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FINAL REPORT:

The National Elder Mistreatment Study

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Ron Acierno, PhD; Melba Hernandez-Tejada, MS; Wendy Muzzy, BS; Kenneth Steve, MS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction The overall aim of this project was to conduct a national epidemiological study to determine prevalence and risk factors for elder mistreatment in community residing older adults, defined generally as physical, sexual, emotional, neglectful, or financial mistreatment of a person age 60 years or above. A second goal was to determine whether proxy reports of mistreatment would yield prevalence estimates similar to those of older adult respondents themselves, thereby demonstrating the validity of an alternate method of assessing elder mistreatment.

Method Random Digit Dialing methodology was used to derive a nationally representative sample (based on age, race, and gender) of 5,777 older adults (target goal 4,000) and 813 proxy respondents (target goal 500) for this study. Participants were interviewed via telephone in English or Spanish about a variety of mistreatment types and mistreatment risk factors, in addition to questions regarding health, social support, and demographics. Specific elder mistreatment categories included emotional, physical, sexual, financial, and neglect.

Results The cooperation rate was 69% for the sample. 60.2% of the older adults were women and 39.8% were men. The average age of respondents was 71.5 years (SD = 8.1) with a range of 60 to 97 years. Of the 5,777, about 57% were married or cohabitating, 12% were separated or divorced, 25% were widowed, and 5% were never married. Considering race in order of magnitude, about 85% indicated that they were White, 7% Black, 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, and the remainder chose not to identify. Considering Ethnicity, 4.3% indicated that they were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

In addition to factors such as race and gender, the study sample was also characterized in terms of important contextual risk factors that might serve to increase or decrease risk of elder mistreatment, yielding the following risk factor information: low household income (i.e., less than $35,000 per year combined for all members of the household) was reported by 45.7% (2,262); being unemployed or retired was noted by 80.9% (5,174); poor health was self reported by 22.3% (1,279), a prior traumatic event (defined below) was reported by 62.0% (3,566). Another 43.6% (1,379) indicated that they currently felt that they had very low levels of social support. Fully 40.8% (2,329) used social services of some form, and 37.8% (2,176) reported that they needed some assistance with activities of daily living (ADL). In order to simplify analyses, we also dichotomously grouped participants into two age groups: 'younger old' age 60 to 69 (49.9% of the sample), and 'older old' age 70+ (50.1%, of the sample).

Past-year prevalences were as follows: emotional mistreatment: 4.6%; physical mistreatment: 1.6%; sexual mistreatment: 0.6%; current potential neglect: 5.1%; current financial exploitation by family: 5.2%. Lifetime financial exploitation by a stranger was also obtained: 6.5%. Considering only emotional, physical, sexual, and potential neglect (i.e., excluding financial mistreatment), 11% reported at least one form of past year mistreatment, 1.2% reported 2 or more forms of past year mistreatment, and 0.2% reported 3 forms of mistreatment. In contrast to expectations, proxy reports were not useful in identifying mistreatment, with the exception of family-member perpetrated financial exploitation. Thus, alternative methods of mistreatment prevalence estimation will need to be developed for community residing, cognitively impaired older adults.

Overall, the elder mistreatment assessment strategy used in this study proved extremely effective in detecting all forms of abusive behaviors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall aim of this project was to use Random Digit Dialing telephone survey methodology to conduct a national epidemiological study to determine prevalence and risk factors for elder mistreatment, defined generally as physical, sexual, emotional, neglectful, or financial mistreatment of a person age 60 years or above. A second goal was to determine whether proxy reports of mistreatment would yield prevalence estimates similar to those of older adults respondents themselves, thereby demonstrating the validity of an alternate method of assessing elder mistreatment (for example, in cognitively impaired older adults who could not participate in survey research). We obtained the following past-year prevalences: emotional mistreatment: 4.6%; physical mistreatment: 1.6%; sexual mistreatment: 0.6%; potential neglect: 5.1%; current financial exploitation by family: 5.2%. Lifetime financial exploitation by non-family was: 6.5%.

Method

We used Random Digit Dialing methodology to derive a nationally representative sample (based on age, race, and gender) in order to measure elder mistreatment in the US community-residing population. We exceeded our recruitment goals by almost 50%. Specifically, we interviewed individuals from 6,590 randomly selected households. Of these households, interviews were collected from 5,777 older adults (target goal 4,000), and 813 individuals who lived with or cared for older adults, here classified as 'proxy' respondents (target goal 500). Participants were interviewed via telephone in English or Spanish about a variety of mistreatment types and mistreatment risk factors, in addition to questions regarding health, social support, and demographics. Specific elder mistreatment categories included emotional, physical, sexual, financial, and neglect.

Results

The cooperation rate was 69% for the sample. 60.2% of the older adults were women and 39.8% were men. The average age of respondents was 71.5 years (SD = 8.1) with a range of 60 to 97 years. Of the 5,777, about 57% were married or cohabitating, 12% were separated or divorced, 25% were widowed, and 5% were never married. Considering race in order of magnitude, about 85% indicated that they were White, 7% Black, 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, and the remainder chose not to identify. Considering Ethnicity, 4.3% indicated that they were of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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assistance with activities of daily living (ADL). In order to simplify analyses, we also dichotomously grouped participants into two age groups: 'younger old' age 60 to 69 (49.9% of the sample), and 'older old' age 70+ (50.1%, of the sample).

No differences were observed based on Hispanic ethnicity in any mistreatment type. However, there were differences between Whites and Non-Whites on measures of Physical Mistreatment, and this dichotomous variable is included in all univariate analyses below.

Emotional Mistreatment

Approximately 4.6% of adults over age 60 reported experiencing some form of emotional mistreatment in the past year, and only 8% of these individuals reported the event to the police. This contrasts with a prevalence of 9% reported by Laumann, Leitsch, and Waite (2008) in their recently completed nationally representative sample of older adults for what they called 'verbal mistreatment.'

Exhibit 1: Elder Mistreatment for Both Past Year and Since Age 60 Time Frames
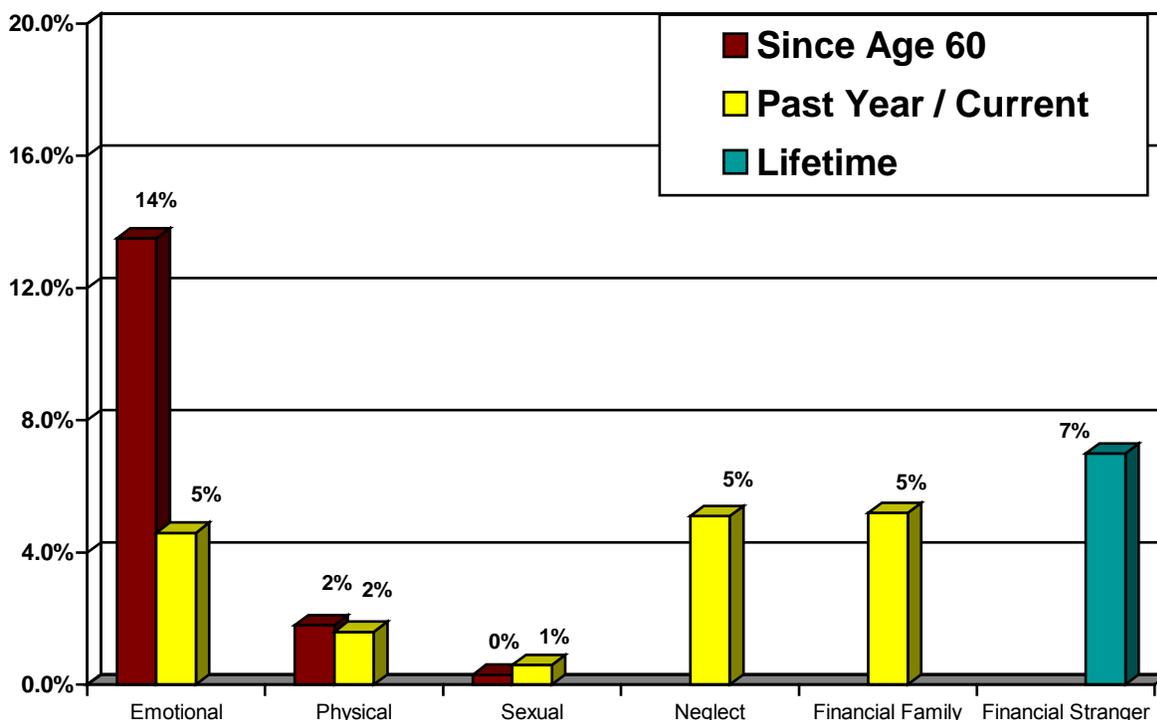
Comparison of our definition of emotional mistreatment with their definition of verbal mistreatment explains part of this discrepancy, as their definition was somewhat liberal, and defined by a 'yes' response to the question *"Is there anyone who insults you or puts you down?"* When considering our more conservative definitions (see full report), the lower estimates in our study are therefore not surprising. As with all forms of elder mistreatment, strangers were not usually the perpetrators. Instead, perpetrators were known to their older adult victims, and were family members in more than half the cases. Among known perpetrators, about a fifth were abusing substances around the time of mistreatment, and the same proportion had some form of mental illness. Almost

half the perpetrators were unemployed and socially isolated. These emotional mistreatment perpetrator characteristics appear to define a group of individuals with limited social resources who are often in need of services to reduce substance abuse increase employment, and deal with ongoing emotional problems. These perpetrator deficits may present targets for intervention which have the secondary benefit of reducing elder mistreatment.

Exhibit 2: Perpetrators of Most Recent Emotional Mistreatment Event
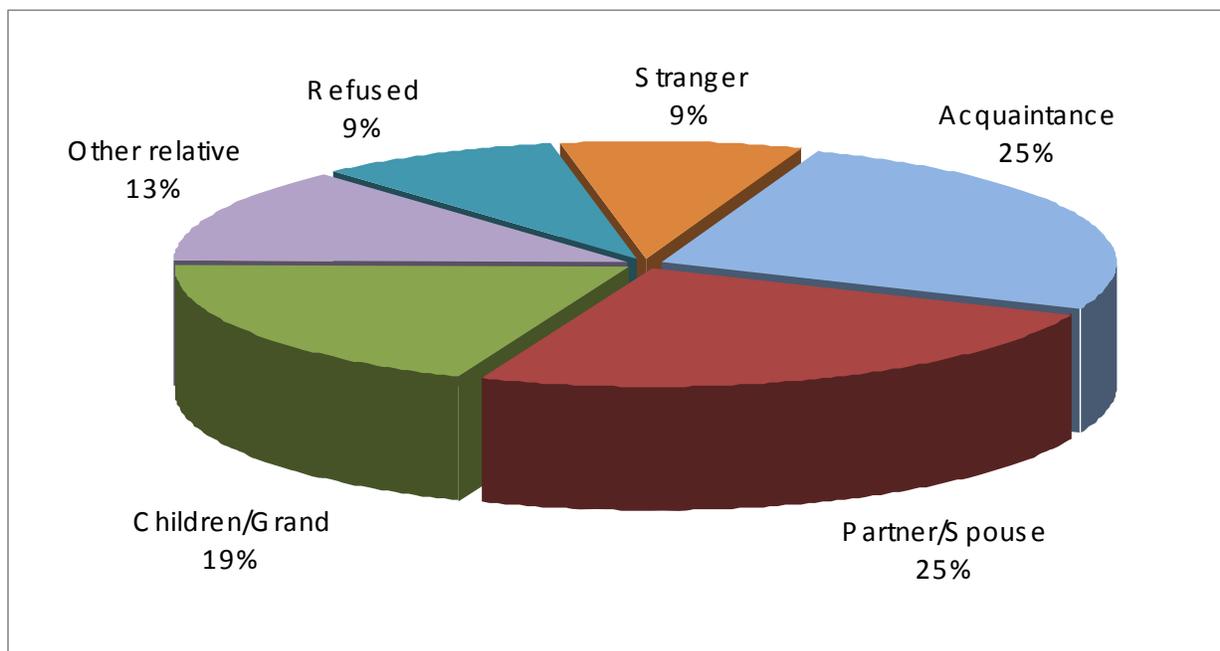
The 'younger old', here defined as below age 70, were at 3 times the risk of emotional abuse than those over age 70. This is consistent with recent findings of Laumann et al. (2008) and in contrast to earlier findings that our 'oldest old' are at increased risk of mistreatment (Tatara, 1997), but this difference may be due to the fact that we did not include any institutionalized older adults (a group over-represented by the 'oldest old') or their representatives in our study sample. The fact that most abusers were known to the victim indicates that this form of mistreatment is probably part of a long-term pattern of interaction between these individuals, and probably began prior to older adulthood.

Also at a three-fold elevated risk were those older adults reporting very low social support. The risk of negative outcomes associated with low social support is a theme echoed across mistreatment types, and speaks to the importance of considering an older adult's connection and utilization of community and interpersonal resources to prevent mistreatment. Risk was doubled for individuals who needed assistance in daily life activities and in those with prior traumatic event experiences. The greater need for help and assistance of some older adults in accomplishing everyday activities appears to elicit verbal abusiveness from caregivers. While older theories of caregiver stress as a causative factor in elder mistreatment have been debated (Wolf, 1988; Bristowne & Collins, 1989; Homer & Gilleard, 1990; Pillemer & Suitor, 1992), some indirect and

limited support for this presumption is given here for emotional mistreatment (but not for physical or sexual mistreatment, or neglect, as noted below).

A final interesting finding regarding elder emotional mistreatment was the risk associated with being employed, a risk maintained even after the effects of other variables were controlled. Note that this does not mean that emotional mistreatment occurred at work *per se*, however, these data do indicate that this possibility should be explored, and if observed, interventions to reduce workplace mistreatment of older adults developed.

Physical Mistreatment

The prevalence of elder physical mistreatment was 1.6%. This prevalence is 8 times higher than that detected by Laumann et al. in their nationally representative study (0.2%) and speaks to the methodological sensitivity of our assessment strategy. The aforementioned study asked only one question ("*Is there anyone who hits, kicks, slaps, or throws things at you?*") with no contextually orienting preface statements. By contrast, our questions were structured to build on research with younger adults which revealed that survey respondents have a tendency to underreport 3 types of events: those they did not report to police, those that were not perpetrated by strangers, and those that happened more than a year ago. Thus, early research with younger adults (Kilpatrick et al., 1992) demonstrated that it is necessary to include a contextually orienting preface statement to frame mistreatment questions so that respondents are 'primed' to report non-stereotypic events; in other words: those perpetrated by non-strangers, over a year ago, that were not reported to police. Ironically, these are the majority of events. The differences in prevalence rates between our study and that of Laumann et al. highlights the need for this type of assessment strategy.

In this sample, fully 31% reported physical mistreatment to police. Strangers accounted for only 3% of physically assaultive behavior, compared to 76% for family members, indicating that any intervention to prevent this form of elder mistreatment must be directed at domestic relationships, and should probably borrow heavily from domestic violence research with younger adults. Perpetrators of physical assault were more likely to be abusing substances at the time of assault than those of emotional abuse, and were more likely to have histories of mental illness. Rates of unemployment and social isolation approximated those of emotional mistreatment perpetrators. Taken together, it appears that perpetrators of physical assault are frequently a socially and vocationally dysfunctional group of individuals. While these are significant problems, clear targets for intervention along these lines can be derived.

Exhibit 3: Perpetrators of Most Recent Physical Mistreatment Event
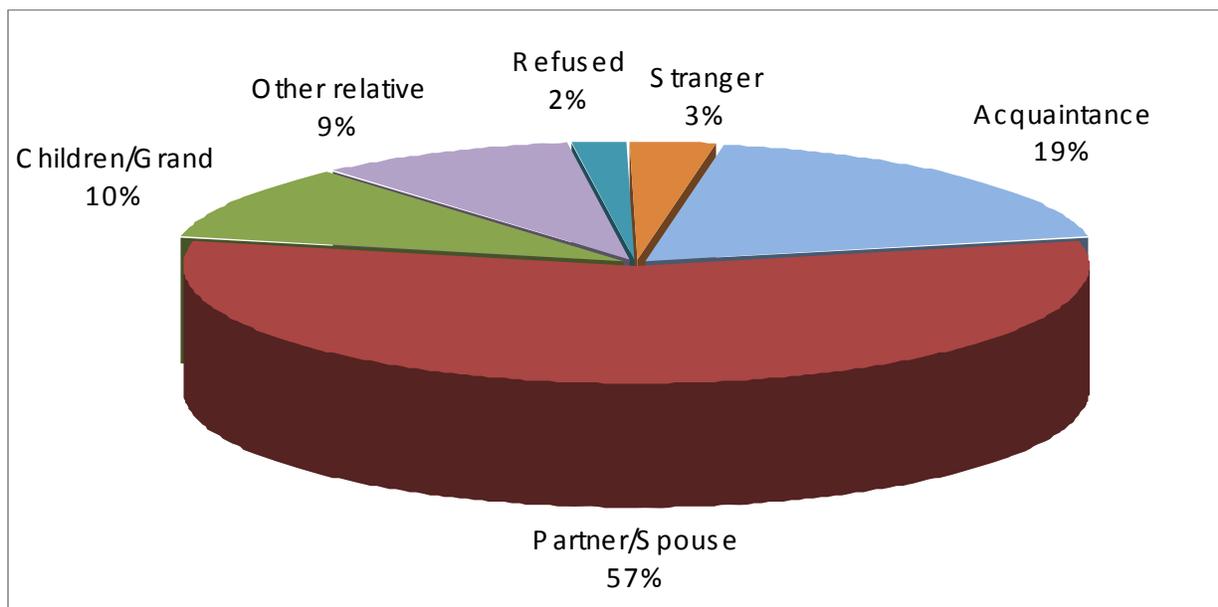
In terms of risk factors, only low age and low social support predicted physical mistreatment, but both of these did so at very high levels. Thus, as with emotional mistreatment, efforts should be directed toward increasing older adult's social support, perhaps in the form of maximizing their connection with and utilization of community-based resources. This would have the potential effect of not only reducing elder mistreatment, but also building resiliency against a variety of other negative health and mental health outcomes previously linked to low social support (e.g., Acierno et al., 2004).

Sexual Mistreatment

The rate of reported sexual mistreatment was very low, with less than 1% of respondents reporting this type of mistreatment in the past year. Unfortunately, contemporary comparison with other elder mistreatment surveys is not possible, as Laumann et al. did not collect sexual mistreatment data. Approximately 16% of victims reported sexual mistreatment to police; which is a somewhat higher reporting rate than that observed in younger adults (Kilpatrick et al., 1992), despite fact that majority were perpetrated by family members (52%) relative to strangers (3%). The finding that older adults appear to be more likely to report this form of mistreatment than younger adults is a positive one only when considering reporting rates of one age group relative to the other. On the other hand, fully 85% of older adults who are sexually mistreated *do not* report the event to police or other authorities.

Family members were responsible for about half of the reported sexual mistreatments, with partners and spouses specifically accounting for 40%. This echoes rates and distributions noted in younger adults, and indicates that a significant proportion of sexual mistreatment of older adults is a form of domestic violence.

Exhibit 4: Perpetrators of Most Recent Sexual Mistreatment Event
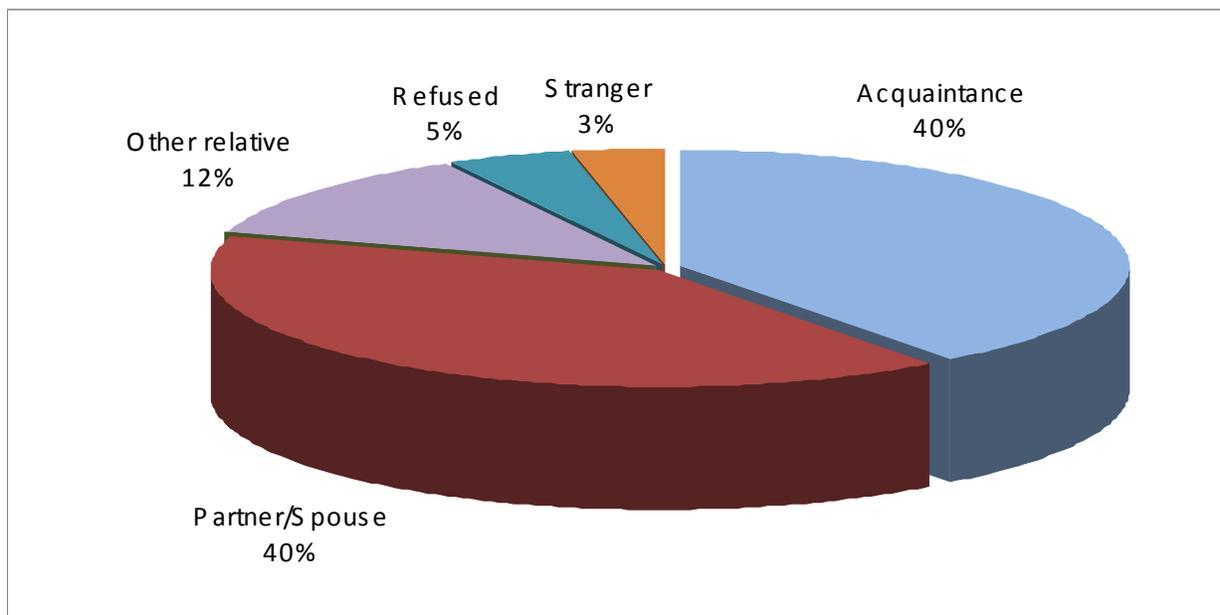
The predictor set of risk factors for sexual violence was based on very small sample sizes, and risk ratios should be considered somewhat tentatively. As with most forms of elder mistreatment, individuals with low social support were more likely to report that they experienced sexual abuse, as were those who experience prior traumatic events. The continuing importance of perceived social support to the health and well being of older adults is consistently reinforced by the present study.

Neglect

Potential neglect (defined here as instances where an older adult identified a specific essential need that was not being met; but did not necessarily indicate that anyone had been designated to meet that need) was reported by 5.1% of respondents. (Laumann et al. did not collect neglect data, and comparison rates are not available). Potential neglect was independently predicted by a large number of risk factors in multivariate analyses, indicating multiple potential causal pathways, or, alternatively, multiple pathways for intervention. Specific risk factors included belonging to a non-white racial group, lower income, poor health, and low social support. These risk factors appear to point to a need to enhance the overall level of, and connection with community resources for older adults as perhaps the most appropriate and effective way to detect and prevent neglect.

Exhibit 5: Perpetrators of Most Recent Neglect Event
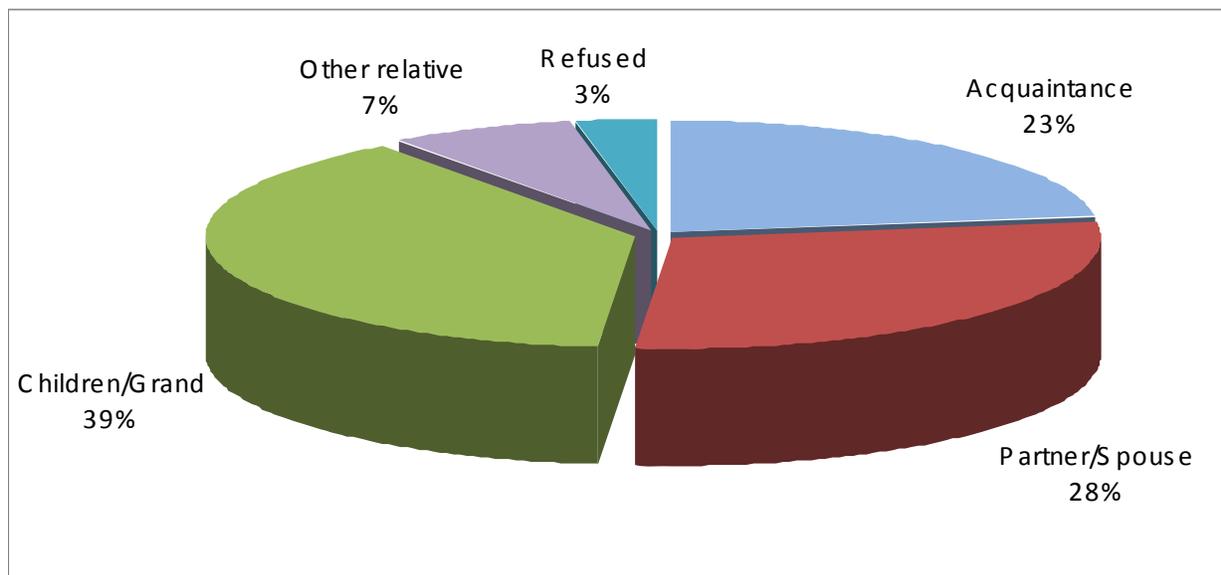
Financial Exploitation

Current financial exploitation by family members in one form or another was
present in over 5% of respondents, making this form of mistreatment by trusted others
unexpectedly common. Not surprisingly, older adults who were somewhat functionally
impaired, as evidenced by their need for assistance with activities of daily living, were
most at risk. Disconcertingly, older adults who used social services were more likely to
be financially mistreated, perhaps indicating that interaction with service providers
somehow failed to act as a barrier against financial exploitation by family members,
despite the increased potential for detection.

Lifetime financial exploitation by strangers (about 6% of the sample), usually in
the form of fraud, is a form of mistreatment operating via very different mechanisms
than that perpetrated by family members. As such, it carried with it slightly different risk
and protective factors. For example, financial exploitation by strangers was not affected
by older adult social service interaction. Not surprisingly, older adults with functional
impairment, defined either as needing assistance with activities of daily life and poor
health, were more likely to be targets of stranger-perpetrated financial exploitation. More
difficult to explain is the finding that younger older adults, and older adults with prior
traumatic experiences, were also at increased risk for financial exploitation. With
respect to the latter risk factor, it may be the case that the neighborhood or community
level variables associated with traumatic events are the same as those associated with
stranger perpetrated fraud, however, we did not collect data to identify these common
linkages, and given the finding that prior exposure to traumatic events predicted many
forms of elder mistreatment, this might be an area worthy of study.

Proxy Data: Summary and Conclusions

Data were also collected from over 800 individuals who lived with or cared for an older adult. These proxy reporters were included to determine if prevalences of reported elder mistreatment would be similar to those reported by the older adults themselves. If this were the case, an alternative method for assessing elder mistreatment (e.g., in cognitively impaired older adults) would be identified (institutionalized older adults will require an entirely separate form of assessment methodology based on sentinel and technological reports; see the work of Lachs et al. in progress). Although prior studies (e.g., Pillemer and Finkelhor, 1988) indicated that proxy reports might actually be more sensitive to detecting elder mistreatment than older adult respondent reports, this finding was largely not supported here, with the exception of family-member perpetrated financial exploitation. For other abuse types, proxy reports produced significantly lower estimates of emotional mistreatment, physical mistreatment, sexual mistreatment, neglect, and financial exploitation by strangers than did respondent reports. Thus, alternative methods of mistreatment prevalence estimation will need to be developed for community residing, cognitively impaired older adults.

Summary

Overall, the elder mistreatment assessment strategy used in this study proved extremely effective in detecting all forms of abusive behaviors. This finding is strongly supported when contrasting this study's prevalence estimates to those derived from another nationally-representative study on the same age cohort conducted at roughly the same time by Laumann et al. (2008). The present study found past year prevalences of 4.6% for emotional mistreatment (compared to 9% by Laumann et al. who used an extremely liberal, single question assessment of 'verbal' mistreatment); 1.6% for physical mistreatment (compared to 0.2% by Laumann et al.), 0.6% for sexual mistreatment (not measured by Laumann et al.), and 5.1% for potential neglect (not measured by Laumann et al.). Considering only emotional, physical, sexual, and potential neglect (i.e., excluding financial mistreatment), 11% reported at least one form of past year mistreatment, 1.2% reported 2 or more forms of past year mistreatment, and 0.2% reported 3 forms of mistreatment.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

Specific Suggested Areas of Intervention or Prevention

- Emotional mistreatment is a relatively common event, with 1 in 20 older adults experiencing this form of abuse in the past year. It is rarely reported, and even less frequently acted upon in criminal justice settings. Most emotional abusive events are 'legal' and, though cruel, lack any criminal justice system remedy. This virtually assures its sustained frequency.
- Emotional mistreatment of older adults in the workplace may be more common than we predicted, as employed older adults reported more of this for of abusiveness. This, together with the first point seems to indicate a general societal acceptance of this behavior.
- Relative to the general population, it appears that perpetrators of emotional physical and sexual mistreatment have high unemployment, increased substance abuse, and increased likelihood of mental health problems. Particularly striking was the older adult report that perpetrators of mistreatment were socially isolated, having fewer than three friends in about half of all the cases in which perpetrators were known. These perpetrator deficits may present targets for intervention which have the direct corollary benefit of reducing elder mistreatment.
- Prevalence of financial exploitation is extremely high, with 1 in 20 older adults indicating some form of perceived financial mistreatment by family members occurring at least one time in the recent past. Specific resources and civil remedies should be directed toward this type of mistreatment (e.g., dedicated prosecutors of financial mistreatment in geographic regions with high numbers of older adults).
- Financial exploitation by family members and by strangers was increased among the more physically disabled adults, indicating perhaps a greater need for monitoring for this subgroup of elders.
- Use of social services does not seem to be associated with lower levels of familial financial mistreatment and potential neglect, and has little effect on the more 'typical' forms of emotional, physical, and sexual mistreatment, indicating a 'missed opportunity' for intervention and a need for training in awareness and intervention among social service staff.
- Low income, poor health, and low social support all independently predict neglect and point to a deficit in community connection and resources in this population. Enhanced monitoring to assure that older adults, particularly non-white older adults, are not falling victim to neglect is necessary, as is increased attempts to 'reconnect' isolated older adults to their community.
- Social support has emerged as a central risk or protective factor for virtually all forms of elder mistreatment. Moreover, prior research indicated that social support is linked to improved health and mental health. Programs that enhance and build relationships between older adults and members of their community, that is, programs that act against the age-

related forces of isolation (reduced mobility, poorer health, increased morbidity of friends and family) have the potential to yield extremely high benefits.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Overview

The overall aim of this project was to conduct a national epidemiological study of elder mistreatment, defined generally as physical, sexual, emotional, neglectful, or financial mistreatment of a person age 60 years or above. A second goal was to determine whether proxy reports of mistreatment would yield prevalence estimates similar to those of older adult respondents themselves. If so, then an alternate method of assessing elder mistreatment (for example, in cognitively impaired older adults who could not participate in survey research) would be established. We used a multi-method assessment strategy to measure elder mistreatment, and exceeded our recruitment goals by almost 50%. Specifically, we interviewed individuals from 6,590 randomly selected households. Of these households, interviews were collected from 5,777 older adults (target goal 4,000), and 813 individuals who lived with or cared for older adults, here classified as 'proxy' respondents (target goal 500).

Goals and Objectives

1. To implement a population-based study methodology, previously validated by our research group for use with younger populations, with a sample of community residing older adults.
2. To augment this methodology with an alternative method of assessment of caretakers for those non-institutionally-based elders with significant cognitive impairment.
3. To incorporate methodological refinements to assessment of elder mistreatment specifically informed by our National Institute on Aging pilot assessment study with older adults.
4. To document prevalence and characteristics of risk factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of experiencing various forms of mistreatment.
5. To use the knowledge gained about the scope, intensity, and character of elder mistreatment, including risk and protective factors, to inform public policy and community based interventions to reduce elder mistreatment and its negative effects.

Background

Prior Prevalence Estimates

The National Center on Elder Abuse collects data on reports made to Adult Protective Service agencies (a very limited 'snapshot' of a much larger elder abuse problem), and shows a dramatic increase in documented cases of assault and violence by caretakers against the elderly. Despite these high numbers, only one other large scale population-based, nationally-representative sample of older adults has been directly studied (Laumann et al., 2008), and the primary purpose of that study was not to assess elder mistreatment. When non-random samples of older adults have been directly studied with respect to mistreatment, sampling was limited to specific

geographic areas. That is, the existing national studies either did not actually interview older adults themselves, or did not have as their central focus elder abuse; and the existing large-scale interview study on elder mistreatment did not assess a national sample. Consequently, comprehensive incidence, prevalence, outcome, and risk data are limited.

