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Supplementary material

Table - *Synthesis of the articles selected for review of data supporting or against each theory*

Citation	Sample	Measure of Elder Mistreatment (EM)	Variable(s) of interest	Measure	Main Results
Caregiver Stress Theory					
Aşti and Erdem (2006)	40 Older adults (60+) with dementia; 40 Caregivers (CG)	Scale of Risk of Elder Abuse in the Home (REAH)	CG stress	Stress Assessment Score of the Caregiver (SASC)-included in REAH	Descriptive data show a moderate level of CG stress and a moderate risk of EM
Chokkanathan (2014)	897 older adults (61+)	Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS)	CG burden	1 item: how many persons do your CG cares for	CG burden was significantly associated with EM
Cohen (2008)	667 older adults (70+) and their CGs	Compiled from previous tools; Expanded Indicators for Abuse questionnaire (E-IOA).	CG burden	Objective and subjective caregiving burden (set of items adapted from E-IOA)	CGs of Neglected older adults reported higher subjective (but not objective) burden CGs than non-neglected older adults.
Cooper, Blanchard, *et al.* (2010)	131 CGs of older adults with dementia	Modified Conflict Tactics Scale (MCTS)	CG burden; CG coping	The Brief Coping Orientations to Problems	EM was not correlated with CG burden or coping strategies.

				Experienced (Brief COPE); Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI)	
Cooper *et al.*(2008)	86 older adults with Alzheimer's Disease and their CG	MCTS	CG burden	ZBI	EM correlated with higher burden and was a predictor of CG burden
Cooper, Selwood, *et al.*(2010)	220 CG of older adults with dementia	MCTS	CG burden	ZBI; Brief COPE	EM was correlated with higher CG burden and dysfunctional coping. EM was predicted by spending more hours caring, and higher burden: Coping was not a predictor of EM.
Coyne *et al.* (1993)	342 CGs of older adults with dementia	Compiled from literature	CG burden	ZBI	CGs who reported EM, when compared to the ones who reported no EM, had higher burden.
Gainey and Payne (2006)	751 older adults signaled to Adult Protective Services (APS)	Assessment by APS professionals	CG burden	Interview (APS professionals)	CG burden was higher in neglect cases than in non-neglect. The reverse was found in financial exploitation cases; CG burden was not associated with physical abuse or self-neglect.
Goergen (2001)	80 CG at nursing homes	Compiled from literature	Work stress and burnout	Compiled from literature	EM is associated with higher levels of CG stress and burden.
Hsieh *et al.*(2009)	Intervention study with 100 CGs (50 controls; 50 experimental)	Caregiver Psychological Elder Abuse Behavior Scale (CPEAB)	CG stress	Work Stressors Inventory (WSI)	Intervention diminished psychological EM but not CG stress
Kim *et al.* (2018)	467 pairs of older adults with dementia and their	MCTS	CG burden	ZBI - Short Form	Risk of EM was predicted by care burden, even after controlling for multiple covariates.

	CGs.				
Kurrle *et al.*(1997)	5246 Assessments of Older adults	Identification by Aged Care Assessment Teams	Dependency of the older person/ CG stress	Assessed by Aged Care Assessment Teams	25% of the victims of EM also reported dependency of the older person and CG stress
Lee (2008)	1,000 CGs of older adults with disabilities	6 items from a previous epidemiological study	CG burden	Family Strain Scale (FSS)	Controlling for covariates, CG burden was a predictor of higher risk of EM.
Lee (2009)	279 CGs of older adults with physical or cognitive impairments	Selected items from the Elder Assessment Instrument and Potentially Harmful Behavior (PHB) tool	CG burden	ZBI	Higher CG burden directly predicted impulses to commit EM.
Lee and Kolomer (2005)	481 primary family CGs of older adults with dementia	6 items from a previous study	CG burden	FSS	Controlling for covariates, higher CG burden was a predictor of EM
Neuberg *et al.*(2017)	171 nurses	Compiled from literature	CG Burnout Syndrome	Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) for Human Services Survey	Different abusive behaviors are associated with different forms of burnout
Orfila *et al.* (2018)	829 CGs and their care recipients	Caregiver Abuse Screen (CASE)	CG burden	ZBI - Short Form	CG burden is positively associated with higher risk of EM total and with neglect, but not associated with physical/psychological EM.
Ozcan *et al.* (2017)	186 older adults (65+); 136 CGs	Compiled from literature	CG burden	ZBI	CGs who perceived heavier burden were more likely to perpetrate EM.
Pérez-Rojo *et al.* (2009)	45 CGs of older adults with dementia	CASE	Interpersonal burden; CG stress	ZBI; Revised memory and behavior problems checklist (MBCL-B)	CG at high risk of EM showed higher stress related to dependence, aggressive and provocative behaviors by care-recipient and higher

