

Analysis of Forms and Determinants of Abuse of Elder in Six Selected Communities in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract. The incidence of elder abuse is increasingly becoming a serious public health problem in Nigeria. Despite the steady increase, not very many studies have attempted to investigate this phenomenon, especially in Northern Nigeria. The study specifically examined the various forms of elder abuse common in the study area and also identified the causes. Questionnaire survey was used to elicit information from a sample of male and female respondents aged 65 years and more. Descriptive statistics such as the use frequency distribution and percentages was adopted for data analysis. The study found out that emotional abuse is the most common form of abuse in the area others include financial abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and abandonment. It was also observed that neglect and abandonment was the most widely reported form of abused experienced. In addition, the study also found that caregivers stress, social isolation, unemployment, substance abuse are determinants. Furthermore, the Pearson chi-square test revealed significant association between, age, religious affiliation, marital status, means of livelihood, number of children, living arrangement and all the forms of elder abuse identified. (Physical abuse, emotion abuse, sexual abuse and neglect abuse) On the whole it was concluded that elder abuse thrives in the study area. On the basis of this, it is recommended that public enlightenment varying proportion of the respondents stated that they have personally experience all of these forms of abuse but aimed at informing the public about what action and behaviours constitutes should be

stepped up. In addition social support scheme aimed at catering for the need of the elderly should be put instituted.

1. Introduction

Until recently, only very little attention or response was given to the problem of elder abuse in both developed and developing countries. This problem which was hitherto hidden from public view and mostly regarded as a private matter has now become an important public health issue in different parts of the world. Hildreth , Burke and Glass (2008) define elder abuse (also known as elder mistreatment) as any abuse or neglect of a person aged 60 years or over by a care giver or another person in a relationship involving an expectation of trust that threaten his or her health. In Nigeria, Ekot (2012) suggest that elder abuse may include the mistreatment of the elderly by family members, such as verbal abuse, name calling, and lock up in a room, treatment as a child and not providing food and financial support. It may also consist of beatings, indecent touching, extortion of money, non-visiting, denying access to grandchildren and cases of children declaring their parents witches amongst others. The occurrence of all or some of these forms of elder abuse within the context of the family is essentially the concern of this study.

In the past two or so decades, global reports indicate that the population of older people aged 60 years and above is growing rapidly in many

countries around the world (Okumaga, 2011). Estimates showed that, worldwide there are more than 600 million persons aged 60 years and above and it is expected that this total will double by 2025 (Shaefer, 2005). A large proportion of the aged population are reported to come from developing countries. In sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria is reported to have the largest number of elderly people over the age of 60 years Omorogbe and Odigie (2015). According to the 2006 population head count, the population of Nigerians aged 60 years and more was about 4.3% of the total population. This suggests that the population of the elderly is slightly more than 6 million as at 2006. The reason for the increase in the population of the aged in Nigeria and in other parts of the world is usually attributed to improvements in the standards of living, improved nutrition, prospects in education and the advances made in the medical science and improved knowledge of basic hygiene (Mudiare, 2013 and Ekot, 2016). Hurme (2002) observed that the rapid increase in the population of older persons around the world including Nigeria, point to an increase potential for elder abuse.

The growth in the aging population has also significantly increased the need for adult children and other relatives to support and care for their aged parents or relatives. The provision of care, protection and other forms of social and material support to a dependent old person by members of his nuclear or extended family constitutes care-giving. Family members are usually expected to provide food, clothing, shelter, drugs and other necessities to the elderly. The elderly particularly the frail largely depend on caregivers both for their daily activities and their physical, emotional and financial needs. This dependence on caregivers tends to increase their vulnerability to abuse (Jones, Kramer and Peterson, 2010).

Traditionally in most societies across the world it is the sole responsibility of children to provide care and support to their parents at old age. Sharing this view Sijuwade (2008) noted that in both developed and developing countries the main providers of care to the elderly are family members and that most elderly persons prefer

that they be taken care of within the family. However, given the economic difficulties experience by most families, coupled with the lack of an institutional framework for the care of the old, it is increasingly becoming difficult for grown up children to cater for their own families as well as their aged parents. This has therefore increased the vulnerability of the elderly to abuse or neglect. Evidence from some studies has shown that older persons are sometimes left to suffer without adequate care and support from their families. For instance, Mudiare (2013) observed that some children who have migrated from their homes in search of employment have been known to totally neglect their parents at home, while, others have accused their parents of witchcraft and have driven them out of their homes leaving them to wander around and eventually die out of lack and neglect. Thus, the failure of caregivers to satisfy the basic need of elder or to protect them from harm has resulted to abuse or mistreatment.

