Breaking Boundaries

Communicating with crime victims who are later in life.



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Key Training Points



FOCUS ON VICTIM SAFETY



BE AWARE OF AND AVOID ASSUMPTIONS



RECOGNIZE ABUSER TACTICS



WORK COLLABORATIVELY

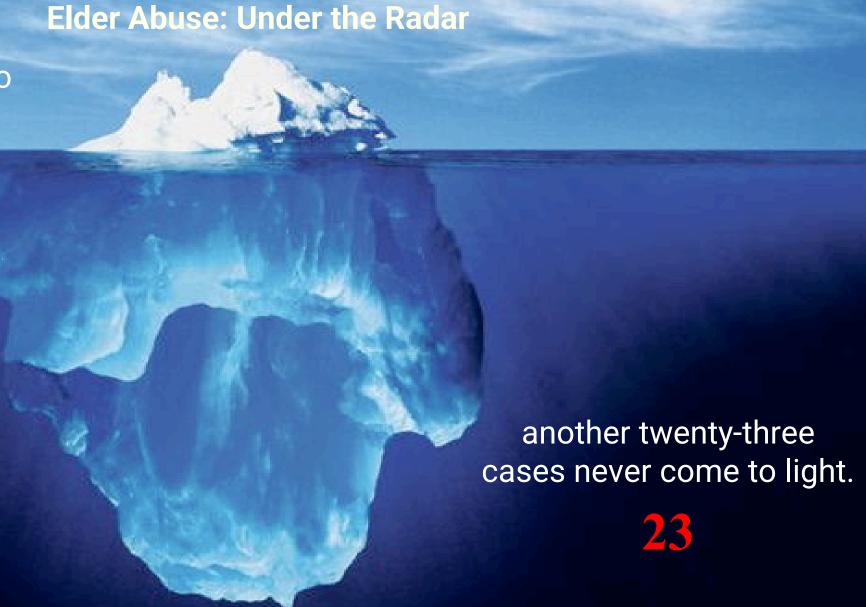
The National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL) defines abuse in later life as the willful abuse, neglect, abandonment, or financial exploitation of an older adult who is age 50+ by someone in an ongoing, trust-based relationship (i.e., spouse, partner, family member, or caregiver) with the victim. NCALL also considers sexual abuse and stalking of an older adult by anyone (including strangers) to be abuse in later life.





For every one case of elder abuse that comes to the attention of a responsible entity. . .

1



Source: NYS Elder Abuse Prevalence Study; Weill Cornell Medical College, NYC Department for the Aging; Lifespan; (2011)
Slide courtesy of Life Long Justice



How Are Older People Injured?

- Victims of crime by a stranger
- Unintentional injuries
- Well-intended caregivers
- By persons who can't control their behavior due to medical conditions
- Abuse, neglect and/or exploitation
- Domestic violence

What Is Elder Abuse?

When an older adult experiences:

- ▶ Neglect
- ► Financial exploitation
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- ▶ Emotional abuse
- Psychological abuse

(Any of the above may co-occur with each other)

Who Are the Abusers of Older Adults?

- ▶ Abusers are both women and men.
- ▶In almost <u>90%</u> of elder abuse and neglect incidents, the perpetrator is a relative.
- Two thirds of perpetrators are adult children or spouses.

Abuse/Neglect of Older Adults

Abuse: knowing and willful conduct that causes physical injury or pain or knowing and willful use of physical restraint, including confinement, as punishment, for convenience or as a substitute for treatment.

Neglect: knowing and willful failure by a responsible person to provide treatment, care, goods or services which results in injury to the health or endangers the safety of an incapacitated adult.

Responsible person: has responsibility for care, custody or control of an incapacitated person by law or who has assumed responsibility voluntarily

