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The 2010 Retrospective: An Eventful Year

Though hard to imagine, we are about to turn the page on another calendar year. But it has been an eventful time for all involved in elder abuse prevention. Here are some of the 2010 highlights.

Promising Policy Development

In March, the Elder Justice Act was signed into law as part of the nation's sweeping health care reform legislation. Although the provisions of the Act have yet to be implemented, this is a tremendous milestone in terms of public policy regarding elder mistreatment. The Act had been introduced four times since 2001 before passing this spring. Among other components, the bill provides for first-time dedicated funding for APS. The NCEA recently sponsored a webcast highlighting the current status of the Act: ***The Elder Justice Act: What is Says, What it Means, and When Will it Be Implemented?*** The webcast will soon be accessible online from [NCEA Webcast Archives](#) page.

Enhanced Awareness and Outreach

The spring and early summer also marked an increase in attention to the issue as federal, state, and community agencies and organizations

mounted an impressive array of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day events. Sock hops, art competitions, rallies, calls for action, health fairs, balloon lifts, movie viewings, discussion groups, conferences, media coverage, and many other activities took place throughout the country, suggesting perhaps that the issue of elder abuse may be more present in the consciousness of Americans than ever before. (For more on the 5th Annual World Elder Abuse Awareness Day observance, read the [June 2010 NCEA E-News](#).)

In response to the growing numbers of elders who experience financial exploitation, collaborators from APS, health care, and the financial industry launched a wide scale initiative to promote awareness and prevention of elder financial abuse. The initiative is intended to engage medical professionals and others to be alert to signs of financial abuse and to report these concerns to investigation agencies. As research has demonstrated that physicians are the least likely professionals to report suspected elder abuse, this effort holds great promise for expanding outreach and prevention. (For more on the project, visit the [Elder Investment Fraud and Financial Exploitation Prevention program website](#).)

Significant Research

In addition to increased awareness and policy response, new research provided greater insights regarding the scope of and factors related to elder abuse:

- In February, researchers from the Medical University of South Carolina published the findings of a national prevalence study that revealed an 11.4 percent prevalence rate of abuse in the U.S. among community-dwelling individuals aged 60 and older (Acierno et al., 2010). Low social support and previous exposure to traumatic events (including interpersonal violence) were associated with increased risk for most types of abuse. Of significance, the study did not include elders with

cognitive impairment, a group at even greater risk. (See [the March 2010 NCEA E-News.](#))

- In this issue we report preliminary findings from the New York State Elder Abuse Prevalence Study. The study methodology included both self-reports of abuse and an analysis of documented cases, allowing researchers to examine the rate of unreported cases. Findings suggest that the rate of unreported cases in New York is a staggering 24 times greater than identified cases, reinforcing the belief that the overwhelming majority of elders victimized do not get the assistance they need. Advocates hope that the New York study provides a model that can be replicated in other states.

- Researchers from the University of Pittsburgh published a study that suggests there are significant differences in the rates of abuse experienced by African Americans and non African Americans (Beach et al., 2010). The prevalence study, conducted among seniors in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, revealed that African Americans experienced significantly higher levels of financial and psychological abuse.

Looking Ahead

As the recent national prevalence study reveals, conservatively, almost one in nine American elders experiences some form of mistreatment. These numbers do not include the most vulnerable, individuals suffering from dementia and others who are most dependent for care. Both the national and New York studies corroborate the belief that very few elders come forward to receive the help to ameliorate the effects of mistreatment. It is clear that despite the milestones and the progress experienced in 2010, the challenges to the field remain significant.

References

Acierno, R. et al. *Prevalence and correlates of emotional, physical, and financial abuse and potential neglect in the United States: The National Elder Mistreatment Study*; American Journal of Public Health; Vol. 100 (2), 292-297; 2010.

