Elder abuse

: Overview and national strategy in Korea

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World population and Aging

Korean population aging
Definition of elder abuse

- Older American Act 1965 as amended in 2006 (Public Law 109-365)
  - Abuse/ neglect/ self-neglect/ exploitation
- The American Medical Association (1997)
  - Elder abuse
- Department of Justice, Office of Victims of Crime
  - Elder abuse/ elder mistreatment
- National Center on Elder Abuse
  - Physical/ sexual/ emotional or psychological/ neglect/ abandonment/ financial or material exploitation/ self-neglect
Definition of elder abuse in Korea

- **Physical abuse**
  - the infliction of pain or injury, physical coercion, or physical or drug-induced restraint

- **Psychological or emotional abuse**
  - the infliction of mental anguish

- **Financial or material exploitation**
  - the illegal or improper exploitation or use of funds or resources of the older person

- **Sexual abuse**
  - non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with the older person.

- **Neglect**
  - the refusal or failure to fulfil a caregiving obligation. This may or may not involve a conscious and intentional attempt to inflict physical or emotional distress on the older person.

- **Abandonment**
  - the desertion of an elderly person

- **Self-neglect**
  - The behavior an elderly person that threatens his/her own health or safety
Traditional society

- Family harmony in traditional society
  - Important factor governing family relationship
  - Reinforced by philosophical traditions and public policy
- “Filial piety” in Asia
  - Recognized or unreported elder abuse
  - Higher value on family harmony over individual well-being
- Individual’s well-being should be sacrificed for the good of the group
- Witchcraft in the United Republic of Tanzania
- Abuse behavior should be considered under the cultural context
Fewer Koreans feel responsible for aging parents

Fewer Koreans believe that grown-up children should be responsible emotionally and financially to care for their aging parents, a study showed Sunday.

According to the report released by the Korean Women’s Development Institute, 16.6 percent of Koreans said in a survey conducted in 2014 that an individual is responsible to finance their own post-retirement years. It showed a 1.7-fold increase from 9.6 percent in 2002.

At the same time, the number of those who think family members, including grown-up children, should emotionally and financially care for their aging parents dropped dramatically from 70.7 percent to 31.7 percent over the same time period.
Risk factors for elder abuse

Individual

relationship

community

Socioetal

Elder abuse

Physical, emotional, economic, neglect, sexual
Individual factors

- Personality disorders
- Alcohol-related problems
- Cognitive and physical impairment
- Gender (female)
- Financial difficulties
Relationship factors

- Quality of relationship between the caregiver and the care recipient
  - Violence: result of the interplay of several factors including stress, relationship between carer and the care recipient

- Living arrangement
  - Overcrowded condition

- Dependency
  - Victims
  - Adult children dependent on elderly parents for housing and financial support
Community and societal factors

- Isolation of older people
- Cause and a consequence of abuse
- Cultural norms and tradition
  - Ageism, sexism, a culture of violence
Something in common?
Getting tender and soft
Sons account for 40 percent of reported elder abuse in South Korea

Thirty percent increase in reported elder abuse in the past 5 years demonstrates growing need in social services for elderly

By Choi Sung-jin and Park Su-ji, staff reporters

A new report released by the Ministry of Health and Welfare show four out of ten senior citizen abuse
A study of elder abuse in Korea

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Abstract

This study investigates the state of elder abuse in Korea, and its related factors in a population-based survey. A total of 15,230 persons were interviewed at their homes in 1999. The rate of old people who experienced any one category of abuse was 6.3\%, and emotional abuse was the most frequent while physical abuse was least prevalent. The experience of abuse seemed to be associated with personal characteristics such as age, gender, educational level, and economic dependency as well as the physical and mental health status. In addition, family characteristics such as the type of household, the family’s economic level, and the quality of family relations were found to be associated with the presence of abuse.

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Keywords: Elderly; Abuse; Korea
## Number of abuse case in Korea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Abuse</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,511</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>3,549</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,722</td>
<td>2,274</td>
<td>3,996</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2,418</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>4,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2,885</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>5,254</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3,485</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>6,159</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,435</td>
<td>3,068</td>
<td>7,503</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5,162</td>
<td>3,441</td>
<td>8,603</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,916</td>
<td>3,424</td>
<td>9,340</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>6,642</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>10,162</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,037</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>10,569</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8,087</td>
<td>3,818</td>
<td>11,905</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table includes the number of general and abuse cases from 2005 to 2015, along with the total and rate.*
Mandated vs non-mandated reporters
Case evaluation results
Age of abuser

![Graph showing the age of abusers from 2005 to 2015. The x-axis represents the years (2005-2015) and the y-axis represents the number of abusers. Each year has a corresponding bar and a connected line indicating the trend.](image-url)
Subtype of elder abuse
Proportion of Dementia patients
Welfare of the Aged Act in Korea

- Revised to cover the issues of elder abuse in 2004
- Definition of elder abuse
- Official statements for mandated reporters
  - Nurses, social workers, doctors, public service officers
- Penalties for the abusers
- Establishment and management of Korea Elder Protection Agency
About KEPA
Welcome To The Korea Elder Protection Agency!
Korea Elder Protection Agency(Headquarter Center)
Providing Care with a Loving Smile!

Organization
Research and Development Department
Education and Support Department
Public Relation and Cooperation Department

Primary function
Researching seniors' human rights needs
Suggesting governmental policy changes
Advertising our purpose and goals

Main business
Proposing amendments on the Elderly Welfare Law
Advertising the Ministry of Health and Welfare services
Providing guidelines for the Ministry of Health and Welfare
Reporting and analysing abuse statistics
Korea Elder Protection Agency (KEPA)

- An organization under the Ministry of Health and Welfare
  - to provide old age care
    to protect human rights and other abuses
- Established under the Welfare of the Aged Act 39, section 5
- Goals
  - Professionally organize senior care centers
  - Create a senior citizens' safety network
  - Establish an elder abuse prevention network
  - Enhance cultural awareness for senior safety
Main business of KEPA

- Research and development department
  - Advertising the ministry of Health and Welfare services
  - Reporting and analyzing abuse statistics
  - Providing research services

- Education and support department
  - Developing a curriculum for counsellors
  - Operating online training programs
  - Developing educational materials

- Public relation and cooperation department
  - Managing an elder abuse shelter
  - Monitoring mass media
  - Expanding partnership networks with related organizations
Korea Elder Protection Agency

1 headquarter center
30 designated local Korea Elder Protection Agencies
16 short-term shelters
Local Korea Elder Protection Agency

- 24-hour helpline
- Face to face interview
- Field inspection if needed
- Case evaluation
  - Emergency, non-emergency, not currently but potential risk group
- Refer to short-term shelter
- Case management and follow-up evaluation
- Cooperation with other agencies such as public health center, long-term care insurance, local elder welfare center
Short-term shelter
Elder Abuse Awareness Day (June, 15th)
Korean Association of Anti-violence and Abuse (KAVA)
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一身의 참여와 헌신 입니다

KAVA
(사) 한국폭력학대예방협회
National strategy for elder abuse

Ministry of Health and Welfare

Welfare of Aged Act

Central Korea Elder Protection Agency (KEPA)

Local KEPA

Health services

Police department

Public health center

Long term care insurance

Local elder welfare center

Long term care insurance
Thank you for your attention!