Elder Abuse in Indian Country

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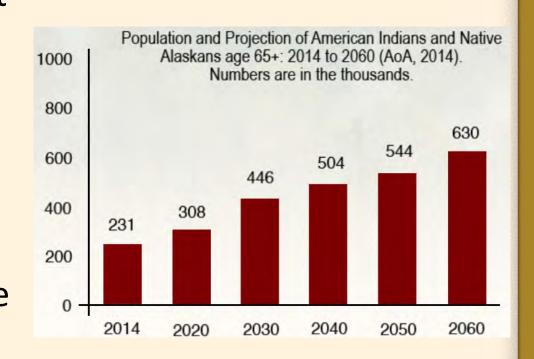
NIEJI

- National Indigenous Elder Justice Initiative
 - National Resource Center for Tribal Elder Abuse
 - Established in 2011
 - Develop resources & maintain repository for culturally relevant elder abuse prevention information for American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians
- Mission:
 - Restore Respect and Dignity by Honoring Indigenous Elderly



Demographics

- ❖ In 2009, persons age 65 or older made up about 12.9% of the U.S. population, and it is estimated that at the current rate by 2030 they will make up 19% (AoA, 2014).
- Incidents of elder abuse and/or neglect are expected to increase with the growth of the elder populations.





Implications

- ❖90% of elder abuse is committed by a family member (Barton, 2012).
- ❖ Elders who have been abused are at a 200% higher risk of death than those who have not been mistreated (NCOA, 2014).
- ❖ Nationally, financial abuse costs older Americans \$2.9 billion year (NCEA, 2013).
- The above numbers are thought to be underreported because of love for or fear of the abuser.



Elder Abuse

According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, elder abuse generally refers to any of the following types of mistreatment that are committed by someone with whom the elder has a special relationship (for example, a spouse, sibling, child, friend, or caregiver).



Types of Abuse

- According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, there are seven types of elder abuse:
 - Physical Abuse
 - Emotional or Psychological Abuse
 - Sexual Abuse
 - Financial or Material Exploitation
 - Neglect
 - Self-Neglect
 - Abandonment
- According to Gray, LaBore, & Carter (2018), an additional type of abuse commonly affecting Native American elders is spiritual abuse.



Spiritual Abuse

- Spiritual abuse is defined as harmful interference with spiritual growth including the corruption of another person's value system. (Gray et al., 2018).
- **Examples** include:
 - Preventing an elder from attending spiritual activities or ceremonies
 - Theft of an elder's ceremonial items to sell or use without permission
 - Comments or activities which are damaging to the elder's spirit or sexual abuse as a spiritual activity
 - Sexualized touching, molesting, or rape as a part of spiritual healing or ceremonies.



Self-Neglect

- Self-neglect is characterized as the behavior of an elderly person that threatens his/her personal health or safety. Self-neglect may manifest in an elder as a refusal or failure to provide him/herself with adequate nutrition, clothing, shelter, personal hygiene, medication, and safety precautions (NCEA, 2013).
- The definition of self-neglect excludes a situation in which a mentally competent elder, who understands the consequences of his/herself decisions, makes a conscious and voluntary choice to engage in acts that threaten his/her health or safety.
- **Examples include:**
 - Lacking food or basic utilities
 - Refusing medications or hoarding



WEAAD

- ❖ World Elder Abuse Awareness Day June 15th
 - Began 2006
 - International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse & World Health Organization
 - NIEJI held the first event 2012
- Tribal WEAAD Events
 - June 15th & other times
 - Elder Abuse Awareness Days, Conferences,
 Events





Elder Abuse Resources -Codes

State/Tribal Hotlines

Training

Data

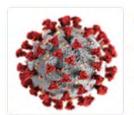
Restoring respect and dignity by honoring Indigenous Elders



National Indigenous Elder Justice Initiative

If this is an emergency, call 911. To report Elder abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation, view the State/Tribal Hotlines page for local numbers.

Most cases of Elder abuse are undetected, under reported, and unresolved resulting in injury, financial decimation, and even death. The National Indigenous Elder Justice Initiative (NIEJI) was created to address the lack of culturally appropriate information and community education materials on Elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation in Indian Country.