Definition - Family or Household Member § 16.1-228

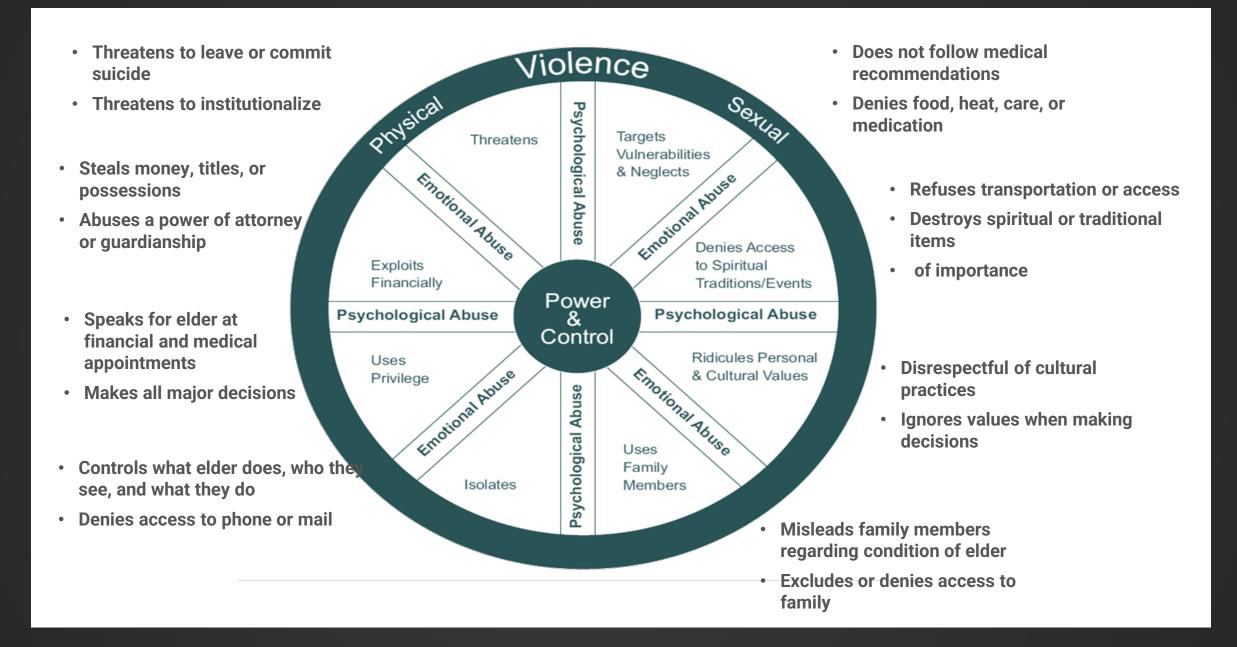
- Spouse, former spouse, child in common
- Parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, grandparent, grandchild, mother/father-in-law, son/daughter-in-law, brother/sister-in-law (residency required if in-law)
- Cohabitants within last 12 months and any children who reside with them

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE SEXUAL **USING COERCION** USING AND THREATS INTIMIDATION Making and/or carrying out threats Making her afraid by using to do something to hurt her looks, actions, gestures . threatening to leave her, to · smashing things · destroying commit suicide, to report her property . abusing her to welfare . making pets . displaying USING her drop charges . making weapons. USING **ECONOMIC** her do illegal things. **EMOTIONAL** ABUSE ABUSE Preventing her from getting or keeping a job . making her Putting her down • making her feel bad about herself . calling her ask for money . giving her an allowance • taking her money • not names . making her think she's crazy · playing mind games · humiliating her letting her know about or have access to family income. **POWER** · making her feel guilty. **AND** CONTROL **USING MALE PRIVILEGE** USING ISOLATION Treating her like a servant • making all the Controlling what she does, who she sees big decisions . acting like the "master of and talks to, what she reads, where the castle" . being the one to she goes . limiting her outside define men's and women's roles involvement • using jealousy to justify actions. USING MINIMIZING. CHILDREN DENYING Making her feel guilty AND BLAMING about the children . using Making light of the abuse the children to relay messages and not taking her concerns · using visitation to harass her about it seriously . saying the . threatening to take the abuse didn't happen . shifting responchildren away. sibility for abusive behavior . saying she caused it. VIOLENCE SEXUAL PHYSICAL

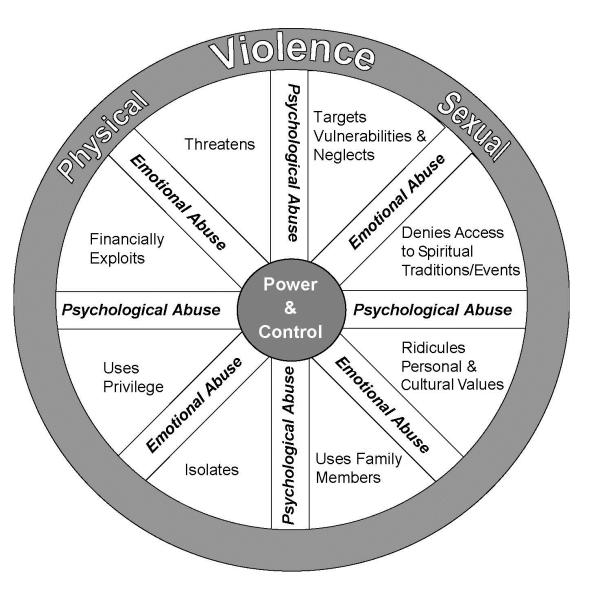


NCALL Abuse in Later Life Power and Control









Emotional/ Psychological Abuse

Emotional Abuse

This involves how we feel, what we feel, and the coping mechanisms we develop for both. Emotional abuse occurs when the victim's feelings are used as a method of control.

