



Elder Abuse and Neglect: Examples (Center on Elder Mistreatment, 2016; Mosqueda, 2005)

Abandonment: Willful unattended care or custody by an identified caregiver who has assumed responsibility when a reasonable person in a like situation would not do so. Elder is left home alone as the caregiver leaves for the weekend

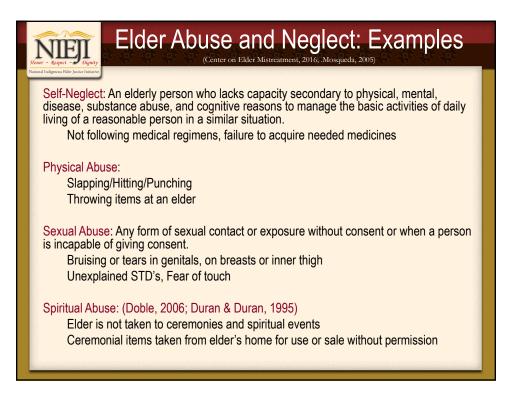
Emotional Abuse: The infliction of mental anguish, pain or distress upon an elderly person. Threatening, criticizing, debasing, ridiculing, ignoring, yelling at

Financial Exploitation: The illegal or wrongful exploitation of funds, material assets, property, or other resources.

Disparity between assets and condition, improper use of legal documents

Neglect: When a caregiver actively refuses or fails to fulfill the degree of care that a reasonable person in that situation would exercise.

Elder left lying in their own urine or feces for extended periods of time, elderly develops malnutrition and pressure sores due to lack of appropriate care, elder is living in a filthy environment







Language used when working with elders

- Baker-Demaray (2005) found that Native American elders when asked about abuse or neglect, indicated that they have not experienced abuse. However, when the term "disrespect" was used instead of abuse or neglect, elders discussed many incidents that could be classified as abuse or neglect.
- When asking Native American women about sexual abuse, no abuse was admitted, but when the term "bothered" was used, descriptions of rape and sexual exploitation were detailed.

Traditional Views

http://www.native-art-in-canada.com/ojibwachildren.html

Ojibwe Values:

NIEII

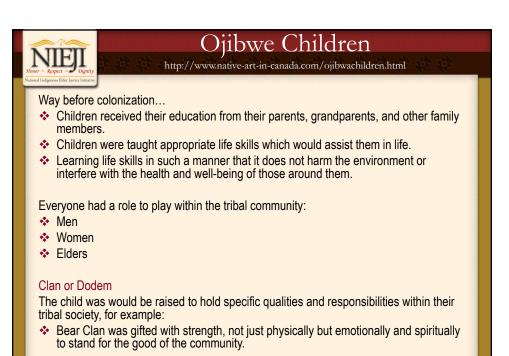
NIEJI

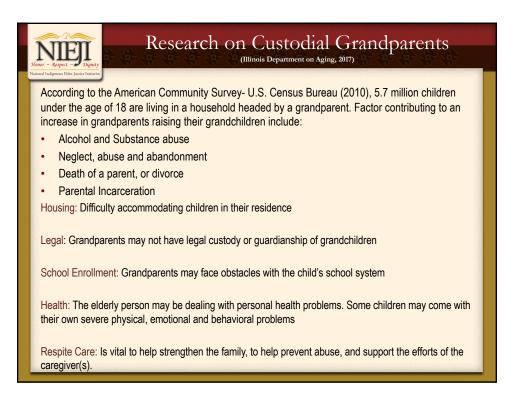
- Ojibwe people refer to themselves as Anishinaabeg, or the good beings.
- The Anishinaabeg were given seven gifts. These gifts begin and end with knowledge and the ability to know. The seven gifts were:
- Wisdom, Love, Respect, Bravery, Honesty, Humility, Truth.

Ojibwe Elders:

Gichi-aya'aa are our first teachers, as their knowledge and experience is passed down orally from generation to generation through stories or by example.

- The word "chinshinabe" is a special word for the elders who are responsible for passing on the spiritual traditions.
- Not every elder is a Chinshinabe.







According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census of the Children living with their Grandparents **general** population:

- 52% of grandparents raising grandchildren are below the age of 55 years.
- 31% of grandparents are between 55 and 64 years.
- 17% of grandparents are 65 years or older.

NIEI

- 51% of grandchildren are under the age of 6 years.
- 29% of grandchildren are between the age of 6 and 11 years.
- 20% of grand children are between the age of 12 and 17 years.

According to the 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census, around 10% of Native American children live with their grandparents.

Reasons grandparents raise their grandchildren include; providing a home for the child, to help shape the child's personal and cultural identity, and preventing placement in a foster home.

Rewards for grandparents rearing grandchildren includes; preservation of family history, culture, and values, maintaining contact with child(ren), Love and Affection.