					interpersonal burden. Burden was one of the best predictors for the risk of EM.
Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989)	46 older adults identified as victims; 212 controls	CTS; Older Americans Resources and Services (OARS)	CG stress	Number of days in the preceding year that illness prevented the usual activities; OARS score; dependence on a relative	Differences in EM were found in all the three measures of CG stress.
Reay and Browne (2001)	19 CGs (9 physically abusive; 10 neglecters)	Sampling plus CTS	CG stress/strain	Machin's Strain Scale (SS)	No significant differences on strain between physically abusive CGs those that committed neglect.
Reay and Browne (2002)	19 CGs	Sampling plus CTS	CG stress/strain	SS	An intervention was applied that significantly reduced CG strain. No differences were found in EM between baseline and follow-up.
Sasaki *et al.* (2007)	412 pairs of older adults and CGs	Checklist of potentially harmful behaviors from previous studies	CG burden	ZBI	Burden differed from CGs who displayed EM and those that did not; CG burden was not a predictor of EM.
Serra *et al.* (2018)	326 CGs	CASE	CG perceived burden	ZBI – short form	A higher burden is a direct predictor of EM. Plus, burden mediates a protective relationship between resilience, social support and EM.
Shinan-Altman and Cohen (2009)	208 nurses	The attitudes to elder abuse questionnaire (Compiled from literature)	CG burnout; Work stressors	MBI; The work stressors questionnaire	Burnout was a predictor of attitudes condoning EM. Work overload was a predictor only when mediated by burden.
Toda *et al.* (2018)	133 older adults with dementia and	Potentially harmful behavior using a	CG Burden	ZBI	Higher CG burden was a predictor of PHB

	their CGs	modification of the CTS			
Touza and Prado (2017)	200 older adults and their CGs	Social services assessment	CG burden	Social services assessment	Perceived burden was a predictor of abuse.
Wang (2005)	114 CGs	CPEAB	CG burden	Caregiver's Burden Scale (CBS)	There is a significant positive relationship between the EM and burden
Wang *et al.* (2006)	92 CGs	CPEAB	CG burden	CBS	Psychological EM was positively associated and was a predictor of CG burden
Wang *et al.* (2009)	183 CGs	CPEAB	CG stress	WSI	Work stress was a significant predictor of psychological EM
Yan (2014)	149 CGs	CTS-Revised	CG burnout	MBI	CG burnout was a predictor of both physical and psychological EM
Yan and Kwok (2011)	122 CGs of older adults with dementia	CTS-Revised	CG burden	ZBI	CG burden was a significant predictor of verbal EM but not of physical EM.
Social Exchange Theory					
Abdel Rahman and El Gaafary (2012)	1106 older adults	Questionnaire to elicit elder abuse, Actual abuse and risk of abuse tool	Older adult's working status, pension and functional status	Sociodemographic data and Katz Index	EM significantly higher in non-working older adults, with insufficient pension and lower functional status; Insufficient pension and functional status were predictors of EM.
Acierno *et al.* (2010)	5777 older adults	Compiled from literature (phone interview)	Older adult's working status; Social support; Income; Need for Activity of Daily Living (ADL) assistance	Compiled from literature (phone interview)	Unemployment was a significant predictor of emotional EM but not of neglect; Low social support was a predictor of emotional, physical, sexual and neglect; Low Income was a predictor of emotional and neglect; but was not for physical and sexual EM; Need for ADL assistance was a

