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RESEARCH

AN EVALUATION OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN ELDERLY WITH THE HWALEK-SENGSTOCK ELDER ABUSE SCREENING TEST

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The participants in this study, which was conducted to evaluate abuse and neglect in the elderly using the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test, comprised older adults aged 65 and over, residing in Etimesgut, Ankara.

Materials and Method: The study employed the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test as the data collection instrument. In addition to standard deviation and arithmetic mean, the t-test was used for data comparisons between two groups, and analysis of variance was conducted when analyzing more than two groups.

Results: The abuse and neglect status of the participants displayed significant differences with respect to educational attainment, monthly income, number of children, other household members, ownership of residence, and social security ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The elderly experience serious health problems because of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence and neglect.

Keywords: Aged; Elder abuse; Surveys and Questionnaires/standards

ARAŞTIRMA

YAŞLILARIN İSTİSMAR VE İHMAL UĞRAMA DURUMLARININ HWALEK-SENGSTOCK YAŞLI İSTİSMARI TARAMA TESTİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Öz

Giriş: Yaşlıların istismar ve ihmale uğrama durumlarının Hwalek-Sengstock Yaşlı İstismarı Tarama Testi ile değerlendirilmesini amaçlayan bu çalışmaya Ankara ili, Etimesgut ilçesinde ikamet eden 65 yaş ve üzeri yaşlılar katılmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak “Hwalek-Sengstock Yaşlı İstismarı Tarama Testi” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde standart sapma, aritmetik ortalama, ikili gruplar için t testi, ikiden daha fazla grup için ise varyans analizi kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Yaşlıların istismar ve ihmale uğrama durumlarının öğretim düzeyine, aylık gelire, çocuk sayısına, birlikte yaşanan kişiye, yaşadığı evin mülkiyet durumuna ve sosyal güvencesine göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği ($p < 0.05$) belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Yaşlılar yaşadıkları fiziksel, psikolojik, cinsel, ekonomik şiddetten ve ihmalden dolayı ciddi sağlık sorunları yaşamaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Yaşlı; Yaşlı istismarı; Değerlendirme



INTRODUCTION

The proportion of elderly persons within the global population is rapidly increasing with decreasing natality, improving living standards, and the consequent increasing human longevity (1). According to the United Nations World Population Prospects Report published in 2010, the 69.31-year life expectancy at that time was expected to reach 75.5 years by 2050. In Turkey, the 78-year life expectancy in 2014 is anticipated to reach 78.5 years by 2050 (2,3). The number of elderly victims of abuse and neglect is expected to rise in line with the increase in the elderly population (4).

The increasing population, physical and socio-cultural changes in old age, and deteriorating economic conditions lead to inadequate home or institutional care support for older adults, and elder abuse and neglect (5). According to the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse and the World Health Organization Toronto Declaration, 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," while neglect is an intentional or unintentional failure to meet the social, physical, or emotional needs of an older adult (4,6). It can take many forms, including physical, emotional, financial, and sexual abuse, as well as self-neglect- where there is no perpetrator (7). The United Nations International Plan of Action (2002) adopted in Madrid recognized the importance of addressing abuse and neglect of older adults and incorporated it within its framework for universal human rights (8).

The current evidence, as reported by the WHO European Report 2011, shows an estimated 2500 annual homicides among older people, as a result of maltreatment committed by family members. In addition, the document estimated that about 29 million of the European subjects analyzed (19.4% of the total) are victims of psychological abuse, 6 million of financial abuse, 4 million of physical mistreatment and 1 million of sexual mistreatment (9).

Several studies on elder abuse and neglect have been conducted both in Turkey and abroad (10-15). These studies show that elder abuse is often perpetrated by the relatives and caregivers of the older person, and that emotional abuse is the most frequently committed form. The present study was planned and conducted to evaluate abuse and neglect in older adults using the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The participants in this study, which aimed at evaluating elder abuse and neglect using the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test, comprised older adults aged ≥ 65 , residing in Etimesgut, Ankara. The study employed systematic sampling, a probability sampling method, because of time and cost restrictions. The sample group comprised 508 older adults.

