

- **Passive Neglect:** the caregiver's failure to provide an older adult with life's necessities, including, but not limited to, food, clothing, shelter or medical care.
- **Confinement:** restraining or isolating an older adult, other than for medical reasons.
- **Emotional Abuse:** verbal assaults, threats of abuse, harassment or intimidation.
- **Sexual Abuse:** touching, fondling, intercourse or any other sexual activity with an older adult, when the older adult is unable to understand, unwilling to consent, threatened or physically forced.
- **Physical Abuse:** inflicting physical pain or injury upon an older adult.

and is abused by another person:
60 years of age or older who lives in the community following types of mistreatment of any Illinois resident 60 years of age or older who lives in the community

What is Elder Abuse? Elder abuse refers to the following types of mistreatment of any Illinois resident 60 years of age or older who lives in the community and is abused by another person:
and 661 respectively.
nois around Carbondale and the Peoria area – 549
incidence for elder abuse reports is in southern Illinois around Carbondale and the Peoria area – 549
with 1,271. Proportionately, however, the highest reports, 1,352, followed by Suburban Cook County The city of Chicago received the largest number of reports of elder abuse received in high-density areas. The great-est number of reports occurred in high-density areas. reports of elder abuse received in Illinois. The great-est number of reports occurred in high-density areas. 2004, there were 8,359 (includes case transfers) Received? Between July 1, 2003, and June 30, How Many Reports of Elder Abuse Were

Fiscal Year 2004 Annual Report

State of Illinois
Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Illinois Department on Aging
Charles D. Johnson, Director



Elder Abuse and Neglect Program

Annual Report FY 2004

The caseworker has 30 days to do a comprehensive assessment to determine if the client has been mistreated and to determine their needs for services and interventions. If the abuse is substantiated, the caseworker involves the older adult in the development of a case plan

Depending on the nature and seriousness of the allegations, a trained caseworker will make a face-to-face contact with the victim within the following time frames: 24 hours for life threatening situations, 72 hours for most neglect and non life-threatening physical abuse reports, and 7 calendar days for most financial exploitation and emotional abuse reports.

The Elder Abuse and Neglect Program is locally coordinated through 43 provider agencies that are designated by the Regional Administrative Agencies (RAAs) and the Department on Aging. All elder abuse caseworkers are trained and certified by the Department, which promulgates the programs' policies and procedures and oversees the monitoring of services through the RAAs.

Illinois Law
The Illinois Department on Aging administers the statewide Elder Abuse and Neglect Program (EANP), under the authority of the Elder Abuse and Neglect Act (320ILCS 20/1 et seq.). The Illinois Department on Aging responds to reports of alleged mistreatment of any Illinois citizen 60 years of age or older who lives in the community.

- **Willful Deprivation:** willfully denying an older adult medication, medical care, shelter, food, a therapeutic device or other physical assistance, and thereby exposing that person to the risk of physical, mental or emotional harm – except when the older adult has expressed an intent to forego such care.
- **Financial Exploitation:** the misuse by another or withholding of an older adult's resources to the disadvantage of the older adult or the profit or advantage of someone else.

14th Annual Conference of the National Association of Adult Protective Services Administrators (NAAPSA)

Elder Abuse Staff attended the 14th Annual NAAPSA Conference, October 8-10, 2003, in Chicago. The conference, co-sponsored by the Department, was attended by Adult Protective Services Administrators throughout the country.

Training for Health Care Providers

In FY 2004 the Department contracted with Alexander Consulting to develop a training for health care providers. Six Train-the-Trainer presentations were offered to caseworkers, throughout the state, on how to train health care professionals on detecting and reporting elder abuse.

Illinois Department on Aging

421 East Capitol Avenue, #100
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1789
FAX

Senior HelpLine: 1-800-252-8966
(Voice and TTY)
www.state.il.us/aging

The Illinois Department on Aging does not discriminate in admission to programs or treatment of employment in compliance with appropriate State and Federal Statutes. If you feel you have been discriminated against, call the Senior HelpLine at 1-800-252-8966 (Voice and TTY).

