
The Role of Males as Victims and Advocates in Elder Abuse Cases-
 Brian K. Payne, PhD
 Professor of Sociology and Criminal Justice
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Learning Objectives

After this presentation, you will be able to:

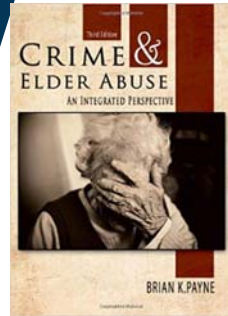
- Identify four misconceptions about elder abuse
- Describe the patterns of elder abuse involving older male victims
- Explain how males respond to elder abuse differently than females
- Develop collaborative responses to elder abuse.

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Momma, they forgot the baby



Pop Quiz...



Getting to know one another...

Raise your hand if you...

- Grew up in another state
- Have more than five siblings
- Have more than five children
- Would prefer to be in traffic over the woods
- Are a police officer
- Are a social worker
- Are an attorney
- Are an advocate

Elder Abuse: Fact and Fiction

FICTION

- Most crimes against seniors are violent street crimes.
- The consequences of victimization are the same for older and younger victims.
- Elder abuse is similar to child abuse.

FACTS

- Financial offenses are more common among older persons.
- Some types of consequences are more severe as we grow older and more vulnerable.
- It's more similar to spouse abuse.

Fact and Fiction continued

FICTION

- The best way to deal with elder abuse is to pass laws.
- Abusive adult offspring were abused as children.
- Adult offspring are abusive because of their parent's dependency on them.

FACTS

- Many laws are ineffective, biased, and not based on research.
- Child abuse victims may become child abusers.
- Abusive adult offspring more likely dependent on parent.

Fact and Fiction Continued

FICTION

- Many older victims are victims because they were in the wrong place at wrong time.
- Crimes against elderly persons are not a big problem.
- The CJS should declare a war on elder abuse.

FACTS

- Most older victims are victimized at or near their homes.
- Statistics are misleading
- Integrated and interdisciplinary approach is needed.

Defining Elder Abuse

- No universal definition
- Elder abuse can be described as:
 - social harm
 - social construction
 - crime
 - violations of natural law
 - white-collar crime
 - domestic violence
- -definitions influence responses

**Abuse, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder* – Eleazer.*



▪ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KEXJuUIE4AE>

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Elder Abuse is Ignored

- Conceptual ambiguity
- Magnitude issues
- Funding issues
- Societal issues




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Male victims ignored even more

"Unheard gender"
Most social workers are females
Not trained to work with males
-(Baum)

- Fewer older men than women
- Negative stereotypes (Grumpy)
- Less advocacy
- Seen as more powerful
- Few advocating on their behalf
- "Erroneously believed to enjoy a better quality of life" (Kosberg and Mangnum)
- "Invisible social problem" (Kosberg)



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Male Victims

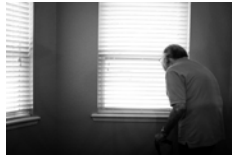
- "Taboo subject" (Pritchard)
- Experience financial abuse and neglect most often
- Treated differently than female victims
- Reports not seen as serious
- Cognitive difficulties increase risk
- Different physical needs
- Different psychosocial needs
- Less likely to seek support or be familiar with community supports
- May experience alienation from adult children
 - Fractured relations can increase likelihood of abuse
 - Psychological and emotional abuse

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National Elder Mistreatment Study (Amstadter et al., 2011)

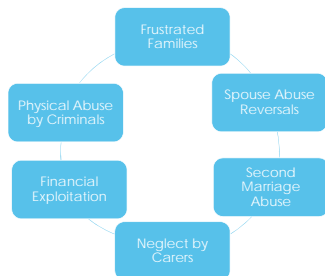
- Did not find higher rates of victimization among older women
- Males physically victimized by "deviant" offenders rather than family members
- Female victims 2x more likely to be physically abused by offender they lived with
- Physical abuse perpetrators against male victims more likely to have
 - Substance abuse problems
 - Legal problems
 - Employment issues

Isolation increases risk for all older victims



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A typology describing older male victims



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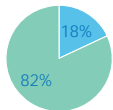
What older male victims need

- "Advice and practical help, especially in managing finances and deciding on appropriate accommodation."
- A place of safety and the achievement of personal safety.
- The opportunity and encouragement to talk about present/past abuse and other difficulties.
- Consistent and ongoing support."

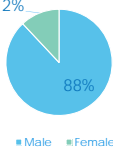
▪ Source: Jacki Pritchard (2002)

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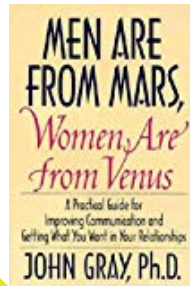
Social Worker Genders



Police Officer Genders



Gender-based Professions



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A tale of two conferences...

- These are photos of two professional conferences. Which one is a police conference and which is a social worker conference?