The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study (NEAIS) (Tatara, 1997) sponsored by the Administration for Children and Families and the Administration on Aging confined its data sources to Adult Protective Service reports and reports of trained "sentinels" in the community of substantiated or "presumed" substantiated cases, but did not interview older adults themselves. Data were gathered on domestic (i.e., non-institutionalized) elder abuse and neglect cases from a nationally representative sample of 20 counties in 15 states. Reports from APS agencies were considered only when substantiated, and reports from sentinels were "presumed to be substantiated." The median age of victims was 77.9 years. Women were over-represented, particularly in instances of psychological abuse. Another disproportionately affected group was the oldest old (80+ years), who experienced abuse at two to three times their proportion of the older adult population. Several characteristics of perpetrators were also identified. Aggressors were more often men, younger, substance abusers, and related to victims. Consistent with previous studies, children/spouses were the most frequent perpetrators.   There are some limitations to this study: first, there was no direct assessment made of the population in question, and second, two different sources of abuse report data were used. These sources of data produced very different estimates of abuse rates and demographic characteristics of victims, indicating potential problems with reliability and validity, or in the least, problems with methodological sensitivity in one or both data sources. This problem is amplified by the fact that the topic of study, victimization, is an event that is tremendously under-reported. Indeed, victims of abuse actively avoid disclosure of these events to APS agencies. Overall, it is very likely that estimates from this study greatly underestimate the true scope of the problem of elder abuse because a great majority of cases go both unreported and undetected by monitoring agents.

In the second major investigation of elder abuse, Pillemer and Finkelhor (1988) directly studied over 2,000 older adults in the Boston metropolitan area, but did not assess elders from other geographic locations. Extrapolated data from this study indicated that approximately 1,000,000 older adults had experienced physical or severe emotional abuse since age 60. Specifically, 2% of the sample reported physical abuse and 1.1% reported verbal abuse. Only about 1 in 14 cases of elder abuse were brought to the attention of authorities. Spouses and children were the primary perpetrators of elder abuse, and, in so far as statistical risk determination is concerned, spouses and children were equally likely to be abusers. Instances of abuse perpetrated by a spouse or a child did not appear to differ in terms of resultant injury, level of distress, or severity of violence enacted (Pillemer & Finkelhor, 1988). As noted by Pillemer, recognition of high rates of spousal elder abuse has contributed to the conceptualization that this crime is more analogous to domestic violence than child abuse.

Other investigators have also conducted preliminary studies of elder abuse, however, the majority were conducted 2 - 3 decades ago. Podnieks, Pillemer et al. (1989) conducted telephone interviews with a random sample of 2,000 elderly Canadians and found that 0.5% suffered physical abuse and 1.4% emotional abuse since age 60. In a random sample of New Jersey older adults, Gioglio and Blakemore (1982) reported an abuse rate of about 1%. In a sample of Maryland elders, Block and

Sinnott (1979) found an abuse rate of 4.1%. Considering clinic populations: Homer and Gilleard (1990) studied respite care patients and caregivers in England and found that 45% of caregivers admitted either verbal (41%) or physical abuse (14%). Interestingly, frequency of patient reports of abuse was less than that of caregivers. Finally, in a record review study of 404 patients from a chronic illness center, Lau and Kosberg (1979) observed abuse symptoms in 9.6% of the sample.

The most recent study in which elder mistreatment was assessed (as a component of a larger study) was reported by Laumann, Leitsch, and Waite (2008), and used a nationally representative random sample. This study assessed 3,005 individuals aged 57 to 85 for past year physical, verbal, and financial mistreatment. Two-thirds were interviewed in person, and the remaining third completed a 'leave behind' booklet of questions. Sexual mistreatment and neglect were not assessed. Prevalences for past year mistreatment were as follows: 9.0% for verbal; 0.2% for physical, and 3.5% for financial. Subsequent risk factor analyses were confined to only those mistreatment episodes perpetrated by family members. 'Younger' older adults were more likely to experience verbal and financial mistreatment. Women were more likely to experience verbal mistreatment and African Americans were more likely to report financial exploitation, with Latinos less likely than other ethnicities to report either form of victimization. Older adults with physical vulnerabilities were more likely to experience verbal abuse, and those with poor reported health were more likely to experience financial abuse.

A Conceptual Model of Elder Mistreatment: The Ecological Model

A theory-driven approach is essential to directing researchers to those empirical questions of greatest relevance to a given topic, and to effectively integrating basic research with intervention strategies (Pillemer, Suitor, & Wethington, 2003). The *Ecological Model* (See Bronfenbrenner, 1997), as outlined and applied to older adults by Schiamberg and Gans (2000) and applied by our assessment battery, addresses four nested systems: the microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem. Briefly: with the individual as the referent point, one's family represents the microsystem. The relation between family and other immediate settings (e.g., institutional or informal support systems) forms the mesosystem. The exosystem encompasses environments removed from the elder individual, but within which the family members (microsystem members) interact (e.g., family member's place of employment), and hence are indirectly connected with the older adult. The macrosystem includes the values, norms and State or institutional patterns of a culture. These systems and their relation with one another can change over time (chronosystem).

Application of the Ecological Model of Elder Mistreatment

The dependent measures found in the battery for the present study reflect specific assessments relative to the topic of elder mistreatment, including neglect and exploitation by trusted others, at each level of the older adult's ecological system. The majority of individual items were directed toward microsystem factors; a focus that is justified given the early nature of the research. That is, the characteristics of the microsystem within which elder mistreatment occurs were necessarily central to this initial research in this area so that future efforts can be directed to relevant areas of

larger nested systems. This ordering is necessary because, by definition, larger systems encompass an increasingly greater number of variables, the definition and measurement of which are progressively more complex. Thus, as an early national study of elder mistreatment, our focus must be on the microsystem, with thought directed to likely aspects of larger systems. Consequently, much of the research directed by the ecological microsystem involved specification of event prevalence and assessment of risk factors. Microsystem variables found in our assessment battery included factors previously identified as associated with risk of various forms of elder mistreatment, such as age, gender, living arrangement, marital status, race, health status, substance abuse, and social isolation. Microsystem variables are also reflected by the victimization and life stress queries.

The next nested level, encompassing microsystem variables, is the mesosystem. This system refers to relationships and factors in the lives of the older adults' significant others, most importantly caretakers, who share their environment, usually spouses and adult children living in the residence. Importantly, many ethnic and race-based influences will be felt at the level of the mesosystem. Moreover, we begin to assess the structure of the mesosystem in terms of the significant other's vocational and social support network, general reported level of stress, and social isolation. Directly related to and encompassing the mesosystem is the exosystem. As mentioned, the exosystem refers to those areas of significant others' lives that are removed from the older adult respondent, but may indirectly influence the older adult. This then leads to questions regarding the ultimately encompassing macrosystem, which includes the culture and community environment in which the other systems reside. Thus, exosystem variables related to elder mistreatment include queries regarding post-victimization contact with authorities, involvement with courts, or other experiences that represent the nested connection of smaller systems with larger ones, in this case State service agencies, criminal justice system agencies, or local community agencies. Moreover, exosystem assessment includes discussion of contacts with professionals who may, as a virtue of their professional interaction with the significant other, play a part in the victim's life. For example, we assessed whether or not the older adult's abuser was receiving counseling services. If, for example, an adult child living in the older adult's household receives counseling from a psychologist or social worker and reveals he is engaging in elder abuse, the counselor would then be mandated to involve social services in many states. Thus, the respondent's child's counselor (mesosystem) would engage the state social services (exo- and macrosystem) which would have a direct impact on the older adult respondent's life (microsystem).

Risk Factors for Elder Mistreatment (Microsystem / Mesosystem Level)

Early research on elder abuse risk factors highlighted caregiver stress and

degree of disability of the older adult. Also implicated were theories involving
resentment of the parent or violence passed down through generations. More recent
research has found "little support for the 'external stress' or the 'intergenerational
transmission of violence' theories" (p 759, Wolf, 1988). Instead, specific factors related
to caregiver personality and residential context are associated with increased risk of
abusive behavior. These caregiver characteristics include mental disorders, substance
use, social isolation, and dependency on the older adult (Bristowne & Collins, 1989;
Homer & Gilleard, 1990; Pillemer & Suitor, 1992). In contrast with early predictions,
degree of the elder's physical disability or dependency, or even external stress (e.g.,
financial difficulty) does not consistently increase the likelihood that abuse will occur.
Rather, stress appears to affect the intensity, not likelihood of perpetrated abuse.
Characteristics of older adults that seem to increase the risk of being abused include
abuse in young adulthood, alcoholism, advanced age, and provocative behavior (Coyne
& Reichman, 1993; Pillemer & Suitor, 1992). Contextual factors include social or
geographic isolation, and income. Specifically, 5.7% of women in households with
incomes below $10,000 were victimized in 1992 (intimates were responsible for almost
40% of these victimizations) compared to 3.8% of those in households earning $20,000-
$29,000.

Methodological Concepts in Assessing Interpersonal Violence in Older Adults

There are two major points to consider when interviewing older adults: relative to
younger adults, older adults evince a greater reluctance to disclose interpersonal
problems of the past or present, and their verbal reports are more affected by physical
factors (e.g., fatigue, hearing difficulty) (Ouslander, 1984; Patterson & Dupree, 1994).
With respect to the first point, older adults who have been abused or assaulted by family
members may be unlikely to report these events for a variety of reasons. Many older
adults feel responsible, at least in part, for their adult children's abusive behavior
because they "taught them to be that way." That is, they blame their own parenting
style for their adult child's behavior. Older adults may also feel extremely embarrassed
that their offspring or spouses are abusing them and that they are powerless to stop the
abuse. They may be very motivated to hide this powerlessness, both out of pride, and in
order to deny any physical or cognitive declines associated with aging. Older and
younger adults also report that simply being stigmatized or labeled as a victim is
aversive, particularly in instances of sexual assault (Kilpatrick, Edmunds, & Seymour
1992). As with younger victims of domestic violence, abused older adults may fear
retribution or more intense assaultiveness from the perpetrator or other abusive parties.
Many financially or physically dependent older adults also face the very real fear that if
the perpetrator is arrested or removed from the household following disclosure, they
may be institutionalized or lose other freedoms. Finally, older adult victims may care
deeply for, or love the perpetrator, and may want to avoid hurting or embarrassing the
perpetrator in any way through reporting the event.

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With respect to the second factor mentioned above, physical health barriers to communicating about victimization include deficits in cognitive functioning, hearing loss, increased susceptibility to fatigue, inability to remain sitting for extended durations (e.g., due to arthritis), and effects of medication on concentration and memory. Other factors to consider when assessing older adults include ageism, interview stress, increased somatic presentations that may mirror psychopathological symptoms, increased time needed to build trust and rapport, and increased medication use. Focusing on specific behaviors and events during assessment (e.g., using very clear, specific descriptions of behavioral events, rather than culturally-defined phrases) appears to be an objective means by which to limit these problems, and, as illustrated by our pilot study, is the **essential** methodological strategy to increase sensitivity and accuracy of abuse assessment (Acierno et al.,1997; 2003).

The following is a description of a successful application of the aforementioned methodological considerations, driven by the Ecological Theory and conceptualization of elder mistreatment.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study was comprised of a telephone survey of older adults across the continental U.S. (excluding Alaska and Hawaii). The survey was administered via Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) script, and contained two separate interviews. The base interview was designed to be used directly with adults age 60 years or older. The second, or proxy interview was designed to be used with individuals who lived with an older adult age 60 + (and may or may not fulfill caretaker duties) (Appendix B). Given that the quota for proxy interviews is set at approximately 11% of the total sample, screening questions and algorithms were built into the first part of the script to identify households with elder adults, and determine who would be interviewed (adult or proxy). Whenever an index older adult (index defined as that person over age 60 who most recently had a birthday) was judged to be potentially unable to give informed consent (very liberally defined) the default response was to conduct a proxy interview. A proxy was defined as someone who lived with an adult over age 60, at least part of the week. The proportion of older adult vs. proxy interviews was continually examined to maintain the 9:1 ratio. Both interviews covered the following topics (with the exception of Recent Health, which was only asked of the older adult respondents):

- Recent Health of the adult 60+ (adult interview only)
- Prior Traumatic Stressors of the adult 60+
- Social support available
- Emotional Mistreatment of the adult 60+
- Physical Mistreatment of the adult 60+
- Sexual Mistreatment of the adult 60+
- Financial Exploitation of the adult 60+
- Neglect of the adult 60+
- Household Demographics

A pretest was conducted among 200 households. The results of the pretest were used to determine the average length of the call which was 16 ½ minutes. As one might expect, the length of the call tended to be longer for respondents who reported more incidents of mistreatment. The average call length did not very as a function of who was interviewed (Adult = 16:31, Proxy = 16:41).

Target Population

Based on the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, it was estimated that approximately 26% of households in the U.S. would have an adult over the age of 59 living at the residence. The number of those who will be impaired (i.e., unable to participate in the interview) was much smaller. Therefore efforts were made to ensure that at least 10% of the surveys were completed by proxy in the final

data set. The full scale test targeted a total of (n = 6,500) completed interviews, thus the proxy target was at least 650.

Sample Construction

Most of the statistical formulas associated with sampling theories are based upon the assumption of simple random sampling. Specifically, the statistical formulas for specifying the sampling precision (estimates of sampling variance), given particular sample sizes, are premised on simple random sampling. Unfortunately, random sampling requires that all of the elements in the population have an equal chance of being selected. Since no enumeration of the total population of the United States (or its subdivisions) is available, all surveys of the general public are based upon an approximation of the actual population and survey samples are generated by a process closely resembling true random sampling.

The survey samples were based on a modified stratified random digit dialing (RDD) method, using an area probability/RDD sample rather than a single-stage/RDD sample. There are several important advantages to using an area probability base: (1) it draws the sample proportionate to the geographic distribution of the target population rather than the geographic distribution of telephone households, which is vital to constructing unbiased population estimates from telephone surveys; (2) it allows greater geographic stratification of the sample to control for known geographic differences in non-response rates; and (3) it facilitates the use of Census estimates of population characteristics to weight the completed sample to correct for other forms of sampling and non-sampling bias. Moreover, the precision of sample estimates is generally improved by stratification. Thus the sample was first stratified by time zone within the continental United States (Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific) to better reflect population densities within each region.

Once the sample had been geographically stratified with sample allocation proportionate to population distribution, a sample of assigned telephone banks was randomly selected from an enumeration of the Working Residential Hundreds Blocks of the active telephone exchanges within the region. The Working Residential Hundreds Blocks were defined as each block of 100 potential telephone numbers within an exchange that included 3 or more residential listings. (Exchanges with one or two listings were excluded because in most cases such listings represent errors in the published listings). The sampling frame for working hundreds blocks in all surveys using random digit dialing is restricted to land-line telephones since there are no public listings of cell phones. Further, federal law prohibits the use of auto-dialers in calling of cell phone numbers. Hence, any known cell phone banks and numbers ported from land-line to cell phone are systematically excluded from the RDD land-line samples.

In the third stage sample, a two-digit number was randomly generated by computer for each Working Residential Hundreds Block selected in the second stage sample. This third stage sampling process is the RDD component. Every telephone number within the Hundreds Block has an equal probability of selection, regardless of whether it is listed or unlisted. The third stage RDD sample of telephone numbers was then dialed by SRBI interviewers to determine which were currently working residential household phone numbers. Non-working numbers and non-residential numbers were immediately replaced by other RDD numbers selected within the same stratum in the same fashion as the initial number. Ineligible households (e.g., no adult in the household, language barriers other than Spanish) were also immediately replaced (e.g., eliminated from the denominator of the response rate). Non-answering numbers were not replaced until the research protocol was met.

Household Screening

The sample construction process yielded a population-based, RDD sample of telephone numbers. The systematic dialing of those numbers to obtain a residential contact yielded a random sample of telephone households. The next step was to select eligible households within the total sample of working numbers. An adult respondent at each number drawn into the sampling frame was contacted about the composition of the household. Telephone numbers that yielded non-residential contacts such as businesses, churches, and college dormitories, were screened out. Only households, i.e., residences in which any number of related individuals or no more than five unrelated persons living together, were eligible for inclusion in the sample. This minimal screening was only to ascertain that the sample of telephone numbers reached by interviewers was residential households.

Respondent Selection

The multi-stage sampling process described in the previous sections yielded a random national sample of households with telephones, drawn proportionate to the population distribution. The final stage required the selection of one respondent per household for the interview. A systematic selection procedure was used to select one designated respondent for each household sampled. First, the total number of age-eligible adults in the household was ascertained from a household informant. If there was only one eligible adult in the household that individual was the designated respondent. The "most recent/next birthday method" was used for within household selection among multiple eligibles. The most recent/next birthday procedure has been widely used for two decades because it permits unbiased systematic selection without requiring full household enumeration (Salmon & Nichols, 1983).

As previously stated, in cases where there was even the slightest indication that an elder adult respondent was cognitively impaired, the interviewer attempted to use a

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proxy respondent. If the impaired older adult lived with more than one other person, the proxy was identified as the person living in the household who is closest to, or spends the most time with the adult. If the older adult lived alone, a proxy could be identified if they had face to face contact with the adult on a regular basis, that is, at least every other day. NOTE: As mentioned, proxy respondents were also sought in order to main the 9:1 proportion outlined above. Thus, the proxy selection procedure was also applied to a random selection of households where the elder adult was not impaired to ensure there was enough proxy interviews in the completed sample to make meaningful comparisons.

Phoning Procedures

Initial telephone contact was attempted during the hours of the day and days of the week that have the greatest probability of respondent contact. The primary interviewing period was from 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on weekdays, from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Saturdays, and from 10:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Sundays (all are local time). Since interviewing was conducted across time zones, the interviewing shift lasted until 12:30 a.m. Eastern Time (9:30 p.m. Pacific Time).

Contact Attempts

If the interview was not conducted at the time of initial contact, the interview was rescheduled at a time convenient to the respondent. Although initial contact attempts were made on evenings and weekends, daytime interviews were scheduled when necessary. If four telephone contacts on the night and weekend shifts did not elicit a household contact, the fifth contact was attempted on a weekday during the daytime.

Interviewers attempted a minimum of 10 calls to each telephone number to reach a household. When the household was reached, the interviewer asked to speak to an adult to screen the household for eligibility and to determine the designated respondent. When the designated respondent was reached but an interview at that time was inconvenient or inappropriate, interviewers set up appointments with respondents. When contact was made with the household, but the designated respondent was not available, interviewers probed for appropriate callback times for an appointment.

Once a household had been reached, up to 15 call back attempts were made to interview the designated respondent. These additional contact attempts were set to occur every 47 hours unless a scheduled callback was made with a respondent. Additional daytime contact attempts were made, along with nights and weekends. Additional answering machine messages were left periodically during the extended callback period. Although the maximum number of contact attempts was 25 according to the study protocol (10 to reach a household and 15 to interview the designated

respondents), additional callbacks were made if requested by the designated respondent.

The contact protocol specified that the fifth call to reach a household be made during weekdays. Messages were left on the answering machine on the sixth, eighth and tenth calls, if an answering machine was encountered on those attempts. The answering machine message explained that the household had been selected to take part in a National Survey of Adults being conducted by the Medical University of South Carolina and the National Institute of Justice. Households were also given the opportunity to call in to Abt SRBI's toll-free number to schedule the interview (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1: Answering Machine Message

Your telephone number and household have been randomly selected to take part in the National Survey of Adults being conducted by the Medical University of South Carolina for the National Institute of Justice.

We will call you to find a convenient time to conduct the interview. Alternatively, you can call our toll-free number (1-800-772-9287 ext. 4232) from 10am to 10pm eastern time to schedule or complete the interview.

We hope that you will take the time to help us to better understand the opinions, concerns and experiences of adults in the U.S. by participating in this important national study. We are looking forward to talking with you.

Thank you and have a great day.

Spanish Language Interviews

Spanish language versions of the survey instrument was developed in order to eliminate language barriers for the Spanish speaking proportion of the U.S. adult population (Appendix C). If the interviewer encountered a language barrier at the telephone number, either with the person answering the phone or with the designated respondent, the interviewer thanked the person and terminated the call. If the household was designated as Spanish language household, it was assigned to a Spanish-speaking interviewer. These bilingual interviewers re-contacted the Spanish-speaking households to screen for eligibility and conduct interviews with eligible respondents.

Refusal Minimization

The initial contact with the household and the designated respondent is crucial to the success of the project. Most refusals take place before the interviewer has even completed the survey introduction. Numerous studies have shown that an interviewer's approach at the time of the first contact is the single most important factor in convincing

a respondent to participate in a survey. Many respondents react more to the interviewer and the rapport that is established between them than to the subject of the interview or the questions asked. This positive first impression of the interviewer is a key to securing the interview. In the initial telephone contact, the interviewer immediately established the following:

- A positive impression that he or she was a friendly, responsive professional person;

- The ways in which the survey was important to the respondent; and,

- What was expected of the respondent.

The survey introduction included the following:

- The interviewer's name;

- Who they were calling for;

- What they were doing; and

- That they wanted to ask the respondent questions about their experiences.

While the brief introduction to the study concerning its sponsorship, purpose and conditions was sufficient for many respondents, some had questions and concerns during the interview. All respondent questions were answered clearly and simply. Interviewers were trained to answer respondent questions without prompt or biasing respondents' answers. Most importantly, interviewers had to appear willing to answer all questions in an open, positive and confident manner, so that respondents were convinced of the value and legitimacy of the study. If respondents appeared reluctant or uncertain, Abt SRBI's toll-free number was provided to verify the authenticity of the survey.

Field Outcomes

The field interviewing commenced on February 6, 2008, following training of the field interviewers. The sample was completed on September 9, 2008. A total of 6,589 interviews (8,134 by proxy) were conducted for the National sample. The final average interview length was approximately 15 minutes.

Phone Dispositions

There were a total of 275,909 numbers used for the national sample. Of these numbers 157,793 were not eligible for the study, 32,699 were of unknown eligibility and 38,682 were eligible but not interviewed. Among the 46,735 households that were

eligible, 39,765 were screened out as they did not qualify to participate. An additional 381 households completed only a portion of the interview (Exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2: Detailed Sample Dispositions – National Elder Mistreatment Study

Category	Description	Count
1	**Interview**	**46,735**
1.000	Completes	6,589
1.100	Screen-outs	39,765
1.200	Partial	381
2	**Eligible, non-interview**	**38,682**
2.100	Refusal and break off	1,416
2.110	Refusal	18,924
2.210	Respondent never available	408
2.221	Answering machine household – no message left	15,211
2.320	Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	1,729
2.331	Household level language problem	994
3	**Unknown eligibility, non-interview**	**32,699**
3.120	Always busy	2,164
3.130	No answer	25,882
3.150	Call blocking	57
3.160	Technical phone problems	309
3.210	No screener completed	4,287
4	**Not eligible**	**157,793**
4.200	Fax/data line	13,397
4.300	Non-working disconnect	124,557
4.330	Temporarily out of service	3,089
4.420	Cell phone	222
4.510	Business, government office, other organizations	16,425
4.900	Other	103
	Total phone numbers used	**275,909**
I	Completes and Screen-Outs (1.0, 1.1)	46,354
P	Partial Interviews (1.2)	381
R	Refusal and break off (2.1)	20,340
NC	Non Contact (2.2)	15,619
O	Other (2.3)	2,723
UH	Unknown Household (3.1)	28,412
UO	Unknown Other (3.2, 3.9)	4,287
NE	Not Eligible (4.0)	157,793

Response Rates

Response rates are a critical issue in sample surveys because they may indicate a source of non-sampling error. Although the initial sample was drawn according to

systematic and unbiased procedures, the achieved sample is determined by the proportion of the drawn sample who are reached and who are able and willing to participate in the study. To the extent that those who are reached and those who are willing to participate are different from those who are not reached or unwilling to participate, the achieved sample will differ from the population from which it is drawn.

The cooperation rate represents a measure of potential sample bias because it indicates the degree of self-selection by potential respondents into or out of the survey. The cooperation rate is calculated as the number of completed interviews, including those that screen out as ineligible, divided by the total number of completed interviews, terminated interviews, and refusals to interview. It should be noted that the inclusion of screen outs in the numerator and denominator is mathematically equivalent to discounting the refusals by the estimated rate of ineligibility among refusals. The response rate for the survey is based on the following elements: completed interviews; partial interviews; screen outs; refusals; and non-contacts. The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) cooperation rate 3 was 69% for the national sample.

Exhibit 3: Response, Cooperation, Refuse and contact Rates [a]

Calculation	Rate	Formula
e [b]	35.12%	(I+P+R+NC+O)/((I+P+R+NC+O)+NE)
RR1	39.24%	I/(I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)
RR2	39.57%	(I+P)/(I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)
RR3	**47.84%**	**I/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))**
RR4	48.23%	(I+P)/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))
CR1	66.41%	I/(I+P)+R+O
CR2	66.96%	(I+P)/((I+P)+R+O)
CR3	**69.11%**	**I/((I+P)+R))**
CR4	69.68%	(I+P)/((I+P)+R))
RR1	17.22%	R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + UH + UO))
RR2	20.99%	R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))
RR3	23.81%	R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O))
CR1	59.09%	(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC+ (UH + UO)
CR2	72.03%	(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO)
CR3	81.71%	(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC

[a] Figures based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) standard definitions.
[b] Estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible.

Sample Weighting

The characteristics of a perfectly drawn sample of a population will vary from true population characteristics only within certain limits of sample variability (i.e., sampling error). Unfortunately, social surveys do not permit perfect samples. The absence of perfect cooperation from sampled units means that the completed sample will differ from the drawn sample. In order to correct these known problems of sample bias, the achieved sample is weighted to certain characteristics of the total population.

The weighting plan for the survey was a two-stage sequential. The first stage in the sample weighting procedure was designed to correct for procedures that yielded unequal probability of selection within sampled households. Although the survey was designed as a population survey, only one eligible person per household could be interviewed (because multiple interviews per household are burdensome and introduce additional design effects into the survey estimates). A respondent's probability for selection is inverse to the size (number of other eligible adults) of the household. Hence, the base weight was equal to the number of eligible respondents within the household.

The second step in the weighting process was to correct the study design for non response bias by dividing the expected population distribution, based on Census projections, by the base-weighted sample distribution for age and gender. Specifically, the post-stratification weight corrected the sample to the cell distribution of the population for the eight separate age groups (60-61, 62-64, 65-66, 67-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84 and 85 or older) by gender using the 2000 Census Population estimates for Age and Sex.

Notes on Precision of Sample Estimates and Statistical Procedures

The objective of the sampling procedures used on this study was to produce a random sample of the target population. A random sample shares the same properties and characteristics of the total population from which it is drawn, subject to a certain level of sampling error. This means that with a properly drawn sample we can make statements about the properties and characteristics of the total population within certain specified limits of certainty and sampling variability. The confidence interval for sample estimates of population proportions, using simple random sampling without replacement, is calculated by the following formula:

$$p \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot SE(p) = p \pm z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(p \cdot q)}{(n-1)}}$$

Where:

SE(p)	=	the standard error of the sample estimate for a proportion
p	=	proportion of sample displaying a characteristic or attribute
q	=	(1 - p)
n	=	the size of the sample
$z_{\alpha/2}$	=	(1-α/2)-th percentile of the standard normal distribution for a given level of confidence (1.96 for 95% CI)

Item by item precision levels may be reduced as a result of missing data due to item skips and refusals. In Exhibit 4, the expected size of the sampling error for specified sample sizes of 12,000 and less, at different response distributions on a dichomous variable are presented. As the table shows, larger samples produce smaller expected sampling variances, but there is a constantly declining marginal utility of variance reduction per sample size increase. Expected standard errors will also fluctuate with the scale of the variable being measured. One might expect slight decreases in precision as the scale of measurement becomes more complex.

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Exhibit 4: Expected Sampling Error at the 95% Confidence Level (Simple Random Sample)

Sample Size	Proportion of the Sample or Sub-Sample Giving Response.				
	10 or 90	20 or 80	30 or 70	40 or 60	50
12,000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
6,000	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
4,500	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
4,000	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
3,000	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
2,000	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
1,500	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
1,300	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7
1,200	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
1,100	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0
1,000	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
900	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3
800	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
700	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7
600	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.0
500	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
400	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.9
300	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
200	4.2	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.9
150	4.8	6.4	7.4	7.9	8.0
100	5.9	7.9	9.0	9.7	9.8
75	6.8	9.1	10.4	11.2	11.4
50	8.4	11.2	12.8	13.7	14.0

Note: Entries are expressed as percentage points (+ or -).

Sampling Error for the Present Study

For the present study, the sampling error was less than +/- 0.56% for all mistreatment outcomes.

Estimating Statistical Significance for Sampling

The estimates of sampling precision presented in the previous section yield confidence bands around the sample estimates, within which the true population value should lie. This type of sampling estimate is appropriate when the goal of the research is to estimate a population distribution parameter. However, the purpose of some surveys is to provide a comparison of population parameters estimated from independent samples (e.g. annual tracking surveys) or between subsets of the same sample. In such instances, the question is not simply whether or not there is any difference in the sample statistics that estimate the population parameter, but rather is

the difference between the sample estimates statistically significant (i.e., beyond the expected limits of sampling error for both sample estimates).

To test whether or not a difference between two sample proportions is statistically significant, a rather simple calculation can be made. The maximum expected sampling error (i.e., confidence interval in the previous formula) of the first sample is designated **s1** and the maximum expected sampling error of the second sample is **s2**. The sampling error of the difference between these estimates is **sd** and is calculated as:

$$\text{sd} = \sqrt{(s1^2 + s2^2)}$$

Any difference between observed proportions that exceeds sd is a statistically significant difference at the specified confidence interval. Note that this technique is mathematically equivalent to generating standardized tests of the difference between proportions.

Variable and Risk Factor Definitions

In addition to general demographic variables, the following elder mistreatment variables were collected: emotional mistreatment, physical mistreatment, sexual mistreatment, financial exploitation, and neglect. Specific risk factor analyses were also conducted using the following variables, also collected in this survey: income, employment status, health status, experience of prior traumatic events, social support, utilization of social services, required assistance with activities of daily living. Operational definitions of these key study variables are given below. Moreover, for emotional, physical, sexual, and neglectful mistreatment, participants were asked how long ago each of these items happened most recently, and whether they happened since they were 60 years old. For familial financial mistreatment, participants answered in terms of 'current' status. For stranger perpetrated financial mistreatment, participants answered in terms of lifetime status.

Emotional Mistreatment

Emotional mistreatment was defined as an affirmative answer to any one of the following four questions. After it was determined that such an event had occurred, the timing and characteristics of the event (e.g., perpetrator status, reporting to police, time frame) were defined.

- 1. *"Now we want to ask you about some things that people in your life might do that make you feel bad, such as saying very mean things to you, or being rude to you. A lot of people say this happens to them, and we really need to find out how often it happens. Sometimes, we call these things emotional mistreatment. The person who*

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might do these things could be a romantic partner, spouse, family member, friend, or someone who helps take care of you. Has anyone ever verbally attacked, scolded, or yelled at you so that you felt afraid for your safety, threatened or intimidated?"

- 2. *"Has anyone ever made you feel humiliated or embarrassed by calling you names such as stupid, or telling you that you or your opinion was worthless?"*

- 3. *"Has anyone ever forcefully or repeatedly asked you to do something so much that you felt harassed or coerced into doing something against your will?"*

- 4 *"Has anyone close to you ever completely refused to talk to you or ignored you for days at a time, even when you wanted to talk to them?"*

Physical Mistreatment

Physical mistreatment was defined as an affirmative answer to any one of the following three questions. As was the case with emotional mistreatment, descriptive parameters of the event were collected when respondents indicated that such an event had occurred.

- 1. *"Another type of stressful event that people sometimes experience is being physically hurt by another person. The person doing these things could be a romantic partner, spouse, family member, friend, or someone who helps take care of you. Has anyone ever hit you with their hand or object, slapped you, or threatened you with a weapon?"*

- 2. *"Has anyone ever tried to restrain you by holding you down, tying you up, or locking you in your room or house?"*

- 3. *"Has anyone ever physically hurt you so that you suffered some degree of injury, including cuts, bruises, or other marks?"*

Sexual Mistreatment

Sexual mistreatment was defined as an affirmative answer to any one of the following three questions. After it was determined that such an event had occurred, the timing and characteristics of the event (e.g., perpetrator status, reporting to police, time frame) were defined.

