

RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ABUSE OF ELDERS IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD

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Abstract

Pakistan is a developing country with a large population as mortality has fallen. Life expectancy has increased significantly. This has had a huge impact on the aging population of Pakistani society. This pattern prompts changes in confidence, worth, and mentalities toward the senior. The old have been viewed as less significant in the family, prompting family struggle, which is unavoidable given the helpless connections of relatives. A few older folks have been manhandled in different structures, for example, physical, mental, or mental, monetary or material maltreatment, sexual maltreatment, and disregard. This brutality is brought about by many danger factors, contingent upon various social settings. This investigation zeroed in on the danger factor related with senior maltreatment. The examination was led in the area of Faisalabad. 400 respondents were randomly selected and data were collected through an interview program. ANOVA and linear regression were used to check the association between the different variables.

Introduction

Aging of the Population is important factor of demographic change that become the topic of concern in the present era of 21st century. All over the world, people are living longer and their life expectancy is high, the birth rate is declining, fertility is under control and thus the elderly are growing. Several studies are currently being carried out on the effects of population aging and the effects of aging on the socio-economic structure are being assessed. Developed countries are working to ensure that older people continue to live without detachment from social life and can gain meaning. Pakistan is one of the countries with the highest demographic dividends. The International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse defines elder abuse as follows: "Elder abuse is a single or repeated act or lack of appropriate action that occurs in any relationship where trust is expected to cause harm or pain to the elderly." It can be in any form, physical, emotional or sexual abuse with long-term consequences (INPEA, 2002).

Elderly abuse is a relatively new phenomenon originally called grandmother beatings in the 1970s (Ayres & Woodtli, 2001; Brook, 2008; Richardson, Kitchen & Livingston, 2002; Selwood, et al., 2007; Azam et al., 2020; Ivascu et al., 2012). Pioneering work on elder abuse began in the UK and the US, but disagrees on situations of elder abuse. In the United Kingdom, elder abuse was targeted at the clinical and institutional climate, while in the US, senior maltreatment was distinguished as an issue of family and abusive behavior at home (Habjanic and Lahe, 2012). Because of the progress from institutional consideration to local area care, most more seasoned individuals live in a family and family climate (Van Rensburg and Strydom, 2010).

Information on hazard factors for senior maltreatment isn't enough examined (Peri et al., 2009; Post et al., 2010). Also, there is no agreement on the couple of scientists who have chipped away in danger factors for senior maltreatment (Kalache and Blewitt, 2012; Mohsin et al., 2021; Naiwen et al., 2021). Biological hypothesis is helpful in understanding the danger factors for senior maltreatment and disregard. This is on the grounds that environmental hypothesis gives a more extensive comprehension of the danger factors for senior maltreatment, as it identifies with the more established casualty, the culprit, the nursing setting, and the more extensive cultural setting (Jayawardena and Liao, 2006; Pe'rez-Rojo et al., 2009). Gender, age, marital status, health, including mental and physical health of the elderly are indicators of elder abuse.

What is Elderly Abuse

There are no commonly acknowledged meanings of senior maltreatment (Ayres and Woodtli, 2001; Ferreira, 2004; Walsh and Yon, 2012). Various experts characterize the idea of maturing viciousness diversely for disciplinary purposes, for example, legitimate, law authorization, clinical, or assurance prerequisites (Ayres and Woodtli, 2001). Senior maltreatment can be characterized as "a solitary or rehashed act or absence of proper activity that happens in any relationship where trust is relied upon to make damage or agony a more seasoned individual (Childs, et al., 2000).

The WHO estimates that 15.7 percent of those 60 and older suffer from abuse. These prevalence rates are likely to be underestimated because many elder abuses are not reported. The number of people suffering globally is projected to increase as the population ages rapidly in many countries. (WHO, 2017)

Types of elder abuse

Elderly abuse can be varied, such as financial, physical, psychological, and sexual. It can also be due to intentional or unintentional neglect (Pennant, 2000). There are several forms of elder abuse. International researchers make a consensus on the five most common forms of elderly abuse that is given in next diagram (Habjanic & Lahe, 2012).