Beach, S. et al. *Financial exploitation and psychological mistreatment among older adults: differences among African Americans and non African Americans in a Population Based Survey*; The Gerontologist; Vol. 50 (6), 744-757; 2010.

Thank You!

As we reflect on another year, we would like to recognize the dedication of all who fight to end elder abuse. On behalf of the NCEA, thank you for your efforts to advocate for the health, safety, well-being, and independence of older individuals. We are honored to support you in this mission.

Throughout the year, many of you have contributed news of the happenings in your area to combat elder abuse. Some of you have participated in interviews or contributed articles to the E-News. We are truly grateful for the opportunity to highlight these perspectives and promising practices. By sharing your experiences, you strengthen and inform the practice of others working in the field.

We invite you to [continue to inform us of your new and ongoing initiatives](#) and we look forward to working alongside you in 2011.

Together, we have the power to prevent elder abuse.

Best wishes for the coming New Year.

Groundbreaking Study of Elder Abuse Prevalence in New York State Released at Elder Abuse Summit

The preliminary results of the New York State Elder Abuse Prevalence Study were presented at the second New York State Elder Abuse Summit in Albany, New York on November 16, 2010. The New York State Prevalence Study was the result of a unique collaboration by research partners from the community, academia, and government: Lifespan of Greater Rochester, Cornell Weill Medical College, and New York City Department for the Aging. Principal Investigators, Mark Lachs, M.D., of Weill Cornell Medical College, and Jacquelin Berman, Ph.D., of the New York City Department for the Aging, offered Summit participants a first look at the findings.

The study had two components:

- **Self-Reported Study:** Telephone interviews with a representative, statewide sample of New York residents age 60 and older to estimate the prevalence of various forms of elder abuse in New York State among community-dwellers.
- **Documented Case Study:** A comprehensive, statewide survey of elder abuse cases reported to adult protective services, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, victim services agencies, domestic violence programs, and aging services providers during a single calendar year (2008).

The researchers compared rates of elder abuse in the two component studies, permitting a comparison of "known" to "hidden" cases, thereby determining an estimate of the rate of elder abuse under-reporting in New York State.

At the completion of the study, 4,156 older New Yorkers or their proxies had been interviewed and

292 agencies had reported documented cases from all corners of the state. The major findings were:

- A total prevalence rate of 76 per 1,000 older residents of New York State for any form of elder abuse.
- The cumulative prevalence of any form of non-financial elder mistreatment was 46.2 per thousand.
- The highest rate of mistreatment occurred for major financial exploitation (theft of money or property, using items without permission, impersonation to get access, forcing or misleading to get items such as money, bank cards, accounts, power of attorney) with a rate of 41 per 1,000 surveyed.
- The survey of "documented cases" identified 11,432 victims served in all service systems in New York State in 2008, yielding a rate of 3.24 elder abuse victims served per 1,000 older adults.

The findings point to a dramatic gap between the rate of elder abuse events reported by older New Yorkers and the number of cases referred to and served by the formal elder abuse service system in the community. Overall the study found an elder abuse prevalence rate in New York State that was nearly 24 times greater than the number of cases referred to social service, law enforcement, or legal authorities who have the capacity as well as the responsibility to assist older adult victims.

Emotional abuse was the most common form of mistreatment reported by agencies providing data on elder abuse victims in the Documented Case Study. This finding stands in contrast to the results of the Self-Reported Study in which financial exploitation was the most prevalent form of mistreatment.

Applying the prevalence rate to the general population of older New Yorkers, an estimated 260,000 older adults in the state have been victims

of at least one form of elder abuse since turning 60.

The study, funded by the New York State William B. Hoyt Memorial Children and Family Trust Fund, a program of New York State Office of Children and Family Services, was developed and implemented over a three-year period and focused on gathering data from all of the 62 counties within the state from both victims and the agencies that served them.

The full report of the study is expected to be completed by the research partners and released by New York State Office of Children and Family Services in the next several months.

