A COMPARISON OF MIDDLE AGED AND COLLEGE AGED
ADULTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ELDER ABUSE

DISSERTATION

Presented to the Graduate Council of the
University of North Texas in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By

Helen W. Childs, B.B.A., M.S.
Denton, Texas
August, 1994
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The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of (a) respondent age, (b) age and gender of perpetrator and victim, and (c) history of experienced violence on perceptions of elder abuse. Two-hundred and one (N = 201) middle-aged adults and 422 college students were assessed. Measures included adaptations of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale and Elder Abuse Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions Scale-Revised. Middle-aged respondents viewed psychological behaviors more harshly than young. Middle-aged females and young males were less tolerant of middle-aged perpetrators. While past performance of elder abuse was predictive of future elder abuse, history of childhood abuse was not. Exploratory analyses examined middle-aged respondents' judgments of abusive behaviors and perceptions based on age of perpetrator. Middle-aged and young adults' willingness to respond to dimensions of quality, severity, and reportability were also examined.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence has been a social concern for many years. Child abuse, the first area of domestic violence to come to public attention, became an issue of concern during the 1960s. During the 1970s spouse abuse became the issue of primary focus. Elder abuse first came to public attention in 1975 with G. R. Burston's letter to the editor of the British Medical Journal entitled "Granny-battering." However, elder abuse did not become an area of interest or concern until 1978 when the House subcommittee investigating family violence heard testimony on elder abuse (Wolf, 1988). Although some herald elder abuse as the social issue of the 1980s, investigation of this area has received comparatively little time and energy. A lack of research and information, however, will not simply make the problem disappear.

According to Pedrick-Cornell and Gelles (1982), several major demographic changes have occurred over the last half-century that explained why the problems of elderly, specifically elder abuse, are here to stay and require attention. First, because of advances made in medical technology, the life expectancy of the average person has increased by 27.5 years (47 to 74.5 years) since 1900. At
this rate, according to Long (1991), by the year 2050 65 million (1 in 5) Americans will be more than 65 years of age. A consequence of the increased life expectancy is an increase in the need for long-term care for elderly individuals. Second, deinstitutionalization and home care of elderly have resulted in increased numbers of adult children caring for elderly parents, a task that some adult children are unable or unwilling to perform. In addition, with a decrease in family size, there are fewer adult children to share the responsibility of caring for an elderly parent. These factors taken together increase the chance of violence toward elderly individuals.

Although there is evidence that elder abuse occurs as frequently as other forms of domestic violence, reporting and detection rates of elder abuse are extremely low. For example, Giordano and Giordano (1984), Matlaw and Mayer (1986), and Salend, Rosalie, and Kane (1984) reported estimates of between 500,000 to 2.5 million victims of elder abuse per year. Yet these authors noted a reporting rate of only one out of six cases.

Several factors appear to affect reporting and detection rates of elder abuse. First, many elderly people fail to report or deny that elderly abuse actually occurred. This denial may stem from the victim's wish to avoid retaliation or further punishment (Bookin & Dunkle, 1985; Cassell, 1989; Hickey & Douglass, 1981; Hooyman, 1982; Lau &
Kosberg, 1979; Matlaw & Mayer, 1986; Steinmetz, 1978), fear of abandonment (Hooyman, 1982; Steinmetz, 1978), and fear of institutionalization (Cassell, 1989; Hickey & Douglass, 1981; Hooyman, 1982). In fact, Daniels, Baumhover, and Clark-Daniels (1989) reported that elderly individuals perceived interventions that lead to institutionalization as worse than the actual abuse. Cassell (1989) also noted that many elderly believed the reporting of family violence led to results that were more negative than the abuse itself.

Kosberg (1988) reported that, as well as fear of retaliation and institutionalization, elderly individuals did not report abuse due to the embarrassment they felt about their relatives' behavior. It was possible that embarrassment interfered with the older person's ability to admit individual responsibility for having raised an abusive son or daughter. To avoid this embarrassment, denial of the abuse occurred. Steinmetz (1978) also noted that the shame of having raised an abusive child reinforced the older person's reluctance to report abuse. According to Bookin and Dunkle (1985) and Kosberg (1988) an overt or covert conspiracy exists on the part of both the abused and abuser to keep family matters private.

Many professionals fail to detect and report elder abuse, and there are several factors that effect elder abuse detection and intervention. First, is a lack of understanding of the aging process coupled with denial by
professionals that a problem exists (Hooyman, 1982; Tomita, 1982). Second, is the lack of procedures for case detection and intervention. For example, agency constraints such as concerns about confidentiality, inadequate agency response, data accessibility, and a lack of resources are all likely to influence the effectiveness of interventions (Daniels, Baumhover, & Clark-Daniels, 1989; Rathbone-McCaun, 1980; Rathbone-McCaun & Voyles, 1982; Tomita, 1982). A final barrier to the reporting and detection of elder abuse involves societal attitudes about aging and the elderly (Phillips & Rempusheski, 1986). According to Matlaw and Mayer (1986) ageism or lack of concern for the rights of elderly individuals serves as a deterrent to detection and intervention in elder abuse. Society's negative attitude toward aging, and elderly persons in general, biases perceptions of the violent situation. This biased perception may result in a lack of awareness or acknowledgement that abuse has actually occurred. These difficulties combine to discourage both professionals and victims alike, leading to ineffective detection and reporting of elder abuse.

**Definitions of Elder Abuse**

There is considerable confusion and ambiguity in the definitions of elder abuse (Hirst & Miller, 1986). According to Valentine and Cash (1986), definitions vary not only among professionals and by professional affiliation but by geographical location and state policy as well. For
example, Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988) recently reported that in 1986 a conference of 30 experts was unable to recommend a working definition of elder abuse and neglect. According to Pedrick-Cornell and Gelles (1982), problematic areas appeared to involve concerns with intentionality, outcome, physical versus non-physical maltreatment, and acts of commission versus acts of omission. Valentine and Cash (1986) found that nonuniform definitions also stemmed from the pursuit of different social aims. These authors suggested that definitions used by the legal, clinical, and research communities are different because these groups pursued different aims. For example, the legal community interest was in specifying acts of conditions that justified state intervention; on the other hand, clinical interest was in specifying eligibility criteria for services.

To date, the term elder abuse includes various forms of physical, financial, verbal/emotional abuse, as well as active and passive neglect. Generically elder abuse was: "a non accidental situation in which an elder suffers physical or mental trauma, or is deprived of his or her basic needs, as a result of an act of omission by a caretaker or guardian" (Valentine & Cash, 1986, p. 22). Many believed this definition was vague and have tried to clarify it via additions and subtractions.

Rathbone-McCaun (1980) restricted the definition of elder abuse to physical abuse or medically diagnosable
injury caused by physical attack. Salend, Rosalie, and Kane (1984) also preferred a restricted definition of abuse to prevent overstatement of the problem. They suggested two narrow definitions of abuse, which included: (a) abuse as physical, emotional, or sexual maltreatment, and (b) neglect as the omission on the part of the caregiver to provide for the basic needs of the person cared for. Anderson (1981), Johnson (1979), and O'Malley et al. (1984) have also suggested the addition of neglect in their definitions of elder abuse. Douglass (1983) expanded the issue of neglect and distinguished between active and passive neglect. He defined passive neglect as a situation in which the "elderly dependent is ignored, left alone, or not supplied with essential foods, clothing, or medications because of ineptness or inability of the caregiver" (p. 398). Active neglect was any situation in which the "elderly dependent is deprived, intentionally, of social contact, foods, clothing, medicine, or other needed goods or services" (p. 398).

Some have broadened the definition to include classes of material abuse, violations of rights (Block & Sinnott, cited in Giordano & Giordano, 1984; Hwalek, & Sengstock, 1986; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Valentine & Cash, 1986) and psychological abuse (Hwalek & Sengstock, 1986; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Valentine & Cash, 1986). In 1981, the Select
Committee on Aging (cited in Giordano & Giordano, 1984) outlined the following classes of abuse:

Physical Abuse -- involves "violence that results in bodily harm or mental distress. It includes assault, unjustified denial of another's rights, sexual abuse, restrictions on freedom of movement, and murder" (p. 232).

Negligence -- involves "the breach of duty or carelessness that results in injury or violation of rights" (p. 232).

Financial Exploitation -- involves the "theft or conversion of money or objects of value belonging to an elderly person by a relative or caretaker. It can be accomplished by force or misrepresentation" (p. 233).

Psychological Abuse -- is the "provoking of the fear of violence or isolation, including name calling and forms of verbal assault and threats of placement in a nursing home. It can be a spontaneous or protracted effort to dehumanize and is usually accompanied by other types of abuse" (p. 233).

Violation of Rights -- is the "breaching of rights that are guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution, federal statutes, federal court, and the states" (p. 233).

Although Hwalek and Sengstock (1986) agreed with the Select Committee's definition, they have provided an alternative
conceptualization that furnished greater definitional coverage of elder abuse. Their conceptualization was:

Physical Abuse -- "Direct attacks against a person, such as a punch or a hit, as well as threats in which a weapon is involved" (p. 158).

Physical Neglect -- "Failure to provide an aged and dependent person with the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, or shelter" (p. 158).

Psychological Abuse -- "The measurement of verbal assaults, such as screaming or ridicule, and threats that induce fear but do not make use of a weapon" (p. 158).

Psychological Neglect -- "Failure of the caretaker to satisfy the emotional or psychological needs of the aged under their care (e.g., isolating the elderly person or not providing any social or cognitive stimulation" (p. 158).

Material Abuse -- "Stealing or misusing money or property belonging to the elderly person" (p. 158).

Violation of Personal Rights -- "Depriving an aged person of the right to freedom of choice, life, or privacy" (p. 158).

Hwalek and Sengstock (1986) reported that material and psychological abuse were the most frequently cited types. Other studies, however, have rarely included psychological and material abuse as variables.
Because of the many definitions and different interpretations by state and local agencies of what actually is abuse, it is easy to understand why case detection, intervention, and research is difficult. The lack of a concise definition, coupled with a lack of awareness of the existence of elder abuse, further complicates the problem.

**Theories of Elder Abuse**

Many of the explanations of elder abuse found in literature involved propositions and theories developed and applied to other forms of intrafamilial abuse (child and spouse abuse). To date, development of a theory that specifically fits the dynamics of elder abuse has not occurred. However, several theories have addressed elder abuse. These include the psychological status of the abuser, transmission of family violence, dependency, and family stress theories.

**Psychological status of the abuser theory.** According to O’Rourke, cited in Giordano and Giordano (1984), the abuser has certain personality traits or a character disorder that caused him or her to be abusive. For example, Steinmetz and Straus (1974) stated that a person may use physical violence to offset an inability to command resources such as money, knowledge and respect. O’Malley et al., cited in Ambrogi and London (1985), identified the "pathological abuser" as developmentally disabled. For a variety of reasons, such as drug or alcohol abuse, abusers
were unable to provide proper care or make appropriate decisions. Lau and Kosberg (1979) identified the "non-normal" child (mentally or physically impaired or alcoholic) as a person who required care for most of his/her life. As a result of this dependent role, the individual was unable to assume a caregiver role. Lau and Kosberg (1979) also suggested that failure to resolve the filial crises caused abusive behavior. Although personality traits are a factor in abuse, many find this explanation alone to be too simplistic.

Transmission of family violence theory. A second theory derived from the child abuse literature, is the intergenerational transmission of violence. According to this theory violence is a normative behavior, learned in the family context, transmitted from one generation to the next (Lau & Kosberg, 1979; McCuan & Pierce, 1978; Myers & Shelton, 1987; O'Rourke, cited in Giordano & Giordano, 1984; Steinmetz, 1978). The child learns to respond to frustration and anger in a violent fashion by seeing or participating in family violence. The child, as an adult, then uses these learned behaviors/techniques when faced with adult interactions.

History of childhood abuse also may contribute to elder abuse. For example, Steinmetz (1978) reported children treated non-violently stand a 1 in 400 chance of becoming abusive adults. However, children with a history of abuse
have a 1 in 2 chance of becoming abusive. Although many agree, Godkin, Wolf and Pillemer (1989) noted there was little evidence to support the theory of intergenerational transmission of violence. Anetzberger (cited in Wolf, 1988), also questioned the validity of the transmission of violence theory as an explanation of elderly abuse.

**Dependence theory.** A third theory of elder abuse has suggested that dependency due to severe mental or physical impairments makes an elderly person vulnerable to abuse or neglect (Hickey & Douglass, 1981; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Rathbone-McCuan, 1980; Sinnott & Block, cited in Giordano & Giordano, 1984). Hickey and Douglass (1981) reported that when dependent individuals must rely on others for care, they are at risk of being hurt. These authors related the vulnerable position of an elderly individual to that of children. However, significant differences emerged in the degree to which perceived dependencies of an older person were permissible. Hickey and Douglass (1981) suggested that older people become vulnerable to mistreatment by caregivers because these individuals perceived their dependencies as illegitimate or unacceptable.

Giordano and Giordano (1984) and Godkin, Wolf and Pillemer (1989) noted that exchange theory explained dependent relationships. These authors suggested that dependency disrupts the balance of the exchange system. As the older individual became more impaired and later
dependent, the caregiver, while increasing the amount of care and resources given, received less benefit from the relationship. Thus, the costs of the caregiving relationship outweighed the benefits derived from caregiving. These authors noted that the imbalanced status of the relationship may produce anger or violence toward the dependent older person and that the caregiver used violence to reestablish balance in the relationship.

Although Pillemer (1985) agreed with the premise that dependency produced violent or abusive behavior, he questioned the validity of the older person as dependent. In his study, Pillemer (1985) examined whether the abused elderly relied more frequently on the caregiver than did an elderly control group. No significant differences emerged in dependency between the abused and the control group. In some cases, the abused elderly appeared less dependent than the control group.

Based on these findings, Pillemer (1985) reported that the critical predictor of abuse was the dependency of the abuser on the victim. Rather than an image of the abuser as a usually stable, well-intentioned individual brought to violent behavior by the excessive demands of an old person, the abuser was: (a) a person with few resources unable to meet his/her basic needs and, (b) an individual frequently dependent on others for support. These individuals were typically children who were unable to separate from their
parents or disabled or demented spouses. The abuser appeared powerless in the relationship rather than having inordinate amounts of power. In addition, the typical abused elder person was an older woman who supported a dependent child or disabled spouse. Although the abused usually felt that the costs of the relationship outweighed the benefits, they stayed in the abusive relationship because of a sense of family debt or duty.

Familial stress theory. A final explanation of elder abuse focuses on familial stress. This theory suggests that those who are abusive toward family members have experienced inordinate amounts of stress possibly caused by the strain of caring for older relatives (Beck & Phillips, 1983; Block & Sinnott, cited in Sengstock, Barrett & Graham, 1984; Kosberg, 1988; Pillemer & Finkelhor, 1989; Rathbone-McCuan, 1980; Steinmetz, 1988, 1978). Adult children as caregivers to a frail, dependent elderly parent must work harder to meet the daily living needs of themselves as well as those of the elderly person. Pedrick-Cornell and Gelles (1982) noted that stressed caregivers are also caring for a spouse and children. This situation of multiple caregiving roles led Dobson and Dobson (1985) to label this group of caregivers the "Sandwich Generation." In many of these cases, the caregiver reported subordination of familial needs (spouse and children) to those of their elderly parent. The subordination of nuclear family needs may cause
a stressful situation that leads to an explosive interaction between caregiver and an elderly relative.

Stress and the risk of abuse also may increase in families in which there is a history of highly charged interpersonal relationships (acting-out behavior or inadequate affection and intimacy) (Ambrogi & London, 1985). External stressors such as financial, long-term illness or alcoholism also contribute to the risk of elder abuse. For example, Block and Sinnott (cited in Giordano and Giordano 1984), noted that economic stress in particular leads to domestic violence. Straus, Gelles and Steinmetz (1980) also reported that income level and employment status were important factors related to domestic violence.

Godkin, Wolf, and Pillemer (1989) suggested that predisposing factors must exist, because not all stressed caregivers become violent or abusive. In addition, the negative feelings, common in family members that are primary caregivers for an elderly relative, do not always lead to abuse (Godkin, Wolf & Pillemer, 1989; Phillips, 1983; Pillemer, 1985; Suitor & Pillemer, 1988).