- 1. *"I am going to ask you questions about unwanted sexual advances that you may have experienced over your lifetime. People do not always report such experiences to the police or discuss them with family or friends. The person making the unwanted*

advances isn't always a stranger, but can be a friend, romantic partner, or even a family member or someone you trust to help you or help take care of you. Such experiences can occur anytime in a person's life. Regardless of how long ago it happened or who made the advances, has anyone ever made you have sex or oral sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?"

- 2a. *"Has anyone ever touched your breasts or pubic area or made you touch his penis by using force or threat of force?"*

- 2b. *"Has anyone ever touched your pubic area or made you touch their pubic area by using force or threat of force?"*

- 3a. *"Has anyone ever forced you to undress or expose your breasts or pubic area when you didn't want to?"*

- 3b. *"Has anyone ever forced you to undress or expose your pubic area when you didn't want to?"*

Neglect

Two forms of neglect were defined for the past year: Potential Neglect, in which an older adult identified that they had one of the needs listed below, and Caregiver Neglect, in which an older adult identified a need, and also noted that a caregiver had been designated to meet that need, but was not currently doing so.

- 1. *"Now we would like to ask you some additional questions about whether or not there is someone who helps you with day to day things. You may not need help with any of these things, and if that is the case, just feel free to tell us you don't need this type of help. Some older adults do need help with these things, so it's important for us to ask. Do you need someone to help you get to the places you need to go, for example do you need someone to drive you to the grocery store, a place of worship, the doctor?"*

- 2. *"Do you need someone to make sure you have enough food, medicines or any other things you need in your house?"*

- 3. *"Do you need someone to help you with household things, like cooking meals, helping you eat, or making sure you take the correct medicines each day?"*

- 4. *"Do you need someone to help you with house cleaning or yard work?"*

- 5. *"Do you need someone to help you get out of bed, get showered, or get*

dressed?"

- 6. *"Do you need someone to make sure your bills get paid?"*

Financial Exploitation

Financial exploitation was asked in terms of mistreatment by family members (current exploitation) or strangers (ever exploited) and risk factors for each type of financial mistreatment were analyzed separately.

- 1. *"Now we would like to ask your opinion about how your finances and property are handled. Is there someone who helps you take care of your finances, or is there someone other than yourself who makes decisions about your money and your property, either with or without your approval?"*

- 2. *"Does that person ask for your PERMISSION before deciding to spend your money or sell your property?"*

- 3. *"Do you feel like that person makes good decisions about your finances?"*

- 4. *"Do you have the copies of paperwork for the financial decisions they make or can you get copies if you wanted them?"*

- 5. *"Has that person ever forged your signature without your permission in order to sell your property or to get money from your accounts?"*

- 6. *"Has that person ever forced or tricked you into signing a document so that they would be able to get some of your money or possessions?"*

- 7. *"Has that person, or anyone else you are close to, ever stolen your money or take your things for themselves, their friends, or to sell?"*

- 8. *"Has a stranger ever spent your money or sold your property without your permission?"*

- 9. *"Has a stranger ever forged your signature in order to get some of your money or sell your property?"*

- 10. *"Has a stranger ever forced or tricked you into signing a document so that they would be able to get some of your money or possessions?"*

Income (Normal vs. Low)

35

Low income was defined as cases where the entire household income was less than $35,000 the previous year.

Employment Status (Yes vs. No)

Employment was defined as working full or part time, in the military, or enrolled as a student at the time of the interview.

Health Status (Good vs. Poor)

Health status over the prior month was assessed using the general health question number 1 from the World Health Organization Short-Form 36 Health Questionnaire (Ware & Gandek, 1988). Participants were asked to rate the following question: "In general, would you say your health is "Excellent, Very good, Good, Fair, or Poor." These responses were dichotomized into Poor Health (self rating of fair or poor) and Good Health (self rating of excellent, very good, or good).

Experience of Prior Traumatic Events (Yes vs. No)

Participants were asked to report if they had been exposed to the following events *and* indicated fear that they would be killed or seriously injured during this exposure: natural disasters such as earthquake, hurricane, flood, or tornado; serious accident at work, in a car, or somewhere else; or being in any other situation where you thought you would be killed.

Social Support (High vs. Low)

Perceived social support during the past month was assessed via a modified five-item version of the Medical Outcomes Study module for social support (Sherbourne & Stewart, 1991). Participants were asked about emotional (e.g., "someone available to love you and make you feel wanted"); instrumental (e.g., "someone available to help you if you were confined to bed"); and appraisal (e.g., "someone available to give you good advice in a crisis") social support and responded to items using a four-point scale from "none of the time" to "all of the time" (sample range=0-20; M=15.8 [SD=4.0]). Low social support was operationalized as a score in the lower quartile of the sample ratings, and the comparison high social support was operationalized as a score in the upper quartile of sample ratings.

Use of Social Services (Yes vs. No)

Participants were asked if they had used any of the following programs or services: senior centers or day programs; physical rehabilitation; meals on wheels or any other meal service, social services or health services provided to the home; hospice; formal senior friends services, church group home visits, any other program or service.

Assistance Required with Activities of Daily Living (Yes vs. No)

Participants were asked if they needed help from time to time with the following activities: shopping for groceries or medicines; going to the doctor, transportation to friends, church or temple, paying bills or doing related paperwork, taking medicines, getting dressed, bathing, and eating.

Data Analysis and Statistical Plan

Two-tailed bivariate χ^2 analyses were performed to examine mistreatment risk in relation to demographic variables, health ratings, social support, social services utilization and previous traumatic stressor exposure experiences. Next, all of the demographic variables, as well as risk variables that reached a cutoff of $p < .05$ in bivariate analyses were examined with respect to their relative risk of each mistreatment type in separate logistic regression analyses with α set *a priori* at $p < .05$.

DETAILED FINDINGS

Sample Characteristics

Data from the National sample were provided for at least one variable by 5,777 older adults. Additional data for the Proxy study were provided by 813 individuals who lived with or cared for an individual age 60 years or higher. 60.2% of the older adults were women and 39.8% were men. The average age of respondents was 71.5 years (SD = 8.1) with a range of 60 to 97 years. Of the 5,777, about 57% were married or cohabitating, 12% were separated or divorced, 25% were widowed, and 5% were never married. Considering race in order of magnitude, about 85% indicated that they were White, 7% Black, 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, and the remainder chose not to identify. Considering Ethnicity, 4.3% indicated that they were of Hispanic or Latino origin. These distributions are within 1% of US Census data for all major categories (White, Black, Hispanic).

In addition to factors such as race and gender, the study sample was also characterized in terms of important contextual risk factors that might serve to increase or decrease risk of elder mistreatment, yielding the following information: low household income (i.e., less than $35,000 per year) was reported by 45.7% (2,262); being unemployed or retired was noted by 80.9% (5,174); poor health was self reported by 22.3% (1,279), a prior traumatic event (defined above) was reported by 62.0% (3,566). Another 43.6% (1,379) indicated that they currently felt that they had very low levels of social support. Fully 40.8% (2,329) used social services of some form, and 37.8% (2,176) reported that they needed some assistance with activities of daily living (ADL). In order to simplify analyses, we also dichotomously grouped according to 'younger old' age 60 to 69 (49.9% of the sample), and 'older old' age 70+ (50.1%, of the sample).

No differences were observed based on Hispanic ethnicity in any mistreatment type. However, there were differences between Whites and Non-Whites on measures of Physical Mistreatment, and this dichotomous variable is included in all univariate analyses below.

Emotional Mistreatment

Overall prevalences for emotional mistreatment are given in Exhibit 5 in terms of events occurring over a lifetime, since age 60, and in the past year time frames. Limiting discussion to the past year prevalence, about 5% of older adults indicated that they had recently experienced some form of emotional abuse. Proportions of respondents endorsing specific subtypes of mistreatment were as follows: 3.2% verbal; 4.9% humiliation; 2.2% harassment or coercion; and 4.0% isolation. Only 7.9% of incidents were reported to police.

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Exhibit 5: Prevalence of Emotional Mistreatment Subtypes in Terms of Time Frame

Emotional Subtypes	Lifetime % (N)		Since Age 60 % (N)		Past Year % (N)	
Overall	21.7	(1250)	13.5	(708)	4.6	(254)
Verbal Abuse	9.2	(528)	4.2	(241)	3.2	(181)
Humiliation	12.2	(700)	4.6	(268)	2.2	(126)
Harassment/Coercion	5.4	(311)	2.3	(132)	2.2	(126)
Being Ignored	9.7	(557)	4.9	(281)	4.0	(224)

Note: In some cases, past year estimates are higher than estimates of mistreatment that occurred since age 60. This may be because respondents were more confident in rating whether an event occurred in the past year as opposed to ratings of whether it occurred since age 60 or before age 60.

Exhibit 6 gives the distribution of perpetrator status for emotional mistreatment. Note that strangers accounted for only about 8% of recent emotional mistreatment episodes, compared to 25% by romantic partners / ex partners, and 18% by children or grandchildren and the rest by acquaintances. Clearly, emotional abuse is an event perpetrated by known individuals who are unlikely to be confronted for their actions by police or other authorities.

Exhibit 6: Perpetrators of Most Recent Emotional Mistreatment Event
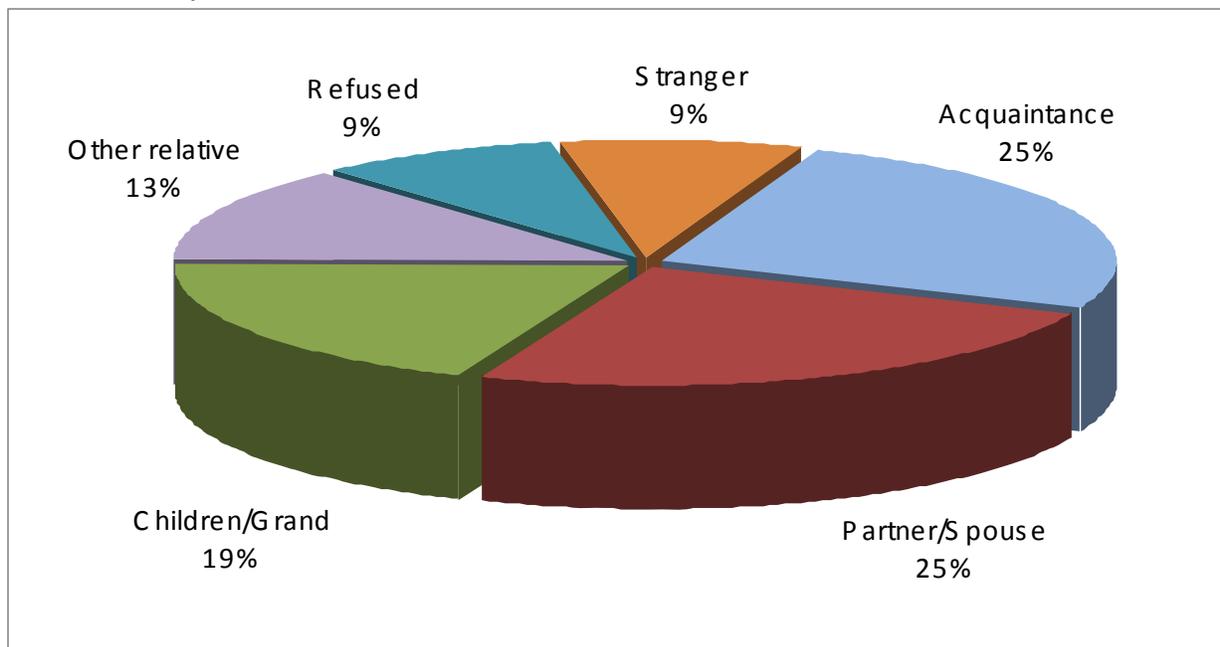
Narrowing the focus of observation to examine specific characteristics of recent emotional mistreatment episodes where the perpetrator was known, 21% were using substances at the time of mistreatment, almost half (about 40%) were unemployed and socially isolated, and about a fifth had a prior mental health treatment history.

Individual analyses of hypothesized risk factors produced the following list of events and situations that increased likelihood of reporting that emotional mistreatment had occurred: being younger than age 70, having experienced a prior traumatic event, reporting poor health, requiring assistance with activities of daily living, and having low social support. Surprisingly, being unemployed was associated with *reduced* risk of emotional mistreatment.

Exhibit 7: Characteristics of Most Recent Emotional Mistreatment

Characteristics of Most Recent Emotional Mistreatment	%	(N)
Reported to Police	7.9	(65)
Perpetrator Status		
Stranger	8.5	(71)
Family Member	56.3	(478)
Perpetrator Characteristics (when known)		
Perp Sub. Abuse at Time of Mistreatment	21.4	(141)
Perp Mental Health Treatment History	19.2	(120)
Perp Unemployed	41.0	(277)
Perp Fewer than 3 Friends	39.6	(224)

Exhibit 8: Bivariate Analyses for Past Year Emotional Mistreatment Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Age			53.0	2.71	2.05 – 3.58	.000
70 or Less	6.8	181				
71 or Greater	2.6	72				
Gender			2.0	1.21	0.92 – 1.57	.089
Female	4.9	163				
Male	4.1	91				
Race			1.8	1.30	0.89 – 1.91	.108
Non-White	5.8	32				
White	4.5	208				
Income			1.9	1.22	0.92 – 1.61	.097
$35k or Less	5.5	104				
$35k or Greater	4.5	100				
Employment Status			15.4	0.57	0.43 – 0.76	.000
Unemployed	4.1	178				
Employed	7.0	69				
Health Status			23.6	1.92	1.47 – 2.51	.000
Poor	7.2	88				
Good	3.9	165				
Prior Traumatic Event			57.6	3.45	2.46 – 4.84	.000
Yes	6.4	213				
No	1.9	41				
Social Support			45.4	3.26	2.27 – 4.67	.000
Low	7.9	102				
High	2.6	44				
Use of Social Services			2.9	0.80	0.62 – 1.03	.051
No	4.2	136				
Yes	5.2	116				
Needs ADL Assistance			17.2	1.70	1.32 – 2.18	.000
Yes	6.1	127				
No	3.7	127				

Note: the level of the variable given first represents the reference value of the variable, which is also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Confidence Intervals that do not cross the value 1.00 indicate increased (if CI ranges above 1.00) or reduced (if CI ranges below 1.00) risk for the reference value of the variable.

Exhibit 9: Logistic Regression for Past Year Emotional Mistreatment Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Age (Below 70)	3.16	2.10 – 4.75	1.15	30.3	.000
Employment (Unemployed)	0.55	0.36 – 0.84	-0.60	7.8	.005
Health (Poor)	1.46	0.99 – 2.17	-0.38	3.6	.058
Prior Traumatic Event	2.27	1.47 – 3.51	0.82	13.6	.000
Social Support (Low)	3.17	2.14 – 4.69	-1.15	33.3	.000
Needs ADL Assistance	1.83	1.24 – 2.71	0.61	9.28	.002

Risk factors that reached statistical significance in univariate analyses were then entered into a logistic regression in order to identify the relative contribution of each factor to reported emotional mistreatment. Lower age remained strongly predictive of increased reports of emotional mistreatment, with individuals below age 70 more than 3 times more likely to indicate that they had experienced this event in the past year. The experience of a prior traumatic event was also associated with increased risk of mistreatment, a finding also observed in the literature on younger adult mistreatment. This indicates that there may be some shared variance between causes of emotional abuse and traumatic life events. On the most obvious level, interpersonal environments characterized by exposure to traumatic events are probably more likely to contain emotionally abusive individuals. Conceptually consistent with this point was the finding that Low social support was equally predictive of increased risk, even after controlling for the effects of all other variables. Being unemployed continued to be associated with reduced risk, and this indicates that perhaps a significant amount of emotional mistreatment against older adults is occurring in the workplace. Finally, older adults who need help with activities of daily living were also at increased risk of emotional mistreatment, even after all other factors were controlled. However, the risk associated with this factor was relatively lower than that of the other factors, arguing against the conventional wisdom that mistreatment results in large part from caregiver burden associated with high demand characteristics of needy older adults.

Physical Mistreatment

Overall prevalences of physical mistreatment are given in Exhibit 10. Lifetime prevalence was 12%, past-year prevalence was 1.6%. Considering individual physical mistreatment types, about 1.2% reported being hit, 0.4% reported being restrained, and 0.7% were actually injured during the event. Approximately 31% of these events were reported to police.

Exhibit 10: Prevalence of Physical Mistreatment Subtypes in Terms of Time Frame

Physical Subtypes	Lifetime % (N)	Since Age 60 % (N)	Past Year % (N)
Overall	12.0 (799)	1.8 (93)	1.6 (86)
Hit	9.9 (572)	1.3 (74)	1.2 (70)
Restrained	2.8 (160)	0.3 (19)	0.4 (22)
Injured	6.3 (363)	0.7 (41)	0.7 (37)

Note: In some cases, past year estimates are higher than estimates of mistreatment that occurred since age 60. This may be because respondents were more confident in rating whether an event occurred in the past year as opposed to ratings of whether it occurred since age 60 or before age 60.

Exhibit 11: Characteristics of Most Recent Physical Mistreatment

Characteristics of Most Recent Physical Mistreatment	% (N)
Reported to Police	31.2 (54)
Perpetrator Status	
Stranger	3.1 (3)
Family Member	76.1 (79)
Perpetrator Characteristics (when known)	
Perp Sub. Abuse at Time of Assault	51.6 (49)
Perp Mental Health Treatment History	28.3 (24)
Perp Unemployed	36.2 (34)
Perp Fewer than 3 Friends	43.5 (31)

Exhibit 12: Bivariate Analyses for Past Year Physical Mistreatment Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Age			9.2	2.00	1.27 – 3.15	.002
70 or Less	2.1	54				
71 or Greater	1.1	29				
Gender			5.4	2.60	1.13 – 6.00	.014
Female	0.8	26				
Male	0.3	7				
Race			8.0	2.19	1.26 – 3.83	.007
Non-White	3.0	16				
White	1.4	62				
Income			6.4	1.91	1.15 – 3.18	.008
$35k or Less	2.1	40				
$35k or Greater	1.1	24				
Employment Status			2.1	0.69	0.42 – 1.14	.099
Unemployed	1.5	64				
Employed	2.2	21				
Health Status			15.6	2.35	1.52 – 3.64	.000
Poor	2.9	34				
Good	1.3	52				
Prior Traumatic Event			21.1	3.67	2.03 – 6.64	.000
Yes	2.2	72				
No	0.6	13				
Social Support			10.0	2.59	1.41 – 4.76	.001
Low	2.5	31				
High	1.0	16				
Use of Social Services			0.5	1.17	0.75 – 1.82	.279
No	1.7	54				
Yes	1.5	32				
Needs ADL Assistance			3.8	0.65	0.43 – 1.01	.056
Yes	2.0	41				
No	1.3	44				

Note that strangers accounted for only about 3% of all assaults, compared to family members, who accounted for 76%. As with emotional mistreatment, physical mistreatment appears to be a problem largely perpetrated by known individuals. Considering only known perpetrators, fully half had a substance abuse problem, about a third had received treatment for a mental health problem, a third were unemployed, and almost half (44%) were socially isolated.

Exhibit 13: Perpetrators of Most Recent Physical Mistreatment Event
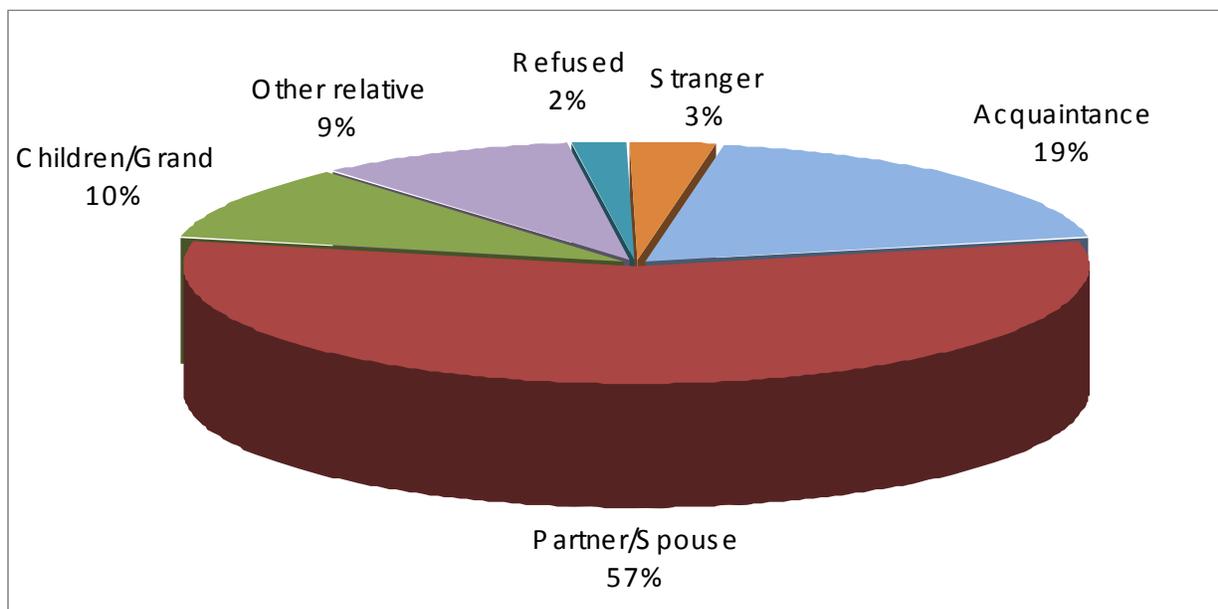
Univariate analyses of individual risk factors for physical assault produced the following large set (relative to that of emotional mistreatment) of significant predictors of physical abuse: lower age (below 70 years), female gender, minority racial status, lower income, poor health status, prior exposure to traumatic events, and low social support. Following the aforementioned data analytic plan, physical mistreatment risk factors that reached statistical significance in univariate analyses were entered into a logistic regression to examine relative risk. Only lower age and low social support remained significant predictors of physical mistreatment when effects of all other risk factors were considered simultaneously. Being under 70 increased risk four-fold, while having low social support tripled risk.

Exhibit 14: Logistic Regression for Past Year Physical Mistreatment Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Age (Below 70)	4.10	1.59 – 10.60	1.41	8.5	.004
Gender (Female)	1.14	0.52 – 2.51	-0.13	0.1	.738
Race (Non-White)	0.63	0.19 – 2.08	-0.47	0.6	.445
Income (Lower)	1.85	0.77 – 4.43	0.61	1.9	.169
Health (Poor)	1.69	0.73 – 3.92	-0.53	1.5	.220
Prior Traumatic Event	1.57	0.64 – 3.88	0.45	1.0	.327
Social Support (Low)	2.95	1.19 – 7.30	-1.08	5.5	.019

Sexual Mistreatment

Sexual mistreatment of non-institutionalized older adults is a relatively low frequency event. Nonetheless, our sample size was sufficient to detect some instances. Overall prevalences of sexual mistreatment are given in Exhibit 15. Lifetime prevalence was 7.0% and past year prevalence was 0.6%. Past year prevalence for specific subtypes were as follows: approximately 0.4% reported forced sexual intercourse, 0.2% reported molestation, 0.1% said that they were forced to undress against their will, and 0.1% reported that they were photographed in the nude against their will.

Exhibit 15: Prevalence of Sexual Mistreatment Subtypes in Terms of Time Frame

Sexual Subtypes	Lifetime % (N)		Since Age 60 % (N)		Past Year % (N)	
Overall	7.0	(397)	0.3	(16)	0.6	(34)
Forced Sex	7.0	(397)	0.1	(5)	0.4	(21)
Molestation	4.0	(226)	0.2	(9)	0.2	(10)
Forced to Undress	1.8	(105)	0.0	(2)	0.1	(3)
Photographed Nude	0..6	(33)	0.0	(2)	0.1	(3)

Note: In some cases, past year estimates are higher than estimates of mistreatment that occurred since age 60. This may be because respondents were more confident in rating whether an event occurred in the past year as opposed to ratings of whether it occurred since age 60 or before age 60.

Exhibit 16: Characteristics of Most Recent Sexual Mistreatment

Characteristics of Most Recent Sexual Mistreatment	%	(N)
Reported to Police	15.5	
Perpetrator Status		
Stranger	3.2	(1)
Family Member	52.5	(18)
Perpetrator Characteristics (when known)		
Perp Sub. Abuse at Time of Assault	28.2	(7)
Perp Mental Health Treatment History	19.6	(5)
Perp Unemployed	22.9	(6)
Perp Fewer than 3 Friends	53.1	(14)

Approximately 16% of sexual assaults were reported to police. Perpetrator status is given in Exhibit 17. Family members accounted for 52% of the most recent assaults (spouses 40%), and strangers accounted for only 3%. Considering only known perpetrators, 28.2% had substance abuse problems; 19.6% had received counseling for a mental health problem, 22.9% were unemployed, and 53.1% were socially isolated with fewer than 3 friends.

Exhibit 17: Perpetrators of Most Recent Sexual Assault Event
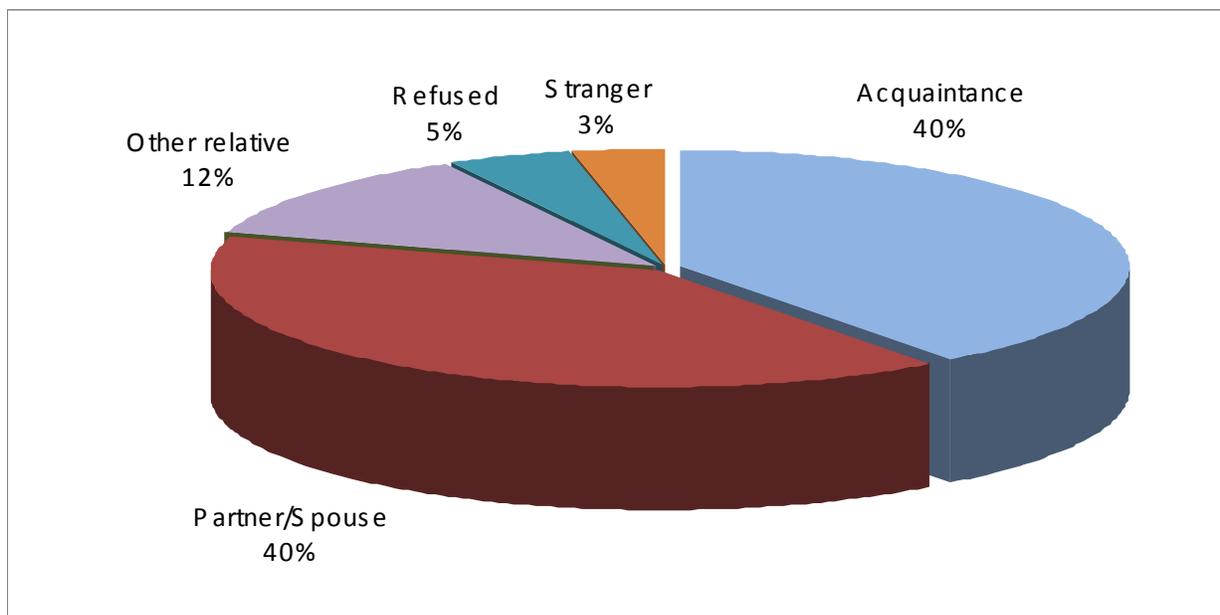
Univariate risk factor analyses indicated that risk of sexual mistreatment (Exhibit 18) was associated with being a woman, lower income, poor reported health, prior traumatic event experiences, low social support, and a need for assistance with activities in daily living. Subjecting these statistically significant predictors of risk to multivariate analyses (Exhibit 19) in which the relative effects of each risk factor were controlled, only prior experience of traumatic events and low social support remained predictive of sexual mistreatment, with prior trauma increasing risk 14-fold, and low social support increasing risk by a factor of almost 6.

Exhibit 18: Bivariate Analyses: Past Year Sexual Mistreatment Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ^2	OR	CI	p
Age			2.79	1.82	0.89 – 3.70	.067
70 or Less	0.8	21				
71 or Greater	0.4	12				
Gender			5.4	2.60	1.13 – 6.00	.014
Female	0.8	26				
Male	0.3	7				
Race			0.1	0.83	0.25 – 2.72	.520
Non-White	0.5	3				
White	0.7	31				
Income			7.0	3.60	1.31 – 9.94	.007
$35k or Less	0.8	15				

$35k or Greater	0.2	5				
Employment Status			0.3	1.31	0.50 – 3.39	.388
Unemployed	0.6	28				
Employed	0.5	5				
Health Status			23.6	1.92	1.47 – 2.51	.000
Poor	7.2	88				
Good	3.9	165				
Prior Traumatic Event			57.6	3.45	2.46 – 4.84	.000
Yes	6.4	213				
No	1.9	41				
Social Support			45.4	3.26	2.27 – 4.67	.000
Low	7.9	102				
High	2.6	44				
Use of Social Services			2.90	0.80	0.62 – 1.03	.051
No	4.2	136				
Yes	5.2	116				
Needs ADL Assistance						
Yes	6.1	127	17.2	1.70	1.32 – 2.18	.000
No	3.7	127				

Note: the level of the variable given first represents the reference variable, which is also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Both CI OR's greater than 1 indicates this level of the variable is associated with increased risk.

Exhibit 19: Logistic Regression: for Past Year Sexual Mistreatment Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Gender (Female)	2.01	0.62 – 6.61	0.70	1.3	.247
Income (Lower)	1.80	0.52 – 6.26	0.59	0.9	.354
Health (Poor)	0.96	0.27 – 3.45	0.03	0.0	.955
Prior Traumatic Event	13.98	1.11 – 175.46	2.64	4.2	.041
Social Support (Low)	5.68	1.30 – 2.44	-1.74	5.4	.021
Needs ADL Assistance	0.37	0.10 – 1.35	-0.99	2.2	.134

Neglect

Neglect is somewhat difficult to identify or even define, as the 'perpetrator' is engaged in an act of non-commission, rather than engaging in an overt group of specific mistreatment behaviors. Moreover, the category has also been expanded by some researchers to include self-neglect. In this study, we focus on potential neglect where a need has been identified but there may not be anyone available to help meet this need, and neglect by an identified caregiver, where a specific person or set of persons are expected to help address this need. Overall prevalences of current neglect are given in Exhibit 20. Potential neglect over the past year was reported by about 5.1% of respondents, whereas neglect by an assigned caregiver was noted by 0.5%.

Considering potential neglect subtypes, difficulties involved household maintenance and yard work (12%), transportation (5.3), obtaining food and medicine (8.2%), cooking or taking medicine (10%), getting out of bed, showered or dressed (10%), and making sure bills were paid (8.1%).

Exhibit 20: Prevalence of Neglect Subtypes

Neglect	Current %	(N)
Potential Neglect	5.1	(297)
Neglect Despite Assigned Caregiver	0.5	(27)
Subtypes: % in each category (a) reporting a need, AND (b) stating no one meets need (note number reporting each type of need (denominator) varies:		
Transportation	5.3	(47)
Obtaining food / medicine	8.2	(48)
Cooking / eating / taking medicine	10.4	(38)
House cleaning / yard work	12.2	(197)
Get out of bed/dressed/ showered	10.2	(13)
Making sure bills are paid	8.1	(29)

Perpetrators, or more appropriately, 'potential perpetrators' of neglect were those individuals identified as having some responsibility for helping the older adult respondent accomplish the aforementioned tasks (Exhibit 21). Naturally, this falls on family members most of the time, who may or may not be geographically proximate to the older adult, and who may or may not have any fiduciary responsibility in the eyes of local civil statutes. Note that the sample size for this subgroup was extremely small (n = 27), nonetheless, partners were considered negligent in about a 28% of identified cases, compared to 39% of cases for children or grandchildren and 23% for acquaintances.