Sample size calculation was performed to estimate the overall score of Hwalek-Sengstock test. In the research sample size was calculated using the formula $n = N \cdot s^2 \cdot Z^2 / ((N-1) \cdot d^2 + s^2 \cdot Z^2)$ that is recommended for quantitative studies and finite population (16). From the parameters that form the formula; standard deviation calculated was $s = 0.22$, the effect size was $d = 0.02$, the significance level was $\alpha = 0.05 = Z\alpha = 1.96$ and the minimum sample was calculated with this formula was 465 people. Considering missing and not returning questionnaires, a total of 550 questionnaires were distributed and 508 questionnaires were evaluated. In the study aiming to determine the level of abuse in the elderly, the overall mean value of the effect size and s values for the abuse variables 1 and 2 was taken into account.

Questionnaires were used as the data collection method. The study made use of the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test developed by Hwalek and Sengstock and adapted to Turkish by Özmete (4,17).

Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening

Test: The scale consists of 15 items and three conceptual categories (factors). These three factors are “overt violation of personal rights and direct abuse” (items 4, 9, 10, 11, and 15), “characteristics of the elder that make him or her vulnerable to abuse” (items 1, 3, and 6) and “characteristics of potentially abusive situations” (items 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, and 14) (4). In the study, responses to each item in the measure were coded as 1 for experiencing abuse and neglect and 2 for not experienced. In this case, the average scores ranged from 1 to 2, and approaching 1 indicates that the level of abuse and neglect of the elderly increases. Items 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 and 14 in the test are reverse-coded.

In the study, it was found that the obtained parametric test assumptions were met. normality assumption was checked by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, skewness and kurtosis coefficient.

Each item in the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test was represented as percentage distribution, arithmetic mean, and standard deviation. In comparing participants’ demographic characteristics with the scale items, the t-test was used when analyzing two groups and an analysis of variance was conducted for more than two groups (for the given parametric test assumptions obtained). As a result of the variance analysis, the source of the difference was determined by the Tukey test. Additionally, reliability was assessed with Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient, which was computed as 0.745.

Ethical consideration

Signed informed consent was obtained from all elderly. The ethics committee of university approved the study, which was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

RESULTS

The study data revealed that 29.9% of the older adults were female and 82.1% were male, while 82.1% of the participants were 75 years old and

under. Of the total, 50.4% were elementary school graduates, 78% had a monthly income of 2250 TL and under, 91% had two or more children, and 53% lived with their spouses. Homeowners accounted for 85.8% of the participants. The percentages of participants who were socially insured by SSK (for private and public sector workers), Emekli Sandığı (for civil servants), and Bağ-kur (for artisans, farmers, and the self-employed) were 51%, 28%, and 15.2%, respectively (Table 1).

Descriptive statistics for the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test are presented in Table 2. An overall majority of the older adults replied “Yes” to “Do you have anyone who spends time with you, taking you shopping or to the doctor?” “Are you helping to support someone?” and replied “No” to “Who makes decisions about your life?” the overall majority replied “I.” Subscale and scale scores are overall scores with a maximum of 2.

Descriptive statistics for the subscales (factors) of the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test are presented in Table 3. In general, the level of neglect and abuse was low for all three subscales. The highest subscale means were computed for “Characteristics of potentially abusive situations” ($\bar{X}=1.810$). And the lowest subscale means were computed for “Characteristics of the elder that make him or her vulnerable to abuse” ($\bar{X}=1.778$).

The t-test and analysis of variance results are presented in Table 4. No significant differences in neglect and abuse status of the participants were observed with respect to gender or age ($p>0.05$), while there were significant differences with respect to educational attainment, monthly income, number of children, other household members, ownership of residence, and social security ($p<0.05$). The groups with increased exposure to neglect and abuse than the other groups were those who had an elementary school degree or less, who had a monthly income of 1000TL and under, who were childless, who lived alone, who were tenants, who had no social security, and who had a green card.

**Table 1.** Distribution of participants according to their individual characteristics (n=508).

Variables	Group	n	%
Gender	Female	152	29.9
	Male	356	70.1
Age	65-70	278	54.7
	71-75	139	27.4
	76-80	62	12.2
	81-85	19	3.7
	≥85	10	2.0
Education Level	Elementary school or less	256	50.4
	Middle School	100	19.7
	High School	92	18.1
	University	60	11.8
Monthly Income	≤1000 TL	68	13.4
	1001–1500	188	37.0
	1501–2250	140	27.6
	2251–3000	63	12.4
	3001 and over	49	9.6
Number of Children	None	16	3.1
	1	30	5.9
	2	128	25.2
	3	150	29.5
	4	109	21.5
	5 or more	75	14.8
Other Household Members	Alone	83	16.3
	With spouse	269	53.0
	With relative	14	2.8
	With spouse and children	117	23.0
	Other	25	4.9
Ownership of Residence	Home owner	436	85.8
	Tenant	72	14.2
Social Security	None	7	1.4
	Green Card	23	4.5
	Emekli Sandığı	142	28.0
	Bağ-kur	77	15.2
	SSK	259	51.0
Total		508	100.0

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test.