Each of the theories mentioned possibly contributes to a violent or abusive domestic situation. However, it is unlikely that any of these theories alone is causal. It is more likely that a combination of factors results in violent behavior toward another person.
Characteristics of the Victim

There is little consensus in elder abuse literature as to who among elderly individuals is most likely to be a victim (Pillemer & Finkelhor, 1989). For example, some authors have reported that most victims are over the age of 65 and female (Cash & Valentine, 1987; Chen et al., 1981; Hirst & Miller, 1986; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Pedrick-Cornell & Gelles, 1982; Pierce & Trotta, 1986; Powell & Berg, 1987; Rathbone-McCuan, 1980; Sengstock & Barrett, 1986). This was inconsistent with Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988) who reported that abuse occurred equally among elderly men and women. Furthermore, these authors suggested that elderly men are twice as likely as women to be at risk.

Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988) offered two possible explanations for this finding. First, elderly men may be more likely to be living with someone else and abuse was almost three times more likely for those living with someone than for those living alone. A second explanation was that elderly men, who are usually older than their wives, may be frail and therefore more at risk for abuse. Although risk for elder abuse does not discriminate on the basis of sex (male versus female), reportage rates were substantially higher for females than for males. This may be due, in part, to the serious nature of injuries inflicted on females.
Block and Sinnott (cited in Pierce & Trotta, 1986), Ferguson and Beck (1983), Giordano and Giordano (1984), Myers and Shelton (1987), Rathbone-McCuan (1980), and Steinmetz (1988) reported that the abused older female was functionally dependent on the perpetrator due to inadequate resources or physical or mental limitations. However, Sengstock and Barrett (1986) reported that two-thirds of their subjects suffered no mental or physical impairments. Phillips (1983) also noted there was no significant difference in physical functioning between those abused and those who are not. Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988), however, reported a significant relationship between health status and the risk of maltreatment.

Block and Sinnott (cited in Pierce & Trotta, 1986), also reported that those at risk for elder abuse were white, and from a protestant, lower- or middle-class background. Victims lived with relatives (spouse, adult children, or siblings), and had limited financial resources. Sengstock and Barrett (1986) agreed and noted that 60% of all victims were white, and had incomes under $10,000. In addition, 50% of abuse victims lived with at least one other person. Recently, however, there has been debate whether these characteristics accurately portray victims. Cash and Valentine (1987), Chen et al. (1981), Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988), and Powell and Berg (1987) reported that the rates of abuse were no higher for whites than they were for
minorities. Pillemer and Finklehor (1988) also reported no differences in risk for those of any religious, economic, or educational background.

Kosberg (1988), identified several other factors that appeared to place an elderly person at risk for abuse. These were: being a problem drinker, difficult parent-child relationships, engaging in self-blame, a strong sense of loyalty to the abusive caregiver, and being excessively demanding and unpleasant.

Although several victim characteristics may affect the abusive situation, no one characteristic appeared to identify the victim of abuse. Based on the research to date, no single group is immune to elder abuse. While the typical victim profile is that of a white, Protestant, lower- to middle-class female about 65 to 70 years of age; the possibility of becoming a victim of abuse, however, transcends social class, sex, race, ethnicity, religious, economic, and educational backgrounds.

Characteristics of the Abuser

Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989) noted that abuser characteristics may be a more useful predictor of abuse than is victim characteristics. The literature typically identified the abuser as a middle-aged female relative, usually a daughter or granddaughter (Giordano & Giordano, 1984; Hirst & Miller, 1986; Hooyman, 1982; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Pedrick-Cornell & Gelles, 1982; Pierce & Trotta, 1986;
Sengstock & Barrett, 1986). In addition, Giordano and Giordano (1984) noted that a history of childhood abuse in the daughter of a victim possibly contributed to the daughter's aggression. However, Chen et al. (1981) and Powell and Berg (1987) reported the abuser was typically an adult son. Chen et al. (1981) expanded on this by identifying the abuser as a white middle-aged male, of low socio-economic status, with less than a high school education, employed in primarily non-professional occupations. Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988, 1989) agreed that the abuser was a relative. However, they noted that spouses were abusers, not adult children. These authors suggested that the underlying dynamic was one in which the person living with an elderly individual committed the acts of abuse. Since more elderly lived with spouses than with children, it was likely that abuse occurred more frequently with a spouse rather than a child.

Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989) identified the abuser as financially dependent on the victim or to suffer from some socioemotional maladjustment (trouble with the law, hospitalized for psychiatric problems). Bookin and Dunkle (1985) and Pierce and Trotta (1986) agreed with Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989) and suggested that the abuser's life may be in disarray. He or she may be experiencing stress due to alcoholism, drug addiction, physical or emotional illness, or financial difficulties. In addition, Steinmetz (1988)
suggested that the perpetrator may also be a persistent liar. Chen et al. (1981) concluded that the perpetrator has an immature personality or personality disorder, which may intensify or irritate his or her aggressiveness.

Kosberg (1988) identified several other characteristics that related to abusive behavior toward elderly individuals: problem drinking, drug or medication abuse, caregiver inexperience, abuse as a child, blaming the older person for personal difficulties, being unsympathetic to the needs of others, and unrealistic expectations and impatience with the older person. Hirst and Miller (1986) also noted that abusers often have unrealistic expectations of older adults. In addition, these individuals may lack the knowledge and skills required to care for an elderly adult. Ferguson and Beck (1983) agreed with this finding and suggested that the caregiver also may have a poor attitude about the aged and the aging process. This negative attitude may cause the potential for elder abuse.

As no one characteristic identified the victim of elder abuse, no single characteristic discriminated abusers from nonabusers. Instead, research suggests that the interaction of both victim and perpetrator characteristics caused the abusive situation. The perpetrator of elder abuse, however, is most often a relative of the victim. In 80% to 90% of elder abuse cases, the perpetrator is a family member. Fifty percent of abusers were children or grandchildren of
the victim. Perpetrators are more than 50 years of age (75%) with only a minority of abusers more than 70 years of age (25%). In abusive situations, daughters are the most likely perpetrators of psychological abuse; while, sons are the most likely perpetrators of physical abuse (Mildenberger & Wessman, 1986).

**Familial and Situational Characteristics of Abuse**

Although most authors concentrated on independent characteristics of the victim or perpetrator for assessing the risk of elder abuse, some suggested that identifying family interactional patterns and situational factors provided a more effective assessment of elder abuse. For example, Kosberg (1988) noted family situations that may lead to abuse included lack of family support for caregivers, reluctance of the caregiver to provide care for the older person, overcrowding, family isolation, marital discord, and financial difficulties.

Preference for institutionalization, as opposed to home care, and disharmony between caregivers about the level of responsibilities for caregiving also may lead to abuse. Hwalek and Sengstock (1986) added that if an elderly individual was a source of stress to the family, risk for abuse increased. In addition, no illness-related cause for symptoms and the caregiver forcing the older person to act against his or her will were also risk factors for abuse.
Rathbone-McCuan (1980) noted that the risk for family violence increased with a long history of poor interpersonal relationships and intergenerational conflicts. Finally, Ferguson and Beck (1983) suggested that if an elderly person's presence caused a downward adjustment in the family's standard of living, the potential for abuse increased.

Additional Factors Impacting Perceptions of Family Violence

Phillips and Rempusheski (1986) and O'Toole and Webster (1988) noted that difficulties in identifying family violence arose because the meaning of abuse varied according to the identities of the abuser and victim (age, gender, family role) as well as the behavior of the two in the abusive interaction. Thus, the given role identity of the victim and the perpetrator (mother, son, etc.) was likely to affect not only perceptions of what abuse is, but perceptions of severity and willingness to report abusive behaviors. In addition, others (Kean & Dukes, 1991; Koski & Mangold, 1988; Snyder & Newberger, 1986) have suggested that gender and age of subject as well as the characteristics of the victim and perpetrator influenced perceptions about family violence.

Finally, there has been some indication that a history of abuse affected personal judgments about abusive behavior. For example, Howe, Herzeberger, and Tennen (1988) reported that clinicians with a history of abuse viewed abuse of
others as more serious than those without abusive histories. Zaidi, Knutson, and Mehm (1989) noted that individuals from more abusive backgrounds were significantly more likely to endorse potentially injurious disciplinary responses in analog tests than those from less abusive backgrounds.

To date, most research investigating factors influencing perceptions of family violence appears in the child abuse literature. Several factors that influenced perceptions and reporting of child abuse included socioeconomic status and race of the abusive parent (Hampton & Newberger, 1985; Nalepka, O'Toole, & Turbett, 1981), age of the victim (Finkelhor, 1984; Groeneveld & Giovannoni, 1982), sex of the victim (Korbin, 1981), social attractiveness of the parents (Osborne, Hinz, Rappaport, Williams, & Tuma, 1988), occupation of the parents (Giovannoni & Becerra, 1979), sex of the witness (Dukes & Kean, 1989; Skiffington, Bell, Olasov, Calhoun, & Ladd, 1983), and age of the witness (Dukes & Kean, 1989; Kean & Dukes, 1991).

Although there is a consensus that many variables impact perceptions and attitudes about child abuse, there is considerable debate as to which factors are the most important and how various factors interact. For example, Koski and Mangold (1988) agreed with Dukes and Kean (1989) and Skiffington, Bell, Olasov, Calhoun, and Ladd (1983) that witness gender changed perceptions about child abuse. However, gender characteristics of the perpetrator and
victim mediated perceptions about the abusive situation as well. Koski and Mangold (1988) noted that, in general, female witnesses were less tolerant of family violence and more likely to report abuse than male witnesses. Gender of the victim was the most salient factor to female witnesses while gender of the aggressor was the most important characteristic for male witnesses.

Broussard, Wagner, and Kazelskis (1991), in a study of undergraduates' perceptions of child sexual abuse, reported that respondent sex interacted with the victim and perpetrator gender as well as the victim's response to the abuse (passive, resistance, encouraging). Female respondents, in general, rated interactions as more harmful to the victim than did male respondents. Respondents, regardless of sex, viewed the interaction between a male victim and a female perpetrator as less representative of sexual abuse and less harmful to the victim compared to other interactional types. Both male and female respondents rated same sex interactions as more harmful to the victim than opposite sex interactions, a finding similar to that noted by Kean and Dukes (1991). Victim response mediated this finding, in that, all respondents rated same sex interactions as most harmful to encouraging victims when compared to passive and resisting victims.

Dukes and Kean (1989) examined the effects of gender, situation, and characteristics of witnesses on the
perception and reportage of child abuse. In a sample of undergraduates, females viewed abuse more critically than males. Kean and Dukes (1991) compared perceptions of community lay persons with those of individuals employed in positions required to report abuse and neglect. Again females, both lay and professionals, rated behaviors as more serious and harmful to the child than did males.

Dukes and Kean (1989) and Kean and Dukes (1991) also noted that age of the witness changed perceptions of child abuse. Seriousness of abuse ratings were lowest for those under the age of 20, then increased from age 20 through 44. After age 44, ratings were similar to those of the under 20 age group. Thus, those under 20 and more than 44 years of age were less critical of the abuse than individuals between the ages of 20 to 44 years.

Dukes and Kean (1989) noted that age of the victim influenced perceptions of the interaction as well. Respondents viewed physical violence as more serious for all children regardless of age, but neglect as more serious for younger children. In addition, individuals perceived mistreatment of a child, not aroused by actions of the child, as more harmful and serious than behaviors precipitated by the child.

Herzberger and Tennen (1985), in a study of non-professional persons abused as children, noted that those who had experienced abuse considered abuse of others as less
serious than those who had not. Howe, Herzberger, and Tennen (1988), in a study of clinicians who had experienced violence as children, reported that clinicians with a history of abuse viewed abuse of others as more perilous than those without a history of abuse. The situation was more dangerous when a father was the perpetrator of physical abuse or a mother was the perpetrator of emotional abuse. Females clinicians, regardless of history of violence, viewed the behavior as more serious. Clinicians, in general, rated behaviors against a son as more severe than similar behaviors committed against a daughter. All clinicians thought abuse would have a negative effect on the child. However, those with a history of abuse believed the effect would be more negative and harmful.

Ulbrich and Hubner (1981) and Rosenbaum and O'Leary (1981) noted that men who had experienced parental aggression were more accepting of and likely to engage in spousal abuse. Arias and Johnson (1989) investigated the relationship between early family violence and perceptions of abuse. These authors noted that, regardless of gender, those who had experienced violence, perceived marital aggression less negatively than those who had not. Kalmuss (1984) and Marshall and Rose (1988) reported that the impact of early family violence on courtship and marital violence was not sex specific. Thus, research suggests that experiencing parental aggression/violence increases the
likelihood that an individual will perceive marital aggression/violence less negatively. To date, however, the impact of factors such as age and sex of the victim and perpetrator on perceptions of spousal abuse have received little empirical attention.

Little research has examined the factors influencing perceptions of elder abuse. Reinberg and Hayslip (1991) examined the effect of history of experienced childhood violence on tolerance, behavioral intentions, and past abusive behaviors toward general and specific elderly targets. The results showed history of experienced childhood violence (abused in the past as a child) did not influence attitudes, intentions, or past behaviors toward elder abuse. These results did not support the cycle of learned violence as a factor in the perception of elder abuse. However, with history of experienced violence redefined to having abused in the past, as opposed to abused as a child, an effect for tolerance of abuse occurred. Upon redefining history of experienced violence, Reinberg and Hayslip (1991) reported that individuals who had been perpetrators in family violence were more tolerant of elder abuse. Thus, past perpetrators were less likely to view behaviors committed against an elderly person as abusive when compared to non-perpetrators. Given that middle-aged individuals (adult children) are typically abusers (Chen et al., 1981; Giordano & Giordano, 1984; Hirst & Miller, 1986;
Hooyman, 1982; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Pedrick-Cornell & Gelles, 1982; Pierce & Trotta, 1986; Powell & Berg, 1987; Sengstock & Barrett, 1986), it is possible that these individuals do not view behaviors committed against an elderly person as abusive when compared to younger-aged individuals.

Childs and Hayslip (1992), in a sample of college-aged adults, investigated the extent to which victim-abuser characteristics (age and sex) influenced the likelihood that an individual would label behaviors as abusive, link severe results to the victim of such behavior, and report the behavior as abusive. While individuals perceived the physical and psychological actions inflicted by a middle-aged abuser as having serious results to the victim, individuals did not perceive middle-aged abusers as more abusive than older-aged abusers. There was, however, an increased likelihood to report the physical acts committed by a middle-aged abuser than those committed by an older abuser. Individuals perceived that physical abuse was more (a) abusive, (b) likely to lead to harmful consequences for the victim, and (c) likely to precipitate formal reporting than was psychological abuse. Sex of abuser, sex of victim, and relationship to victim (family member v. non-family member) did not affect perceptions of abuse. Subjects showed a willingness to report the physical and psychological actions of an older abuser on an older same
sex victim than opposite sex pairings. Subjects viewed physical abuse as more harmful than psychological abuse. For example, individuals perceived behaviors such as threatening to destroy property or hurt the individual to be less harmful than actions such as slapping and kicking the older person. These results may be due, in part, to the lack of life experience on the part of the college-aged sample. For example, it is unlikely that college-aged students have cared for an aging parent or grandparent, as is likely with a middle-aged adult (Carter & McGoldrick, 1980). Little discrimination between levels of abuse may be due to the lack of caregiving experience on the part of college-aged adults.

Caregiver Stress

The life expectancy of the average individual has increased approximately 50% since 1900. As a result, the proportion of the population 60 years and older has also increased. In addition, 18% to 43% of noninstitutionalized elderly individuals have functional disabilities. Two million elderly individuals, although homebound, exhibit functional impairments similar to those seen in institutionalized elderly. In 1980, 11 million elderly individuals with either chronic health problems or deficits in performance of activities of daily living were institutionalized. By 2000, the projected figure will exceed 16 million (Long, 1991).
Family and friends provide most of the care for noninstitutionalized, disabled elderly individuals. Estimates suggest that relatives or friends provide 73% to 80% of home care (Long, 1991). In 1982, about 2.2 million caregivers provided help to 1.6 million noninstitutionalized, disabled elderly persons with limitations in activities of daily living. Most caregivers were women (72% to 85%), which has lead some to label caregiving the "fundamental women’s issue of our decade" (Sommers, 1985, p. 9). In the U.S. Census Bureau’s Informal Caregivers Survey, results showed: (a) 37.4% of adult children provided help for an elderly individual, (b) 35.5% of spouses provided help for an elderly spouse, and (c) 27.5% of nonrelatives and less immediate relatives provided help for an elderly individual (Gottlieb, 1989). Of caregivers, 29% were adult daughters, 29% were wives, and 23% were husbands (Long, 1991; Neundorfer, 1991).

