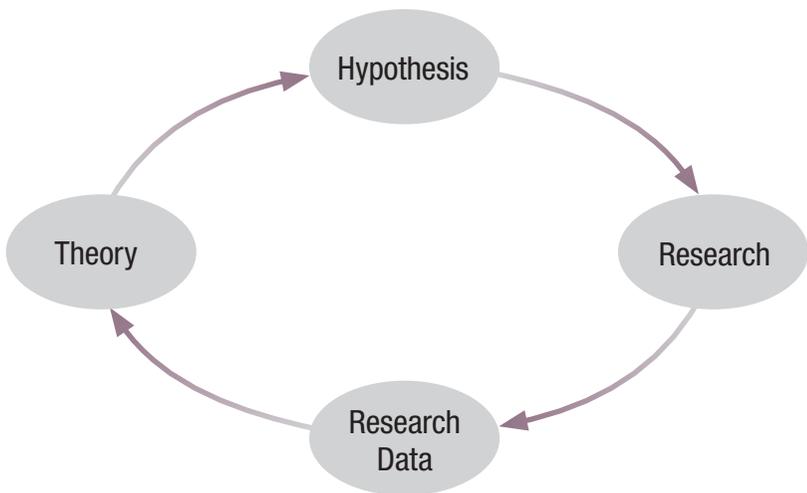


Figure 1. The Cyclical Relationship Between Research and Theory.

Needless to say, theory evaluation is closely related to theory development. Theory evaluation is based on five generally accepted criteria.⁷ First is the principle of parsimony, which contends that the selection among competing hypotheses should be based on which one requires the fewest assumptions and thereby offers the simplest explanation of a phenomenon. Theories that have a simpler foundation are preferable to complex articulations where there are more assumptions that may later prove invalid or obfuscate understanding of the underlying phenomenon. For example, Sacco argues that the construct of elder abuse fails the test of parsimony because there are more fundamental rubrics under which elder abuse might exist.⁸ Thus, the abuse of elderly individuals by their adult children could be framed instead within a broader parental abuse paradigm.⁹

Second, a theory should have high explanatory value accounting for as much conceptual and empirical variation as possible. For example, elder abuse theories become more valuable if they account for not only the elderly victims but also the abusive individuals involved and the specific context within which the abuse takes place.

Third, the theory must be testable. Thus, key concepts such as the “abuse” in “elder abuse” must be capable of being operationally defined and measured, as well as who is considered to be an “elderly” person for this purpose.

Fourth, a theory should be novel. It should offer ideas about elder abuse that better explain its occurrence than previously available explanations and should advance our understanding of it. For example, the caregiver stress model,¹⁰ which had long been the predominant theory used to explain the underlying dynamics of elder abuse, was in turn supplemented by other theories, such as the family violence model.¹¹

Finally, the validity and reliability of a theory are critical, which addresses the extent to which the hypotheses generated by a theory match empirical observations of the underlying phenomena and are replicable over time and across studies. For example, a theory that asserts elder abuse is generally committed by someone who is a virtual stranger to the elderly person is inconsistent with multiple findings that elder abuse is predominantly committed by family members and others who are well known to the victim.¹²

Elder Abuse Understanding and Research Has Been Largely Devoid of Guiding Theory

In the initial development of an emerging field, there is typically an overabundance of theory and an absence of systematic empirical research. This was the case with regard to child maltreatment, where published theory papers predominated at first (see Figure 2), guiding subsequent empirical research and related papers. Over time, as quantitative data accumulate and agreement regarding explanatory principles coalesces, less attention tends to be given to underlying theory, and fewer related papers tend to be published.¹³

However, this has not been the pattern with regard to elder abuse. Elder abuse lags behind other areas of family violence in theory development,¹⁴ although this may be in part because less attention has been devoted to elder abuse

