

Illinois Department on Aging's Adult Protective Services Program



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The Facts



- ⦿ In 2013 the population 65+ numbered 44.7 million and represented 14.1 % of the population.
- ⦿ Since 2003 (to 2013), the 65+ group increased 24.7 % compared to 6.8% for the under 65.
- ⦿ Between 1980 and 2013, the 100+ group experienced a larger percentage increase than did the total population.

www.aoa.gov/agingstatistics

The Facts



In 2013, the 65-74 population (25.2 million) was more than 10 times larger than in the 1900; the 75-84 group (13.4 million) increased by 70% and the 85+ group (6 million) was 49 times larger.

www.aoa.gov/agingstatistics

The Facts



- ☞ Approximately 14 million U.S adults aged 65+ and 19 million adults aged 18-64 have a disability.
- ☞ Per a comprehensive review of literature from 2000-2010, it was concluded that over the course of their lives, interpersonal violence occurs at a disproportionate and elevated rate among women and men with disabilities.

www.ncea.aoa.gov

The Facts



By 2060, there will be 98 million older persons (including persons with a disability), more than twice their number in 2013.

www.aoa.gov/agingstatistics

The Facts



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Cost of Abuse



- ☞ Direct medical costs associated with violent injuries caused by abuse & neglect are estimated to add over \$5.3 billion to the nation's annual health expenditures. *Mouton (2004) American Journal of Public Health*
- ☞ The annual financial loss by victims of financial exploitation were estimated to be 2.9 billion in 2009, a 12% increase from 2008. *National Committee for the Prevention of Abuse (2011)*

Funding



In 1991, States were spending an average of \$45.03 per child and only \$3.80 per adult on protective services.

Not much has changed today.

Impact of Abuse



- ❧ The **burden** as a result of the problem, is often placed directly on **local government, law enforcement, hospitals, social services and the community.**

Illinois



- ❧ Illinois Elder Abuse and Neglect Act signed into law in 1988.
- ❧ Statewide Program as of 1990.
- ❧ July 2013, The Elder Abuse and Neglect Act is revised into the Adult Protective Services Act (**320 ILCS 20/**)

Illinois



☞ Funded through the State of Illinois, administered by the Area Agencies on Aging, services provided by 41 provider agencies.

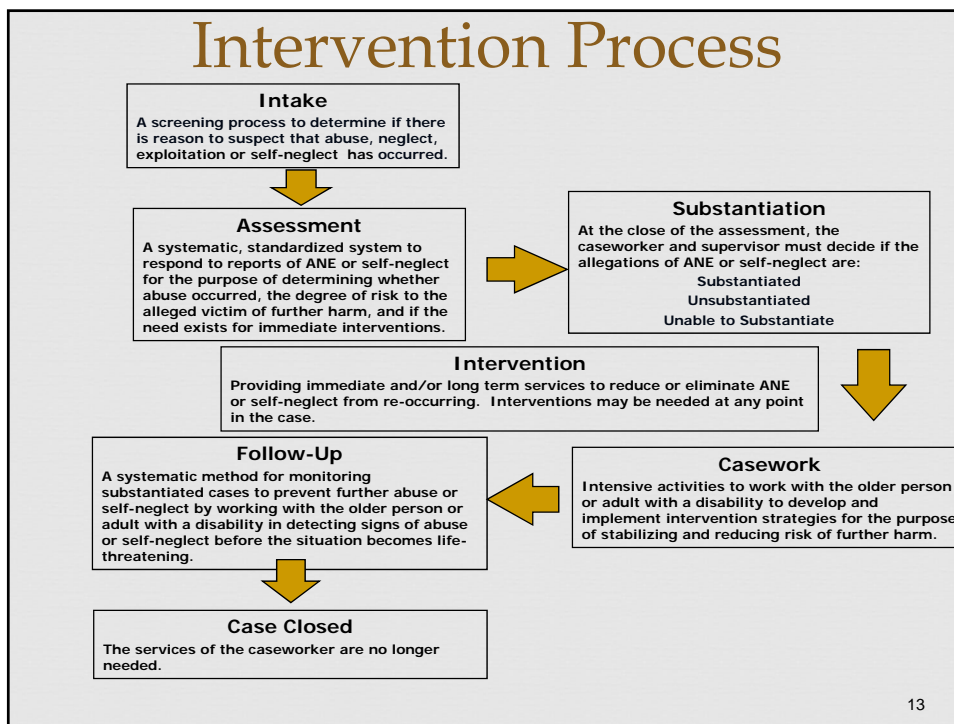
Administrative Structure

Illinois Department on Aging

Regional Administrative Agencies

Provider Agencies

Caseworkers



- ## Types of ANE
- ⊙ Abuse
 - Physical
 - Sexual
 - Emotional
 - Confinement
 - ⊙ Neglect
 - Passive
 - Willful Deprivation
 - ⊙ Exploitation
 - Financial
- 14

Types of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation



Physical Abuse

Means the causing of infliction of physical pain or injury to an older person or an adult with a disability.

Physical Abuse



Possible Indicators

Injuries
Pattern of Injuries
Violent Actions Against Client
Inappropriate Chemical Restraint
Medical Evidence

Types of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation



Sexual Abuse

Means touching, fondling, or any other sexual activity with an adult with a disability or older adult when she or he is unable to understand, unwilling to consent, threatened, or physically forced to engage in sexual behavior.

Sexual Abuse



Possible Indicators

Medical Evidence
Behaviors of the Client
Violent Actions Against the Client
Behaviors of the Abuser

Types of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation



Emotional Abuse

Means verbal assaults, threats of abuse harassment or intimidation.