					predictor of emotional and financial EM; but was not for sexual EM and neglect.
Beach *et al.*(2016)	903 older adults	Compiled from a previous study	ADL and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) disability; Social network size; Cognitive Function; Perceived social support	6 items for ADL; 6 items for IADL; Social Network Index; Asset and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old; Interpersonal Support Evaluation List	IADL disability was associated with financial exploitation, ADL was not; Cognitive status and social network size were not associated financial exploitation; lower perceived social support was associated with higher risk for financial exploitation
Beach *et al.* (2005)	265 CG/older adult dyads	Adapted form of CTS	Cognitive status and ADL/IADL needs and availability of help by CG	Neurobehavioral Cognitive Status Examination; OARS	Older adult's cognitive status does not predict EM but CG's does; Older adults' ADL/IADL needs are predictors of EM but the availability of help is not.
Burnes *et al.* (2015)	4156 older adults	CTS	Functional capacity (ADL/IADL)	OARS	Lower functionality associated with higher emotional and physical EM, but not with neglect
Conner *et al.* (2011)	1002 persons responsible for an older adult in long-term care; 769 older adults (65+) in long-term care	Compiled from literature	Cognitive impairment; Physical impairment	Compiled from literature	Physical impairment has a direct effect on vulnerability to EM; Cognitive impairment has no direct effect on EM but has an indirect effect via physical impairment and behavioural problems.
Cooper *et al.* (2006)	3881 older adults receiving health or social services	Minimum Dataset for Homecare Assessment (MDS-HC)	ADL and IADL impairments; Vision and hearing	Subscales of the MDS-HC	Suspected EM had higher rates of physical and cognitive impairment; on social functioning, suspected EM were more frequently not at ease to interact

			impairments; Cognitive function; Social functioning		with others and report familial conflict; no differences were found regarding loneliness
Dong (2017)	3158 older adults (60+)	Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS)	Self-reported Physical function and observed Physical function	Katz Index; Rosow– Breslau index of mobility; Short Physical Performance Battery;	Adjusting for cofounders, greater self-reported ADL impairment is associated with lower EM. Greater observed physical function, with exception of the chair test, was associated with lower EM
Dong and Simon (2010)	412 older adults (60+)	VASS	ADL; IADL	Katz Index; IADL measure compiled from literature	ADL was associated with an increased EM, but the effect disappeared after controlling for other variables (income, social support, etc.); IADL was not associated with EM
Dong *et al.* (2012a)	8932 older adults (65+) -	Social services agencies reports (data match)	Physical Function	Physical performance tests; Katz Index; Index of mobility of Rosow and Breslau; Index of basic physical activities of Nagi;	Lower levels of physical function were associated with higher risk of abuse for every measure of physical function
Dong *et al.* (2012b)	143 older adults (65+) with reported EM	Social services agencies reports (data match)	Physical Function	Physical performance tests; Katz Index; Rosow and Breslau Index; Nagi Index;	Lower levels of physical function were associated with higher risk of abuse for every measure of physical function
Dong *et al.*	6159 older adults	Social services	Cognitive status;	The Mini-Mental	Lower levels of cognitive performance

(2014)	(65+)	agencies reports (data match)	Episodic memory; perceptual speed and attention	State Examination (MMSE); East Boston Memory Test; Symbol Digit Modalities Test	in all indicators measured were associated with higher risk of EM
El-Khawaga et al. (2018)	272 older adults (60+) from clinics and health-care centers	Compiled from literature	Income	Demographic Data	Income was not associated with EM
Garre-Olmo *et al.* (2009)	676 older adults (75+)	American Medical Association (AMA) Screen for Various Types of Abuse or Neglect	Cognitive function; Functionality; Social isolation	MMSE; World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule II (WHODAS- II); interview 1 item: access to a trusted person?	Not having access to a trusted person was a predictor of psychophysical and financial EM. Low cognitive function was a predictor only for financial EM. Functionality was not a significant predictor.
Godkin *et al.* (1989)	59 identified victims; 49 controls (all users of Elder Home Care Services)	Assessment by specialists in a Home care agency	Cognitive functioning; IADL; Social isolation	Case Assessment Form (own measure)	All indicators of cognitive function were significant lower in the EM group; All indicators of IADL were significant lower in the EM group; EM group had significant fewer social networks.
Heydrich *et al.* (2012)	203 older adults	Measure compiled for a large study (MIDUS II)	Social isolation;	MIDUS II	Social isolation of the older adult was a strong predictor of physical EM
Kong and Jeon (2018)	9691 older adults	Compiled from literature	Functionality; Social Support	2 items (frequency of contact with friends/neighbors; frequency of participation in	Social support had no effect on emotional EM; Functionality only had effect on emotional EM when mediated by other variables (family cohesion, self-esteem and receiving