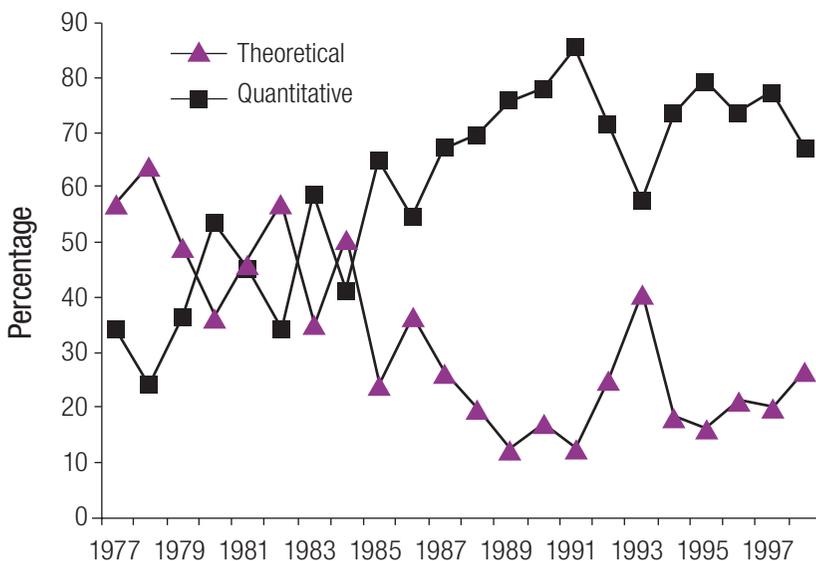


Figure 2. The Change in Frequency of Theoretical Articles Compared with Quantitative Articles in the Field of Child Maltreatment Over Time.

Source: Behl, L.E., H.A. Conyngham, and P.F. May, "Trends in Child Maltreatment Literature," *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 27 (2) (2003): 215–229, doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2003.10.001.

in general, which explains why the field has produced a smaller number of peer-reviewed publications. Indeed, the field of elder abuse has been criticized for failing to develop theory that adequately and specifically addresses elder maltreatment.¹⁵ The theories that do exist have been adapted from other fields.

Possible Explanations for Why the Field Has Been Largely Devoid of Guiding Theory

There are several explanations for why the field of elder abuse has been devoid of guiding theory. These include the fact that elder abuse has received little national attention and concern, limited recognition at the federal level and a lack of funding to support theory development, and the field has tended to rely heavily on a presumption that the caregiver stress model provides a full explanation of the occurrence of elder abuse. Each of these is discussed in greater detail below.

Elder abuse lacks national attention and concern. Elder abuse has not gained the same national notoriety that would elevate it to an urgent social problem and coalesce support for addressing it as other forms of family violence have achieved, primarily because no powerful group has taken up this issue as its cause. Child maltreatment was propelled onto the national stage by professional organizations such as the American Medical Association and family physicians,¹⁶ while intimate partner violence (IPV) was propelled into the public sphere by grassroots organizations associated with the women's movement and concern about the prevalence and harm of IPV.¹⁷ However, no powerful advocacy group has similarly taken up the gauntlet for elder abuse. Although the publication of high national incidence and prevalence rates could propel this social problem into the national spotlight, the field has been devoid of such studies until very recently¹⁸ and continues to lack a national data collection system. Without these data or some other means of understanding the existence and prevalence of elder abuse, society will fail to respond. In addition, ageism may contribute to this phenomenon, as negative attitudes toward elderly people can contribute to apathy toward their mistreatment and help account for the absence of a "moral panic" regarding the abuse of the elderly.¹⁹ Finally, although the potential exists for older Americans as a group to take up this cause, it is a misconception that they routinely vote as a political bloc.²⁰

Elder abuse has received little federal recognition and funding to combat it. Compared with child maltreatment and IPV, elder abuse has been the focus of little federal policy or funding. Elder abuse has suffered from a lack of legislation and preventive and remedial funding; elder abuse research and data collection efforts; and national, state and local consensus statements and policy directives. Congress passed the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) in 1974 (P.L. 93-247) and the Violence against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 (P.L. 103-322). Only in 2010 did Congress pass the Elder Justice Act (P.L. 111-148), and even then it was not accompanied by an appropriation of funding.

The lack of national attention to elder abuse has very real implications for efforts to address elder abuse. Without dedicated advocacy and a widespread sense of urgency, legislators faced with a host of competing demands and limited funds are more likely to target resources to those issues that have been made a high priority by their constituents. Indeed, elder abuse research has been severely underfunded and lags behind other forms of family violence. Although NIJ has substantially increased its funding for elder abuse research in recent years, for every dollar of federal funding apportioned to family violence, 97 cents is apportioned to child maltreatment, 2 cents is devoted to IPV, and 1 cent is spent on elder abuse.²¹

Elder abuse remains focused predominantly on the caregiver stress model. APS, the collection of state agencies that have been charged with responding to elder abuse, is guided primarily by the caregiver stress model that once dominated the field.²² This model is premised on the belief that elder abuse can be attributed to the stress associated with providing care and assistance to frail and highly dependent elderly people.²³ Although the initial adoption of this model is understandable given the historical context in which APS was developed,²⁴ its continued use may be limiting the development of better alternative or supplemental explanatory models. The caregiver stress model has recently fallen out of favor among many scholars.²⁵ When a field relies on outdated perceptions (either out of fear of offending the status quo or because funding sources insist on a deferral to the status quo), efforts to generate alternative hypotheses that might better explain a given phenomenon suffer.²⁶

Review of Existing Theories

As mentioned, rather than developing theories unique to elder abuse, scholars have tended to adopt or adapt existing theories from other fields.²⁷ Recently, Burnight and Mosqueda systematically reviewed seven elder abuse theories.²⁸ An emphasis on interpersonal relationships was found to be the predominant focus of existing theory-building in this field, although other applications involved sociocultural, multisystemic and sociocultural contextual approaches. A brief summary of each theory and its possible application to elder abuse is presented below.