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• ALL CALLS ARE CONFIDENTIAL

- The Department on Aging Monday through Friday; (5:00 p.m. to 8:30 a.m.) at 1-800-279-0400 **After-hours Elder Abuse Hotline**
- The Department on Aging Monday through Friday; (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) during regular business hours at 1-800-252-8966 (Voice and TTY) **Senior HelpLine**
- The Department on Aging

following numbers:

How Does a Person Make an Elder Abuse Report? Anyone who suspects that an older adult is being mistreated by another should call one of the following numbers:

Limited Mandatory Reporting applies to persons delivering professional services to older adults in the following fields: social services, adult day service, law enforcement, education, medicine, state service to seniors and social work. The requirements for mandatory reporting apply when the reporter believes that the older adult is not capable of reporting the abuse themselves. The law also encourages any person to report voluntarily for an older adult, and provides immunity from liability and professional disciplinary action for anyone making such an elder abuse report in good faith.

to alleviate the situation. The caseworker always attempts to use the least restrictive solution that will allow the older adult to remain as independent as possible.

Fiscal Year 2004 Accomplishments

B*SAFE (Bankers and Seniors Against Financial Exploitation)

Trainings continued to be conducted by elder abuse caseworkers to bank personnel and senior groups throughout the state on how to identify financial exploitation, scams and other types of abuse, and to follow simple guidelines for reporting suspicious circumstances to the Department's Elder Abuse and Neglect Program and to law enforcement.

Rate Study

In FY 2004, the Department conducted a rate study of the elder abuse provider agencies. The results of the study reflected that agencies were reimbursed at less than 50% of what it costs an agency to operate. In FY 2005, the Department will advocate to receive additional funding in order to increase the current rate.

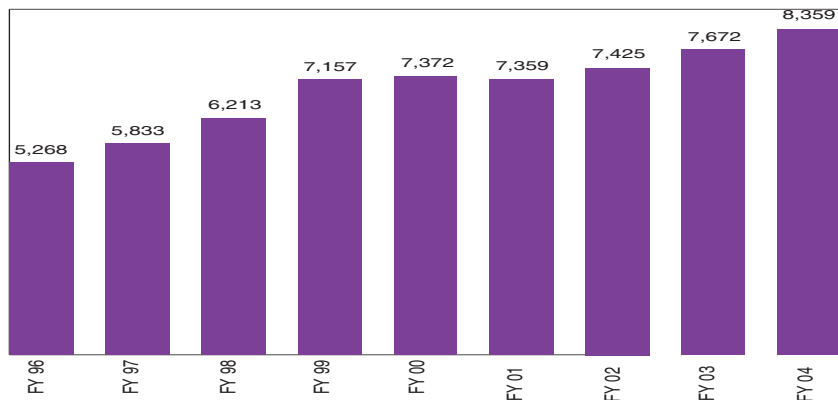
17th Annual Elder Rights Conference

The Department sponsored its 17th annual Elder Rights Conference July 29-31, 2004. Nationally known speakers presented on elder abuse, ombudsman and legal issues to over 300 participants. The conference also gave recognition to an outstanding elder abuse caseworker. The award recognized an individual who demonstrated integrity, compassion and commitment to vulnerable older adults in the community.