				social activities)	help from family)
Lachs *et al.* (1997)	2812 older adults (65+)	Confirmed by Connecticut's Ombudsman on Aging	Physical function; Cognitive disability; Social Ties	Rosow and Breslau Index; Nagi Index; Mental Status Questionnaire (MSQ);	EM group was more likely to have lower functionality, cognitive status and fewer social ties;
Lee (2008)	1,000 CGs of older adults with disabilities	Compiled from a previous study	Physical functionality; Cognitive status; Social Support	Katz index; Korean Elder's Cognitive Ability Scale; number of secondary CGs	Lower physical function and cognitive status were predictors of an increase in EM; Increased social support was a predictor of increased risk of EM.
Leung *et al.* (2017)	3435 older adults (60+) who applied for the long-term care	Compiled from literature	Physical functionality; Cognitive status; social support	MDS Cognitive Performance Scale (MDS-CPS);	Cognitive function, social support and ADL had no effect on EM; IADL need for help was associated with higher EM.
Litwin and Zoabi (2004)	120 older adults identified with EM; 120 controls	Assessment on a social welfare center	Dependency (ADL); Social Support; income	National Insurance Institute in Israel ADL scale; Norbeck Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ);	Lower income, lower functionality and lower social support were predictors of EM
Luo and Waite (2011)	2744 older adults (57–85)	Compiled from previous screening tools	Social support; Physical impairment; Cognitive impairment	Own questions compiled from previous studies; Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ)	Physical and cognitive impairments had no effect; positive social support was associated with lower risk of EM
Naughton *et al.* (2012)	2021 older adults (65+)	Compiled from previous tools	Income; Social support	Oslo-3 Social Support Scale (OSS-3)	Lower income and lower social support associated with greater risk of EM
Orfila *et al.*	829 CGs and their	CASE	Dependency;	Barthel index;	Moderate dependency was associated

(2018)	care recipients		Cognitive status;	SPMSQ;	with EM (more than severe or total dependency); Cognitive impairment was only associated with lower risk of neglect.
Pérez-Cárceles *et al.* (2009)	460 older adults (+65) in health centers	Compiled from international guidelines	Income; Functional disability;	Katz Index	Functional disability and lower income associated with higher risk of EM
Pérez-Rojo *et al.* (2009)	45 CGs of older adults with dementia	CASE	Functional status	Selection of items from MCBL-B	Functional status of older adult did not differ between abusive and non-abusive CG
Sasaki *et al.* (2007)	412 pairs of older adults and CGs	Checklist of potentially harmful behaviors from previous studies	Memory impairment; Dementia; Physical impairment; hearing or vision impairments	Short Memory Questionnaire; Severity of dementia and physical impairment assessed by criteria of the Ministry of Health and Welfare	Cognitive impairment, severity of dementia and vision impairments were not related to PHB; The higher the severity of physical impairment the more likely a PHB; Hearing impairments were more frequent in the PHB group.
Serra *et al.* (2018)	326 CGs	CASE	Cognitive status; Social Support	Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI); Duke-Unc Social Support Questionnaire	Cognitive impairment positively associated with EM score; Social support predicts EM (but is fully mediated by CG burden)
Shugarman *et al.* (2003)	701 older adults (60+) seeking home and community-based services	MDS-HC	Cognitive, physical and social functioning and support	MDS-CPS; interview	Physical function had no effect; Short-term memory problems were strongly associated with EM; All social functioning and support indicators were strongly associated with EM
Steinmetz (1990)	104 CGs	Interview	Dependency	Compiled from literature	Grooming/health, financial and mobility dependency were positively associated with EM
Tobiasz-	518 older adults	Compiled from	Social support	Social Support List	Participants with lower support were

