

# Help-Seeking Behavior in Victims of Elder Abuse: A Systematic Review

Silvia Fraga Dominguez<sup>1</sup> , Jennifer E. Storey<sup>1</sup>, and Emily Glorney<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

Elder abuse has become increasingly relevant for intervention and study in the context of an aging population. One of the major barriers to progress in the field is underreporting of elder abuse by victims. This systematic literature review aimed to synthesize the available findings regarding victims' help-seeking behavior to inform practice, understand the limits of the evidence, and identify research gaps. A comprehensive search of published and unpublished literature was undertaken, and studies were included if they addressed help-seeking behavior from the perspective of elder abuse victims aged 60 and older. A total of 19 studies met inclusion criteria for review. Findings are presented as a narrative synthesis organized according to help-seeking barriers, facilitators, sources of help, the responses of others, and the characteristics of victims more likely to seek help. Although barriers and sources of help received detailed attention across all studies, findings regarding victim characteristics and facilitators for and responses to help-seeking were limited. The results suggest that there are many barriers to help-seeking and that some victims only seek help when the abuse is perceived as unbearable or they fear for their safety. Results are discussed in relation to implications for intervention, including suggestions to enhance help-seeking behavior. Future research should identify facilitators of help-seeking among victims of elder abuse and victim characteristics associated with early disclosure. Research efforts should frame help-seeking as a continuing process and study ways in which the responses of others may impact future help-seeking or service engagement.

## Keywords

elder mistreatment, elder neglect, help-seeking, disclosure, facilitators, barriers.

Within the context of an aging global population, the phenomenon of abuse and neglect of older people is in increasingly urgent need of study (United Nations, 2017). First addressed in the 1970s as “granny-battering” (Burston, 1975), there are still current challenges to developing a single definition. These include differing cultural perceptions of abusive behaviors and differing opinions across researchers, practitioners, and older persons (Enguidanos, Deliema, Aguilar, Lambrinos, & Wilber, 2014; Killick, Taylor, Begley, Anand, & O’Brien, 2015). Despite disagreements, elder abuse can be defined as “a single or repeated act or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person” (World Health Organization [WHO], 2018, para. 2). Similarly, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2018) define elder abuse as “an intentional act, or failure to act, by a caregiver or another person in a relationship involving an expectation of trust that causes or creates a risk of harm to an older adult” (para. 1).

Elder abuse is a phenomenon without borders, occurring across countries and cultures, which severely affects its victims (Yunus, Hairi, & Choo, 2019). Despite this, elder abuse lacks the attention received by abusive behavior toward other age-related groups such as children or violence perpetrated in

intimate relationships (Daly, Merchant, & Jogerst, 2011; Dyer, Connolly, & McFeeley, 2003; Erlingsson, 2007). Much of the research on elder abuse originates from the United States and a considerable proportion has focused on obtaining prevalence estimates in different countries and identifying risk factors (Erlingsson, 2007; Pillemer, Burnes, Riffin, & Lachs, 2016). Prevalence estimates often vary greatly between studies because of different methodologies, definitions, age cutoffs, and populations. However, a systematic review highlighted the significance of the problem, with prevalence rates of elder abuse ranging between 3.2% and 27.5% in general population studies (Cooper, Selwood, & Livingston, 2008). Although elder abuse can take many forms, those most commonly considered in research are financial abuse or exploitation, neglect, and physical, psychological or emotional, and sexual abuse,

<sup>1</sup> Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, United Kingdom

## Corresponding Author:

Jennifer E. Storey, School of Law Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom.  
Email: jennifer.storey@rhul.ac.uk

sometimes with co-occurrence known as poly-victimization (Heisler, 2017; Lachs & Pillemer, 2015).

Among the published elder abuse research, there is recognition that disclosure rates and formal reports of victimization are low (Bergeron & Gray, 2003; Killick & Taylor, 2009). As a result, it is estimated only a small proportion of cases are known to formal services (Cooper et al., 2008; O’Keeffe et al., 2007). This suggests not only that the prevalence rates might be underestimated but also that assisting victims is a challenge. Indeed, major barriers to assisting elder abuse victims are underreporting, victims’ rejection of intervention, and lack of service utilization (Barker & Himchak, 2006; Naughton, Drennan, Lyons, & Lafferty, 2013). These factors are critical to address not least because when abuse remains hidden there is a potential for escalation (Storey & Perka, 2018).

Due to elder abuse being perpetrated primarily behind closed doors and by family members (Jackson, 2016), there is an assumption that victims face many obstacles when disclosing elder abuse. However, much of the evidence is anecdotal or has not been gathered from victims themselves, and knowledge of barriers to help-seeking is limited. Research on barriers to help-seeking for elder abuse has mostly used samples of older adults from the general population who had not been victimized, vignette methodologies, or focus group discussions (Chokkanathan, Natarajan, & Mohanty, 2014; Gibson, 2013). Others have focused on a specific cultural minority residing in the United States (e.g., Lee, Moon, & Gomez, 2014). Understanding victims’ perspectives of elder abuse is essential to addressing underreporting, but knowledge in this area is limited and lacks specificity.

The understanding that victims are unlikely to disclose has resulted in policies to increase professional detection of warning signs and on developing mandatory reporting statutes to protect victims (Barber, 2008; Gibson, 2013). Professional training to frontline staff can support the identification and reporting of elder abuse, and there are over 15 available tools to screen and assess elder abuse (Spencer, 2009). Although increasing professional reporting is necessary, this has led to a lack of focus on the victims’ perspective and fails to acknowledge the many victims who may not display identifiable signs of abuse or be in contact with professionals due to isolation—a risk factor for elder abuse (Lachs & Pillemer, 2015). Unfortunately, this practice is consistent with general research trends that neglect the views of older people (Burnes, Lachs, Burnette, & Pillemer, 2017; Erlingsson, 2007; Killick et al., 2015; Mysyuk, Westendorp, & Lindenberg, 2016). Although some victims will not be able to disclose abuse because of physical or cognitive barriers, a considerable number of older people could do so, and thus, research should focus on identifying and understanding methods of increasing victims’ help-seeking (Barber, 2008; Brank, Wylie, & Hamm, 2011).

### *The Present Study*

This systematic literature review aimed to provide a synthesis of the published and unpublished research on elder abuse

victims’ help-seeking behavior to inform practitioners and guide future research efforts. To the best of the authors’ knowledge, there is no published review on help-seeking behavior among elder abuse victims. Before any further research is conducted, it would be prudent to identify the common themes in the literature, limitations of studies, and any gaps in the topics covered. The main areas of interest for this systematic literature review are help-seeking barriers, facilitators, common sources of help-seeking, the outcomes or responses to seeking help, and the characteristics of victims who are more likely to seek help.

The primary question that this systematic review will answer is: What are the characteristics of help-seeking behavior among victims of elder abuse?

Specifically, the review will address the following:

1. What are the barriers that prevent help-seeking among victims of elder abuse?
2. Are there any abuse characteristics associated with increased barriers to help-seeking?
3. What are the facilitators of help-seeking behavior among victims of elder abuse?
4. Are there any abuse characteristics associated with increased help-seeking behavior?
5. From whom do victims of elder abuse seek help?
6. What are the responses of third parties to elder abuse victims’ help-seeking and how do they influence further attempts to seek help?
7. What characterizes victims who are more likely to seek help?

## **Method**

### *Definition Parameters*

Due to inconsistency of definition in the field and the lack of specificity of some studies when addressing elder abuse, an inclusive approach was adopted. Although the most commonly accepted definition specifies that elder abuse be perpetrated by someone the victim knows and trusts, because of the scarcity of research with elder abuse victims, studies that included analysis of both stranger and known perpetrator abuse were incorporated. Studies that examined help-seeking behavior exclusively as a result of stranger victimization were outside the scope of this review. The context of stranger or known abuse perpetrator is made explicit in the discussion of the results of this review.