Psychological Abuse

- Psychological abuse is a broad term that includes acts, threats of acts or coercive tactics to cause someone fear and trauma. If there has been previous physical or sexual abuse in the relationship, any further threat of abuse is considered psychological violence.
- May consists of:
- Humiliation Controlling what the victim can and cannot do Withholding information Diminishing or embarrassing the victim Isolating the victim from friends and family
- Gaslighting: false information is presented to the victim, with the intent of making them doubt their own memory and perception. Gaslighting is sometimes called Ambient Abuse or Sleeping Beauty Slavery.

What makes older adult more suspectable to other forms of abuse such as financial exploitation, online dating and imposter scams?

- Limited digital literacy
- Isolation
- Accumulated wealth and high creditworthiness
- Fear of losing independence
- Respect of authority
- Dedication to family
- Cognitive decline





learning
remembering
paying attention
reasoning





As a person gets older, changes occur in all parts of the body, including the brain.

Certain parts of the brain shrink, including those important to learning and other complex mental activities.

In certain brain regions, communication between neurons may be less effective.

Blood flow in the brain may decrease.

Inflammation, which occurs when the body responds to an injury or disease, may increase.



COGNITIVE DECLINE



HOW rauma IMPACTS THE BRAIN

Trauma can alter the structure and functioning of the brain.



Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex (shrinks)

> This area is responsible for mood and emotion regulation & rational thought.

It causes higher-order processes like problem-solving to become underfunctioning, while processes geared towards defense become overactive.



Hippocampus (shrinks)

This area is responsible for differentiating between the past \$ present.



Amygdala (overactive)

This area is responsible for responding to stress.

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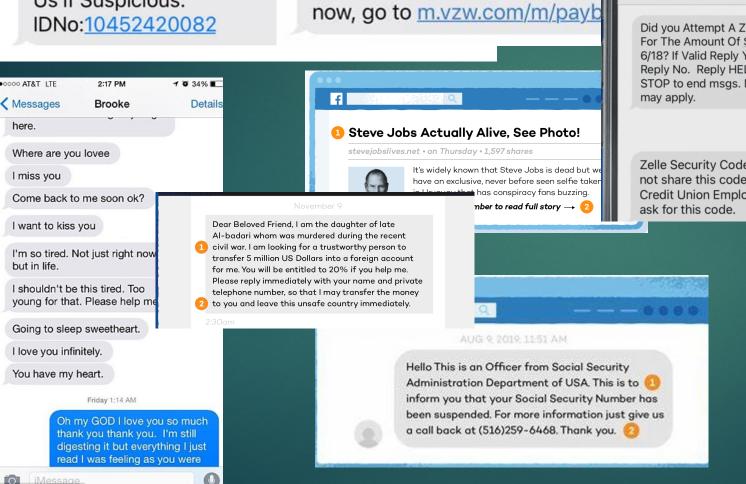
Details

Text Message Today 12:35 PM

FRM: WellsFargo-Call:833.9 SUBJ:\$240.00 @ ATM on 04/12/2021 Approved. MSG:Ignore MSG if Valid. (Us if Suspicious.

Today 6:10 PM

Verizon Msg: Your account balance of \$.07 is due by 11/10/2020. To pay your bill



Step 2: Enter the correct information on the next page to claim your prize. You only have 4 minutes 14 seconds to claim your pr iPod ? 9:36 PM Messages +t OII TOUTUDE II YOU Credit Union what to remember Did you Attempt A ZELLE Payment Villomone it is... For The Amount Of \$2000.00 on 6/18? If Valid Reply YES, If Fraud Everything that is Reply No. Reply HELP for help, beautiful/amazing STOP to end msgs. Msg&data rates and full of love about you lives on every day in little things like songs, Zelle Security Code: 123456. Do places and not share this code with anyone! scents.. Credit Union Employees will never You are missed and needed so **Account Cancellation Reque** much, I fear you'll From: Facebook (noreply@fc never know how much.. To: Me (myemail@company. Hello. We sending are your this email to inform your that we have received an account cancellation request from your. Please the link follow below to confirm or cancl this request.