COVID-19 Resources

These COVID-19 Tribal Elder Resources will help to inform your communities on how to prevent the spread, protect your Elders and loved ones, and prevent falling for scams.

Webinar Recording

A Conversation on Applying Restorative Justice to Elder Abuse, April 28



- Learn about TEAS Survey
- Take the TEAS Survey

New Fact Sheets

 View new fact sheets on Indian Country



Resources

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COVID-19 Tribal Elder Resources

Resources related to COVID-19

Elder Abuse

Types of Elder abuse and the warning signs

Tribal Elder Protection Team Toolkit

A step-by-step guide for developing a successful model for addressing Elder abuse in Indian Country

Grandparent Resources

Resources for grandparents taking care of grandchildren

Model Projects

NIEJI projects other groups may want to replicate

News & Events

News, events, conference and seminars

Publications

Newsletter articles, research reports and other documents

Presentations

Presentations/poster presentations from related meetings and conference

Sample Products

Items created by Elder abuse prevention grantees

Videos

Videos on a variety of Elder abuse topics and traditional language awareness videos

Websites & Tools

Related websites



LYMPIYC LIME

Protection Team Toolkit

The Native EPT Toolkit is a stepby-step guide for developing a successful model for addressing Elder abuse in Indian Country. The Toolkit is designed to help you identify and implement a tribal Elder protection team.



Elder Abuse Warning Signs

Most cases of Elder abuse are undetected, under reported, and unresolved. Learn more about the types of abuse and the warning signs.





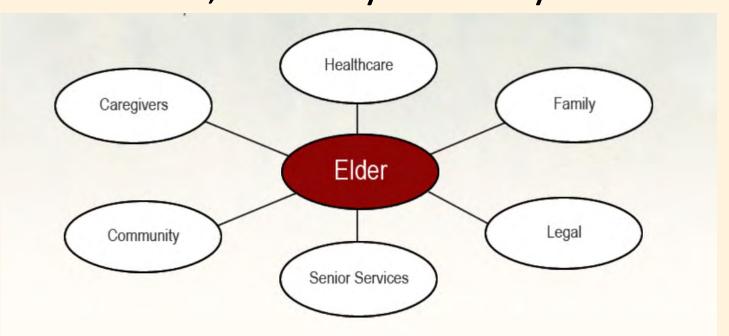
Elder Protection Team

- The Elder Protection Team addresses the issues of elder abuse and is dependent upon the resources of each specific tribe. Possible responsibilities of an Elder Protection Team may include:
 - Educating the community and conducting prevention activities
 - Building collaboration and trust among professionals, elders and families
 - Providing empathetic listening
 - Implementing an effective method for responding to elder abuse while maintaining confidentiality
 - Reporting suspected abuse and intervening when necessary
 - Restoring respect of elders



Members of an Elder Protection Team

The Elder Protection Team always includes the elder. Due to the complexity of elder abuse, the makeup of the team is individualized, will vary and may include:





Elder Abuse Codes

Elder Abuse Codes

Alabama

. The Poarch Band of Creek Indians

Alaska

- Curyung Tribal Council
- Kenaitze Indian Tribe
- Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

Arizona

- Colorado River Indian Tribes
- Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
- Gila River Indian Community
- Hopi Tribe
- Navajo Nation
- Pascua Yaqui Tribe
- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- Tohono O'odham Nation
- White Mountain Apache Tribe

Code Examples

- <u>Civil Tribal Elder Protection</u>
 <u>Code Example</u>
- Criminal Tribal Elder
 Protection Code Example
- Sample Resolution for Adopting Elder Abuse Code



Native Elder Protection Team Toolkit

The tribal Elder abuse code allows the tribe to establish laws that protect elderly persons from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. For more information, view the following section of the EPT toolkit:

<u>Developing Tribal Elder</u>
 <u>Abuse Codes</u>



State & Tribal Hotlines

Oklahoma

Tribal Hotlines

octaw Nation of Oklahoma

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	1-405-275-4030
Social Services	1-405-275-4030
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	1-405-452-3987
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	1-405-247-9493
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	1-405-656-2344
Social Services	1-405-656-9209
Cherokee Nation	1-800-256-0671 or 1-918-453-5000
Children, Youth, and Family Services	1-918-453-5000
Elder Care	1-918-453-5000 Ext. 5657
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	1-800-247-4612
Elder Care Program	1-405-422-7726
Social Services	1-405-422-7692
Chick	1-415-232-3033
mauga Cherokee Nation White River Band	1-918-299-5207
Kasaw Nation of Oklahoma	1-580-436-2603
Division on Aging	1-580-795-9790

1-800-522-6170

State/Tribal Hotlines

Mis is an emergency, call 911.



Training Modules

- Interactive
- Engaging
- *Accessible
- Training for Professionals

> Elder Abuse

≻Legal

> Financial Exploitation

➤ Caregivers

≻Policy

> Healthcare Providers

Social Services

➤ Medication Issues

https://www.nieji.org/training





- Elder Abuse
- Policy
- Legal
- Financial Exploitation
- Healthcare
- Medication Issues
- Social Services
- Caregivers

Online Interactive Educational Modules

These educational modules are available to train those working with Indigenous elders to identify and address elder abuse in Indian Country.

The materials presented in the elder justice curriculum are designed to help those working with Native American elderly to understand the various types of elder abuse and become more knowledgeable about elder abuse issues. The materials will assist staff in responding appropriately to Indigenous victims of crimes and their families and enhance provision of culturally sensitive services.



The content for this training is organized for presentation either as a series of workshops or as an individual training. The training modules are designed so the presenter has all necessary information for each section in a format that is easily presented.

Modules

When conducting trainings, always begin the training with the <u>Elder Abuse</u> <u>module</u>. It provides foundational information that is relevant to all other sections.



Elder Abuse

Duration: Approximately 30 minutes
Elder abuse generally refers to many types of
mistreatment by someone whom the elder has a special
relationship with. Information about the types of abuse,
elder protection teams, elder vulnerability, and prevention



Module Fact Sheets



THE AIM OF THIS RESOURCE IS TO PROVIDE AN INTRODUCTION TO POLICIES AND

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

- Congress passed The Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1965 to address the lack of community services for
- The OAA authorizes an ar
- Rights Protection Act. It e stronger support to prote and benefits of vulnerable
- QAA Reauthorization Act OAA Reauthorization Act that strengthen the Long-program and elder abuse efforts. Administration to carry out the provisions of ACL funded resource car luction elitistic (MEEI). To
- Justice Initiative (NIEJI), T Aging (NICOA), and Natio
- Elder Justice Act (EIA) was

WHY ESTABLISHING ELDER ABUSE CODE: Having an elder abuse code can protect and aid in the process of prosecution of an offender. To establish tribal law that protects elderly persons

The OAA authorizes an at through a network of 56: agencies, nearly 20,000 s organizations, and 2 Nati representing over 400 tri 1978 Amendment includ A established that Indian receive grants for deliven services.



- bill, the Older American Act (OAA) to address the lack
- of commun The OAA pr resulting in OAA TITLE VI

FOLLOWING SE Nutritional Sen Congregate Home deliv Guest meal Voluntary of

TITLE VI PROGRAM AND ELDER ABUSE

- communal services
 Helping older and disable adult access
 financial help

CONSENT/AND CAPACITY IN

Elder Abuse and the Connection to Consent, Capacity, and Undue Influence

and under inflaence are several factors to consider in elder abuse cases and guardianolis, Some older adults may appelience challenges with being unable to receive and evaluate information, make or communicate decisions, or perform achiles of dally living (ADIS,1 the following information, will hely understand capacity assessment and guardianship proceedings of American India/Aliana Native (AAAN) older adults.

Consent is an act of reason and deliberation by a person who possesses and exercises sufficient mental capacity to make a decision.

Consent generally consists of 3 elements; does the person have:

Consent generally contains of 3 elements, does the person have:
Controlled generally contains of 3 elements, does the person have:
It lookedge of the true nature of the act:
It Ability to act feeting and voluntary according to their own will.
It Ability to active feeting and voluntary according to their own will.
It have captary on must have the openitive ability to make decisions and engage in activities of daily long.
It has been captary and adult have capacity and are legally competent unless a court decision for themse are adult have capacity and are legally competent unless a court decision formation or intelligence and activities of their long and power to exploit, create dependency or intellifest one or activities.