The age cutoff that defines an elderly person is also a source of disagreement in the literature (Addington, 2013; Bows, 2018). For the purposes of this systematic review, a conservative age cutoff of 60 years was used, in concordance with that used by the WHO (e.g., WHO, 2018). Lower age cutoffs were considered if the use of such a cutoff was justified within the articles reviewed on the basis of cultural differences or lower life expectancy (e.g., Indigenous population in Australia; Dow, Gaffy, & Hwang, 2018); however, no relevant studies with such justifications were identified.

Within this review, help-seeking behavior was broadly understood as informal or formal disclosure of elder abuse victimization, also referred to as “reporting” (e.g., Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015). Studies involving elder abuse victims in which help-seeking for the abuse was not a primary focus were excluded (e.g., examination of the degree to which a service, such as meals-on-wheels, was utilized by victims; Barker & Himchak, 2006). Help-seeking or disclosure had to be conceptualized as resulting from the abusive situation (e.g., talking to a family member or professional about the mistreatment or filing a report). The self-report of abuse to researchers in the context of a prevalence study was not considered as help-seeking. Further, studies were excluded if they only provided figures on the prevalence of self-reported abuse within a sample of victims without any further discussion of help-seeking. Where possible, findings highlight differences between informal and formal disclosure to account for the possibility of differences between these two modes of disclosure, which have been found in samples of intimate partner violence victims (Sylaska & Edwards, 2014).

### Search Process

The approach was informed by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Statement (Moher, Liberati, Tetzlaff, & Altman, 2009). The protocol for this systematic literature review was registered on PROSPERO—International prospective register of systematic reviews (Booth et al., 2011; registration number CRD42018097012).

A comprehensive search of several bibliographic databases relevant to the field of elder abuse was conducted to identify published and unpublished research, specifically PubMed (via NCBI), PsychINFO (via EBSCOHOST), Scopus (via Elsevier), Web of Science (via Clarivate Analytics), and ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global (via Proquest). Articles utilized in the review included all articles available in the databases up to and including July 5, 2018, when the final searches were conducted. Search terms included those referring to the phenomenon of elder abuse (i.e., *elder mistreatment*, *elder neglect*, *mistreatment of older adults*) and those used to describe help-seeking behavior (i.e., *help-seeking*, *disclosure*, *reporting*). To broaden the search, several terms were truncated, for example, *disclos\**. The search term relating to disclosure was limited to the title/abstract in all databases to prevent the retrieval of irrelevant articles (e.g., many articles include *disclosure* statements).

Gray literature such as dissertations and conference proceedings were targeted by the search on ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global and Web of Science, respectively. With the aim of identifying further “gray” literature, additional searches in Google Scholar, the OpenGrey repository, the Grey Literature Report database, and the WHO Institutional Repository (IRIS) were conducted. To narrow the results obtained through Google Scholar, all possible

combinations of the key search terms were added to the Advanced Search option restricting the terms to the title. In addition to these databases, the websites of several organizations working with elderly clients were searched, via their resources/publications section, in both English and Spanish languages (e.g., AgeUK in the United Kingdom [UK], Senior Rights Victoria in Australia).

Searches identified 2,037 published and unpublished sources. After removal of duplicates using referencing software, 1,388 articles remained for screening. The search process is illustrated in Figure 1.

### Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Titles and abstracts of the 1,388 sources retrieved were screened against inclusion criteria:

- Original empirical published or unpublished research data relating to victim-focused help-seeking behaviors in the context of elder abuse, regardless of the specific definition used.
- Research focusing on victims aged 60 and older, unless a rationale was provided for a lower age cutoff (e.g., cultural differences, lower life expectancy).
- Articles in English or Spanish language.

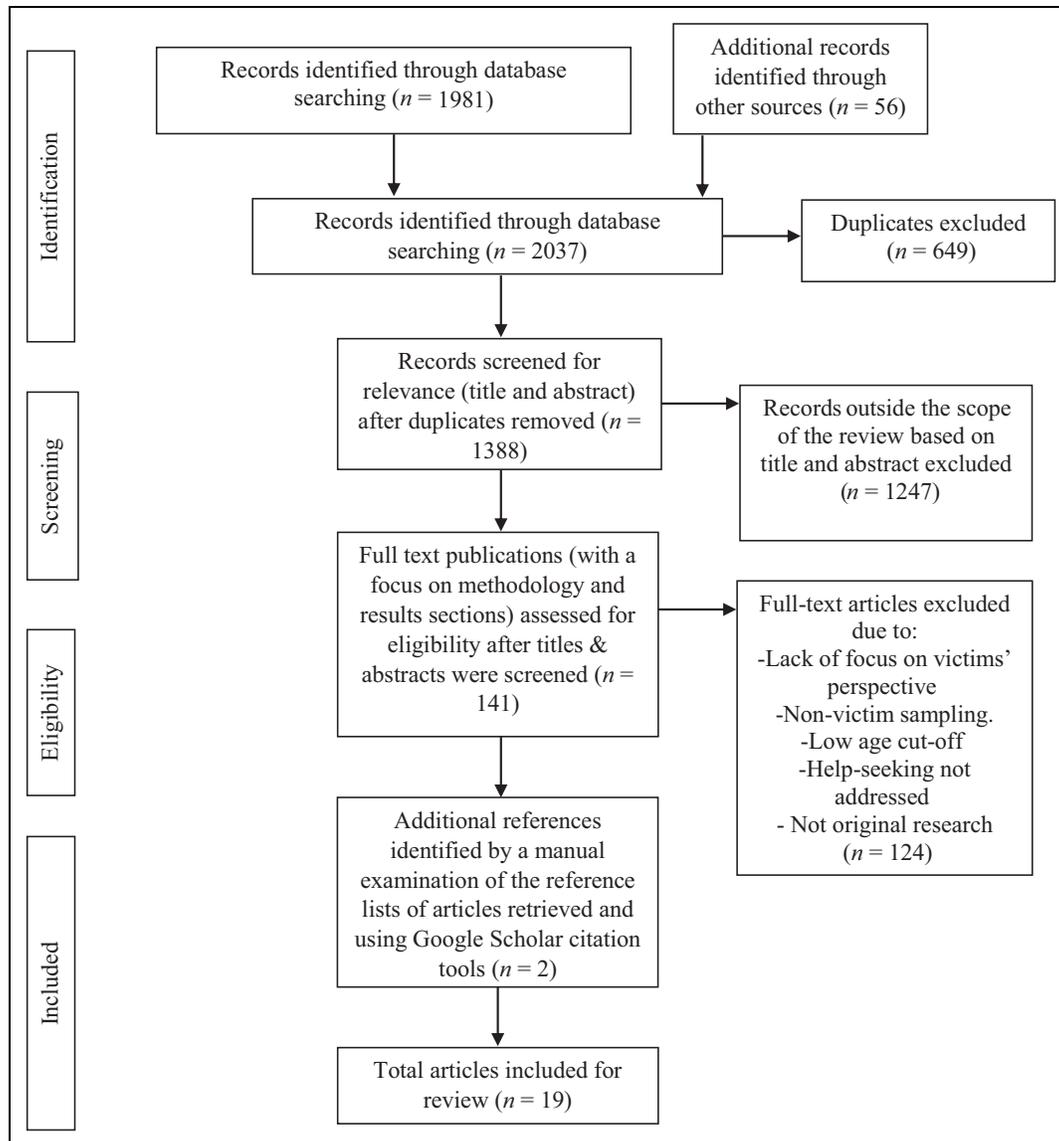
Titles and abstracts of the retrieved sources were compared to the inclusion criteria and 1,242 were eliminated. Full texts of the remaining articles ( $n = 146$ ) were reviewed against the following exclusion criteria:

- addressed reporting from the perspective of professionals who suspect or are aware of elder abuse cases;
- conducted solely with nonvictim populations;
- conducted with victim and nonvictim populations that failed to present the results for victims separately;
- conducted with an age cutoff below 60 (without justification based on culture or life expectancy) that failed to present the results for the older victims separately;
- not original research (e.g., opinion papers, book reviews);
- failed to address help-seeking or disclosure in any detail.

Citations and reference lists of the remaining 17 articles were reviewed in detail yielding two additional sources for a final sample of 19.