Exhibit 21: Perpetrators of Most Recent Neglect Event
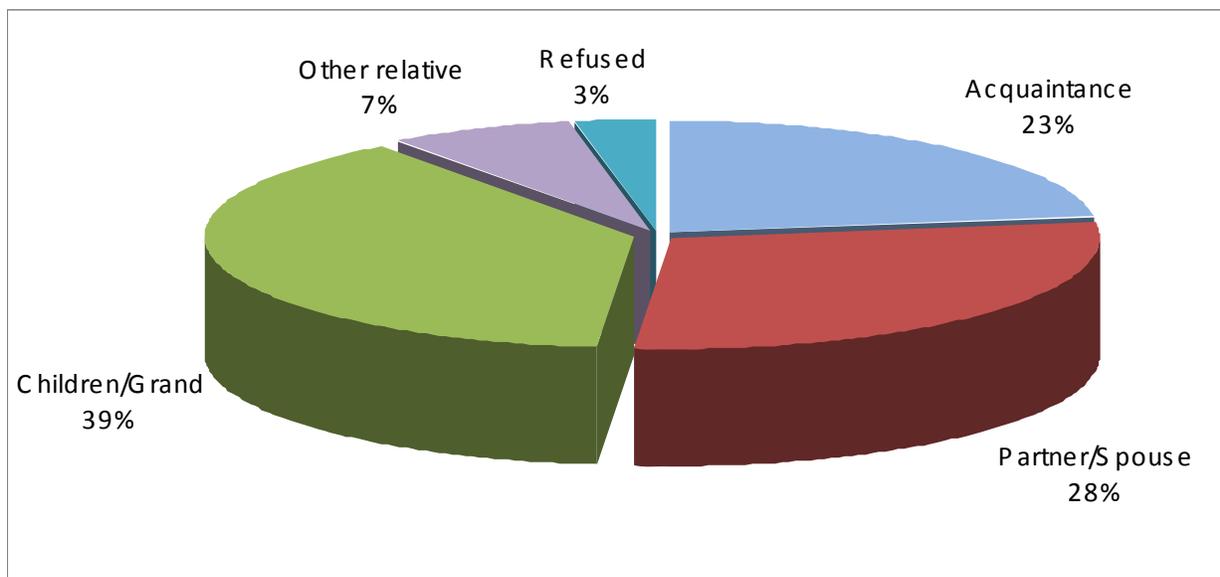
Risk factor analyses were conducted for both potential neglect (Exhibit 22) and identified cases of neglect (Exhibit 23); however the sample size for the latter (N = 27) was very small and only the former is discussed here. Univariate analyses indicated that being female, a member of a minority racial group, having lower income, being unemployed, having poor health, having experienced a prior traumatic event, having low social support, non-use of social services, and needing help with activities of daily living all greatly increased risk of potential neglect (the final risk factor was completely expected, as only those individuals indicating that they needed help with activities of daily living could actually be in need of assistance, that lack of which would be defined as neglect. Multivariate analyses (Exhibit 24) in which effects of each risk factor were controlled for every other risk factor showed that risk of potential neglect continued to be predicted by minority racial status, low income, poor health, and low social support. Low social support increased risk by a factor of 4, whereas the other risk factors nearly doubled likelihood of reporting potential neglect. For identified neglect (Exhibit 25), multivariate analyses revealed that only poor health was a unique risk factor

Exhibit 22: Bivariate Analyses for Current Potential Neglect Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Age			0.8	0.90	0.71 – 1.14	.209
70 or Less	4.9	138				
71 or Greater	5.4	152				
Gender			4.4	1.30	1.02 – 1.66	.020
Female	5.6	196				
Male	4.4	101				
Race			46.8	2.71	2.01 – 3.64	.000
Non-White	10.9	63				
White	4.3	210				
Income			56.1	3.00	2.20 – 3.97	.000
$35k or Less	7.8	156				
$35k or Greater	2.8	65				
Employment Status			15.71	2.13	1.44 – 3.15	.000
Unemployed	5.6	255				
Employed	2.7	29				
Health Status			122.2	3.56	2.81 – 4.52	.000
Poor	11.1	142				
Good	3.4	151				
Prior Traumatic Event			12.7	1.60	1.23 – 2.07	.000
Yes	5.9	212				
No	3.8	83				
Social Support			137.0	5.55	5.95 – 14.49	.000
Low	10.8	149				
High	1.3	23				
Use of Social Services			7.3	0.72	0.57 – 0.91	.004
No	6.1	141				
Yes	4.4	150				
Needs ADL Assistance			515.0	--	--	.000
Yes	13.7	297				
No	0.0	0				

Note: Potential Neglect is a need has been identified, but there may or may not be anyone to address this need. The level of the variable given first represents the reference variable, which is also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Both CI OR's greater than 1 indicates this level of the variable is associated with increased risk.

Exhibit 23: Bivariate Analyses for Current Neglect (An Unreliable Caregiver is Identified) Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Age			2.1	0.56	0.25 – 1.23	.103
70 or Less	0.4	10				
71 or Greater	0.7	16				
Gender			0.7	1.40	0.62 – 3.14	.273
Female	0.6	17				
Male	0.4	9				
Race			7.3	3.78	1.34 – 10.64	.021
Non-White	1.1	5				
White	0.3	13				
Income			2.0	2.09	0.71 – 5.87	.123
$35k or Less	0.6	9				
$35k or Greater	0.3	6				
Employment Status			1.42	2.05	0.61 – 6.87	.172
Unemployed	0.6	22				
Employed	0.3	3				
Health Status			17.5	4.50	2.08 – 9.80	.000
Poor	1.4	13				
Good	0.3	13				
Prior Traumatic Event			0.0	1.06	0.49 – 2.32	.526
Yes	0.6	17				
No	0.5	10				
Social Support			3.1	2.31	0.89 – 5.99	.064
Low	1.0	11				
High	0.4	7				
Use of Social Services			0.5	0.76	0.36 – 1.63	.304
No	0.5	15				
Yes	0.7	12				
Needs ADL Assistance						
Yes	2.0	27	72.9	--	--	.000
No	0.0	0				

Note: The level of the variable given first represents the reference variable, which is also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Both CI OR's greater than 1 indicates this level of the variable is associated with increased risk.

Exhibit 24: Logistic Regression for Current Neglect (Potential) Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Gender (Female)	0.81	0.52 – 1.26	-0.21	0.9	.350
Race (non-White)	1.87	1.13 – 3.08	0.63	6.0	.014
Income (Lower)	2.00	1.20 – 3.18	0.67	7.3	.007
Unemployed	1.03	0.45 – 2.37	0.03	0.0	.944
Health (Poor)	2.18	1.42 – 3.37	-0.78	12.5	.000
Prior Traumatic Event	1.12	0.71 – 1.78	0.12	0.2	.621
Social Support (Low)	4.14	2.34 – 7.35	-1.42	23.6	.000
Uses Social Services (No)	1.38	0.89 – 2.12	-0.32	2.1	.148
Needs ADL Assistance	1.58	--	18.84	0.0	.985

Exhibit 25: Logistic Regression for Current Neglect by Caregiver Mistreatment Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Race (non-White)	2.75	0.95 – 8.02	1.01	3.4	.063
Health (Poor)	2.82	1.11 – 7.30	-1.04	4.6	.032
Needs ADL Assistance	1.75	--	16.68	0.0	.980

Note: Extremely small cell sizes indicate that this logistic regression is underpowered and should not be considered valid.

Financial Mistreatment

In this section we discuss separately episodes of financial mistreatment perpetrated by family and by strangers. Note also that only current assessment of financial mistreatment by family members, and lifetime mistreatment by strangers was conducted.

Prevalence of financial mistreatment perpetrated by family members (Exhibit 26) was 5.2%, making this a relatively frequently occurring type of elder mistreatment by trusted others. About 20% of these events involved spending money without the elder's permission, 3% indicated that the trusted family member did not make good decisions regarding their finances, 4% reported that they were not given copies of financial transactions, 3% stated that their signature was forged, 2% stated that they were forced to sign something against their will, and 4% reported that their money was simply stolen by a family member.

Exhibit 26: Prevalence of Financial Mistreatment Subtypes

Financial Subtypes	%	(N)
By family member (current)	5.2	(263)
By a stranger (lifetime)	6.5	(374)
Family Member Financial Exploitation Proportions (current):		
Spent money without permission	3.4	(196)
Did not make good decisions	0.5	(27)
Did not given copies	0.7	(40)
Forged signature	0.5	(30)
Forced to sign	0.3	(18)
Had money stolen	0.7	(42)
Stranger Financial Exploitation Proportions (lifetime)		
Spent money without permission	2.9	(166)
Forged signature	3.8	(221)
Forced to sign	1.4	(83)

Individual risk factors for family perpetrated financial exploitation (Exhibit 27) were minority racial status, poor health, prior traumatic events, use of social services, and required help with activities of daily living. Multivariate risk analyses showed that only use of social services and required assistance with daily activities remained uniquely predictive of risk, indicating not surprisingly that those adults with increased daily health and maintenance needs are a group vulnerable to exploitation by family members (see Exhibit 28).

Exhibit 27: Bivariate Analyses for Past Year Financial Exploitation by Family Member
Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Age			0.0	0.98	0.76 – 1.26	.456
70 or Less	5.2	130				
71 or Greater	5.3	130				
Gender						
Female	4.8	143	2.2	0.83	0.65 – 1.06	.077
Male	5.8	120				
Race			4.9	1.51	1.05 – 2.18	.021
Non-White	7.3	36				
White	4.9	210				
Income			3.0	1.30	0.96 – 1.75	.051
$35k or Less	5.4	94				
$35k or Greater	4.2	86				
Employment Status			2.3	1.30	0.92 – 1.84	.075
Unemployed	5.4	211				
Employed	4.2	40				
Health Status			21.1	1.86	1.42 – 2.42	.000
Poor	8.0	86				
Good	4.5	176				
Prior Traumatic Event						
Yes	5.7	178	4.1	1.32	1.01 – 1.72	.024
No	4.4	84				
Social Support			0.1	0.96	0.68 – 1.35	.436
Low	4.9	60				
High	5.1	78				
Use of Social Services						
No	4.3	129	13.2	0.63	0.49 – 0.81	.000
Yes	6.7	131				
Needs ADL Assistance			52.4	2.46	1.91 – 3.16	.000
Yes	8.3	149				
No	3.6	115				

*Note: The level of the variable given first represents the reference variable, which is
also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Both CI
OR's greater than 1 indicates this level of the variable is associated with increased risk.*

Exhibit 28: Logistic Regression: for Past Year Financial Mistreatment by Family Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Race (non-White)	1.29	0.89 – 1.89	0.26	1.8	.183
Health (Poor)	1.32	0.98 – 1.79	-0.28	3.4	.066
Prior Traumatic Event	1.28	0.96 – 1.08	0.24	2.8	.095
Uses Social Services	1.33	1.57 – 0.98	0.29	4.4	.036
Needs ADL Assistance	2.00	1.51 – 2.64	0.69	23.9	.000

Considering lifetime stranger-perpetrated financial mistreatment, statistically significant risk factors (Exhibit 29) included age below 70, minority racial status, poor health status, prior experience of a traumatic event, low social support, and required assistance with daily activities. Multivariate analyses (Exhibit 30) showed that only lower age, poor health, prior traumatic events, and needed assistance with activities of daily living uniquely contributed to risk of stranger-perpetrated financial exploitation. Thus, a greater number of risk factors predicted stranger, vs. family-perpetrated financial mistreatment.

Exhibit 29: Bivariate Analyses for Lifetime Financial Exploitation by Stranger Risk Factors

Risk Factor	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Age			16.1	1.55	1.25 - 1.93	.000
70 or Less	7.8	221				
71 or Greater	5.2	146				
Gender			2.8	0.84	0.68 – 1.03	.055
Female	6.1	210				
Male	7.2	164				
Race			6.1	1.48	1.08 – 2.01	.011
Non-White	8.9	51				
White	6.2	300				
Income			0.3	1.07	0.84 – 1.35	.320
$35k or Less	7.2	143				
$35k or Greater	6.8	158				
Employment Status			1.5	0.85	0.65 – 1.11	.126
Unemployed	6.1	273				
Employed	7.1	75				
Health Status						
Poor	8.4	106	8.9	1.42	1.13 – 1.80	.002
Good	6.0	267				
Prior Traumatic Event			76.4	3.25	2.46 – 4.30	.000
Yes	8.7	309				
No	2.9	62				
Social Support			10.0	1.58	1.19 – 2.11	.001
Low	7.9	108				
High	5.1	9				
Use of Social Services			0.9	0.90	0.73 – 1.11	.184
No	6.2	208				
Yes	6.8	158				
Needs ADL Assistance			24.6	1.70	1.37 – 2.09	.000
Yes	8.6	185				
No	5.2	187				

Note: The level of the variable given first represents the reference variable, which is also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Both CI OR's greater than 1 indicates this level of the variable is associated with increased risk.

Exhibit 30: Logistic Regression for Lifetime Financial Mistreatment by Stranger Risk Factors

Variable	OR	95% CI	B	W	p
Age (Below 70)	1.65	1.20 – 2.27	0.50	9.6	.002
Race (non-White)	1.12	0.73 – 1.72	0.11	0.2	.608
Health (Poor)	1.43	1.01 – 2.01	-0.36	4.1	.044
Prior Traumatic Event	3.42	2.26 – 5.18	1.23	33.6	.000
Social Support (Low)	1.35	0.98 – 1.86	-0.30	3.4	.065
Needs ADL Assistance	1.57	1.13 – 2.19	0.45	7.2	.007

Proxy Interview Findings

A secondary aim of the project was to determine whether reports of elder mistreatment from proxies (i.e., reports from individuals who either lived with or frequently cared for an older adult) would be as useful as reports from older adults themselves. If this were demonstrated to be the case, then a new method of estimating the prevalence of older adult mistreatment, particularly in those older adults with cognitive deficits such as dementia, would have been validated. This methodology was pursued because early research (e.g., Pillemer & Finkelhor, 1988) indicated that proxy reporters were *more* likely to uncover mistreatment events than the victims themselves. Our findings were mixed with respect to this issue, with proxy reports useful for identifying physical and financial mistreatment, but not emotional or sexual mistreatment, or neglect. The following section describes prevalence estimates from proxy reports for elder mistreatment, with graphical juxtaposition of reports from the older adults themselves. Note that two time frames, past year and since age 60, were considered and are given in Exhibit 31.

Exhibit 31: Bivariate Analyses for Past Year and Since Age 60 Incidence of Mistreatment in terms of Respondent Status: Older Adult vs. Proxy

Mistreatment Type	%	N	χ2	OR	CI	p
Past Year						
Emotional Mistreatment			--	--	--	--
Older Adult	4.6	254				
Proxy	0	0				
Physical Mistreatment			12.86	--	--	.000
Older Adult	1.6	86				
Proxy	0	0				
Sexual Mistreatment			4.95	--	--	.010
Older Adult	0.6	34				
Proxy	0	0				
Finan Mistreat by Any			19.40	0.63	0.51 – 0.78	.000
Older Adult	10.5	609				
Proxy	15.7	128				
Finan Mistreat by Family			91.96	0.33	0.26 – 0.41	.000
Older Adult	4.6	263				
Proxy	12.8	104				
Life Finan Mistreat Strang			14.47	2.18	1.45 – 3.29	.000
Older Adult	6.5	374				
Proxy	3.1	25				
Potential Neglect			18.53	3.09	1.80 – 5.31	.000
Older Adult	5.1	297				
Proxy	1.7	14				
Neglect by Caregiver			0.01	0.95	0.33 – 2.72	.543
Older Adult	0.5	27				
Proxy	0.6	4				
Since Age 60						
Emotional Mistreatment			33.49	2.38	1.76 – 3.23	.000
Older Adult	13.5	708				
Proxy	6.2	48				
Physical Mistreatment			14.25	--	--	.000
Older Adult	1.8	93				
Proxy	0	0				
Sexual Mistreatment			4.42	0.38	0.15 – 0.97	.048
Older Adult	0.3	16				
Proxy	0.8	6				

Note: '--' indicates that the n was too small to calculate Odds Ratios. The level of the variable given first represents the reference variable, which is also the level the variable hypothesized to be associated with increased risk. Both CI OR's greater than 1 indicates this level of the variable is associated with increased risk. Data for Family Financial Mistreatment and Neglect were only available for past year calculations.

Unfortunately, most forms of elder mistreatment were not adequately detected by proxy reports. The exception to this finding was for Financial Mistreatment by Family members, for which proxy reports produced higher prevalences. Overall, for both past year, and since age 60 time frames proxy reports produced significantly lower prevalence estimates for emotional mistreatment, physical mistreatment, financial exploitation by strangers, and potential neglect. These findings are illustrated graphically in Exhibits 32 and 33.

Exhibit 32: Past Year Mistreatment - Older Adult vs. Proxy
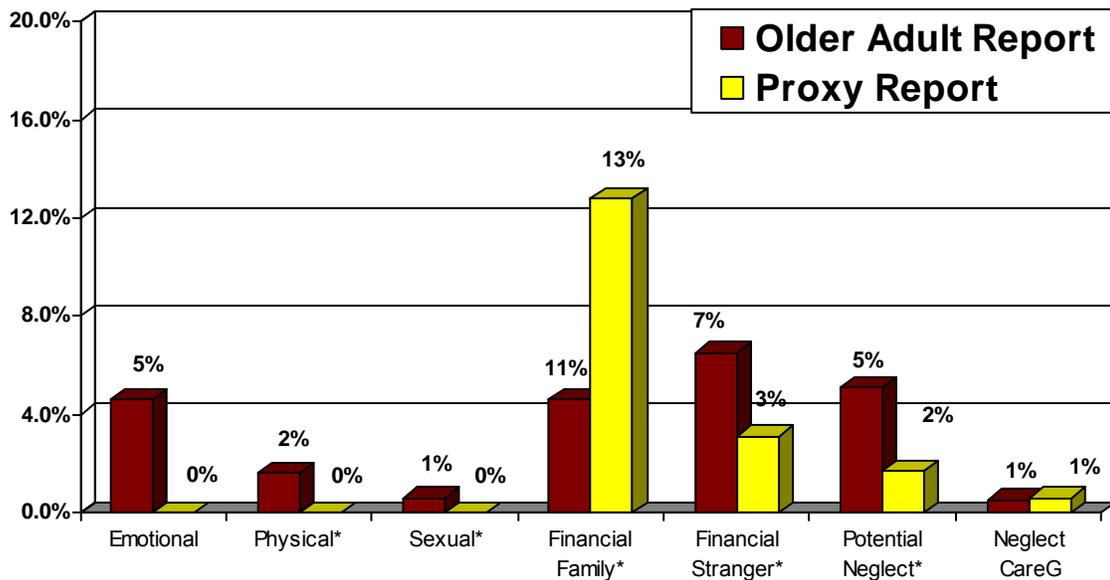
Note: '*' indicates significance at p<.05.

Exhibit 33: Since Age 60 Mistreatment - Older Adult vs. Proxy
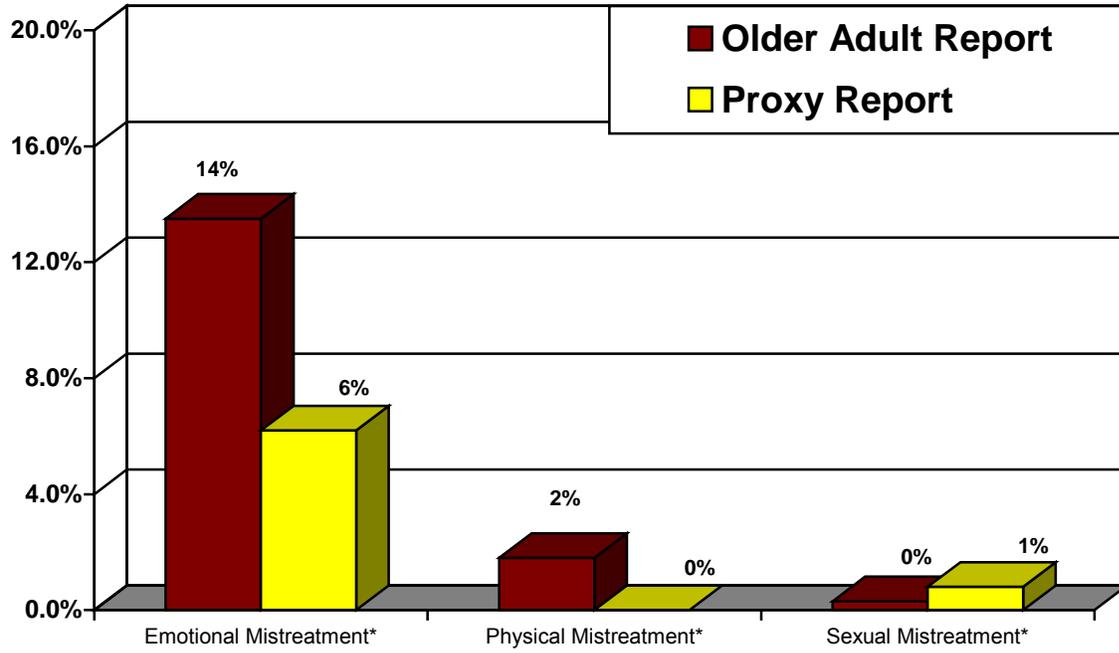
Note: '*' indicates significance at p<.05.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Prevalence Data: Summary and Conclusions

Considering Mistreatment Types

Emotional Mistreatment

Approximately 5% of adults over age 60 reported experiencing some form of emotional mistreatment in the past year, and only 8% of these individuals reported the event to the police. This contrasts with a prevalence of 9% reported by Laumann, Leitsch, and Waite (2008) in their recently completed nationally representative sample of older adults for what they called 'verbal mistreatment.' Comparison of our definition of emotional mistreatment with their definition of verbal mistreatment explains part of this discrepancy, as their definition was somewhat liberal, and defined by a 'yes' response to the question *"Is there anyone who insults you or puts you down?."* Lower estimates in our study are therefore not surprising. As with all forms of elder mistreatment, strangers were usually not the perpetrators. Instead, perpetrators were known to their older adult victims, and were family members in more than half the cases. Among known perpetrators, about a fifth were abusing substances around the time of mistreatment, and the same proportion had some form of mental illness. Almost half the perpetrators were unemployed and socially isolated. These emotional mistreatment perpetrator characteristics appear to define a group of individuals with limited social resources who are often in need of services to reduce substance abuse increase employment, and deal with ongoing emotional problems. These perpetrator deficits may present targets for intervention which have the secondary benefit of reducing elder mistreatment.

The 'younger' old, here defined as below age 70, were at 3 times the risk of emotional abuse than those over age 70. This is consistent with recent findings of Laumann et al. (2008) and in contrast to earlier findings that our 'oldest old' are at increased risk of mistreatment (Tatara, 1997), but this difference may be due to the fact that we did not include any institutionalized older adults or their representatives in our study sample. The fact that most abusers were known to the victim indicates that this form of mistreatment is probably part of a long-term pattern of interaction between these individuals, and probably began prior to older adulthood.

Also at a three-fold elevated risk were those older adults reporting very low social support. The risk associated with low social support is a theme echoed across mistreatment types, and speaks to the need for consideration of an older adult's connection and utilization of community and interpersonal resources to prevent mistreatment. Risk was doubled for individuals who needed assistance in daily life activities and in those with prior traumatic event experiences. The greater need for help and assistance of some older adults in accomplishing everyday activities appears to

elicit verbal abusiveness from caregivers. While older theories of caregiver stress as a causative factor in elder mistreatment have been debated (Wolf, 1988; Bristowne & Collins, 1989; Homer & Gilleard, 1990; Pillemer & Suitor, 1992), some indirect and limited support for this presumption is given here for emotional mistreatment (but not for physical or sexual mistreatment, or neglect, as noted below).

A final interesting finding regarding elder emotional mistreatment was the risk associated with being employed, a risk maintained even after the effects of other variables were controlled. Note that this does not mean that emotional mistreatment occurred at work *per se*, however, these data do indicate that this possibility should be explored, and if observed, interventions to reduce workplace mistreatment of older adults developed.

Physical Mistreatment

The prevalence of elder physical mistreatment was 1.6%. This prevalence is 8 times higher than that detected by Laumann et al. (2008) in their nationally representative study (0.2%) and speaks to the methodological sensitivity of our assessment strategy. The aforementioned study asked only one question ("*Is there anyone who hits, kicks, slaps, or throws things at you?")* with no contextually orienting preface statements. By contrast, our questions build on research with younger adults which revealed that survey respondents have a tendency to underreport 3 types of events: those they did not report to police, those that were not perpetrated by strangers, and those that happened more than a year ago. Thus, early research demonstrated that it is necessary to include a contextually orienting preface statement so that respondents are 'primed' to report non-stereotypic events, including those perpetrated by non-strangers, over a year ago, that were not reported to police. In other words, the majority of events. The differences in prevalence rates between our study and that of Laumann et al. highlights the need for this type of assessment strategy.

In this sample, fully 31% reported physical mistreatment to police. Strangers accounted for only 3% of physically assaultive behavior, compared to 76% for family members, indicating that any intervention to prevent this form of elder mistreatment must be directed at domestic relationships, and should probably borrow heavily from domestic violence research with younger adults. Perpetrators of physical assault were more likely to be abusing substances at the time of assault than those of emotional abuse, and were more likely to have histories of mental illness. Rates of unemployment and social isolation approximated those of emotional mistreatment perpetrators. Taken together, it appears that perpetrators of physical assault are frequently a socially and vocationally dysfunctional group of individuals. While problematic, clear targets for intervention along these lines can be derived.

In terms of risk factors, only low age and low social support predicted physical mistreatment, but both of these did so at very high levels. Thus, as with emotional mistreatment, efforts should be directed toward increasing social support, perhaps in

the form of maximizing their connection with and utilization of community-based resources. This would have the potential effect of not only reducing elder mistreatment, but also building resiliency against a variety of other negative health and mental health outcomes previously linked to low social support (e.g., Acierno et al., 2004).

Sexual Mistreatment

The rate of reported sexual mistreatment was very low, with less than 1% of respondents reporting this type of mistreatment in the past year. Unfortunately, contemporary comparison with other elder mistreatment surveys is not possible, as Laumann et al. did not collect sexual mistreatment data. Approximately 16% reported to police; which is a somewhat higher reporting rate than that observed in younger adults (Kilpatrick et al., 1992), despite fact that majority were perpetrated by family members (52%) relative to strangers (3%). The finding that older adults appear to be more likely to report this form of mistreatment than younger adults is a positive one only when considering reporting rates in relative terms. That is, fully 85% of older adults who are sexually mistreated *do not* report the event to police or other authorities. Family members were responsible for about half of the reported sexual mistreatment, with partners and spouses specifically accounting for 40%. This echoes rates and distributions noted in younger adults, and indicates that a significant proportion of sexual mistreatment of older adults is a form of domestic violence. The predictor set of risk factors for sexual violence was based on very small sample sizes, and risk ratios should be considered somewhat tentatively. As with most forms of elder mistreatment, individuals with low social support were more likely to report sexual abuse, as were those who experience prior traumatic events. The continuing importance of perceived social support to the health and well being of older adults is consistently reinforced by the present study.

Neglect

Potential neglect (defined here as instances where an older adult identified a specific essential need that was not being met; but did not necessarily indicate that anyone had been designated to meet that need) was reported by 5.1% of respondents. (Again, Laumann et al. did not collect neglect data, and comparison rates are not available). Potential neglect was independently predicted by a large number of risk factors in multivariate analyses, indicating multiple potential causal pathways, or, alternatively, multiple pathways for intervention. Specific risk factors included belonging to a non-white racial group, lower income, poor health, and low social support. These risk factors appear to point to a need to enhance the overall level of and connection with community resources for older adults as perhaps the most appropriate and effective way to detect and prevent neglect, a form of mistreatment that.

Financial Exploitation

Financial exploitation by family members in one form or another was present in over 5% of respondents, making this form of mistreatment by trusted others unexpectedly common. Not surprisingly, older adults who were somewhat functionally impaired, as evidenced by their need for assistance with activities of daily living, were most at risk. Disconcertingly, older adults who used social services were more likely to be financially mistreated, perhaps indicating that interaction with service providers somehow failed to act as a barrier against financial exploitation by family members, despite the increased potential for detection.

Lifetime financial exploitation by strangers (about 6% of the sample), usually in the form of fraud, is a form of mistreatment operating via very different mechanisms than that perpetrated by family members. As such, it carried with it slightly different risk and protective factors. For example, financial exploitation by strangers was not affected by older adult social service interaction. Not surprisingly, older adults with functional impairment, defined either as needing assistance with activities of daily life and poor health, were more likely to be targets of stranger-perpetrated financial exploitation. More difficult to explain is the finding that younger older adults, and older adults with prior traumatic experiences, were also at increased risk for financial exploitation. With respect to the latter risk factor, it may be the case that the neighborhood or community level variables associated with traumatic events are the same as those associated with stranger perpetrated fraud, however, we did not collect data to identify these common linkages, and, given the finding that prior exposure to traumatic events predicted many forms of elder mistreatment, this might be an area worthy of study.

Considering Risk Factors

In addition to considering each form of elder mistreatment in terms of its risk factors as above, we next consider risk factor in turn in order to more adequately identify patterns across mistreatment types. This is a useful endeavor when considering that risk of one form of mistreatment is increased in individuals who have experienced any other form of mistreatment.

Age

Lower age (between 60 and 70 years) increased risk of physical, emotional, and stranger-perpetrated financial mistreatment of older adults. Age was not related to increased or decreased risk of sexual abuse, financial mistreatment by family members, or neglect. The fact that the 'younger old' were more likely to receive physical and emotional mistreatment is somewhat at odds with findings that the 'oldest old' are most likely to suffer mistreatment (Tatara, 1997). However, these conflicting results may be due to the fact that our study did not include institutionalized elderly, who are arguably

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more vulnerable to mistreatment in terms of their inability to defend themselves due to physical frailty; or, in cases of cognitive impairment, in terms of their inability to report the crime to authorities. [An interesting aside related to mistreatment in institutional settings is provided by the data of Lachs & Pillemer (2004), who has recently noted that older adults in institutional settings are at tremendous risk of repeated violence perpetrated by other similarly impaired residents, and that this resident on resident violence is by far the most common type of elder mistreatment in these settings, indicating an essential problem in the institutional mileau].

Gender

While female gender predicted sexual assault in univariate analyses, no form of mistreatment was associated with gender in multivariate regressions. This outcome was somewhat surprising considering the literature on risk factors for sexual assault of younger adults in which gender is the most powerful predictor. However, risk of sexual assault in younger adults does decrease with age within females, and it may be the case that gender based differences are not observable in individuals over age 60. On the other hand, these logistic regression analyses may well have been underpowered, and findings of no differences (i.e., findings in support of the Null Hypothesis) should be considered with great caution. Thus, what can be said is that gender plays much less of a predictive role for mistreatment in older than younger adults.

Racial Status

At the univariate level, belonging to a non-white racial group was associated with increased risk of physical mistreatment, financial mistreatment, and potential neglect. However, when effects of other risk factors were considered, minority racial status predicted only potential neglect. As mentioned, neglect is different from other forms of mistreatment because it represents the *absence* of an act, rather than the presence of a malevolence. As such, it is not unreasonable to posit that individuals who may or may not be designated caretakers for an older adult may act in this caretaking role only if other responsibilities of a more immediate and apparent nature (e.g., childcare, employment) are met, *and* sufficient time and resources remain to both (1) detect that a particular older adult has an unmet need and then (2) act to fulfill this need. The increased risk of neglect in non-white older adults (and by connection, the increased risk of 'neglectful behavior' by their designated or undesignated caretakers) may indicate fewer resources available to their potential caretakers. This is consistent with research on community resources conducted by Galea et al. (2005) and indicates, perhaps, an increased need for extra-familial sentinel monitoring to detect neglect in this subgroup of minority older adults through increased community education, increased medical personnel training, and programs specifically designed to detect essential but unmet needs in older adults, such as expansions of the 'meals on wheels' programs.

[Note that the preceding discussion did not concern the resources of older adults, which are considered in the next paragraph and were independently related to neglect, over and above racial status.]

Income

Lower income (below $35,000 per year) was predictive of physical and sexual mistreatment and neglect when effects of other variables were not statistically controlled. However, in multivariate analyses lower income was associated only with neglect. Findings regarding the effect of low income on neglect are not surprising, and further strengthen the notion that having only limited resources enhances potency of a variety of other risk factors to increase the likelihood that negative outcomes will befall older adults. The process by which limited resources of the older adult (as opposed to those of their caretakers) increases likelihood of neglect is probably linked to the socially isolative effect of low income. This 'forced withdrawal' of an older adult with specific needs from social settings in which these needs could otherwise be observed and acted upon is particularly disheartening when one considers that social isolation is also predictive of both medical and mental health problems. Neglect can be added to this list of negative outcomes for older adults who lack the resources (e.g., cab fare, automobile insurance, etc) to maintain social interactions and who then fall out of our awareness.