Videos many or crailles that undex efficience has occurried. When questioned about decision, the extension may also with the preparation.

SIX PILLARS A comprehensive asset capacity for guardians of CAPACITY OF OLDER ADULTS

Supporting Elders In "Day-to-Day"

Activities

c Caregivers make it possible for elders to age
in place and are the eyes, ears, and voice for
helping elders (NRCNAA, 2015).

o Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) are
skills that elders have to do things like
eat, walk, dress, wash, toilet, get out of



NIEII

TYPES OF ABUSE

Keck School of Medicine of USC



HEALTH CARE & ELDER ABUSE in Indian Country

Aggression
 Fear of being touched

- (11M), each tripe has unique beiner systems, rituals, and practices. It is essential to be aware of cultural beliefs and practices that differ from Western approaches while working with Indigenous Elders. Service providers and program staff need to be transfer and program staff need to be

NOTE:

Becoming an Elder in many Al/AN communities is not typically at a set age, but is a distinct status earned from wisdom, knowledge, and responsibility to others, to name a few traits and qualities. Seling an Elder is different than being elderly. The elderly is associated with age and the ability to care for one's self. Eider and elderly status varies from tribe to tribe. Out of respect, the term Elder will be used.

- we identified risk factors for Elder financial exploitation Poor health, mental decline, physical illness or dis
- ance with daily living activities such as shopping, preparing meal

Financial



SECULIFIED TO THE AND THE AND EXPLOITATION THE TO THE AND EXPLOITATION THE TO THE AND EXPLOITATION THE TO THE AND THE

eider's conhidence to acquire assets through a series of false representa-tions. Scams are a dishonest scheme to make money through deceiving.

ELDER CAREGIVING

Recognizing Warnings

Types of elder abuse and neglect include: • Physical • Emotional or psychological

- Warning signs for caregivers:

 Pain that is "different"

 Sudden change in function or
 - Unusual weight loss
 Unexplainable or hidden bruising or injuries

65 and older will make up 13% of the population.
• There is externely limited long-term services and supports in place for American Indian, Alacka Native, and Native Havaien older adults to age in place within their own homes.
• The projected increase of the elder population and limited caregiving services and supports creates the potential for increased risk for elder abuse and neglect?

*IMPORTANT NOTE: When Native American older adults are asked if

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT:

Elder abuse and neglect refer to any of the following types of mistreatment committed by someone with whom the Elder has a special relationship, such as a spouse, sibling, child, friend, or

- caregiver. Types of elder abuse:
- Physical Emotional or psychological
- Sexual Financial or material exploitation
- Neglect
 Self-neglect
 Abandonment
 Soul-wounding or spiritual abuse²⁻³ WHAT IS DIFFERENT ABOUT FLOER ABUSE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE?

 Indigenous Elders are held in high
- regard, as guardians of history, culture, and traditions and are to be honored and respected.

 Becoming an Elder in many Indigenous
- communities is not a set age but a distinct status earned from wisdom. knowledge, and responsibility.
 Being an Elder is different than being elderly; elderly is associated with age and ability.
- Out of respect, we will use the term
- An Elder experiencing abuse may not report it because of shame, fear of retaliation, increased vulnerability, or fear of getting a loved one in trouble.

- The extent of Elder abuse in Indian Country is unknown due to underreporting.
- enderreporting.
 Elder abuse is common. National rates estimate that 1 in 10 Americans over the age of 60 have experienced abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Some tribes have adopted an elder abuse code or ordinance to
- protect elders from abuse and neglect.

 Tribal Elder abuse programs are limited, and little incidence data
- Elders may not view themselves as victims or want to perceive
- Some elders may be unable to report due to diminished mental capacity, isolation, or physical limitations.
- Fear of retailation in the form of physical harm, initialization, or abandonment for disclosing abuse.

IS ELDER ABUSE A CRIME?