### Quality Assessment

Two quality assessment tools were utilized: one for qualitative and one for quantitative studies. The objective of the quality assessment was not to exclude low-quality studies but to evaluate the quality of the available research on the topic to inform future research and the interpretation of the findings. For qualitative and mixed method studies, the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP, 2018) was used (<https://casp-uk.net/casp->



**Figure 1.** Search process.

tools-checklists/), which provides a 10-question checklist that helps to systematically appraise a qualitative piece of research. For the quantitative studies, an adaption of the National Institutes of Health (2016) tool for cohort, observational, and cross-sectional studies was employed. From the original 14 questions (<https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/study-quality-assessment-tools>), the adaptation (see Online Appendix) excluded questions 6, 7, 10, and 13 on the basis that they were irrelevant to the identified studies, which were cross-sectional in nature and lacked a temporal dimension in their measurement. Further, Question 12 was omitted because it was not relevant to the quality of the studies reviewed. For the remaining nine questions, exposure variables were defined as the assessment of elder abuse victimization (in descriptive studies) and/or the assessment of other independent variables in relation to help-seeking (outcome or dependent variable).

## Results Extraction

Data were extracted based on the aims of the review to identify (a) barriers to, (b) facilitators and (c) sources of help-seeking behavior among victims of elder abuse, (d) responses of others to victims' help-seeking behavior, and (e) characteristics of victims more likely to seek help. Similarly, special attention was paid to the methodology and sampling of the studies to identify trends and gaps that could inform future research. When a study presented results on other topics without relating them to the focus of this review (e.g., the consequences of abuse; barriers regarding access to services from the perspective of professionals), only the results relevant to the review were extracted. Thematic analysis was conducted to inductively explore common themes across the studies organized by the four first areas of interest (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Results regarding the characteristics of victims who are more

**Table 1.** Quality Assessment of Quantitative Studies.

Reference	Research Question	Study Population	Participation Rate	Participants Selection	Sample Size	Exposure Variation	Exposure Measurement	Outcome Measurement	Confounds
Acierno et al. (2018)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	Y	N
Amstadter et al. (2011)	Y	CD	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	Y	NA
Comijs, Pot, Smit, Bouter, and Jonker (1998)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	N	NA
Gil, Santos, and Kislaya (2017)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	Y	N
Markovik, Peshevska, Sethi, Kisman, and Serafimovska (2014)	Y	Y	NR	CD	N	Y	CD	CD	NA
Naughton, Drennan, Lyons, and Lafferty (2013)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	CD
O’Keeffe et al. (2007)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	Y	Y	NA
Ribot et al. (2015)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	NA	N	N	NA
Tamutiene et al. (2013)	Y	Y	NR	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Note. Adapted from the National Institutes of Health (2016) tool for cohort, observational, and cross-sectional studies. Y = yes; N = no; CD = cannot determine; NR = not reported; NA = not applicable.

likely to seek help are presented separately as both the quality and quantity of these data did not warrant thematic analysis. Quantitative content analysis was used to ascertain frequencies of the specific group of barriers mentioned across studies (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008).

## Results

### Quality Assessment

The results of the quality assessment of quantitative and qualitative studies can be found in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. In general, quantitative studies adequately outlined a research question, population and selection of participants, and measurement of outcome and exposure variables. However, all studies failed to provide an adequate sample size justification and two failed to report the participation rate. Overall, most qualitative studies included the different components assessed by the CASP tool. The most common aspect that studies failed to address was the relationship between the researcher and participants in both the formulation of research questions and the data collection process.

### Overview of the Studies

An overview of the studies included in the review can be found in Table 3. Among the 19 sources included, 10 were qualitative (or mixed methodology) and 9 were quantitative. Sample sizes (excluding nonvictim participants) ranged from six (Chokkannathan et al., 2014) to 457 participants (Tamutiene et al., 2013). In most studies, information was obtained directly or indirectly from victims ( $n = 17$ ). However, two studies included participants who were professionals reporting on their experience working with elder abuse victims (Bows, 2018; Wydall & Zerk, 2017) and one of the studies with victim participants also included Adult Protective Service workers and third-party

adults (Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015). Conceptualizations of abuse varied but most focused on abuse by a known and trusted person. However, four studies explicitly included, or did not exclude, stranger abuse (Acierno et al., 2018; Bows, 2018; Mowlam, Tennant, Dixon, & McCreadie, 2007; Naughton et al., 2013). Many studies did not specify their conceptualization of help-seeking, but those that did generally framed it as informal or formal disclosure to others or taking action to change the situation or prevent the reoccurrence of the abuse. In some cases, help-seeking focused exclusively on reporting to the police or other authority (e.g., Acierno et al., 2018). In addition, a study focused on reporting or talking to somebody about the most serious incident of abuse (Tamutiene et al., 2013). Studies typically set an age cutoff of 60 or 65 years, with a cutoff of 66 years in O’Keeffe et al. (2007). Studies spanned 15 different countries (one study included data from five different countries; Tamutiene et al., 2013). The two most common countries were the UK ( $n = 4$ ) and the United States ( $n = 3$ ).

Many of the quantitative studies were descriptive, often part of a broader project that focused on prevalence and asked victims whether they had sought help, queried the sources of help, or asked about the reasons for not seeking help. A minority of the quantitative studies involved an analytic component and tried to identify the association between certain variables and help-seeking (e.g., Naughton et al., 2013). Qualitative studies usually aimed to understand the experience of elder abuse from the perspective of already identified victims (or professionals working with victims), and the method was most often an in-depth interview.

Rates of help-seeking were reported in 10 studies. For abuse committed by a person known to the victim, help-seeking behavior was engaged in by 11.1% (Acierno et al., 2018) to 70% (O’Keeffe et al., 2007) of identified victims. The variability in findings may be explained by the definition used for help-

**Table 2.** Quality Assessment of Qualitative Studies and Mixed Methodology Studies.

Reference	Research Aims	Qualitative Methodology	Study Design	Recruitment Strategy	Data Collection	Relationship Researcher Participants	Ethical Issues	Rigorous Data Analysis	Findings Clear Statement	Value of Research
Bows (2018)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chokkanathan, Natarajan, and Mohanty (2014)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jackson and Hafemeister (2015)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	CT	Y	Y
Lafferty, Treacy, and Fealy (2013)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mowlam, Tennant, Dixon, and McCreadie (2007)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mysyuk, Westendorp, and Lindenberg (2016)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Souto, Merighi, Guruge, and Jesus (2015)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vrantsidis, Dow, Joosten, Walmsley, and Blakey (2016)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wydall and Zerk (2017)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yan (2015)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note. Based on the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (2018). Y = yes; N = no; CT = cannot tell.

seeking since the former study conceptualized it as reporting to the police/other authorities, whereas the latter considered individuals who had “sought help or advice from anyone” about the abuse (p. 127). Rates of help-seeking also varied by the type of elder abuse and the country examined (Tamutiene et al., 2013).

### Barriers to Help-Seeking

An overview of the critical findings regarding barriers and other areas of interest can be found in Table 4. Barriers to help-seeking were reported in 14 studies, arising from either specific questions posed by the researchers or as part of in-depth interviews regarding the victim’s experience. Due to difficulties in comparing barriers across studies (different sample sizes, some studies offering options a priori and some coding inductively), barriers are presented according to themes. These themes are introduced in the order in which they were most commonly mentioned in the studies analyzed (i.e., a quantitative content analytic approach informs the prioritization of presentation of inductive thematic analysis themes).

Fear of consequences for self or the perpetrator in seeking help was mentioned in 12 studies, and it related to the dimensions of self and the perpetrator of the abuse. For example, victims were afraid of being institutionalized, of retaliation or worsening of the abuse, and of becoming abandoned, isolated, or ostracized by their communities (Acierno et al., 2018; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Gil, Santos, & Kislaya, 2017; Mowlam et al., 2007; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Ribot et al., 2015; Tamutiene et al., 2013). Despite the fear of retaliation, only Chokkanathan, Natarajan, and Mohanty (2014) reported specific threats made by the perpetrator to prevent victims from disclosing the abuse.

