**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR REVIEW THE FACTORS FOR DETERMING ELDERLY ABUSE IN SELECTD FACILITIES IN GUYANA**

Selection of a Contractor

**Background**

Elder abuse is an important public health problem. Elderly people are often abused in many ways, with serious and lasting consequences. Elder abuse remains one of the most hidden forms of family conflict, and its frequency is anticipated to be rising in many countries that are rapidly experiencing population aging

Old age is one of the most vital periods of human life . According to the most recent World Health Organization (WHO) report, the number of people over 60 is expected to double by 2050, requiring fundamental social changes . In Iran, the Population and Housing Census report in 2015 estimated the number of people over 60 as 7,414,091, forming 9.3% of the overall population .

The consequences of an increasing number of elderly people in the family include negative effects on their physical and mental status, economic pressures, mental disorders and emotional tensions, lack of responsibility and tolerance, and individual fatigue and social isolation of family members, and these consequences can be followed by the emergence of anti-social behaviors and increasing violence. Under such circumstances, families are often not prepared to take care of the elderly, and in combination with other social factors such as urbanization, modernity, changing traditional values, and the contrast between the value systems of the new and old generations, families sometimes do not play their proper role for the elderly, who may be exposed to domestic elder abuse.

A common definition of elder abuse approved by WHO and the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse is as follows: “Elder abuse is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person.”

The WHO reported that in 2017, around 1 out of 6 old people experienced some form of abuse and the results of a meta-analysis in 2017 indicated that in the last year, 15.7% of people aged 60 years and over underwent some form of abuse .

Abuse often occurs in family settings, such as at home , and the first perpetrators of elder abuse are the family members of elderly individuals. Elder abuse is a multidimensional problem ; some explanations have stressed the victim’s features and/or those of the abusers, while others have emphasized living conditions or family status . Most studies have reported that women, physical disability and functional impairment, dependence on others, poor physical and/or mental health, low income or poverty, and lack of social support were major risk factors associated with elder abuse .

Abuse exerts negative effects on mental and physical capacity, social status, and structures and is associated with negative outcomes, including mental distress, morbidity, and death . Furthermore, this issue is very costly in terms of the possibility of transfer to a nursing home and hospitalization .

Gender is an important factor in aging, and women are better represented than men in higher age groups. This issue was vividly illustrated by the 2016 Iran-wide census, in which more than 50% of the elderly were women. Furthermore, the high prevalence of age-related diseases in older women , and the failure to identify many cases of abuse, especially in women, make abuse a serious threat and harm to the elderly; thus, identifying the prevalence of elder abuse and the factors associated with its occurrence could be a major step in determining how to prevent abuse and in facilitating protection of the elderly. For these reasons, the present study aimed to present up-to-date data on the abuse of elderly women and related

In terms of Guyana, there has been significant increase in the number of persons living in Guyana sixty years and over, persons classified as Elderly. The last census done in Guyana puts our Elderly population as eight percent of our population (7% of the total male population and 9% of the total female population). The number of persons that were fifty-five to fifty nine years in 2012 and now either 60 or over would put Guyana’s Elderly over 10 percent (taking the death rate into account). This makes Guyana’s population an Elderly Population.

There are several Institutions and Homes that cater to the Elderly, providing over one thousand bed spaces to those 60 years and over. Some are subsidized by the Government of Guyana whilst some are privately run and financed, and others take contributions from the Elderly.

**Objective**

To determine the prevalence of various types of abuse and neglect and their associated factors among elderly patients in selected health facilities including public and private in Guyana.

**Scope of work**

1. Conduct a review of elderly care abuse at a minimum of 20 health facilities including public and private. The total number of elderly persons to interview would be between 80 to 100 over a 2-month period- July to September 2021.

- Complete draft questionnaire to review the causes of abuse.