- All states and tribes criminalize acts that violate particular laws (e.g., sexual assault, battery, theft, or fraud) related to Elder abuse instance Many states and tribes have laws, codes, or resolutions that criminal-
- ize elder abuse.

 Every criminal offense is comprised of elements that must be proven by prosecutors beyond a reasonable doubt.
- These elements vary depending on the state or tribal laws and whether the charge is a misdemeanor offense or a felony offense

RISK FACTORS FOR ELDERS INCLUDE:

- Living in poverty Suddenly depend on others for care
- Reside alone with primary caregivers Suffer from mental health problems
- Lack of social support or live in isolatio

of elder abuse, rities such as

Physical examinations to docur a patient's physical, cognitive abilities, and the patient and caregiver interaction. Examination of laboratory results such as complete blood count.









Other Fact Sheets



BACKGROUND ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) AMONG NATIVE AMERICAN ADUITS

In comparison to other races/ethnicities American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) have higher rates of internersonal violence. Child abuse, violence against women, and elder abuse are important contributors to the increased risk of morbidity and mortality among AI/AN.1

THERE ARE VERY FEW STUDIES ON ELDER ABUSE IN INDIAN COUNTRY, FINDINGS ON ABUSE FROM TWO STUDIES INDICATE THAT ELDER ABUSE DOES HAPPEN IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES.

- · 9% of men reported experiencing physical violence, intimate partner violence at 1%, emotional abuse at 12% in the past year.
- · 5% of women reported physical violence in the past year, 3% reported intimate partner violence, and 18% reported emotional abuse 2
- Abuse tended to be associated with sudden dependency. having mental problems, family crises due to having abrupt caregiving responsibilities for which they were unprepared, and personal problems of primary caregiv-

OVERVIEW OF STAY-AT-HOME ORDERS

- . Stay-at-home orders limit the circumstances under which people can leave their houses.
- · Under a stay-at-home order, all non-essential workers must stay home
- . People can leave their homes only for essential needs like grocery stores, medicine, or for individual outdoor
- . Only businesses that have been deemed essential can continue to operate.4

STAY-AT-HOME ORDERS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

- . Many tribal communities have strict stay-at-home orders to slow the spread of the disease.
- · Tribal elders, revered for their knowledge and cultural guidance, are the biggest concern during COVID-19.
- . Tribal communities do not want to lose them, as older adults are disproportionally effected by the disease with health complications and death.5

SLOWING THE SPREAD

spri con res

- Two Spirit is a contemporary term that many American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), and First Nations people identify with to bring together their sexual orientation, and gender identity with their
- spirituality, traditions, and culture.1 This term was adopted at the 1990 Native American and First Nations Gay and Lesbian conference in Winnipeg. It comes from the Ojibwa words niizh manitoag (Two Spirit).2
- Not all AI/ANs consider themselves Two Spirit and identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or third, fourth, or fifth gender.
- Many AI/AN tribes had more flexibility in sexuality and greater gender diversity with four or five gender

roles or identifications that were honored and respected.

- 574 federally recognized tribes speak over 200 languages, with most having terms/names for gender identity, social, and spiritual roles. 3,4
- The term Two Spirit is not accepted by all AI/AN Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ). For some tribes, when Two Spirit is translated into traditional language, it can mean something inappropriate or dangerous.
 - In the Navajo and Apache languages, the term Two Spirit, means that a person possesses both a living and dead spirit, and this is in direct conflict with traditional ways of life.5

COLONIZATION

- Colonization negatively impacted tribal traditions, language, culture, and the social and spiritual roles of individuals in tribal communities. As a result, some tribes took this knowledge underground to prevent further desecration of their way of life.
- . By the mid-1800s, tens of thousands of AI/ANs were forcefully removed from their traditional homelands, and systematic assimilation policies were put in place.
- Between 1880 and 1930, a significant number of AI/AN children were placed in off-reservation boarding
- . By 1930, nearly half of all AI/AN children attending boarding schools that were often hundreds of miles away from their homes. The students were forbidden

to engage in cultural practices or speak their languages, suffering harsh punishment if they disobeyed.