In addition, victims mentioned the fear of harming the perpetrator or losing or worsening their relationship with them; this was sometimes paired with a desire to protect and help the perpetrator (Acierno et al., 2018; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Mowlam et al., 2007; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Souto, Merighi, Guruge, & Jesus, 2015; Tamutiene et al., 2013; Vrantsidis, Dow, Joosten, Walmsley, & Blakey, 2016). Other fears included “making a fuss” (Mowlam et al., 2007, p. 35), being blamed, a general fear of authorities, and the fear of others knowing what was happening to them (Acierno et al., 2018; Lafferty, Treacy, & Fealy, 2013; Yan, 2015).

Individual feelings and external circumstances were perceived to make help-seeking more difficult ( $n = 11$ ). Victims mentioned shame and embarrassment, self-blame, low self-confidence and self-esteem, physical frailty, socioeconomic dependency, the stigma associated with seeking help, and feelings of ambivalence (Acierno et al., 2018; Bows, 2018; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Gil et al., 2017; Lafferty et al., 2013; Mowlam et al., 2007; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Ribot et al., 2015; Tamutiene et al., 2013; Vrantsidis et al., 2016). Some victims also alluded to anxiety and mentioned bereavement as a barrier to action (Bows, 2018; Mowlam et al., 2007). Other barriers included feelings of helplessness and that the abuse was beyond their control (Mysyuk et al., 2016; Yan, 2015).

Knowledge about services and their adequacy was a common barrier ( $n = 10$ ). Victims reported a lack of knowledge regarding where to seek help (Acierno et al., 2018; Bows, 2018; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Gil et al., 2017; Lafferty et al., 2013; Mowlam et al., 2007; Ribot et al., 2015; Yan, 2015), doubts about the capacity and adequacy of services to help them, a lack of trust in professionals, and accessibility

**Table 3.** Description of Reviewed Studies.

Reference	Country	Sample	Help-Seeking Definition	Objective	Main Findings
Acierno et al. (2018)	United States	131 Victims of financial and emotional abuse	Reporting to police or other authority	To examine differences in reporting between known and stranger perpetrators	Barriers: Did not want perpetrator to get in trouble, did not want publicity, did not want others to know, afraid to look foolish, feared reprisal, and did not know how to report
Amstadter et al. (2011)	United States	254 Victims of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse	Reporting to police or other authority	To examine incident and perpetrator characteristics (including reporting) of EM	Emotional mistreatment less likely to be reported than physical and sexual mistreatment
Bows (2018)	UK	23 Practitioners working with older survivors of sexual violence	Reporting, disclosing, or accessing services	To examine the impact of age in accessing support services	Barriers: Emotional challenges, physical impairments, sociocultural challenges, and lack of awareness
Chokkanathan, Natarajan, and Mohanty (2014)	India	Six victims of physical abuse by family members	Seeking both formal and informal sources of help	To understand the barriers that prevent help-seeking	Barriers: Service-related, religious, family-related, perpetrators' threats, individual
Comijs, Pot, Smit, Bouter, and Jonker (1998)	Netherlands	99 Victims of verbal, physical, or financial aggression	Taking action to prevent abuse reoccurrence	To understand the reasons for and consequences of abuse	Sources of help: 13.3% asked relatives/friends; 17.8% asked professionals Outcomes: 28.8% actions successful (diminishing abuse); 46.6% abuse never happened again; 24.4% unsuccessful
Gil, Santos, and Kisiaya (2017)	Portugal	133 EA victims	Disclosing the incident to an official agency or talking about it with a known person	To understand help-seeking behavior rates, sources, and barriers to seeking help	35.5% sought help (police forces, informal social network, other professionals) Barriers: Incident too trivial, importance of family, fear of reprisal/being left alone/institutionalized, financial dependence on perpetrator, shame
Jackson and Hafemeister (2015)	United States	71 APS workers, 55 victims of PFE, HFE, and neglect, 32 third-party adults	Reporting (formally to some authority)	To capture the circumstances under which EA is detected and reported; and the temporal relationship between both processes	Barriers: Long-standing victim-perpetrator relationship, social isolation, difficulty labeling behavior as abuse, desire to protect perpetrator Facilitators: Lack of emotional attachment, feelings of betrayal, ongoing positive relationship with professional, fear for personal safety
Lafferty, Treacy, and Fealy (2013)	Ireland	9 EA victims	Help-seeking (unspecified)	To examine the support experiences of abused older people	Barriers: Unawareness of abuse or services, lack of confidence, embarrassment, frightened of others knowing, accessibility issues Sources: Variety of formal and informal sources
Markovik, Peshevska, Sethi, Kisman, and Serafimovska (2014)	Macedonia	307 EA victims	Reporting (unspecified)	To explore the phenomenon of EM	Unreported in 77.3% of cases. Psychological abuse and neglect least likely to be reported

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

Reference	Country	Sample	Help-Seeking Definition	Objective	Main Findings
Mowlam, Tennant, Dixon, and McCreadie (2007)	UK	36 EA victims + 3 relatives	Taking action	To explore mechanisms and barriers to reporting	<i>Barriers:</i> Individual, understanding of role and remit of agencies, concern about consequences <i>Facilitators:</i> Fear for safety, encouragement from others
Mysyuk, Westendorp, and Lindenbergh (2016)	Netherlands	17 EA victims	Informal and formal help-seeking	To understand the perceptions and experiences of victims	<i>Barriers:</i> Hopelessness, self-blame, afraid of consequences, shame, perpetrator dependency <i>Facilitators:</i> Abuse reached unbearable point
Naughton, Drennan, Lyons, and Lafferty (2013)	Ireland	120 EA victims	Disclosure to anybody	To examine the relationship between EA awareness and help-seeking behavior	Awareness not associated with help-seeking Help sought in 45% of cases (family members, police, friend/neighbor, health professionals)
O'Keeffe et al. (2007)	UK	54 EA victims	Reporting (unspecified)	To describe EM in the UK	Action taken in 70% of cases (family member/friend, health professional, social worker, other professionals)
Ribot et al. (2015)	Cuba	88 EA victims	Help-seeking (unspecified)	To characterize victims' help-seeking behavior	<i>Barriers:</i> Shame, fear of retaliation or worsening abuse, lack of knowledge about organizations
Souto, Merighi, Guruge, and Jesus (2015)	Brazil	11 Female victims of psychological abuse by relatives	Attempts to change their current situation	To understand psychological domestic violence	<i>Sources:</i> Most often a relative <i>Barriers:</i> Wanting to remain in their homes, protection of abuser
Tamutiene et al. (2013)	Austria, Belgium, Finland, Lithuania, and Portugal	457 EA female victims	Talk about or report most serious incident	To examine the determinants of help-seeking behavior	<i>Sources:</i> Family members, police, neighbors <i>Barriers:</i> Incident too trivial, lack of trust in others' ability to help, not wanting to involve anybody, not wanting perpetrator to be imprisoned, feelings of shame/guilt, fear of not being believed/retaliation <i>Facilitators:</i> Higher intensity and density of abuse
Vrantsidis, Dow, Joosten, Walmsley, and Blakey (2016)	Australia	28 EA victims	To generally act	To understand the older person's experience of abuse	<i>Barriers:</i> Ambivalence, parental love and duty, concerns about the perpetrator <i>Facilitators:</i> Feeling supported, fear for their safety
Wydaill and Zerk (2017)	UK	50 Practitioners	Accessing services	To explore perceptions of barriers to help-seeking	<i>Barriers:</i> Sociocultural, negative stereotypes about services, desire to remain in their communities
Yan (2015)	China	40 EA victims	Disclosure to anybody	To explore factors associated with help-seeking	<i>Barriers:</i> Culture, belief in fate, lack of knowledge about EA, lack of an effective support network <i>Facilitators:</i> Seriousness of abuse, fear for safety

Note. EM = elder mistreatment; EA = elder abuse; APS = Adult Protective Services; PFE = pure financial exploitation; HFE = hybrid financial exploitation; UK = United Kingdom.

