



Signs of Elder Abuse.

Like other types of family violence, the dynamics of elder abuse are complex. Elder abuse is often impacted by the mental and physical conditions of both the abuser and the victim, with these factors interacting in ways uniquely dependent on the individuals involved and the situation.

Risk factors for abuse include history of spousal abuse; family dynamics; isolation; troubled relatives, friends or neighbors; inability to cope with long-term caregiving; institutional conditions; ageism and lack of knowledge about the aging process; and society's acceptance of violence.

Common signs of elder abuse include confusion, depression or anxiety, unexplained injuries, changes in hygiene, seeming fearful around certain people, and fear or worry when talking about money.

Who can I Tell?



If you are experiencing abuse or neglect, or if you suspect that an Elder is being mistreated, there is help available.

Confide in someone you trust. Talk to someone you trust about what is happening, such as a friend or family.

In an Emergency 9-1-1

**Lakeshore Regional Police Service
1-855-299-0138**

**Family Violence Info Line (24 Hour)
310-1818**



Lakeshore Regional Police Service

Identifying & Preventing



ELDER ABUSE

Lakeshore Regional Police Service

Lakeshore Regional Police Service
Box 291 Driftpile, Alberta T0G 0V0
1-855-299-0138

What is Elder Abuse?

Elder Abuse is any action or inaction by self or others that jeopardizes the health or well-being of any senior.

Elder abuse can take several forms including financial, emotional, physical, sexual or neglect and often more than one type of abuse occurs at the same time. The two most frequent identified and reported types of elder abuse in Canada are financial and emotional.

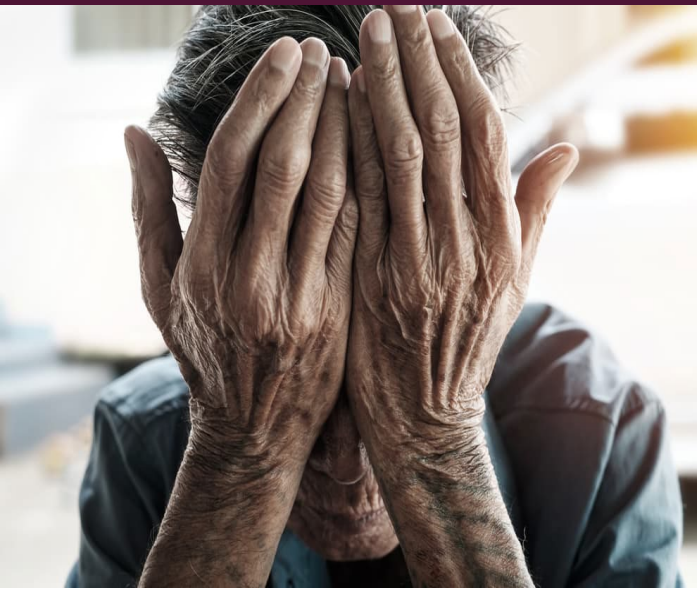


Who are the Victims?

Any senior can become a victim of elder abuse regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, income or education.

There is limited data about elder abuse in Canada, and throughout the world. A key reason is that many cases of elder abuse go unreported.

Shame or guilt may stop a senior from revealing their abuse. Sometimes victims simply do not have the capacity to report it. Whether a victim is unable or unwilling, some of the barriers to revealing elder abuse include fear, love for the abuser; lack of understanding or impairment; lack of awareness of resource options; or acceptance of abuse or neglect as normal.



Who are the Abusers?

Elder abuse is often committed by someone known to the victim, such as a family member, friend, or caregiver. Approximately 25 per cent of crimes against older adults are committed by family members, usually a spouse or adult child.

Abusers can also include friends, neighbors, paid care providers, landlords and staff, or any individual in a position of power, trust, or authority.