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2008) stated that elder abuse can take many forms such as physical, financial, psychological, sexual abuse and neglect. Others forms of abuse include violation of basic human right, medication abuse, witchcraft accusation and lack of respect among others. The form of abused suffered by the elderly may depend on many factors such as age, level of dependency and culture (Ekot, 2016). Various studies conducted in Nigeria indicate varied prevalence rates of elder abuse. For instance, a study conducted in AkwaIbom State by Akpan and Umobong (2013) reported that neglect was the most popular form of abuse suffered by majority of older persons in the study area. This was closely followed by financial/material exploitation. Similarly Ola and Olalekan's (2012) study in Ado-Ekiti reported that 58.2 % of the 220 who took part in the study indicated that they have experienced abuse. The most reported form of abuse was abandonment and neglect (60.9%). This was closely followed by financial exploitation (41.9%), physical abuse (37.2%) and emotional/sexual abuse (32.1).

Another study of the prevalence of elder abuse in domestic setting conducted by Igbokwe and

Asogwa (2010) in Enugu State however revealed a low prevalence of physical abuse (20.4%) and a moderate prevalence of economic/financial exploitation (50.5%) and emotional/psychological abuse (50.6%), of the elderly in the study area. Sijuwade (2008) in a study in Lagos reported that 14.0% of respondents mentioned neglect and abandonment as the predominant forms of abuse experienced. Similar findings were reported by Yussuf and Baiyewa's (2014) study on elder abuse and neglect in Zaria. Their study revealed that of the 351 respondents who took part in the study no cases of physical, financial and psychological abuse was reported. However, 35.6% of respondents complain of neglect in terms of personal care and hygiene.

Similarly other studies found that socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, income level, place of residence etc. predispose the elderly to the risk of abuse. Several studies on elder abuse revealed that the propensity to abuse women is higher compare to their male counterparts. Biggs, Manthorpe, Tinker, Doyle and Erens (2009) study in Britain found that women were significantly (90.0%) more likely to have been abused than their male counterparts. Other studies have established the existence of relationship between age and abuse. Iborra's (2009) study in Spain discovered that the tendency to abuse older persons increases with age. This was confirmed by Ekot (2016) study in Akwa-Ibom which revealed that age is related with all forms of abuse (physical, emotional, sexual abuse, financial/material abuse, neglect and abandonment).

Socio-economic status or level of income was also found to be associated with elder abuse. In the report presented to the United State Department of Justice Acierno, Henandez-Tejada, Wendy-Muzzy and Kenneth-Steve (2009) revealed that the propensity to experience physical, sexual mistreatment and neglect was higher among low income earners, but income was not a determinant of emotional abuse. Ekot (2016) also found that elders' level of income had significantly influenced all forms of abuses experienced, except financial/material abuse. Marital status was also another variable which

influences elder abuse. Biggs et al (2009) observed that elders abuse tend to vary by marital status. Ekot (2016) found that being a widow/widower increases the risk of abuse, while elders who are married suffer less abuse. Though socio-demographic variables were found to have influenced elder abuse, Teaster, Dugar, Mendiando, Abner and Cecil (2006) however maintained that adherence to misconceptions and negative stereotypes of the elderly as stubborn, touchy, quarrelsome, bossy, meddlesome and infantile tend to motivate the abuse of elders by care-givers.

In spite the fact that elder abuse is increasingly becoming more prevalent and pervasive than what it was in the past only few studies have systematically investigate the nature and magnitude of this problem particularly in Nigeria (Ekot, 2012, Ola and Olalekan ,2012 and Yussuf and Baiyewa's ,2014) . In Kaduna State, the problem of elder abuse still remains hidden from public view because researches on this emerging social phenomenon are almost non-existent. Thus, the extent or magnitude and the form which it takes largely remain obscured in Kaduna State. The dearth of research on elder abuse and the need to generate useful information which would help in the formulation of plausible policies which would address the problem of the elderly motivated the initiation of this study. This study is therefore undertaken to ascertain the prevalence, forms and determinants of elder abuse within the context of family care-giving Kaduna State. Specifically, this study is set out to address the following questions:

- What are the forms of abuse experienced by elders in Kaduna State?
- What are the determinants or cause of elder abuse in Kaduna State?

