

Results of a Study of Forms and Acts of Violence Against the Elderly

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Received: September 18, 2025; Accepted: October 09, 2025; Published: October 18, 2025

ABSTRACT

Background: "According to a UN study, the number of people over 60 worldwide is expected to reach 1.4 billion by 2030, so countries around the world should recognize the 21st century as the century of aging and plan future activities based on the needs and demands of the elderly"¹ (Madrid, 2002). Researchers have determined that elder abuse is common among the Chinese population, or 0.2%-64%. ² In Mongolia, researchers R. Oyunkhand et al. showed that personality disorders, anxiety, and depression are the most likely to be related to elder abuse. It is mentioned that it is necessary to study. Aim: Studying forms and acts of violence against the elderly.

Materials and methods: The research was conducted using a one-moment design, and the data was collected by combining quantitative and qualitative research methods using targeted sampling.

Results: A total of 962 elderly people aged 55-96 participated in our study, the average age was 65.6±7.49 years, and the average family size was 3.33±1.96. 161 (16.7%) of the elderly victims of physical abuse, 295 (30.7%) emotional, 26 (2.7%) sexual abuse, 255 (26.5%) neglect, and 268 (27.9%) economic abuse. From this it can be seen that in any violence, there is a double exposure to emotional violence. Physical violence was kicking 72 (10.0%), killing 86 (8.6%), hitting 107 (6.3%), pinching 22.4% 36 (13.5%), pushing 80 (9.2%), biting, throwing objects 81 (9.1%), the action is statistically significant ($p<0.05$). Of these, 15 (15.4%) knives and scissors, 53 (11.9%) wood and stone, and 29 (14.2%) other glass and chairs were statistically significant ($p<0.05$). The emotional violence acts include cursing with bad words 215 (22.3%), scolding 224 (23.3%), blaming 160 (16.6%), intimidating 108 (11.2%), stalking 33 (3.4%), threatening 84 (8.7%), 67 (7.7) decided not to take into account interests, 184 (19.1) decided to isolate, and 184 (19.1) decided to punish and put them in care 64(6.7%) acts of intimidation are statistically significant ($p=0.000$). Neglectful acts of violence were 190 (18.9%) exclusion, 190 (18.9%) not talking, 107 (11.3%) not having needs met, 173 (18.8%) not being cared for, 55 (5.7%) eviction, 36 (3.7%) drugs. do not drink, 78 (8.1%) watch gambling ($p=0.000$). Economic violence was embezzlement 73 (7.6%), stealing money 110 (11.4%), taking loans without permission 132 (13.7%), not paying pension 101 (10.5%), not spending for personal needs 174 (18.1%), selling housing without permission 31 (3.2), withdrawing money from accounts without permission 76 (7.9), signing documents 33(3.4%), unmet household needs 67 (7.0%), unmet medical needs 165171.2%, violent acts were statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Considering the form of violence, 161 physical (16.7%), emotional 295 (30.7%), sexual 26 (2.7%), neglect 255 (26.5%), economic 268 (27.9%) were subjected to any form of violence. It has been determined that they are subjected to emotional violence.

Keywords: Elderly, Violence, Form, Action, Public Health

Background

Researchers have highlighted the changing age structure of the global population. Globally, as the population ages, the incidence of elder abuse and violence is increasing, with 1 in 10 older adults in developing countries experiencing violence

each month, and 1 in 24 older adults reporting that they have been abused [1-3]. The trend was particularly pronounced in the African region, where life expectancy increased by 9.4 years, according to WHO data from 2018. This is the best increase in life expectancy in the world over the past century, exceeding the average [4] [5]. Researcher Coren (2008) reported a prevalence of 3.2-27.8%, with 1.9% being physical, 4.1% being sexual,

3.6% being verbal, 2.4% being neglectful, and 4.2% being psychological. Researcher Ven Den (2019) reported that 44.5% were emotional, 34% were economic, 19.1% were physical, and a minimum of 3% were sexual. [7] In some countries in India and Africa, widows are forced to remarry or leave their families, 15 while in China, about 500 women are murdered each year after being accused of witchcraft, some of whom are killed. [16] A review of the literature suggests that some older adults who have experienced violence may neglect themselves, and this is partly due to the development of depression and cognitive decline, according to a study of 2,812 older adults. [17] Choi (2018) found that emotional violence was the most common form of violence (40.1%), followed by physical violence (31.3%), economic violence (7.2%), neglect (19.1%), and sexual violence (1.3%). 21 According to the WHO report (2019), an average of 30.0% of women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime, with rates varying across countries, with rates ranging from 68% in Papua New Guinea (33% in the past 12 months), 64% in Solomon Islands (44% in the past 12 months), and 60% in Vanuatu. (44% in the last 12 months), while in China, 39% have been subjected to violence in their lifetime, 9% in the last 12 months, and in Mongolia, 32% in their lifetime, and 13% in the last 12 months. Researchers R. Oyunkhand et al., in their study “Prevalence of diseases, mental and social health status of the elderly in Mongolia,” stated that behavioral disorders, anxiety, and depression, which may be related to elder abuse, are the most common, and further detailed research is needed. [15.16] The fact that elder abuse studies conducted in Ulaanbaatar city are rare in our country, is the reason for conducting this study.