The New York State Elder Abuse Prevalence Study is groundbreaking in that it represents the first such study to examine the extent of the problem in an entire state. It is also the first statewide study to compare self-reported data to reported case data over the same time period.

The New York State Summit

The New York State Summit, convened by [Lifespan of Greater Rochester Inc.](#), brought together approximately 100 experts in elder abuse and aging services as well as nationally recognized speakers, to hear the results of the Prevalence Study and to formulate an updated set of priorities, an Action Agenda, for elder abuse services in New York State.

The top recommendations emerging from the Summit focused on changing laws relating to elder abuse in New York, in particular those that deal with financial exploitation. The priority recommendations also emphasize the need for more uniform data collection about elder abuse across service systems in the state and for training and education programs to enhance identification of elder abuse among professionals and the general public.

For more information, please contact Art Mason, Director of Lifespan's Elder Abuse Prevention Program at Lifespan, 585-244-8400, ext. 110 or by [email](#).

Special thanks to Art Mason, LMSW, Director, Elder Abuse Prevention Program, Lifespan of Greater Rochester and Paul L. Caccamise, LMSW, ACSW, Vice President for Program, Lifespan of Greater Rochester for submitting this article.

Prosecuting Elder Abuse: An Interview with Paul Greenwood

When he was first tagged to handle elder abuse cases in 1996, many of Paul Greenwood's colleagues in San Diego County wondered what he had done to deserve such a dismal fate. But he had recently prosecuted a series of burglaries involving older victims, and the DA thought that he had "a way" with elderly victims. This has proven to be an observation of tremendous impact not only for the seniors in his region but the field of elder abuse prevention at large.

"I knew nothing about elder abuse, but I thought, 'I'll give it two years, then move on.'" Almost 15 years, hundreds of convictions, and countless public and professional presentations later, Deputy District Attorney (DDA) Greenwood has become an influential leader in elder abuse prosecution and outreach efforts.

According to DDA Greenwood, there have been a number of keys to the successful response to elder abuse in San Diego County. In addition to the special prosecution unit he leads in the Family Protection Division (which currently involves about seven prosecutors who handle elder and dependent adult abuse cases), the San Diego Police Department and San Diego Sheriff have both

designated police detectives investigating and preparing cases. In 2010, DDA Greenwood estimates that the unit will process approximately 250 felonies and 75 misdemeanors. This is a tremendous increase since the early days of his involvement.

“The phone never rang. I wondered why the police never brought in cases.”

After consulting with fellow prosecutor Candace Heisler from San Francisco and others, DDA Greenwood became proactive in meeting with police, community groups, and others to raise awareness of elder abuse as a crime. Throughout the past decade, the county has launched a number of successful public awareness efforts. Increased attention from the DA’s office coupled with public awareness strategies has resulted in greater numbers of cases being reported, prosecuted, and more perpetrators being held accountable.

Trends and Issues

In San Diego County, approximately two-thirds of elder abuse cases prosecuted involve financial abuse and exploitation and the remainder usually involve physical abuse. The DA’s office obtains a 90 percent conviction rate among these cases. Over the years, DDA Greenwood has come to recognize the following classic scenarios of elder abuse:

- An adult son who physically abuses his mothers;
- A felon or addict hired by a family as a caregiver who then steals from the victim(s);
- A female caregiver who befriends an elderly couple, and becomes intimately involved with the husband after the wife dies, then steals from him;
- Unlicensed unscrupulous contractors (DDA Greenwood charges “residential burglary” every time an unlicensed contractor goes into a home to

collect a check or money for “work” if a modus operandi can be established.)

While San Diego County experiences a high success rate of elder abuse prosecutions, DDA Greenwood notes that in other jurisdictions many cases of abuse remain unrecognized as criminal in nature.

“One of the great problems we experience is that too often police officers in the field make decisions that a set of facts does not rise to the level of a crime. I think this is wrong; the police should gather facts and present them to the prosecutors to determine if they rise to the level of criminal behavior, yes or no.”