Employment

In many studies, either income or employment status, but not both, are assessed. However, in the present study we measured employment status in addition to income because we thought that in older adults employment preserves a connection to the community and its resources, and hence would be protective against neglect and perhaps other forms of mistreatment. This expectation was supported at the univariate level only for neglect. However, and quite against predictions, being unemployed was associated with *reduced* risk of emotional mistreatment. Given that the majority of emotional mistreatment is perpetrated by family members, we predicted that the workplace would be a 'refuge' from this type of abusiveness, but this was not the case. Note, however, that our assessment methodology did not specifically measure whether the reported emotional abusiveness was taking place at work. Thus, while being employed was independently predictive of emotional mistreatment, it does not directly translate that the mistreatment occurred at work. Older adults who are employed may be so out of necessity and financial distress, and may thus exist in environments conducive to verbally aggressive behavior. However, income was not predictive of emotional abuse, and mitigates somewhat this hypothesis. Further study of this finding is warranted.

Health

When effects of other risk factors were not considered, poor health was associated with every form of elder mistreatment. However, after effects of other risk factors were accounted for, poor health was uniquely associated only with financial mistreatment by strangers and potential neglect. The later finding is not surprising, given that in this study neglect and potential neglect was defined, in part by having unmet needs of a medical nature. Individuals in poor health will have proportionately greater numbers of needs and healthcare, and hence, proportionately greater numbers of unmet needs as well. Thus, it may be very useful to increase sentinel training for geriatricians in order to detect potential neglect in their more medically compromised patients. The finding regarding increased likelihood of financial mistreatment by strangers of the medically ill is particularly disconcerting and morally repugnant. It is very likely easier to financially mislead or mistreat older adults who are either preoccupied with health related concerns, or significantly less able to defend themselves as a direct result of their health problems. The predatory nature of some individuals to exploit older adults is well documented by findings that this age group is the one most at risk of financial exploitation. This study indicates that those elderly in poor health are even more likely to be financially mistreated.

Prior Traumatic Experience

In this country, exposure to at least one traumatic events is actually a normative experience, with over 60% of the population reporting at least one such experience in their lifetime (Norris, 1992). Nonetheless, prior traumatic event exposure is an understudied risk factor in elder mistreatment. This position was strongly supported in the present study in that traumatic event experiences predicted all forms of elder abuse and neglect at the univariate level, and continued to predict emotional, sexual, and stranger perpetrated financial mistreatment when effects of other variables were controlled. This contextual risk factor appears to be a proxy for environmental risk, in that individuals who have experienced very traumatic events in the past may be more likely to remain in environments that facilitate risk of current emotional, sexual, or financial mistreatment. This finding, combined with the findings regarding social support as a protective factor (see below), may indicate that the social environment is the most important target for intervention to prevent many forms of elder mistreatment.

Social Support

Older adults who reported higher levels of social support were less likely to report all but one form of elder mistreatment (the exception was financial exploitation by family). When effects of other variables were held constant, high social support was protective against (and low social support was predictive of) emotional, physical, and

sexual mistreatment as well as neglect. This is an extremely important finding, particularly in light of data from other studies (e.g., Acierno et al., 2004) showing that social support is one of the strongest and most reliable predictors of risk or resiliency in older adults following stressful life events across a variety of psychological outcomes, in addition to mistreatment. This is a relatively uncomplicated area of potential intervention for a variety of negative outcomes, and one that remains to be effectively exploited for the benefit of older adults. Indeed, many risk factors (lower income, poor health) may interact with low social support to greatly increase social withdrawal, leading to both increased risk of mistreatment and increased likelihood that this mistreatment will go undetected.

Social Service Utilization

We predicted that older adults who use social services would reduce their risk of all forms of mistreatment by placing themselves in contact with professionals who (a) might be able to directly mitigate risk of mistreatment through provision of the services themselves (b) might indirectly reduce risk of mistreatment by presenting a potential risk of discovery to a perpetrator (c) might indirectly reduce risk of one form of mistreatment by reporting another form of mistreatment to authorities. This prediction was not well supported, with the notable exception of reduced financial exploitation by family members of older adults who were 'connected' with social services. This is a disappointing finding and may indicate that social service providers require much more training in the detection of and intervention with elder mistreatment. Next to their medical doctors, social service providers represent the most likely point of contact with potential sources of help for older adults who are being mistreated. The fact that one's risk of mistreatment was not related to one's use of social services indicates that these service contacts may represent missed opportunities for intervention and prevention.

Assistance with Activities of Daily Life

The final major risk factor for elder mistreatment sought to define the functional status of an older adult in terms of his or her reported need for assistance with activities of daily life, as defined above. We tentatively predicted that individuals with greater need for assistance would represent greater caregiver burden, and might, therefore be more likely to be mistreated. This prediction was supported in both univariate and multivariate analyses for emotional mistreatment, and financial exploitation by family members or strangers. In contrast to earlier 'caregiver stress' hypotheses for elder mistreatment, it was not predictive of physical or sexual abuse, once effects of other variables were controlled.

Considering Perpetrator Characteristics

Relative to the general population, it appears that perpetrators of emotional physical and sexual mistreatment had high unemployment, increased substance abuse, and increased likelihood of mental health problems. Particularly striking was the older adult report that perpetrators of mistreatment were socially isolated, having fewer than three friends in about half of all the cases in which perpetrators were known. These perpetrator deficits may present targets for intervention. Reducing substance abuse and increasing social connections in isolated family members of older adults may have the secondary benefit of reducing elder mistreatment.

Summary

Overall, the elder mistreatment assessment strategy used in this study proved extremely effective in detecting all forms of abusive behaviors. This finding is strongly supported when contrasting this study's prevalence estimates to those derived from another nationally-representative study on the same age cohort conducted at roughly the same time by Laumann et al. (2008). The present study found past year prevalences of 4.6% for emotional mistreatment (compared to 9% by Laumann et al. who used an extremely liberal, single question assessment of 'verbal' mistreatment) ; 1.6% for physical mistreatment (compared to 0.2% by Laumann et al.), 0.6% for sexual mistreatment (not measured by Laumann et al.), 5.1% for potential neglect (not measured by Laumann et al.), and 10.6% for financial exploitation (compared to 3.5% by Laumann et al.)

Proxy Data: Summary and Conclusions

Although prior studies (e.g., Pillemer & Finkelhor, 1988) indicated that proxy reports might actually be more sensitive to detecting elder mistreatment than older adult respondent reports, this finding was largely not supported here, with the exception of family-member perpetrated financial exploitation. We had hoped to demonstrate the validity of this alternative method of elder mistreatment detection, with the eventual intention of applying it to estimate prevalence of mistreatment in cognitively impaired older adults who do not live in nursing homes (institutionalized older adults will require an entirely separate form of assessment methodology based on sentinel and technological reports; see the work of Lachs et al. in progress). However, proxy reports produced significantly lower estimates of emotional mistreatment, physical mistreatment, sexual mistreatment, neglect, and financial exploitation by strangers than did respondent reports. Thus, alternative methods of mistreatment prevalence estimation will need to be developed for community residing, cognitively impaired older adults.

Limitations

This study is not without its limitations. Foremost among these is the fact that all prevalence estimates are based on self-report of precisely those types of events that are notoriously under-reported in this age group. However, several steps were taken to maximize the likelihood that abuse events would be disclosed. First, and in light of research on younger adults and NRC recommendations, we did not use either open ended or "culturally-loaded" questions to determine victimization status. Open ended questions in which patients are encouraged, with minimal prompting, to respond to general queries (e.g., "Please tell me about any times where people might have treated you badly") do not regularly result in descriptions of assault events. Culturally-loaded questions are those queries associated with responses that may be affected, in large part, by the background or societal context of the respondent.

Also, report of all risk and protective factors (e.g., social support) and all perpetrator characteristics was in terms of the perception of the older adult. No objective indicators of social support were collected. Nor were perpetrator reports of their own substance abuse, isolation, etc.. Thus, the accuracy or validity of these reports may have been less than that obtained directly from perpetrators. Our study design and subject protection procedures precluded such direct involvement of perpetrators.

Another limitation of this study was its failure to include, as a covariate or a risk factor, some measure of cognitive functioning. Instead, control was achieved experimentally over this variable by requiring interviewers to have no doubt whatsoever as to the ability of respondents to understand and respond to questions. That is, all interviewers were trained to review consent procedures over the telephone with potential participants, and were instructed to terminate the interview, politely, if even the slightest question as to competence was raised. In this way, our data reflect the responses of a cognitively intact, community residing sub-population of older adults, and prevalences and risk factors should be considered in that context. By connection, generalization of these results to what may be the group most at risk of mistreatment, the cognitively impaired elderly, is not appropriate. For this at-risk group, and particularly for those members of this group living in residential settings, alternate methodologies are required, and will probably resemble the Sentinel approach used with children.

The exclusive use of telephone interviews may also be a limitation. Although some research indicates that people are *more* likely to disclose interpersonal violence experiences over the phone, an in person comparison sample using the same interview would have been useful. Moreover, increased hearing loss among older adults may have artificially excluded some participants. In addition, we only conducted the interview in English or Spanish, and speakers of other languages could not participate. This is a potentially significant problem for some race-based comparisons because older adults of racial subgroups who immigrated to this country are less likely to use English than their children (e.g., Chinese immigrants).

Another limitation may have been the use of live interviewers. An alternative is to use computer, internet, or kiosk based interviews in which no social embarrassment due to the presence of a live interviewer is possible. However, this involves significant costs to utilize these technologies in real time. However, one compromise that may be useful in future research is to combine RDD sampling with internet based interviews, in which initial recruitment via telephone is followed by subsequent interviewing via computer.

Yet another limitation is the use of a cross sectional design. Of course, though much more expensive, longitudinal designs, particularly of risk factor and outcome relationships, are preferable. This is because longitudinal designs, while not sufficient to establish causality, per se, do establish the first necessary step of causality: that of temporal ordering of risk factor before outcome. In this study, our risk factors for mistreatment and our mistreatment events were sampled simultaneously, thereby precluding this first step of ordering of events.

Two additional limitations centered on the fact that we did not cover all forms of active neglect (such as deliberate withholding of food) or pharmacological abuse (e.g., inappropriate behavioral control via over-sedation). Although we did cover some forms of active neglect, future research should include the totality of these potential behaviors. The extent and character of pharmacological abuse is relatively unknown. Moreover, the definitional parameters of this form of mistreatment will require significant study. For example, does a doctor's prescription for a sedative allay all concerns that giving this medication to an older adult might be abusive, that is, does the prescription 'shield' the caregiver. Alternatively, what degree of intent of over-sedation on the part of the caregiver is necessary for abuse to have occurred? These are questions that deserve direct study and were not addressed by this study.

A final limitation is one characteristic of all research with interpersonal violence: that of definitional specification and acceptance. This study attempted to break down each form of mistreatment into multiple yes / no questions that could be combined at later dates to form composite mistreatment variables consistent with universal definitions, should such uniform definitions ever be established by the field. In this report, we made an 'educated guess' as to what these composite variables would look like, and reported prevalences accordingly.

Future research should be directed toward assessing health and mental health conditions associated with elder mistreatment in the context of identified risk factors. Though we have intuitive awareness of the negative effects of elder abuse, it is necessary to determine just what forms of abuse, in the context of which risk factors, lead to what types of negative emotional, functional, and health outcomes.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

This study demonstrated significant levels of mistreatment of older adults in this country, along a variety of classes of inappropriate and sometimes illegal behavior. Unfortunately, most of the mistreatment probably would not 'qualify' for criminal justice system prosecution under most current statutes. This factuality is disappointing and speaks to a societal acceptance of abusive behavior, particularly emotionally abusive acts. Analysis of risk factors and characteristics does lead, however, to some specific areas for intervention.

Specific Suggested Areas of Intervention or Prevention

- Rate of financial exploitation is extremely high, with 1 in 20 older adults indicating some form of perceived financial mistreatment occurring at least one time in the recent past. Specific resources and civil remedies (e.g., dedicated prosecutors of financial mistreatment in geographic regions with high numbers of older adults) should be derived.
- Financial exploitation by family members and by strangers was increased among the more physically disabled adults, indicating perhaps a greater need for monitoring for this subgroup of elders.
- Emotional mistreatment is a relatively common event, with 1 in 20 older adults experiencing this form of abuse in the past year. It is relatively rarely reported, and even less frequently acted upon. Most emotional abusive events are 'legal', though cruel, and the lack of civil remedy virtually assures its sustained frequency.
- Relative to the general population, it appears that perpetrators of emotional physical and sexual mistreatment have high unemployment, increased substance abuse, and increased likelihood of mental health problems. Particularly striking was the older adult report that perpetrators of mistreatment were socially isolated, having fewer than three friends in about half of all the cases in which perpetrators were known. These perpetrator deficits may present targets for intervention which have the direct corollary benefit of reducing elder mistreatment.
- Use of social services does seem to be associated with lower levels of familial financial mistreatment and potential neglect, but has little effect on the more 'typical' forms of emotional, physical, and sexual mistreatment, indicating a need for training in awareness and intervention among social service staff.
- Low income, poor health, and low social support all independently predict neglect and point to a deficit in community connection and resources in this population. Enhanced monitoring to assure that older adults, particularly non-white older adults, are not falling victim to neglect is

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necessary, as is increased attempts to 'reconnect' isolated older adults to their community.

- Social support has emerged as a central risk or protective factor for virtually all forms of elder mistreatment. Moreover, prior research indicated that social support is linked to improved health and mental health, and also seems to reduce risk of physical, sexual, and emotional mistreatment. Programs that enhance and build relationships between older adults and members of their community, that is, programs that act against the age-related forces of isolation (reduced mobility, poorer health, increased morbidity of friends and family) have the potential to yield extremely high benefits.

Overall, it appears that the most effective, useful, and feasible intervention to prevent or limit older adult mistreatment is 'reconnection' to community resources at multiple levels. Specifically, maximizing levels of social support, social service utilization, and interaction with community, health, and social agencies will very likely produce immediate reductions in a variety of mistreatment types, and most certainly will limit the frequency and intensity of abusive behaviors. This suggested course of action is possible immediately if existing social service and societal community resources for older adults are made maximally accessible. Prior studies demonstrate that transportation is the single biggest issue facing older adults who are trying to engage with their community. It may, therefore, be the case that lack of such transportation represents a very modifiable risk factor for elder mistreatment. Thus, the first step in building community reconnection with older adults to prevent or limit mistreatment will address the issue of inadequate transportation for these individuals. An alternative tack would be to attempt to change societal acceptance of elder mistreatment, such as has been accomplished somewhat successfully in child abuse and domestic violence realms. However, such movement of social mores takes years, if not decades, and more rapid, feasible, and effective steps should be taken, based on the aforementioned data and study findings, in the short term.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON AUTHORS AND INSTITUTIONS

This project is NIJ Award # 2007–WG–BX–0009 A population based assessment of elder mistreatment in non-institutionalized adults

Ron Acierno, Ph.D., is a clinical psychologist and epidemiological researcher who has worked in the area of elder mistreatment as both a clinician and epidemiologist for the past 10 years at the Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Psychiatry National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center. In addition to working with older adult victims of mistreatment, he has conducted epidemiological studies of the psychological effects of disasters on older adults in this country and in Vietnam. He is also the Director of the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) clinical team at the Ralph H. Johnson Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC), where he treats patients and conducts clinical outcome research on PTSD for the VAMC and the Department of Defense.

Ron Acierno
acierno@musc.edu
Medical University of South Carolina
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center
171 Ashley Avenue
Charleston, SC 29425

Melba Hernandez-Tejada, MS, is a Professor of Psychology at Simon Bolivar University, Caracas, Venezuela. Professor Hernandez-Tejada specializes in psychophysiological responses to stress and community behavioral health in Latin countries. She has recently expanded her community behavioral health interests to include elder mistreatment, as the comorbidity between mistreatment, poor health, and poor mental health is quite high and is a natural target of study.

Melba Hernandez-Tejada
melbaht@usb.ve
Universidad de Simon Bolivar
Caracas, Venezuela

Kenneth Steve, MS, is a research epidemiologist at SRBI, a national survey research firm. His expertise is in the design and implementation of nationally representative survey research projects.

Kenneth Steve
k.steve@srbi.com
Abt SRBI, Inc.

275 7th Avenue
New York, NY 10001

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APPENDIX A: PRETEST ADVANCE LETTER

National Elder Mistreatment Study
Medical University of South Carolina
165 Cannon Street, Room OC310 Charleston, South Carolina 29425
(843) 792-2945   toll free (866) 472-8824

January 7, 2008

Dear Participant:

Your telephone number and household have been randomly selected as part of a national sample of 4,500 randomly drawn households to represent the opinions and experiences of adults age 60 and above in the United States. This national survey of older adults is being conducted by the Medical University of South Carolina under a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

The National Elder Mistreatment Study is designed to assess how often different types of elder mistreatment occurs in our society, and what factors might be associated with mistreatment. Results of this research will be used to develop programs to prevent elder mistreatment in the future. Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary. Any information you provide will only be reported in averaged form along with those of other survey participants. At no time will any personal information you provide be released. The telephone interview will take only about 25 minutes to complete.

The telephone interview will be conducted by experienced interviewers from SRBI, a national survey research organization. We will call you to find a convenient time to conduct the interview. Alternatively, you can call the SRBI toll-free number (1-800-772-9287 ext. 4232) from 10am to 10pm eastern time to schedule of complete the interview. If you have questions about the study or would like to verify its legitimacy, you can call the MUSC study director, Dr. Ron Acierno, toll-free (1-866-472-8824).

Your participation in the survey is entirely voluntary. However, we hope that you will help us to better understand the opinions, concerns and experiences of people your age by participating in this important national study. We are looking forward to talking with you.

Sincerely,

Ron Acierno, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

APPENDIX B: ENGLISH LANGUAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Abt SRBI, Inc.   STUDY NUMBER: 4232
275 7th Avenue; Suite 2700   January 31, 2008
NEW YORK, NY 10001   FINAL

MUSC Elder Mistreatment

INTRODUCTION

Hello, I'm _____ with SRBI, a national public opinion research organization. We are conducting a short survey for the National Institute of Justice and the Medical University of South Carolina. We are interested in the experiences of people over 60.

S1   How many adults age 60 or older live in this household?

        RANGE=1-7, 0=None; 7=7 OR MORE, 8=DON'T KNOW, 9=REFUSED)

        0 to 9

IF S1 = 0, GO TO CON2
IF S1 = 1, GO TO S2
IF S1 > 1, SKIP TO S3

S2   May I speak with that person?

        1   Designated rspn on the phone   GO TO A1
        2   Designated rspn impaired   GO TO S4
        3   Designated rspn called to phone   GO TO S5
        4   Designated rspn unavailable   SCHEDULE CALLBACK
        5   Refused   THANK AND END, [Soft Refusal]

S3   In order to select just one person to interview, may I please speak to the person over 60 years old living in your household who will have the next birthday?

        1   Designated rspn on the phone   SEE SKIP LOGIC
        2   Designated rspn impaired   GO TO S4
        3   Designated rspn called to phone   GO TO S5
        4   Designated rspn unavailable   SCHEDULE CALLBACK
        5   Refused   THANK AND END, [Soft Refusal]

IF S1 = 2, SKIP TO S6
IF S1 > 2, SKIP TO S8

S4   We would like to talk to the person living in the household who is closest to, or spends
      the most time with that person. Could we speak with that person?

      1   Designated rspn on the phone   SKIP TO S6
      2   Designated rspn called to phone   SKIP TO S5
      3.   Impaired adult lives alone
      3   Designated rspn unavailable   SCHEDULE CALLBACK
      4   Refused   THANK AND END, [Soft Refusal]

S4b. Do you have face to face contact with the adult in this household on a regular basis, that
is, at least every other day?
      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Refused

S4c. Would you be willing to complete a short interview?
      1   Yes
      2   Not now/no time
      3   No/Refused

S5   Hello, I'm _____ with SRBI, a national public opinion research
organization. We are conducting a short survey for the National Institutes of Justice and Health
and the Medical University of South Carolina. We are interested in the experiences of people
over 60.

      Would you be willing to complete a short interview?

      1   Yes   SEE SKIP LOGIC
      2   No, bad time   SCHEDULE CALLBACK
      3   Refused   THANK AND END, [Soft Refusal]

IF S1 = 1 AND S2 = 3, SKIP TO A1
IF S1 = 1 AND S4 = 2, GO TO S6
IF S1 = 2, GO TO S6
IF S1 > 2 AND S3 = 2, SKIP TO S8
IF S1 > 2 AND S3 = 3, SKIP TO A1

S6   So this interview will go more smoothly, please tell me the first name of the other adult
      age 60 or older living in your household.

      1   _____ (First name)
      2   Don't know   SCHEDULE CALLBACK
      3   Refuse   THANK AND END, [Soft Refusal]

S7   Sometimes, older adults need help from others for day to day things. Even if they don't need the help, you probably end up doing things for them once in a while. Please tell me if you ever help (insert name) in any of the following ways. Do you … READ LIST MULTIPLE RECORD)

        1   shop for groceries or medicines
        2   take (insert name) to the doctor
        3   take (insert name) to friends, church or temple
        4   pay bills or do other paperwork
        6   help (insert name) take medicines
        7   help (insert name) get dressed
        8   help (insert name) bathe
        9   help (insert name) eat
        10   (VOL Don't know
        11   (VOL) Refuse

IF S1 = 1, SKIP TO C1
IF S1 = 2 AND S4 < 3, SKIP TO C1
ELSE, 80% SKIP TO A1, 20% SKIP TO C1 (Random)

S8   Sometimes, older adults need help from others for day to day things. Even if they don't need the help, you probably end up doing things for them once in a while. So this interview will go more smoothly, please tell me the first name of the adult age 60 or older living in your household who needs your help the most.

        1   _____ (First name)
        2   Don't know   SCHEDULE CALLBACK
        3   Refuse   THANK AND END, [Soft refusal]

S9   Please tell me if you ever help (insert name) in any of the following ways. Do you … (READ LIST MULTIPLE RECORD)

        1   shop for groceries or medicines
        2   take (insert name) to the doctor
        3   take (insert name) to friends, church or temple
        4   pay bills or do other paperwork
        6   help (insert name) take medicines
        7   help (insert name) get dressed
        8   help (insert name) bathe
        9   help (insert name) eat
        10   (VOL Don't know
        11   (VOL) Refuse

IF S1 > 2 AND S3 = 2, SKIP TO C1
ELSE, 80% SKIP TO A1, 20% SKIP TO C1 (Random)

ADULT - HEALTH

A1   Overall, how would you rate your health during the past 4 weeks? Would you say it has been … (READ LIST)

1   Excellent
2   Very good
3   Good
4   Fair
5   Poor, or
6   Very poor
7   (VOL) Don't know
8   (VOL) Refused

A1b   FROM OBSERVATION, CODE RESPONDENT GENDER.

1   Male
2   Female

A2   During the past 4 weeks, how much did physical health problems limit your usual physical activities (such as walking or climbing stairs)? (DO NOT READ – PROBE AS NEEDED, "Would it be …")

1   Not at all
2   Very little
3   Somewhat
4   Quite a lot, or
5   Completely
6   (VOL) Don't know
7   (VOL) Refused

A3   During the past 4 weeks, how much difficulty did you have doing your daily work, both at home and away from home, because of your physical health? (DO NOT READ – PROBE AS NEEDED, "Would it be …")

1   Not at all
2   Very little
3   Somewhat
4   Quite a lot, or
5   Completely
6   (VOL) Don't know
7   (VOL) Refused

A4   How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks? (DO NOT READ – PROBE AS NEEDED, "Would it be …")

    1   None
    2   Very mild
    3   Mild
    4   Moderate
    5   Severe, or
    6   Very severe
    7   (VOL) Don't know
    8   (VOL) Refused

A5   During the past 4 weeks, how much energy have you had? (DO NOT READ – PROBE AS NEEDED, "Would it be …")

    1   None
    2   A little
    3   Some
    4   Quite a lot, or
    5   Very much
    6   (VOL) Don't know
    7   (VOL) Refused

A6   During the past 4 weeks, how much did your physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities with family or friends? (DO NOT READ – PROBE AS NEEDED, "Would it be …")

    1   Not at all
    2   Very little
    3   Somewhat
    4   Quite a lot, or
    5   Completely
    6   (VOL) Don't know
    7   (VOL) Refused

A7   During the past 4 weeks, how much have you been bothered by emotional problems such as feeling anxious, depressed or irritable? (DO NOT READ - PROBE AS NEEDED, "Would it be …")

    1   Not at all
    2   Slightly
    3   Moderately
    4   Quite a lot, or
    5   Completely
    6   (VOL) Don't know
    7   (VOL) Refused

A8   During the past 4 weeks, how much did personal or emotional problems keep you from
       doing your usual work, school or other daily activities? (DO NOT READ – PROBE AS
       NEEDED, "Would it be …")

       1   Not at all
       2   Very little
       3   Somewhat
       4   Quite a lot, or
       5   Completely
       6   (VOL) Don't know
       7   (VOL) Refused

ADULT - STRESS

A9   Now I'd like to ask you about events that may have been very stressful or disturbing -
       things that may not happen often, but when they do happen, they can be frightening,
       upsetting, or distressing to almost everyone.

       During your lifetime, have you ever experienced a serious accident at work, in a car, or
       somewhere else in which you thought you might be seriously injured or killed?

       1   Yes   GO TO A9b
       2   No   SKIP TO A10
       3   Don't know   SKIP TO A10
       4   Refused   SKIP TO A10

       A9b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

       1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
       98   Don't know
       99   Refused

A10   During your lifetime, have you ever experienced a tornado, hurricane, flood, major
       earthquake, or other natural disaster in which you thought you might be seriously injured
       or killed?

       1   Yes   GO TO A10b
       2   No   SKIP TO A11
       3   Don't know   SKIP TO A11
       4   Refused   SKIP TO A11

       A10b   How old were you when this happened (most recently)?

       1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
       98   Don't know
       99   Refused

A11   During your lifetime, have you ever seen someone seriously injured or violently killed?

    1   Yes   GO TO A11b
    2   No   SKIP TO A13
    3   Don't know   SKIP TO A13
    4   Refused   SKIP TO A13

    A11b   How old were you when this happened (most recently)?

    1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
    98   Don't know
    99   Refused

A13   During your lifetime, have you ever experienced any other situation in which you were permanently physically harmed or had a life threatening illness?

    1   Yes   GO TO A13b
    2   No   SKIP TO A15
    3   Don't know   SKIP TO A15
    4   Refused   SKIP TO A15

    A13b   How old were you when this happened (most recently)?

    1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
    98   Don't know
    99   Refused

ADULT - SOCIAL SUPPORT

A15   Ok, thank you for answering those questions. Now I am going to ask you about types of help and support that we all could use from time to time. I want to know if you have these types of support are available IF YOU NEED IT.

In the past month, how often was someone available to … (READ LIST ONCE, PROBE AS NEEDED - ROTATE)

	Never	Some of the time	Most of the time	Always	DK	RF
a. help you if you were confined to bed	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. give you good advice about a crisis	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. get together with you for relaxation	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. talk to about your problems	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. love you and make you feel wanted	1	2	3	4	5	6

A16 Do you participate in any of the following programs or services? (READ LIST - MULITPLE RECORD: IF RSPN UNSURE DO NOT CLARIFY, SKIP TO NEXT)

1 Senior center or senior day programs
2 Physical rehabilitation
3 Meals on wheels or some other meal service
4 Social services or health service visits
5 Home health nurse visits
6 Hospice visits
7 Senior friends or other home visits
8 Church group home visits
9 Any other program or service (Specify)
10 (VOL) Don't Know
12 (VOL) Refused

ADULT – NEGLECT

A17 Now we would like to ask you some additional questions about whether or not there is someone who helps you with day to day things. You may not need help with any of these things, and if that is the case, just feel free to tell us you don't need this type of help. Some older adults do need help with these things, so it's important for us to ask.

Do you need someone to help you get to the places you need to go, for example do you need someone to drive you to the grocery store, a place of worship, the doctor?

1 Yes   GO TO A17a
2 No   SKIP TO A18
3 Don't know   SKIP TO A18
4 Refused   SKIP TO A18

A17a Do you have someone who helps you with this?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1 Yes, one person   GO TO A17b
2 Yes, more than one person   GO TO A17b
3 No   SKIP TO A18
4 Don't know   SKIP TO A18
5 Refused   SKIP TO A18

A17b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) are? Would you say they are … (READ LIST)

1 Not at all reliable
2 Somewhat reliable
3 Very reliable, or
4 Completely reliable
5 (VOL) Don't know
6 (VOL) Refused

A18 Do you need someone to make sure you have enough food, medicines or any other things you need in your house?

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1	Yes	GO TO A18a
2	No	SKIP TO A19
3	Don't know	SKIP TO A19
4	Refused	SKIP TO A19

A18a   Do you have anyone that takes care of this for you?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1	Yes, one person	GO TO A18b
2	Yes, more than one person	GO TO A18b
3	No	SKIP TO A19
4	Don't know	SKIP TO A19
5	Refused	SKIP TO A19

A18b   How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) are? Would you say they are … (READ LIST)

1	Not at all reliable
2	Somewhat reliable
3	Very reliable, or
4	Completely reliable
5	(VOL) Don't know
6	(VOL) Refused

A19   Do you need someone to help you with household things, like cooking meals, helping you eat, or making sure you take the correct medicines each day?

1	Yes	GO TO A19a
2	No	SKIP TO A20
3	Don't know	SKIP TO A20
4	Refused	SKIP TO A20

A19a   Do you have anyone that takes care of this for you?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1	Yes, one person	GO TO A19b
2	Yes, more than one person	GO TO A19b
3	No	SKIP TO A20
4	Don't know	SKIP TO A20
5	Refused	SKIP TO A20

A19b   How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) are? Would you say
        they are … (READ LIST)

1   Not at all reliable
2   Somewhat reliable
3   Very reliable, or
4   Completely reliable
5   (VOL) Don't know
6   (VOL) Refused

A20   Do you need someone to help you with house cleaning or yard work?

1   Yes   GO TO A20a
2   No   SKIP TO A21
3   Don't know   SKIP TO A21
4   Refused   SKIP TO A21

A20a   Do you have anyone that takes care of this for you?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1   Yes, one person   GO TO A20b
2   Yes, more than one person   GO TO A20b
3   No   SKIP TO A21
4   Don't know   SKIP TO A21
5   Refused   SKIP TO A21

A20b   How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) are? Would you say
        they are … (READ LIST)

1   Not at all reliable
2   Somewhat reliable
3   Very reliable, or
4   Completely reliable
5   (VOL) Don't know
6   (VOL) Refused

A21   Do you need someone to help you get out of bed, get showered, or get dressed?

1   Yes   GO TO A21a
2   No   SKIP TO A22
3   Don't know   SKIP TO A22
4   Refused   SKIP TO A22

A21a Do you have anyone that takes care of this for you?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1	Yes, one person	GO TO A21b
2	Yes, more than one person	GO TO A21b
3	No	SKIP TO A22
4	Don't know	SKIP TO A22
5	Refused	SKIP TO A22

A21b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) are? Would you say they are … (READ LIST)

1 Not at all reliable
2 Somewhat reliable
3 Very reliable, or
4 Completely reliable
5 (VOL) Don't know
6 (VOL) Refused

A22 Do you need someone to make sure your bills get paid?

1	Yes	GO TO A22a
2	No	SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO A23
3	Don't know	SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO A23
4	Refused	SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO A23

A22a Do you have anyone that takes care of this for you?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1	Yes, one person	GO TO A22b
2	Yes, more than one person	GO TO A22b
3	No	SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO A23
4	Don't know	SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO A23
5	Refused	SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO A23

A22b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) are? Would you say they are … (READ LIST)

1	Not at all reliable	SEE SKIP LOGIC
2	Somewhat reliable	SEE SKIP LOGIC
3	Very reliable, or	SEE SKIP LOGIC
4	Completely reliable	SEE SKIP LOGIC
5	(VOL) Don't know	SEE SKIP LOGIC
6	(VOL) Refused	SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF A17a, A18a, A19a, A20a, A21a, or A22a = Yes, GO TO A23
ELSE SKIP TO A24.