One interpersonal approach, the Caregiver Stress Theory, asserts that parents experiencing stress are more likely to maltreat their children.²⁹ In the context of elder maltreatment, it has been posited that maltreatment occurs when family members caring for an impaired older adult are unable to adequately manage their caregiving responsibilities.³⁰ The elderly victim is typically described as highly dependent on the caregiver, who becomes overwhelmed, frustrated and abusive because of the continuous caretaking demands posed by the elderly person.

Another interpersonal approach, the Social Learning Theory, posits that violent acts are a learned behavior transferred through the process of modeling.³¹ This theory was developed to explain violent behavior in children and has been used extensively to account for child maltreatment and IPV. Elder abuse is posited as the result of the abusive individual having learned to use violence in an earlier context to either resolve conflicts or obtain a desired outcome. The theory has also been called the Cycle of Violence Model and the Intergenerational Transmission of Violence Model.³²

The Social Exchange Theory, a third interpersonal approach, is rooted in psychology and economics. It conceptualizes social behavior as involving negotiated exchanges of material and nonmaterial goods and services.³³ In the context of family violence, the theory has been used predominantly to explain IPV. Decalmer and Glendenning contend that, pursuant to the theory's tenets, when the sociodynamic balance in a relationship is upset or perceived to have been upset, the disadvantaged party will use violence to restore balance.³⁴ As applied to elder abuse, abusive individuals are

postulated to perceive themselves as not receiving their fair share from their relationship with the elderly person or other family members, and their resort to violence is an effort to restore or obtain deserved equilibrium.

The Background-Situational Theory (Dyadic Discord Theory), also an interpersonal approach, asserts that relationship discord results from a combination of contextual factors (e.g., a history of family violence, which primes a person's acceptance of violence as a conflict resolution strategy) and situational factors (e.g., a lack of relationship satisfaction).³⁵ The theory has been used predominately to explain courtship violence.³⁶ It can readily be applied to elder abuse when the abusive individual is the spouse or intimate partner of the victim, but it might also apply when the abusive individual is a codependent adult child or caregiver of the elderly person.

A sociocultural (feminist) approach, the Power and Control Theory, highlights an abusive individual's use of a pattern of coercive tactics to gain and maintain power and control during the course of a relationship with another person.³⁷ This theory has been used extensively to explain IPV.³⁸ Brandl has adopted this theory to explain spousal abuse among elderly couples, although it could be applied as well when such traits describe an adult child or caregiver who has assumed, perhaps grudgingly, responsibility for the elderly person.³⁹

A multisystemic approach, the Ecological Model originally sought to explain human development by including a range of potential influences on this process, including the impact of individual, relationship, community and societal influences.⁴⁰ This model has been applied in conjunction with IPV to encompass a diverse range of potential causes of abuse.⁴¹ More recently, the theory has been adapted to identify a large number of factors pertaining to elder maltreatment that arise through individual, relationship, community and societal influences.⁴²

Finally, a sociocultural contextual approach, the Biopsychosocial Model, was introduced by Engel to correct for limitations resulting from the application of the biomedical model employed predominantly by the health care system at that time and argued that social as well as biomedical factors contributed to illness.⁴³ Drawing inspiration from Engel,⁴⁴ Bonnie

and Wallace proposed the use of this model as a foundation for elder maltreatment theory.⁴⁵ Under this theory, elder maltreatment can be attributed to the characteristics of both the elderly person and the abusive individual, both of whom are embedded in a larger sociocultural context (family and friends); their status inequality, relationship type, and power and exchange dynamics should all be taken into account.⁴⁶

The Absence of a Critical Examination and Testing of Existing Theories

Although a listing of existing theories is useful, these theories have not been adequately tested or critiqued, and none of them has been systematically critiqued with the five widely accepted criteria described above for evaluating theories.

Absence of critical examination. For example, although the social exchange theory has frequently been used in recent years to explain elder abuse,⁴⁷ Jackson and Hafemeister suggest that this theory may have limited application when explaining the continuation of abuse involving elderly parents and their adult offspring,⁴⁸ which some studies suggest is the most common dyad in elder abuse cases.⁴⁹

The social exchange model posits that for a relationship to be harmonious and extended, it needs to be balanced for the various parties involved in terms of its costs (e.g., the time and effort put into the relationship) and benefits (e.g., the rewards and satisfaction obtained from the relationship). When one of the parties perceives an imbalance, discord is expected to result; if the imbalance becomes too great, the model anticipates that violence will erupt and the relationship may be severed.