The purpose of this study therefore is to determine the relationship between selected socio-demographic variables and elder in Kaduna State.

2. Methodology

Location of Study: The study was conducted in Kaduna State which is located at the center of

Northern Nigeria. With an estimated population of 6.1 million, the state has the third largest population in the country (2006 population census). The State shares boundaries with Niger state to the West, Zamfara, Katsina and Kano to the North, Bauchi and Plateau States to the East and FCT and Nasarawa State to the South. The major ethnic groups in the State include Hausa/Fulani, Kurama, Adara, Kurama, Bajju, Gbagyi, Kamuku etc. While the Northern part of the State is inhabited by Muslims, the Southern part is predominantly populated by Christians.

Sampling Method and Sample Size: The population of the study consisted of all male and female elderly persons aged 65 years and above selected from different ethnic and religious groups. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to select a sample size of 600 elderly

persons for the study. In the first stage three local government areas each were conveniently selected from the Northern and Southern parts of the State, and used for the study. The LGAs selected from the North include, Ikara, Birnin-Gwari and Igabi, while from the South Kagarko, Zangon-Kataf and Sanga LGAs were selected. At the second stage, the major towns or villages where the study was conducted were selected. However, attention was only paid on large villages or towns with large population. The reason for this choice is that they are likely to have a large concentration of older persons than other less populated towns/villages. Thus, from each of the six LGAs selected, two major villages or towns were selected. The lists of the towns / villages selected from each of the Six LGAs are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: List of LGAs selected from the Northern and Southern parts of the State.

LGAs from the Northern Part of the State			LGAs from the Southern Part of the State		
LGAs	Towns/Villages Selected		LGAs	Towns/Villages Selected	
Birnin-Gwari	Birnin-gwari	Randagi	Kagarko	Kagarko	Kubacha
Ikara	Ikara	Wambai	Zango-Kataf	Zonkwa	Samaru
Giwa	Giwa	Fatika	Sanga	Gwantu	Fadan-karshi

The third stage involved the selection of the respondents who took part in the study. To identify old persons who are 65 years or more the researcher contacted the village heads of the various neighbourhood or communities in each of the selected town or village. After explaining the purpose of the study, the village heads and some of his advisers and palace officials consulted among themselves and provided the names and addresses of elderly persons residing in their respective domain. Using the addresses provided and with the aid of a community member assigned by the village heads to assist the researcher, the elderly population were identified in each town/village. A pre-determined number of twenty-five (25) male and female respondents were picked from each of the 12 selected towns/villages using the convenience or accidental sampling method. On the whole, a total number of 600 respondents consisting of 289 male and 311 female were selected for the study.

2.1 Method of Data Collection

A structured questionnaire was the main instrument used for data collection. The questionnaire contained four main sections. In section one, information on the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents were collected. While section two and three provided information on the prevalence rate and forms of elder abuse and neglect respectively. The fourth section yielded data on the determinants of elder abuse in Kaduna state. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents by the researcher with the help of two research assistance. While some of the respondents complete their questionnaires personally with little or no assistance, for majority of the respondents who are non-literate or physically impaired the questions were read out to them in either Hausa or English language and their responses are ticked or recorded in the appropriate columns provided on the questionnaire. All the questionnaires were completed on the spot and immediately collected by the researcher. The administration of the questionnaire took 4 weeks.

The retrieved questionnaires were thoroughly cleaned, coded and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16. Frequency distributions, percentages, cross tabulation and Pearson chi-square test were the statistical tools employed for data analysis.

3. Results

The result obtained from the field is presented and analysed in this section. The presentation is divided into four sections namely, socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, prevalence rate of elder abuse, forms of elder abuse and neglect and the determinants of elder abuse.

Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Data were collected on age composition, religious affiliation, marital status, and educational attainment, number of children, means of livelihood, living arrangement and number of people living in household. These provide useful insight into the socio-economic conditions of the respondents. It can be observed from the data in Table 1, that a slightly higher proportion of female respondents (51.8%) compared to 48.2% of their male counterparts participated in the study. While a fairly significant proportion of the respondents are between the ages of 65 and 70 years (36.5%), 27.8%, 20.2% and 15.5% are aged between 71-75 years, 76-80 years and 80 years or more respectively. In terms of religious affiliation, it was observed that 50.7% of respondents are adherents of the Islamic faith, 47.8% are

Christians and the remaining 1.5% are traditionalist.

It can also be seen from Table 1, that while 47.3% of the respondents are widowed, 32.5% are stated that they are married; only 14.5% indicated that they have divorced their partners. The data also revealed that a significant proportion of the respondents have acquired some forms of western education. Majority of those educated (27.2%) indicated that they have full primary education or less. This closely followed up by 24.3% who mentioned that they have full secondary education or less. While 19.7% reported that they have acquired more than secondary education, a relatively higher proportion of the respondents (28.8%) indicated that they have no formal education.

The study also revealed that respondents have various numbers of children ranging from 3 to more than 8. It was however observed that those who have more than 8 children are higher (38.6%) than those who have less than 8 children. It was also observed from the data in Table one that majority of the respondents (28.0%) are not engaged in any form of wage employment, 17.5% of those who claimed to have retired from wage employment do not receive pension. While 26.5% indicated that they are engaged in some form of income generating activity and 20.5% said that they are pensioners a marginal 7.5% indicated that they depend solely on their children for their means of livelihood. The data has however shown that though 29.3% and 13.7% are presently living in the same houses with their male and female children respectively, 24.5% maintain that they are living in separate houses with their

Table1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables/ Characteristics	Male (n=289)		Female (n=311)		Total (N=600)	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
1.Age Composition:						
65-70years	106	36.7	113	36.3	219	36.5
71-75 years	78	27.0	89	28.6	167	27.8
76-80 years	63	21.8	58	18.6	121	20.2
Above 80 years	42	14.5	51	16.4	93	15.5
2.Religious Affiliation:						
Christianity	149	51.6	138	44.4	287	47.8
Islam	131	45.3	173	55.6	304	50.7
Traditional	9	3.1	-	-	9	1.5
3.Marital Status:						
Married	88	30.4	107	34.4	195	32.5
Widowed	135	46.7	149	47.9	284	47.3
Divorced	53	18.3	34	10.9	87	14.5
Never Married	13	4.5	21	6.8	34	5.7
4.Educational Attainment:						
No Formal Education	59	20.4	114	36.7	173	28.8
Full Primary Educ. or Less	96	33.2	67	21.5	163	27.2
Full Secondary Educ. or Less	82	28.4	64	20.6	146	24.3
Post-Secondary Education	52	18.0	66	21.2	118	19.7
5.Number of Children:						
None	25	8.7	18	5.8	43	7.2
3 or less	115	39.8	97	31.2	212	35.3
4 - 7	86	29.8	133	42.8	219	36.5
8 – or more	63	21.8	57	18.3	120	38.6
6.Means of Livelihood:						
Depends solely on children	38	13.1	7	2.1	45	7.5
Retired with pension	82	28.4	41	13.2	123	20.5
Retired without Pension	29	10.0	76	24.4	105	17.5
Depend on self-made income	61	21.1	98	31.5	159	26.5
Not engaged at all	79	27.3	89	28.6	168	28.0
7.Living Arrangement:						
Son’s home	69	23.9	107	34.4	176	29.3
Daughter’s home	34	11.8	48	15.4	82	13.7
My personal home	47	16.3	16	5.1	63	10.5
Extended Family Compound	37	12.8	32	10.2	69	11.5
Home of Other Relatives	44	15.2	21	6.7	65	10.8
House provide by Children	58	20.1	87	28.0	145	24.2
8.Number of People living in the house hold:						
Living all Alone	26	9.0	13	4.2	39	6.5
3 or Less People	98	33.9	145	46.6	243	40.5
4 - 6 People	69	23.9	88	28.3	157	26.2
7 - 9People	41	14.8	29	9.3	70	11.7
More than 9 People	55	19.0	36	11.6	91	3.2

Source Field Survey, 2016

children but that the houses are built for them by their wards. Finally while almost all the respondents indicated that there are various number of people ranging from 1 to more than 9 residing in their respective households only 6.5% of indicated that the live alone in their houses.