A23 Considering all the things that we just talked about, who is the person who is supposed to help you with these things most of the time? (MULITPLE RECORD)

1	a spouse or partner
2	an Ex spouse or partner
3	a parent or step-parent
4	a brother or sister
5	a son or daughter
6	another relative (Specify)
7	a coworker
8	a neighbor
9	a friend
10	some other non-relative (Specify)
11	Don't know
12	Refused

ADULT – FINANCIAL EXPOITATION

A24   Now we would like to ask your opinion about how your finances and property are
handled.

Is there someone who helps you take care of your finances, or is there someone other
than yourself who makes decisions about your money and your property, either with or
without your approval?

1	Yes	
2	No	SKIP TO A34
3	Don't know	SKIP TO A34
4	Refused	SKIP TO A34

A25   What is that person's relationship to you? (MULITPLE RECORD)

1	a spouse or partner	
2	an Ex spouse or partner	
3	a parent or step-parent	
4	a brother or sister	
5	a son or daughter	
6	another relative (Specify)	
7	a coworker	
8	a neighbor	
9	a friend	
10	some other non-relative (Specify)	
11	Don't know	SKIP TO A34
12	Refused	SKIP TO A34

A27   Does that person usually ask for your permission before deciding to spend your money or sell your property?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A28   Do you feel like that person usually makes good decisions about your finances?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A29   Do you have the copies of paperwork for the financial decisions they make, or can you get copies if you wanted them?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A31   Has that person ever forged your signature without your permission in order to sell your property or to get money from your accounts?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A32   Has that person ever forced or tricked you into signing a document so that they would be able to get some of your money or possessions?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A33   Has that person, or anyone else you are close to, ever stolen your money or take your things for themselves, their friends, or to sell?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A34   Has a stranger ever spent your money or sold your property without your permission?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

A36   Has a stranger ever forged your signature in order to get some of your money or sell your property?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

A37   Has a stranger ever forced or tricked you into signing a document so that they would be able to get some of your money or possessions?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

ADULT – EMOTIONAL MISTREATMENT

A39   Now we want to ask you about some things that people in your life might do that make you feel bad, such as saying very mean things to you, or being rude to you. A lot of people say this happens to them, and we really need to find out how often it happens. Sometimes, we call these things emotional mistreatment. The person who might do these things could be a romantic partner, spouse, family member, friend, or someone who helps take care of you.

Has anyone ever verbally attacked, scolded, or yelled at you so that you felt afraid for your safety, threatened or intimidated?

1   Yes   GO TO A39a
2   No   SKIP TO A40
3   Don't know   SKIP TO A40
4   Refused   SKIP TO A40

A39a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A39b   How old were you when this happened (most recently)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A40   Has anyone ever made you feel humiliated or embarrassed by calling you names such as stupid, or telling you that you or your opinion was worthless?

1   Yes   GO TO A40a
2   No   SKIP TO A41
3   Don't know   SKIP TO A41
4   Refused   SKIP TO A41

A40a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A40b   How old were you when this happened (most recently)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A41   Has anyone ever forcefully or repeatedly asked you to do something so much that you felt harassed or coerced into doing something against your will?

1   Yes   GO TO A41a
2   No   SKIP TO A42
3   Don't know   SKIP TO A42
4   Refused   SKIP TO A42

A41a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A41b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A42   Has anyone close to you ever completely refused to talk to you or ignored you for days
at a time, even when you wanted to talk to them?

    1   Yes   GO TO A42a
    2   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC
    3   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC
    4   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF A39, A40, OR A41 = Yes, SKIP TO A43
IF A39, A40, A41 AND A42 = No, DK or RF, SKIP TO A55
ELSE SKIP TO A44

A42a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

    1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
    48   Don't know
    49   Refused

A42b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

    1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
    98   Don't know
    99   Refused

IF A42b > 59 AND A42b < 98, AUTOPUNCH A43 = 1, SKIP TO A44
ELSE GO TO A43

A43   (Did this / Have any of these) incidents (happen / happened) since you were 60 years
old?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

IF A39b < 60 AND A40b < 60 AND A41b < 60 AND A42b < 60 AND A43 > 1, SKIP TO A55
ELSE GO TO A44.

A44   Thinking about the most recent incident where someone emotionally or verbally
mistreated you, was this incident reported to the police or other authorities?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A46   What was that person's (those persons') relationship to you? (MULITPLE RECORD)

      1   a stranger   SKIP TO A55
      2   a spouse or partner
      3   an Ex spouse or partner
      4   a parent or step-parent
      5   a brother or sister
      6   a son or daughter
      7   another relative   (Specify)
      8   a coworker
      9   a neighbor
      10   a friend
      11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
      12   Don't know   SKIP TO A55
      13   Refused   SKIP TO A55

A47   Did that person live with you at the time of the incident, or does (he/she) live with you now?

      1   yes
      2   no

A48   Did that person have a problem with alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A49   Has that person ever received inpatient or outpatient counseling for emotional problems?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A50   Has that person ever been in trouble with the police?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A51   Did that person have a job at the time of the incident?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A52   How many friends did that person have at the time of the incident? Would you say …
       (READ LIST)

       1   None
       2   Very few (1 – 3)
       3   Some (4 – 6), or
       4   A lot (7+)
       5   (VOL) Don't know
       6   (VOL) Refused

A53   Did that person ever help you out with any day to day things, like shopping, taking
       medicines, driving you places, getting dressed, and that type of thing?

       1   Yes
       2   No
       3   Don't Know
       4   Refused

IF A47 = Yes, GO TO A54
ELSE SKIP TO A55

A54   Would you be able to live on your own if that person no longer lived with you?

       1   Yes
       2   No
       3   Don't know
       4   Refused

ADULT – PHYSICAL MISTREATMENT

A55   Another type of stressful event that people sometimes experience is being physically
hurt by another person. The person doing these things could be a romantic partner, spouse,
family member, friend, or someone who helps take care of you.

       Has anyone ever hit you with their hand or object, slapped you, or threatened you with a
       weapon?

       1   Yes   GO TO A55a
       2   No   SKIP TO A56
       3   Don't know   SKIP TO A56
       4   Refused   SKIP TO A56

       A55a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

       1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
       48   Don't know
       49   Refused

A55b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A56   Has anyone ever tried to restrain you by holding you down, tying you up, or locking you in your room or house?

1   Yes   GO TO A56a
2   No   SKIP TO A57
3   Don't know   SKIP TO A57
4   Refused   SKIP TO A57

A56a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A56b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A57   Has anyone ever physically hurt you so that you suffered some degree of injury, including cuts, bruises, or other marks?

1   Yes   GO TO A57a
2   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC
3   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC
4   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF A55, OR A56 = Yes, SKIP TO A58
IF A55, A56, AND A57 = NO, DK or RF, SKIP TO A70
ELSE SKIP TO A59

A57a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A57b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

IF A57b > 59 AND A57b < 98, AUTOPUNCH A58 = 1, SKIP TO A59

ELSE GO TO A58

A58   (Did this / Have any of these) incidents (happen / happened since you were 60 years
old?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

IF A55b < 60 AND A56b < 60 AND A57b < 60 AND A58 > 1, SKIP TO A70,
ELSE GO TO A59.

A59   Thinking about the most recent incident where someone physically mistreated you, was
      this incident reported to the police or other authorities?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

A60   Thinking about the most recent incident, was the person(s) who physically mistreated
      you someone you have seen before?

  1   Yes
  2   No   SKIP TO A70
  3   Don't know   SKIP TO A70
  4   Refused   SKIP TO A70

A61   What was (that person's/those persons') relationship to you? (MULTIPLE RECORD)

  1   a stranger   SKIP TO A70
  2   a spouse or partner
  3   an Ex spouse or partner
  4   a parent or step-parent
  5   a brother or sister
  6   a son or daughter
  7   another relative   (Specify)
  8   a coworker
  9   a neighbor
  10   a friend
  11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
  12   Don't know   SKIP TO A70
  13   Refused   SKIP TO A70

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A62   Did that person live with you at the time of the incident, or does (he / she) live with you now?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A63   Did that person have a problem with alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A64   Has that person ever received inpatient or outpatient counseling for emotional problems?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A65   Has that person ever been in trouble with the police?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A66   Did that person have a job at the time of the incident?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

A67   How many friends did that person have at the time of the incident? Would you say … (READ LIST)

      1   None
      2   Very few (1 – 3)
      3   Some (4 – 6), or
      4   A lot (7+)
      5   (VOL) Don't know
      6   (VOL) Refused

A68   Did that person ever help you out with any day to day things, like shopping, taking medicines, driving you places, getting dressed, and that type of thing?

        1   Yes
        2   No
        3   Don't Know
        4   Refused

IF A62 = Yes, GO TO A69
ELSE SKIP TO A70

A69   Would you be able to live on your own if that person no longer lived with you?

        1   Yes
        2   No
        3   Don't know
        4   Refused

ADULT – SEXUAL ABUSE

A70   OK, THANK YOU. You are really helping us out with this important topic. The next part of the interview is very personal. We need to know about these personal things so that older adults can get the services they need and deserve. We ask these questions of everyone, and everything you say is completely confidential, so please answer as freely as you can.

        I am going to ask you questions about unwanted sexual advances that you may have experienced over your lifetime. People do not always report such experiences to the police or discuss them with family or friends. The person making the unwanted advances isn't always a stranger, but can be a friend, romantic partner, or even a family member or someone you trust to help or take care of you. Such experiences can occur anytime in a person's life.

        Regardless of how long ago it happened or who made the advances, has anyone ever made you have sex or oral sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?

        1   Yes   GO TO A70a
        2   No   SKIP TO A71
        3   Don't know   SKIP TO A71
        4   Refused   SKIP TO A71

        A70a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

        1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
        48   Don't know
        49   Refused

A70b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A71   (IF FEMALE READ) Has anyone ever touched your breasts or pubic area or made you touch his penis by using force or threat of force?

(IF MALE READ) Has anyone ever touched your pubic area or made you touch their pubic area by using force or threat of force?

1	Yes	GO TO A71a
2	No	SKIP TO A72
3	Don't know	SKIP TO A72
4	Refused	SKIP TO A72

A71a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A71b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A72   (IF FEMALE READ) Has anyone ever forced you to undress or expose your breasts or pubic area when you didn't want to?

(IF MALE READ) Has anyone ever forced you to undress or expose your pubic area when you didn't want to?

1	Yes	GO TO A72a
2	No	SKIP TO A73
3	Don't know	SKIP TO A73
4	Refused	SKIP TO A73

A72a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

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A72b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

A73   Has anyone ever taken pictures of you with your clothes partially or completely taken off when you didn't want them to?

1   Yes   GO TO A73a
2   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC
3   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC
4   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF A70, A71 OR A72 = Yes, SKIP TO A74
IF A70, A71, A72 AND A73 = NO, DK or RF, SKIP TO D1
ELSE SKIP TO A75

A73a   About how many times has this happened to you in your lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

A73b   How old were you when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

IF A73b > 59 AND A73b < 98, AUTOPUNCH A74 = 1, SKIP TO A75
ELSE GO TO A74

A74   (Did this / Have any of these) incidents (happen / happened) since you were 60 years old?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

IF A70b < 60 AND A71b < 60 AND A72b < 60 AND A73b < 60 AND A74 > 1, SKIP TO D1,
ELSE GO TO A75.

A75   Thinking about the most recent incident where someone sexually mistreated you, was this incident reported to the police or other authorities?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A76   Thinking about the most recent incident, was the person(s) who sexually mistreated you someone you have seen before?

    1   Yes   GO TO A77
    2   No   SKIP TO D1
    3   Don't know   SKIP TO D1
    4   Refused   SKIP TO D1

A77   What was that (that person's/those persons') relationship to you? (MULITPLE RECORD)

    1   a stranger   SKIP TO D1
    2   a spouse or partner
    3   an Ex spouse or partner
    4   a parent or step-parent
    5   a brother or sister
    6   a son or daughter
    7   another relative   (Specify)
    8   a coworker
    9   a neighbor
    10   a friend
    11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
    12   Don't know   SKIP TO D1
    13   Refused   SKIP TO D1

A78   Did that person live with you at the time of the incident, or (does/do) (he / she/they) live with you now?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A79   Did that person have a problem with alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

A80 Has that person ever received inpatient or outpatient counseling for emotional problems?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know
4 Refused

A81 Has that person ever been in trouble with the police?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know
4 Refused

A82 Did that person have a job at the time of the incident?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know
4 Refused

A83 How many friends did that person have at the time of the incident? Would you say … (READ LIST)

1 None
2 Very few (1 – 3)
3 Some (4 – 6), or
4 A lot (7+)
5 (VOL) Don't know
6 (VOL) Refused

A84 Did that person ever help you out with any day to day things, like shopping, taking medicines, driving you places, getting dressed, and that type of thing?

1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't Know
4 Refused

IF A78 = Yes, GO TO A85
ELSE SKIP TO D1

A85 Would you be able to live on your own if that person no longer lived with you?

1 Yes   SKIP TO D1
2 No   SKIP TO D1
3 Don't know   SKIP TO D1
4 Refused   SKIP TO D1

PROXY – ASSISTANCE

C1   Is (insert name) Male or Female?

       1   Male
       2   Female
       3   Refused

C2   What is your relationship to (him / her)? (MULITPLE RECORD)

       1   Spouse
       2   Child
       3   Parent
       4   Other relative
       5   Roommate
       6   Guardian
       7   Paid helper
       8   Other   (Specify)
       9   Refused

C3   How old is (insert name)?

       1   _____   (RECORD AGE)
       2   Don't Know
       3   Refused

C4   Are you the legal guardian of him?

       1   Yes
       2   No
       3   Don't know
       4   Refused

C5   Does (he / she) participate in any of the following programs or services? (READ LIST - MULITPLE RECORD: IF RSPN UNSURE DO NOT CLARIFY, SKIP TO NEXT)

       1   Senior center or senior day programs
       2   Physical rehabilitation
       3   Meals on wheels or some other meal service
       4   Social services or health service visits
       5   Home health nurse visits
       6   Hospice visits
       7   Senior friends or other home visits
       8   Church group home visits
       9   Any other program or service (Specify)
       10   (VOL) Don't Know
       12   (VOL) None of the above

C6   Does (he / she) have health care needs that require in-home nursing care for more than one hour each day?

       1   Yes

    2   No

    3   Don't know

    4   Refused

C7   If you had to rate how disabled (insert name) is, would you say (he / she) is … (READ
LIST)

    1   Not at all disabled

    2   A little disabled

    3   Moderately disabled

    4   Very disabled, or

    5   Completely disabled

    6   (VOL) Don't know

    7   (VOL) Refused

PROXY – SOCIAL SUPPORT

C15   Ok, thank you for answering those questions. Now I am going to ask you about the help
and support YOU may have available IF YOU NEED IT.

In the past month, how often was someone available to … (READ LIST ONCE, PROBE
AS NEEDED - ROTATE)

	Never	Some of the time	Most of the time	Always	DK	RF
a. help you if you were confined to bed	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. give you good advice about a crisis	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. get together with you for relaxation	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. talk to about your problems	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. love you and make you feel wanted	1	2	3	4	5	6

C16   Do YOU participate in any of the following programs or services? (READ LIST - MULITPLE RECORD: IF RSPN UNSURE DO NOT CLARIFY, SKIP TO NEXT)

1   Senior center or senior day programs
2   Physical rehabilitation
3   Meals on wheels or some other meal service
4   Social services or health service visits
5   Home health nurse visits
6   Hospice visits
7   Senior friends or other home visits
8   Church group home visits
9   Any other program or service (Specify)
10   (VOL) Don't Know
12   (VOL) None of the above

PROXY - NEGLECT

C17   Now we would like to ask you some questions about whether or not you or someone else helps (insert name) with day to day things. (He / she) may not need help with any of these things, and if that is the case, just feel free to tell us. Some older adults do need help with these things, so it's important for us to ask.

Does (insert name) need someone to help (him / her) get to the places (he / she) needs to go, for example does (he / she) need someone to drive (him / her) to the grocery store, a place of worship, the doctor, or to see friends and family?

1   Yes   GO TO C17a
2   No   SKIP TO C18
3   Don't know   SKIP TO C18
4   Refused   SKIP TO C18

C17a   Does (insert name) have someone who helps (him / her) with this?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1   Yes, one person   GO TO C17b
2   Yes, more than one person   GO TO C17b
3   No   SKIP TO C18
4   Don't know   SKIP TO C18
5   Refused   SKIP TO C18

C17b   How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) (is / are)? Would you say … (READ LIST)

1   Not at all reliable
2   Somewhat reliable
3   Very reliable, or
4   Completely reliable
5   (VOL) Don't know
6   (VOL) Refused

C18   Does (insert name) need someone to make sure (he / she) has enough food, medicines or any other things (he / she) needs?

1   Yes   GO TO C18a
2   No   SKIP TO C19
3   Don't know   SKIP TO C19
4   Refused   SKIP TO C19

C18a   Does (insert name) have anyone that takes care of this for (him / her)?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1   Yes, one person   GO TO C18b
2   Yes, more than one person   GO TO C18b
3   No   SKIP TO C19
4   Don't know   SKIP TO C19
5   Refused   SKIP TO C19

C18b   How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) (is / are)? Would you say … (READ LIST)

1   Not at all reliable
2   Somewhat reliable
3   Very reliable, or
4   Completely reliable
5   (VOL) Don't know
6   (VOL) Refused

C19   Does (insert name) need someone to help (him / her) with household things, like cooking, helping them eat, and making sure (he / she) takes the correct medicines each day?

1   Yes   GO TO C19a
2   No   SKIP TO C20
3   Don't know   SKIP TO C20
4   Refused   SKIP TO C20

C19a Does (insert name) have anyone that takes care of this for (him / her)?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1	Yes, one person	GO TO C19b
2	Yes, more than one person	GO TO C19b
3	No	SKIP TO C20
4	Don't know	SKIP TO C20
5	Refused	SKIP TO C20

C19b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) (is / are)? Would you say … (READ LIST)

1 Not at all reliable
2 Somewhat reliable
3 Very reliable, or
4 Completely reliable
5 (VOL) Don't know
6 (VOL) Refused

C20 Does (insert name) need someone to help (him / her) with house cleaning or yard work?

1	Yes	GO TO C20a
2	No	SKIP TO C21
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C21
4	Refused	SKIP TO C21

C20a Does (insert name) have anyone that takes care of this for (him / her)?

PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

1	Yes, one person	GO TO C20b
2	Yes, more than one person	GO TO C20b
3	No	GO TO C21
4	Don't know	GO TO C21
5	Refused	GO TO C21

C20b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) (is / are)? Would you say … (READ LIST)

1 Not at all reliable
2 Somewhat reliable
3 Very reliable, or
4 Completely reliable
5 (VOL) Don't know
6 (VOL) Refused

C21   Does (insert name) need someone to help (him / her) get out of bed, get showered, or get dressed?

  1   Yes   GO TO C21a
  2   No   SKIP TO C22
  3   Don't know   SKIP TO C22
  4   Refused   SKIP TO C22

  C21a Does (insert name) have anyone that takes care of this for (him / her)?

  PROBE: Is that just one person or more than one?

  1   Yes, one person   GO TO C21b
  2   Yes, more than one person   GO TO C21b
  3   No   SKIP TO C22
  4   Don't know   SKIP TO C22
  5   Refused   SKIP TO C22

  C21b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) (is / are)? Would you say … (READ LIST)

  1   Not at all reliable
  2   Somewhat reliable
  3   Very reliable, or
  4   Completely reliable
  5   (VOL) Don't know
  6   (VOL) Refused

C22   Does (insert name) need someone to make sure (his / her) bills get paid?

  1   Yes   GO TO C22a
  2   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO C23
  3   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO C23
  4   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO C23

  C22a Does (insert name) have anyone that takes care of this for (him / her)?

  1   Yes, one person   GO TO C22b
  2   Yes, more than one person   GO TO C22b
  3   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO C23
  4   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO C23
  5   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC PRIOR TO C23

C22b How reliable would you say (that person / these persons) (is / are)? Would you say … (READ LIST)

1	Not at all reliable	SEE SKIP LOGIC
2	Somewhat reliable	SEE SKIP LOGIC
3	Very reliable, or	SEE SKIP LOGIC
4	Completely reliable	SEE SKIP LOGIC
5	(VOL) Don't know	SEE SKIP LOGIC
6	(VOL) Refused	SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF C17a, C18a, C19a, C20a, C21a, or C22a = Yes, GO TO C23;
ELSE SKIP TO C24.

C23 Considering all the things that we just talked about, who is the person that is supposed to help (insert name) with these things most of the time? (DO NOT READ - MULITPLE RECORD)

1 Self (rspn)
2 a spouse or partner
3 an Ex spouse or partner
4 a parent or step-parent
5 a brother or sister
6 a son or daughter
7 another relative   (Specify)
8 a coworker
9 a neighbor
10 a friend
11 some other non-relative   (Specify)
12 Don't know
13 Refused

PROXY – FINANCIAL EXPOITATION

C24 Now we would like to ask your opinion about how (insert name's) finances and property are handled.

Is there someone who helps (insert name) take care of (his / her) finances, or makes decisions about (his / her) money and property, either with or without (his / her) approval?

1	Yes	
2	No	SKIP TO C34
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C34
4	Refused	SKIP TO C34

C25   What is that person's relationship to (insert name)? (DO NOT READ - MULITPLE RECORD)

    13   Self (rspn)
    1   a spouse or partner
    2   an Ex spouse or partner
    3   a parent or step-parent
    4   a brother or sister
    6   a son or daughter
    7   another relative   (Specify)
    8   a coworker
    9   a neighbor
    10   a friend
    11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
    12   Don't know   SKIP TO C34

C27   Does that person usually ask (insert name) for permission before deciding to spend (his / her) money or sell (his / her) property?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C28   Do you feel like that person usually makes good decisions about (insert name's) finances?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C29   Does that person usually keep good paperwork, that is, does (insert name) have the copies of paperwork for the financial decisions that person makes?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C31   Has that person ever forged (insert name's) signature in order to sell (his / her) property or to get money from (his / her) accounts?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

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C32 Has that person ever forced or tricked (insert name) into signing a document so that (he / she) would be able to get some of (insert name's) money or possessions?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C33 Does that person, or any other person close to (insert name), steal (his / her) money or take (his / her) things for themselves, their friends, or to sell?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C34 Has a stranger ever spent (insert name's) money or sold (his / her) property without (his / her) permission?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C36 Has a stranger ever forged (insert name's) signature in order to get some of (his / her) money or property?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C37 Has a stranger ever forced or tricked (insert name) into signing a document so that they would be able to get some of (his / her) money or possessions?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

PROXY – EMOTIONAL MISTREATMENT

C39 Now we want to ask you about some things that people in (insert name's) life might do that make (him / her) feel bad, such as saying very mean things, or being rude. Sometimes, we call these things emotional mistreatment. The person who might do these things could be a romantic partner, spouse, family member, friend, or someone who helps take care of (insert name).

Has anyone ever verbally attacked, scolded, or yelled at (insert name) so that (he / she) felt afraid for (his / her) safety, threatened or intimidated?

1	Yes	GO TO C39a
2	No	SKIP TO C40
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C40
4	Refused	SKIP TO C40

C39a About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48 Don't know
49 Refused

C39b How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 Don't know
99 Refused

C40 Has anyone ever made (insert name) feel humiliated or embarrassed by calling (him / her) names such as stupid, or telling (him / her) that their opinion was worthless?

1	Yes	GO TO C40a
2	No	SKIP TO C41
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C41
4	Refused	SKIP TO C41

C40a About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48 Don't know
49 Refused

C40b How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 Don't know
99 Refused

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C41   Has anyone ever forcefully or repeatedly asked (insert name) to do something so much
       that (he / she) felt harassed or coerced into doing something against (his / her) will?

    1   Yes   GO TO C41a
    2   No   SKIP TO C42
    3   Don't know   SKIP TO C42
    4   Refused   SKIP TO C42

    C41a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

    1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
    48   Don't know
    49   Refused

    C41b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

    1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
    98   Don't know
    99   Refused

C42   Has anyone close to (insert name) ever completely refused to talk to or ignored (him /
       her) for days at a time, even when (he / she) wanted to talk to the person?

    1   Yes   GO TO C42a
    2   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC
    8   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC
    9   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF C39, C40, OR C41 = Yes, GO TO C43;
IF C39, C40, C41 AND C42 = No, DK or RF, SKIP TO C55;
ELSE SKIP TO C44.

    C42a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

    1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
    48   Don't know
    49   Refused

    C42b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

    1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
    98   Don't know
    99   Refused

IF C42b > 59 AND C42b < 98, AUTOPUNCH C43 = 1, SKIP TO C44
ELSE GO TO C43

C43   (Did this / Have any of these) incidents (happen / happened) since (insert name) was 60 years old?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

IF C39b < 60 AND C40b < 60 AND C41b < 60 AND C42b < 60 AND C43 > 1, SKIP TO C55, ELSE GO TO C44.

C44   Thinking about the most recent incident where someone emotionally or verbally mistreated (insert name), was this incident reported to the police or other authorities?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C46   What was (that person's / those persons') relationship to (insert name)? (MULITPLE RECORD)

  1   a stranger   SKIP TO C55
  2   a spouse or partner
  3   an Ex spouse or partner
  4   a parent or step-parent
  5   a brother or sister
  6   a son or daughter
  7   another relative   (Specify)
  8   a coworker
  9   a neighbor
  10   a friend
  11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
  12   Don't know   SKIP TO C55
  13   Refused   SKIP TO C55

C47   Did that person live with (insert name) at the time of the incident, or does (he / she) live with (insert name) now?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C48   Did that person have a problem with alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident?

  1   Yes
  2   No
  3   Don't know
  4   Refused

C49   Has that person ever received inpatient or outpatient counseling for emotional

problems?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

C50   Has that person ever been in trouble with the police?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

C51   Did that person have a job at the time of the incident?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

C52   How many friends did that person have at the time of the incident? Would you say …
(READ LIST)

1   None
2   Very few (1 – 3)
3   Some (4 – 6), or
4   A lot (7+)
5   (VOL) Don't know
6   (VOL) Refused

C53   Did that person ever help (insert name) out with any day to day things, like shopping, taking medicines, driving you places, getting dressed, and that type of thing?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't Know
4   Refused

IF C47 = Yes, GO TO C54;
ELSE SKIP TO C55

C54   Would (insert name) be able to live on (his / her) own if that person no longer lived with (him / her)?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

PROXY – PHYSICAL MISTREATMENT

C55   Another type of stressful event that people sometimes experience is being physically hurt by another person. The person who might do this could be a romantic partner, spouse, family member, friend, or someone who helps take care of (insert name).

Has anyone ever hit (insert name) with a hand or object, slapped (him / her), or threatened (him / her) with a weapon?

1	Yes	GO TO C55a
2	No	SKIP TO C56
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C56
4	Refused	SKIP TO C56

C55a About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

C55b How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

C56   Has anyone ever tried to restrain (insert name) by holding (him / her) down, tying (him / her) up, or locking (him / her) in (his / her) room or house?

1	Yes	GO TO C56a
2	No	SKIP TO C57
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C57
4	Refused	SKIP TO C57

C56a About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

C56b How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

C57   Has anyone ever physically hurt (insert name) so that (he / she) suffered some degree of injury, including cuts, bruises, or other marks?

      1   Yes   GO TO C57a
      2   No   SEE SKIP LOGIC
      3   Don't know   SEE SKIP LOGIC
      4   Refused   SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF C55, OR C56 = Yes, GO TO C58;
IF C55, C56, AND C57 = NO, DK or RF, SKIP TO C70
ELSE SKIP TO C59

      C57a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

      1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
      48   Don't know
      49   Refused

      C57b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

      1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
      98   Don't know
      99   Refused

IF C57b > 59 AND C57b < 98, AUTOPUNCH C58 = 1, SKIP TO C59
ELSE GO TO C58

C58   (Did this / Have any of these) incidents (happen / happened) since (insert name) was 60 years old?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

IF C55b < 60 AND C56b < 60 AND C57b < 60 AND C58 > 1, SKIP TO C70,
ELSE GO TO C59.

C59   Thinking about the most recent incident where someone physically mistreated (insert name), was this incident reported to the police or other authorities?

      1   Yes
      2   No
      3   Don't know
      4   Refused

C60   Thinking about the most recent incident, was the person(s) who physically mistreated (insert name) someone (he / she) has seen before?

     1   Yes
     2   No   SKIP TO C70
     3   Don't know   SKIP TO C70
     4   Refused   SKIP TO C70

C61   What was that person's (those persons') relationship to (insert name)? (DO NOT READ - MULITPLE RECORD)

     1   a stranger   SKIP TO C70
     2   a spouse or partner
     3   an Ex spouse or partner
     4   a parent or step-parent
     5   a brother or sister
     6   a son or daughter
     7   another relative   (Specify)
     8   a coworker
     9   a neighbor
     10   a friend
     11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
     12   Don't know   SKIP TO C70
     13   Refused   SKIP TO C70

C62   Did that person live with (insert name) at the time of the incident, or does (he / she) they live with (insert name) now?

     1   Yes
     2   No
     3   Don't know
     4   Refused

C63   Did that person have a problem with alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident?

     1   Yes
     2   No
     3   Don't know
     4   Refused

C64   Has that person ever received inpatient or outpatient counseling for emotional problems?

     1   Yes
     2   No
     3   Don't know
     4   Refused

C65   Has that person ever been in trouble with the police?

        1   Yes
        2   No
        3   Don't know
        4   Refused

C66   Did that person have a job at the time of the incident?

        1   Yes
        2   No
        3   Don't know
        4   Refused

C67   How many friends did that person have at the time of the incident? Would you say …
       (READ LIST)

        1   None
        2   Very few (1 – 3)
        3   Some (4 – 6), or
        4   A lot (7+)
        5   (VOL) Don't know
        6   (VOL) Refused

C68   Did that person ever help (insert name) with any day to day things, like shopping, taking medicines, driving you places, getting dressed, and that type of thing?

        1   Yes
        2   No
        3   Don't Know
        4   Refused

IF C62 = Yes, GO TO C69;
ELSE SKIP TO C70

C69   Would (insert name) be able to live on (his / her) own if that person no longer lived with (him / her)?

        1   Yes
        2   No
        3   Don't know
        4   Refused

PROXY – SEXUAL ABUSE

C70   OK, THANK YOU. You are really helping us out with this important topic. The next part of the interview is very personal. We need to know about these personal things so that older adults can get the services they need and deserve. We ask these questions of everyone, and everything you say is completely confidential, so please answer as freely as you can.

I am going to ask you questions about unwanted sexual advances that (insert name) may have experienced over (his / her) lifetime. People do not always report such experiences to the police or discuss them with family or friends. The person making the unwanted advances isn't always a stranger, but can be a friend, romantic partner, or even a family member or someone (insert name) trusts to help them or help take care of (him / her). Such experiences can occur anytime in a person's life.

Regardless of how long ago it happened or who made the advances, has anyone ever made (insert name) have sex or oral sex by using force or threatening to harm (him / her) or someone close to (him / her)?

1	Yes	GO TO C70a
2	No	SKIP TO C71
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C71
4	Refused	SKIP TO C71

C70a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

C70b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

C71   (IF FEMALE READ) Has anyone ever touched (insert name's) breasts or pubic area or made her touch his penis by using force or threat of force?

(IF MALE READ) Has anyone ever touched (insert name's) pubic area or made him touch their pubic area by using force or threat of force?

1	Yes	GO TO C71a
2	No	SKIP TO C72
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C72
4	Refused	SKIP TO C72

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C71a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

C71b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

C72   (IF FEMALE READ) Has anyone ever forced (insert name) to undress or expose her breasts or pubic area when she didn't want to?

(IF MALE READ) Has anyone ever forced (insert name) to undress or expose his pubic area when he didn't want to?

1	Yes	GO TO C72a
2	No	SKIP TO C73
3	Don't know	SKIP TO C73
4	Refused	SKIP TO C73

C72a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name) in (his / her) lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

C72b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

C73   Has anyone ever taken pictures of (insert name) with (his / her) clothes partially or completely taken off when (he / she) didn't want them to?