Although it may have considerable explanatory value when addressing the smoldering resentment felt by relatively independent spouses in a relationship and the conflict's outcome, the social exchange theory may be less applicable to situations involving parents and adult offspring, particularly when they have become dependent — physically, financially or emotionally — upon one another. In cases of elder abuse by an adult offspring, the abused parent, often a mother, will in many cases have

been expending tremendous energy and incurring other substantial costs providing care for the adult offspring, who may be dependent upon his or her parent because of financial needs, a serious mental illness, or substance abuse disorder.⁵⁰ The social exchange theory would predict that the abused elderly parent, who is generally receiving little apparent benefit from the adult offspring, would become dissatisfied with the relationship and readily seek and welcome an end to the relationship. However, these elderly parents often do not follow this path, perhaps reflecting an overriding personal or societal norm of continuing parental affection, attachment and obligation.⁵¹ There also may be cases in which the elderly parent is physically incapable of leaving the situation or may fear institutional placement if the dyad is separated.⁵² In cases involving elderly parents and adult offspring, the use of the social exchange theory would result in erroneous predictions and beliefs about the course of elder abuse.

Absence of adequate testing of existing theories. Although adopting or adapting existing theories from other fields can be an efficient approach, the resulting theories must be tested for validity and reliability within the new context. The lack of such testing has been particularly pervasive with regard to these emerging models of elder abuse. One characteristic of the pervasive lack of model testing has been to use these models to explain all types of elder abuse. For example, in recent years there have been numerous attempts to universally apply theories that explain family violence. However, financial exploitation of the elderly — which is often cited as the fastest-growing form of elder abuse, with 33 percent or more of elder abuse cases involving financial abuse⁵³ — is perpetrated relatively equally by family and nonfamily members.⁵⁴ Therefore, a family violence framework would have, at best, limited applicability to this sizeable set of elder abuse cases. Pittaway, Westhues and Peressini used a large, nationally representative Canadian sample of victims to test the application of variables associated with family violence to elder abuse and determined that the variables typically associated with family violence did not explain financial exploitation.⁵⁵

Similarly, Jackson and Hafemeister recently identified important differences when financial exploitation co-occurs with physical abuse and/or neglect.⁵⁶

For example, financial exploitation that does not co-occur with physical abuse or neglect is perpetrated by both family and nonfamily members, whereas “hybrid” financial exploitation (i.e., financial exploitation co-occurring with physical abuse and/or neglect) involved only family members. A theory traditionally used to explain family violence may be appropriate for explaining hybrid financial exploitation but not for “pure” financial exploitation, which may have more in common with white collar crime.⁵⁷

The application of the various theoretical models borrowed from other domains to elder abuse requires this kind of nuanced critique and testing. An initial assessment suggests that these theories do not always fit well or may be applied too broadly and not be well suited for explaining various aspects of elder abuse, and in turn may result in many key points and insights being missed or, worse, promotion of inaccurate beliefs and assumptions.

Explanations for Why Existing Theories Have Tended to Be a Poor or Limited Fit

Concurrent with the Burnight and Mosqueda study,⁵⁸ Jackson and Hafemeister undertook a review of existing models’ ability to provide theory-based explanations for their research findings regarding elder abuse.⁵⁹ Theories included those from the fields of psychology,⁶⁰ phenomenology,⁶¹ aging,⁶² criminology⁶³ and sociology,⁶⁴ as well as feminist theories⁶⁵ and ecological models.⁶⁶ However, none of the models fully explained the underlying empirical data, leading the authors to explore why existing theory failed to adequately explain their findings.⁶⁷ Jackson and Hafemeister reached a series of determinations.

The first limitation that the authors recognized was the fact that elder abuse tends to be multidimensional, with a significant number of factors contributing to its occurrence and considerable variation existing across the different types of elder abuse. One criticism of the current approach to theory development in this field that seems warranted is a tendency toward overinclusion and lumping all forms of elder maltreatment together within a single theoretical model.⁶⁸ Existing theories tend to treat elder abuse as a monolithic phenomenon,⁶⁹ although it clearly seems to consist of a number of relatively disparate and unrelated sets of events. Bonnie and Wallace

went so far as to conjecture that the different types of elder abuse “may be basically independent.”⁷⁰