Little doubt exists about the exacting nature of the caregiver role, both intrapersonally and interpersonally (Baillie, Norbeck, Barnes, 1988; Barusch & Spaid, 1989; Coward & Dwyer, 1990; Gottlieb, 1989; Long, 1991; McFall, & Montgomery, 1991; Miller, 1989; Miller, Orodenker, 1990; Parks & Pilisuk, 1991; Pearlin, Mullan, Semple, & Skaff, 1990; Pratt, Walker, & Wood, 1992; Rankin, 1990; Sanborn & Bould, 1991; Scharlach, 1989; Schulz, Tompkins, Wood, & Decker, 1987; Young & Kahana, 1989; Wright, Lund, Caserta, &
Pratt, 1991). Research suggests that caregivers report higher levels of depression, express greater negative affect, are more likely to use psychotropic medications, and have more psychological symptoms of distress than common in the general population (Clip & George, 1990; George & Gwyther, 1986; Pruchno & Potashnik, 1989). Caregivers also reported that caregiving produced deterioration in physical health or affected their health status negatively (Haley, Levine, Brown, Berry, & Hughes, 1987; Pratt, Schmall, Wright, & Cleland, 1985).

Those at high risk for psychological/physical symptoms are caregivers who must cope with disruptive and asocial behaviors, who interpret the elderly individual's problems as personally stressful despite objective severity, and who find little gratification in their caregiving role. Caregivers who use ineffective coping strategies and self-blame or criticism are at risk for deterioration in psychological or physical functioning (Neundorfer, 1991). Finally, caregivers who are caring for a mentally impaired individual and who have provided care for an extended period are at high risk for psychological distress and depression (Baillie, Norbeck, & Barnes, 1988).

Miller, McFall, and Montgomery (1991) examined the impact of elder health, caregiver involvement, and global stress in its impact on caregiver burden. Both personal and interpersonal burden comprised the global concept of
"burden." Personal burden was the caregiver's perception of problems in his or her actions and activities affected by caregiving. Interpersonal burden was the caregiver's perceptions of problems in the caregiver/care-receiver relationship. Female caregivers reported not only higher levels of stress but also higher interpersonal and personal burden. This was consistent with Young and Kahana (1989) who noted that women experienced greater strain during caregiving, regardless of whether the care-receiver was physically or mentally disabled. The degree of interpersonal and personal burden, however, depends on the relationship of the caregiver to the care-receiver. For example, spouses reported higher levels of personal burden, possibly due to higher levels of involvement in caregiving. Daughters, on the other hand, reported higher levels of interpersonal burden (Miller, McFall, & Montgomery, 1991). Higher levels of interpersonal burden in adult caregivers may be a result of the caregivers' lack of tolerance to difficult behaviors in their parents.

Although this is consistent with Coward and Dwyer (1990), it is possible that sibling gender-network composition affected levels of interpersonal burden among daughter caregivers. For example, Coward and Dwyer (1990) noted that daughters from mixed networks (children of both sexes) reported the greatest number of hours spent in caregiving coupled with the highest level of stress.
However, female-only-children, also reported high levels of involvement but the least amount of burden or stress in their caregiving role. Males did participate in caregiving, but their involvement differed in magnitude and responsibility. Even if males were an only child, their participation was half that of female children (24.8% v. 46.8%) and equalled the lowest rate for daughters in mixed-gender networks (24.6%).

Young and Kahana (1989) noted that when males participated in caregiving, the help they provided was gender-specific. For example, male caregivers typically help with household chores, home repairs, and transportation. With male caregivers, there is less intimacy and time commitment to caregiving. Female caregivers invest greater time and intimacy commitment to caregiving and are frequently the primary caregiver, as opposed to the secondary, caregiving role occupied by males.

The greater burden and role conflict reported by female caregivers may be due to an inability to balance multiple role demands. Caring for an ill spouse may be a normative expectation for an older spouse; however, for adult daughters, it represents an additional demand that requires juggling of parenting and employment responsibilities. Young and Kahana (1989) reported that women, nonspousal caregivers (particularly adult daughters) suffered the most
severe aftereffects of caregiving. Orodenker (1990) noted that working women experience more stress because they are unable to balance the roles required by caregiving and employment. Rankin (1990) and Scharlach (1989) also reported that the inability to balance the total sum of roles and responsibilities associated with the mid-life phase of development (work, family, and possibly caregiving) impacted not only the caregiver's personal life but also his or her world of work. Pratt, Walker, and Wood (1992) reported that frequent conflicts between caregiving and other obligations (work, spousal responsibilities) reduced caregiving satisfaction in adult daughters caring for an elderly mother.

Schulz, Tompkins, Wood, and Decker (1987) examined the psychological costs of caregiving. Results showed that availability of social support, social contact, and environmental and personal control were important determinants in the psychological well-being and life satisfaction of the caregiver. This was consistent with Parks and Pilisuk (1991) who reported that adequate social support was helpful for male caregivers and a sense of environmental and personal control was important for female caregivers.

Billings and Moos (1984) classified coping responses into three domains: (a) appraisal-focused coping responses or responses that control meaning, (b) problem-focused
coping or responses that try to change the situation, and (c) emotion-focused coping or responses that address affective reactions. Kahana, Kahana, and Young (1987) identified three coping strategies (Instrumental, Affective, and Escape) in their examination of individual adaptation to institutionalization. In terms of coping strategy and its effect on caregiving, Wright, Lund, Caserta, and Pratt (1991) investigated the impact of maladaptive coping strategies on caregiver well-being. Results showed that caregivers primarily used problem-focused coping strategies. The use of problem-focused strategies did not affect caregiver burden; however, it did increase the caregiver's reported life-satisfaction. Avoidant-evasive and regressive strategies were damaging in terms of higher levels of caregiver burden and lower levels of life-satisfaction. Long (1991) noted that as stress increased in coping with a parent-care situation, caregivers used emotion-focused strategies; while, when the situation was amenable to some type of action, caregivers primarily used problem-focused strategies.

In summary, research suggests that caregiving is demanding both in terms of psychological and physical functioning. Most caregivers are adult daughters, who also report the highest level of stress associated with caregiving. While males participate in caregiving, they are usually secondary caregivers and provide services that are
gender-specific. Caregivers typically use problem-focused coping strategies, especially when the problem is amenable to action. However, as stress increases caregivers use emotion-focused strategies to cope with affective reactions prompted by the caregiving situation.

An increasingly prevalent pattern, in the United States, is the provision of in-home care to a disabled elderly parent. However, the costs of providing such care may overwhelm many caregivers. For example, research suggests that providing in-home care for a dependent elderly individual creates physical, psychological, and economic stress for caregivers. It is possible that, as the caregiver becomes exhausted or irritated due to multiple role demands or a failing interpersonal relationship with the care receiver, violence results.

Statement of the Problem

The only given about elder abuse is how little is understood or agreed upon about the phenomenon. This lack of understanding stems from several research inadequacies, which include: reliance on perceptions of the professional community as opposed to gathering information from those involved in the abusive situation, use of samples drawn from agencies rather than general population surveys, and lack of adequate instruments to measure abuse. A serious methodological flaw in elder abuse research is the lack of definitional clarity. It is not possible to study and
understand elder abuse until operational definitions exist for abusive behaviors. It is the lack of definitional clarity that results in the ambiguity in identification of the type as well as the frequency of abuse. Without a sound definition, guidelines for reporting, intervention and treatment modalities, policies for legislation, and etiological factors will remain unclear. Therefore, the first purpose of the present study is to examine middle-aged adults’ perceptions of behaviors which could be considered abusive.

Current definitional problems arise because the meaning of abuse varies according to the identities (age, gender, and family role) as well as the behavior of the victim and abuser in an abusive interaction. Thus, the given role identity of the victim and perpetrator (mother, son, etc.) is likely to affect not only perceptions of what is abuse, but perceptions of severity and willingness to report abuse. Based on this limitation, a second purpose of the present study is to examine the impact of age, gender, and family status of perpetrator and victim, as well as history of early family violence on the middle-aged respondents’ perceptions and definitions of abusive behavior.

Finally, little research has examined the effect of age of respondent in perceptions of elder abuse. Based on this limitation, the final purpose of this study is to compare the perceptions of middle-aged respondents collected in this
study to those of younger respondents reported by Childs and Hayslip (1992).

**Hypotheses**

**Hypothesis I:**

Middle-aged adults would be less likely to label behavior as abusive, less likely to report abusive behavior, and less likely to label abusive behaviors as having more harmful results for the victim than would younger-aged adults.

**Hypothesis II:**

Females, regardless of respondent age or gender-age pairing, would be less tolerant, more likely to report abusive behaviors, and perceive greater adverse results for the victim than would males.

**Hypothesis III:**

Middle-aged females would be more tolerant, less likely to report psychologically abusive behaviors, and perceive fewer adverse results for the victim than would all other subject groups regardless of gender-age pairing.

**Hypothesis IV:**

Middle-aged females would be more tolerant, less likely to report abusive behaviors, and perceive fewer adverse results for the victim than would college-aged females. This difference would
be most evident when the perpetrator of the abuse is middle-aged.

**Hypothesis V:**

Those respondents who have experienced violence in their past (abused or abuser) would be more tolerant, less likely to report abusive behaviors, and perceive fewer adverse results for the victim than individuals without a history of experienced violence regardless of gender-age pairing.
CHAPTER II

METHOD

Subjects

A total of 623 individuals participated in this study. Participants consisted of two groups of undergraduate college students enrolled in introductory psychology classes (N = 422) and a group of community living adults (N = 201). Data for the college students were collected in separate studies on elder abuse (Childs & Hayslip, 1992; Reinberg, 1990). The data for the middle aged respondents were collected for this project. The data from all three groups were compared in this study. See Table 1 (Appendix R) for a summary of each sample's demographic characteristics.

The young adult demographic data from Childs and Hayslip (1992) indicated that the sample (N = 190) included 92 males and 98 females with a mean age of 19.7 (SD = 2.8). The age range of participants was from 18 to 39 years. All participants were students at a major southwestern university. Most students were single. In addition, most reported an intact family of origin in which both parents were living. Annual income was more than $50,000 for the majority of participants. Most students reported having at least one grandparent living and having a close relationship
with at least one grandparent. Contact with older individuals varied across the sample, with most of the participants reporting contact at least several times per year. Most of the participants had not taken a course in aging and had not worked with an elderly population.

The young adult demographic data from Reinberg (1990) indicated that the sample (N = 232) included 160 females and 72 males. Participants were students in introductory undergraduate psychology courses at a major southwestern university. Respondents had an overall mean age of 20.4 (SD = 4.7). The age range was from 17 to 60. The majority of students were single. Most had parents who were still living and married to each other. Annual family income was more than $50,000. The majority of students had at least one grandparent living and reported having a close relationship with at least one grandparent. Most of the sample had contact with older people once per month or more often.

Middle aged participants were recruited from a variety of sources, including personal contacts and undergraduate students who satisfied the educational and age requirements. Demographic data on the middle aged adults indicated that the sample (N = 201) included 79 males and 122 females with a mean age of 41.7 (SD = 4.8). Average level of education was 15.8 years (SD = 2.1). Most participants were married. Respondents were caucasian and reported an annual income of
more than $50,000. The majority of participants had at least one parent living and reported a close relationship with either or both parents. Most of the participants reported their parents lived in separate households rather than with family members. Average contact with older individuals was once a month or more often. Most of the sample had not taken a course in aging or worked with an elderly population.

Fifty-four of the middle-aged participants (26.9%) reported providing assistance to a family member. Thirty of these caregivers (55.6%) were female. Twenty-six of the caregivers (48.1%) reported their family member lived within their residence. Fourteen (25.9%) caregivers reported their family member lived in a separate residence but in the same city. The remaining 14 caregivers reported family members lived in separate residences from 50 to 500 miles away from their home. Those who provided care reported doing so most or all the time. Further investigation revealed that 48 caregivers (88.9%) provided support at least one day per week with 22 of these (40.7%) providing care 7 days a week. On average, caregivers provided help 3.2 hours per day.

Forty-two caregivers (77.8%) reported providing long-term assistance from one to 10 years. Twenty-five of these individuals (46.3%) provided care from six to 10 years. Forty-four of the 54 caregivers reported their family member received help from others. Those most likely to provide
additional support for the family member included, the caregiver's spouse (21 cases), the caregiver's siblings (9 cases), other relatives (7 cases), unrelated friends (4 cases), the caregiver's daughter (2 cases), and the caregiver's son (1 case).

Twenty-two of the caregivers (40.7%) reported their family member suffered from a physical health problem. Nine caregivers (16.6%) reported that their family member had difficulty with memory and concentration. The most common health or psychological problems identified by caregivers included, depression (11 cases), vascular problems or stroke (10 cases), memory difficulties (8 cases), anxiety and confusion (6 cases each), disorientation (5 cases), and substance abuse (1 case). Caregivers reported providing support for their family members in the following areas: paying bills and transportation (27 cases), grocery shopping and cooking food (24 cases), cleaning house (22 cases), taking medication (21 cases), yard work (20 cases), help with dressing (12 cases), help with bathing (11 cases), help using the phone (10 cases), and help using the toilet and getting in/out of bed (9 cases).

Finally, caregivers reported using a variety of formal services and agencies to provide additional support for their family member. The most frequently used services included, medical assistance such as home nurse or health aide (45 cases), counseling for the caregiver (22 cases),
and day-care services and legal aid (13 cases). Formal services used occasionally included help with transportation (8 cases), case management services (4 cases), help with food preparation such as meals on wheels (3 cases), and day programs (2 cases).

**Instrumentation**

*Adaptation of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale.* Two adaptations of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale (Marshall, 1992) were used in this study. This scale is a self administered, self report instrument designed to measure violence against women. It provides a more sensitive measure of family violence than the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979). In contrast to the Conflict Tactics Scale, the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale includes an increased number of items about symbolic and physical aggression. Factor analysis of this scale showed the behaviors represent threats of mild, moderate and serious violence. In addition, the behaviors represent mild, minor, moderate and serious or life threatening acts of physical violence, as well as sexual aggression (Marshall, 1992).

For the present study, the scale was adapted to measure experienced violence. Experienced violence was defined as current or past acts directed toward the respondents by the respondents’ parents, step-parents, or legal guardians. For the current study, six items involving sexual aggression
were removed. This change reflects literature that suggested the factors involved in sexual abuse are different from those involved in physical abuse. The purpose of the scale modification was to remove potential confounding variables. In addition, research suggested that elder abuse involved behaviors not found in other forms of family violence. Therefore, 22 additional items specific to caretaking situations replaced the omitted sexual abuse items.

Respondents rated each of the 62 behaviors on the adaptation of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale on a 4-point Likert scale. A 4-point scale avoids the problem of skewness sometimes found in 5- or 7-point scales that rely on the respondents' subjective opinion of the terms "frequently," "sometimes," and "rarely." Scale labels included, "never," "once," "twice to several times," and "more often" (Appendix C).

Responses from the adaptation of Severity of Violence Against Women Scale were totaled for each participant. Respondents within the fiftieth percentile or above on this scale were classified as experiencing high levels of family violence. Those below the fiftieth percentile were classified as experiencing low levels of family violence. Additionally, the scale was modified to measure perceptions about elder abuse. The adapted scale described behaviors committed by either a middle-aged or older male or female
abuser toward an older male or female victim. For the
current study, middle-aged was defined as ages 35 to 50,
while older was defined as 60 and above. Again 22 items
about caretaking situations replaced the sexual abuse items
to maintain continuity within the study.

Ten conditions covering a wide range of family abuser-
victim pairings were used. The 10 conditions included, (1)
Middle-Aged Male Child Abuser and Older Female Parent Victim
(Appendix H), (2) Middle-Aged Female Child Abuser and Older
Female Parent Victim (Appendix I), (3) Middle-Aged Male
Child Abuser and Older Male Parent Victim (Appendix J), (4)
Middle-Aged Female Child Abuser and Older Male Parent Victim
(Appendix K), (5) Older Female Spouse Abuser and Older Male
Spouse Victim (Appendix L), (6) Older Male Spouse Abuser and
Older Female Spouse Victim (Appendix M), (7) Older Male
Relative Abuser and Older Male Relative Victim (Appendix N),
(8) Older Female Relative Abuser and Older Female Relative
Victim (Appendix O), (9) Older Female Relative Abuser and
Older Male Relative Victim (Appendix P), (10) Older Male
Relative Abuser and Older Female Relative Victim (Appendix
Q).

Respondents rated each of the 62 behaviors comprising
the adaptation of the Severity of Violence Against Women
Scale for perceptions of severity, abusiveness, and
willingness to report. Behaviors were rated using 4-point
Likert scales. Scale labels for perception of severity
were: "very severe consequences," "moderately severe," "mildly severe," and "no severe consequences." For the willingness to report scale the points were: "definitely would report," "probably would report," "probably would not report," "definitely would not report." For the quality of abuse scale the points were: "definitely abuse," "probably abuse," "probably not abuse," "definitely not abuse."