Thanks.

The Facebook Team

click here to confirm or cancel

CONGRATULATIONS! (1) \$1000 Amazon Gift Card

is reserved just for you, Facebook User!

Step 1: Click the "CONTINUE" button to claim your prize.

Community Partners and Collaborators

- APS (Adult Protective Services)
- Office of the Attorney General Medicaid Fraud Unit
- Long-Term Care Ombudsman
- Financial Institutions
- Private Law Firms

- Health Care Facility (Can document ongoing conversations)
- Medical Providers
- Area Agency on Aging Services
- Domestic Violence Agency
- Faith Leaders Multidisciplinary Teams

Benefits in Different Approaches

More complete picture

Victim autonomy and safety

Coordination of services

Provides more resources and less duplication of services

More holistic approach

Overcome agency limitations

Activity

leverag

morality
spontaneity
Creativity
problem solving
lack of prejudice
acceptance of facts
esteem
respect

self esteem
respect of others
achievement
confidence
respect by others

friendship Sexual intimacy family

Security of body of health
of resources of property
of morality
of the family

Breathing sleep sex reproduction water food clothing

Love and belonging

Barriers to Reporting

May not be believed because of society's view that domestic violence and sexual assault only happens to younger persons

May not be believed if there are cognitive limitations

If born before the violence against women's movement, may not have the language to identify the assault

Generational beliefs that increase shame and guilt

Historic trauma- societal and personal

Feelings of responsibility for the abuser's actions

Unique Issues for those later in life

Less likely to have strong support system

May exacerbate existing illness

Longer recovery time

Increased chance of serious injury

Increased risk of infection from injuries

Brittle pelvis or hip bones more likely to fracture May be dependent on abuser

Factors to Consider When Communicating with Older Individuals

Individual variables
(age, race, ethnic
background, education
level, sexual orientation,
socioeconomic status,
etc.)

Physical abilities

Cognitive abilities

May not speak or read English

May not read or write

May be deaf or hard-of-hearing

May need assistive devices to communicate







Positive Interviewing Strategies

- Explain why you are there and what will happen next.
- Build rapport with the person through questions about their interests.
- Allow time for them to answer.
- Describe the role of victim service providers and/or APS.
- Establish the victim's routine without asking about the crime.

Positive Interviewing Strategies

- Do not discount the alleged abuse because the statements seem untrue or the result of delusions.
 Affirmations are not confirmations.
- Determine the best time of day to conduct the interview (sundowning).
- Redirect if the conversation gets off track.
- Ask about food, sleep, and medication.

Positive Interviewing Strategies

- Use focused open-ended questions with victims who may not provide information in a chronological order.
- Ask them if she/he can draw or show you the object or what happened.
- Use memory cues such as "What were you doing before this happened?"
- End the interview on a positive note but don't make any promises you won't be able to keep.

Challenges Victims Face

- Health concerns (victim and offender)
- Balancing safety and relationship
- Nowhere to go: Lack of economic resources and affordable housing
- Pressure from family and friends
- Fear

Potential Fears

- Being seriously injured or killed
- Being placed in a nursing home
- Being placed in a mental health facility
- Being under or over medicated
- Being without an interpreter
- Being "outed"
- Being deported

Case review

You receive a police report stating the following:

► An 80-year-old female was at the home of a neighbor who called 911. She had injuries caused by her 81year-old husband. She tells officers he was accusing her of having an affair while assaulting her. She had taken him to the ER earlier that day for high blood pressure.

- Officers go the victim's home and find her husband sitting at the kitchen table. He tells them they are trespassing and threatens to call the sheriff.
- ▶ The husband is taken to the ER to be evaluated. He is cleared medically.
- While in the ER, he makes statements of going home to kill his wife.
- ► He is told he cannot return home. He admits himself voluntarily to a nursing facility.

Key Training Points



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SAFETY



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Conclusion/ Takeaways

- ✓ People who experience Abuse in Later Life want the same thing all victims of abuse want. They want the abuse to stop.
- Avoid assumptions
- ✓ Be aware of any possible interference in their recollection of events
- Resources available to victim of Abuse in Later Life may be specific to their age
- Get to know your community partners

Questions

Resources:



https://www.ncall.us/

https://www.ncall.us/resources/video-library/abuse-in-later-life/



https://www.vda.virginia.gov/

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