**Table 4.** Critical Findings.

- Research to date indicates that elder abuse victims face multiple barriers when seeking help. Barriers include fear of consequences for self and the perpetrator, individual feelings and external circumstances, knowledge about services, family barriers, the characteristics of their social networks, the perception of the abuse, and cultural, generational, or religious barriers
- Some elder abuse victims only seek help when the abuse is perceived as unbearable or they fear for their safety
- When elder abuse victims seek help, they do so from a variety of formal and informal sources
- Rates of underreporting and barriers to help-seeking may vary by type of abuse and relationship with the perpetrator
- There is a dearth of research about help-seeking facilitators, the characteristics of victims most likely to seek help, and the responses that elder abuse victims encounter when they seek help
- The evidence regarding help-seeking behavior among victims of elder abuse is limited by the lack of specificity when framing help-seeking, which does not distinguish between informal and formal disclosure, and how these two processes relate to each other
- The understanding of help-seeking in this context is further complicated by the definitional variation of elder abuse in terms of perpetrator relationship

barriers (Bows, 2018; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Lafferty et al., 2013; Mowlam et al., 2007; Tamutiene et al., 2013; Wydall & Zerk, 2017).

Family barriers were situated in the context of abuse perpetrated by relatives ( $n = 8$ ). Victims associated seeking help with negative consequences for their family and placed emphasis on their relationship with the perpetrator and other relatives. In addition, some victims alluded to the perpetrators' dependency on them and their parental duty (in the case of adult-child perpetrators; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Gil et al., 2017; Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Mowlam et al., 2007; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Vrantsidis et al., 2016; Wydall & Zerk, 2017; Yan, 2015).

Characteristics of social networks, across family and community, were identified in six studies. Victims reported a general lack of effective social support, isolation, and in some instances that their only relationship was with the perpetrator (Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Yan, 2015). Victims also anticipated denunciation by their communities and disbelief by others if they disclosed, and some believed that people they knew could not help them (Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Tamutiene et al., 2013; Wydall & Zerk, 2017; Yan, 2015).

Perception of abuse, although infrequently mentioned ( $n = 5$ ), was understood as a barrier. There was some lack of awareness that abuse was occurring, difficulties labeling abusive behavior as such, and its perception as not serious enough to disclose (Gil et al., 2017; Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Lafferty et al., 2013; Mowlam et al., 2007; Tamutiene et al., 2013). In contrast to this, Naughton, Drennan, Lyons, and

Lafferty (2013) found that awareness of the term *elder abuse* was not associated with disclosure.

Cultural, generational, or religious beliefs influenced disclosure and a desire to remain in their homes and communities and secure privacy was reported ( $n = 5$ ; Bows, 2018; Chokkanathan et al., 2014; Souto et al., 2015; Wydall & Zerk, 2017; Yan, 2015). In an Australian study, Vrantsidis, Dow, Joosten, Walmsley, and Blakey (2016) reported that a sense of parental obligation was particularly strong among participants from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Characteristics associated with increased barriers to help-seeking rates included emotional/psychological abuse and neglect (Amstadter et al., 2011; Markovik, Peshevska, Sethi, Kisman, & Serafimovska, 2014; Naughton et al., 2013). Specific barriers may arise when seeking help for abuse perpetrated by close family members (e.g., descendants, spouses/partners), as help-seeking is less common for this abuse compared to that perpetrated by other relatives, a neighbor, or by a paid home help/caregiver (Gil et al., 2017; Tamutiene et al., 2013). Barriers to reporting also differed by perpetrator identity where "not wanting to get the perpetrator in trouble" (p. 6) was a more common barrier against reporting family, friends, and acquaintances compared to strangers (Acierno et al., 2018). Time to reporting increased when the perpetrator was a close family member (Mysyuk et al., 2016). This was in agreement with the finding of Jackson and Hafemeister (2015) that the time between detection or awareness of the abuse and reporting to authorities depends on the nature and quality of the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. Finally, in most cases of poly-victimization, victims cited a lack of information (98.4%) or shame (94.3%) as barriers in reporting (Gil et al., 2017).

### Facilitators of Help-Seeking

Facilitators of help-seeking were reported in only six of the studies reviewed and included having a good network (both formally and informally), a lack of emotional attachment to the perpetrator, and a feeling of betrayal by a trusted person (Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Mowlam et al., 2007; Vrantsidis et al., 2016). Most commonly, however, studies addressed the circumstances that led victims to seek help, such as when they perceived the abusive situation was critical in terms of intensity, seriousness, or frequency and/or when they feared for their immediate personal safety or that of the perpetrator (Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Mowlam et al., 2007; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Tamutiene et al., 2013; Vrantsidis et al., 2016; Yan, 2015).

Characteristics associated with increased help-seeking behavior included financial abuse being easier to talk about because it is more publicly discussed and experienced by others, making it less shameful to seek help (Mysyuk et al., 2016). This is consistent with the findings of Acierno et al. (2018), who compared perpetrator identity (family/friends/acquaintances vs. strangers) with reporting rates to authorities and found that financial abuse (but not emotional abuse) was more

likely to be reported if perpetrated by a stranger. In connection to the impact of abuse, Tamutiene et al. (2013) found that several of the consequences of elder abuse (anger, depression, tension, sleeping difficulties, concentration difficulties, difficulties in relation with others) correlated positively with seeking help, although the type of analysis used does not allow inference of causality.

### *Source of Help-Seeking*

The sources from which victims sought help ( $n = 10$ ) included formal and informal sources. Formal sources of help encompassed health professionals (general practice, community nurses), specialized services (domestic violence centers, specialist support groups), social workers, legal professionals (solicitors, prosecutors), the police, voluntary services, and local councils (Comijs, Pot, Smit, Bouter, & Jonker, 1998; Gil et al., 2017; Lafferty et al., 2013; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Naughton et al., 2013; O’Keeffe et al., 2007; Souto et al., 2015; Yan, 2015). Informal sources included relatives, friends, and neighbors (Comijs et al., 1998; Lafferty et al., 2013; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Naughton et al., 2013; O’Keeffe et al., 2007; Ribot et al., 2015; Souto et al., 2015).

Naughton et al. (2013) and Tamutiene et al. (2013) found that victims generally favored contacting informal over formal sources, though there were variations between countries. Mysyuk et al. (2016) stated that informal help was sought when victims experienced psychological abuse and neglect and when perpetrators were family members, and formal help was sought in poly-victimization cases. In terms of specific sources of professional help, seeking help from the police was identified as a “last resort” for perceived experience of serious abuse (both Souto et al., 2015, p. 48, and Yan, 2015, p. 2700). Other studies indicated that each victim often seeks help from different sources (Mowlam et al., 2007; Vrantsidis et al., 2016). When victims did not seek help from external sources, some stated they dealt with the abuse themselves (Gil et al., 2017; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Tamutiene et al., 2013). For victims who sought help, Mysyuk and colleagues (2016) reported they had endured abuse for a period ranging from a couple of weeks to 6–7 months.

### *Responses to Help-Seeking*

Responses to help-seeking were reported in six studies and reflected mostly the degree of success in stopping the abuse or improving the victim’s situation; there was little reported on the specific responses that victims obtained from third parties. Some victims were successful in seeking help but others’ attempts were unsuccessful or had mixed results (Comijs et al., 1998; Naughton et al., 2013; Souto et al., 2015). In one study, victims highlighted that the responses of others helped them to realize that abuse was taking place, and informal sources were mentioned as a bridge to formal resources (Lafferty et al., 2013). A positive response was obtained from both family and statutory services by many victims, and some

victims found reporting helpful (Lafferty et al., 2013; Tamutiene et al., 2013). Other responses to victims were negative—for example, when frontline workers were unaware of how to help victims or when neighbors were aware but did not want to be involved—and this lack of success resulted in feelings of hopelessness among victims (Souto et al., 2015; Yan, 2015). This finding is of critical importance given that other studies have found that several attempts to report or seek help may be required before victims receive help or decide to pursue the help that is offered (Mowlam et al., 2007; Vrantsidis et al., 2016).

Victim characteristics that were associated with seeking help included (Gil et al., 2017; Naughton et al., 2013):

- poor mental health–related quality of life;
- being in the younger (60–69 years) and older (80+ years) age groups; and
- being separated or divorced.