4. Forms of Elder Abuse

In order to provide a clearer insight into the nature and forms of elder abuse in the study area, this study sought to find out if respondents are aware of what constitutes elder abuse, the forms of elder abuse common in the study area, the forms of abuse experienced by the respondents and how often respondents experienced such abuses. With regards to awareness the study found out that 62.1% of the respondents indicated that they have ever heard of what is elder abuse. Table 2 presents information on

the common forms of elder abuse prevalent in the study area, respondents experience of elder abuse and the frequency at which respondents experience abuse.

The data in Table 2 revealed that 81.8% of the respondents indicated that they have experienced various forms of elders from caregivers, while 17.5% said they had never been abused. The findings in Table 2 showed that neglect and abandonment is the most widely reported form of abuse experienced by respondents. More than 36.8% of the respondents indicated that they were neglected and abandoned by caregivers. The various forms neglect experienced by respondents include the non-provision of money for up keep(21.1%), neglect of medical needs(28.2%), lack of regular visitation (41.7%)and denial of access to grand-children (13.5%) It can also be observed from the data in Table 2 that 18.8% of the respondents reported that they subjected to emotional/psychology abuse by caregivers. Among those who reported being emotionally abuse, 62.7% indicated that they experienced verbal aggression (which includes abuses such as scolding, yelling, humiliation, name calling among others). Other forms of emotional abuses reported by respondents include witchcraft accusation (15.3%), discrimination in the social environment (11.2%) and being regarded as worn-out or a worthless old fellow.

Table 2: Common forms of elder abuse, respondents’ experience of abuse and how often respondents experienced such abuse

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Common forms of elder abuse		
Physical abuse	105	17.5
Emotional/psychological abuse	301	50.5
Financial/Economic abuse	91	15.2
Sexual abuse	39	6.5
Neglect and abandonment	64	10.7
Total	600	100
Forms of abuse experience by respondents		
Physical abuse	98	16.3
Emotional/psychological abuse	113	18.8
Financial/Economic abuse	56	9.3
Sexual abuse	3	0.5
Neglect and abandonment	221	36.8
None	109	17.5
How often did respondents experienced abuse		
Very Often	62	10.3
Often	96	16.0
Not very often	148	24.7
Very rarely	185	30.8
Not at all	109	18.2
Total	600	100

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Furthermore, 16.3% of the respondents stated that they were physically abused by care providers. While 51.4% of those who indicated that they were physically abuse stated that they were physically assaulted (pushing, hitting, punching, beating, slapping and so on), 26.% 18.9% and 17.3% indicated that the form of physical abuse experienced varied from pointing accusing fingers at them to throwing objects (such as water, stone wood etc) respectively. Confinement or locking up in the house was another form of physical abuse experienced by

12.4% of the respondents. About 9.5% of the respondents reported that they were financially abused by care givers. Among those who experienced financial or economical abused, 42.8% of them said that other than stealing or extortion, they were tricked by care givers to bring out money as well as other valuable items. Similarly, while 36.5% of the respondents mentioned that they were dispossessed of their land and properties, 20.8% stated care givers sometimes trick them to pay unnecessarily higher prices for some of the goods and services

they require. A marginal proportion (0.5%) of the respondents reported that they were sexually abused. Sexual molestation or harassment, rape and fondling were among the major forms of sexual abuse experienced by respondents who were exposed to this form of abuse. The data in Table 2 also revealed that 17.5% of respondents indicated that they have not previously or currently experience any form of elderly abuse. With regards to the frequency of abuse, the data in Table 2 revealed that majority of the respondents (30.8%) said that they are rarely abused by care givers. Those who claimed that they are not abused very often constitute 24.7% of the respondents. However about 16.0% of the respondents said they are often abused by care givers and only 10.5% are abuse very often.

4.1 Determinants of Elder Abuse

The study also examined the social conditions and factors which motivates the abuse of elders by care givers or family care providers. To identify the factors which influence the abuse of elders’ respondents were asked to state whether

they agree, disagree or are not sure of your stance on the following determinants of elder abuse identified. Among the causes of elder abuse identified, are social isolation, caregiver stress, financial dependence, physical frailty, high rate of employment, and substance abuse.

