

Elder abuse, incidence and recognition at Mexico city.

Studies designed to estimate the prevalence or incidence of the maltreatment of non institutionalized elders, or "elder abuse in domestic settings", have varied considerably in their research methodologies and sources of data. A review of these earlier studies reveals that one or more of the following five sources of data have been used to explore the extent and nature of elder abuse in domestic settings: 1.- elderly people receiving services from an agency; 2.- professionals and paraprofessionals working with elderly clients; 3.- case records or reports of elderly clients prepared by professionals; and 4.- reports of alleged elder abuse received by Adult Protective Services (APS) or aging agencies

Study purposes and goals, age and abuse definitions, sample sizes, data-gathering methods, analytic tools, and results and their implications differ from one study to another. Some of these studies attempted to generate national estimates of the prevalence or incidence of domestic elder abuse, while others confined the discussion of results to the population from which data were drawn. The prevalence or incidence of domestic elder abuse estimated by these early studies ranged from one to nearly ten percent of the study sample or of the elder population. Gioglio and Blakemore (1982) found that only one percent of the elderly respondents of a random sample of elders in New Jersey were victims of some form of elder abuse. After examining the records of elderly patients served by a Chronic Illness Center in Cleveland, Ohio, Lau and Kosberg (1979) reported that 9.6 percent of 404 patients showed symptoms of abuse. Further, Block and Sinnott (1979) investigated the "battered elder syndrome" in Maryland and found 4.1 percent of the elderly survey respondents were being abused. Other researchers have surveyed or interviewed social workers serving the elderly (Dolon and Blakely, 1989; Douglas, Hickey, and Noel, 1980; O'Malley, Segars, Perez, Mitchell, and Knuepfel, 1979; Sengstock and Liang, 1982) about the abuse of non institutionalized elderly.

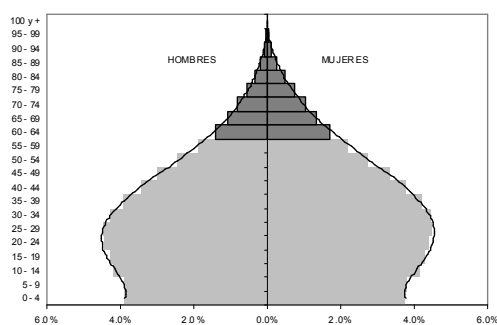
Available data allows for an estimate suggesting that one out of every 25 older adults are abused each year.

In Latin America, research on the subject is only beginning and has not yet attained visibility. Nevertheless the relevance of the problem is recognized as well as its impact on health. In the Latin American region only 15 surveys have been reported, there are no national surveys and the methodology allows no comparisons but figures are high and worrisome.

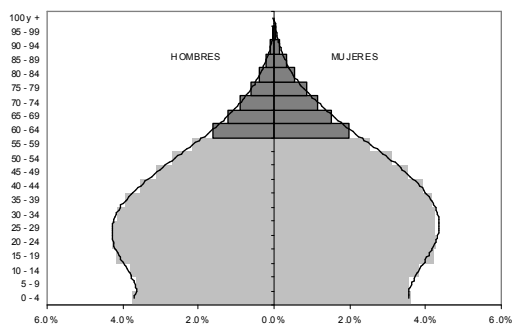
In the case of Mexico, the first probabilistic survey was conducted in 2006 in the Federal District. Reported prevalence is 16%, much higher than previous reports from abroad. As many as 12.7% were victims of psychological abuse, 3.9% economic abuse, 3.7% were physically abused, 3.5% were neglected or abandoned and 1% were sexually abused (Giraldo, 2006) data from this survey has not been fully exploited.

Pyramids of the population. Federal District - Mexico 2006, 2010, 2020 y 2030.