Second, the field has tended to focus on either the victims or the abusive individuals, failing to take into consideration that both, in the course of their relationship, play a role in the occurrence of elder abuse — which is not to say they are equally to blame for this abuse. A focus on only one or the other results in an incomplete understanding of the phenomenon.⁷¹ For example, a psychopathology model focuses only on the abusive individual, with little regard given to the role played by the victim — in this case the elderly person — and thus fails to capture the complacency or even the tacit complicity of some victims.⁷² It should be acknowledged that not all elderly people are “pure victims.”⁷³

Similarly, not all abusive individuals are driven by evil intent and malicious motives. For example, in cases of financial exploitation, the abusive individual may simply have failed to resist an unexpected opportunity. Alternatively, in cases of neglect, the caretaker may have been distracted, overwhelmed or insufficiently attentive to the needs of an elderly person for whose welfare they were responsible. In cases of physical abuse, an attack may reflect the culmination of a cycle of escalating violence to which both parties contributed. While not excusable, such behavior does not fall within the range of what is generally referred to as psychopathological behavior.⁷⁴

Relatedly, failure to take the relationship between the elderly victim and the abusive individual into consideration can lead to inapplicable theories. For example, there are often different dynamics involved when a family member financially exploits an elderly person and when a stranger does.⁷⁵ Understanding the dynamics of the dyadic relationship involved is generally critical to understanding and explaining the nature of the elder abuse and responding appropriately to it.

Finally, despite widespread calls for a multidisciplinary approach to the study of elder abuse, theorists in this field have tended to stay within their narrowly defined domains or disciplines,⁷⁶ although a theory drawn from a single discipline is likely to miss important aspects of the complexity, diversity and uniqueness of elder abuse.

Future Directions

To address these shortcomings, several adjustments should be made. First, the practice of treating elder abuse as a monolithic phenomenon should be discarded and replaced with a recognition that elder maltreatment can take several different forms and that the nature of the abuse varies with the type of maltreatment involved. Second, theories should include factors pertaining to both the victim and the abusive individual. Third, the nature of the relationship that brings these parties together, and the context in which that relationship arises, should be taken into account. Each of these adjustments is discussed in greater detail below.

Elder abuse is not a monolithic phenomenon. As noted, theorists have historically treated elder abuse as a monolithic phenomenon. However, Jackson and Hafemeister, focusing on physical abuse, neglect, pure financial exploitation and hybrid financial exploitation, found that the characteristics of the victim and the abusive individual, the nature of their relationship and occurring abuse, and the triggering factors and appropriate response varied with the type of maltreatment involved, strongly indicating that one theory will not adequately address “elder maltreatment.”⁷⁷

Type of maltreatment. Jackson and Hafemeister used two data sets to determine whether and how four forms of elder maltreatment differed. One data source consisted of interviews with 71 APS caseworkers, 55 of their elderly clients for whom there had been a substantiated disposition of elder abuse, and 35 third-party informants (someone other than the abusive individual who was familiar with the situation).⁷⁸ The types of abuse included financial exploitation (n = 38), physical abuse (n = 8), neglect by other (n = 9) and hybrid financial exploitation (n = 16). The other data source was the Adult Services/Adult Protective Services (ASAPS) database maintained by the Virginia Department of Social Services. At the close of every case, APS caseworkers enter case data into ASAPS. This statewide database was accessed for variables that mirrored the interview data and covered a comparable two-year period. From the 165 items available in the ASAPS database, 40 were selected for inclusion as independent and dependent variables. Only those cases involving financial exploitation (n = 472), physical abuse (n = 332), neglect by other (n = 1,176) and

hybrid financial exploitation (n = 162) were included, resulting in the identification of 2,142 substantiated cases of elder abuse.

Jackson and Hafemeister found pronounced differences across these four types of elder maltreatment with regard to victim and abusive individual risk factors,⁷⁹ case characteristics,⁸⁰ interpersonal dynamics⁸¹ and outcomes.⁸²

As mentioned, an attempt was made to identify a theoretical model that would explain these results.⁸³ Because none of the existing theories provided an adequate explanation, an effort was undertaken to develop new or adapt existing theories.⁸⁴ This effort began with two basic premises. First, because of the differences found among the various types of elder abuse studied (pure financial exploitation, physical abuse, neglect and hybrid financial exploitation), it was postulated that a separate theoretical model may be necessary for each type of elder maltreatment. Second, because the behavior and motivations of both the elderly person and the abusive individual varied with the type of elder abuse involved, the respective theoretical models should be prepared to take into account factors associated with both parties. The resulting theories have yet to be tested, but their articulation is intended to help improve our theory-based understanding of elder abuse by generating testable hypotheses and suggesting new lines of research. The results are briefly described below.⁸⁵

Pure financial exploitation. Financially exploited elderly people experienced a range of financial crimes and misdeeds, including theft, fraud and misuse of their assets.⁸⁶ These victims often lack someone with whom they can consult or who will monitor their financial activities, may be particularly trusting of others in part because they were treated well as children, may be experiencing an emerging and relatively unrecognized cognitive impairment, and are often very worried about a possible future loss of independence, any of which may enable someone to take advantage of and financially exploit the elderly person.