Items	Yes		No	
	f	%	f	%
1. Do you have anyone who spends time with you, taking you shopping or to the doctor?	372	73.2	136	26.8
2. Are you helping to support someone?	305	60.0	203	40.0
3. Are you sad or lonely often?	126	24.8	382	75.2
4. Who makes decisions about your life- like how you should live or where you should live?	Myself		Someone else	
	445	87.6	63	12.4
5. Do you feel uncomfortable with anyone in your family?	52	10.4	455	89.6
6. Can you take your own medication and get around by yourself?	432	85.0	76	15.0
7. Do you feel that nobody wants you around?	79	15.6	429	84.4
8. Does anyone in your family drink a lot?	67	13.2	441	86.8
9. Does someone in your family make you stay in bed or tell you you're sick when you know you're not?	73	14.4	435	85.6
10. Has anyone forced you to do things you did not want to do?	41	8.1	467	91.9
11. Has anyone taken things that belong to you without your consent?	59	11.6	449	88.4
12. Do you trust most of the people in your family?	440	86.6	68	13.4
13. Does anyone tell you that you give them too much trouble?	55	10.8	453	89.2
14. Do you have enough privacy at home?	462	90.9	46	9.1
15. Has anyone close to you tried to hurt you or harm you recently?	45	8.9	463	91.1

Table 3. Descriptive statistics for the subscales of the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test.

Subscales / Factors	n	Number of Items	\bar{X}	sd
Overt violation of personal rights and direct abuse	508	5	1.789	0.172
Characteristics of the elder that make him or her vulnerable to abuse	508	3	1.778	0.259
Characteristics of potentially abusive situations	508	7	1.810	0.233
Overall	508	15	1.796	0.148



Table 4. Distribution of the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test by the demographic characteristics of the participants (n=508).

Variable	Group	\bar{X}	sd	t/F	P
Gender	Female	1.81	0.11	1.772	0.077
	Male	1.78	0.14		
Age	65–70	1.79	0.14	0.880	0.476
	71–75	1.80	0.12		
	76–80	1.80	0.12		
	81–85	1.82	0.07		
	≥85	1.74	0.19		
Education	Elementary school or less	1.77a	0.13	2.703	0.045*
	Middle School	1.80b	0.13		
	High School	1.81b	0.12		
	University	1.82b	0.13		
Monthly Income	≤1000 TL	1.73a	0.16	5.346	p<0.001**
	1001–1500	1.79b	0.13		
	1501–2250	1.80b	0.13		
	2251–3000	1.82b	0.10		
	3001 and over	1.83b	0.12		
Number of Children	None	1.67a	0.21	4.540	p<0.001**
	1	1.77b	0.16		
	2	1.81b	0.11		
	3	1.81b	0.12		
	4	1.79b	0.14		
	5 or more	1.77b	0.13		
Other Household Members	Alone	1.74a	0.15	6.387	p<0.001**
	With spouse	1.81b	0.12		
	With relative	1.79b	0.17		
	With spouse and children	1.80b	0.13		
	Other	1.80b	0.10		
Ownership of Residence	Homeowner	1.80	0.12	3.875	p<0.001**
	Tenant	1.73	0.16		
Social Security	None	1.71a	0.06	6.598	p<0.001**
	Green Card	1.68a	0.20		
	Emekli Sandığı	1.79b	0.13		
	Bağ-kur	1.78b	0.14		
	SSK	1.81b	0.11		

*p<0.05 **p<0.01; the differences between the averages containing different letters are significant.

DISCUSSION

The elderly experience serious health problems because of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence and neglect. However, incidents of violence and abuse are usually kept within the family. In incidents reported to the public authorities, older adults, believing that their relatives would be prosecuted, choose to remain silent as to the perpetrator, and thus accept violence (18).