Illinois Elder Abuse

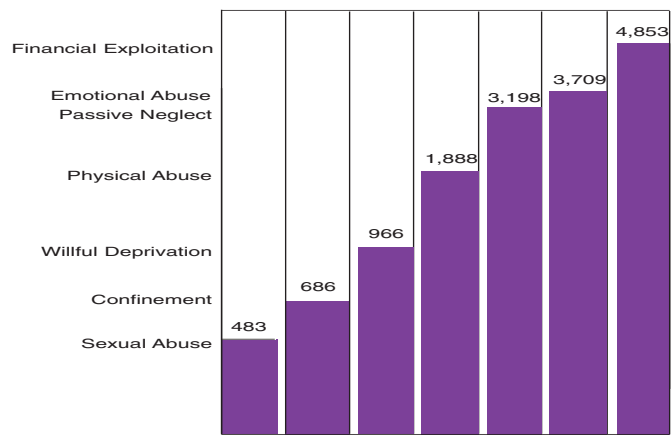
2004 Data

Number of Elder Abuse Reports



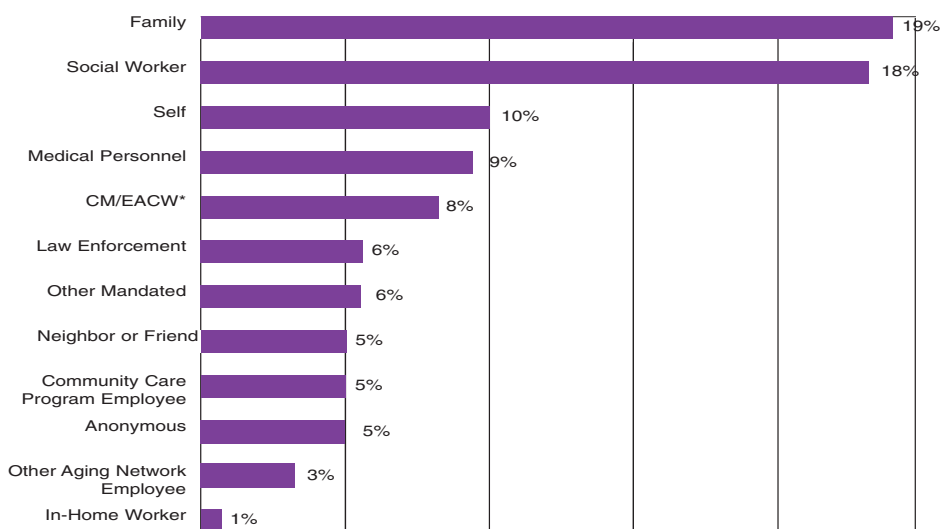
Since the program became statewide in April 1991, the period of July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001, was the first state fiscal year in which reports decreased from the previous year. In FY 2004, 8,359 reports of elder abuse were received, an increase of 8.9% from FY 2003.

Types of Abuse Reported



Victims generally experience more than one type of abuse, e.g., financial exploitation is the type of abuse reported most frequently (58% of reports), and is highly associated with emotional abuse, reported in 44% of cases.