In addition, he suggests a practical recommendation for elders (or their advocates) who have been victimized but whose cases aren’t being addressed through the criminal justice system. “Write a concise (one-page) bulleted letter to the elected DA and police chief explaining why what happened is a crime.”

DDA Greenwood also notes that neglect cases are very challenging to prosecute unless the evidence is extremely shocking, or the perpetrator is a paid caregiver who also financially exploits the victim. He has observed that jurors do not become as emotionally invested unless the case is extreme. This is a concern given the high percentage of elder abuse cases that involve neglect by others.

Recommendations for Prosecution

As well as specialized law enforcement and prosecution units, DDA Greenwood recommends the following strategies for successful prosecution:

- Do not opt for Grand Jury indictments. Due to the length of time between indictment and trial, you may lose victims and other witnesses because of death or incapacitation.

- Instead, opt for preliminary hearings. The victim’s testimony will be on record and admissible even if he or she can no longer testify at trial.
- Always bring in the victim(s) to court proceedings. This shows the defendant that he or she is not going to “get away with it” without a fight. It can also be intimidating to the perpetrator; in his experience, victims appear respectable, respectful, and credible, while defendants typically appear unkempt and untrustworthy. The contrast is not lost on the defendants themselves, who often choose to plea bargain once they observe the victim in this light.
- Do not succumb to the ageist belief that elders make poor witnesses. “Many elders make very effective witnesses. But even when an elderly witness cannot remember details it shows the court how easy it is for a crook to take advantage.”
- Do not focus only on the dollar value of a crime to determine the criminal charges; rather, look for the felonies. For example, if one perpetrator distracts a victim while another perpetrator steals her wallet, they have conspired to commit a crime. If a perpetrator targets or “grooms” a victim, that also has implications regarding the classification of crime.
- Do not overlook the value of paramedics as witnesses in cases of physical abuse and neglect. “What they see and hear can anchor the case.”

The Link between Awareness and Prevention

Like many experts, DDA Greenwood shares the belief that public and professional outreach is essential to minimizing the risk of elder mistreatment. For example, it is important to encourage adult children of elders to speak with their parents about elder abuse and exploitation and take the necessary steps to reduce the threat,

such as screening prospective caregivers thoroughly. Recognizing that abuse occurs in every community and that abusers don’t always “look the part” is equally important. Educating mandatory reporters about the reality and frequency of elder abuse and the responsibility to report suspicions is vital.

Although consumers are now more likely to recognize elder abuse as a crime, DDA Greenwood notes it is important for prosecutors to encourage public discourse about the successes and challenges of trying elder abuse cases in all forums including the general media, professional conferences and listserves, and through other channels.

“Crooks are more desperate and sophisticated than ever and they are finding new and creative ways to rip off the elderly. We are just scratching the surface. I want to motivate people to believe it is possible to successfully prosecute these cases, to make an impact.”

2010 NAPSA Awards Announced at Annual Conference

The National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA) announced the winners of its annual recognition awards at the national conference held in San Diego last month. The 2010 honorees are:

- Rosalie S. Wolf Award: The Archstone Foundation (Long Beach, California)
- President’s Award: Edna C. Clark (Mississippi Department of Human Services)
- Spirit of NAPSA Award in Honor of Jan Stiles: Susan C. Underwood (Covington County Department of Human Resources, Andalusia, Alabama)

- NAPSA Collaboration Award: Elizabeth Loewy, J.D. (New York County District Attorney's Office, New York)
- Joanne Otto Distinguished Service Award: Nora Baladerian, Ph.D. (Los Angeles, California)

Congratulations to all of the recipients!

Online Resources

Elder Financial Abuse Prevention Brochures for Health Care Professionals and Patients

The [Elder Investment Fraud and Financial Exploitation](#) (EIFFE) prevention project has recently posted two brochures online, the [Clinician's Pocket Guide](#) and the [Patient Brochure](#).