An overall majority of the older adults replied "Yes" to "Do you have anyone who spends time with you, taking you shopping or to the doctor?" and "Are you helping to support someone?" and replied "No" to "Do you feel uncomfortable with anyone in your family?" "Do you feel that nobody wants you around?" and "Does anyone in your family drink a lot?"

In general, the participants reported that no one close to them had recently tried to hurt or harm them, they had enough privacy at home, and there was no one who forced them to do things they did not want to do. This could be attributed to the fact that slightly over 50% of the participants were less aged people in the 65–70 age group; therefore, they were capable of living with their spouses without being dependent on others. Özmete and Megahead reported that the highest rate of abuse was observed for "Do you have anyone who spends time with you, taking you shopping or to the doctor?" (12).

In the present study, most older adults said that they were the ones who made decisions about their lives. This result reveals that more than half of the participants retained authority over their life decisions as they were less elderly adults.

According to the descriptive statistics for the subscales (factors) of the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test, neglect and abuse were not excessively experienced in any of the three subscales. The overall mean score for the scale was computed as $\bar{X}=1.843$. "Characteristics of the elder that make him or her vulnerable

to abuse" ($\bar{X}=1.778$) and "Characteristics of potentially abusive situations" ($\bar{X}=1.810$) were the subscales with the lowest and the highest mean scores, respectively. This indicates greater neglect and abuse in the "Characteristics of the elder that make him or her vulnerable to abuse" subscale in comparison with the other subscales. In the present study, the overall level of elder neglect and abuse was low, indicating elderly individuals were given due importance and were protected in the traditional family structure. In the Turkish adaptation study of the Hwalek–Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test carried out by Özmete and Megahead, the overall mean score for the scale was reported as $\bar{X}=2.46$ (12). In the study conducted by Keskinöğlü et al. in the Inonu Health Center district in Izmir, Turkey, the researchers reported that the prevalence of physical and/or financial abuse among the elderly was 1.5% (11). In the study by Kalaycı et al. 57.5% of the respondents with elder relatives reported that their elder relatives were victims of violence and mistreatment perpetrated by family members or close relatives (18).

The neglect and abuse status of the participants were not significantly different with respect to gender and age ($p>0.05$), while there were significant differences with respect to educational attainment, monthly income, number of children, other household members, ownership of residence, and social security ($p<0.05$). The groups with increased exposure to neglect and abuse were those who had an elementary school degree or less, who had a monthly income of 1000TL and under, who were childless, who lived alone, who were tenants, who had no social security, and who had a green card. This indicates that older adults who had low educational attainment, low income, no social security, were childless, and who lived alone were more frequently victims of neglect and abuse. In the literature, there are various studies that associate increased incidence of elder abuse with low educational attainment and low



income (14,19,20). This result could be attributed to greater dependence on others and failure to adequately protect oneself because of the frequent presence of economic deprivation in older adults with low educational attainment. In their study, Özmete and Megahead stated that elder abuse was correlated with life satisfaction, use of social benefits, and satisfaction with income and age. They demonstrated that older adults younger than 75 years of age who were satisfied with their lives and incomes had a decreased risk of abuse (12). In their cohort study covering a period of 9 years, Lanch et al., identified age, race, poverty, functional disability, and cognitive impairment as risk factors for exposure to elder mistreatment (19).

In the present study, participants who lived alone reported greater exposure to neglect and abuse compared to those living with others. The higher self-reported neglect and abuse in the older adults living alone is an interesting finding that requires in-depth analysis. In the present study, our researchers did not attempt to conduct an in-depth inquiry into the subject. Ergin found that living in an extended family affected psychological abuse (13).

The study results revealed increased exposure to neglect and abuse in participants who were tenants,

who did not have social security, and those with a green card. This indicates the importance of a social security system that protects and supports senior citizens. The results of the study conducted by Ergin et al. demonstrated that the lack of social security, not being married, having physical disabilities, social exclusion, and a low level of life satisfaction affected psychological abuse (13).

In conclusion, the neglect and abuse status of participants were significantly different with respect to educational attainment, monthly income, number of children, other household members, ownership of residence, and social security ($p < 0.05$). In view of the study results, the researchers would like to make a couple of recommendations:

- ✓ With the support of the media, educate the public, caregivers, and family members of older adults about old age, elder problems, elder abuse, and elder neglect.
- ✓ Use the media to raise public awareness through informative and instructional efforts on elder abuse and neglect.
- ✓ Conduct more comprehensive studies to identify possible risk factors through focus groups or in-depth interviews.

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