Physical

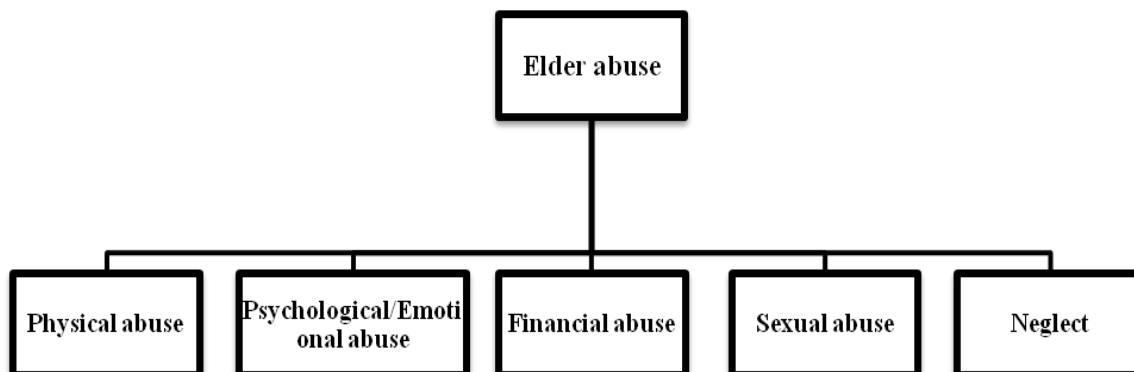
The Public Community for Older Maltreatment (cited by Mouton et al., 2005) characterizes actual maltreatment as "causing actual torment, injury, or actual pressure including in any event one type of viciousness, including hitting, punching, hitting, consuming, cutting, actual limitation, or purposeful abundance".

Mental

The Public Community for Older Maltreatment (Conrad et al., 2011) characterizes passionate or mental maltreatment as "causing tension, agony, or pain through verbal or nonverbal demonstrations. Passionate or mental maltreatment incorporates boisterous attack, affront, terrorizing, terrorizing, embarrassment. "A few instances of enthusiastic or mental maltreatment may likewise comprise of activities, for example, patronizing a parent; segregate the parent from family, companions, or normal exercises; give the parent "quiet consideration"; and constrained social disengagement.

Financial

As per Cut off (2009), monetary maltreatment includes abuse like burglary, misrepresentation, duplicating, and parental charges for less expensive products. Genuine types of monetary misuse incorporate the offer of more established individuals' property without educated assent, the robbery of advanced age annuity reserves or the driving of more seasoned individuals to change their will (Naseem et al., 2020). Different types of senior maltreatment additionally incorporate constraining more established individuals to really focus on their grandkids, declining to take off from the parent's home, or remaining with the parent without offering monetary help to the family.



Sexual

Neglect

Elder neglect is the most common type of elder abuse, but proving neglect is not easy. Examples of neglect include failure to provide adequate nutrition, clothing, and hygiene to older people who have leaked for a year and leaving an injured elderly person unattended (Sev'er, 2009).

Significance of Study

The purpose of this study is to identify the problem of elder abuse in Pakistan. Elder abuse is a sensitive issue and, due to embedded cultural norms and values, this issue is often overlooked in recent years. The main concern of this study is to draw people's attention to the ill-treatment of older family members and relatives. This study examines the type of exploitation of the elderly by type in Pakistan and provides information on the relationship of the abuser to the older abuser, risk factors, raising awareness of the rights of the elderly and finally proposing some desirable measures to be taken to manage the problem. The world's population is facing rapid changes in its age structure. Due to epidemiological and demographic change, mortality has decreased worldwide. At the same time, due to the availability of family planning services and other social conditions, the birth rate is also declining. As a result, people survive more and it produces older ones gradually. The world population of 60+ is growing rapidly (Hashmi, 2003). In developed countries, social and demographic changes have taken place on a very large scale. An increase in life expectancy may produce more elderly people. The development of social conditions such as education, health services, better health conditions, a better standard of living, a healthy diet and medicine played a key role in prolonging life expectancy. Aging is the last stage of human life due to social and medical developments, this period has lengthened after the last two decades. (Davis R. and J. Medina-Ariza, 2001)

Study Objectives

The research was carried out to probe the risk factors that enhance the elderly abuse and suggest some measures to control over elderly abuse and improve the status of elderly person in the state.

