

IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO ELDER ABUSE  
THE VITAL ROLE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS

**Module 3: Identifying Elder Abuse**

**TEST**

**NOTE:** We recommend taking this test online rather than manually (see “Continuing Education and Testing Information in your handout materials). If you prefer to submit a paper test, please follow the instructions given below.

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Please PRINT your identifying information in the space provided below (enter your name as you would like it to appear on your certificate).

First Name \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Agency/Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email (**required**) \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Work Area:

- Probation
- Parole
- Pretrial
- Probation/Parole (combined)
- Other (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Professional Category:

- Administrator
- Supervisor
- Direct Services (Line Staff)
- Other (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIL OR FAX YOUR COMPLETED TEST TO:**

Margaret Cloyd  
American Probation and Parole Association  
P.O. Box 11910  
Lexington, KY 40578-1910  
Fax: 859-244-8001

**Please allow three weeks for processing.** If you score 70% or higher, we will email a certificate to you for 1.5 continuing education contact hours; if not, we will notify you by email that you will need to retake the test and achieve at least 70% to qualify for credit.

**Please circle the letter of the MOST accurate answer for each of the questions below.**

1. Select the item that best identifies the effects of elder abuse on victims.
  - a. Physical, behavioral, psychological, financial
  - b. Mental confusion, anger, suicidal actions, helplessness, reduced coping
  - c. Reduced life expectancy
  - d. All of the above
  
2. Elders often do not report the abuse they experience because:
  - a. They do not like to make decisions for themselves.
  - b. They are loyal to their abusers and don't want to get them in trouble.
  - c. They have neighbors and friends who look after them.
  - d. All of the above
  
3. Based on the evidence available, how many incidents of elder abuse are not reported?
  - a. 30%
  - b. 50%
  - c. 80%
  - d. None of the above
  
4. Which of the following are reasons an elderly person may be unable to report abuse that has been perpetrated against him or her?
  - a. Cognitive or physical impairments
  - b. Having no access to phones
  - c. Having no direct contact with anyone other than the abuser
  - d. All of the above
  
5. The majority of older people:
  - a. Have dementia or memory loss.
  - b. Live below the poverty line.
  - c. Live alone.
  - d. None of the above

6. What consequences of reporting elder abuse might victims fear would make their situation worse?
  - a. They could lose the care and/or financial support they need from their abuser.
  - b. They could be forced to live in an assisted living or nursing home, losing their independence and autonomy.
  - c. Their abuser could retaliate against them.
  - d. All of the above
  
7. Diminished capacity may:
  - a. Be a symptom of abuse or neglect.
  - b. Clear up when the victim is given proper care and treatment.
  - c. Interfere with the elder's ability to make decisions.
  - d. All of the above
  
8. It may be best to schedule interviews with elders at early or mid-day times because:
  - a. Elders are fearful at night.
  - b. Elders like to watch afternoon soap operas.
  - c. Some older persons experience "sundowning" and tend to become more confused later in the day.
  - d. None of the above
  
9. A good screening question to ask elders to determine if they have experienced emotional abuse is:
  - a. Do you feel safe with the offender?
  - b. Has anyone close to you called you names, put you down, or made you feel bad recently?
  - c. Has anyone taken things that belong to you without your permission?
  - d. Has anyone forced you to do things you did not want to do?
  
10. Culture should:
  - a. Always be discounted when asking why victims don't report their abuse.
  - b. Be taken into consideration when determining the culpability of an abuser from a minority group.
  - c. Never be accepted as an excuse for elder abuse.
  - d. Never be considered when working with offenders.