The data in Table 3 shows that 49.7% of the respondents agreed that social isolation of the elderly significantly contributes to the incidences of elder abuse. However a marginal 17.2% of the respondents do not share this opinion. Another determinant of elder abuse identified is caregiver stress. The data obtained showed that 56.0% of the respondents held the opinion that the dependence of the elderly on caregivers for care and support makes them vulnerable to abuse. However, the responses of 14.8% of the respondents indicated that this factor is not a significant determinant of elder abuse.

Table 3: Determinants of Elder Abuse

Determinants of Elder Abuse	Opinion of Respondents						Total	
	Agree		Disagree		Not Sure		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Social Isolation	298	49.7	103	17.2	199	31.1	600	100
Caregiver stress/Care Dependence	336	56.0	89	14.8	175	29.2	600	100
Financial Dependence	207	34.5	291	48.5	102	17.0	600	100
Physical Frailty	189	31.5	106	17.7	305	50.8	600	100
High Rate of Unemployment	114	19.0	348	58.0	138	23.0	600	100
Substance Abuse	69	11.5	316	52.7	215	35.5	600	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Similarly, the results in Table 3 showed that respondents held different views on financial dependence of the older persons on family members or caregivers as a motivation of elder abuse. While financial dependence was cited by 34.5% as a cause of elder abuse, 48.5% of the respondents had a contrary view. Physical frailty was mentioned by 31.5% of respondents as a determinant of elder abuse. While those who opined that physical frailty did not influence the abuse of elders constitute only 17.7% of the respondents. Similarly, the result in Table 3 shows that 19.0% identified high rate of unemployment as a motivation for elder abuse. It was however observed from the result obtained that a significant proportion of the

respondents (58.0%) do not think that this factor is responsible for the abuse of elders. Furthermore, while 11.5% of the respondents agreed that substances abuse is a predictor of elder abuse, a fairly large proportion (52.7%) of the respondents disagrees with this opinion.

Test of Association between Selected Socio-demographic Variables and Forms of Elder Abuse

The study also conducted Pearson chi-square test between some selected socio-demographic variables and the forms of elder abuse experienced by respondents. The essence of the test is to provide more insights into the likely

causes of elder abuse. The results of the chi-square tests are provided in Table 4.

Chi-square (X²) Test of Association for Forms of Elder Abuse and some Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Physical Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Economic Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect	None	Total	X ² Value	Diff.	P-Value
Age										
65 -70 years	17.8	16.4	5.0	0.4	44.7	15.5	36.5	20.824	10	0.022
71-75 years	17.4	20.1	12.6	1.2	29.3	19.2	27.8			
76-80 years	15.7	16.5	9.1	0.0	34.7	24.8	20.2			
≤ 80 years	11.8	24.7	13.9	0.0	34.4	15.1	15.5			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	100			
Religion Affiliation										
Christianity	16.0	16.0	5.9	0.7	45.3	16.0	47.8	31.263	10	0.001
Islam	17.1	20.7	12.8	0.3	28.3	30.7	50.7			
Traditional	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	1.5			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	100			
Marital Status										
Married	18.9	17.4	4.1	0.0	44.1	15.4	32.5	30.421	15	0.010
Widowed	15.5	18.3	11.3	1.1	33.8	20.1	47.3			
Divorced	18.4	18.4	13.8	0.0	27.6	21.8	14.5			
Never Married	2.9	32.1	11.8	0.0	44.1	8.8	5.7			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	100			
Educational Attainment										
No. Education	20.2	16.8	4.6	0.0	42.8	15.6	28.8	41.116	15	0.000
Pri. Education	10.4	14.1	8.6	1.2	47.2	18.4	27.2			
Sec.Education	20.5	23.3	13.0	0.6	21.2	21.2	24.3			
Post Sec.Educ	13.6	22.9	12.1	0.0	33.1	17.8	19.7			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	100			
Number of Children										
None	36.7	14.3	6.1	0.0	24.5	18.4	8.2	38.845	15	0.001
3 or Less	12.7	16.9	6.1	0.5	48.6	15.1	35.3			
4-7	16.9	19.6	10.9	0.9	30.6	21.0	36.5			
8 or More	13.3	22.5	13.3	0.0	32.5	18.3	20.0			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	100			
Living arrangements										
With Son	19.9	17.0	4.5	0.0	42.6	15.9	29.3	53.783	25	0.001
With daughter	12.2	14.6	8.5	1.2	47.6	15.9	13.7			
Personal Home	6.3	12.7	7.9	1.6	50.8	20.6	10.5			
Extended Family	17.4	15.9	10.1	0.0	33.3	23.2	11.5			
Live with Relatives	24.6	30.8	13.8	1.5	13.8	15.4	10.8			
Rented House	14.5	22.1	13.8	0.0	29.7	20.0	24.2			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	600			
Means of Livelihood										
Dependent on children	27.8	15.5	11.3	0.0	27.8	19.6	16.2	47.560	20	0.000
On monthly pension	11.7	22.2	5.3	0.0	46.2	14.6	28.5			
Not on pension	10.5	15.2	8.6	1.9	48.6	15.2	17.5			
Self-made income	15.1	18.9	11.9	0.6	32.1	21.4	26.5			
Not employed	23.5	20.6	11.8	0.0	22.1	22.1	11.3			
Total	16.3	18.8	9.3	0.5	36.8	18.2	100			