Adamczyk *et al.* (2014)	(65+)	literature		12 – Interactions Scale	more likely to experience EM;
Vida *et al.* (2002)	126 older adults in a Geriatric Psychiatry division	Referrals from other services	Social isolation; Cognitive disorders; Delirium	Psychiatric assessment; MMSE; DSM-III-R psychiatric diagnosis	Being socially isolated was associated with EM; Having chronic cognitive disorders or delirium was not associated with EM
Vilar-Compte *et al.* (2017)	526 older women (65+) attending community centres	Geriatric Mistreatment Scale (GMS)	Perceived social support; functionality	OSS-3; Katz Index and Lawton index	Higher social support acts as a protective factor for EM; IADL impairment is a predictor of EM; ADL had no effect
Wang (2006)	195 older adults (60+) partially dependent	Psychological Elder Abuse Scale (PEAS)	Cognitive status; Functionality; Socioeconomic status	SPMSQ; Barthel's Index	Cognitive impairment, higher dependency and lower socioeconomic status were associated with increased psychological EM
Zhang *et al.* (2011)	414 family members of older adults (65+) living in a nursing home	Interview based on a previous study	ADL limitations; memory problems; Social Support	Interview based on a previous study	ADL limitations were predictors of neglect; memory problems and social support had no effect
Social Learning Theory					
Dong *et al.* (2017)	548 CGs	CASE	Childhood abuse	Hurt–Insult–Threaten–Scream (HITS)	After adjusting for covariates, Childhood abuse was a predictor of committing EM.
Grunfeld *et al.* (1996)	4 older women, victims of EM	Qualitative interview	History of family violence	Qualitative interview	Victims experiencing violence now had experienced violence in childhood
Jackson and Hafemeister (2011)	Database with 2142 cases of EM plus 71 older adults identified by APS	Cases identified by APS	History of family violence	Interviews with APS caseworkers and victims	Financial exploitation victims were not likely to have experienced childhood family violence; victims of physical abuse and neglect were more likely than expected to have experienced childhood family violence
Kong and	5967 older adults	Abusive Behaviour	History of	Compiled from other	Controlling for covariates, childhood

Easton (2018)		Inventory	family violence	measures	emotional abuse and childhood sexual abuse were predictors of EM; Childhood physical abuse and neglect had no effect
Korbin *et al.* (2005)	23 adult children who committed EM	CTS	History of violence of the perpetrators of EM	CTS	One-fourth of perpetrators of EM were subjected to abuse as children
McDonald and Thomas (2013)	267 older adults (+55)	Compiled from previous measures	History of family violence	Compiled from previous measures	Having experienced abuse in all three life stages (childhood, young adulthood, and adulthood) was associated with a heightened risk of EM.
Reay and Browne (2001)	19 CGs identified abusers	Sampling plus CTS	History of maltreatment earlier in life	Adapted from previous studies	Abusive CGs were more likely to have been maltreated as children
Stöckl *et al.* (2012)	2809 older women (50+) in an intimate relationship	MCTS	History of family violence	Compiled from literature	Witnessing parental violence initiated by the father, physical punishment and sexual abuse in childhood were significantly associated with suffering EM.
Wuest *et al.* (2010)	16 women CGs to parents who had abused them as children	Qualitative Interview	Child maltreatment	Qualitative Interview	One of the themes from grounded analysis pointed for caregiving as an opportunity for reconciliation
Yan and Tang (2003)	464 participants (18-70)	Revised CTS	Intergenerational transmission of violence	Modified Revised CTS to measure proclivity to commit EM	Previous experiences of abuse were associated with proclivity to commit EM
Bidirectional theory					
Comijs *et al.* (1999)	217 EM victims and a matched	Identified in a previous study	Hostility	Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory	Victims of physical EM were more likely to be directly aggressive while