-Complete final questionnaire after piloting at 2 facilities, not involved in the review

-Random sampling of facilities in 3 Regions (4, 6 and 10)

2. Review the data and use an approved data bases such as EPI Info, Stats or others to analysis the information

3. Present draft report after review with PAHO/WHO and MOH representative

4. Present final report both electronic and 2 hard copies.

**Qualifications**

* Persons desirous of applying should have a master’s degree in Public Health or Social Services or any related research degree.
* Minimum of 5 years’ experience in doing review studies
* Experience in statical package programmes on analysing data.
* At least 2 citations of having done previous research.
* Open to nationals of Guyana only.

**TERMS OF PAYMENT AND Deliverables**

Payments will be made in accordance with Band B, $650,000 for the completion of the study

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Percentage | Payment and Deliverables | Payment |
| 1 | 30 July 2021 | 20% Upon completion of the survey design, questionarrie and completed piloting on satisfactory approval of the project officer | $130,000 |
| 2 | 20 August 2021 | 30% Completion of the data collection in Regions 4, 6 and 10. Presentation of draft report on satisfactory approval of the project officer | $195,000 |
| 3 | 15 September 2021 | 50% Final report of the survey conducted submitted in electronic and 2 hard copies | $325,000 |
|  | Total |  | $650,000.00 |

**References**

1) Screening for domestic abuse and its relationship with demographic variables among elderly individuals referred to primary health care centers of Shiraz in 2018

[Maryam Hazrati](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Hazrati+M&cauthor_id=32807091)[1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32807091/#affiliation-1)[2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32807091/#affiliation-2), [Maryam Mashayekh](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Mashayekh+M&cauthor_id=32807091)[3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32807091/#affiliation-3), [Nasrin Sharifi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Sharifi+N&cauthor_id=32807091)[4](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32807091/#affiliation-4), [Seyedeh Ameneh Motalebi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Motalebi+SA&cauthor_id=32807091)[5](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32807091/#affiliation-5)

Affiliations expand

PMID: 32807091

PMCID: [PMC7430016](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/pmc7430016/)

DOI: [10.1186/s12877-020-01667-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-020-01667-9)

# 2) **Domestic elder abuse and associated factors in elderly women in Tehran, Iran**

[Negar Piri](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Piri%20N%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=30428642),1 [Parisa Taheri Tanjani](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Tanjani%20PT%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=30428642),2 [Soheila Khodkarim](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Khodkarim%20S%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=30428642),3 and [Koorosh Etemad](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Etemad%20K%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=30428642)4 [Epidemiol Health.](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6343047/) 2018; 40: e2018055.

Published online 2018 Nov 10. doi: [10.4178/epih.e2018055](https://dx.doi.org/10.4178%2Fepih.e2018055),PMCID: PMC6343047, PMID: [30428642](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30428642)

# 3) **The Impact of Abuse on the Quality of Life of the Elderly: A Population-based Survey in Iran**

[Behnam Honarvar](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Honarvar+B&cauthor_id=32268463)[1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-1), [Zahra Gheibi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Gheibi+Z&cauthor_id=32268463)[1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-1)[2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-2), [Abdolrahim Asadollahi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Asadollahi+A&cauthor_id=32268463)[3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-3), [Farzaneh Bahadori](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Bahadori+F&cauthor_id=32268463)[3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-3), [Elahe Khaksar](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Khaksar+E&cauthor_id=32268463)[1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-1), [Maryam Rabiey Faradonbeh](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Rabiey+Faradonbeh+M&cauthor_id=32268463)[3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-3), [Mohammad Farjami](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Farjami+M&cauthor_id=32268463)[4](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32268463/#affiliation-4)

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# 4) **Study on elder abuse and neglect among patients in a medical college hospital, Bangalore, India**

[Catherin Nisha](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Nisha+C&cauthor_id=26701605)[1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26701605/#affiliation-1), [Steve Manjaly](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Manjaly+S&cauthor_id=26701605)[2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26701605/#affiliation-2), [Pretesh Kiran](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Kiran+P&cauthor_id=26701605)[2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26701605/#affiliation-2), [Betsy Mathew](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Mathew+B&cauthor_id=26701605)[2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26701605/#affiliation-2), [Arvind Kasturi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Kasturi+A&cauthor_id=26701605)[2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26701605/#affiliation-2)

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