

## Reference & Summary by H. Johnson

Horner-Johnson, W., & Drum, C.E. (2006). Prevalence of maltreatment of people with intellectual disabilities: A review of the recently published research. *Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews*, 12(1), 57-69.

- P 57
  - “Unfortunately, while maltreatment in the general population has been recognized as a national priority with large-scale efforts to measure the prevalence of maltreatment and violence (e.g., National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS); National Violence Against Women Survey), little attention has been devoted to collecting comprehensive data on maltreatment of people with disabilities.”
  - “Regardless of the position espoused, statements about disability and maltreatment are typically based on research that is more than 10 years old and that was conducted using convenience samples.”
- P. 58
  - “As with any other threat to health, determining the extent of maltreatment—the proportion of the population that is affected—is a critical step in planning appropriate responses [Gordis, 2000].”
  - “Prevalence is often confused with *incidence*, which refers to the number of new cases of a condition or experience occurring during a particular time period within a population at risk [Gordis, 2000]. Thus, **incidence refers to** the rate at which something occurs. In describing maltreatment, incidence focuses on numbers of new maltreatment events, while **prevalence focuses on** the proportion of people who have experienced maltreatment.”
    - I added the **yellow** emphasis & underline
    - This is a critical difference that I MUST keep straight in my review/conveying of the literature
- P. 59
  - “Eighteen studies were identified for inclusion in the literature review. Eight of the studies focused on maltreatment of children and adolescents and 10 studies focused on maltreatment of adults.”
- P. 63
  - **“Estimated Prevalence of Maltreatment for People with ID**
    - As has been the case with earlier research, estimates of the prevalence of maltreatment among people with intellectual disabilities in recent studies cover a wide range (see Table 3). In the two studies with children and adolescents with ID, lifetime prevalence estimates for maltreatment ranged from 11.5 to roughly 28%. In the three studies that included adults with ID, lifetime prevalence of sexual abuse alone ranged from 25 to 53%. Only one adult study examined any other type of maltreatment; Powers et al. [2002] found a physical abuse prevalence of 67% among women with physical and intellectual disabilities.”
- P. 65
  - “Sullivan and Knutson’s [2000] population-based study is the exception within this small body of literature, demonstrating the applicability of data-merging techniques to addressing this important topic.”
    - = this was one heck of a good study! ...one I can rely on!
- P. 67
  - “In general, the studies of maltreatment prevalence among people with disabilities vary so greatly in sample selection, study methodology, types and definitions of maltreatment, and presentation of data that comparison of one study to another results in more questions than answers. Furthermore, it is difficult to state with any confidence what proportion of people in any given disability group have experienced

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maltreatment. Thus, comparing maltreatment prevalence for people with ID to people with other disabilities remains an exercise in extrapolations and caveats.”

- = can't do it
- ...best study was by Sullivan and Knutson, 200
- **Reflections and Recommendations**
  - “Given the paucity of recently published studies on the prevalence of maltreatment among people with ID, it is not surprising that the field continues to rely primarily on older studies and on unpublished data. There is currently little other choice. Aside from Sullivan and Knutson [2000], the few recent studies that do exist have continued earlier tendencies to rely primarily on convenience samples.”
    - I added the yellow highlight
- “...the data that are currently available indicate that the problem is substantial and needs to be addressed programmatically.”