**Elder Abuse Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions Scale-Revised.** The Elder Abuse Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions Scale-Revised was used to assess elder abuse attitudes, intentions and behaviors. This scale was a revision of the Exchanges of Support and Assistance Index developed by the National Council on Aging in 1975-1976. Reinberg and Hayslip (1988) created the Elder Abuse Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions Scale (EAABIS) by selecting and modifying items from the Exchanges of Support and Assistance Index. Reinberg (1990) later revised the EAABIS by writing additional instructions to assess attitudes, intentions, and behaviors toward both a general target (older person in general) and a specific target (respondent’s grandparent).

The EAABIS-R is comprised of six subscales. These include, (a) General Target Elder Abuse Attitudes, (b) General Target Elder Abuse Intentions, (c) General Target Elder Abuse Behaviors, (d) Specific Target Elder Abuse Attitudes, (e) Specific Target Elder Abuse Intentions, (f)
Specific Target Elder Abuse Behaviors. Each subscale measures either attitudes, intentions, or behaviors of elder abuse toward general and specific targets. Subscales contain the same items but have different headings that delineate elder abuse attitudes, intentions, and behaviors toward a specific or general target.

For this study the EAABIS-R was adapted to describe acts committed against an older person in general, and against the respondent’s parent rather than grandparent (specific target). Respondents rated the behaviors in the EAABIS-R for perceptions of how they might respond to an older person in general (General Attitudes) (Appendix D), and how they might respond to their parent (Specific Intentions) (Appendix E). In addition, each respondent indicated whether or not they had ever responded to an older person (General Behaviors) (Appendix F), or his/her parent (Specific Behaviors) (Appendix G) using the EAABIS-R behaviors. This provided an alternative measure of history of experienced violence by focusing on the respondent’s history of participatory violence. The behaviors were rated using a 5-point Likert scale. Scale labels for all four questionnaires were: "never," "hardly ever," "sometimes," "quite often," and "all of the time."

Procedure

This project compared data collected during three separate studies on elder abuse. In the Childs and Hayslip
(1992) study measuring young adult perceptions of elder abuse, respondents participated in a single session about 45 minutes in length. Participants completed a packet containing an informed consent form, a demographic data sheet, and the adapted Severity of Violence Against Women Scale with one of the 10 abuser-victim conditions. For this study, the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale was adapted to measure perceptions about quality, severity, and willingness to report abusive behaviors based on age and gender of the abuser and victim.

Following completion of the questionnaires an inter-rater reliability procedure was performed to distinguish psychological behaviors from physical behaviors. Four individuals rated each of the behaviors on the adapted Severity of Violence Against Women Scale as either physical or psychological. Behaviors were determined to be physical or psychological if three of the four individuals agreed upon the category. Table 2 (Appendix R) lists the 27 items rated as physical behaviors and the 35 items rated as psychological behaviors. Data were analyzed using the physical and psychological categories.

Reinberg (1990), explored the impact of history of experienced family violence on young adults' attitudes, intentions, and behaviors of elder abuse. Participants completed a packet containing informed consent, demographic data sheet, the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale,
the Elder Abuse Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions Scale-Revised, and several other scales that measured attitudes toward elder abuse. Reinberg initially defined history of childhood violence as past or present abuse experienced by the respondent, as measured by the adapted Severity of Violence Against Women Scale. Reinberg later defined history of experienced violence as performance of elder abuse, as measured by the EAABIS-R. Both scales were used in the present study to measure experienced violence.

In the current study, respondents participated in a single session lasting one hour in length. Participants completed a packet containing an informed consent form (Appendix A), demographic data sheet (Appendix B), the Elder Abuse Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions Scale-Revised and two adaptations of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale, measuring history of experienced violence and perceptions about elder abuse. Data from all three studies were compared. The current data concerning perceptions about quality, severity, and reportability of abusive behaviors were compared to the Childs and Hayslip (1992) data. Finally, the present data concerning history of experienced violence were compared to the experienced violence data from Reinberg (1990).

Statistical Analysis

To test hypotheses I through IV the data were analyzed using a 2 (age of abuser) by 2 (sex of respondent) by 2 (age
of respondent) repeated measures Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). A repeated measures ANOVA was used because each subject rated the behaviors along several criteria (i.e., quality, reportability, and severity of abuse). Dependent measures included, (a) perception of physical severity, (b) perception of psychological severity, (c) perception of physical abusiveness, (d) perception of psychological abusiveness, (e) perception of willingness to report physical behaviors, and (f) perception of willingness to report psychological behaviors.

A separate 2 (age of respondent) by 2 (sex of respondent) by 2 (history of experienced violence) repeated measures Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to examine Hypothesis V, involving history of experienced violence. Dependent measures included, (a) general intentions, and (b) specific attitudes toward elder abuse. Independent measures included, (a) history of experienced childhood violence, (b) participatory violence toward a general target, and (c) participatory violence toward a specific target.

In addition, several exploratory post-hoc analyses were performed on the data. First, a 2 (age of respondent) by 2 (family status of the abuser-victim relationship) repeated measures Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was done to determine the impact of this relationship on perceptions of elder abuse. Second, a 2 (age of respondent) by 2 (relationship with parent/grandparent) repeated measures Analysis of
Variance (ANOVA) was performed to examine the impact of the relationship between the respondent and his/her parent/grandparent on perceptions of elder abuse. Finally, a 2 (dimensions of abuse) by 2 (caregiver assistance) repeated measures Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was done to examine the impact of caregiving responsibilities on perceptions of elder abuse.
CHAPTER III

RESULTS

Hypothesis I predicted that middle-aged adults would be less likely to label behaviors as abusive, as having harmful results, and to report the behaviors, than would young adults. The results did not support this hypothesis for the physical abuse dimensions. There were no significant differences between middle-aged and young adult perceptions of elder abuse. For the dimensions of psychological abuse there was a main effect for respondent age $F (1,383) = 14.17, p < .000$. However, the results were contrary to what was expected. Middle-aged individuals labeled the psychological behaviors as more abusive ($M = 51.54$) than did young respondents ($M = 58.88$). In addition, middle-aged adults perceived these behaviors to be more harmful to the victim ($M = 60.61$) than did the young adults ($M = 66.03$). Finally, middle-aged respondents were more willing to report such behaviors ($M = 71.69$) when compared to young adults ($M = 74.53$).

Hypothesis II predicted that females regardless of respondent age or abuser-victim conditions, would be more likely to judge behaviors as abusive, more likely to report the behaviors and perceive greater adverse results for the victim than would males. Contrary to the prediction there
were no significant differences between male and female perceptions of quality, severity, and willingness to report abusive behaviors. This was true for both psychological and physical behaviors.

Hypothesis III predicted that middle-aged females would be less likely to label psychological behaviors as abusive, less likely to report the behaviors, and perceive fewer adverse results for the victim than would other respondents regardless of victim-perpetrator pairings. The results did not support this predicted interaction. Contrary to the hypothesis, middle-aged females were no different from all other groups in their perception of psychologically abusive behaviors. Although not hypothesized, this was also true for physical behaviors.

Hypothesis IV predicted that middle-aged females would be less likely to label behaviors as abusive, less likely to report behaviors, and perceive fewer adverse results for the victim than would college-age females, when the perpetrator of abuse was middle-aged. An interaction between respondent age, sex of the respondent, and age of the abuser was significant for all physical abuse dependent measures $F(1,383) = 5.78$, $p < .017$. For dimensions of psychological abuse the interaction between respondent age, sex of the respondent, and age of the abuser was also significant $F(1,383) = 6.14$, $p < .014$. 
Although significant, the results were contrary to the prediction for both physical and psychological behaviors. For quality of physical behaviors, middle-aged and young females reported minimal difference in their perceptions of physical behaviors when age of abuser was taken into account. Females (middle-aged and young) rated behaviors similarly for physical abusiveness regardless of the age of the perpetrator (middle-aged or elderly).

Middle-aged males also reported that age of the abuser did not influence their perceptions of abusiveness. Middle-aged males rated behaviors perpetrated by middle-aged and elderly abusers as similar in quality of abuse. In contrast, young males were more sensitive to differences in age of the abuser. Young men were more likely to rate physical behaviors as abusive, when the perpetrator was middle-aged compared to elderly.

For physical consequence severity, middle-aged females did report a difference in perception of severity based on the age of the perpetrator. However contrary to prediction, these respondents rated behaviors perpetrated by middle-aged abusers as having more harmful results than the same behaviors perpetrated by elderly abusers. Young female ratings of severity were similar to those for quality of abuse. These women rated physical behaviors perpetrated by middle-aged and elderly abusers as having similar levels of severity.
For young males there was a difference in perceptions of severity based on age of the perpetrator. College males rated physical behaviors to be more harmful when perpetrated by a middle-aged abuser. As with quality of abuse, middle-aged males reported that age of the abuser did not influence their perceptions of severity. These men rated physical behaviors to be similar in severity whether perpetrated by middle-aged or elderly abusers.

The results for willingness to report physical behaviors were similar to those for severity. Middle-aged females indicated that willingness to report was influenced by age of the abuser. However contrary to prediction, these women were more willing to report behaviors perpetrated by middle-aged rather than elderly abusers. In contrast, young females did not perceive that age of the abuser greatly influenced their willingness to report physical behaviors.

College males indicated a greater difference in willingness to report based on age of the abuser. Again young males were more willing to report behaviors committed by middle-aged perpetrators than elderly perpetrators. Middle-aged males however, were not influenced by age of the abuser. These men were equally willing to report middle-aged and elderly perpetrators of physical violence.

For quality of psychological behaviors, middle-aged females reported that age of the abuser significantly influenced perceptions of these behaviors. Again contrary
to the hypothesis, middle-aged women rated behaviors committed by a middle-aged abuser as more abusive. In contrast, college females reported that age of the abuser did not influence their perceptions of psychological abusiveness. However, these women did rate behaviors committed by an elderly perpetrator as slightly more abusive than behaviors committed by a middle-aged perpetrator. This difference was not significant.

For young males age of the abuser also influenced perceptions of abusive behaviors. These men rated psychological behaviors inflicted by a middle-aged abuser as more abusive than the same behaviors committed by an elderly abuser. By contrast, middle-aged men reported that age of the perpetrator had little influence on their perceptions of abusiveness. Although not significant, these men were somewhat more likely to label behaviors committed by elderly abusers as more abusive when compared to middle-aged abusers.

For severity of psychological behaviors, middle-aged females reported that age of the abuser influenced their perceptions of these behaviors. Middle-aged women rated psychological behaviors committed by a middle-aged abuser as more harmful to the victim. In contrast, young females rated behaviors committed by middle-aged and elderly abusers as similar in level of severity. However, these women were
somewhat more likely to rate behaviors inflicted by a middle-aged abuser as more harmful.

For males, the results for psychological severity were similar to those for quality of psychological behaviors. Young males reported that age of the abuser influenced perceptions of severity. College males rated behaviors committed by middle-aged abusers as having more harmful results when compared to the same behaviors committed by elderly abusers. Age of the abuser was not important in middle-aged males' ratings of severity. These men rated behaviors inflicted by middle-aged and elderly perpetrators as similar in level of severity; however, they were somewhat less tolerant of elderly abusers.

The results for willingness to report psychological behaviors were similar to the findings for severity of psychological behaviors. For middle-aged females age of the abuser influenced their willingness to report psychological behaviors. These women were more willing to report middle-aged abusers than elderly abusers. In contrast to middle-aged females, young females indicated that age of the abuser was of little importance in their willingness to report psychological behaviors. Although not significant, these women were somewhat more likely to report behaviors committed by middle-aged perpetrators opposed to elderly perpetrators.
Again for young males, age of the abuser significantly influenced willingness to report psychological behaviors. Young males were more willing to report behaviors committed by middle-aged abusers compared to elderly abusers. For middle-aged males, age of the abuser did not impact willingness to report psychological behaviors. However, they were somewhat more willing to report elderly perpetrators than middle-aged perpetrators. This difference was not significant. See Table 3 (Appendix R) and Figures 1-6 (Appendix S) for a summary of these results.

Hypothesis V predicted that respondents who experienced violence in their past (abused or abuser) would have a greater tolerance of elder abuse than would individuals without a history of experienced violence regardless of gender-age pairings and respondent age. There was some support for this prediction dependent upon whether experienced violence was defined as, having been a victim of abuse or having been a perpetrator of elder abuse.

When experienced violence was defined as having been a victim of past abuse, the main effect for experienced violence was not significant. However, several other findings were noteworthy. First, a main effect for respondent age was significant for behaviors directed toward an older person in general $F(1,411) = 18.35, p < .000$. In addition, a main effect for respondent age was also significant for behaviors directed toward a specific older
person (parent/grandparent) $F (1,411) = 12.12, p < .001$. For behaviors directed toward a general older person, the middle-aged sample was less abusive toward a non-specific older person ($M = 176.68$). In contrast, the younger sample was more abusive toward a non-specific older person ($M = 169.19$). However, with a specific target (parent/grandparent) the middle-aged respondents were more abusive ($M = 174.07$) than were the young respondents ($M = 180.52$).

In addition, there was a significant two-way interaction between experienced violence (victim of abuse) and respondent age $F (1,411) = 5.63, p < .018$ for attitudes toward a specific older person. The results for middle-aged respondents were as predicted. Middle-aged respondents with low experienced violence (non-victim) were more condemning of abuse toward a specific target ($M = 212.32$). In contrast, those with high experienced violence (victim of abuse) were less condemning of abuse toward a specific target ($M = 206.57$). However, the results for the young sample were contrary to the hypothesis. Young respondents with high experienced violence were less condemning of abuse toward a specific target ($M = 203.58$) while those with low experienced violence were more condemning of abuse toward a specific target ($M = 208.28$).

When experienced violence was defined as performance of violent behaviors toward an older person in general there
were also several significant findings. First, there was a significant main effect for respondent age $F(1,415) = 21.45, p < .000$ for behaviors directed toward a specific target (parent/grandparent). Middle-aged adults ($M = 173.91$) behaved in a more abusive fashion toward a specific target. In contrast, young adults ($M = 180.45$) were less abusive toward a specific target.

Second, there was a significant main effect for behaviors directed toward a general target for general intentions $F(1,415) = 25.11, p < .000$, specific attitudes $F(1,415) = 26.32, p < .000$, and behaviors directed toward a specific target $F(1,415) = 236.97, p < .000$. Those respondents with low levels of participatory violence toward an older person in general had more negative intentions toward a general target ($M = 200.78$), more negative attitudes toward a specific target ($M = 201.92$), and were more abusive toward a specific target ($M = 166.21$). In contrast, those individuals with high levels of participatory violence had more positive intentions toward a general target ($M = 209.44$), more positive attitudes toward a specific target ($M = 213.02$), and were less abusive toward a specific target ($M = 188.57$).

When experienced violence was defined to include performance of violent behaviors toward a specific person (parent/grandparent) there were again several significant findings. First, there was a significant main effect for
respondent age for performance of abusive behaviors toward an older person in general $F(1,415) = 26.96, p < .000$. In this case, young adults ($M = 169.27$) were more likely to behave in an abusive manner toward an older person in general than were middle-aged adults ($M = 176.50$).

Second there was a significant main effect for behaviors directed toward a specific older person for intentions toward a general target $F(1,415) = 16.57, p < .000$, attitudes toward a specific target $F(1,415) = 23.26, p < .000$, and for behaviors directed toward a general target $F(1,415) = 232.51, p < .000$. Those respondents with low participatory violence against a specific older person (parent/grandparent) had more negative behavioral intent toward a general target ($M = 201.55$), more negative attitudes toward a specific target ($M = 202.21$), and were more abusive toward a general target ($M = 162.27$). In contrast, those with high participatory violence against a specific target had fewer negative intentions toward a general target ($M = 208.64$), fewer negative attitudes toward a specific target ($M = 212.63$), and fewer abusive behaviors toward a general target ($M = 183.37$).

Third, there was a significant two way interaction between respondent age and abusiveness toward a specific older person $F(1,415) = 9.86, p < .002$ for behaviors directed toward a general target. Both middle-aged ($M = 163.75$) and young ($M = 160.92$) adults with low participatory
violence toward a specific older person were more abusive to an older person in general. However, middle-aged adults with high participatory violence toward a specific target ($M = 189.12$), behaved less abusively toward an older person in general. In contrast, young adults with high participatory violence toward a specific target ($M = 177.62$) behaved more abusively toward an older person in general.