Emotional Abuse



Possible Indicators

Actions of Abuser
Blaming
Threatening
Gestures

Types of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation



Confinement

Means restraining or isolating an older person or an adult with a disability for other than medical reasons.

Confinement



Possible Indicators

Bilateral Skin Markings
Cannot Access a Telephone
Locks on Outside of Door
Restraints without Medical Order

Types of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation



Passive Neglect

Means the failure of a caregiver or personal assistant to provide an older adult or an adult with a disability with the necessities of life including, but not limited to, food, clothing, shelter, supervision or medical care.

Passive Neglect



Possible Indicators

Improper Hygiene / Physical Care
Lack of Medical Care & Medications
Lack of Appropriate Nutrition
No Appropriate Supervision
Home in Disrepair
Social Isolation

Types of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation



Financial Exploitation

Means the misuse or withholding of an older adult's or an adult with a disability's resources by another person to the disadvantage of that adult and or the profit or advantage of a person other than the adult.

Financial Exploitation



Possible Indicators

Unusual Bank Activities
Unusual Cash Transactions
Inappropriate decision-making by Abuser
Theft
Abuse Controls Banking Decisions and Cash
Vandalism

Self-Neglect



- ☞ Means a condition that is the result of an adult's inability, due to physical or mental impairments, or both, or a diminished capacity to perform essential self-care tasks that substantially threaten his or her own health, including: providing essential food, clothing, shelter, and health care; and obtaining goods and services necessary to maintain physical health, mental health, emotional well-being, and general safety.

Guiding Principles: Advocacy

- ☞ Recognize that the older adult or adult with a disability may be in a vulnerable situation
- ☞ Assist the client through interventions
- ☞ Serve as an advocate of the person's rights
- ☞ Assist the person in obtaining needed services

Guiding Principles: Limited Mandatory Reporting

- ⦿ Combines voluntary and mandatory reporting
- ⦿ Certain persons who provide services to older adults or adults with disabilities must report
- ⦿ All other persons are encouraged to report voluntarily
- ⦿ Immunity is provided for all reporters

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Guiding Principles: Self Determination

- ⌘ Competent adults have the right to:
 1. Decide how and where to live
 2. Choose whether to accept services and support
 3. Make “bad” decisions which do not harm others
- ⌘ Determine if this is an old or new behavior pattern for client
- ⌘ Allow room for eccentricity and lifestyle choices which do no harm
- ⌘ Your rights to privacy

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Guiding Principles: Intervention

- ☞ Involve the client
- ☞ Respect the adult's right to confidentiality
- ☞ Be direct in discussing the situation
- ☞ Intervene with the family if possible

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Guiding Principles: Intervention



- ☞ Recommend community based services rather than institutional care, if possible
- ☞ Recognize that inappropriate intervention may be worse than none at all
- ☞ The adult's interest comes first

Guiding Principles: Intervention

- ☞ Understand that collaboration will provide client with the broadest range of options, improve access to services, and increase the likelihood that they will receive help
- ☞ Recognize that each team member brings a different work philosophy

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Guiding Principles: Intervention

- ☞ Strive to understand the roles/responsibilities of each team member
- ☞ Respect the distinct and vital role of each team member
- ☞ If possible, plan together as a team

Adult protective Service Guiding Principles: Ethics

- ☞ Adults have the right to be safe.
- ☞ Adults retain all their civil and constitutional rights unless some of these rights have been restricted by court action.
- ☞ Adults have the right to make decisions that do not conform with societal norms as long as these decisions do not harm others.

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Adult protective Service Guiding Principles: Ethics



- ☞ Adults are presumed to have decision making capacity unless a court adjudicates otherwise
- ☞ Adults with decision making capacity have the right to accept or refuse services

Risk Factors



- ❧ Personal Problems of Abusers
(untreated mental illness, drug/alcohol abuse,
learned dysfunction,)

- ❧ Domestic Violence Grown Old
(cycle of violence)

- ❧ Isolation of Victim

Domestic Violence Grown Old (ANE)

- ❧ Cycle of violence
- ❧ Role reversal
 - ❧ *Financial tasks*
 - ❧ *Decision maker*
 - ❧ *Homemaker*

- ❧ Growing dependency increases stress in
marriage
- ❧ Financial dependency
- ❧ Traditional marital values
- ❧ Power and control issues

Dysfunctional Abuser Characteristics (ANE)

- ☞ Substance abuser
- ☞ Developmental disability
- ☞ Mental or emotional illness
- ☞ Learned violent behavior
- ☞ Overly dependent
- ☞ Financial dependence on client

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Reporting Abuse



- ☞ Voluntary Reporting
- ☞ Mandated Reporting

Report Abuse



- ☞ 60 Years of age or older OR an adult with a disability
- ☞ Living in the community (not a licensed care facility)
- ☞ Must be an alleged abuser
- ☞ Must constitute ANE

Report Abuse



Illinois Department on Aging
#1-866-800-1409

Goals of Casework and Follow-Up

- ☞ To provide long term support and intervention to prevent further abuse/neglect
 - ☞ Development of a case plan
 - ☞ Arranging for services/interventions in case plan
 - ☞ Monitoring progress in the case

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Follow-Up Activities

For 12 Months After Casework, with waiver up to 27 months

- ☞ On-going contact with the client
- ☞ Continue with activities outlined in the casework period, as needed
- ☞ Continue to monitor the client's level of risk
- ☞ Provide supportive counseling
- ☞ Alter or supplement care plan interventions

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