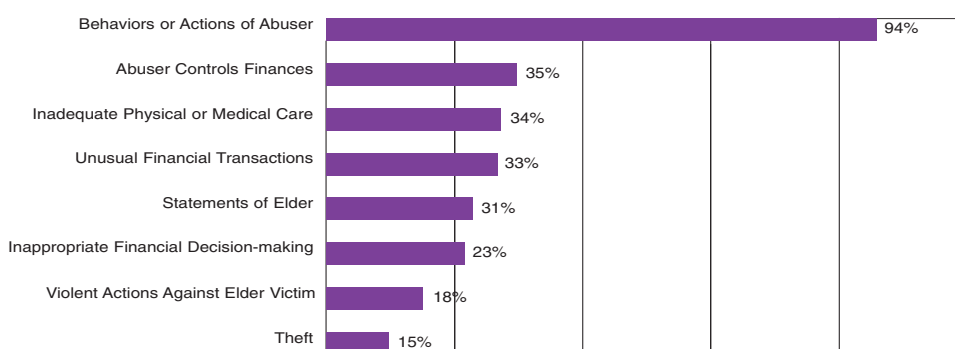
Source of Reports



* Case Manager or Elder Abuse Caseworker

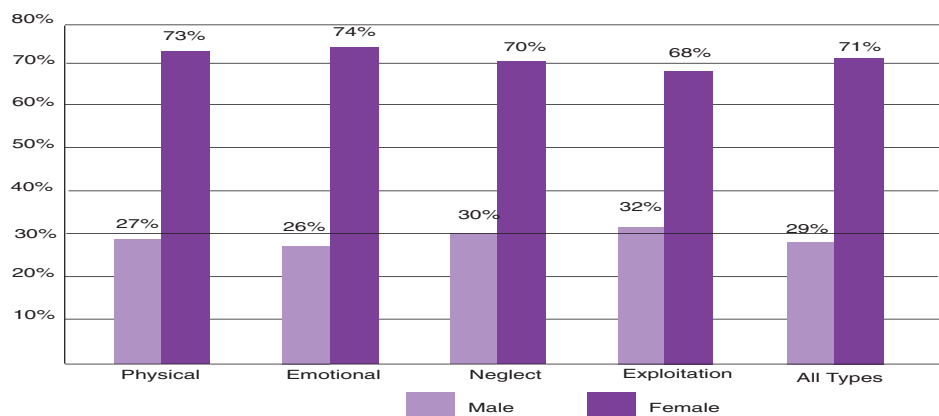
Social workers and medical personnel reported 27% of cases. Family members were responsible for 19% of all reports, and victims self-reported in 10% of all cases. Self reports were most likely to occur in physical, sexual, emotional and financial exploitation cases. In cases of neglect and willful deprivation, older adults most often needed others to report for them.

Leading Abuse Indicators



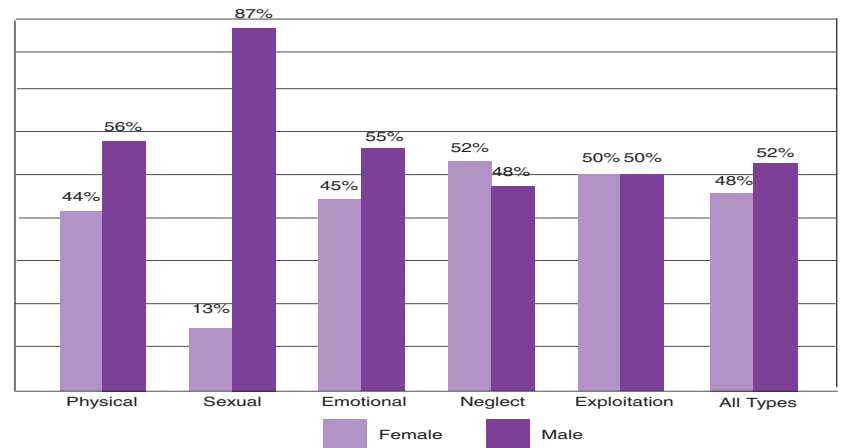
Major indicators of abuse that were evident during the assessment process are documented by the elder abuse caseworker using hundreds of abuse indicator codes. Actions of the abuser, e.g., inappropriate supervision for the older adult, not providing needed assistance, (withholding food, water, and/or medications, and refusing services) were found in almost all cases. Controlling the older adult's finances and unusual transactions were documented in 35% and 33% respectively.

Sex of Victims by Abuse Type



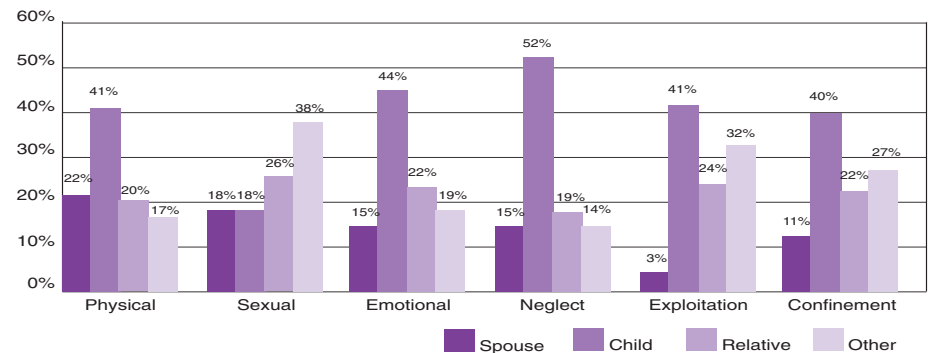
71% of the victims were female and 29% were male.