Theoretical Explanation

Theoretical framing is necessary to explain the intensity of the topic because with theory, the social scientist is unable to elucidate the facts. Here are different theories of gerontology for which different scenarios of elder abuse are explained.

There are some hypothetical clarifications for the misuse and disregard of the old. To start with, the most widely recognized is the hypothesis of social trade. The hypothesis of social trade specifies that guardians who are not so much innovative but rather more reliant make a lopsided relationship with others. (Dowd, 1975). The elderly folks would thus be able to acknowledge maltreatments as a type of trade in this lopsided relationship, and the culprits utilize this force advantage by mishandling the seniors. (Tomita, 1990; Gelles, 1983). Pillemer (1986), as far as concerns him, tracked down that dependent victimizers submitted senior maltreatment to make up for saw feebleness. This clarifies why monetarily subordinate youngsters are bound to mishandle the older. Second, senior maltreatment is clarified by a situational model. Victimizers are attempted to submit maltreatments due to situational and primary factors like monetary challenges, substance misuse, or the weight on parental figures (Tomita, 1990). This hypothetical

clarification clarifies the circumstance wherein focused on parental figures misuse or disregard seniors, and furthermore the justification the high danger of maltreatment among impeded and subordinate older folks (Philips, 1986). Third, the emblematic cooperation clarifies the intuitive idea of senior maltreatment and tracked down that senior maltreatment is because of a contention between the assumptions for elderly folks and parental figures. This likewise enlightens the issue of disregard when elderly folks feel dismissed when their assumptions don't coordinate with parental figures (Johnson, 1995; Naseem et al., 2019b). Fourth, social learning hypothesis presented the idea that misuse is learned and can't be learned (Ganley, 1982). Older culprits are relied upon to take in misuse or brutality from the family or the general climate. This clarification got a lot of help for instances of youngster misuse and disregard and spousal maltreatment (Kempe and Kempe, 1978; Sonkin and Durphy, 1982; Walker, 1984).

Methodology

In social research, methodological methods and techniques for studying observations play an important role. In the current age, social scientists apply a comprehensive sociological approach and sophisticated methodological techniques in social research. The case under investigation was conducted in Faisalabad Punjab Pakistan. The multi-stage sampling technique was applied in this study because it is considered suitable for sampling a procedure from a large population because it saves time and cost. Sampling takes place in several steps by applying this special technique. The nature of sampling units changes in stages and in the final stage it provides targeted sampling units, i.e. units of analysis (Moser and Kalton, 1979; Mohsin et al., 2020a; Mohsin et al., 2019; Naseem et al., 2018; Naseem et al., 2021; Sarfarz et al., 2021; Rafiq et al., 2019). At the beginning of the sampling, four cities / technical areas (smaller administrative units) were selected from the city of Madina, the city of Jinnah, the city of Iqbal and the city of Lyallpur in the Faisalabad region of Punjab province, Pakistan. In the second phase, one location was taken from each selected city. In the third step, the researcher collected population data for each locality through a voter list and plotted a relative random sampling technique layered through a sample frame. With this technique, the researcher obtains an equal sample view of each layer without considering the total population of each layer. In the fourth step, the researcher selects 400 respondents (100 from each floor) conveniently. An equal size is necessary to obtain an equally representative response from respondents at each stratum. Data were collected using a well-structured interview program for quantitative analysis. In addition, a one-way ANOVA and linear regression model were applied to check the relationship between the variables.

Results and discussions

The analysis and discussion of the information gathered by the researcher and its explanation is an important and most important part of the research work. The researcher of generalization and implementation is unable to make a proper prediction of the social world, which is the main goal of social research. The prevalence of observations and conclusions is based on the demographic characteristics of the interviewee and their behavioral questions.

