

## SESSION 2465 (SYMPOSIUM)

### INTEREST GROUP SESSION—ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION OF ELDERLY PEOPLE: DAILY REFLECTIONS OF DEMENTIA CAREGIVERS: MICRO-LONGITUDINAL APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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Studies with clinic samples have found approximately 50% of family caregivers self-report engaging in abusive and neglectful acts towards the person with dementia whom they assist. Despite this, interventions to reduce and prevent elder abuse and neglect in dementia caregiving are lacking. To develop targeted interventions, the field still has much to learn about what happens during single incidents of elder abuse and neglect including (1) the types of tactics used (2) contextually-based risk/protective factors and (3) circumstances surrounding acts. This symposium will advance discussions on these topics through presentation of pilot data from a micro-longitudinal study on abuse and neglect within dementia family caregiving. Micro-longitudinal methods, such as daily diary studies, rely on intensive longitudinal measures over shorter periods of time. This approach can better ascertain ecologically-valid factors and identify temporal patterning between variables than traditional longitudinal and cross-sectional methods. First, we will provide an overview of the pilot project with family caregivers (N=50) completing diaries for 21 days. The second presenter will discuss data on the co-occurrence of different types of elder abuse and neglect as they manifest in daily lives of family caregivers, and lead discussion on measurement considerations. The next presenter will discuss data on contextually-based risk and protective factors for abuse and neglect that occur during daily caregiving activities. The final presentation will discuss findings on caregivers' perceptions of the circumstances surrounding abusive and neglectful behaviors. Discussion will focus on how these findings, and methods, can be used to advance intervention development for the field.

### CO-OCCURRENCE OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT AS REPORTED BY DEMENTIA FAMILY CAREGIVERS

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Understanding the co-occurrence or overlap among multiple forms of elder abuse and neglect (EAN) is important for designing effective interventions. This paper reports patterns of family caregiver's daily behaviors related to physical assault, psychological mistreatment, and neglect. Majority of participants self-reported at least one EAN behavior (74%), with most reporting using multiple forms of EAN over the

21-day period (52%). On a given day, psychological mistreatment and neglect were more likely to happen in isolation, while physical assault was more likely to co-occur with psychological mistreatment. The mixed model's intra-class coefficient suggests the daily context, rather than personal characteristics, explain the variance in the use of EAN. These findings highlight the importance of never minimizing a single event of EAN reported in clinical practice, give the high rate of polyvictimization, and reinforces the need to understand why caregivers use one form of EAN over another on a given day.

### RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN DAILY CAREGIVING

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The stress-process model suggests a variety of factors related to the stress-experience as important in the formation of outcomes including elder abuse and neglect (EAN). Multi-level modeling with days (n=831) nested within caregivers (N=50) was used to evaluate relationships between theoretically-based risk and protective factors and odds of EAN. Disruptions in the daily routine are a significant risk factor for abuse and neglect. Participating in a meaningful activity at least twice a day with the care recipient is a significant protective factor for neglect (OR=0.19; CI=0.06-0.64; p=0.01), but not abuse. Hypotheses that spending the full day together would increase the risk of EAN, and receipt of instrumental support and caregiver participation in self-care would decrease risk, were not supported. Findings demonstrate that the risk of EAN varies from day-to-day in the presence and absence of contextual factors. Moreover, abuse and neglect may have different etiologic pathways.

### CONTEXTS SURROUNDING PSYCHOLOGICAL MISTREATMENT AND NEGLECT BY CAREGIVERS TO PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA

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This presentation examines the individual experiences of caregivers using psychological mistreatment and neglect. When a caregiver indicated psychological mistreatment (e.g., yelling) or neglect (e.g., skipping necessary care) occurred on their daily diary, they were asked what they were doing and how they felt when the event occurred. Text responses were analyzed using content analysis. When psychological mistreatment occurred, there was often a triggering event. For example, 43.8% of caregivers reported they were responding to a behavioral symptom, and 28% indicated something inconvenient occurred. Caregivers were mostly frustrated/angry (68.8%) and