EIFFE is a partnership between the Investor Protection Trust, the North American Securities Administrators Association, and the National Adult Protective Services Association in collaboration with leading U.S. medical associations including the American Academy of Family Physicians, the National Area Health Education Center Organization and the National Association of Geriatric Education Centers.

[Download the Clinician's Pocket Guide.](#)
[Download the Patient Brochure.](#)

For more information on the initiative, visit EIFFE on the [Investor Protection Trust](#) website.

Follow Elder Abuse News on Facebook and Twitter

Do you want to keep up with the latest national news headlines on elder abuse? The [Clearinghouse](#)

[on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly \(CANE\)](#) highlights news and other elder abuse information on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) regularly.

To follow updates on Facebook, enter "CANE" in the search button at the top of your home screen once you sign in. Click on "CANE" to load the CANE newsfeed. Once you reach the page, look under links on the left hand side of the screen and click "like."

To follow CANE tweets, visit Twitter online. In the middle of the page at the top of the screen type in "ElderAbuseCANE," in the search box. Click "follow" to follow daily tweets.

Special thanks to Ann Horner for submitting this information.

Funding Opportunities

The following are descriptions of open funding solicitations from the National Institute of Justice:

NIJ Ph.D. Graduate Research Fellowship Program FY 2011 Solicitation

As quoted from the solicitation: "The NIJ Ph.D. Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) program provides awards for research on crime, violence, and other criminal justice-related topics to accredited universities that support graduate study leading to research-based doctoral degrees. NIJ invests in doctoral education by supporting universities that sponsor students who demonstrate the potential to successfully complete doctoral degree programs in disciplines relevant to the mission of NIJ. Applicants sponsoring doctoral students in policy and health sciences or in an education field are eligible to apply only if the doctoral research dissertation is in an NIJ-supported discipline (i.e., social and behavioral

sciences, operations technology, information and sensors research and development, and investigative and forensic sciences).

"The GRF program is intended to support universities that sponsor students who are in the final stages of graduate study. Awards are granted to successful applicants in the form of a grant to cover a doctoral student fellowship. Currently, the GRF fellowship is \$25,000...."

- Application deadline: February 28, 2011
- For more information: [Click Here](#).

Building and Enhancing Criminal Justice Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships

As quoted from the solicitation: "NIJ is interested in funding multiple projects in support of criminal justice researcher-practitioner partnerships, as well as capturing, in detail, relevant accounts of these collaborations. Such partnerships have frequently been encouraged in solicitations for research. However, this solicitation specifically aims to support activities that capture and build on these efforts and that provide opportunities for creating, enhancing, and sustaining criminal justice researcher-practitioner partnerships that will lead to better criminal justice policy, practice, and research. Projects that address issues and agencies in the juvenile justice system are also eligible.

For the purpose of this solicitation, practitioner or criminal justice practitioner refers to those persons working in public-, private-, or community-based agencies related to law enforcement; corrections, including parole, probation, and offender reentry; the criminal judicial system; forensic sciences; or crime victim services. Similarly, practice-based organizations or agencies refer to public-, private-, or community-based criminal justice agencies....NIJ intends to support research in two areas related to new and ongoing criminal justice researcher-practitioner collaborations. Applications should fall

under one of the following areas: Junior Faculty Grant Program to Promote Criminal Justice Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships or Criminal Justice Researcher-Practitioner Fellowship Placement Program...."

- Application deadline: March 1, 2011
- For more information: [Click Here](#).

W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program FY 2011

As quoted from the solicitation: "With this solicitation, NIJ seeks applications for the W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program FY 2011. The W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship Program seeks to advance knowledge regarding the confluence of crime, justice, and culture in various societal contexts. The Fellowship places particular emphasis on crime, violence, and administration of justice in diverse cultural contexts within the United States...."

