

OLDER ADULTS AND BULLYING



CANADIAN NETWORK for
the PREVENTION of ELDER ABUSE

WHAT IS BULLYING?

Bullying is “a social and interpersonal problem that is characterized by intentional, repetitive, aggressive behaviour involving an imbalance of power or strength”. (Hazelden Foundation, 2008)

Bullying (also known as harassment) happens when a person or a group of people repeatedly hurts, threatens, or scares a peer.

Awareness and prevention activities have been traditionally aimed at younger generations, but **bullying can occur across the life course**. Little is known about the prevalence of bullying among older adults, research on the topic is scarce, but stories identifying conflicts in groups of older adults (either living together in a facility, or gathering on a regular basis) are numerous.

IMPACT

Bullied Older Adults **Witnesses of bullying**

- social/emotional distress,
- depression,
- anxiety, sleep difficulties,
- self-harming behaviours or physical injury,
- isolation,
- lower self-esteem, functional changes

may feel guilty for not intervening. This may result in:

- a decrease in self-worth,
- reduced satisfaction with their living environment or social program,
- a loss of confidence in the ability of the facility/organization to protect them against bullying, leading to fear and disrespect.

Generally 3 types of older adult bullying can occur:

- **Adult to adult**
- **Older adult to staff**
- **Staff to older adult**

CAUSES

People who bully may be experiencing low self-esteem, a loss of control over one or more parts of their life, and may be struggling to maintain some sense of control or power.

Underlying causes of bullying may be impacted by:

- Loneliness and social isolation
- Compounded losses (loved ones, family home, community, independence, changes in mobility, etc.)
- Changes in mental health and well-being
- Lack of understanding or assumptions about other ways of life and cultures
- General fear and anxiety

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WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT BULLYING

Creating a supportive environment, where people are comfortable identifying and challenging bullying behaviours, is vital to the overall health and quality of life for older Canadians. Here are some simple things you can do to help prevent bullying:

- **Establish clear guidelines and policies** to address bullying behaviours in your facility/organization;
- **Teach de-escalation strategies** to staff and participants/residents;
- **Put up posters** that promote kindness, civility, and inclusion;
- **Make your common spaces welcoming** and safe for everyone;
- **Increase education and awareness** through presentations, group activities, and discussions;
- **Seek out bystander intervention workshops and assertiveness trainings** to learn how to safely react.

By increasing awareness and providing education, support, and resources to prevent bullying among older adults, we can all help older Canadians live healthier, happier lives.

*Factsheet developed by
A&O and CNPEA*

WHERE TO GET HELP

For a full list of supports across Canada, visit cnpea.ca - [Find Help](#)

IN MANITOBA

A & O: Support Services for Older Adults

Information, support, & counseling for people 55+

www.aosupportservices.ca

☎ 204-956-6440 or 1-888-333-3121

Klinik Crisis Centre (24 hrs)

Confidential counseling, support & referrals

<http://klinik.mb.ca/>

☎ 204-786-8686 or 1-888-322-3019

Mediation Services

Support for dealing with conflict or bullying

☎ 204-925-3410

Mobile Crisis Service (24 hrs)

Support for someone experiencing a mental health concern

☎ 204-940-1781

Seniors Abuse Support Line

☎ Toll free: 1-888-896-7183

Winnipeg Police Service

The Community Support Unit can offer help

winnipeg.ca/police/

☎ 204-986-6222

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