**Exploratory Results**

Although not hypothesized, several results were significant and therefore noteworthy. First, middle-aged respondents perceived a significant difference between physical and psychological behaviors. There was a significant difference for quality of abuse, $F (1,200) = 924.20$, $p < .000$ between physical and psychological behaviors. Middle-aged respondents rated physical behaviors ($M = 29.41$) as more abusive than psychological behaviors ($M = 51.50$). Likewise, there was a significant difference in perceptions of severity $F (1,200) = 969.11$, $p < .000$ between physical and psychological behaviors. Physical behaviors ($M = 32.80$) were viewed as significantly more harmful than were psychological behaviors ($M = 60.42$) by the middle-aged sample. Finally, there was a significant difference in the middle-aged perceptions of reportability of physical and psychological behaviors $F (1,200) = 1183.14$, $p < .000$. The middle-aged sample was more willing to report physical behaviors ($M = 36.66$) when compared to psychological
behaviors ($M = 71.48$). These results are similar to those found in the Childs and Hayslip (1992) study investigating elder abuse perceptions in a young adult sample.

Second, a main effect for age of the abuser was significant for both the physical dimensions of abuse $F(1,383) = 16.94, p < .000$ and the psychological dimensions of abuse $F(1,383) = 5.57, p < .019$. Respondents found physical behaviors inflicted by a middle-aged perpetrator more abusive ($M = 29.24$), more severe ($M = 31.13$), and more reportable ($M = 34.45$), than were the same behaviors inflicted by an elderly perpetrator (abusiveness, $M = 31.07$; severity, $M = 34.88$; reportability, $M = 39.18$). Similarly, respondents found psychological behaviors committed by middle-aged abusers more abusive ($M = 53.26$), more harmful ($M = 60.52$), and more reportable ($M = 71.18$), than behaviors committed by an elderly abuser (abusiveness, $M = 56.28$; severity, $M = 65.03$, reportability, $M = 74.31$).

Third, there was a significant main effect for the dimensions of physical abuse (quality v. severity v. reportability) $F(2,766) = 67.37, p < .000$. In addition, a main effect for the dimensions of psychological abuse (quality v. severity v. reportability) $F(2,766) = 200.73, p < .000$ was also significant. Overall, respondents were more willing to label physical behaviors as abusive ($M = 30.34$). However, in comparison, they were less likely to view the behaviors as having harmful results to the victim ($M =
33.37), and were even less willing to report these behaviors (M = 37.28) to proper authorities. With psychological behaviors the respondents again perceived the behaviors as abusive (M = 55.07). As with physical behaviors, the respondents were less likely to view psychological behaviors as having harmful results (M = 63.22), and were less likely to report the behaviors (M = 73.06).

Fourth, a two-way interaction between age of the abuser and abuse dimensions (quality v. severity v. report) approached significance $F (2,766) = 2.98, p < .052$ for physical behaviors. In general respondents viewed physical behaviors as abusive. However, they were less likely to view these behaviors as harmful to the victim and were less willing to report said behaviors. This trend was similar regardless of the age of the perpetrator, although respondents were less tolerant of middle-aged abusers than of elderly abusers (Figure 7, Appendix S).

Finally, there was a significant two-way interaction between respondent age and the abuse dimensions (abuse v. severity v. report) $F (2,766) = 4.02, p < .018$ for psychological behaviors. Respondents viewed psychological behaviors as abusive. However, in comparison they were not as likely to perceive these behaviors as having harmful results to the victim and were even less willing to report the behaviors. This was true regardless of respondent age. However, middle-aged respondents were less tolerant of
psychological behaviors than were young respondents (Figure 8, Appendix S).

Results from the exploratory analysis examining the difference between caregiver and non-caregiver perceptions of the three dimensions of abuse were not significant. In addition, there were no significant main effects or interactions found for the exploratory analysis examining the effects of family status of the abuser-victim relationship on the respondents perceptions of elder abuse. Finally, the exploratory analysis performed to determine the impact of the respondents relationship with his/her parent/grandparent on perceptions of elder abuse was also nonsignificant.
CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the current study was twofold. The first purpose was to examine the difference between middle-aged and young adult’s perceptions about the quality and severity of elder abuse, as well as willingness to report physical and psychological abuse of the elderly. In particular, the author of this study attempted to determine if middle-aged and young respondent’s perceptions of the above mentioned dimensions were influenced by the age or gender of the perpetrator and victim. The second purpose of this study was to examine the impact of history of experienced violence on middle-aged and young adult perceptions of elder abuse.

Examination of the demographic data suggests that the sample reflects an educated group of individuals. In addition, most participants were Caucasian, with only a small portion of the sample representing other racial groups. Finally, the majority of all three samples were from middle-class backgrounds. Thus, most of the respondents were young or middle-aged, white, middle-class individuals. Therefore, generalizations may be limited to different groupings of individuals.
The hypotheses in this study received mixed support. Hypothesis I predicted that middle-aged adults would be more tolerant of elder abuse than would young adults. According to this hypothesis, middle-aged respondents were expected to be less likely than young respondents to label physical and psychological behaviors as abusive. In addition, when compared to the young sample, middle-aged respondents were expected to be less likely to view the behaviors as having severe consequences to the victim. Finally, middle-aged adults were expected to be less willing to report the behaviors than would young adults.

Middle-aged adults, developmentally, face a multitude of demands that young adults have yet to encounter. In addition to daily demands, middle-aged adults also must accept a variety of roles within the family system (Carter and McGoldrick, 1980). Middle-aged adults also face the possibility of adding the role of providing care for an elderly parent(s). It was hypothesized that the tendency to appraise one's cohort more positively (Linville and Jones, 1980) and the possibility of identification with middle-aged caregiving responsibilities would mediate middle-aged respondents perceptions of elder abuse.

The results did not support this hypothesis with respect to physical behaviors. There were no significant differences between middle-aged and young adult perceptions of elder abuse. It is possible that physical violence in
the family has become so well publicized in the last 10
years that both samples are aware of the damaging effects of
these behaviors. Thus, there is a universality in
perception of these behaviors that may have caused the
middle-aged and young adults to perceive these behaviors
similarly.

For the psychological behaviors there was a significant
difference between the young and middle-aged respondent’s
perceptions of abuse. However, the results were opposite of
the prediction. Middle-aged respondents were less tolerant
of psychological behaviors committed against an elderly
victim than were young adults. Middle-aged adults were more
likely to label such behaviors as abusive, found
psychological behaviors to have harmful results to the
victim, and were more willing to report these behaviors than
were young adults.

There are several possible explanations for this
finding. First, young adults may perceive elder abuse
similarly to child abuse. Child abuse literature suggests
that many individuals do not view psychological behaviors as
harmful to the victim (Baer & Wathey, 1977; Junewicz, 1983).
It is possible that young adults, who are unaware of the
needs of elderly persons do not understand the impact of
psychological behaviors (e.g., talking about the elderly
person in his or her presence or using his or her money
without permission). In contrast, middle-aged adults may
have more knowledge about the aging process and recognize these subtle behaviors as potentially damaging to the victim.

Second, it is possible that the middle-aged sample identified more with the elderly victim than the perpetrator. The middle-aged sample may have recognized their own aging and possible vulnerability of suffering these behaviors. In addition, these respondents, as parents of young adults, may actually have been victims of abuse. Thus, these participants may have responded to the questions as victims or potential victims rather than perpetrators of the behaviors. This cognitive set may have caused the middle-aged respondents to judge these behaviors more harshly. Finally, the middle-aged respondents may picture their own parents as victims when responding to the behaviors rather than identifying with a non-specific older person. Viewing a parent as a possible victim of abuse, rather than an older person in general, may have contributed to middle-aged respondents harsh perceptions of the behaviors.

Third, it is possible that the educational level and the SES of the middle-aged sample contributed to this finding. Literature suggests that level of education, race, and socioeconomic status are just a few of the factors that influence perceptions about family violence (Giovannoni & Becerra, 1979; Hampton & Newberger, 1985; Nalepka, O'Toole,
& Turbett, 1981). As noted earlier, the majority of respondents were educated, white, middle-classed individuals. Given these factors (race, education, and income), middle-aged respondents may have been more knowledgeable and therefore more sensitive to subtle forms of abuse. A sample including more minorities, as well as, lower income and education levels might have produced different results.

Finally, it is possible that the differences found between the middle-aged and young samples were cohort related rather than age related. Since the participants in Childs and Hayslip (1992) and the current study were from different generations, it is possible that the samples differ in their perceptions because of experiences specific to their generations rather than differences in age. For example, while both groups are aware of the damaging effects of physical abuse, the middle-aged sample may be more sensitive to the effects of psychological abuse because of growing up in the "consciousness raising" era of the 1960s. Experience in or knowledge of the Viet Nam War also may affect individual sensitivity to psychological abuse. This war was well known for its psychological warfare, and there was much publicity about the damaging effects of these behaviors. The middle-aged sample may have generalized this knowledge, about harmful psychological behaviors, to other populations.
Hypothesis II predicted that females would be less tolerant of abuse than would males. This hypothesis predicted that regardless of respondent age or abuser-victim conditions, females would be more likely to label behaviors as abusive. In addition, females would be more likely to judge the behaviors as harmful to the victim. Finally, females would be more willing to report abusive behaviors compared to males.

Contrary to the prediction, there were no significant differences between male and female perceptions of abuse. This finding is surprising considering current child and spouse abuse literature. Family violence literature consistently reports that females are less tolerant of abuse than are males (Broussard, Wagner, & Kazelskis, 1991; Dukes & Kean, 1989; Kean & Dukes, 1991; Koski & Mangold, 1988; Skiffington, Bell, Olasov, Calhoun, Ladd, 1983). This finding may be sample specific. The males in this sample were highly educated and from middle-class backgrounds. In addition, family violence in general, and elder abuse in particular, is gaining much more publicity than it has received in the past. It is possible that the men in this sample were more aware of the harmful effects of family violence and, therefore, less tolerant than women.

Hypothesis III predicted that middle-aged females would be more tolerant of psychological abuse than would middle-aged males and both young males and females. This
hypothesis predicted that middle-aged women would be least likely to label psychological behaviors as abusive, least likely to report these behaviors and perceive fewer adverse results to the victim when compared to all other respondent groups. Although research suggests that females are less tolerant of abusive situations, it was hypothesized that identification with the caregiver role would mediate this finding. Thus, middle-aged females would identify with the responsibilities and roles required of a caregiver that would lessen reactions to abusive situations.

The results did not support this hypothesis. Contrary to the prediction, middle-aged women were not different from other respondents in their perceptions of psychological behaviors. It is possible that the combination of young adult male and young adult female scores contributed significantly to the main effect for respondent age in Hypothesis I, and failed to produce an interaction between respondent age, respondent sex, and type of abuse in Hypothesis III. In Hypothesis I, young adult males (M = 59.58) and young adult females (M = 58.22) both perceived psychological behaviors to be less abusive than either middle-aged males (M = 51.28) or middle-aged females (M = 51.70). Sampling bias may contribute to the lack of a three-way interaction between respondent age, respondent sex, and type of abuse. For example, it is possible that the overall awareness of the harmful effects of elder abuse
was higher for the volunteers who participated in this study than the population in general. In fact, this awareness may have been a partial reason for the respondents willingness to participate in the study.

Hypothesis IV predicted that middle-aged females would be more tolerant of abusive behaviors toward an elderly victim when the perpetrator of abuse was middle-aged than would college age females. According to this hypothesis, middle-aged females would be less likely to label behaviors as abusive than would young females. In addition, middle-aged females would perceive fewer adverse results for the victim than would young females. Finally, middle-aged females would be less likely to report abusive behaviors than would college females.

The interaction between respondent age, sex of the respondent, and age of the abuser was significant for both physical and psychological behaviors. However, contrary to prediction, middle-aged females judged middle-aged abusers more harshly than did young females. Several factors may explain this finding: First, since women live longer and are often the primary victims of elder abuse (Cash & Valentine, 1987; Chen et al., 1981; Lau & Kosberg, 1979; Pedrick-Cornell & Gelles, 1982; Pierce & Trotta, 1986; Powell & Berg, 1987; Rathbone-McCuan, 1980), these women may be aware of their own aging and vulnerability for abuse. As
a result, these women identified with the victim rather than the perpetrator of elder abuse.

Second, it is possible that the middle-aged women in this sample judged the behaviors more harshly because of sensitivity to spouse abuse. Most of the middle-aged sample were married, while those in the young adult sample were single. Although not investigated, some of the middle-aged women may have been in abusive marriages or knew friends or family members involved in this type of relationship. Because of the increased publicity that marital violence has received over the last 10 years, these women may have increased awareness of the negative effects of family violence. This awareness may generalize to other forms of family violence such as elder abuse.

Age of the perpetrator, when judging physical and psychological behaviors directed toward an elderly victim, did not influence young females. A lack of experience in managing or caring for older individuals may explain this finding. Because women in this sample were young college students, they may not have the knowledge or experience about interactions between middle-aged and older adults. This may increase their inability to discriminate between middle-aged and elderly perpetrator actions. Middle-aged women, by virtue of their age, may have stronger feelings about elder abuse and thus are more willing to differentiate between a middle-aged and elderly abuser. In contrast,
young women have no basis for determining differences between perpetrators of elder abuse because they are unable to place themselves in the situation.

Although a difference between young and middle-aged males was not hypothesized, there was a significant difference between middle-aged and young male perceptions of abuse based on the age of the perpetrator. In all cases, young males were less tolerant of middle-aged perpetrators. These men rated physical and psychological behaviors perpetrated by middle-aged abusers as more abusive, harmful, and reportable than the same behaviors committed by an elderly abuser. In contrast, for middle-aged males, age of the abuser did not influence perceptions of psychological and physical behaviors.

The results for males were unexpected and surprising, particularly considering the results for female respondents. It is possible, however, given the negative stereotypes of elderly individuals as frail and powerless that young college males did not perceive elderly perpetrators as harmful to their victims. On the other hand, young males may view middle-aged perpetrators as potentially more dangerous to the victim. Middle-aged males based on knowledge of the aging process, age, or a combination of both may view middle-aged and elderly perpetrators as equally harmful to an elderly victim. In addition, it is also feasible that respondents from the young male sample
were victims of child abuse perpetrated by a middle-aged parent. This possible experience may have contributed to young males harsh judgment of middle-aged perpetrators.

Hypothesis V predicted that respondents who had experienced violence in their past (victim or perpetrator) would have a greater tolerance of elder abuse than would individuals without a history of experienced violence regardless of gender-age pairings and respondent age. Support was mixed for this hypothesis based on whether experienced violence was defined as: (a) having been a victim or perpetrator of abuse, and (b) whether behaviors were perpetrated toward a specific target (parent/grandparent) or a general target (non-related older person).

In general, the author of the current study found that history of childhood abuse did not predict violence toward elderly persons. Reinberg (1990) also noted that young adults with greater experienced childhood violence saw themselves as no more violent toward elderly individuals than were young adults with low experienced childhood violence. These findings are inconsistent with child abuse literature that typically identifies history of early childhood abuse as a predictor for later violence against children. For example, Caliso, and Milner (1992) found that scores on the Conflict Tactic Scales were higher for abusive mothers with a childhood history of abuse. In addition, Miller, Handal, Gilner, and Cross (1991) examined the
relationship between history of childhood abuse and potential for later child abuse, and found that history of childhood abuse indicated a high potential for later abuse.

It is possible that the cycle of violence theory proposed for child abuse does not generalize to elder abuse (Reinberg, 1990). Rather than a direct causal factor, it is more likely that history of childhood violence is among several factors that mediate a tendency toward elder abuse. Factors such as caregiving stress, poor interpersonal interactions, few resources and specificity of the elderly target may interact with experienced childhood violence to produce the potential for violence toward an elderly victim.

Although this study found that having been a victim of childhood violence alone was not a good predictor of violence toward elderly, this finding was mediated by target specificity of the elderly victim and respondent age. Middle-aged and young individuals who had been victims of childhood abuse did respond differently to a non-specific older person than to parents and grandparents.

In general, middle-aged respondents saw themselves as less abusive toward a non-specific older person and more abusive toward a parent. When past childhood abuse was taken into account, middle-aged adults with low experienced violence had fewer abusive attitudes toward a parent and those with high experienced childhood violence had more abusive attitudes toward a parent. Young respondents saw
themselves as more abusive toward an older person in general and less abusive toward a grandparent. When past childhood abuse was taken into account, young adults with low experienced violence had more abusive attitudes toward a grandparent and those young adults with high experienced violence had fewer abusive attitudes toward a grandparent.

A possible explanation for this discrepancy is changes in instrumentation. Middle-aged participants responded to questions based on interactions with parents. Young adults, on the other hand, responded to questions based on interactions with grandparents. It is reasonable that a middle-aged adult abused, during childhood, by a parent would respond more negatively toward that parent; while, those not abused would respond in a less negative fashion toward the parent. Young adults probably were not abused by their grandparents which may have impacted their responses, in that, these respondents would be unwilling to react in a negative fashion toward a grandparent.