In addition, Amstadter et al. (2011) reported that women were more likely than men to report emotional and physical abuse, whereas men were more likely to report sexual abuse, although no statistical analyses were provided. Tamutiene et al. (2013) found no significant differences in relation to age, marital status, education, income, or subjective evaluation of health status or quality of life.

## **Discussion**

This systematic review synthesized empirical findings regarding elder abuse victims’ help-seeking behavior. The results indicate that victims face barriers to help-seeking across multiple contexts (internal, external, sociocultural, systemic) and seek help out of fear for their personal safety or because social networks facilitate the disclosure and help-seeking processes. Victims disclose abuse experiences to formal and informal sources and receive both validating and dismissive responses. Similarly, they perceive and experience both positive and negative outcomes from their help-seeking efforts. Psychological abuse, neglect, and abuse perpetrated by family members are particularly difficult to report, and there are victims who decide not to seek help. When victims seek help, this is not always immediate, and they sometimes require several attempts to pursue any help offered. The evidence reviewed is limited because of study variation in terms of help-seeking conceptualizations and elder abuse definitions, types of abuse experienced, and due to the use of self-report and studies’ cross-sectional nature; thus, the interpretation of results warrants caution.

### *Implications for Practice and Policy*

Awareness of elder abuse could be improved among older people, professionals, and the general population. Despite efforts to raise awareness through campaigns (Naughton et al., 2013), some victims remain uninformed of what elder abuse is and lack knowledge about the services they can access.

Awareness campaigns that rely on the attendance of older people to community centers and similar settings might miss those most at risk and should employ methods most likely to reach and resonate with older adults (Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy, Zwi, & Lozano, 2002). There should be a continued effort to extend the information about elder abuse to the general population because victims seek help from informal sources and might do so before contacting formal services (Lafferty et al., 2013). A good example of a wide-reaching way of increasing awareness is the Friends Against Scams initiative (<https://www.friendsagainstscams.org.uk/>) by the National Trading Standards Scams Team (Baxter, Gordon, & Salmon, 2017), which provides information about protection from scams and encourages recipients to share this knowledge with others within their communities and social networks. The effectiveness of this type of initiative could be tested in the context of awareness for abuse perpetrated by persons known to the victim.

Awareness among professional services could also be enhanced to ensure that, should victims disclose abuse, it is responded to in a helpful and positive manner that facilitates further help-seeking behavior. Findings revealed that good social support networks and positive relationships with professionals facilitated help-seeking and that a lack of trust in professionals and the impression that help was inadequate were barriers to help-seeking (Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015; Yan, 2015). To assist professionals, who are often overburdened, training should be provided on how to adequately support and refer victims and be directed to pay increased attention to cases where the older person lacks other social support (Jackson & Hafemeister, 2015). Increased training and available solutions should help in creating spaces where victims are more likely to disclose concerns and where professionals feel supported to respond.

Professionals who suspect elder abuse will need to be ready to explore the many barriers that victims may face, particularly victims' fears regarding the consequences of disclosure and their attitudes toward services. Although some of the barriers will be more difficult to address and modify positively (e.g., fear of a negative reaction by the perpetrator or the community), others such as the lack of knowledge about services are more likely to be modified. One method to achieve professional awareness is through the use of a barriers checklist, proposed by Chokkanathan et al. (2014, p. 74) for professionals in their work with older people, with the aim of ensuring continued service engagement. This type of checklist could also inform mandatory reporting training for professionals (where appropriate, given legal requirements), so that not only are risk factors for abuse and the detection of abuse emphasized but also knowledge regarding the reasons why, or the situations in which, victims might attempt to hide the abuse.

Policies should aim to create environments where victims feel safe to disclose abuse without fear of consequences. This could be achieved by implementing victim-centered interventions that are based on an assessment of the clients' needs and

wishes, including the exploration and limiting of interventions that a victim perceives as negative to encourage engagement with services. This is the course of action of services like the Elder Abuse Resource and Support Team in Canada, where the senior's wishes are a priority during the assessment and management of cases (Storey & Perka, 2018). For example, victims might not seek help if doing so will lead to moving away from their communities and becoming isolated or if they perceive the outcome of intervention to be worse than the abuse they are enduring (Enguidanos et al., 2014; Wydall & Zerk, 2017). Special attention should be paid to cases in which the perpetrator is a descendant of the victim, as the results of this review suggest that these are complex cases in which victims might want to protect and help their abusers because of parental duty or a general feeling of responsibility (Vrantsidis et al., 2016). In these circumstances, interventions need to be negotiated with the older person and victims need to be aware that seeking help will not automatically result in harm to them, the perpetrator, or their families (Wydall & Zerk, 2017). To achieve this, appropriate resources must be provided, such as affordable housing and interventions not only for the victim but also for the perpetrator where there may be mental health or substance abuse problems (Labrum & Solomon, 2018; Vrantsidis et al., 2016).

### *Implications for Research*

Research evidence about help-seeking behavior among victims of elder abuse is limited by the definitional variation in terms of perpetrator relationship. The lack of specificity when defining help-seeking, with studies often merging informal and formal disclosure, limits the understanding of how these two processes relate to each other. The general crime literature finds that victims discuss their experience with others before reporting a crime to the authorities (Howitt, 2018). The merging of formal and informal disclosure across elder abuse studies negatively impacts the possibility of making targeted recommendations. Future research should examine informal and formal help-seeking as a continuous and dynamic process and aim to understand the different steps taken by victims when trying to stop the abuse. For example, research could explore the idea of informal sources of help acting as a bridge to formal services by separately enquiring about the responses that victims receive from different sources and the impact that this had on further help-seeking behavior (Lafferty et al., 2013).

Identification of the different roles that informal and formal sources of help play in victims' experiences, and older people's decisions to choose one source over the other, warrants exploration. For example, further researching the idea that formal sources may be sought in more serious cases (Mysyuk et al., 2016) could inform professionals likely to encounter these cases. In addition, victims' views regarding police involvement should be investigated, given suggestions that such intervention is seen as a "last resort" (Souto et al., 2015, p. 48). Negative views regarding professionals' involvement could be related to family or generational barriers or could result from prior negative interactions, and identifying the reasons for such

views could lead to avenues for change (Mowlam et al., 2007; Wydall & Zerk, 2017).

Limited attention has been paid to the facilitators of help-seeking behavior, most likely due to an emphasis on the barriers faced by victims. A worrying finding is that some victims only seek help when the abuse is perceived as unbearable or they fear for their safety (Yan, 2015). Further research on help-seeking needs to be based on victims' voices and explore situations that could have facilitated earlier help-seeking. Studies should aim to understand which victims are more and less likely to seek help so that interventions can be targeted accordingly (Sylaska & Edwards, 2014).

Rates of underreporting and barriers to help-seeking might vary by type of abuse and relationship with the perpetrator and this warrants further exploration (Acierno et al., 2018; Mysyuk et al., 2016; Tamutiene et al., 2013). Understanding the different weight that these variables have on reporting could help to tailor interventions based on knowledge about abuse type and perpetrator identity. It is possible that the victims' perception of the seriousness of the abuse is mediating the relationship between abuse type and help-seeking, but this has yet to be empirically tested (Burnes et al., 2017).

### *Strengths and Limitations*

This review is limited by the inclusion criteria, which may have resulted in excluding relevant data on older people's help-seeking, which were not presented separately for victims. However, these criteria were necessary to provide a synthesis of the behaviors of older people alone. Although the goal was to be comprehensive, help-seeking could have been addressed indirectly in some studies that were eliminated. Citation searches and the review of reference lists were undertaken to limit the possibility of failing to include relevant studies. The inclusion of studies from different countries means that the illegality of elder abuse and the services available will vary, and this is likely to affect victims' views regarding seeking help. Similar to the field of intimate partner violence, the studies reviewed are limited by their reliance on cross-sectional designs and self-report (Sylaska & Edwards, 2014), and the purposive sampling of several of the studies included limits their generalizability.