Physical abuse. Physical abuse of an elderly person typically involves a family member, often an adult offspring. Contrary to previous beliefs, data show that many elderly victims of physical abuse are relatively high-functioning individuals who may be providing long-term support to

adult offspring or other family members, who in turn may be dependent on and abusive toward the elderly person.⁸⁷ Although the elderly person is generally aware that he or she is being mistreated and has resulting feelings of ambivalence toward the abusive individuals, the feelings of parental or familial obligation tend to trump thoughts of severing the relationship. The violence often stems from the abusive individual's resentment at their dependence on the elderly person, as well as the close proximity, continuing interactions and ongoing friction. A history of dependency may sensitize the abusive individual to perceived criticisms and "attacks" from the elderly person, enhancing the likelihood of a violent response.

Neglect. Typically, neglect occurs when vulnerable elderly people are being cared for by individuals who fail to adequately fulfill their responsibility. When family members fail to fulfill this responsibility, the elderly victims may acknowledge that they were not stellar parents when these family members were young, with the abusive individual now figuratively saying, "You weren't there for me when I was young, and I'm not going to be here for you now." Thus, attachment theory may help explain why a small proportion of adult offspring neglect their elderly parents, as these individuals may have been insecurely attached to their parents as young children, minimizing their feelings of affinity and filial obligation now that the elderly parent is in need of their assistance. It must be recognized that there are cases in which someone is simply incapable of caring for an elderly parent due to the person's own physical or cognitive limitations, but such cases are less likely to be designated as elder abuse by APS.

Hybrid financial exploitation. It has been determined that a relatively unrecognized scenario, referred to as hybrid financial exploitation, arises when financial exploitation co-occurs with physical abuse and/or neglect.⁸⁸ These cases typically involve financially dependent family members, particularly adult offspring, who have been cared for by the elderly person for years, if not decades. The abuse suffered by these elderly victims is frequently longstanding. Over time, however, as the elderly person's health declines and the elderly person becomes more socially isolated, often as the result of the death of a spouse, the elderly person increasingly becomes

more dependent on another family member for care, resulting in a mutual dependency, albeit with each member of the dyad experiencing a different type of dependency. Although sharing some features in common with physical abuse and neglect, hybrid financial exploitation cases are unique in many ways and tend to result in worse outcomes for elderly victims than result from other forms of elder maltreatment.⁸⁹ These outcomes may be attributable to the additional stress associated with the financial loss that is experienced.

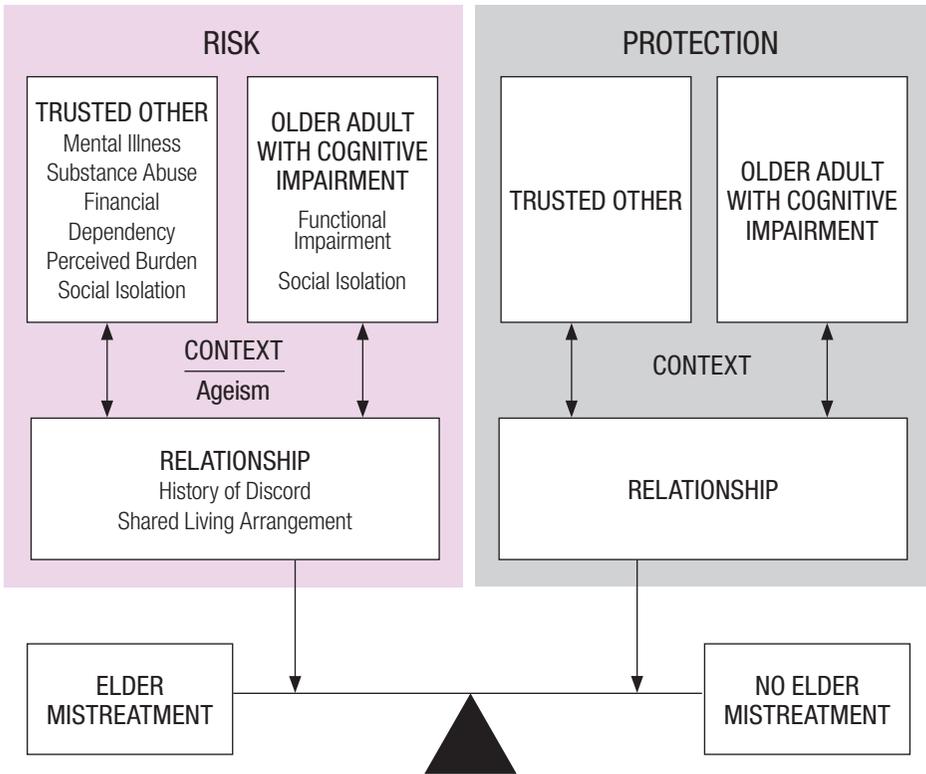


Figure 3. A Risk-Protection Model of Elder Mistreatment of Older Adults with Cognitive Impairment