- Christian standards of conduct were strictly enforced with the prohibition of cultural practices and conformity to rigid gender roles. The historical trauma increased contemporary Two Spirits' to struggle with identity and mental health
- Historical trauma is defined as an unresolved trauma resulting in grief that continues to impact the lives of survivors and subsequent generations, often referred to as intergenerational trauma. 8
- Historical trauma profoundly affects health disparities and health outcomes of all AI/ANs, but even more so

PHYSICAL DISTANCING IS BEING A GOOD RELATIVE

. Follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendation to limit face-to-face contact with others to slow the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID-19). It is important to follow the quidelines of your communities, because they are trying to keep you

- · For more information on COVID-19 visit the CDC at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html · Get up-to-date information from public health officials.
- . Physically distancing is being a good relative.

HERE ARE SOME IDEAS TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR DAYS FULL AND TO REMAIN SOCIALLY ENGAGED

ADDS SUCH AS OR ZOOM others using rice a day. It helps , lets you check in and you can laugh

ES SUCH AS IOSSWORD

n be found at ra/category/solitaire? CFYWBxOld568KOa&C e-Bing-GAMES-A5GA

3caOAARAi7rGdl:202

com/user/PowWows YOUR FAMILY

EN TO MUSIC

2.com/watch?v=imUa

BEAD AND SEW REGALIA · How to Bead Peyote Stitch with

Donald Porta https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=DRG8

· Beaded Medallion with Kristen Dosela https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGi4 ETH_D100

· Beading for beginners, two-needle flat stitch technique with Mona C. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOz-o

· Making Regalia with Joaquin Lonelodge

https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=rrXbA ZOHb O

 Sew cloth masks for loved ones https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnVk

VISIT MUSEUMS DOING **VIRTUAL TOURS**

· Smithsonian Natural History

https://naturalhistory.si.edu/visit/virtual-tour · Museum of the American Indian https://americanindian.si.edu/eyhihitions/all roads are agod/

https://videos.garp.org/detail/video/39487 74386001/video-chattina-basics

VISIT ANIMALS AT THE ZOO, SOME SITES HAVE LIVE CAMERAS.

INCLUDING: · San Diego Zoo

https://zoo.sandiegozoo.org/live-cams · Monterey Bay Aquarium

https://www.monterevbayaauarium.ora/a nimals/live-cams

· National 7oc

https://nationalzoo.si.edu/webcams

LEARN MORE ABOUT AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY

· Museum of the American Indian, digital history lessons

https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/

EVERCISE

· Go for walks

· Work on strength, flexibility, and balance - 15-minute sample workout for older adults from Go4I ife https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ev6vE

YOGA FOR SENIORS

· Slow and Gentle Yoga with Adriene https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=kFhG-ZzLNN4&list=PLenloKfCoNbs83fL4 AhrTJS 3CE6xJOIP&index=42&t=0s

T A REMINDER, SCAMMERS ARE STILL AT IT!

checks from the details are still

rs for vaccinations There are no o treat or prevent

- Hang up on robocalls. Scammers are using illegal robocalls to pitch every thing from low-priced health insurance to work-at-home schemes.
- Do your homework when it comes to donations. Never donate in cash, by gift card, or by wiring money.
- Watch for emails claiming to be from the CDC or World Health Organization (WHO). Use sites such as

coronavirus.gov and usa.gov/coronavirus to get the latest information. And don't click on links from sources you don't know.

nal Indigenous Elder Justice Initiative - Center for Rural Health - University of North Dakota - School of Medicine & Health Science: North Columbia Boad Suite F231 - Grand Forks, ND 58202-9037 - Phone: (701) 777-6084 - Fax: (701) 777-6779 - Email: info@nieii org.



There is very little research or data on LBGTQ Two Spirit Elders. The information presented may refer to AI/ANs in general.



Data There have been several projects developed through the National Indigenous Elder Justice Init will result/have resulted in valuable information and data.