- Application deadline: March 22, 2011
- For more information: [Click Here](#).

Elder Abuse Research and Literature

The [Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly](#) at the University of Delaware (CANE, an NCEA grantee) maintains an annotated catalog of peer-reviewed literature on elder mistreatment and related issues. Here are the highlights of several recently indexed publications:

Elder Mistreatment and Physical Health among Older Adults: The South Carolina Elder Mistreatment Study

Cisler, J., Amstadter, A., Begle, A., Hernandez, M., and Acierno, R.
Journal of Traumatic Stress
Vol. 23, (4), 461 – 467; 2010.

The purpose of this study, conducted by researchers at the Medical University of South Carolina, was to investigate whether exposure to potentially traumatic events (PTEs) and elder mistreatment are associated with health status among older residents. In total, 902 South Carolina residents aged 60 and above participated in structured interviews that focused on four main areas: personal mistreatment history; exposures to PTEs; basic demographic information; and perceived social dependency level. Participants' responses were then analyzed using logistic regression techniques. Results from the analysis reveal that, overall, PTEs were associated with poor self-rated health (especially for those living in rural areas). Recent experiences of emotional mistreatment were also associated with poor self-rated health independently, but not when controlling for other significant factors.

Is Impairment in Physical Function Associated with Increased Risk of Elder Mistreatment? Findings from a Community-Dwelling Population

Dong, X. and Simon, M.
Public Health Reports
Vol. 125, 743-753, September-October 2010.

Chinese societies are facing increased challenges such as urbanization, modernization, and industrialization which may contribute to increased vulnerability to abuse among Chinese elders. The goals of this study were to observe the relationship between physical impairment and the increased risk of elder mistreatment among community-dwelling Chinese elders. The survey was conducted in a medical center in NanJing, China among 412 participants. Elder mistreatment was assessed using the Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS). The study used a variety of assessment tools to evaluate physical function, family

structure, medical conditions, and social support. Of the 412 participants, 145 reported elder mistreatment. Caregiver neglect was the most common type of elder mistreatment. After considering potential confounding factors, the study did not reveal an independent association between physical impairment and increased risk for elder mistreatment. The authors list several limitations including: the sample was not representative of the general population; the survey was self-administered; and because the data was self-reported the severity of medical conditions could not be garnered.

Sexual Aggression Between Residents in Nursing Homes: Literature Synthesis of an Underrecognized Problem

Rosen, T., Lachs, M., Pillemer, K.
Journal of the American Geriatrics Society/JAGS
Vol. 58 (10), 1070 – 1079; October 2010.

This article reviews current literature on the subject of sexual aggression between residents in nursing homes. According to the authors, resident-to-resident sexual aggression, or RRSA, is one of the most common forms of elder sexual abuse. RRSA is defined as "sexual interactions between long-term care residents that, in a community setting, at least one of the recipients would be likely to construe as unwelcome and that have high potential to cause physical or psychological distress in one or both of the involved residents." However, despite the severity of this problem, RRSA continues to be highly unrecognized topic in the world of research; the literature search revealed only eight original studies which directly address the issue. The authors also consider the ethical challenges associated with RRSA. They suggest that practitioners and staff use behavior modification strategies to help manage resident-to-resident sexually aggressive behavior. Such strategies

include: providing residents pants without zippers, having the residents avoid the television, and having a pet live in the facility. The authors urge additional research on this issue.