There are limitations of sample selection of included studies in representing diverse populations. For example, some included only female victims or a specific type of abuse (e.g., physical). However, most studies were inclusive of all the types of abuse commonly considered in the field of elder abuse and included female and male participants. A strength of this review is the geographic variation of studies, gathering data from 15 countries and 5 continents, which is unusual considering the general location bias in elder abuse research, with studies primarily conducted in the United States (Daly et al., 2011). This allows us to see that commonalities exist in terms of victims' help-seeking behavior in different countries and cultures and also in people with different religious beliefs. However, it is acknowledged that culture and religion were factors that were also barriers to help-seeking, and

therefore, there might be biases in sampling. Study samples were typically varied in terms of age, gender, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, but generally, people who experienced cognitive difficulties were excluded from sampling and this reduced the understanding of help-seeking in this population. Finally, community sampling limited knowledge of help-seeking behavior for abuse occurring in institutions, which should be the focus of future research.

### **Conclusion**

This review provided an understanding of what we know and have yet to learn regarding elder abuse victims' help-seeking behavior and the limitations in the current available research. The studies reviewed offer a diverse and broad perspective of a phenomenon for which we have little knowledge and which is challenging to delineate. However, the studies are limited by the lack of a standard approach to investigating help-seeking. Additional research is needed to address this, and future studies should focus on giving a voice to victims and understanding the dynamic nature of help-seeking behavior and ways in which we can foster an environment where victims will feel safe disclosing their experiences. Practitioners and policy makers can learn from the knowledge available and be prepared to explore barriers in their interactions with older people.

### *Implications for Practice, Policy, and Research*

- Elder abuse awareness campaigns should aim to reach older people who may be both more vulnerable to abuse and more unlikely to seek help due to isolation, by understanding the means by which they are more likely to seek information.
- Increased awareness of elder abuse among professionals could enhance response to victim disclosure in a way that is likely to foster further help-seeking behavior.
- Elder abuse awareness training for professionals could usefully include engagement with the range of barriers to reporting abuse, in order to support opportunities for victim disclosure. Special sensitivity may be required when perpetrators are family members.
- Mandatory reporting policies should not only consider the detection of signs of abuse but also knowledge of the reasons why, or the situations in which, victims might attempt to hide the abuse.
- Policy makers should integrate victims' voices and perspectives into their policies, and interventions should be individualized to victim needs and barriers to engagement.
- In cases of victimization by family members, victims need to know that reporting of abuse will not result in harm to self, the perpetrator, or their family.
- Future research should examine help-seeking as a dynamic and ongoing process and aim to understand the

different steps that victims undertake when trying to stop the abuse.

- Future research should investigate formal and informal responses to victims' disclosure and their impact on further help-seeking behavior.
- Future research should focus on understanding the facilitators of help-seeking behavior and further investigate the influence of variables such as abuse type and seriousness and perpetrator relationship.

### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

### Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article: The first author has been supported by a college scholarship by the School of Law at Royal Holloway, University of London.

### ORCID iD

Silvia Fraga Dominguez  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5455-7718>

### Supplemental Material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

### References

- \*References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the review.
- \*Acierno, R., Steedley, M., Hernandez-Tejada, M. A., Froom, G., Watkins, J., & Muzzy, W. (2018). Relevance of perpetrator identity to reporting elder financial and emotional mistreatment. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*. doi:10.1177/0733464818771208
- Addington, L. A. (2013). Who you calling old? Measuring "elderly" and what it means for homicide research. *Homicide Studies*, 17, 134–153. doi:10.1177/1088767912461784
- \*Amstadter, A. B., Cisler, J. M., McCauley, J. L., Hernandez, M. A., Muzzy, W., & Acierno, R. (2011). Do incident and perpetrator characteristics of elder mistreatment differ by gender of the victim? Results from the National Elder Mistreatment Study. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 23, 43–57. doi:10.1080/08946566.2011.534707
- Barber, J. W. (2008). The kids aren't all right: The failure of child abuse statutes as a model for elder abuse statutes. *Elder Law Journal*, 16, 107–134.
- Barker, N. N., & Himchak, M. V. (2006). Environmental issues affecting elder abuse victims in their reception of community based services. *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, 48, 233–255. doi:10.1300/J083v48n01\_16
- Baxter, L., Gordon, J., & Salmon, R. (2017). Developing an understanding of the national trading standards scams team. In A. L. Fenge, S. Lee, & K. Brown (Eds.), *Safeguarding adults: Scamming and mental capacity* (pp. 91–117). London, England: Sage.
- Bergeron, L. R., & Gray, B. (2003). Ethical dilemmas of reporting suspected elder abuse. *Social Work*, 48, 96–105. doi:10.1093/sw/48.1.96
- Booth, A., Clarke, M., Ghera, D., Moher, D., Petticrew, M., & Stewart, L. (2011). An international registry of systematic-review protocols. *The Lancet*, 377, 108–109. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60903-8
- \*Bows, H. (2018). Practitioner views on the impacts, challenges, and barriers in supporting older survivors of sexual violence. *Violence Against Women*, 24, 1070–1090. doi:10.1177/1077801217732348
- Brank, E. M., Wylie, L. E., & Hamm, J. A. (2011). Potential for self-reporting of older adult maltreatment: An empirical examination. *Elder Law Journal*, 19, 351–384
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3, 77–101. doi:10.1191/1478088706qp063oa
- Burnes, D., Lachs, M. S., Burnette, D., & Pillemer, K. (2017). Varying appraisals of elder mistreatment among victims: Findings from a population-based study. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, 0, gbx005. doi:10.1093/geronb/gbx005
- Burston, G. R. (1975). Granny-battering. *British Medical Journal*, 3, 592. doi:10.1136/bmj.3.5983.592-a
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018, May 18). *Elder abuse: Definitions*. Retrieved March 18, 2019, from <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/elderabuse/definitions.html>
- \*Chokkanathan, S., Natarajan, A., & Mohanty, J. (2014). Elder abuse and barriers to help seeking in Chennai, India: A qualitative study. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 60–79. doi:10.1080/08946566.2013.782786
- \*Comijs, H. C., Pot, A. M., Smit, J. H., Bouter, L. M., & Jonker, C. (1998). Elder abuse in the community: Prevalence and consequences. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 46, 885–888. doi:10.1111/j.1532-5415.1998.tb02724.x
- Cooper, C., Selwood, A., & Livingston, G. (2008). The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect: A systematic review. *Age and Ageing*, 37, 151–160. doi:10.1093/ageing/afm194
- Critical Appraisal Skills Program. (2018). *CASP qualitative checklist* [online]. Retrieved September 14, 2018, from <https://casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists/>
- Daly, J. M., Merchant, M. L., & Jogerst, G. J. (2011). Elder abuse research: A systematic review. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 23, 348–365. doi:10.1080/08946566.2011.608048
- Dyer, C., Connolly, M., & McFeeley, P. (2003). The clinical and medical forensics of elder abuse and neglect. In R. Bonnie & R. Wallace (Eds.), *Elder abuse: Abuse, neglect, and exploitation in an aging America* (pp. 339–381). Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- Dow, B., Gaffy, E., & Hwang, K. (2018). *Elder abuse community action plan for Victoria*. National Ageing Research Institute. Retrieved from <http://apo.org.au/system/files/132771/apo-nid132771-591571.pdf>
- Elo, S., & Kyngäs, H. (2008). The qualitative content analysis process. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 62, 107–115. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04569.x
- Enguidanos, S. M., Delima, M., Aguilar, I., Lambrinos, J., & Wilber, K. H. (2014). Multicultural voices: Attitudes of older adults in the