Level of Significance is set at 0.05% (p<0.05) confidence interval

It was observed from the result of the test of association, that the relationship between age and all the forms of abuses experienced by respondents is significant with observed chi-square (X²) of 20.824 obtained at DF=10 and P-value of 0.022 (P<0.05). Elders aged 65-70

years were found to have experienced all forms of abuse more than those aged 71 years or more. Religion was also found to be a major determinant of elder abuse. The observed chi-square test between religion and all forms of abuse was significant with X²=31.263 at 10

degree of freedom and observed P -value=0.001 ($P<0.05$). It is observed from this results that the forms of elder abuse experienced varied between Christians and Muslims. Muslims were found to have experienced all forms of elder abuse more than their Christian counterparts.

The marital status of respondents was also found to have significantly influenced elder abuse. Widows were found to be particularly vulnerable to neglect/abandonment, emotional/psychological and physical abuses than those who were married, divorced and never married. The observed chi-square between marital status and the forms of elder abuse experienced indicated the existence of a significant relationship (30.421 with a p -value of 0.001 ($p<0.05$) obtained at $Df=10$). The study also found the association between educational attainment and all forms of elderly abuse experienced to be significantly related. It was observed that those without formal education and those with only primary education were tended to have experienced all forms of abuse more than those with secondary and post-secondary education. The test of association between educational attainment and elder abuse was found to be significant. The X^2 was 41.116 at $Df=15$ and p -value was 0.000 ($P<0.05$).

Number of children owned by respondents was another important factor found to have played a significant role in elder abuse. Respondents who do not have children were found to have experienced less abuse compared to those who have children. However respondents with higher number of children suffered more physical abuse and emotional abuse in relation to respondents who had fewer children. The test of association indicated significant association between number of children and the forms of abuses experienced. ($X^2=47.560$, p -value 0.000 at $Df=20$, $p<0.05$). Experience of elder abuse was found to be significantly associated with means of livelihood available to respondents. Respondents who depended on self-made income and their pension experienced more abuses than those who depend on their children and other sources of live hood. The association between means of livelihood and experience of elder abuse was discovered to be significant

($X^2=47.560$, p -value 0.000 at $Df=20$, $p<0.05$). Living arrangement was another factor found to have influenced the all forms of elder abuse experienced. Respondents who lived with their male children experienced all forms of abuse more than those who had alternative living arrangement. It was similarly observed that respondents who lived with their relatives and with their daughters experienced less abuse than those who were living with their male children. The test of association between living arrangement and forms of elder abuse experienced was significant ($X^2=53.783$, p -value 0.001 at $Df=25$, $p<0.05$)

5. Discussions

The findings revealed that there are more female (51.8%) than male (48.2%) in the sample. Similarly, those who are aged 65-70 years constituted the highest proportion (36.5%) of the respondents interviewed. Furthermore, the study also found out that emotional/ psychological abuse was reported by 50.5% of the respondents as the most common form of elder abuse prevalent in the study area. This was followed by physical abuse (17.5%) financial abuse (15.2%), neglect and abandonment (10.7%), while sexual abuse is the least with 6.5%. These findings are similar with that of Ekot (2016) and Ola and Olalekan (2012) who also found that people aged 60 years or more are most likely to report psychological, physical and financial abuse. The finding which indicated that sexual abuse is the least form of abuse in the study area is consistent with that of Ekot (2016) which reported a similar finding. However this finding however differs from that of Sijuwade (2008) and Yusuf and Baiyewu (2016) which found out that neglect and abandonment was the most commonly reported form of abuse.

