This Research Review lists the latest primary and secondary literature related to elder abuse in the United States that was published during the NCEA Grant Cycle at USC, which began September 2014 and ended August 2017. While more research is needed to shed light on the prevalence, risk prevention, and detection of elder abuse, the NCEA is dedicated to disseminating peer-reviewed research as it is published to highlight what is known and identify gaps to inform policy and practice in the field. Throughout the grant cycle we published Research to Practice briefs with relevant and informative published research on a variety of topics related to elder abuse including special target populations, implications for healthcare and other professionals, and more.

Articles in this compilation cover topics in the elder abuse field including, but not limited to multiple types of abuse (including financial abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect), self-neglect, women and elder abuse, long-term care (including resident-to-resident aggression), cognition and capacity, mental health, elder abuse detection, as well as policy and intervention. Some publications do not fit into these categories and are listed in the “Miscellaneous” sections. Though we attempted to capture all relevant articles published during this time, inadvertent omissions are possible. The article author(s) should be consulted directly regarding questions on their content, research, and/or review process.

**FINANCIAL, PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SEXUAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT**


Financial, Physical, Psychological, Sexual Abuse and Neglect continued


Key terms: abuser risk/strengths, Adult Protective Services (APS), age-associated financial vulnerability (AAFV), assault, coercive control, community-dwelling elders, cultural differences, economic abuse, elder neglect, elder rape, elder sexual assault, financial abuse, injury, institutional dwelling elders, institutional rape, intimate partner violence, negative attitudes, ombudsman, physical abuse, rape, restraint, revictimization, risk factors, routine activity theory, victim vulnerability, victim-abuser relationship, victimization

SELF-NEGLECT

Self-neglect is among the most common types of abuse reported to Adult Protective Services (APS). Self-neglect differs from the other types of abuse presented in this compilation in that it is not perpetrated by others. Therefore, it has unique aspects in terms of prevention and detection that deserve special consideration.


Key terms: Adult Protective Services (APS), capacity, Chinese aging, client satisfaction, environmental hazards, geriatric assessment, health status, hoarding, hygiene, intervention, quality of life, scale, self-neglect, squalor, traumatic life events, unsanitary living conditions
**WOMEN AND ELDER ABUSE**


**Key terms:** cognitive impairment, disability, domestic abuse, family caregiving, feminism, gender, gerontology, healthcare disparities, intergenerational, intergenerational relationships, interpersonal violence, long-term care facilities, mental illness, mother-adult daughter relationships, mother/child relationships, mothering, nursing homes, patient rights, physical abuse, physical health, post-menopausal women, psychiatric disorders, reporting, sexual abuse, theory, verbal abuse, victimization, Women’s Health Initiative (WHI)

**LONG-TERM CARE**


**Key terms:** aggression, assisted living, care homes, certified nursing assistant, dementia-related behaviors, dual eligible, financial exploitation, grounded theory, home care, inspection reports, institutional abuse, neglect, nursing homes, organizational cultures, patient safety, prevention, psychological abuse, quality of care, resident-to-resident elder mistreatment (R-REM), turnover, unfair agreements
**COGNITION AND CAPACITY**


*Key terms:* Adult Protective Services (APS), decision-making capacity, dementia, executive function, financial exploitation, interviewing, mental health, neglect, psychology, recidivism, residential care, risk factors, victimization

**MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH**


*Key terms:* Adult Protective Services (APS), aging, alcohol, anxiety, Chinese population, dementia, depression, depressive symptoms, drugs, family violence, integrating services, neglect psychiatric disorders, mental health treatment, perceived stress, population study, psychological distress, psychotherapy, self-neglect, serious mental illness

**ELDER ABUSE DETECTION**


**Key terms:** Adult Protective Services (APS), assault, assessment tools, capacity assessments, capacity evaluations, crime, critical care, dementia, elder abuse decision support system, elder abuse investigation/substantiation, elder abuse radiology findings, emergency medical services, fractures, geriatric injury, geriatric trauma, grandparents raising grandchildren, guardianships, incapacity, indicators, intentional injury, medical markers, methodology, neglect, older adult mistreatment assessment, patient safety, physical injury, qualitative research methods, receiver operating curve, reporting, risk factors, risk management, scale, screening tools, self-neglect, violence
POLICY AND INTERVENTION


Key terms: crime, disinheriance laws, elder abuse evaluation, Elder Justice Act (EJA), evidence-based elder abuse intervention, federalism, financial exploitation, forensic center, forensic psychiatric evaluations, guardianship, health policy, institutional issues, multidisciplinary, neglect, Nursing Home Reform Act, Older American’s Act (OAA), Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), professional perspective, public policy, residential care, risk factors for abuse, self-neglect, slayer rules, social work, testamentary capacity, undue influence

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS


**Key terms**: abuse outcomes, Adult Protective Services (APS), advance care planning, AGS award, clinical evaluation, conceptual framework, dehydration, detection, elder abuse intervention, elder abuse prevention, elder neglect, epidemiology, evidence base, evidence-based management, financial exploitation, frailty, geriatric trauma, health, health care settings, health professionals, injured older adults, injury prevention, interdisciplinary teams, interventions, LGBT, long-term care, malnutrition, measurement, nurse video surveillance, perpetrators, physiology, prevalence, prevention, research, risk factor models, risk factors, systematic review, technology, victim

**MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES**


**Key terms**: National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS)


**Key terms**: concerned persons, families, secondary victims


**Key terms**: cost-benefit analysis, valuation of offenses

**Key terms:** elder neglect, prevalence, risk factors


**Key terms:** intensity, outcome measurement, risk factors


**Key terms:** caregiver neglect, financial exploitation, mortality, polyvictimization


**Key terms:** Chinese older adults, elder mistreatment subtypes, population-based study, prevalence


**Key terms:** Chinese older adults, population-based study, prevalence


**Key terms:** Chinese, intergenerational transmission of violence, violence


**Key terms:** longitudinal study, risk factors


**Key terms:** curriculum, forensic medicine, nursing, training


**Key terms:** emergency department, prevalence


**Key terms:** aging, elder abuse education, family


**Key terms:** epidemiology, justice