ANOVA

Table 1: Association between life style and exposure to mass and its effects of elderly abuse

Variables	Modernization	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
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Life Style	Between Groups	102.321	4	271.29	632.78	.000
	Within Groups	189.32	391	0.421		
	Total	291.641	391			
Exposure to mass media	Between Groups	821.90	4	211.01	684.67	.000
	Within Groups	265.12	391	.275		
	Total	1087.02	391			

Table 1 of the ANOVA represents the association between variables and the degree of variance between variables. All variables had a significant relationship to each, describing that lifestyle (modern / traditional), media exposure, and elder abuse are closely related, and this also underscores the very high integration of the data set (Naseem et al., 2019a; Mohsin et al., 2020b). Various researchers said that lifestyle family type and media attachment play an important role in the exploitation of the elderly. The traditional way of life reduced the risk of domestic violence for the elderly, but on the other hand, attachment to the media makes the parent vulnerable to their rights, which strengthen him or her.

Multiple Linear Regression

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the estimate
1	.750 ^a	.701	.701	.63543

ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1082.273	6	120.253	297.820	.000 ^a
Residual	238.227	590	.404		
Total	1320.500	599			

The model summary explains that at least one of the model variables has a very significant effect on elder abuse. The value of the coefficient determinations indicates that the model has a strong contributing effect. The value of the R-square is 0.701. The analysis shows that the 70.1% change in elder abuse was explained by six variables that were very significant for each other. The value of influencing factors is projected to have greatly influenced the exploitation of older people. The overall significance of the model can also be estimated from the ANOVA value, i.e., $F = 297,820$, which is highly significant at a significance level of less than one percent. The value of the constant predicts that when all variables (X) are equal to zero, the capture is below zero and has negativity in the regressor and regressor. It shows that the capture has an inverse relationship to the dependent variable (Y) when the independent variables (X) are zero. The regression has a variable that predicts the change in the response variable, and the following table and interpretation of the individual effect is given below:

Table 2: Effect of numerous explanatory variables on response variable (Elderly Abuse)

Independent variable	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t _{cal.}	Significance (P-Value)
	b _i	Std. Error	β _i		
(Constant)	-1.658	.180		-9.210	.000**
Family Type	.193	.051	.090	3.765	.000**
Income	.204	.093	.090	2.193	.029*
Education	-.129	.045	-.084	-2.884	.004**
Life Style	.098	.031	.072	3.162	.002**
Family Environment	.460	.058	.236	7.947	.000**
Exposure to Media	.555	.126	.186	4.405	.000**
P-Value (Significance) = 0.000** *=Significant ** = Highly Significant NS= Non Significant					
Predicted: Elderly Abuse					

Table 2 describes the result of the regression analysis. The first column of these tables contains significant explanatory variables. The second column of these tables shows the regression coefficient (b_i). Each b_i-value indicates that changing a dependent variable as a variable is a variable X_i. The third column shows the mean error of the estimated regression coefficients. The fourth column shows the standard coefficients B_i. These coefficients are used to measure the relative efficiency of each independent variable, i.e., the higher value of the standardized regression coefficient B_i is the larger dependent variable variables of this explanatory variable and the lower value of B_i is the smaller effect of the explanatory variable when the response changes. The fifth column provides information on the statistical values of the statistics and the last value of the column p. The variables showing p ≤ 0.01 indicate that the null hypothesis B_i = 0 is rejected at the 1% level and the rationale shows that the explanatory variable has a significant effect on family cohesion. Similarly, a value of 0.01 < p < 0.05 indicates that the null hypothesis B_i = 0 is rejected at the 5% significance level. The R² value represents the strength of the model or multiplies the dependency variable by the dependent variable as explained by the model of the independent variables. A statistically significant F-value indicates that at least one of the explanatory variables in the model has a significant effect on the predictive / response variable

Conclusion

The results reveal and suggest that elder abuse is high across the country. There are different types of violence against an older person; physical abuse, psychological or mental abuse, economic or material abuse, sexual abuse and neglect. Its risk factors relate to age, gender, poverty, lifestyle, media exposure, physical illness, psychological disorder, social isolation, family relationships, substance abuse, and negative aging status. This abuse leads to vulnerable consequences among the elderly because it affects both physical and mental symptoms. Therefore, the government should pay attention to this issue and provide appropriate support and assistance to victims of elder abuse. More research and information centers should be systematically set up to address this problem and to alleviate and prevent violence against older people.

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