Aim

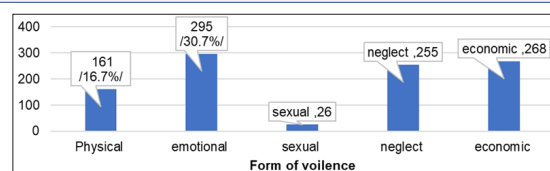
Studying forms and acts of violence against the elderly

Materials and Methods

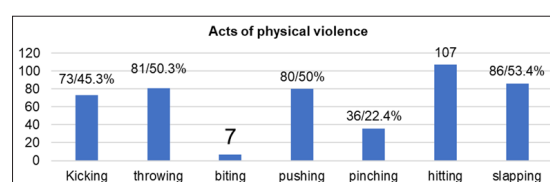
The research was conducted using a one-moment design, and the data was collected by combining quantitative and qualitative research methods using targeted sampling. The sample size was calculated by taking the number of elderly people who had been served by the senior centers of the 6 districts of Ulaanbaatar city in the last 3 years from each district as the parent population using the following formula: calculated by the formula. A total of 962 people were included in the study, using Card 1, based on senior centers, senior hospitals, households, and shopping centers in 6 districts of Ulaanbaatar city, and men over the age of 60 and women over the age of 55 were included in the study using a targeted sampling method. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS-24.0 software and a multiple regression test was used. Results were considered statistically significant if the P-value was <0.05. The study was conducted in accordance with the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the National University of Medical Sciences, No. 2019/3-08.

Results

A total of 962 elderly people aged 55-96 participated in our study, the average age was 65.6 ± 7.49 years, and the average family size was 3.33 ± 1.96 . 161 (16.7%) of the elderly victims of physical abuse, 295 (30.7%) emotional, 26 (2.7%) sexual abuse, 255 (26.5%) neglect, and 268 (27.9%) economic abuse. From this it can be seen that in any violence, there is a double exposure to emotional violence.



Physical violence was kicking 72 (10.0%), killing 86 (8.6%), hitting 107 (6.3%), pinching 22.4% 36 (13.5%), pushing 80 (9.2%), biting, throwing objects 81 (9.1%), the action is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The acts of violence were 73 (45.3%) kicking, 86 (53.4%) stabbing, 107 (66.4%) hitting, 36 (22.4%) pinching, 80 (50.0%) pushing, 50.0% biting, 7 (4.4%) biting, and 81 (50.3%) throwing objects, which were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Of these, 15 (15.4%) used knives and scissors, 53 (11.9%) used wood, stones, and 29 (14.2%) used other glass, chairs, and other objects, which were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).



Of these, 15 (15.4%) knives and scissors, 53 (11.9%) wood and stone, and 29 (14.2%) other glass and chairs were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The emotional violence acts include cursing with bad words 215 (22.3%), scolding 224 (23.3%), blaming 160 (16.6%), intimidating 108 (11.2%), stalking 33 (3.4%), threatening 84 (8.7%), 67 (7.7) decided not to take into account interests, 184 (19.1) decided to isolate, and 184 (19.1) decided to punish and put them in care 64 (6.7%) acts of intimidation are statistically significant ($p = 0.000$). Neglectful acts of violence were 190 (18.9%) exclusion, 190 (18.9%) not talking, 107 (11.3%) not having needs met, 173 (18.8%) not being cared for, 55 (5.7%) eviction, 36 (3.7%) drugs. do not drink, 78 (8.1%) watch gambling ($p = 0.000$). Economic violence was embezzlement 73 (7.6%), stealing money 110 (11.4%), taking loans without permission 132 (13.7%), not paying pension 101 (10.5%), not spending for personal needs 174 (18.1%), selling housing without permission 31 (3.2), withdrawing money from accounts without permission 76 (7.9), signing documents 33 (3.4%), unmet household needs 67 (7.0%), unmet medical needs 165 (17.2%), violent acts were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Discussion

The prevalence of elder abuse in the world is 2.2-36.2%, with an average of 14.3%. In each country, China has 36.2%, Nigeria 30.0%, Israel 18.4%, Mexico 10.3%, the United States 9.5%, and Canada 4.0%, and the tendency to hide personal problems increases with age. Researcher Coren (2008) found that the prevalence of elder abuse was 3.2-27.8%, with 1.9% experiencing physical abuse, 4.1% experiencing sexual abuse, 3.6% experiencing verbal abuse, 2.4% experiencing neglect, and 4.2% experiencing psychological abuse. In the study, emotional abuse was identified as the most common form of elder abuse, with 40.1% experiencing physical abuse, 31.3% experiencing economic abuse, 7.2% experiencing neglect, 19.1% experiencing sexual abuse, 1.3% experiencing neglect, and 1% experiencing 1%. Globally, the prevalence of violence is

determined as emotional-11.6%, economic-6.8%, neglect-4.2%, physical violence-2.5%, and sexual violence-0.9%. However, our study found that 50.7% of respondents had experienced some form of violence, which is relatively high compared to the countries mentioned above. Researcher Ven Den (2019) reported that emotional violence accounted for 44.5%, economic violence for 34%, physical violence for 19.1%, and sexual violence for a minimum of 3%.⁷ The results of our study on the types of violence were similar to those of Researcher Ven Den (2019).

Conclusion

Many older adults are exposed to emotional, economic, neglectful, physical, and combined forms of violence. This shows that in any violence, emotional violence is also experienced. The violence is committed by their close family members. The violence is dominated by acts such as hitting, slapping, blaming, using bad language, touching sensitive parts, not speaking, isolating, and not meeting economic and health needs.

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