Middle-aged respondents most likely have had or have more frequent contact with their parent(s) than college students have with their grandparent(s). Thus, middle-aged adults may have more realistic perceptions of family interactions based on contact and history with an elderly parent. The college age group may be more naive about family interactions with an elderly adult because they have not had as many encounters with their grandparents. This
lack of involvement may have caused the younger adults to see themselves as less abusive toward grandparents.

Ageism may explain the result that young respondents saw themselves as more abusive toward an older person in general. Many studies support the presence of negative attitudes toward the elderly held by society in general (Baker, 1984; Bassili & Reil, 1981; Miller, Blalock, & Ginsburg, 1984-85; Murphy, Myers, & Drennan, 1982; Seefeldt, 1987). College students, in particular, display negative stereotypes about aging and the elderly (Doka, 1985-86; Miko, 1987; Reinberg & Hayslip, 1991). It is possible that the young adults in this study exhibit negative stereotypes about older people that allow them to view older persons as more deserving of abuse.

Relationship status, however, may mediate the finding that young respondents view themselves as less abusive toward a grandparent. Green (1981) noted that subjects used negative referents when describing older people in general but not when describing specific older persons such as a grandparent. Most young respondents in this study reported a close relationship with a grandparent, which may have contributed to more positive attitudes toward the grandparent and less willingness to be abusive.

Possible denial of past or present family violence may explain the result that young respondents with low experienced childhood violence were more abusive toward a
grandparent while those with high experienced childhood violence were less abusive toward a grandparent. The potential exists that young respondents were inaccurate in reporting because they were unwilling to view themselves or their situation in an objective manner. Asking respondents about past abuse, or emotionally charged questions, may contribute to omission of information considered "socially unacceptable." Since being a victim (or perpetrator) of abuse elicits negative reactions, it is possible that participants screened their family histories of violence. Thus, respondents with low experienced violence "under reported" history of childhood abuse possibly due to embarrassment or based on an unwillingness to attribute negative behaviors to their parents. Those with high experienced violence appear willing to admit to a history of childhood violence but are unwilling to recognize the possibility of elder abuse in an attempt to present themselves in a more socially desirable fashion.

When experienced violence was re-defined as past performance of abusive behaviors toward an older person in general or a parent/grandparent, both middle-aged and young respondents with low levels of participatory violence saw themselves as having more negative intentions, exhibiting more abusive attitudes and reporting more abusive behaviors toward elderly persons. Those with high levels of participatory violence had fewer negative intentions, fewer
abusive attitudes and reported perpetrating fewer abusive behaviors toward elderly persons.

One possible explanation for this finding is that respondents were inaccurate in their self-report of the events. While the adapted Violence Against Women Scale asked about behaviors inflicted against the respondent, the EAABIS-R asked about behaviors the respondent committed against an elderly person. Respondents may have responded accurately about being a victim of abuse, but were fearful about honestly reporting abuse against another person. Reasons for inaccurate reporting of events may include concern about confidentiality or fear of possible prosecution.

In addition, respondents with high levels of participatory violence may have been unwilling to admit their behavior and denied performance of elder abuse to present themselves in a more favorable light. Given the level of recent attention family violence has received, the participants may have responded to the questions in a socially desirable fashion. Media attention tends to focus on the negative aspects of the perpetrator, while responding to the victim with concern and understanding. This attitude of negativity toward the perpetrators of family violence may contribute to a reporting bias on the part of those respondents with high participatory violence.
Participants with high participatory violence also may have responded inaccurately in an attempt to view themselves more favorably. Again, because of the current negative focus on family violence, these respondents may have played down their behavior because to view themselves as abusers would not fit with internal perceptions of self. The respondents might label actions of other individuals as abusive but would not label their own behaviors as abusive in an attempt to protect self-concept.

Ageism may explain the finding that respondents with low experienced violence exhibited more negative intentions and abusive behaviors toward an older person in general, as well as, abusive attitudes toward a parent/grandparent. These individuals may have negative attitudes toward aging and the elderly but inhibit the expression of these attitudes to maintain an acceptable social facade. While these respondents have abusive attitudes toward a parent/grandparent, they actively suppress intentions and behaviors because to act upon these would be unacceptable.

Several serendipitous findings were noted. First, there was a significant difference in middle-aged respondent's perceptions of physical and psychological behaviors. In general, middle-aged respondents rated physical behaviors as significantly more abusive, severe, and reportable than psychological behaviors regardless of the gender or age of the victim and perpetrator. The
results of the present study parallel Childs and Hayslip (1992), in which young adults found physical behaviors to be more abusive, harmful, and reportable than psychological behaviors regardless of the gender or age of the victim and perpetrator.

This finding is also consistent with other family violence literature that suggests that physical abuse is more detrimental to the victim than psychological abuse. For example, Baer and Whathey (1977) and Junewicz (1983) suggest that child abuse has generally only been recognized in its more obvious physical forms (bruises, black eyes, burns. While less obvious, but equally serious forms of victimizations (verbal abuse, excessive demands for performance, rejection) often remain undetected. These authors note that part of the difficulty with recognizing psychological abuse is that children as well as parents are unaware that the abuse is occurring or that the actions may result in detrimental consequences. It is possible that elder abuse is similar to child abuse, in that, there is a lack of sensitivity to the harmful effects of psychological abuse.

Second, middle-aged respondents rated both physical and psychological behaviors perpetrated by a middle-aged abuser as more abusive, severe, and reportable than the same behaviors perpetrated by an elderly abuser. In Childs and Hayslip (1992) the young adults in the sample did not
perceive middle-aged perpetrators as more abusive than older perpetrators. However, these individuals did view the actions of middle-aged perpetrators as having severe consequences to the victim and resulting in increased willingness to report. When compared to older abusers, participants perceived abuse perpetrated by a middle-aged abuser as having more harmful outcomes for the victim and resulting in a greater willingness to report the perpetrator.

It is possible that both middle-aged and young respondents view middle-aged perpetrators as more powerful and having more control than the elderly perpetrator. This view may contribute to the perception that middle-aged perpetrators, when compared to elderly perpetrators, are more abusive and harmful to their victims. Also, it may increase the likelihood that individuals will report abusive behaviors.

Third, the respondents indicated that in general, both physical and psychological behaviors perpetrated against an elderly victim were abusive, harmful, and reportable. However, when comparing the three dimensions (quality, severity, and reportability) to each other, a difference occurred. The respondents were more likely to label the behaviors as abusive than to perceive them as harmful to a victim. Respondents were more likely to perceive the behaviors as harmful than to report the behaviors to
authorities. Thus, the respondents rated the dimensions in descending order of perceived willingness to act with a greater willingness to label behaviors as abusive to less willingness of reporting the behaviors. This was the case regardless of respondent age or age of the abuser. However, respondents were less tolerant of middle-aged abusers than of elderly abusers. In addition, middle-aged respondents were less tolerant of psychological abuse than were young respondents.

There are several factors that might explain these findings. First, ease of responding may have contributed to these finding. Individuals may see themselves as putting forth some effort for the situation, but unwilling to become involved (call the police or Adult Protective Services). In addition, there may have been an unwillingness to become involved in another person’s family affairs. The respondents may have been willing to involve themselves to the point of expressing an opinion about the abusiveness of the behaviors and were even willing to go so far as to express concern about the consequences to the older victim. However, the respondents were unwilling to put themselves in the position of confronting another individual about how he/she lives his/her life by reporting the behaviors to authorities.

Second, the respondents may be unsure of how or where to report abusive actions against an elderly person. While
child abuse hotline numbers are easy to access and most individuals are aware of the laws protecting children from abuse, information for responding to elder abuse is not clear. Finally, respondents may have little faith in the system. Some respondents may have felt that reporting would accomplish very little for the victim or could cause more harm than good. To eliminate these possible problems, future research should focus not on whether the abuse is reported but how to report it.

The results from the exploratory analysis examining the difference between caregiver and non-caregiver perceptions of elder abuse were not significant. This finding is inconsistent with the few studies that examine the causal relationship between elder abuse and caregiver stress. Those who have explored this relationship note there are several variables that contribute to violence directed toward the elderly. Sources of stress most often associated with violent behaviors toward elderly include caregiver depression, crowded living arrangements, (Paveza-Gregory, Cohen, Eisdorfer, & Freels, 1992) dependency issues, multiple demands on the caregiver, sleep deprivation, and lack of preparation to fulfill caregiving tasks (Steinmetz, 1988).

To date studies conducted on this topic have focused on individuals/families with few support resources available, providing aid to frail and ill elderly. In contrast,
caregivers in the current study typically reported providing limited assistance. In addition, most elderly individuals did not live with the caregivers and received outside support from other family members, friends, and agencies. Elderly family members were also in good health and did not need constant medical attention. Finally, as noted earlier, the middle-aged sample in this study were well educated and reported an annual income of more than $50,000. It is possible that these respondents not only were aware of the resources available but could afford to use resources when needed. Many families caring for elderly members are not in the position financially to use these resources in an attempt to reduce stress levels and individuals at lower socioeconomic levels may have responded differently.

The exploratory analysis examining the effects of family status within the abuser-victim relationship on the respondents perceptions of elder abuse was not significant. It predicted that among the older victim-perpetrator pairings, spouse inflicting violence upon spouse would be perceived as more abusive when compared to non-spouse pairings (older non-spouse relative perpetrator abusing an older victim). This was not supported for the middle-aged respondents. This is consistent with Childs and Hayslip (1992) who found that young adults did not perceive a difference in the dimensions of elder abuse based on the family status of the abuser-victim pairings. This is
inconsistent with Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988, 1989) who found that spouses rather than middle-aged adult children are the most common abusers. One possible explanation for the differences between these findings, is that Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988, 1989) did not include elderly perpetrators in their study. It could be that when comparing older conditions, opposed to middle-aged/older conditions, the individuals in Childs and Hayslip (1992) and the present study had difficulty discriminating between older relative and older spouse and could not determine which situations were more abusive. One way to correct this, in future research, would be to define the spouse and non-spouse conditions (husband or wife v. brother or sister) concisely.

Finally, the exploratory analysis examining the impact of the respondents relationship with a parent/grandparent on perceptions of elder abuse was not significant. This explored whether a close verses a distant relationship between middle-aged respondents and parents, mediated perceptions of elder abuse. The nonsignificant finding in the present study is consistent with Childs and Hayslip (1992) which found that the relationship between college students and their grandparents did not influence perceptions of elder abuse. In both studies relationship between respondents and parents/grandparents was not a good predictor of perceptions about elder abuse. It is possible that this variable in combinations with others (caregiver
stress, history of abuse) would result in a significant finding.

This study attempted to examine the impact of variables such as age of the respondent, gender and age of the victim or perpetrator, and history of experienced violence on perceptions of elder abuse. Overall the results suggest that respondent age, age of the abuser, and history of experienced violence do mediate perceptions of elder abuse.

However, several limitations can be offered regarding the current study: First, the sample may have been biased. Most respondents were educated, middle class, Caucasians between the ages of 18 to 50 which limits generalizability to other populations. In addition, the participants responded to emotionally charged questions about actual family violence. The content of the questionnaire may have caused potential respondents to drop out of the study, leaving a biased sample of participants. Future research should address this by increasing the sample size to include a more representative group of individuals. For example, future research should include minorities and individuals from lower socioeconomic classes. Future research also should focus on perceptions of elderly respondents. To date little has been done to examine the perceptions of potential victims of elder abuse and how they differ from those of other age groups.
Second, cultural awareness of the pejorative effects of violence may have affected the results from this study. Society is quite aware of the consequences of violence, in general, and different forms of familial abuse in particular. It is possible that this increased awareness prompted individuals to respond in a manner consistent with societal norms.

Finally, modification of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale may have altered the validity of the scale. The scale measures self reported behaviors against women rather than perceptions of elder abuse or experienced childhood violence. Validity estimates may need re-evaluation to determine if the scale actually taps the domain in question (perceptions of elder abuse). While the content of the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale is comparable to other measures of family violence, future research needs to examine whether or not it taps perceptions about elder abuse. An additional factor analysis should attempt to determine if the factor loadings are similar to those obtained by Marshall (1992).

The present study contributes meaningful information to the current knowledge base about elder abuse. First, the data suggests that respondent age impacts perceptions of elder abuse. Middle-aged and young respondents view elder abuse differently, however, age of the abuser and type of abuse (physical or psychological) may mediate this
difference. Future research, with larger sample sizes and
greater representation across age ranges, may continue to
provide clues about the relationship between age of the
abuser and type of abuse.

Second, this study suggests that perceptions about
physical abuse are different from those about psychological
abuse. Physical abuse is viewed as more abusive, harmful to
the victim, and leads to a greater willingness to report.
These finding may be due to a lack of clarity about the
parameters and consequences of psychological abuse compared
to physical abuse. Given the lack of understanding about
psychological abuse, future research should address
clarification and education concerning quality, severity,
and reportability of psychological abuse.

Third, the present data suggest that age of the abuser
influences perceptions of quality, severity, and
reportability of physical and psychological behaviors
directed toward an elderly person. Results from this study
did not indicate that gender of the abuser, age of the
victim and abuser, or family roles of the victim or
perpetrator had any impact on perceptions of elder abuse.
It is possible that the instrument used to measure the
influence of these factors was not sensitive enough to
delineate the differences. Future studies should address
this issue by using more refined instrumentation that may
determine the effects these factors have on perceptions of elder abuse.

Finally, the present study suggests that history of experienced violence mediates perceptions of elder abuse. Although history of childhood violence was not predictive of elder abuse, history of participatory violence toward elderly persons was predictive of future elder abuse. Respondent age and target specificity, however, appear to mediate this result. The results imply that elder abuse cannot be viewed simply as an extension of the child abuse cycle of violence theory but is a distinct and separate form of family violence. This study reinforces the importance of developing and researching theories specific to the causes of elder abuse. Future research should explore not only interactions of family violence theories in elder abuse but propose new approaches to the study of elder abuse as well.
APPENDIX A

INFORMED CONSENT
Informed Consent Form

Investigators: Bert Hayslip, Ph.D., Helen W. Childs, M.S.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to explore certain kinds of violent behaviors directed to older adults and how they affect attitudes toward older people.

Procedures: The participant will attend one session to complete paper and pencil questionnaires. This session will take about 45 minutes.

Safeguards: The participant’s answers will be kept completely confidential. Only first names and code numbers will be used. We are not interested in comparing individual responses. Only group responses will be examined.

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and you may end your participation whenever you desire. To the best of our knowledge, participation will not cause any physical or psychological harm.

Benefits: This study provides an opportunity to increase our understanding of family relationships and older people. Potentially, this may be beneficial to society in general and older people in particular as we learn more about their relationships. Increased positive treatment toward older persons is one possible outcome.

Additional Questions: Additional questions about your participation, or this study, may be directed to Helen W. Childs (817) 387-9214 or Bert Hayslip (817) 565-2675.
Informed Consent Form

This is to certify that I

________________________ am
(your name)

participating as a volunteer in a scientific study as
an authorized part of the educational and research
program of the University of North Texas.

The investigation and my part in the investigation have
been defined and fully explained to me by Helen Childs,
and I understand her explanation. The procedures of
this investigation and their risks and discomforts have
been described in a separate statement, and are
discussed in detail.

I have been given an opportunity to ask whatever
questions I may have had, and all such questions and
inquiries have been answered to my satisfaction.

I understand that I may refuse to answer any question
on the questionnaires.

I understand that any data or answers to questions will
remain confidential, and only group data will be
reported.

I FURTHER UNDERSTAND THAT I AM FREE TO WITHDRAW MY
CONSENT AND TERMINATE MY PARTICIPATION AT ANY TIME.

________________________
(signature)

________________________
(date)
For each question, please enter in the space the number corresponding to each of the following items.

___ 1. Age (In years)

___ 2. Are you Male (1) or Female (2)?

___ 3. Are you Single (1), Married (2), Separated (3), Divorced (4), Widowed (5)?

___ 4. What was your combined family income last year: Under $5,000 (1), $5,000-10,000 (2), $15,000-25,000 (3), $25,000-35,000 (4), $35,000-50,000 (5), or over $50,000 (6)?

___ 5. Are both your parents alive (1)?
   Is only mother alive (2)?
   Is only father alive (3)?

___ 6. If parents are both alive:
   Are your parents married (1), divorced (2), or separated (3)?

___ 7. If either one of your parents are alive, do you or your family live within 10 miles (1), 11-100 miles (2), 101-500 miles (3) or more than 500 miles (4) of them?

___ 8. If any parents are alive, are any living with you or your family?
   No parents living with you (1), One or more live with you (2), one or more live with other family members (3), one or more live with other people (4).