Sex of Abusers by Abuse Type



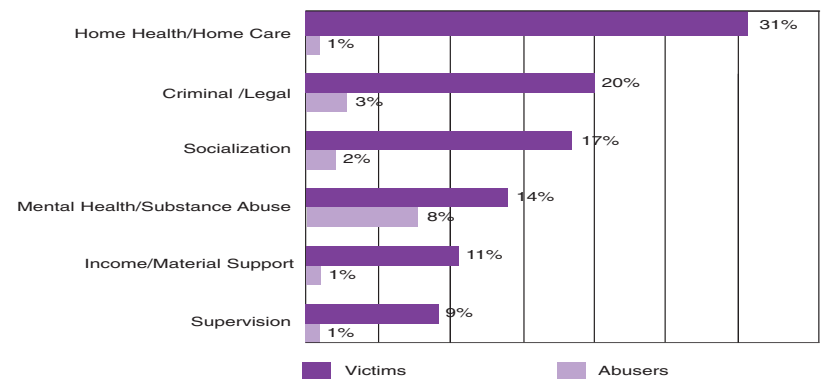
Fifty-two percent of abusers were male and 48 percent were female.

Abuser's Relationship to Victim by Abuse Type



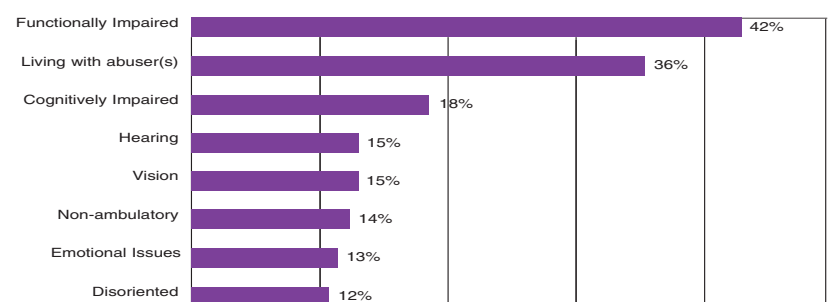
Seventy-six % of abusers were either the spouse, child or other relative.

Victim and Abusers Services



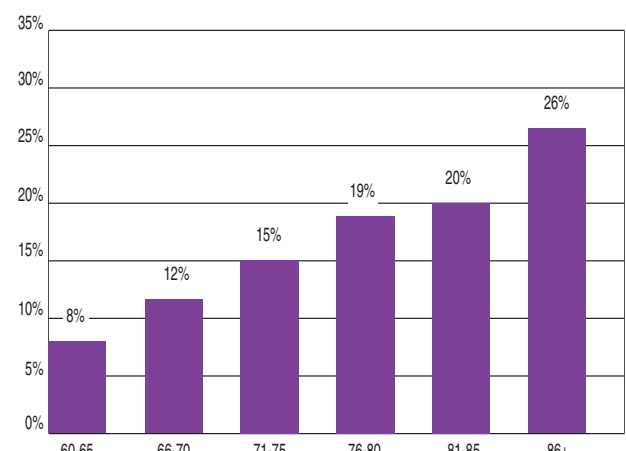
The victim consented to services in 78% of substantiated abuse cases. Services might include in-home care; adult day services; respite; health services; and services such as counseling. Other interventions might include an order of protection; obtaining a representative payee; having the person change or execute a new power of attorney for financial and/or health decisions; or assisting the client in obtaining other legal remedies. In some cases, services for the abuser are also obtained, including mental health, substance abuse, job placement or other services related to their problems.

Leading Barriers of Victims



Four out of five victims suffered from one or more barriers to independent living. The greatest number of victims were functionally impaired, meaning they had difficulty performing daily tasks such as walking, personal care, meal preparation, laundry and housecleaning. Many of these older adults were victims of neglect and deprivation.

Age of Victims



Over one in four victims are age 86 or older.