1	Yes	GO TO C73a
2	No	SEE SKIP LOGIC
3	Don't know	SEE SKIP LOGIC
4	Refused	SEE SKIP LOGIC

IF C70, C71 OR C72 = Yes, GO TO C74
IF C70, C71, C72 AND C73 = NO, DK or RF, SKIP TO D1
ELSE SKIP TO C75

C73a   About how many times has this happened to (insert name)in (his / her) lifetime?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   Don't know
49   Refused

C73b   How old was (he / she) when this happened most recently?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

IF C73b > 59 AND C73b < 98, AUTOPUNCH C74 = 1, SKIP TO C75
ELSE GO TO C74

C74   (Did this / Have any of these) incidents (happen / happened) since (insert name) was 60
      years old?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

IF C70b < 60 AND C71b < 60 AND C72b < 60 AND C73b < 60 AND C74 > 1, SKIP TO D1,
ELSE GO TO C75.

C75   Thinking about the most recent incident where someone sexually mistreated (insert
      name), was this incident reported to the police or other authorities?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

C76   Thinking about the most recent incident, was the person(s) who sexually mistreated
      (insert name) someone (he / she) has seen before?

1   Yes   GO TO C77
2   No   SKIP TO D1
3   Don't know   SKIP TO D1
4   Refused   SKIP TO D1

C77   What was (that person's / those persons') relationship to (insert name)? (DO NOT READ - MULITPLE RECORD)

    1   a stranger   SKIP TO D1
    2   a spouse or partner
    3   an Ex spouse or partner
    4   a parent or step-parent
    5   a brother or sister
    6   a son or daughter
    7   another relative   (Specify)
    8   a coworker
    9   a neighbor
    10   a friend
    11   some other non-relative   (Specify)
    12   Don't know   SKIP TO D1
    13   Refused   SKIP TO D1

C78   Did that person live with (insert name) at the time of the incident, or does (he / she) they live with (insert name) now?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C79   Did that person have a problem with alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C80   Has that person ever received inpatient or outpatient counseling for emotional problems?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C81   Has that person ever been in trouble with the police?

    1   Yes
    2   No
    3   Don't know
    4   Refused

C82   Did that person have a job at the time of the incident?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

C83   How many friends did that person have at the time of the incident? Would you say …
(READ LIST)

1   None
2   Very few (1 – 3)
3   Some (4 – 6), or
4   A lot (7+)
5   (VOL) Don't know
6   (VOL) Refused

C84   Did that person ever help (insert name) out with any day to day things, like shopping, taking medicines, driving you places, getting dressed, and that type of thing?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't Know
4   Refused

IF C78 = Yes, GO TO C85;
ELSE SKIP TO D1

C85   Would (insert name) be able to live on (his / her) own if that person no longer lived with them?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

D1   Now, I have a few questions about you and your family for classification purposes.

Including you, how many people live in this household?

1   _____ (number 1 to 9, 9=9+)
2   Don't know
3   Refused

IF D1 = 1, AUTOPUNCH D2 = 1, SKIP TO D3

D2   Who is the head of the household? (DO NOT READ)

1   Respondent
2   Joint heads
3   Someone else
4   Don't know
5   Refused

D3   What is your marital status? Would you say you are … (READ LIST)

1   Married
2   Living as couple
3   Separated
4   Divorced
5   Widowed
6   Single, or never married
7   (VOL) Refused

D4   How old are you?

1   _____ (number, 18 to 97, 97=97+)
98   Don't know
99   Refused

D5   Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin?

1   Yes
2   No
3   Don't know
4   Refused

D6   Which of the following racial categories describes you? You may select more than one. (READ LIST – MULITPLE RECORD)

1   American Indian or Alaskan Native
2   Asian
3   Black or African American
4   Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
5   White
6   (VOL) Hispanic / Latino
7   (VOL) Other (Specify)
8   (VOL) Refused

D7   What is the highest level of schooling you have completed? (DO NOT READ)

     1   Some High School (No Diploma)
     2   High School Graduate
     3   Some College (No Degree)
     4   Associate Degree (AA)
     5   Bachelor's Degree (BA, AB, BS, etc.)
     6   Some Graduate or Professional School (No Degree)
     7   Graduate or Professional School Degree (MA, MS, PHD, etc.)
     8   Don't know
     9   Refused

D8   What is your employment status? Would you say you are … (READ LIST)

     1   Employed full time
     2   Employed part time
     3   In the military
     4   Unemployed
     5   Retired
     6   A student
     7   A homemaker
     8   Disabled or unable to work, or
     9   Something else (Specify)
     10   (VOL) Don't know
     11   (VOL) Refused

D9   Including everyone living in your household, which of the following categories best describes your total household income before taxes? Is it … (READ LIST)

     1    $10,000 or Less
     2   Between $10,001 and $20,000
     3   Between $20,001 to $35,000
     4   Between $35,001 to $50,000
     5   Between $50,001 to $75,000
     6   Between $75,001 to $100,000
     7   More than $100,000
     8   (VOL) Don't know
     9   (VOL Refused

D11   Thank you very much for your time. You have been extremely helpful in giving your honest answers to some very personal questions. We know that this is not always easy. While we currently have no plans to call again, the possibility exists that we may decide to call people who helped us with this survey and ask them similar questions. Would that be alright with you?

     1   Yes
     2   No
     3   Don't know
     4   Refused

That completes the survey. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

APPENDIX C: SPANISH LANGUAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Abt SRBI, Inc.   STUDY NUMBER: 4232
275 7th Avenue; Suite 2700   04 de Febrero de 2008
NEW YORK, NY 10001   FINAL

MUSC Maltrato en Ancianos

INTRODUCCIÓN

Hola, Soy _____ de SRBI, una organización dedicada a la investigación en opinión pública nacional. Estamos llevando a cabo una breve encuesta para los Instituto Nacional de Justicia y la Universidad Médica de Carolina del Sur (Medical University of South Carolina). Estamos particularmente interesados en las experiencias de personas mayores de 60 años.

S1   ¿Cuantos adultos mayores de 60 años viven en el hogar?

RANGO: 1-7, 0=Ninguno; 7=7 O MÁS, 8=NO SABE, 9=REHÚSA DECIR 0 - 9

SI S1= 0, ELIMINAR
SI S1 = 1, IR A S2
SI S1 > 1, SALTAR A S3

S2   ¿Puedo hablar con esa persona?

1   Persona al teléfono   IR A A1
2   Persona con deficiencia auditiva   IR A S4
3   Persona se dirige a tomar la llamada IR A S5
4   No disponible   PROGRAMAR UNA NUEVA LLAMADA
5   Rehúsa decir   AGRADECER Y FINALIZAR, [No desea participar]

S3   Con el propósito de seleccionar solo una persona para la entrevista, podría hablarle a la persona mayor de 60 años que vive en su hogar, y quien (tuviera la fecha de nacimiento más reciente/tendrá el próximo cumpleaños) (ROTAR)

1   Persona al teléfono   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
2   Persona con deficiencia auditiva   IR A S4
3   Persona se dirige a tomar la llamada IR A S5
4   No disponible   PROGRAMAR UNA NUEVA LLAMADA
5   Rehúsa decir   AGRADECER Y FINALIZAR, [No desea participar]

SI S1 = 2, SALTAR A S6
SI S1 > 2, SALTAR A S8

S4   Nos gustaría hablar con la persona que viva en el hogar que es más cercana a, o pasa
     más tiempo con esa persona. ¿Podría hablar con esa persona?

     1   Persona al teléfono   SALTAR A S6
     2   Persona se dirige a tomar la llamada
     3   No disponible   PROGRAMAR NUEVA LLAMADA
     4   Rehúsa decir   AGRADECER Y FINALIZAR [No desea participar]

S5   Hola, Soy _____ de SRBI, una organización dedicada a la investigación
     en opinión pública nacional. Estamos llevando a cabo una breve encuesta para los
     Institutos Nacionales de Justicia y Salud y la Universidad Médica de Carolina del Sur
     (Medical University of South Carolina). Estamos particularmente interesados en las
     experiencias de personas mayores de 60 años.

     ¿Estaría dispuesto(a) a completar una breve entrevista?

     1   Si   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
     2   No es un buen momento   PROGRAMAR NUEVA LLAMADA
     3   Rehúsa decir   AGRADECER Y FINALIZAR [No desea participar]

SI S1 = 1 Y S2 = 3, SALTAR A A1
SI S1 = 1 Y S4 = 2, IR A S6
SI S1 = 2, IR A S6
SI S1 > 2 Y S3 = 2, SALTAR A S8
SI S1 > 2 Y S3 = 3, SALTAR A A1

S6   Si esta entrevista continúa de acuerdo a lo pautado, por favor, dígame el primer nombre
     de la otra persona de 60 años o más que vive en su hogar.

     1   _____ (Primer Nombre)
     2   No sabe   PROGRAMAR NUEVA LLAMADA
     3   Rehúsa decir   AGRADECER Y FINALIZAR [No desea participar]

S7   Algunas veces, los ancianos necesitan ayuda de otras personas para las actividades
     diarias. Aún y cuando no necesiten la ayuda, Usted probablemente termina haciendo las
     cosas por ellos de vez en cuando. Por favor, dígame si Usted ayuda a (coloque nombre)
     en algunas de las siguientes formas. Usted… (LEA LA LISTA DE REGISTRO
     MÚLTIPLE)

     1   compra la comida o medicinas
     2   lleva a (coloque nombre) al médico
     3   lleva a (coloque nombre) con amigos, a la iglesia o templo
     4   paga las cuentas o hace otras diligencias
     6   ayuda a (coloque nombre) tomar las medicinas
     7   ayuda a (coloque nombre) a vestirse
     8   ayuda a (coloque nombre) a bañarse
     9   ayuda a (coloque nombre) a comer
     10   (VOL) No sabe
     11   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

SI S1 = 1, SALTAR A C1

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SI S1 = 2 Y S4 < 3, SALTAR A C1
OTRO 80% SALTAR A A1, 20% SALTAR A C1 (Aleatorio)

S8　　Algunas veces, los ancianos necesitan ayuda de otras personas para las actividades diarias. Aún y cuando ellos no necesiten la ayuda, Usted probablemente termina haciendo las cosas por ellos de vez en cuando. Si ésta entrevista continúa de acuerdo a lo pautado, por favor dígame el primer nombre de la persona de 60 años o más que vive en su casa y quien necesita más de su ayuda.

　　　　1　　_____ (Primer Nombre)
　　　　2　　No sabe　　　　　　　　　　　　PROGRAMAR NUEVA LLAMADA
　　　　3　　Rehúsa decir　　　　　　　AGRADECER Y FINALIZAR [Negativa moderada]

S9　　Por favor, dígame si Usted alguna vez ayuda a (coloque nombre) en algunas de las siguientes formas. Usted…. (LEA LA LISTA DE REGISTRO MÚLTIPLE)

　　　　1　　compra la comida o medicinas
　　　　2　　lleva a (coloque nombre) al médico
　　　　3　　lleva a (coloque nombre) con amigos, a la iglesia o templo
　　　　4　　paga las cuentas o hace otras diligencias
　　　　6　　ayuda a (coloque nombre) tomar las medicinas
　　　　7　　ayuda a (coloque nombre) a vestirse
　　　　8　　ayuda a (coloque nombre) a bañarse
　　　　9　　ayuda a (coloque nombre) a comer
　　　　10　　(VOL) No sabe
　　　　11　　(VOL) Rehúsa decir

SI S1 > 2 Y S3 = 2, SALTAR A C1
OTRO 80% SALTAR A A1, 20% SALTAR A C1 (Aleatorio)

ADULTO-SALUD

A1　　En general, ¿cómo consideraría su salud en las pasadas 4 semanas? Diría que ha sido … (LEER LISTA)

　　　　1　　Excelente
　　　　2　　Muy buena
　　　　3　　Buena
　　　　4　　Aceptable
　　　　5　　Mala
　　　　6　　Muy mala
　　　　7　　(VOL) No sabe
　　　　8　　(VOL) Rehúsa decir

A1b   DE LA OBSERVACIÓN, CODIFIQUE EL GÉNERO DEL ENCUESTADO

1   Hombre
2   Mujer

A2   En las últimas 4 semanas, ¿Sus actividades físicas usuales (como caminar o subir escaleras) se vieron limitadas por sus problemas de salud física? … (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   En absoluto
2   Muy poco
3   Algo
4   Bastante
5   Completamente
6   (VOL) No sabe
7   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A3   En las últimas 4 semanas, ¿Cuánta dificultad tenía realizando sus actividades diarias, tanto en la casa como fuera de ella, a causa de su salud física? (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   En absoluto
2   Muy poco
3   Algo
4   Bastante
5   Completamente
6   (VOL) No sabe
7   (VOL) Niega

A4   ¿Cuánto dolor físico ha tenido en las últimas 4 semanas? (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   Ninguno
2   Muy leve
3   Leve
4   Moderado
5   Severo
6   Muy severo
7   (VOL) No sabe
8   (VOL) Niega

A5 En las últimas cuatro semanas, ¿cuánta energía ha tenido? (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   Ninguna
2   Un poco
3   Algo
4   Bastante, o
5   Muchísima
6   (VOL) No sabe
7   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A6 En las últimas 4 semanas, ¿Sus actividades sociales con su familia o amigos se vieron limitadas por problemas de salud físicos o emocionales? (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   En absoluto
2   Muy poco
3   Algo
4   Bastante
5   Completamente
6   (VOL) No sabe
7   (VOL) Rehusa decir

A7 En las últimas 4 semanas, ¿Se ha sentido preocupado/molesto por problemas emocionales (tales como sentirse ansioso, deprimido, o irritable)? (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   En absoluto
2   Ligeramente
3   Moderadamente
4   Bastante, o
5   Completamente
6   (VOL) No sabe
7   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A8 En las últimas 4 semanas, ¿los problemas personales o emocionales no lo dejan hacer su trabajo habitual o actividades diarias? (NO LEA-PRUEBE SI LO NECESITA: "sería…")

1   En absoluto
2   Muy poco
3   Algo
4   Bastante, o
5   Completamente
6   (VOL) No sabe
7   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

ADULTO - ESTRÉS

A9   Ahora me gustaría preguntarle acerca de eventos que podrían haber sido extraordinariamente estresantes o inquietantes – cosas que podrían no pasar frecuentemente, pero que cuando se presentan, pueden ser atemorizantes, molestos o inquietantes para todo el mundo.

En su vida, ¿ha experimentado alguna vez un accidente grave en su trabajo, en un auto, o en algún otro lugar en el cual pensó que pudo haber muerto o salir gravemente herido(a)?

1	Si	IR A A9b
2	No	SALTAR A A10
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A10
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A10

A9b   ¿Qué edad tenía Usted cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A10   En su vida, ¿ha experimentado algún tornado, huracán, inundación, terremoto, u otro desastre natural en el cual pensó podría haber salido gravemente herido(a) o muerto?

1	Si	IR A A10b
2	No	SALTAR A A11
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A11
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A11

A10b ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A11   En su vida, ¿ha llegado a ver a alguien gravemente herido o muerto violentamente?

1	Si	IR A A11b
2	No	SALTAR A A13
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A13
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A13

A11b ¿Qué edad tenía cuanto esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A13 Durante su vida, ¿ha experimentado alguna otra situación en la cual sufrió daños físicos permanentes o sufrió una enfermedad amenazante para su vida?

1	Si	IR A A13b
2	No	SALTAR A A15
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A15
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A15

A13b ¿Qué edad tenía cuanto esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 No sabe
99 Rehúsa decir

ADULTO- APOYO SOCIAL

A15 Bien, gracias por contestar estas preguntas. Ahora, le preguntaré acerca de los tipos de ayuda y apoyo que podríamos usar algunas veces. Quiero saber si USTED dispone de esos servicios SI LOS NECESITASE.

En el pasado mes, cuán frecuente estuvo alguien disponible para…. (LEER LISTA-ROTAR)

	Nunca	Algunas Veces	Muchas Veces	Siempre	No Sabe	Rehúsa Decir
a. ayudarle si estaba en cama	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. darle un buen consejo en una crisis	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. reunirse por distracción/esparcimiento	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. hablar sobre sus problemas	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. amarle y hacerle sentir querido(a)	1	2	3	4	5	6

A16 ¿Usted participa en alguno(s) de los siguientes programas o servicios? (LEER LISTA-REGISTRO MÚLTIPLE: SI RSPN NO ESTÁ SEGURO DE ACLARAR, PASE A LA SIGUIENTE)

1 Centro para ancianos o programas diurnos de ancianos
3 Comidas a domicilio o algún otro servicio de comida
4 Servicios sociales o servicios de visitas de salud
5 Visitas a domicilio de enfermeras
6 Visitas a hospicios
7 Amigos de ancianos u otras visitas a domicilio
8 Grupo de visitas de su iglesia a domicilio
9 Algún otro programa o servicio (especifique)

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ADULTO - NEGLIGENCIA

A17   Ahora nos gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas adicionales acerca de si hay alguien o no que le ayude con sus actividades diarias. Usted podría no necesitar ayuda con algunas de estas cosas, y si ese fuera el caso, siéntase libre de decírnoslo. Algunos adultos mayores no necesitan ayuda con estas cosas, por eso es importante para nosotros preguntar.

   ¿Necesita ayuda de alguien para llegar a los lugares que necesita ir, por ejemplo, necesita a alguien que le conduzca hasta el supermercado, la iglesia o al médico?

   1   Si   IR A A17a
   2   No   SALTAR A A18
   3   No sabe   SALTAR A A18
   4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A18

   A17a   ¿Tiene a alguien que le ayude con esto?

   INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

   1   Si, una persona   IR A A17b
   2   Si, más de una persona   IR A A17b
   3   No   SALTAR A A18
   4   No sabe   SALTAR A A18
   5   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A18

   A17b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que es/son…..(LEER LISTA)

   1   En absoluto confiable(s)
   2   Algo confiable(s)
   3   Muy confiable (s), o
   4   Completamente confiable(s)
   5   (VOL) No sabe
   6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A18   ¿Necesita de alguien que se asegure si Usted tiene suficiente comida, medicinas o algunas otras cosas que necesite en casa?

   1   Si   IR A A18a
   2   No   SALTAR A A19
   3   No sabe   SALTAR A A19
   4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A19

A18a   ¿Tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por Usted?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1	Si, una persona	IR A A18b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A A18b
3	No	SALTAR A A19
4	No sabe	SALTAR A A19
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A19

A18b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que es/son….. (LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable(s)
2   Algo confiable(s)
3   Muy confiable (s), o
4   Completamente confiable(s)
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A19   ¿Necesita de alguien que le ayude con las cosas del hogar, como preparar comidas, ayudarle a comer, o asegurarse de que tome correctamente sus medicamentos diariamente?

1	Si	IR A A19a
2	No	SALTAR A A20
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A20
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A20

A19a   ¿Tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por Usted?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1	Si, una persona	IR A A19b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A A19b
3	No	SALTAR A A20
4	No sabe	SALTAR A A20
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A20

A19b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que es/son…..(LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable(s)
2   Algo confiable(s)
3   Muy confiable (s), o
4   Completamente confiable(s)
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A20   ¿Necesita a alguien que le ayude con la limpieza de la casa o del jardín?

        1   Si   IR A A20a
        2   No   SALTAR A A21
        3   No sabe   SALTAR A A21
        4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A21

        A20a   ¿Tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por Usted?

        INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

        1   Si, una persona   IR A A20b
        2   Si, más de una persona   IR A A20b
        3   No   SALTAR A A21
        4   No sabe   SALTAR A A21
        5   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A21

        A20b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que es/son…..(LEER LISTA)

        1   En absoluto confiable(s)
        2   Algo confiable(s)
        3   Muy confiable (s), o
        4   Completamente confiable(s)
        5   (VOL) No sabe
        6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A21   ¿Necesita de alguien que le ayude a levantarse de la cama, bañarse o vestirse?

        1   Si   IR A A21a
        2   No   SALTAR A A22
        3   No sabe   SALTAR A A22
        4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A22

        A21a   ¿Tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por Usted?

        INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

        1   Si, una persona   IR A A21b
        2   Si, más de una persona   IR A A21b
        3   No   SALTAR A A22
        4   No sabe   SALTAR A A22
        5   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A22

A21b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que es/son…..(LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable(s)
2   Algo confiable(s)
3   Muy confiable (s), o
4   Completamente confiable(s)
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A22   ¿Necesita de alguien que se asegure que Usted pague las cuentas?

1   Si   IR A A22a
2   No   SALTAR A A23
3   No sabe   SALTAR A A23
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A23

A22a   ¿Tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por Usted?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1   Si, una persona   IR A A22b
2   Si, más de una persona   IR A A22b
3   No   SALTAR A A23
4   No sabe   SALTAR A A23
5   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A23

A21b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que es/son…..(LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable(s)   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
2   Algo confiable(s)   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
3   Muy confiable(s), o   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
4   Completamente confiable(s)   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
5   (VOL) No sabe   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir   VER LÓGICA DE SALTO

SI A17a, A18a, A19a, A20a, A21a, o A22a = Si, IR A A23
OTROS SALTAR A A24.

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A23   Considerando todas las cosas que acabamos de hablar, ¿quién es la persona que se supone le ayuda la mayor parte del tiempo con todas estas cosas? (REGISTRO MULITPLE)

    1   esposo(a) o pareja
    2   ex-esposo(a) o ex -pareja
    3   uno de los padres o padrastro/madrastra
    4   un hermano o hermana
    5   un hijo o hija
    6   otro familiar (especifique)
    7   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
    8   un(a) vecino(a)
    9   un(a) amigo(a)
    10   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
    11   No sabe
    12   Rehúsa decir

ADULTO – EXPLOTACIÓN ECONÓMICA

A24   Ahora nos gustaría saber su opinión sobre como maneja sus finanzas y propiedades. ¿Hay alguien que le ayude a hacerse cargo de sus finanzas, o alguien además de Usted es quien toma las decisiones acerca de su dinero y propiedades, sea con o sin su aprobación?

    1   Si
    2   No   SALTAR A A34
    3   No sabe   SALTAR A A34
    4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A34

A25   ¿Cuál es la relación de esa persona con Usted? (REGISTRO MÚLTIPLE)

    1   esposo (a) o pareja
    2   ex-esposo (a) o ex –pareja
    3   uno de los padres o padrastro/madrastra
    4   un hermano o hermana
    5   un hijo o hija
    6   otro familiar (especifique)
    7   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
    8   un(a) vecino(a)
    9   un(a) amigo(a)
    10   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
    11   No sabe   SALTAR A A34
    12   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A34

A27   ¿Esa persona usualmente le pide permiso antes de decidir gastar el dinero o vender su propiedad?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

A28   ¿Siente que esta persona usualmente toma buenas decisiones acerca de sus finanzas?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A29   ¿Tiene copias de documentos relacionados con las decisiones financieras que esa(s) persona(s) toma(n), o Usted puede tener acceso a las copias si Usted las quisiera?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A31   ¿Esa persona alguna vez ha falsificado su firma sin su permiso, para vender su propiedad o sacar dinero de sus cuentas?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A32   ¿Esa persona alguna vez le ha forzado o engañado para firmar un documento de tal forma que pudiera tener acceso a su dinero o posesiones?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A33   ¿Esa persona, o alguien más cercano a Usted, alguna vez ha robado su dinero o tomado sus cosas para sus amigos, para sí mismo, o para vender?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A34   ¿Algún extraño ha gastado su dinero o vendido su propiedad sin su permiso?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A36   ¿Algún extraño ha falsificado su firma para tomar su dinero o vender su propiedad?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

A37   ¿Algún extraño alguna vez le ha forzado o engañado para firmar un documento de tal forma que pudiera tener acceso a su dinero o posesiones?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

A38   ¿Algún extraño le ha robado su dinero o tomado sus cosas para sí mismo, sus amigos, o para vender?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

ADULTO – MALTRATO EMOCIONAL

A39   Ahora le queremos preguntar acerca de algunas cosas que hacen personas en su vida que podría hacerle sentir mal, tales como hablarle de forma incorrecta o ser grosero con Usted. Muchas personas dicen que esto les ha pasado, y por ello, necesitamos saber que tan frecuente esto pasa. Algunas veces, llamamos a esto maltrato emocional. La persona que hace estas cosas podría ser su pareja, esposo (a), familiar, amigo(a), o alguien que ayuda a cuidar de Usted.

    ¿Alguien, en algún momento le ha atacado verbalmente, regañado, o gritado de tal manera que Usted se sintió atemorizado(a) por su seguridad, amenazado(a) o intimidado(a)?

    1   Si   IR A A39a
    2   No   SALTAR A A40
    3   No sabe   SALTAR A A40
    4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A40

    A39a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

    1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
    48   No sabe
    49   Rehúsa decir

    A39b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

    1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
    98   No sabe

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99   Rehúsa decir

A40   ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha hecho sentir humillado(a) o avergonzado(a) llamándole por nombres tales como estúpido(a), o diciéndole que su opinión no es valiosa?

1	Si	IR A A40a
2	No	SALTAR A A41
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A41
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A41

A40a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1	_____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)	
48	No sabe	
49	Rehúsa decir	

A40b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1	_____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)	
98	No sabe	
99	Rehúsa decir	

A41   ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha indicado hacer algo de forma tan enérgica o repetida, que usted se sintió hostigado(a) o coaccionado(a) a hacerlo aún en contra de su voluntad?

1	Si	IR A A41a
2	No	SALTAR A A42
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A42
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A42

A41a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1	_____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)	
48	No sabe	
49	Rehúsa decir	

A41b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1	_____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)	
98	No sabe	
99	Rehúsa decir	

A42   ¿Alguna vez, alguien cercano a Usted se rehusó a hablarle o le ignoraba por días, aún y cuando usted quisiera hablarle?

1	Si	IR A A42a
2	No	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
3	No sabe	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
4	Rehúsa decir	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO

SI A39, A40, O A41 = Si, SALTAR A A43
SI A39, A40, A41 Y A42 = No, No sabe o Rehúsa decir, SALTAR A A55
OTRO, SALTAR A A44

A42a ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48 No sabe
49 Rehúsa decir

A42b ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 No sabe
99 Rehúsa decir

SI A42b > 59 Y A42b < 98, AUTOPUNCH A43 = 1, SALTAR A A44
OTRO, IR A A43

A43 ¿Este(os) incidente(s) ocurrió/ocurrieron desde que Usted está en los 60 años de edad?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

SI A39b < 60 Y A40b < 60 Y A41b < 60 Y A42b < 60 Y A43 > 1, SALTARA A A55
OTRO IR A A44

A44 Al pensar en el incidente más reciente donde alguien le maltrató emocional o verbalmente, ¿dicho incidente fue reportado a la policía u otras autoridades?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

A46   ¿Tiene Usted relación con esa(s) persona(s)? (REGISTRO MULITPLE)

1   un extraño   SALTAR A   A55
2   esposo(a) o pareja
3   ex-esposo o ex-pareja
4   uno de sus padres o padrastro/madrastra
5   hermano o hermana
6   hijo o hija
7   otro pariente (especifique)
8   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
9   un(a) vecino(a)
10   un(a) amigo(a)
11   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
12   No sabe   SALTAR A A55
13   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A55

A47   ¿Esa persona vivía con Usted al momento del incidente, o vive con usted ahora?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A48   ¿Esa persona tenía problemas de alcohol o drogas al momento del incidente?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A49   ¿Esa persona ha recibido atención hospitalaria o ambulatoria por problemas emocionales?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A50   ¿Esa persona ha estado en problemas con la policía?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A51   ¿Esa persona trabajaba al momento del incidente?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

A52   ¿Cuantos amigos tenía esa persona al momento del incidente? (LEER LISTA)

    1   Ninguno
    2   Muy pocos (1 – 3)
    3   Algunos (4 – 6), o
    4   Muchos (7+)
    5   (VOL) No sabe
    6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A53   ¿Esa persona le ayudó alguna vez con algunas de las siguientes cosas, tales como ir de compras, tomar las medicinas, llevarle a lugares, vestirle y este tipo de cosas?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

SI A47 = Si, IR A A54
OTRO SALTAR A A55

A54   ¿Usted sería capaz de vivir solo(a) si esa persona no vive más con usted?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

ADULTO– MALTRATO FÍSICO

A55   Otro tipo de evento estresante que las personas experimentan es ser lastimado físicamente por otra persona. La persona que hace estas cosas podría ser una pareja, esposo(a), familiar, amigo(a) o alguien que ayude a cuidarlo.

¿Alguien le ha golpeado alguna vez con la mano u objeto, abofeteado, o amenazado con un arma?

    1   Si   IR A A55a
    2   No   SALTAR A A56
    3   No sabe   SALTAR A A56
    4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A56

A55a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A55b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A56   ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha tratado de dominar, sujetándolo(a), atándolo(a) o encerrándolo(a) en su habitación o casa?

1   Si   IR A A56a
2   No   SALTAR A A57
3   No sabe   SALTAR A A57
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A57

A56a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A56b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A57   ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha lastimado físicamente de tal forma que le causó algún tipo de herida, incluyendo cortadas, moretones u otras marcas?

1   Si   IR A A57a
2   No   VER LOGICA DE SALTO
3   No sabe   VER LOGICA DE SALTO
4   Rehúsa decir   VER LOGICA DE SALTO

SI A55, O A56 = Si, SALTA A A58
SI A55, A56, Y A57 = NO, No sabe o Rehúsa decir, SALTAR A A70
OTRO, SALTAR A A59

A57a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A57b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

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1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

SI A57b > 59 Y A57b < 98, AUTOPUNCH A58 = 1, SALTAR A A59
OTRO IR A A58

A58   ¿Este(os) incidente(s) ocurrió/ocurrieron desde que Usted está en los 60 años de edad?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

SI A55b < 60 Y A56b < 60 Y A57b < 60 Y A58 > 1, SALTARA A A70
OTRO IR A A59

A59   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente donde alguien le maltrató emocional o verbalmente, ¿dicho incidente fue reportado a la policía u otras autoridades?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A60   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente, ¿había visto con anterioridad a esa(s) persona(s) que le maltrató/maltrataron?

1   Si
2   No   SALTAR A A70
3   No sabe   SALTAR A A70
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A70

A61   ¿Tiene Usted relación con esa(s) persona(s)? (REGISTRO MULITPLE)

      1   un extraño   SALTAR A A70
      2   esposo(a) o pareja
      3   ex-esposo(a) o ex-pareja
      4   uno de sus padres o padrastro/madrastra
      5   hermano o hermana
      6   hijo o hija
      7   otro pariente (especifique)
      8   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
      9   un(a) vecino(a)
     10   un(a) amigo(a)
     11   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
     12   No sabe   SALTAR A A70
     13   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A A70

A62   ¿Esa persona vivía con Usted al momento del incidente, o vive con usted ahora?

      1   Si
      2   No
      3   No sabe
      4   Rehúsa decir

A63   ¿Esa persona tenía problemas de alcohol o drogas al momento del incidente?

      1   Si
      2   No
      3   No sabe
      4   Rehúsa decir

A64   ¿Esa persona ha recibido atención hospitalaria o ambulatoria por problemas
      emocionales?

      1   Si
      2   No
      3   No sabe
      4   Rehúsa decir

A65   ¿Esa persona ha estado en problemas con la policía?

      1   Si
      2   No
      3   No sabe
      4   Rehúsa decir

A66   ¿Esa persona trabajaba al momento del incidente?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

A67   ¿Cuantos amigos tenía esa persona al momento del incidente? (LEER LISTA)

    1   Ninguno
    2   Muy pocos (1 – 3)
    3   Algunos (4 – 6), o
    4   Muchos (7+)
    5   (VOL) No sabe
    6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A68   ¿Esa persona le ayudó alguna vez con algunas de las siguientes cosas, tales como ir de compras, tomar las medicinas, llevarle a lugares, vestirle y este tipo de cosas?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

SI A62 = Si, IR A A69
OTRO SALTAR A A70

A69   ¿Usted sería capaz de vivir solo(a) si esa persona no vive más con usted?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

ADULTO – ABUSO SEXUAL

A70   BIEN, GRACIAS. Usted realmente nos está ayudando con este tema tan importante. La próxima parte de la entrevista es muy personal. Necesitamos saber acerca de cosas personales ya que así todo adulto mayor puede tener los servicios que necesitan y merecen. Las preguntas que haremos, y las respuestas que Usted suministre son absolutamente confidenciales, así que por favor responda abiertamente.

Ahora quiero hacerle unas preguntas sobre conductas sexuales no deseadas que Usted ha experimentado a lo largo de su vida. Las personas no siempre reportan tales experiencias a la policía o lo discute con la familia o amigos. La persona que hace estas conductas no deseadas no es siempre un extraño, puede ser un(a) amigo(a), una pareja, o incluso un familiar o alguien en el que confía o ayuda a cuidar de usted. Tales experiencias pueden ocurrir en cualquier momento en la vida de una persona.