___ 9. Any parents living in an institution (e.g., nursing home)?
   No parents living in an institution (1)
   One or more living in an institution (2)
10. Is your paternal grandfather alive (1), or dead (2)?

11. Is your paternal grandmother alive (1), or dead (2)?

12. Is your maternal grandfather alive (1), or dead (2)?

13. Is your maternal grandmother alive (1), or dead (2)?

14. If either one of your paternal grandparents are alive, do you or your family live within 10 miles (1), 11-100 miles (2), 101-500 miles (3), or more than 500 miles (4) of them?

15. If either one of your maternal grandparents are alive, do you or your family live within 10 miles (1), 11-100 miles (2), 101-500 miles (3), or more than 500 miles (4) of them?

16. If any grandparents are alive, are any living with you or your family?
   No grandparents living with you or family (1)
   One or more live with you or your family (2)

17. Any grandparents living in an institution (e.g., nursing home)?
   No grandparent living in an institution (1)
   One or more living in an institution (2)

18. What is your race?
   White (1), Black (2), Hispanic (3), Asian (4), Other (5).

19. Formal Education? (Please circle highest grade obtained)
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
   15 16 17 18 19 20
For items 20-25, use the following scale:

Never knew = 1  
Very distant = 2  
Moderately distant = 3  
Moderately close = 4  
Very close = 5

___ 20. My relationship with my paternal grandfather is/was

___ 21. My relationship with my paternal grandmother is/was

___ 22. My relationship with my maternal grandfather is/was

___ 23. My relationship with my maternal grandmother is/was

___ 24. My relationship with my father is/was

___ 25. My relationship with my mother is/was

___ 26. The amount of contact I have had with older people over the last year was: No contact (0), Contact once a year (1), Contact several times a year (2), Contact once a month (3), Contact once a week (4), or Contact every day (5).

___ 27. I have taking a college course on Aging (1).  
I have not taking a college course on Aging (2).

___ 28. I have worked with older people at a nursing home, retirement community, or other setting (1).  
I have not worked with older people at a nursing home, retirement community, or other setting (2).
29. Are you currently using any medicine or drugs for which you do not need a prescription?

____ No   ____ Yes  (Specify what, how much, how often, for what condition)

30. Are you currently using any drug(s) or medicine(s) that you have not already listed, and that requires you to have a prescription?

____ No   ____ Yes  (Specify what, how much, how often, for what condition)

31. How much have you had to stay home (or in the hospital) due to illness over the past year?

___ Less than 2 days  ___ 5 weeks - 3 months
___3 days to 1 week  ___3 - 6 months
___1 - 4 weeks  ___Greater than 6 months

32. How often do you usually become ill? (Include colds, flu, infections, heart and lung problems, etc.)

___ Less than 2 time/year  ___ 3 - 6 times/year
___ Greater than 6 times/year

33. Compared to your general health 5 years ago, do you feel you are:

___ In better general health
___ In about the same health
___ In worse general health
34. What do you think is your worst health problem?

For each item, please enter in the space the number(s) corresponding to each of the following items:

35. Do you provide any care or assistance to a family member?

Yes = 1  No = 2

If your answer to #35 was "yes," the remaining questions pertain to your relationship with that family member. If your answer to #35 was "no," please skip to page 68.

36. What is your relationship to your family member?

1 = daughter  4 = wife
2 = son  5 = brother
3 = husband  6 = sister
7 = other

37. Where does your family member live?

1 = In your home
2 = Separate residence, same city
3 = Separate residence, 50-100 miles away
4 = Separate residence, 100-500 miles away
5 = Separate residence, more than 500 miles away

38. Who provides other support for your family member?

1 = spouse  4 = siblings
2 = daughter  5 = friends
3 = son  6 = other relative
39. Compared to other persons providing support or assistance to your family member, how often do you provide help or assistance?

1 = hardly ever  
2 = sometimes  
3 = quite often  
4 = most of the time  
5 = all of the time

40. What problem is your family member experiencing?

1 = He or she is healthy  
2 = A physical health problem (such as arthritis, high blood pressure, heart condition) that requires a physicians care, but does not interfere with your family members ability to perform daily activities, such as shopping, cleaning, cooking and driving.  
3 = A physical health problem that requires a physicians care and limits you family members ability to perform daily activities without some assistance.  
4 = Mild problems with forgetfulness and organizing daily activities, but your family member manages the majority of daily tasks without assistance.  
5 = Significant problems with forgetfulness, confusion, or unusual behavior, so that your family member is not able to manage daily activities the majority of the time without assistance.

41. Length of time you have provided care or assistance to your family member:

1 = 6 months or less  
2 = 6 months - 1 year  
3 = 1 year - 2 years  
4 = 2 years - 3 years  
5 = 3 years - 4 years  
6 = 5 years - 6 years  
7 = 6 years - 10 years  
8 = no longer giving care
42. Number of days per week spent on providing care or assistance:

1 = 1 day
2 = 2 days
3 = 3 days
4 = 4 days
5 = 5 days
6 = 6 days
7 = 7 days

43. Number of hours per day spent on providing care or assistance:

1 = 1 hour
2 = 2 hours
3 = 3 hours
4 = 4 hours
5 = 5 hours
6 = 6 hours
7 = 7 hours
8 = 8 hours
9 = more than 8 hours

44. To what extent do you help your family member with any of the following?

No Help  Some Help  Much Help
1  2  3  4  5

grocery shopping  help use toilet
taking medicines  cooking food
help pay bills  bathing
transportation  dressing
using the phone  cleaning house
yard work  help getting in/out of bed

45. When was your family member last evaluated by a physician?

1 = 0-6 months
2 = 6 months - 1 year
3 = 1 year - 2 years
4 = 2 years - 3 years
5 = 3 years - 4 years
6 = more than 4 years
46. Who performed the evaluation?

1 = Family physician
2 = Psychiatrist
3 = Neurologist
4 = Internal Medicine Physician
5 = Psychologist
6 = Other (____________________)

47. Identify all problems identified by the physician during your family member's last visit.

1 = depression
2 = anxiety
3 = confusion
4 = memory problems
5 = disorientation
6 = substance abuse
7 = vascular problems or stroke
8 = other problems, non physical (__________)
9 = other problems, physical (__________)

48. How old is your family member at the present time?

49. To what extent have you used any of the following formal services?

Never  Infrequently  Occasionally  Often  Always
1     2     3     4     5

- counseling for self
- home nurse
- home health aide
- day care
- transportation services
- day programs
- meals on wheels
- legal services
- case management
- medical services
- other services (list) (____________)
APPENDIX C

SELF-REPORT OF EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE
Family members interact with each other in many
different ways. Even in the best of relationships,
anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are
expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal
and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these
expressions are quite limited. Much is still being
learned about family interactions.

Please indicate degree of frequency you experienced
each of the following items from a parent, step-parent,
or legal guardian while you were growing up or are
experiencing now from a parent, step-parent, or legal
guardian. Indicate you answer by entering the number
corresponding to your answer in the blank to the left
of the item. For example, if one of your parents once
threatened you with a weapon, you should enter a "2" in
the blank to the left of that question. Please answer
each question as honestly as possible. Remember, all
answers are anonymous and kept confidential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Once</th>
<th>Twice to</th>
<th>More often</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                      | hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture |
|                                      | thrown, smashed or broken an object      |
|                                      | driven dangerously with you in the car   |
|                                      | thrown an object at you                  |
|                                      | shaken a finger at you                   |
|                                      | made threatening gestures or faces at you|
|                                      | shaken a fist at you                     |
|                                      | acted like a bully toward you            |
|                                      | destroyed something belonging to you     |
|                                      | threatened to harm or damage things you cared about |
|                                      | threatened to destroy property           |
|                                      | threatened someone you cared about       |
|                                      | threatened to hurt you                   |
|                                      | threatened to kill himself/herself       |
|                                      | threatened to kill you                   |
|                                      | threatened you with a weapon             |
|                                      | threatened you with a club-like object    |
|                                      | acted like he/she wanted to kill you     |
|                                      | threatened you with a knife or gun        |
held you down pinning you in place
pushed or shoved you
shook or roughly handled you
grabbed you suddenly or forcefully
scratched you
pulled your hair
twisted your arm
spanked you
bit you
slapped you with the palm of his/her hand
slapped you with the back of his/her hand
slapped you around the face and head
hit you with an object
punched you
kicked you
stomped you
choked you
burned you with something
used a club like object on you
beat you up
used a knife on you
withhold food from you
read your personal mail
use your check without your knowledge
tie you to the bed to punish
call you insulting names
threaten to lock you in your room
hit you with a fist
tie you to the bed to prevent you from doing something
use your savings without your permission
prevent you from receiving visitors
lock you in your room to punish you
threaten to tie you to the bed
withhold your medication
not bathe or dress you when necessary
sell your personal property without your permission
enter your room without knocking
lock you in your room to prevent you from doing something
make you wear diapers if incontinent
not visit you when asked
not call you when asked
threaten to hit you
talk about you in your presence
APPENDIX D

EEABIS-R GENERAL ATTITUDES
Please indicate for each of the following items whether you might respond toward an older person in the following ways. Even if you do not know any older person, think about each item in a hypothetical way, and whether you might respond in that way. Assume that other sources of help may not be available. Enter the number corresponding to your answer in the blank to the left of each item.

Please answer each question as honestly as possible. Remember, all answers are anonymous and kept confidential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Hardly Ever</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Quite Often</th>
<th>All the time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Help dress
- Fix car
- Prepare meals for him/her
- Bathe him/her
- Feed him/her
- Help use the toilet
- Change bedpan
- Help get out of bed
- Give oral medication
- Take to doctor
- Help walk
- Give medical injections
- Shop for groceries
- Take to a friend’s house
- Take to church
- Balance monthly budget
- Take to the bank
- Do light housework (dishes, dust)
- Do heavy yardwork
- Give gifts
- Fix small household items
- Make major financial decisions
- Take to a social gathering
- Slap with a hand to prevent from doing something
- Withhold food
- Read personal mail
- Use social security check without his/her knowledge
- Tie to bed to punish
- Call him/her insulting names
- Threaten to lock in room
- Hit with fist or object to punish
- Tie to bed to prevent him/her from doing something
- Use savings without permission
- Prevent from receiving visitors
- Lock in room to punish
- Threaten to tie to bed
- Hit with fist or object to prevent him/her
- Withhold medications
- Not bathe or dress when necessary
- Sell his/her personal property without permission
- Enter his/her room without knocking
- Lock him/her in room to prevent doing something
- Make him/her wear diapers if incontinent
- Not visit when asked
- Close bank account without his/her knowledge
- Not call when asked
- Threaten to hit
- Talk about that person in his/her presence
APPENDIX E

EAABIS-R SPECIFIC INTENTIONS
People behave in lot of different ways toward parents. Please indicate for each of the following items, whether you think there are ever times or situations when it may be appropriate to behave in that way toward your parent. On the first item for example, if you think you should sometimes hit or kick a wall, door, or furniture enter "3" for sometimes in the blank to the left of the item. Assume that other sources of help may or may not be available.

Please answer each question as honestly as possible. Remember, all answers are anonymous and kept confidential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Hardly Ever</th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Quite Often</th>
<th>All the time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Help dress
- Fix car
- Prepare meals for him/her
- Bathe him/her
- Feed him/her
- Help use the toilet
- Change bedpan
- Help get out of bed
- Give oral medication
- Take to doctor
- Help walk
- Give medical injections
- Shop for groceries
- Take to a friend’s house
- Take to church
- Balance monthly budget
- Take to the bank
- Do light housework (dishes, dust)
- Do heavy yardwork
- Give gifts
- Fix small household items
- Make major financial decisions
- Take to a social gathering
- Slap with a hand to prevent from doing something
- Withhold food
- Read personal mail
Use social security check without his/her knowledge
Tie to bed to punish
Call him/her insulting names
Threaten to lock in room
Hit with fist or object to punish
Tie to bed to prevent him/her from doing something
Use savings without permission
Prevent from receiving visitors
Lock in room to punish
Threaten to tie to bed
Hit with fist or object to prevent him/her
Withhold medications
Not bathe or dress when necessary
Sell his/her personal property without permission
Enter his/her room without knocking
Lock him/her in room to prevent doing something
Make him/her wear diapers if incontinent
Not visit when asked
Close bank account without his/her knowledge
Not call when asked
Threaten to hit
Talk about that person in his/her presence
APPENDIX F

EAABIS-R GENERAL BEHAVIORS
Next, indicate whether you have ever responded to an older person in each of the following ways.

Please answer each question as honestly as possible. Remember, all answers are anonymous and kept confidential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Hardly Ever</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Quite Often</th>
<th>All the time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Helped dress
- Fixed car
- Prepared meals for him/her
- Bathed him/her
- Fed him/her
- Helped use the toilet
- Changed bedpan
- Helped get out of bed
- Given oral medication
- Taken to doctor
- Helped walk
- Given medical injections
- Shopped for groceries
- Taken to a friend’s house
- Taken to church
- Balanced monthly budget
- Taken to the bank
- Done light housework (dishes, dust)
- Done heavy yardwork
- Given gifts
- Fixed small household items
- Made major financial decisions
- Taken to a social gathering
- Slapped with a hand to prevent from doing something
- Withheld food
- Read personal mail
- Used social security check without his/her knowledge
- Tied to bed to punish
- Called him/her insulting names
- Threatened to lock in room
- Hit with fist or object to punish
- Tied to bed to prevent him/her from doing something
- Used savings without permission
- Prevented from receiving visitors
- Locked in room to punish
- Threatened to tie to bed
- Hit with fist or object to prevent him/her
- Withheld medications
- Not bathed or dressed when necessary
- Sold his/her personal property without permission
- Entered his/her room without knocking
- Locked him/her in room to prevent doing something
- Made him/her wear diapers if incontinent
- Not visited when asked
- Closed bank account without his/her knowledge
- Not called when asked
- Threatened to hit
- Talked about that person in his/her presence
APPENDIX G

EAABIS-R SPECIFIC BEHAVIORS
Next, indicate whether you have ever responded to your parent in each of the following ways.

Please answer each question as honestly as possible. Remember, all answers are anonymous and kept confidential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Hardly Ever</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Quite Often</th>
<th>All the time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Helped dress
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- Bathed him/her
- Fed him/her
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- Helped get out of bed
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- Helped walk
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- Called him/her insulting names
- Threatened to lock in room
- Hit with fist or object to punish
Tied to bed to prevent him/her from doing something
Used savings without permission
Prevented from receiving visitors
Locked in room to punish
Threatened to tie to bed
Hit with fist or object to prevent him/her
Withheld medications
Not bathed or dressed when necessary
Sold his/her personal property without permission
Entered his/her room without knocking
Locked him/her in room to prevent doing something
Made him/her wear diapers if incontinent
Not visited when asked
Closed bank account without his/her knowledge
Not called when asked
Threatened to hit
Talked about that person in his/her presence
APPENDIX H

MIDDLE-AGED MALE ABUSER - OLDER FEMALE PARENT VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED MALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER FEMALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with her in the car
- thrown an object at her
- shaken a finger at her
- made threatening gestures or faces at her
- shaken a fist at her
- acted like a bully toward her
- destroyed something belonging to her
- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
twisted her arm
spanked her
bit her
slapped her with the palm of his hand
slapped her with the back of his hand
slapped her around the face and head
hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED MALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER FEMALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown an object at her</td>
<td>thrown an object at her</td>
<td>thrown an object at her</td>
<td>thrown an object at her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill her</td>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill her</td>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill her</td>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shock or roughly handled her</td>
<td>shock or roughly handled her</td>
<td>shock or roughly handled her</td>
<td>shock or roughly handled her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>spanked her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behaviors, if these behaviors were inflicted by a *middle aged male child* (aged 35-50) on an *older female parent* (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
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<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
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<tr>
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<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
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</table>
hit her with an object
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threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
APPENDIX I

MIDDLE-AGED FEMALE ABUSER - OLDER FEMALE PARENT VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED FEMALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER FEMALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

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- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
twisted her arm
spanked her
bit her
slapped her with the palm of her hand
slapped her with the back of her hand
slapped her around the face and head
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punched her
kicked her
stomped her
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not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED FEMALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER FEMALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Moderately Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Mildly Severe Consequences</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
- twisted her arm
- spanked her
- bit her
- slapped her with the palm of her hand
- slapped her with the back of her hand
- slapped her around the face and head
hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
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call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
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make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behaviors, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED FEMALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER FEMALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw an object at her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like she wanted to kill her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the palm of her hand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the back of her hand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withheld food from her
read her personal mail
used her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
APPENDIX J