Tribal Elder Abuse Services Survey

The Tribal Elder Abuse Services Survey is a research study focusing on perc availability of community Elder services, such as:

- · Case management
- · Elder abuse coalition
- · Elder abuse codes
- · Judicial system response
- Legal assistance, including guardianship, power of attorney, advanced of and do not resuscitate orders
- · Reporting systems
- · Traditional justi Research Findings from the NEMS Pilot Survey

Information gathered during the Spring tribal Elder justice services online dire needs of American Indian Tribes, Alas

Thank you for your interest in complet

If would like to participate in the Tribal depending on your responses. When \$100 gift cards.

Your information will help inform plann



NEMS: Elder American Indian Women's Experiences



Spiritual Abuse Among American Indian Elderly

Native Elder Maltreatment Survey

The Native Elder Maltreatment Survey (NEMS) helps Native American Tribes, Alaskan Villages, and Hawaiian Homesteads to understand the prevalence of Elder mistreatment, neglect, and financial exploitation in their respective communities.

What does the survey assess?

This survey uses the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test (HS-EAST) to assess if Elders are at high risi for mistreatment. The survey also uses the Native Elder Life Scale (NELS), which assesses neglect and financial exploitation. The NELS provides insight on financial abuse, self-neglect, family neglect, and physical and emotional harm by others.

How does NIEJI assist with the survey?

NIEJI provides training and technical assistance to communities to implement NEMS. We will supply paper copies the survey for your community. And we will assist in data analysis and producing meaningful and culturally informe reports and fact sheets.

What is NIEJI's research approach?

NIEJI's approach is consistent with the Tribal Participatory Research model giving the community decision making and oversight of the research process. NIEJI respects community research practices and data sovereignty. It is you

> ation of data. NIEJI maintains, with community approval, a ler mistreatment, abuse, guide our program services, and ntified in our use of the aggregate dataset.

> ations to support the need for funding to protect Elders. The buse codes, education programs, Elder abuse prevention disciplinary Teams, or Elder coalitions. The data can be use buse.

w the documents or contact our office for more information



Maltreatment of American Indian Elderly

NEMS Materials

- How to Get Started
- · Step-by-Step Guide
- · Frequently Asked Questions
- Tribal Council Resolution
- Verbal Consent Form
- Interviewer's Guide



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Resources

NIEJI PARTNERS

Elder Resource Centers

National Resource Center for American Indian, Alaska Native & Native Hawaiian Elders – University of Alaska Anchorage's mission is to increase and improve service delivery of health issues, long term care including in-home care, elder abuse, mental health, and other issues facing Native communities https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/elders/

Hã Kūpuna National Resource Center for Native Hawaiian Elders – research on improving the health and increasing life expectancy of Native Hawaiian Elders http://www.manoa.hawaii.edu/hakupuna/

National Resource Center on Native American Aging – increasing awareness and advocacy for developing community-based solutions for Native American Elders https://www.nrcnaa.org/

National Indian Council on Aging – advocating for improved comprehensive health, social services and economic well-being for American Indian and Alaska Native Elders http://nicoa.org/

Elder Abuse Resources

National Center on Elder Abuse – resource for policy makers, social services and health care representatives, law enforcement, and families http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/

Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect – University of California's "living laboratory" of innovative approaches to preventing elder abuse http://www.centeronelderabuse.org/

Elder Financial Protection Network http://www.elderfinancialprotection.org/

National Long-Term Care Ombudsman Resource Center – advocating for rights to residents in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities http://ltcombudsman.org/



Resources Cont.

NIEJI PARTNERS

Elder Resource Centers

Adult Protective Services

Bureau of Indian Affairs Adult Protective Services Handbook – A Guide for Protecting Vulnerable Adults http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/webteam/documents/document/idc1-026637.pdf

Administration on Aging – Older Americans Act and Title VI Programs, Adult Protective Services http://www.aoa.gov/

National Adult Protective Services Association http://www.napsa-now.org/get-help/

Legal Resources

National Legal Resource Center http://nlrc.acl.gov/index.aspx#elder_abuse

National Congress of American Indians: serving the broad interests of tribal governments and communities http://www.ncai.org/

Tribal Law and Policy Institute: providing assistance to Native nations and tribal justice systems http://www.home.tlpi.org/

Model Civil Elder Abuse Code and Model Criminal Elder Abuse Code https://www.nieji.org/publications



QUESTIONS???

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