	control group				victims of financial EM were more likely to be indirectly aggressive than controls.
Compton *et al.* (1997)	38 carer/ dependent pairs	Gilleard's Problem Checklist plus interview	Problem behaviors	Gilleard's Problem Checklist	Problem behaviors were more frequent and more severe in the dependents of abusers
Conner *et al.* (2011)	1002 persons responsible for an older adult in long-term care; 769 older adults (65+) in long-term care	Compiled from literature	Behavior problems	Person in care being abusive physically or verbally and actively resisting care (own survey)	Behavior problems is a direct predictor of susceptibility of EM
Cooney and Mortimer (1995)	67 CGs	Compiled from definitions of EM	Behavior problems	Open-ended questions	CGs who admitted to verbal EM were more likely to be verbally abused; CGs who admitted to physical EM were more likely to be physically abused
Cooper, Blanchard, *et al.* (2010)	131 CGs for older adults with dementia	MCTS	Abusive behaviors	Modified CTS to include abusive behavior towards CG	No association between EM and abuse towards CG
Cooper *et al.*(2008)	86 older adults with Alzheimer's Disease and their CGs	MCTS	Care-receiver irritability	NPI - irritability score	Clinically significant irritability of the care-receiver predicted EM
Goodridge *et al.* (1996)	126 nursing assistances in long term care facilities	Compiled from previous studies	Conflict between nursing assistants and care-receivers	Compiled from previous studies	Conflict was significantly related to higher aggressiveness towards staff
Heydrich *et al.* (2012)	203 older adults	Measure compiled for a large study (MIDUS II)	Behavior problems	MIDUS II	Older adult behavioral problems were not a statistically significant predictor of physical EM

Ogioni *et al.* (2007)	4630 older adults (65+) receiving home care	MDS-HC	Behavioral symptoms	MDS-HC	All behavior symptoms were positively associated with EM
Orfila *et al.* (2018)	829 CGs and their care recipients	CASE	CGs' perception of aggressive behavior in the care recipient	Compiled from literature	Aggressive behavior from the care recipient was a predictor of EM
Ozcan *et al.* (2017)	186 older adults (65+); 136 CGs	Compiled from literature	Abuse of CG by care-receiver	extension of the EM measure	Psychological and financial violence were mutual; financial abuse by the older adult was associated with most forms of violence from the CG; CG negligence was associated with physical violence by the older adult
Pérez-Rojo *et al.* (2009)	45 CGs of older adults with dementia	CASE	Provocative and aggressive behaviors	selection of items from MBCL-B	EM group reported higher frequency of provocative and aggressive behaviors
Phillips *et al.* (2001)	93 CGs (55+)	Negative Strategies subscale of the Caregiving Management Strategies Scale	Abuse towards the CG	CTS	EM was not related to abuse of CGs
Post *et al.* (2010)	816 older adults	Compiled from literature	Behavior problems	Compiled from literature	EM was significantly higher for those with behavior problems than for those without (except for material and physical)
Rabold and Goergen (2013)	503 professional CGs	Compiled from literature	Aggressive behavior of the older adult	Compiled from literature	Physical violence, verbal violence and sexual harassment from the older adult were predictors EM
Shugarman *et al.* (2003)	701 older adults (60+) seeking home and community-based	MDS-HC	Behavioral Problems	Selected questions from MDS-HC	All measured behavioral problems were significantly higher in the EM group

	services				
VandeWeerd and Paveza (2006)	254 CGs	Verbal aggression subscale of CTS	Violence and verbal aggressiveness	CTS	CG's use of verbal aggressiveness was a predictor of older adult's use of verbal aggressiveness
Wiglesworth *et al.* (2010)	129 older adults with dementia and their CGs	Revised CTS and expert panel	Care-receiver aggressive behaviors	CTS	Older adults victims of EM were more likely to present violent behaviors
Dyadic Discord Theory					
Cohen *et al.* (2006)	108 older adults (65+) and their CG	Compiled from instruments used in hospital settings	Behavior problems (CG and elder)	Selected items of E-IOA	A blaming behavioral pattern and behavioral problems by the older adults were significant indicators of EM.
Compton *et al.* (1997)	38 carer/dependent pairs	Gilleard's Problem Checklist plus interview	Relationship quality.	Gilleard Pre-Morbid Relationship Rating Scale	EM perpetrator group had a significantly worse pre-morbid relationship with their dependents
Cooper, Selwood, *et al.*(2010)	220 CGs to older adults with dementia	MCTS	Relationship quality	4 item measure from previous studies	EM correlated with fewer rewards from past relationship.
Jackson and Hafemeister (2011)	Database with 2142 cases of EM plus 71 older adults identified by APS	Cases identified by APS	Relationship quality	Semi structured Interview	Financial EM victims were less likely than physical EM victims to rate the quality of their relationship with their abusers as poor.
Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989)	46 older adults identified as victims; 212 controls	CTS; OARS	Relational conflict	Own measure	EM group presented higher rates of relational conflict than the control
Reay and Browne (2001)	19 CGs identified as abusers	Sampling plus CTS	Relationship Conflict	Adapted from previous studies	Relationship conflict is significantly and positively associated with EM.
Shugarman *et al.* (2003)	701 older adults (60+) seeking home and community-based	MDS-HC	Conflict or anger with family/friends	Selected items from MDS-HC	Expressing conflict with family/friends was positively associated with EM