MIDDLE-AGED MALE ABUSER - OLDER MALE PARENT VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED MALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER MALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
twisted his arm
spanked him
bit him
slapped him with the palm of his hand
slapped him with the back of his hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED MALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER MALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of his hand
- slapped him with the back of his hand
- slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behaviors, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED MALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER MALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driven dangerously with him in the car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown an object at him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a finger at him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a fist at him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like a bully toward him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyed something belonging to him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things he cared about</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened someone he cared about</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to hurt him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened him with a weapon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened him with a club-like object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened him with a knife or gun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held him down pinning him in place</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved him</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed him suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scratched him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulled his hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twisted his arm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spanked him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped him with the palm of his hand</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped him with the back of his hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped him around the face and head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
APPENDIX K

MIDDLE-AGED FEMALE ABUSER – OLDER MALE PARENT VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED FEMALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER MALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
twisted his arm
spanked him
bit him
slapped him with the palm of her hand
slapped him with the back of her hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED FEMALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER MALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- throw an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of her hand
- slapped him with the back of her hand
- slapped him around the face and head
- hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behaviors, if these behaviors were inflicted by a MIDDLE AGED FEMALE CHILD (aged 35-50) on an OLDER MALE PARENT (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of her hand
- slapped him with the back of her hand
- slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
APPENDIX L

OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE ABUSER - OLDER MALE SPOUSE VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
spanked him
bit him
slapped him with the palm of her hand
slapped him with the back of her hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of her hand
- slapped him with the back of her hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behavior, if these behaviors were inflicted by an **OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE** (aged 60 and above) on an **OLDER MALE SPOUSE** (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of her hand
- slapped him with the back of her hand
- slapped him around the face and head
- hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
APPENDIX M

OLDER MALE SPOUSE ABUSER - OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER MALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with her in the car
- thrown an object at her
- shaken a finger at her
- made threatening gestures or faces at her
- shaken a fist at her
- acted like a bully toward her
- destroyed something belonging to her
- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
pulled her hair
___ twisted her arm
___ spanked her
___ bit her
___ slapped her with the palm of his hand
___ slapped her with the back of his hand
___ slapped her around the face and head
___ hit her with an object
___ punched her
___ kicked her
___ stomped her
___ choked her
___ burned her with something
___ used a club like object on her
___ beat her up
___ used a knife on her
___ withhold food from her
___ read her personal mail
___ use her social security check without her knowledge
___ tie her to the bed to punish
___ call her insulting names
___ threaten to lock her in her room
___ hit her with a fist
___ tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
___ use her savings without her permission
___ prevent her from receiving visitors
___ lock her in her room to punish her
___ threaten to tie her to the bed
___ withhold her medication
___ not bathe or dress her when necessary
___ sell her personal property without her permission
___ enter her room without knocking
___ lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
___ make her wear diapers if incontinent
___ not visit her when asked
___ not call her when asked
___ threaten to hit her
___ talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by an **OLDER MALE SPOUSE** (aged 60 and above) on an **OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE** (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with her in the car
- thrown an object at her
- shaken a finger at her
- made threatening gestures or faces at her
- shaken a fist at her
- acted like a bully toward her
- destroyed something belonging to her
- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shock or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
- twisted her arm
- spanked her
- bit her
- slapped her with the palm of his hand
- slapped her with the back of his hand
slapped her around the face and head
hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behavior, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER MALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE SPOUSE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with her in the car
- thrown an object at her
- shaken a finger at her
- made threatening gestures or faces at her
- shaken a fist at her
- acted like a bully toward her
- destroyed something belonging to her
- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
- twisted her arm
- spanked her
- bit her
- slapped her with the palm of his hand
- slapped her with the back of his hand
- slapped her around the face and head
- hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withheld food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
APPENDIX N

OLDER MALE RELATIVE ABUSER - OLDER MALE RELATIVE VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ___ hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- ___ thrown, smashed or broken an object
- ___ driven dangerously with him in the car
- ___ thrown an object at him
- ___ shaken a finger at him
- ___ made threatening gestures or faces at him
- ___ shaken a fist at him
- ___ acted like a bully toward him
- ___ destroyed something belonging to him
- ___ threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- ___ threatened to destroy property
- ___ threatened someone he cared about
- ___ threatened to hurt him
- ___ threatened to kill himself
- ___ threatened to kill him
- ___ threatened him with a weapon
- ___ threatened him with a club-like object
- ___ acted like he wanted to kill him
- ___ threatened him with a knife or gun
- ___ held him down pinning him in place
- ___ pushed or shoved him
- ___ shook or roughly handled him
- ___ grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- ___ scratched him
pulled his hair
twisted his arm
spanked him
bit him
slapped him with the palm of his hand
slapped him with the back of his hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
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- throw an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of his hand
- slapped him with the back of his hand
- slapped him around the face and head
- hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behaviors, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of his hand
- slapped him with the back of his hand
- slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
APPENDIX O

OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE ABUSER - OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely</th>
<th>Probably</th>
<th>Probably Not</th>
<th>Definitely Not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuse 1</td>
<td>Abuse 2</td>
<td>Abuse 3</td>
<td>Abuse 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown a finger at her</td>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoved her</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened other with a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>acted like she wanted to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>threatened her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>acted like she wanted to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>threatened her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>acted like she wanted to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
twisted her arm
spanked her
bit her
slapped her with the palm of her hand
slapped her with the back of her hand
slapped her around the face and head
hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with her in the car
- thrown an object at her
- shaken a finger at her
- made threatening gestures or faces at her
- shaken a fist at her
- acted like a bully toward her
- destroyed something belonging to her
- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
- twisted her arm
- spanked her
- bit her
- slapped her with the palm of her hand
- slapped her with the back of her hand
- slapped her around the face and head
hit her with an object
punched her
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stomped her
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make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behaviors, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>throw an object at her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>acted like she wanted to kill her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>shocked or roughly handled her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>bit her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>slapped her with the palm of her hand</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>slapped her with the back of her hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
APPENDIX P

OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE ABUSER - OLDER MALE RELATIVE VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
spanked him
bit him
slapped him with the palm of her hand
slapped him with the back of her hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withhold food from him
read his personal mail
use his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consequences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of her hand
slapped him with the back of her hand
slapped him around the face and head
hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beaten him up
used a knife on him
withheld food from him
read his personal mail
used his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withheld his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behavior, if these behaviors were inflicted by an **OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE** (aged 60 and above) on an **OLDER MALE RELATIVE** (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with him in the car
- thrown an object at him
- shaken a finger at him
- made threatening gestures or faces at him
- shaken a fist at him
- acted like a bully toward him
- destroyed something belonging to him
- threatened to harm or damage things he cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone he cared about
- threatened to hurt him
- threatened to kill herself
- threatened to kill him
- threatened him with a weapon
- threatened him with a club-like object
- acted like she wanted to kill him
- threatened him with a knife or gun
- held him down pinning him in place
- pushed or shoved him
- shook or roughly handled him
- grabbed him suddenly or forcefully
- scratched him
- pulled his hair
- twisted his arm
- spanked him
- bit him
- slapped him with the palm of her hand
- slapped him with the back of her hand
- slapped him around the face and head
- hit him with an object
punched him
kicked him
stomped him
choked him
burned him with something
used a club like object on him
beat him up
used a knife on him
withheld food from him
read his personal mail
used his social security check without his knowledge
tie him to the bed to punish
call him insulting names
threaten to lock him in his room
hit him with a fist
tie him to the bed to prevent him from doing something
use his savings without his permission
prevent him from receiving visitors
lock him in his room to punish him
threaten to tie him to the bed
withhold his medication
not bathe or dress him when necessary
sell his personal property without his permission
enter his room without knocking
lock him in his room to prevent him from doing something
make him wear diapers if incontinent
not visit him when asked
not call him when asked
threaten to hit him
talk about him in his presence
APPENDIX Q

OLDER MALE RELATIVE ABUSER - OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE VICTIM
Family members interact with each other in many different ways. Even in the best of relationships, anger, frustration, disappointment, and tension are expressed. These feelings are expressed in both verbal and nonverbal ways; however, our understanding of these expressions are quite limited. Much is still being learned about family interactions.

Please indicate the extent to which you would consider the following behaviors to be abusive, if these behaviors were inflicted by an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Abuse</th>
<th>Probably Not Abuse</th>
<th>Definitely Not Abuse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture
- thrown, smashed or broken an object
- driven dangerously with her in the car
- thrown an object at her
- shaken a finger at her
- made threatening gestures or faces at her
- shaken a fist at her
- acted like a bully toward her
- destroyed something belonging to her
- threatened to harm or damage things she cared about
- threatened to destroy property
- threatened someone she cared about
- threatened to hurt her
- threatened to kill himself
- threatened to kill her
- threatened her with a weapon
- threatened her with a club-like object
- acted like he wanted to kill her
- threatened her with a knife or gun
- held her down pinning her in place
- pushed or shoved her
- shook or roughly handled her
- grabbed her suddenly or forcefully
- scratched her
- pulled her hair
twisted her arm
spanked her
bit her
slapped her with the palm of his hand
slapped her with the back of his hand
slapped her around the face and head
hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
prevent her from receiving visitors
lock her in her room to punish her
threaten to tie her to the bed
withhold her medication
not bathe or dress her when necessary
sell her personal property without her permission
enter her room without knocking
lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you feel the following behaviors produce severe outcomes or consequences for the person who is the recipient of such behavior. Assume these behaviors are inflicted by an OLDER MALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above) on an OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Severe Consequences</th>
<th>Moderately Severe</th>
<th>Mildly Severe</th>
<th>No Severe Consequences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td>thrown an object at her</td>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill her</td>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroyed something belonging to her</td>
<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td>bit her</td>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td>threatened to kill herself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hit her with an object
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withhold food from her
read her personal mail
use her social security check without her knowledge
tie her to the bed to punish
call her insulting names
threaten to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tie her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
use her savings without her permission
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lock her in her room to prevent her from doing something
make her wear diapers if incontinent
not visit her when asked
not call her when asked
threaten to hit her
talk about her in her presence
Please indicate the extent to which you would be willing to report the following behavior, if these behaviors were inflicted by an **OLDER MALE RELATIVE** (aged 60 and above) on an **OLDER FEMALE RELATIVE** (aged 60 and above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit or kicked a wall, door, or furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown, smashed or broken an object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driven dangerously with her in the car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrown an object at her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a finger at her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made threatening gestures or faces at her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaken a fist at her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>acted like a bully toward her</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to harm or damage things she cared about</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>threatened to destroy property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened someone she cared about</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to hurt her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill himself</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened to kill her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a weapon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a club-like object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acted like he wanted to kill her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatened her with a knife or gun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held her down pinning her in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pushed or shoved her</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>shook or roughly handled her</td>
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<td>grabbed her suddenly or forcefully</td>
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<tr>
<td>scratched her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulled her hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twisted her arm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spanked her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the palm of his hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her with the back of his hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slapped her around the face and head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit her with an object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
punched her
kicked her
stomped her
choked her
burned her with something
used a club-like object on her
beat her up
used a knife on her
withheld food from her
read her personal mail
used her social security check without her knowledge
tied her to the bed to punish
called her insulting names
threatened to lock her in her room
hit her with a fist
tied her to the bed to prevent her from doing something
used her savings without her permission
prevented her from receiving visitors
locked her in her room to punish her
threatened to tie her to the bed
withheld her medication
not bathed or dressed her when necessary
sold her personal property without her permission
entered her room without knocking
locked her in her room to prevent her from doing something
made her wear diapers if incontinent
not visited her when asked
not called her when asked
threatened to hit her
talked about her in her presence
APPENDIX R

TABLES
Table 1

Summary of Demographic Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Childs</th>
<th>Childs</th>
<th>Reinberg</th>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>4</td>
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Table 2

Behavior Rated as Physical Abuse and Psychological Abuse

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<td>Push or shove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shake or roughly handle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grab suddenly or forcefully</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scratch</td>
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<td>Pull hair</td>
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<td>Twist arm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slap with palm of hand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slap with back of hand</td>
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<td>Slap around the face and head</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hit with an object</td>
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<td>Punch</td>
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<td>Kick</td>
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<td>Burn with something</td>
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<td>Use a club like object on</td>
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<td>Beat up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use a knife on</td>
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<tr>
<td>Withhold food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tie to bed to punish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hit with fist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tie to bed to prevent from doing something</td>
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<tr>
<td>Withhold medication</td>
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(Table Continues)
Table 2 -- continued

Psychological Abuse

- Hit or kick a wall, door or furniture
- Throw, smash or break an object
- Drive dangerously with person in the car
- Shake a finger
- Make threatening gestures or faces
- Shake a fist
- Act like a bully
- Threaten to destroy something belonging to the person
- Threaten to harm or damage things cared about
- Threaten to destroy property
- Threaten someone cared about
- Threaten to hurt the person
- Threaten to kill self
- Threaten to kill the person
- Threaten with a weapon
- Threaten with a club-like object
- Act like want to kill the person
- Threaten with a knife or gun
- Read personal mail
- Use Social Security checks without the person’s knowledge
- Call insulting names
- Threaten to lock in room
- Use savings without permission
- Prevent from receiving visitors
- Lock in room to punish
- Threaten to tie to the bed
- Do not bathe or dress when necessary
- Sell personal property without permission
- Enter room without knocking
- Lock in room to prevent from doing something
- Force to wear diapers if incontinent
- Do not visit when asked
- Do not call when asked

(Table Continues)
Table 2 -- continued

Threaten to hit
Talk about in the person's presence
Table 3

Means for Respondent Age X Respondent Sex X Age of the Abuser Interaction

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Note: Physical Abuse = Quality of Physical Behaviors; Physical Severity = Consequence Severity of Physical Behaviors; Physical Report = Willingness to Report Physical Behaviors; Psychological Abuse = Quality of Psychological Behaviors; Psychological Severity = Consequence Severity of Psychological Behaviors; Psychological Report = Willingness to Report Psychological Behaviors; MAA = Middle-Aged Abuser; EA = Elderly Abuser
Figure 1

Representation of Interaction Between Age of the Respondent, Age of the Abuser, and Sex of the Respondent for Physical Abuse

Mean

(Figure Continues)
Figure 1 -- continued

Mean

Young          Middle Age
Respondent Age (Males)

(34) Elderly
(30) Middle Aged
(30) (29)
Figure 2

Representation of Interaction Between Age of the Respondent, Age of the Abuser, and Sex of the Respondent for Physical Severity Mean

(Figure Continues)
Figure 2 -- continued

Mean

Young | Middle Age
--- | ---
25 | 30
30 | 35
35 | 40

(31) | Middle Aged (33)
--- | -------------
(37) | Elderly (33)

Respondent Age (Males)
Figure 3

Representation of Interaction Between Age of the Respondent, Age of the Abuser, and Sex of the Respondent for Physical Report

Mean

(Figure Continues)
Figure 3 -- continued

Mean

(43) Elderly
(38)
(34) Middle Aged
(35)

Respondent Age
(Males)

Young  Middle Age
Figure 4

Representation of Interaction Between Age of the Respondent, Age of the Abuser, and Sex of the Respondent for Psychological Abuse

Mean

(Figure Continues)
Figure 4 -- continued

Mean

(62)  
(56)  
(51) Middle Aged  
(51) Elderly

Young  Middle Age

Respondent Age  (Males)
Figure 5

Representation of Interaction Between Age of the Respondent, Age of the Abuser, and Sex of the Respondent for Psychological Severity Mean

(Figure Continues)
Figure 5 -- continued

Mean

Young  Middle Age

Respondent Age (Males)

(62) Middle Aged
(58) Elderly

(69)
Figure 6

Representation of Interaction Between Age of the Respondent, Age of the Abuser, and Sex of the Respondent for Reportability of Psychological Abuse

Mean

(Figure Continues)
Figure 6 -- continued

Mean

Young  Middle Age

Respondent Age
(Males)

(79)
(71)
(73) Middle Aged
(72) Elderly
Figure 7

Two-Way interaction Between Physical Dimensions and Age of Abuser

Mean

![Graph showing interaction between physical dimensions and age of abuser. The graph compares abuse, severe abuse, and report rates across different age groups: Elderly and Middle Aged.]
Figure 8

Two-Way interaction Between Psychological Dimensions and Age of Respondent

Mean

![Graph showing two-way interaction between psychological dimensions and age of respondent. The graph plots Abuse, Severe Report, and Mean values for young and middle-aged respondents.]
REFERENCES


Miller, S. M., Blalock, J., & Ginsburg, H. J. (1984-85). Children and the aged: Attitudes, contact, and