- United States of America about elder mistreatment. *Ageing & Society*, 34, 877–903. doi:10.1017/s0144686x12001389
- Erlingsson, C. L. (2007). Searching for elder abuse: A systematic review of database citations. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 19, 59–78. doi:10.1300/J084v19n03\_04
- Gibson, S. C. (2013). *Understanding underreporting of elder financial abuse: Can data support the assumptions?* (Doctoral dissertation). University of Colorado at Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO. Retrieved from [http://digitool.library.colostate.edu/exlibris/dtl/d3\\_1/apache\\_media/L2V4bGlicmlzL2R0bC9kM18xL2FwYWNoZV9tZWRpYS8yMDM5MTQ=.pdf](http://digitool.library.colostate.edu/exlibris/dtl/d3_1/apache_media/L2V4bGlicmlzL2R0bC9kM18xL2FwYWNoZV9tZWRpYS8yMDM5MTQ=.pdf)
- \*Gil, A. P., Santos, A. J., & Kislaya, I. (2017). Self-reporting by older adults as victims of violence in Portugal: The remaining taboo issue. In M. Husso, T. Virkki, M. Notko, H. Hirvonen, & J. Eilola (Eds.), *Interpersonal violence: Differences and connections* (pp. 170–184). New York, NY: Routledge.
- Heisler, C. J. (2017). Moving forward: Recommendations for advancing late-life polyvictimization practice, policy, and research. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 29, 351–363. doi:10.1080/08946566.2017.1388013
- Howitt, D. (2018). *Introduction to forensic and criminal psychology* (6th ed.). Harlow, England: Pearson Education.
- Jackson, S. L. (2016). All elder abuse perpetrators are not alike: The heterogeneity of elder abuse perpetrators and implications for intervention. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 60, 265–285. doi:10.1177/0306624X14554063
- \*Jackson, S. L., & Hafemeister, T. L. (2015). The impact of relationship dynamics on the detection and reporting of elder abuse occurring in domestic settings. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 27, 121–145. doi:10.1080/08946566.2015.1008085
- Killick, C., & Taylor, B. J. (2009). Professional decision making on elder abuse: Systematic narrative review. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 21, 211–238. doi:10.1080/08946560902997421
- Killick, C., Taylor, B. J., Begley, E., Anand, J. C., & O'Brien, M. (2015). Older people's conceptualization of abuse: A systematic review. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 27, 100–120. doi:10.1080/08946566.2014.997374
- Krug, E. G., Dahlberg, L. L., Mercy, J. A., Zwi, A. B., & Lozano, R. (Eds.). (2002). *World report on violence and health*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. Retrieved from [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/world\\_report/en/full\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/world_report/en/full_en.pdf)
- Labrum, T., & Solomon, P. L. (2018). Elder mistreatment perpetrators with substance abuse and/or mental health conditions: Results from the National Elder Mistreatment Study. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 89, 117–128. doi:10.1007/s11126-017-9513-z
- Lachs, M. S., & Pillemer, K. A. (2015). Elder abuse. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 373, 1947–1956. doi:10.1056/NEJMra1404688
- \*Lafferty, A., Treacy, M. P., & Fealy, G. (2013). The support experiences of older people who have been abused in Ireland. *The Journal of Adult Protection*, 15, 290–300. doi:10.1108/JAP-02-2013-0007
- Lee, Y. S., Moon, A., & Gomez, C. (2014). Elder mistreatment, culture, and help-seeking: A cross-cultural comparison of older Chinese and Korean immigrants. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 244–269. doi:10.1080/08946566.2013.820656
- \*Markovik, M., Peshevska, D. J., Sethi, D., Kisman, M., & Serafimovska, E. (2014). *Community survey of elder maltreatment: A report from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*. WHO Regional Office for Europe. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/144072>
- Moher, D., Liberati, A., Tetzlaff, J., & Altman, D. G. (2009). Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: The PRISMA statement. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 151, 264–269
- \*Mowlam, A., Tennant, R., Dixon, J., & McCreadie, C. (2007). *UK study of abuse and neglect of older people: Qualitative findings*. London, England: King's College London and the National Centre for Social Research.
- \*Mysyuk, Y., Westendorp, R. G., & Lindenberg, J. (2016). Older persons' definitions and explanations of elder abuse in the Netherlands. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 28, 95–113. doi:10.1080/08946566.2015.1136580
- National Institutes of Health. (2016). *Quality assessment tool for observational cohort and cross-sectional studies*. Retrieved September 14, 2018, from <https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/study-quality-assessment-tools>
- \*Naughton, C., Drennan, J., Lyons, I., & Lafferty, A. (2013). The relationship between older people's awareness of the term elder abuse and actual experiences of elder abuse. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 25, 1257–1266. doi:10.1017/S1041610213000513
- \*O'Keeffe, M., Hills, A., Doyle, M., McCreadie, C., Scholes, S., Constantine, R., . . . Erens, B. (2007). *UK study of abuse and neglect of older people: Prevalence survey report*. London, England: National Center for Social Research.
- Pillemer, K., Burnes, D., Riffin, C., & Lachs, M. S. (2016). Elder abuse: Global situation, risk factors, and prevention strategies. *The Gerontologist*, 56, S194–S205. doi:10.1093/geront/gnw004
- \*Ribot, V. C., Rousseaux, E., García, T. C., Arteaga, E., Ramos, M. E., & Alfonso, M. (2015). Psychological the most common elder abuse in a Havana neighborhood. *MEDICC Review*, 17, 39–43.
- \*Souto, R. Q., Merighi, M. A. B., Guruge, S., & Jesus, M. C. P. (2015). Older Brazilian women's experience of psychological domestic violence: A social phenomenological study. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 14, 44–50. doi:10.1186/s12939-015-0173-z
- Spencer, C. (2009). *Environmental scan and critical analysis of elder abuse screening, assessment and intervention tools for Canadian health care providers*. Ottawa, Canada: Public Health Agency of Canada.
- Storey, J. E., & Perka, M. R. (2018). Reaching out for help: Recommendations for practice based on an in-depth analysis of an elder abuse intervention programme. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 48, 1052–1070. doi:10.1093/bjsw/bcy039
- Sylaska, K. M., & Edwards, K. M. (2014). Disclosure of intimate partner violence to informal social support network members: A review of the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 15, 3–21. doi:10.1177/1524838013496335
- \*Tamutiene, I., De Donder, L., Penhale, B., Lang, G., Ferreira-Alves, J., & Luoma, M. L. (2013). Help seeking behaviour of

- abused older women (Cases of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Lithuania and Portugal). *Filosofija Sociologija*, 24, 217–225.
- United Nations. (2017). *World population ageing 2017 highlights. ST/ESA/SER.A/397*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved from [https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/ageing/WPA2017\\_Highlights.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/ageing/WPA2017_Highlights.pdf)
- \*Vrantsidis, F., Dow, B., Joosten, M., Walmsley, M., & Blakey, J. (2016). *The older person's experience: Outcomes of interventions into elder abuse*. Melbourne, Australia: National Ageing Research Institute and Seniors Rights Victoria.
- World Health Organization. (2018, June 8). *Elder abuse*. Retrieved March 18, 2019, from <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/elder-abuse>
- \*Wydall, S., & Zerk, R. (2017). Domestic abuse and older people: Factors influencing help-seeking. *The Journal of Adult Protection*, 19, 247–260. doi:10.1108/JAP-03-2017-0010
- \*Yan, E. (2015). Elder abuse and help-seeking behavior in elderly Chinese *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30 2683–2708. doi: 10.1177/0886260514553628
- Yunus, R. M., Hairi, N. N., & Choo, W. Y. (2019). Consequences of elder abuse and neglect: A systematic review of observational studies. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20, 197–213. doi:1524838017692798

### Author Biographies

**Silvia Fraga Dominguez**, MSc, is a doctoral student at Royal Holloway, University of London. Her research focuses on help-seeking behavior in elder abuse, with specific attention to victims. She is interested in understanding how to increase victims' disclosure and tailor interventions to the needs of older people.

**Jennifer E. Storey**, PhD, is a lecturer in forensic psychology in the School of Law at Royal Holloway, University of London. Her research examines the assessment, management, and communication of violence risk, focusing on elder abuse, intimate partner violence, and stalking. With colleagues, she developed the Elder Abuse Risk Level Index to assist in the assessment and management of elder abuse.

**Emily Glorney**, PhD, is a forensic psychologist and senior lecturer in forensic psychology in the School of Law at Royal Holloway, University of London. Her research focuses on mental health and therapeutic engagement among people in the criminal justice system, including barriers and facilitators to engagement.