However a significant variation was observed between the forms of elder abuse common or prevalent in the study area and the forms of elder abuse actually experienced by respondents. The study found out the most common form of abuse experienced by the respondents is neglect and abandonment (36.8%). This finding is in tandem with the study of Yusuf and Baiyewu (2016) which reported that one-third of the respondents

experienced neglect and abandonment. Other forms of abuses experienced by the respondents include emotional/psychological abuse (18.8%); physical abuse (16.3%), Financial abuse (9.3%) and sexual abuse which the least was experienced by only 0.5% of the respondents. The finding which indicates that neglect and abandonment is the most common form of abuse experienced by majority of the respondents (36.6%) can be attributed to the deteriorating economic situation in the country. Consequently, this has not only affected the living conditions of most households in Nigeria but it has also made it increasingly difficult for most families engaged in the public or informal sectors to cater for the needs of their older parents or relatives. To a very large extent this might explain the relatively high level of neglect and abandonment observed in this study. It can similarly be inferred that the low socio-economic status of majority of the respondents interviewed could have been responsible for the neglect and abandonment they experience.

The findings of this study revealed that there are several causes of elder abuse. It was however observed that caregivers stress or dependence was one of the most prominent factors which influenced the abuse of the elderly. This factor was mentioned by 56.0% of the respondents. This was closely followed by social isolation or neglect (49.7%). Others include financial dependence (34.5%), physical frailty (31.5%) high rate of unemployment (19.0%) and the least is substance abuse (11.5%). This finding is however inconsistent with that of Bigala and Ayiga (2014) whom identified disability status of the elderly, place of residence (rural and urban), number of working children and current marital status as causes of elderly abuse in South Africa. The revelation that caregiver stress or dependence is a major determinant of elder abuse is not really surprising. Given that most respondents are from the lower social-economic strata they then to depend on the caregivers for financial and material support. As most of these caregivers are also struggling to meet the various needs of the immediate families they are on the other hand also trying to cater for the needs of their aged parents or relations. This burden which caregivers have to contend with might

likely be responsible for the high incidents of elder abuse caused by the over dependence of the elderly on the caregivers.

Similarly the finding of this study revealed that there is a significant relationship between age and elder abuse in Kaduna State. This finding corroborates with that of Ekot(2016) and Iborra,(2009) who also found a significant relationship between age and abuse. It was also discovered that a significant relationship exist between marital status and all forms of abuse in the study area. This finding is similar to that of Biggs, Manthorpe, Tinker, Doyle and Erens (2009) who found that abuse varied by marital status. This study also found out that the means of livelihood had significant relationship with all the forms of abuse experienced. This finding agrees with Ekot (2016) who that elderly income level was related to abuse or maltreatment. Furthermore religious affiliation was found to be statistically significant when associated with elder abuse. This finding is in tandem with that Ola (2012) which reported significant between religion and abuse. Also, educational attainment, number of children in household and living arrangement were statistical significant when associated with forms of abuse.

From the findings of this study it can be concluded that elder abuse is prevalent in the area and a considerable number of people have experience it. Factors such as caregivers stress, social isolation, financial dependence, physical frailty, high rate of unemployment and substance abuse are some of the determinants of elders in the study area. To address this problem in the study area it is recommended the a social support system which will primarily cater for the needs of the elderly who are facing neglect and abandonment and any form of abuse should be put in place. Similarly, enlightenment campaigns should be carried out to enlighten the public as to what constitutes abuse. This has become necessary because most individuals are not really aware that their actions and behaviours towards the elderly constitute abuse. While government should also be encouraged to introduce social security schemes to provide periodic stipend to the elderly, parents on the other hand should be advice to invest on the

education of their children so that their wards can take care of them when they are old.

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