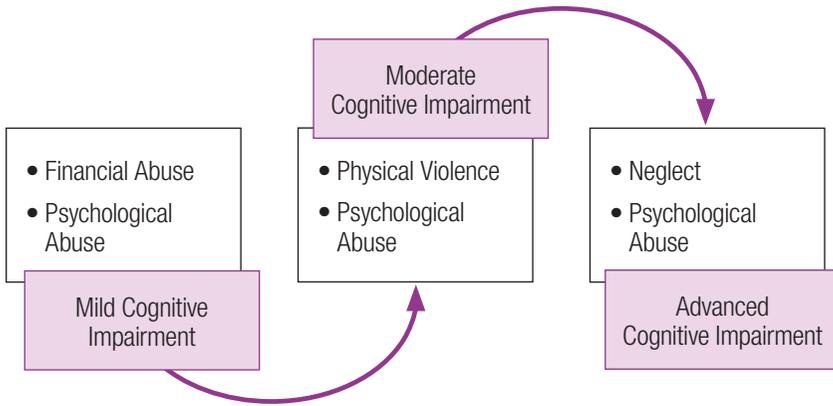


Figure 4. Elder Mistreatment in Older Adults in Different Stages of Cognitive Impairment

Cognitive impairment. Beyond distinguishing the type of abuse involved, there are a number of other ways in which elder abuse may be analyzed to gain a more accurate understanding. For example, Burnight and Mosqueda suggest that elder abuse can be categorized in part by whether the elderly person has a cognitive impairment.⁹⁰ This approach integrates a number of existing theories, including the dyadic discord theory, the power and control theory, the social exchange theory, the caregiver stress theory, and the ecological model. It focuses on the risk-enhancing and protective factors associated with being a cognitively impaired elderly person, the involvement of a “trusted other” on whom the elderly person relies, the context in which they live, and the nature of their relationship (see Figure 3). Using existing research, Burnight and Mosqueda have identified several factors that enhance the risk of elder abuse when an elderly person is cognitively impaired. However, they have also noted that the literature has failed to identify countervailing factors in these circumstances, although the presence of these factors may be critical in preventing elder mistreatment. A resulting Risk-Protection Model could generate a number of valuable testable hypotheses. For example, maintaining the social connections of cognitively impaired elderly people may provide a protective factor that lowers the incidence of elder mistreatment.

Burnight and Mosqueda also hypothesize that the type of abuse to which an elderly person with a cognitive impairment is most subject will vary with the severity of the impairment.⁹¹ As shown in Figure 4, during early dementia, financial exploitation may be a greater risk than physical violence or neglect. As the dementia progresses to a moderate impairment, the elderly person may become particularly vulnerable to physical abuse. In the advanced stages of dementia, neglect may be the most likely of these three types of elder maltreatment. While intriguing, this model awaits further testing.

A dynamic approach that encompasses both the elderly victim and the abusive individual should be used.

Initially, the field was focused primarily on the victims of elder abuse.⁹² The psychopathology model reversed this trend by emphasizing the role of the abusive individual.⁹³ However, research shows that characteristics of both the victim and the abusive individual predict the occurrence of different forms of elder maltreatment.⁹⁴ These findings suggest that theoretical models of elder abuse must take into consideration both parties in these dyadic relationships.⁹⁵ The field should move away from a relatively narrow approach that concentrates on only one party or the other and evolve toward a more dynamic approach that seeks to understand the interactions between these two parties and what drives and motivates them. Doing so will require a paradigm shift⁹⁶ away from the APS model, which tends to focus exclusively on the victims of elder abuse and their need for services,⁹⁷ and the criminal justice system approach, with its singular focus on punishing the abusive individual, toward a more integrated approach.⁹⁸