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Different Professional Response

- Law Enforcement
 - Enforce the law
 - Maintain public order
 - Provide services
- In elder abuse cases:
 - Investigate
 - Arrest
 - Refer
 - Support APS

SOCIAL SERVICE RESPONSE

- Social Worker Role
 - Investigate allegations to determine service needs
 - Intervene
 - Help and support victims
 - Search for least restrictive alternative

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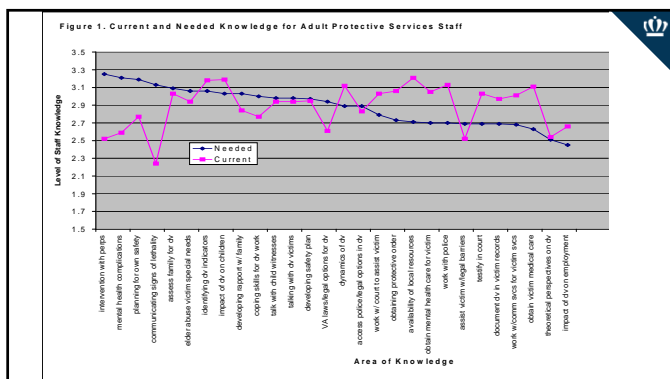
Traits Assigned to Social Workers

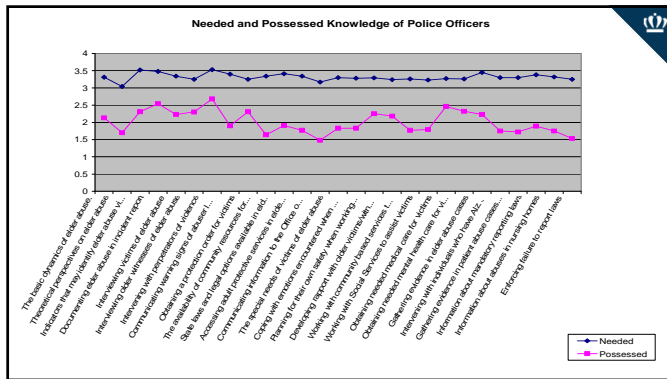
- Compassionate
- Altruistic
- Empathetic
- Non-judgmental

Traits Assigned to Police Officers

- Authoritarian
- Distrustful
- Cynical
- Suspicious
- Physical

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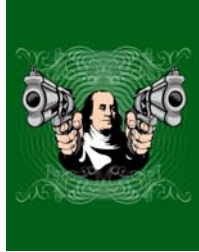


- ### Barriers to Working with Older Victims
- Goal confusion
 - Norm confusion
 - Role confusion
 - Ignorance about dynamics
 - Lack of understanding about elder abuse
 - Lack of understanding about other groups
 - Lack of focus on victim
 - Aggressive responses
 - Strain on workers
 - Strain on victims
 - Lack of training
 - Ageism
 - Unclear laws

- ### Addressing the Barriers
- Communication
 - Training (all involved)
 - Written protocol
 - Leadership support
 - Broad conceptualizations of harm
 - Legal advocacy
 - Research
 - Coursework

Responding to Elder Abuse

- Training implications:
- It's needed
- Should consider subcultural influences
- Collaborative or integrated training
- Training is not enough
- Commitment to collaboration



Why Collaborate?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| ▪ Responsive to real experiences of victims | ▪ A |
| ▪ Synergy | ▪ D |
| ▪ Fiscally responsive | ▪ V |
| ▪ Prevention | ▪ O |
| ▪ Intervention | ▪ C |
| ▪ Responsive to causes | ▪ A |
| ▪ Empowering | ▪ C |
| ▪ Advocacy | ▪ Y |

Who Collaborates?

- Social services
- Medical professionals
- Adult protective services
- DV advocates
- Sexual assault
- Financial exploitation teams
- Police
- Prosecutors
- Judges
- Restorative justice
- Researchers/Academics
- Older persons

Principles of Collaboration

(1) communication, (2) objectivity, (3) leadership, (4) listening, (5) awareness (6) boundary flexibility, (7) objectives, (8) research, (9) advocacy, (10) trust, (11) improvement, (12) openness, and (13) new strategies. (Payne and DeMichele, 2009; Payne and Gainey, 2009)

Speaking of New Strategies:

Communication
Objectivity
Leadership
Listening
Awareness
Boundary flexibility
Objectives
Research
Advocacy
Trust
Improved relationships should be goal
Openness
New strategies

Start collaborating and advocating!

- Labels matter – name your collaboration!
- Goals matter!
- It's not personal, it's personnel.
- "You can't have everything, where would you put it?"
- Money follows ideas.
- Enjoy your collaborations.
- There is no "I" in team, but there is an "I" in collaboration.
- Punishment should not be the goal of advocacy.
- There's no business like the news business – use the media.


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What will happen in the future?

- More older persons equals more older victims.
- Cyber victimization will increase.
- More use of technology/cameras to prevent elder abuse is likely.
- With more understanding, better training will follow.
- Collaboration will make a difference.
- It starts with you!

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Collaboration: Leveraging our strengths



We can do more together than we can separately.

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