Financial Exploitation and Psychological Mistreatment among Older Adults: Differences Between African Americans and Non-African Americans in a Population-Based Survey

Beach, S., Schulz, R., Castle, N., and Rosen, J.
The Gerontologist
Vol. 50 (6), 744-757; 2010

This article discusses the results from a study conducted in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. The study examined differences in the prevalence of financial exploitation and psychological mistreatment among African American and non-African American elders since turning age 60 as well as within the previous six months. The authors utilized random telephone recruitment and population-based survey methods on a sample of 903 adults (693 non-African Americans and 210 African Americans). Results indicate that rates of financial exploitation since turning age 60 were significantly higher for African Americans than for non-African Americans (23 percent compared to 8.4 percent) and during the prior six months (12.9 percent compared to 2.4 percent). Additionally, nearly one in four of the African American participants reported incidents of psychological mistreatment since turning age 60 compared to 13.2 percent of the non-African American elders. Risk for clinical depression was also associated with risk for financial exploitation as well as psychological abuse.

Mapping Elder Mistreatment Cases: Interactions between Mistreatment,

Dementia, Service Utilization, Access to Services, and Disadvantage

Payne, B., Gaaney, R.
Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment
Vol. 19 (8), 1025 – 1041; 2009.

This article describes research conducted in three southeastern Virginia cities. While normally elder mistreatment is explained on an individual level, the purpose of this study was to examine how a person's broader environment, or neighborhood, may contribute to elder mistreatment. The authors employed Geographic Information System (GIS) software to map out the regional distribution of 751 adult protective service (APS) abuse reports. Cases involving dementia were then plotted. Results of the study showed that dementia cases distributed differentially across cities, with the majority of cases found in disadvantaged areas. Mapping analysis was also conducted to identify the locations of dementia-related support services, such as support groups, adult day care, and nursing homes. The results also suggest that clients from disadvantaged areas are more likely to refuse services, particularly in neighborhoods identified as dangerous (through additional analysis of police data.) Although further study is needed, results hold implications for service delivery planning and intervention strategies.

To search for additional references on elder abuse and related issues, visit [CANE](#) online.

Editorial Note

The NCEA E-News features the following columns on a rotating basis: Research Highlights, State News, and Federal Legislative Updates. The January-February NCEA E-News will feature State News. We welcome readers to [submit highlights](#) featuring programs, projects, and initiatives from your state.

Calendar of Events

December 7-10, 2010

[California District Attorneys Association
Elder Abuse Symposium](#)

Marriot Napa valley Hotel and Spa
Napa, CA

December 9-11, 2010

[2010 National Aging and Law Conference: The
Changing Face of Aging](#)

Westin Hotel
Alexandria, VA

December 9-11, 2010

[National Indian Nations Conference: Justice for
Victims](#)

Renaissance Palm Springs Hotel
Palm Springs, CA

February 15, 2011

[Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults: 15th National
Conference](#)

Manchester Conference Centre
Manchester, England

February 16-18, 2011

[17th International Conference of the Nursing
Network on Violence Against Women](#)

Heritage Hotel
Auckland, New Zealand

March 14-18, 2011

[National Victim Assistance Academy](#)
Albuquerque, NM

March 30-April 1, 2011

[4th Annual Forensic Investigations Conference:
From Scene to Courtroom](#)

Kansas City Marriott Downtown
Kansas City, MO

March 31, 2011

[Call To Action 2011: 7th Annual National Summit
Preventing Financial Exploitation of the Elderly](#)

Mission Bay Conference Center
San Francisco, CA

April 15-16, 2011

[The Developing Science of Violence and Abuse:
Toward a New Understanding](#)

Crowne Plaza Hotel
Bloomington, MN

April 26-30, 2011

[Aging in America](#)

American Society on Aging - National Council on
Aging
Hilton San Francisco Union Square
San Francisco, CA

May 25-27, 2011

[Sixth National Sexual Assault Response Team
\(SART\) Training Conference](#)

The Austin Hilton
Austin, TX

July 16-20, 2011

[n4a 2011 Conference and Trade Show](#)

Marriott Wardman Park Hotel
Washington, DC

Credits and Contact Information

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National Center on Elder Abuse Grantees:

- National Adult Protective Services Association
- National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
- Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly, University of Delaware (CANE-UD)

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