



Financial ABUSE & EXPLOITATION OF ELDERS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified risk factors for Elder financial exploitation:

- Poor health, mental decline, physical illness or disability
- Need assistance with daily living activities such as shopping, preparing meals, managing money, and fiscal affairs
- Lack of social support ²
- Feel obligated to share their resources with family³

INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

Professionals must be aware of potential indicators of financial abuse and exploitation.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS:

- Significant or unexplainable account withdrawals
- Attempts to wire large sums of money
- Frequent transfers between accounts
- Opening or closing accounts
- Newly authorized signers
- Insufficient funds
- Unpaid bills

BEHAVIORAL INDICATORS:

- Elder is anxious or confused about financial status, transactions, or arrangements
- Sudden reluctance to discuss financial matters
- Developing new or unfamiliar relationships
- Fear of caregiver
- Changes in demeanor caused by fear, shame, or humiliation

IMPACT OF FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION ON ELDERS

Financial abuse can have significant adverse impacts.

- It can lead to financial ruin, loss of assets accumulated over a lifetime of hard work, less time due to age to recoup losses.
- In some cases, the financial loss can lead to loss of independence, a decline in quality of life, and becoming dependent on others or social welfare agencies.
- Financial loss can lead to psychological distress, loss of self-confidence, stress, isolation, and depression.⁴

FINANCIAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION:

- According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, financial abuse and exploitation is the illegal or improper use of an elder's funds property or assets.
- Financial abuse and exploitation involve the wrongful theft of money or property through fraud, scams, predatory caretakers, family members, or others they trust.
 - An estimated \$2.9 billion is stolen annually from elders in the U.S.¹
- Older adults are likely to be targeted for financial abuse and exploitation because they often have a steady income stream from social security or other sources.
- Caregivers, family members, and others may find a way to take advantage of these funds.
- Elders in Indian Country may be targets as recipients lump-sum payments such

as per capita checks, land lease payments, or lawsuit settlements.

TYPES OF FINANCIAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION:

- Theft of money or property is when a person takes an Elders money or property without consent.
- Identity theft is the illegal use of personal information to receive money or credit.
- Confidence crimes are the use of deception to gain an elder's confidence to acquire assets through a series of false representations.
- Scams are a dishonest scheme to make money through deceiving.



CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE CONSIDERATIONS WHILE WORKING WITH ELDERS

- Ways to ask Native American Elders about abuse and neglect include:
 - o Are you being disrespected? If so, in what ways?
 - o Has anybody hurt you?
 - o Are you afraid of anybody?
 - o Is anyone taking or using your money without your permission?
 - o Is anyone taking your things without your permission?
 - o Are you being bothered? If so, in what ways?³

REPORTING ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- If you suspect elder abuse or neglect, report it to your state or tribal APS office or local police department. If you need help locating a number to call to report elder abuse, please visit: <https://www.nijii.org/hotlines>



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The NIEJI project has been retired, but they have granted NIJII permission to share materials.
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