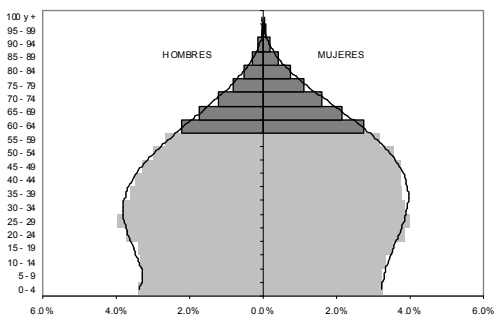
2006



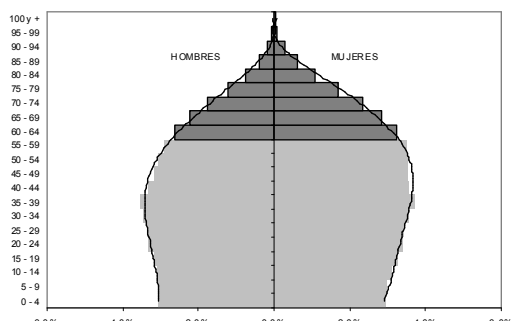
2010



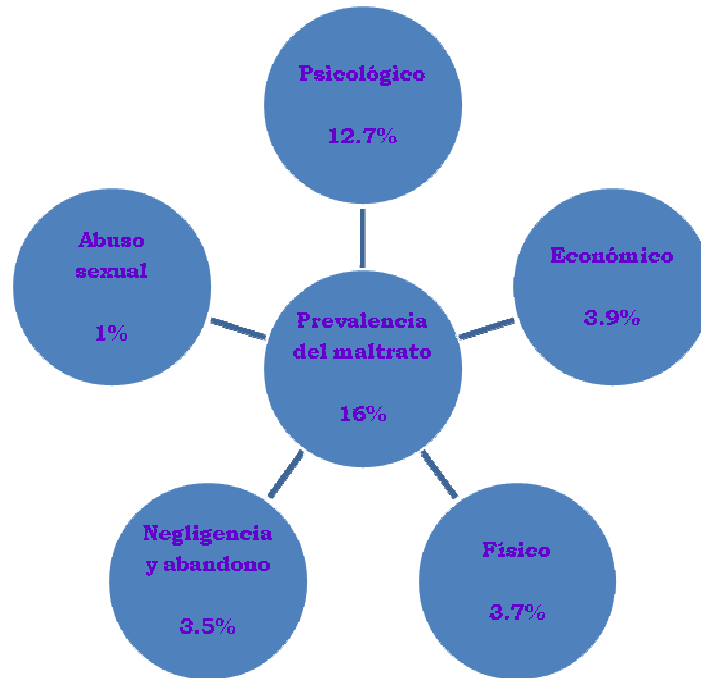
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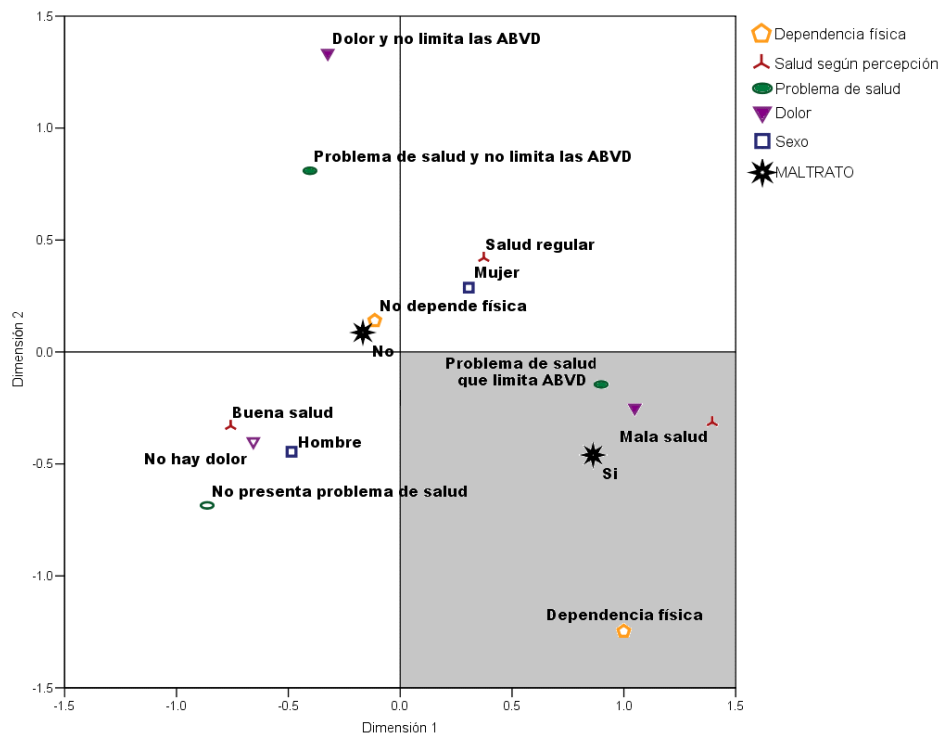
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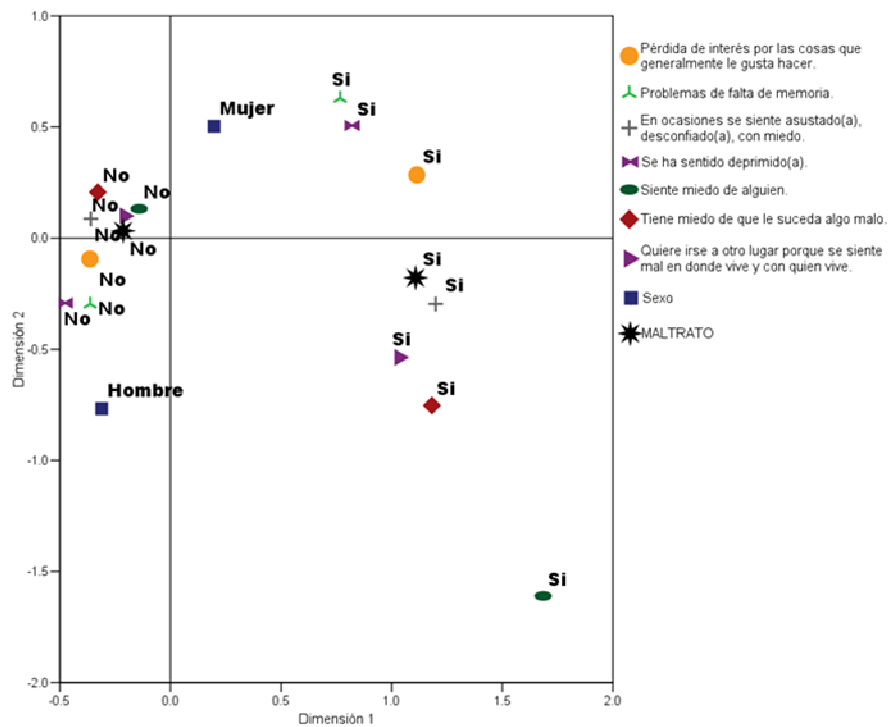
Impact of the ill-treatment in the adult major population of the Federal District



Relations between the set of variables that realize of the physical valuation, the sex and the mistreatment. Federal District - Mexico, 2006



Relations between the set of variables that realize of the psychological valuation, the sex and the mistreatment. Federal District - Mexico, 2006



Persons in charge of the mistreatment and its relation with the adult major person. Federal district, 2006.