	services				
Psychopathology of the Caregiver					
Bristowe and Collins (1989)	66 older adults and their CGs	Reports from home support services	CG Confusion, depression and alcohol consumption	Reports from home support services	Reported EM had higher % of CG confusion and alcohol consumption than appropriate care. No differences regarding depression.
Chokkanathan (2014)	902 older adults (61+)	CTS	Alcohol abuse	1 item from AUDIT scale	CG Alcohol use was a predictor for elevated the risk for EM.
Compton *et al.* (1997)	38 carer/dependent pairs	Gilleard's Problem Checklist plus interview	CG Anxiety; CG alcohol consumption	General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28); Practitioners guidelines for low-risk drinking	CG Alcohol consumption was not associated with EM; Abusers were more likely to have higher anxiety.
Conrad *et al.* (2016)	948 alleged victims; 323 alleged perpetrators	Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS)	Substance Abuse	EADSS	Substance abuse by perpetrators was associated with financial, physical and emotional EM, but not neglect.
Cooney *et al.* (2006)	82 CGs of older adults with dementia	CTS	Mental health; Alcohol abuse.	Shortened Beck Depression Inventory (BDI); CAGE questionnaire of alcohol abuse	CGs in EM group did not differ in history of mental illness, alcohol consumption or depression.
Coyne *et al.* (1993)	342 CGs of older adults with dementia	Compiled from literature	CG depression	Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale	CGs in EM group had higher depression scores.
Homer and Gilleard (1990)	51 CGs and 43 of their care-receivers	Compiled from literature	alcohol consumption; mental health	GHQ-28; interview	CG with severe depression were more likely to commit physical and verbal EM; CG alcohol consumption was one of the main factors associated with EM.
Kurrle *et*	5246 Assessments	Identification by	CG mental	Assessment by Aged	54% of abusive CGs were assessed as

al.(1997)	of Older adults	Aged Care Assessment Teams	health	Care Assessment Teams	having dementia, psychiatric disorders, or abusing drugs and alcohol
Leung *et al.* (2017)	3435 older adults (60+) who applied for the long-term care	Compiled from literature	CG mental health	MDS-HC version 2	Poor CGs mental health associated with increased risk of psychological and physical EM but not neglect
MacNeil *et al.* (2010)	417 CGs	PHB compiled from CTS	CG depression; CG anxiety	Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D); Spielberger's State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)	Positive significative association between PHB and CGs anxiety and depression. Plus, both have a moderation role on the relationship between anger and PHB
Pillemer (1985)	42 older adults with physical EM; 42 controls	CTS	CG mental health	Interview	EM group more likely to identify their CG as having mental problems
Pillemer and Finkelhor (1989)	46 older adults identified as victims; 212 controls	CTS; OARS	CG mental health; CG drug consumption	Interview	EM group more likely to identify a CG with emotional problems, psychiatric hospitalisation, alcohol and drug misuse.
Reay and Browne (2001)	19 CGs (9 physically abusive and 10 neglecters)	Sampling plus CTS	CG depression; CG anxiety; Alcohol consumption	BDI; Beck Anxiety Inventory;	Physical EM group had higher alcohol use and depression than neglect group, that had higher anxiety
Wiglesworth *et al.* (2010)	129 older adults with dementia and their CGs	Revised CTS and expert panel	CG anxiety and depression	CES-D; STAI	CG who perpetrated EM presented higher rates of depression and anxiety.
Williamson *et al.* (2001)	142 CGs	PHB measure adapted from previous studies	CG depression	CES-D	Depression is a direct predictor of PHB, but also mediates for other variables

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