Sin importar cuánto tiempo haya pasado o quien le haya hecho, ¿alguna vez, alguien le ha obligado a tener sexo o sexo oral a la fuerza, amenazando hacerle daño a Usted o a alguien cercano a Usted?

1	Si	IR A A70a
2	No	SALTAR A A71
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A71
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A71

A70a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A70b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A71   (SI ES MUJER) ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha tocado sus senos o sus genitales o le ha hecho que Usted le toque los genitales, usando la fuerza o amenazando forzarla?

(SI ES HOMBRE) ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha tocado sus genitales o le ha hecho que Usted le toque los genitales, usando la fuerza o amenazando forzarlo?

1	Si	IR A A71a
2	No	SALTAR A A72
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A72
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A72

A71a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A71b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A72   (SI ES MUJER) ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha forzado a desvestirse o exponer sus senos o sus genitales cuando usted no quería?

(SI ES HOMBRE) ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha forzado a desvestirse o exponer sus genitales cuando usted no quería?

1	Si	IR A A72a
2	No	SALTAR A A73
3	No sabe	SALTAR A A73
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A A73

A72a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A72b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

A73   ¿Alguna vez, alguien le ha tomado fotos semidesnudo(a) o desnudo(a) cuando usted no quería?

1	Si	IR A A73a
2	No	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
3	No sabe	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
4	Rehúsa decir	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO

SI A70, A71 O A72 = Si, SALTAR A A74
SI A70, A71, A72 Y A73 = NO, No sabe o Rehúsa decir, SALTAR A D1
OTRO SALTAR A A75

A73a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

A73b   ¿Qué edad tenía cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

SI A73b > 59 Y A73b < 98, AUTOPUNCH A74 = 1, SALTAR A A75
OTRO IR A A74

A74   ¿Este(os) incidente(s) ocurrió/ocurrieron desde que Usted está en los 60 años de edad?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

SI A70b < 60 Y A71b < 60 Y A72b < 60 Y A73b < 60 Y A74 > 1, SALTARA A D1
OTRO IR A A75

A75   ¿Al pensar en el incidente más reciente donde alguien le maltrató sexualmente, dicho
        incidente fue reportado a la policía u otras autoridades?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A76   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente, ¿había visto con anterioridad a esa(s)
        persona(s) que le maltrató/maltrataron sexualmente?

1   Si   IR A A77
2   No   SALTAR A D1
3   No sabe   SALTAR A D1
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A D1

A77 ¿Tiene Usted relación con esa(s) persona(s)? (REGISTRO MULITPLE)

1 un extraño   SALTAR A D1
2 esposo(a) o pareja
3 ex-esposo o ex-pareja
4 uno de sus padres o padrastro/madrastra
5 hermano o hermana
6 hijo o hija
7 otro pariente (especifique)
8 un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
9 un(a) vecino(a)
10 un(a) amigo(a)
11 algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
12 No sabe   SALTAR A D1
13 Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A D1

A78 ¿Esa persona vivía con Usted al momento del incidente, o vive con usted ahora?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

A79 ¿Esa persona tenía problemas de alcohol o drogas al momento del incidente?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

A80 ¿Esa persona ha recibido atención hospitalaria o ambulatoria por problemas emocionales?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

A81 ¿Esa persona ha estado en problemas con la policía?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

A82   ¿Esa persona trabajaba al momento del incidente?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

A83   ¿Cuantos amigos tenía esa persona al momento del incidente? (LEER LISTA)

1   Ninguno
2   Muy pocos (1 – 3)
3   Algunos (4 – 6), o
4   Muchos (7+)
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

A84   ¿Esa persona le ayudó alguna vez con algunas de las siguientes cosas, tales como ir de compras, tomar las medicinas, llevarle a lugares, vestirle y este tipo de cosas?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

SI A78 = Si, IR A A85
OTRO SALTAR A D1

A85   ¿Usted sería capaz de vivir solo(a) si esa persona no vive más con usted?

1   Si   SALTAR A D1
2   No   SALTAR A D1
3   No sabe   SALTAR A D1
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A D1

PROXYE - ASISTENCIA

C1   ¿(coloque nombre) es Hombre o Mujer?

1   Hombre
2   Mujer
3   Rehúsa decir

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C2   ¿Cuál es su relación con él/ella? (REGISTRO MULITPLE)

      1   Esposo(a)
      2   Hijo(a)
      3   Familiar
      4   Otro pariente
      5   Compañero(a) de habitación
      6   Guardián
      7   Ayudante remunerado
      8   Otro (especifique)
      9   Rehúsa decir

C3   ¿Qué edad tiene (coloque nombre)?

      1   _____ (REGISTRE EDAD)
      2   No sabe
      3   Rehúsa decir

C4   ¿Usted es su guardián legal?

      1   Si
      2   No
      3   No sabe
      4   Rehúsa decir

C5   ¿Él/ella participa de algunos de los siguientes programas o servicios? (LEER LISTA-REGISTRO MÚLTIPLE: SI RSPN NO ESTÁ SEGURO DE ACLARAR, PASAR A LA SIGUIENTE)

      1   Centro para ancianos o programas diurnos de ancianos
      3   Comidas a domicilio o algún otro servicio de comida
      4   Servicios sociales o servicios de visitas de salud
      5   Visitas a domicilio de enfermeras
      6   Visitas a hospicios
      7   Amigos de ancianos u otras visitas a domicilio
      8   Grupo de visitas de su iglesia a domicilio
      9   Algún otro programa o servicio (especifique)

C6   ¿Él/ella tiene necesidad de asistencia sanitaria que requiera atención de enfermera a domicilio por más de una hora?

      1   Si
      2   No
      3   No sabe
      4   Rehúsa decir

C7   Si Usted tuviera que estimar cuán discapacitado(a) está (coloque nombre), Usted diría que él/ella está… (LEER LISTA)

    1   En absoluto discapacitado
    2   Un poco discapacitado
    3   Moderadamente discapacitado
    4   Muy discapacitado, o
    5   Completamente discapacitado
    6   (VOL) No sabe
    7   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

PROXYE – APOYO SOCIAL

C15   Bien, gracias por contestar estas preguntas. Ahora, le preguntaré acerca de la ayuda y apoyo que USTED podría tener disponible SI LA NECESITASE.

En el pasado mes, cuán frecuente estuvo alguien disponible para…. (LEER LISTA-ROTAR)

	Nunca	Algunas Veces	Muchas Veces	Siempre	No Sabe	Rehúsa Decir
a. ayudarle si estaba en cama	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. darle un buen consejo en una crisis	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. reunirse por distracción/esparcimiento	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. hablar sobre sus problemas	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. amarle y hacerle sentir querido(a)	1	2	3	4	5	6

C16   ¿Usted participa en alguno(s) de los siguientes programas o servicios? (LEER LISTA-REGISTRO MÚLTIPLE: SI RSPN NO ESTÁ SEGURO DE ACLARAR, PASAR A LA SIGUIENTE)

    1   Centro para ancianos o programas diurnos de ancianos
    3   Comidas a domicilio o algún otro servicio de comida
    4   Servicios sociales o servicios de visitas de salud
    5   Visitas a domicilio de enfermeras
    6   Visitas a hospicios
    7   Amigos de ancianos u otras visitas a domicilio
    8   Grupo de visitas de su iglesia a domicilio
    9   Algún otro programa o servicio (especifique)

PROXYE - NEGLIGENCIA

C17   Ahora nos gustaría preguntarle acerca de si hay alguien o no que ayude a (coloque
       nombre) con sus actividades diarias. Él/ella podrían no necesitar ayuda con alguna de
       estas cosas, y si ese fuera el caso, siéntase libre de decírnoslo. Algunos adultos
       mayores no necesitan ayuda con estas cosas, por eso es importante para nosotros
       preguntar.

       ¿(Coloque nombre) necesita ayuda de alguien para llegar a los lugares que necesita ir,
       por ejemplo, necesita a alguien que lo(a) conduzca hasta el supermercado, la iglesia, al
       médico, o visitar a amigos y/o familiares?

       1   Si   IR A C17a
       2   No   SALTAR A C18
       3   No sabe   SALTAR A C18
       4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C18

       C17a   ¿Tiene a alguien que lo/la ayude con esto?

       INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

       1   Si, una persona   IR A C17b
       2   Si, más de una persona   IR A C17b
       3   No   SALTAR A C18
       4   No sabe   SALTAR A C18
       5   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C18

       C17b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría
              que…. (LEER LISTA)

       1   En absoluto confiable
       2   Algo confiable
       3   Muy confiable, o
       4   Completamente confiable
       5   (VOL) No sabe
       6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C18   ¿(coloque nombre) necesita de alguien que se asegure de que tenga suficiente comida,
       medicinas u otras cosas que él/ella necesite?

       1   Si   IR A C18a
       2   No   SALTAR A C19
       3   No sabe   SALTAR A C19
       4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C19

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C18a   ¿(coloque nombre) tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por él/ella)?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1	Si, una persona	IR A C18b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A C18b
3	No	SALTAR A C19
4	No sabe	SALTAR A C19
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C19

C18b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que…. (LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable
2   Algo confiable
3   Muy confiable, o
4   Completamente confiable
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C19   ¿coloque nombre) necesita de alguien que lo/la ayude con las cosas del hogar, como cocinar, ayudarlos a comer, y asegurarse que tome sus medicinas correctas diariamente?

1	Si	IR A C19a
2	No	SALTAR A C20
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C20
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C20

C19a   ¿(coloque nombre) tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por él/ella?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1	Si, una persona	IR A C19b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A C19b
3	No	SALTAR A C20
4	No sabe	SALTAR A C20
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C20

C19b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que…. (LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable
2   Algo confiable
3   Muy confiable, o
4   Completamente confiable
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C20   ¿(coloque nombre) necesita de alguien que lo/la ayude con la limpieza del hogar o el trabajo del jardín?

1	Si	IR A C20a
2	No	SALTAR A C21
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C21
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C21

C20a   ¿(coloque nombre) tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por él/ella?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1	Si, una persona	IR A C20b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A C20b
3	No	SALTAR A C21
4	No sabe	SALTAR A C21
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C21

C20b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría que…. (LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable
2   Algo confiable
3   Muy confiable, o
4   Completamente confiable
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C21   ¿(coloque nombre) necesita de alguien que lo/la ayude a levantarse de la cama, bañarse o vestirse?

1	Si	IR A C21a
2	No	SALTAR A C22
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C22
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C22

C21a   ¿(coloque nombre) Tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por él/ella?

INVESTIGAR: ¿Es solo una persona o más de una?

1	Si, una persona	IR A C21b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A C21b
3	No	SALTAR A C22
4	No sabe	SALTAR A C22
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C22

C21b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría
que…. (LEER LISTA)

1   En absoluto confiable
2   Algo confiable
3   Muy confiable, o
4   Completamente confiable
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C22   ¿(coloque nombre) necesita de alguien que se asegure de pagarle las cuentas?

1	Si	IR A C22a
2	No	SALTAR A C23
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C23
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C23

C22a   ¿(coloque nombre) tiene a alguien que cuide de esto por él/ella?

1	Si, una persona	IR A C22b
2	Si, más de una persona	IR A C22b
3	No	SALTAR A C23
4	No sabe	SALTAR A C23
5	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C23

C22b   ¿Cuán confiable Usted diría que (es esa persona/son esas personas)? Diría
que…. (LEER LISTA)

1	En absoluto confiable	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
2	Algo confiable	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
3	Muy confiable, o	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
4	Completamente confiable	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
5	(VOL) No sabe	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
6	(VOL) Rehúsa decir	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO

SI C17a, C18a, C19a, C20a, C21a, o C22a = Si, IR A C23
OTRO SALTAR A C24

C23   Considerando todas las cosas que acabamos de hablar, ¿quién es la persona que se
supone ayuda a (coloque nombre) la mayoría del tiempo con todas estas cosas? (NO
LEA-REGISTRO MULITPLE)

13   Uno mísmo (entrevistado)
1   esposo(a) o pareja
2   ex-esposo(a) o ex -pareja
3   uno de los padres o padrastro/madrastra
4   un hermano o hermana
5   un hijo o hija
6   otro familiar (especifique)
7   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
8   un(a) vecino(a)
9   un(a) amigo(a)
10   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
11   No sabe
12   Rehúsa decir

PROXYE – EXPLOTACIÓN ECONÓMICA

C24   Ahora nos gustaría saber su opinión sobre cómo (coloque nombre) maneja sus finanzas
y propiedades. ¿Hay alguien que ayude a (coloque nombre) a hacerse cargo de sus
finanzas, o tomar las decisiones acerca de su dinero y propiedades, sea con o sin su
aprobación?

1   Si
2   No   SALTAR A C34
3   No sabe   SALTAR A C34
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C34

C25   ¿Cuál es la relación de esa persona con (coloque nombre)? (NO LEA-REGISTRO
MULITPLE)

13   Uno mísmo (entrevistado)
1   esposo(a) o pareja
2   ex-esposo(a) o ex -pareja
3   uno de los padres o padrastro/madrastra
4   un hermano o hermana
5   un hijo o hija
6   otro familiar (especifique)
7   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
8   un(a) vecino(a)
9   un(a) amigo(a)
10   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
11   No sabe   SALTAR A C34
12   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C34

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C27 ¿Esa persona usualmente le pide permiso a (coloque nombre) antes de decidir gastar el dinero o vender su propiedad?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C28 ¿Siente que esta persona usualmente toma buenas decisiones acerca de las finanzas de (coloque nombre)?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C29 ¿Hace (coloque nombre) tiene copias de documentos relacionados con las decisiones financieras que esa(s) persona(s) toma(n), o pueden (coloque nombre) tener acceso a las copias si (él/ella) los quiso?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C31 ¿Alguna vez, esa persona ha falsificado la firma de (coloque nombre) para vender su propiedad o sacar dinero de sus cuentas?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C32 ¿Esa persona alguna vez ha forzado o engañado a (coloque nombre) para firmar un documento de tal forma que pudiera tener acceso al dinero o posesiones de (coloque nombre)?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C33 ¿Esa persona, o alguien más cercana a (coloque nombre), roba su dinero o toma sus cosas para sus amigos, para si mismo, o para vender?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C34   ¿Algún extraño ha gastado el dinero o vendido la propiedad de (coloque nombre) sin su permiso?

        1   Si
        2   No
        3   No sabe
        4   Rehúsa decir

C36   ¿Algún extraño ha falsificado la firma de (coloque nombre) para tomar su dinero o vender su propiedad?

        1   Si
        2   No
        3   No sabe
        4   Rehúsa decir

C37   ¿Algún extraño alguna vez ha forzado o engañado a (coloque nombre) para firmar un documento de tal forma que pudiera tener acceso a su dinero o posesiones?

        1   Si
        2   No
        3   No sabe
        4   Rehúsa decir

PROXYE – MALTRATO EMOCIONAL

C39   Ahora le queremos preguntar acerca de algunas cosas que hacen personas en la vida de (coloque nombre) y que podrían hacerle sentir mal, tales como hablarle mal o ser grosero con él/ella. Algunas veces, llamamos a esto maltrato emocional. La persona que podría hacer estas cosas puede ser la pareja, esposo (a), familiar, amigo(a), o alguien que ayuda a cuidar de (coloque nombre).

      ¿Alguien, en algún momento ha atacado verbalmente, regañado, o gritado a (coloque nombre) de tal manera que él/ella se sintiera atemorizado(a) por su seguridad, amenazado(a) o intimidado(a)?

        1   Si   IR A C39a
        2   No   SALTAR A C40
        3   No sabe   SALTAR A C40
        4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C40

      C39a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

        1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
        48   No sabe
        49   Rehúsa decir

C39b   ¿Qué edad tenía él/ella cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

C40   ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha hecho a (coloque nombre) sentirse humillado(a) o avergonzado(a) llamándole por nombres tales como estúpido(a), o diciéndole que su opinión no es valiosa?

1   Si   IR A C40a
2   No   SALTAR A C41
3   No sabe   SALTAR A C41
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C41

C40a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

C40b   ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

C41   ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha indicado a (coloque nombre) a hacer algo de forma tan enérgica o repetida, que se sintió hostigado(a) o coaccionado(a) aún en contra de su voluntad?

1   Si   IR A C41a
2   No   SALTAR A C42
3   No sabe   SALTAR A C42
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C42

C41a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

C41b   ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto pasó (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

C42   ¿Alguna vez, alguien cercano a (coloque nombre) se rehusó a hablarle o le ignoraba por días, aún y cuando él/ella quisiera hablarle?

1	Si	IR A C42a
2	No	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
3	No sabe	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
4	Rehúsa decir	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO

SI C39, C40, O C41 = Si, IR A C43
SI C39, C40, C41 Y C42 = No, No sabe o Rehúsa decir, SALTAR A C55
OTRO SALTAR A C44

C42a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1	_____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48	No sabe
49	Rehúsa decir

C42b   ¿Qué edad tenía él/ella cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1	_____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98	No sabe
99	Rehúsa decir

SI C42b > 59 Y C42b < 98, AUTOPUNCH C43 = 1, SALTAR A C44
OTRO SALTAR A C43

C43   ¿Este(os) o alguno(s) de esos incidente(s) ocurrió/ocurrieron desde que (coloque nombre) está en los 60 años de edad?

1	Si
2	No
3	No sabe
4	Rehúsa decir

SI C39b < 60 Y C40b < 60 Y C41b < 60 Y C42b < 60 Y C43 > 1, SALTARA A C55
OTRO IR A C44

C44   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente donde alguien maltrató emocional o verbalmente a (coloque nombre), ¿dicho incidente fue reportado a la policía u otras autoridades?

1	Si
2	No
3	No sabe
4	Rehúsa decir

C46   ¿Qué relación tenía (coloque nombre) con esa(s) persona(s)? (REGISTRO MULITPLE)

    1   un extraño   SALTAR A C55
    2   esposo(a) o pareja
    3   ex-esposo(a) o ex-pareja
    4   uno de sus padres o padrastro/madrastra
    5   hermano o hermana
    6   hijo o hija
    7   otro pariente (especifique)
    8   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
    9   un(a) vecino(a)
    10   un(a) amigo(a)
    11   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
    12   No sabe   SALTAR A C55
    13   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C55

C47   ¿Esa persona vivía con (coloque nombre) al momento del incidente, o vive con (coloque nombre) ahora?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C48   ¿Esa persona tenía problemas de alcohol o drogas al momento del incidente?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C49   ¿Esa persona ha recibido atención hospitalaria o ambulatoria por problemas emocionales?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C50   ¿Esa persona ha estado en problemas con la policía?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C51   ¿Esa persona trabajaba al momento del incidente?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

C52   ¿Cuantos amigos tenía esa persona al momento del incidente? (LEER LISTA)

1   Ninguno
2   Muy pocos (1 – 3)
3   Algunos (4 – 6), o
4   Muchos (7+)
5   (VOL) No sabe
6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C53   ¿Esa persona ayudó alguna vez a (coloque nombre) con algunas actividades diarias como ir de compras, tomar las medicinas, llevarle a lugares, vestirle y ese tipo de cosas?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

SI C47 = Si, IR A C54
OTRO SALTAR A C55

C54   ¿(coloque nombre) sería capaz de vivir solo(a) si esa persona no vive más con él/ella?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

PROXYE – MALTRATO FÍSICO

C55   Otro tipo de evento estresante que las personas experimentan es ser lastimado físicamente por otra persona. La persona que hace estas cosas podría ser una pareja, esposo(a), familiar, amigo(a) o alguien que ayude a cuidar de (coloque nombre).

¿Alguna vez, alguien ha golpeado con su mano u objeto, abofeteado, o amenazado con un arma a (coloque nombre)?

1   Si   IR A C55a
2   No   SALTAR A C56
3   No sabe   SALTAR A C56
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C56

C55a ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

C55b ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto pasó (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

C56   ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha tratado de dominar, sujetando, atando o encerrando a (coloque nombre) en su habitación o casa?

1   Si   IR A C56a
2   No   SALTAR A C57
3   No sabe   SALTAR A C57
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C57

C56a ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

C56b ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

C57   ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha lastimado físicamente a (coloque nombre) de tal forma que le causó algún tipo de herida, incluyendo cortadas, moretones u otras marcas?

1   Si   IR A C57a
2   No   VER LOGICA DE SALTO
3   No sabe   VER LOGICA DE SALTO
4   Rehúsa decir   VER LOGICA DE SALTO

SI C55, O C56 = Si, SALTA A C58
SI C55, C56, Y C57 = NO, No sabe o Rehúsa decir, SALTAR A C70
OTRO, SALTAR A C59

C57a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1   _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir
C57b   ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1   _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

SI C57b > 59 Y C57b < 98, AUTOPUNCH C58 = 1, SALTAR A C59
OTRO IR A C58

C58   ¿Este (os) incidente(s) ocurrió/ocurrieron desde que (coloque nombre) está en los 60
años de edad?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

SI C55b < 60 Y C56b < 60 Y C57b < 60 Y C58 > 1, SALTARA A C70,
OTRO IR A C59

C59   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente donde alguien maltrató emocional o verbalmente
a (coloque nombre), ¿dicho incidente fue reportado a la policía u otras autoridades?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

C60   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente, ¿esa(s) persona(s) que maltrató/maltrataron a
(coloque nombre) había(n) sido visto(s) con anterioridad por él/ella?

1   Si
2   No   SALTAR A C70
3   No sabe   SALTAR A C70
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C70

C61   ¿Qué relación tenía (coloque nombre) con esa(s) persona(s)? (NO LEA-REGISTRO MULITPLE)

    1   un extraño   SALTAR A   C70
    2   esposo(a) o pareja
    3   ex-esposo(a) o ex-pareja
    4   uno de sus padres o padrastro/madrastra
    5   hermano o hermana
    6   hijo o hija
    7   otro pariente (especifique)
    8   un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
    9   un(a) vecino(a)
    10   un(a) amigo(a)
    11   algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
    12   No sabe   SALTAR A C70
    13   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A C70

C62   ¿Esa persona vivía con (coloque nombre) al momento del incidente, o vive con (coloque nombre) ahora?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C63   ¿Esa persona tenía problemas de alcohol o drogas al momento del incidente?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C64   ¿Esa persona ha recibido atención hospitalaria o ambulatoria por problemas emocionales?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C65   ¿Esa persona ha estado en problemas con la policía?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C66   ¿Esa persona trabajaba al momento del incidente?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C67   ¿Cuantos amigos tenía esa persona al momento del incidente? (LEER LISTA)

    1   Ninguno
    2   Muy pocos (1 – 3)
    3   Algunos (4 – 6), o
    4   Muchos (7+)
    5   (VOL) No sabe
    6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C68   ¿Esa persona ayudó alguna vez a (coloque nombre) con algunas actividades diarias como ir de compras, tomar las medicinas, llevarle a lugares, vestirle y ese tipo de cosas?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

SI C62 = Si, IR A C69
OTRO SALTAR A C70

C69   ¿(coloque nombre) sería capaz de vivir solo(a) si esa persona no vive más con él/ella?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

PROXYE – ABUSO SEXUAL

C70 BIEN, GRACIAS. Usted nos está realmente ayudando con este tema tan importante. La próxima parte de la entrevista es muy personal. Necesitamos saber acerca de cosas personales ya que así, todo adulto mayor puede tener los servicios que necesitan y merecen. Las preguntas que haremos, y las respuestas que Usted suministre son absolutamente confidenciales, así que por favor responda abiertamente.

Ahora quiero hacerle algunas preguntas sobre conductas sexuales no deseadas que (coloque nombre) ha experimentado a lo largo de su vida. Las personas no siempre reportan tales experiencias a la policía o lo discute con la familia o amigos. La persona que hace estas conductas no deseadas no es siempre un extraño, puede ser un amigo(a), una pareja, o incluso un familiar o alguien en el que confía o ayuda a cuidar de él/ella. Tales experiencias pueden ocurrir en cualquier momento en la vida de una persona.

Sin importar cuanto tiempo haya pasado o quien lo haya hecho, ¿alguna vez, alguien ha obligado a (coloque nombre) a tener sexo o sexo oral a la fuerza o amenazándolo(a) de hacerle daño o a alguien cercano a él/ella?

1	Si	IR A C70a
2	No	SALTAR A C71
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C71
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C71

C70a ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48 No sabe
49 Rehúsa decir

C70b ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 No sabe
99 Rehúsa decir

C71 (SI ES MUJER) ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha tocado los senos y/o genitales de (coloque nombre) o le hizo tocar los genitales de la otra persona, usando la fuerza o amenazando forzarla?

(SI ES HOMBRE) ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha tocado los genitales de (coloque nombre) o le hizo tocar los genitales de la otra persona, usando la fuerza o amenazando forzarlo?

1	Si	IR A C71a
2	No	SALTAR A C72
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C72
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C72

C71a ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48 No sabe
49 Rehúsa decir

C71b ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 No sabe
99 Rehúsa decir

C72 SI ES MUJER) ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha forzado a (coloque nombre) a desvestirse o exponer sus senos y/o genitales cuando ella no quería?

(SI ES HOMBRE) ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha forzado a (coloque nombre) a desvestirse o exponer sus genitales cuando él no quería?

1	Si	IR A C72a
2	No	SALTAR A C73
3	No sabe	SALTAR A C73
4	Rehúsa decir	SALTAR A C73

C72a ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48 No sabe
49 Rehúsa decir

C72b ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98 No sabe
99 Rehúsa decir

C73 ¿Alguna vez, alguien ha tomado fotos semidesnudo(a) o desnudo(a) de (coloque nombre) cuando él/ella no quería?

1	Si	IR A C73a
2	No	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
3	No sabe	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO
4	Rehúsa decir	VER LÓGICA DE SALTO

SI C70, C71 O C72 = Si, SALTAR A C74
SI C70, C71, C72 Y C73 = NO, No sabe o Rehúsa decir, SALTAR A D1
OTRO SALTAR A C75

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C73a   ¿Cuántas veces le ha pasado esto a (coloque nombre) en su vida?

1 _____ (1 – 47, 47+ = 47)
48   No sabe
49   Rehúsa decir

C73b   ¿Qué edad tenía (coloque nombre) cuando esto sucedió (más recientemente)?

1 _____ (1 – 97, 97+ = 97)
98   No sabe
99   Rehúsa decir

SI C73b > 59 Y C73b < 98, AUTOPUNCH C74 = 1, SALTAR A C75
OTRO IR A C74

C74   ¿Este (os) incidente(s) ocurrió/ocurrieron desde que (coloque nombre) está en los 60
años de edad?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

SI C70b < 60 Y C71b < 60 Y C72b < 60 Y C73b < 60 Y C74 > 1, SALTARA A D1
OTRO IR A C75

C75   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente donde alguien maltrató sexualmente a (coloque
nombre), ¿dicho incidente fue reportado a la policía u otras autoridades?

1   Si
2   No
3   No sabe
4   Rehúsa decir

C76   Al pensar en el incidente más reciente, ¿esa(s) persona(s) que maltrató/maltrataron a
(coloque nombre) había(n) sido visto(s) con anterioridad por él/ella?

1   Si   IR A C77
2   No   SALTAR A D1
3   No sabe   SALTAR A D1
4   Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A D1

C77 ¿Qué relación tenía (coloque nombre) con esa(s) persona(s)? (NO LEA-REGISTRO MULITPLE)

1 un extraño   SALTAR A D1
2 esposo(a) o pareja
3 ex-esposo(a) o ex-pareja
4 uno de sus padres o padrastro/madrastra
5 hermano o hermana
6 hijo o hija
7 otro pariente (especifique)
8 un(a) compañero(a) de trabajo
9 un(a) vecino(a)
10 un(a) amigo(a)
11 algún otro no-pariente (especifique)
12 No sabe   SALTAR A D1
13 Rehúsa decir   SALTAR A D1

C78 ¿Esa persona vivía con (coloque nombre) al momento del incidente, o vive con (coloque nombre) ahora?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

C79 ¿Esa persona tenía problemas de alcohol o drogas al momento del incidente?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

C80 ¿Esa persona ha recibido atención hospitalaria o ambulatoria por problemas emocionales?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

C81 ¿Esa persona ha estado en problemas con la policía?

1 Si
2 No
3 No sabe
4 Rehúsa decir

C82   ¿Esa persona trabajaba al momento del incidente?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

C83   ¿Cuantos amigos tenía esa persona al momento del incidente? (LEER LISTA)

    1   Ninguno
    2   Muy pocos (1 – 3)
    3   Algunos (4 – 6), o
    4   Muchos (7+)
    5   (VOL) No sabe
    6   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

C84   ¿Esa persona ayudó alguna vez a (coloque nombre) con algunas actividades diarias como ir de compras, tomar las medicinas, llevarle a lugares, vestirle y ese tipo de cosas?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

SI C78 = Si, IR A C85;
OTRO SALTAR A D1

C85   ¿(coloque nombre) sería capaz de vivir solo(a) si esa persona no vive más con él/ella?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

DATOS DEMOGRÁFICOS FAMILIARES

D1   Ahora, tengo unas cuantas preguntas acerca de Usted y su familia para propósitos de clasificación.

    Incluyéndose Usted, ¿cuántas personas viven en su hogar?

    1   _____ (número 1 a 9, 9=9+)
    2   No sabe
    3   Rehúsa decir

D2   ¿Quién lleva la carga del hogar? (NO LEA)

    1   El encuestado
    2   Carga compartida
    3   Alguien más
    4   No sabe
    5   Rehúsa decir

D3   ¿Cuál es su estado civil? (LEER LISTA)

    1   Casado(a)
    2   Vive en pareja
    3   Separado(a)
    4   Divorciado(a)
    5   Viudo(a)
    6   Soltero, nunca se ha casado
    7   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

D4   ¿Qué edad tiene Usted?

    1   _____ (número, 18 a 97, 97=97+)
    98   No sabe
    99   Rehúsa decir

D5   ¿Usted es de origen Hispano o Latino?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

D6   De las siguientes categorías, ¿cual le describe a Usted? Usted puede seleccionar más de una (LEER LISTA-REGISTRO MÚLTIPLE)

    1   Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska
    2   Asiático
    3   Negro o Afro-Americano
    4   Hawaiano o de otra Isla del Pacífico
    5   Blanco
    6   (VOL) Hispano/Latino
    7   (VOL) Otro (especifique)
    8   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

D7   Indique el último nivel de escolaridad que realizó (NO LEA)

    1   Sin culminar Bachillerato (High School) (Sin diploma)
    2   Bachiller (Graduado del High School)
    3   Sin culminar Universidad (Sin diploma)
    4   Técnico Superior Universitario o Associate Degree (AA)
    5   Licenciado Universitario o Bachelor's Degree (BA, AB, BS, etc.)
    6   Sin culminar Postgrado o Graduate/Professional School (Sin diploma)
    7   Postgrado (Maestría, Especialización, o Doctorado)
    8   No sabe
    9   Rehúsa decir

D8   ¿Cuál es su status laboral? (LEER LISTA)

    1   Empleado tiempo completo
    2   Empleado medio tiempo
    3   Militar
    4   Desempleado
    5   Retirado/Jubilado
    6   Estudiante
    7   Ama de casa
    8   Incapacitado para trabajar, o
    9   Alguna otra (especifique)
    10   (VOL) No sabe
    11   (VOL) Rehúsa decir

D9   ¿Incluyendo a todos los que viven en su hogar, cuál de las siguientes categorías describe mejor su ingreso total familiar sin la deducción de los impuestos (taxes)? (LEER LISTA)

    1       $10,000 o Menos
    2   Entre $10,001 y $20,000
    3   Entre $20,001 y $35,000
    4   Entre $35,001 y $50,000
    5   Entre $50,001 y $75,000
    6   Entre $75,001 y $100,000
    7   Más de $100,000
    8   (VOL) No sabe
    9   (VOL Rehúsa decir

D11   Muchísimas gracias por su tiempo. Usted ha sido de gran ayuda por darnos sus respuestas honestas en estas preguntas tan personales. Sabemos que no siempre es fácil. No tenemos planteado llamarle de nuevo, pero existe la posibilidad que pudiésemos contactar algunas personas que colaboraron con nosotros para preguntarles cosas similares. ¿Está bien para Usted?

    1   Si
    2   No
    3   No sabe
    4   Rehúsa decir

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Eso complete la encuesta. Muchísimas gracias por su tiempo y cooperación.