Explicitly incorporate the nature of the relationship between the elderly victim and the abusive individual. Even after distinguishing among the different types of maltreatment, taking into account the victim's cognitive status and embracing a dynamic conceptualization of elder maltreatment, further subtleties may need to be identified — such as the nature of the relationship between the elderly victim and the abusive individual — to gain the necessary understanding of elder abuse. For example, a distinct dynamic may arise when the abusive individual is a family member.⁹⁹ As noted above, one of the challenges associated with developing a

theoretical model for financial exploitation is the heterogeneity of the nature of the relationships between the elderly people and the abusive individuals.¹⁰⁰ Because sometimes the individuals involved are related and sometimes they are virtual strangers, the motivations of the involved parties can vary enormously.¹⁰¹ Similarly, the nature of the relationship can vary enormously depending on the elderly person's age, health, mental capabilities, availability of support systems and relationships with (other) family members and other people in the community, factors that may vary considerably between elderly individuals.¹⁰²

In addition, the myriad ways in which an elderly person may be financially exploited¹⁰³ increase the complexity of theory development, particularly depending on whether force or threat was involved or whether guile and deception was used. Therefore, even within a given type of abuse, such as financial exploitation, it may be necessary to develop different theories to explain the various subtypes of abuse.¹⁰⁴

The Theory, Research and Intervention Triangle

To develop the needed theory-based foundations to promote understanding of elder abuse and facilitate the identification of means to prevent this abuse and respond appropriately when it does take place, a confluence of theory, research and practice must occur. This can only happen when the following steps are taken.

Funding must be made available to support needed research.

Although theory may be developed initially in the absence of empirical data, eventually there is a need for empirical validation of a theory and its predictions, which in turn will provide an empirical foundation upon which to expand or modify existing theories. The development of theory and research relevant to elder abuse has been hampered by a lack of supporting state and federal funding. If society is to respond appropriately and adequately to elder abuse, sufficient funding must be made available to develop the needed scientific foundation. To achieve this goal, it will be necessary for at least one group, and hopefully multiple groups, to take up the "cause" of elder abuse and elevate it to a social problem worthy of funding to understand it better.

Increased availability of clinical and nationally representative samples for study. Gaining access to elderly victims for research purposes is challenging under the best of circumstances, but without the assistance of practitioners who routinely work with this population, such as physicians, other clinicians, APS caseworkers, law enforcement officials and prosecutors, this research is almost impossible to conduct. Two useful documents have been developed to enhance the occurrence of this critical research. The documents, produced by the National Adult Protective Services Association and the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse Research Committee, attempt to enhance working relationships between researchers and APS.¹⁰⁵ Similar guidance needs to be developed to facilitate interactions between researchers and other relevant practitioners.

As is typical with nascent fields, most research has been conducted using relatively small samples, such as may be obtained through a given APS agency. Although this can be a reasonable approach depending on the question being asked, there is a need for nationally representative studies, particularly because only between 1 in 23 and 1 in 14 cases of elder abuse comes to the attention of the agencies formally authorized to respond to them, such as APS or law enforcement.^{106, 107} There may be important differences between clinical and nationally representative samples, as has been found in other fields,¹⁰⁸ with important implications for the derived development of theory.

The stakes are too high for researchers to get it wrong. Theory development pertaining to elder abuse is not just an academic exercise but may have critical implications for victim safety. Interventions to promote and enhance victim safety are drawn directly from our conceptualization of the underlying problem.¹⁰⁹ The stakes are simply too high for the theory upon which the intervention is based to be wrong. It is widely acknowledged that the initial demonstration projects undertaken 40 years ago ended up providing little assistance and protection for elderly people,¹¹⁰ likely because the interventions were based upon incorrect theoretical assumptions. Similarly, recent research has shown that many of the

interventions employed currently are relatively ineffective and sometimes even counterproductive,¹¹¹ perhaps because they continue to suffer from faulty theoretical foundations.¹¹²

Appropriate protective and intervention programs are urgently needed to respond to and protect the growing population of elderly people in our society.¹¹³ To succeed, these programs must be based on sound theory and then systematically evaluated using scientific methods.¹¹⁴ For example, the recognition that elder abuse typically involves a dynamic relationship between the elderly victim and the abusive individual suggests that appropriate interventions should target both parties.¹¹⁵

Conclusions

The response to elder maltreatment needs to change from a relatively fragmented approach unguided by theory to one that embraces a systematic approach drawn from a greater understanding of the underlying phenomenon. Further, these theories should take into account the characteristics of both the elderly victims and the abusive individuals, including their cognitive statuses, the nature of their relationships, the settings in which the abuse occurs, the type of abuse involved, and protective factors; in general, the theories should employ a more dynamic approach. Researchers should then test the resulting constructs, including the tenets presented in this article, and help build a foundation that will both deepen our understanding of elder maltreatment and form a basis for crafting more effective interventions to increase the safety and well-being of elderly people.

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