

National Survey

A YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON ELDER ABUSE



Elder Abuse: The Indian Youth Speaks Out

A HelpAge India Research Report - 2015

Conducted by: MaRS Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited

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NATIONAL SURVEY: A YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON ELDER ABUSE

INTRODUCTION

HelpAge India has been conducting annual multi-city surveys over the last 5 years on elder abuse in India. All surveys, carried out among the elderly, on their experiences and perspectives, have indicated that the immediate younger family members- particularly the sons and daughter-in-laws are the main abusers of the elder people in the households.

This year HelpAge India carried out the survey among the young adults in the urban areas of the country to ascertain their viewpoints towards Elder Abuse prevalent in society. The basic areas of enquiry were:

Awareness: The young adults' awareness of quality of life led by the elders, knowledge of causes that lead to their unhappiness, awareness of the prevalence of elder abuse in the country, Identification of the possible abusers and the forms of abuse by the different types of abusers.

Perceptions: Perceived causes provoking elder abuse- property, maintenance, demand on time, attitudinal and behavioral differentials among the two different generations, obduracy of the elder generations, relational strain between the elders and others in the family, mental and physical disability of the elders and perceptual factor ratings of different causes.

Experiences: Personal knowledge of incident of elder abuse, brief profile/mapping of the abused, as well as type of and causes leading to abuse, based on their knowledge of incidents.

Intent: Ascertaining the willingness of youth to intervene in redressing instances of elder abuse.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative survey using fully structured questionnaire was used to carry out the survey.

Target group

- 25 to 45 year old males and females with elderly parents in the same household
- 50% of respondents to be working males (sons)
- 25% to be stay at home females (daughters/ daughter-in-laws)
- 25% to be working women (daughters/ daughter-in-laws)

Coverage

- 10 cities: Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Kanpur and Madurai
- Sample size per city : 100 males, 100 females, total 200
- Sec A, B

Sample Selection

This is quite a sensitive subject and this required not only careful framing of the questionnaire but also care had to be taken in selecting respondents. It was felt necessary to avoid households where elder abuse was prevalent in some form or the other. However, it was recognized that it may not be possible to detect, as no one is likely to admit so to a stranger investigator. The investigators were trained to observe the response pattern and behavior of the respondents. If they felt, in some case, that the respondent was not providing frank answers or is trying to finish quickly, they were instructed to cancel that particular call.

All interviews were carried out in middle and upper middle income localities. In each city, 20 representative areas were selected and the interviews were carried out by selecting households using random start and systematic sampling.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Awareness

- The younger generation, by and large, are aware that the elders in India are not living a very satisfactory life. Out of a maximum score of 10, they have ascribed a score of 6.6 to the elders on their quality of life.
- The five sets of factors identified by them that lead to the unhappiness of the elders are, in hierarchical order:
 - Not being able to spend money as before
 - Not having an active outdoor life
 - Not being included in making important family decisions
 - Not being given respect
 - Being abused by family members
- The younger generation has a high degree of awareness of existence of elder abuse in society.
- Only a small majority feel that elder abuse is more prevalent in India.

Perception

- They generally agree that it is not difficult to spot elder abuse.
- They identify daughter-in-law followed by the son as the primary abusers.
- Five sets of factors contributing to elder abuse have been identified by them. They are in hierarchical order:
 - Financial reasons
 - Lifestyle factor of the abuser
 - Generational factor
 - Health related factor of the elder
 - Self- factor of the elder

Experience

- Almost a third admitted that they have experienced elder abuse among their relatives. It is significantly high proportion.
- This proportion is higher among women than men, indicating that women may be more sensitive in spotting elder abuse.
- On the identification of primary abuser, the findings from those who have experienced elder abuse differ somewhat from those who provided their perceptions on this account. While daughter-in-law was perceived to be the primary abuser by about 34.7%, this proportion was about 50% among those who have experienced elder abuse. Only 7% of the youth perceived the daughter to be an abuser whereas in reality score went up to 20%.
- More incidences were reported among middle income class and among those with education less than graduation but incidence among higher income group and the more educated was also significant.

Action intent

- A significant proportion, 32%, have taken a very passive stance stating that they cannot do anything if they spot elder abuse even among the relatives.
- While more than 41% said that they would speak to the abuser and ask him/her to change their behavior, 15.6% wanted to speak to the elder abused to fight against abuse.

HIGHLIGHTS

- 73% Youth accept Elder Abuse exists.
- The youth experience of coming across 'instances of Elder Abuse' is as high as 32.5% among relatives, followed by 21% friends and 20% neighbors.
- 34.7% youth perceive the primary abuser to be the daughter-in-law and 23% perceive it to be the son.
- However, while talking of their real life experience, the daughter-in-law percentage rises to 50.2%, a significant jump, while the Son retains his status closer to perception with 28%.
- The Youth Perception vs Elder Reality – Only 24% of the Youth perceive the Son as an abuser, while 59% elders in the 2014 survey blamed the son.
- As per youth experience, the Abuser is in the age bracket of 18 to 34 primarily in the middle income households.
- 72.4 % of the youth feel that the topmost form of abuse in their experience is 'Using Abusive Language and talking rudely to an elder' followed by 43.1%, who feel it is giving the elder 'the silent treatment, isolation and emotional abuse.'
- A shocking find is that 29% Youth feel that 'Physical Abuse and beating up' is a common type of abuse and 30% feel it is 'being denied the basics, medicines and material abuse.'
- 'Property and inheritance disputes' emerges as the main reason for abuse at 53.2%. But what is interesting to note, is that 35.7% feel that 'Attitudinal and relationship issues' is also an important reason.
- However, Youth stress only on behavioral solutions for families to prevent abuse such as 'Family spending adequate time with the elders (32%)' followed by 'Elders opinions given due importance (29%)'.
- 67.5% of the respondents at an all-city level said that 'elders should stay social and active' and 31.5% said that they should 'keep their finances organized' as measures to prevent abuse.
- Interestingly, 86.9% Youth advocate 'living in large joint families' as a measure to prevent Elder Abuse, even in today's social scenario of a rising graph of nuclear families.
- Most of the abusers were rated by respondents as of 'sound mind as well as sound health', so clearly Elder Abuse was intentional and voluntary.

- Nationally, nearly 60% Youth are willing to take direct action if they came across a case of abuse by talking to the abuser asking them to change their behavioural pattern and talking to the abused, asking them to fight back.
- Yet there are cities such as Delhi where 92% are not willing to intervene, followed by Chennai with 64% and Hyderabad with 45%.
- 77.6% Youth feel that the top reason for elder unhappiness is 'Not being able to spend money as before'.
- 42% Youth feel that Elder Abuse is a problem of developing societies, including India.
- 83% perceive that identifying Elder Abuse in the neighborhood is not difficult.
- In the case of Delhi, while 51% youth claim to have witnessed abuse, only 22% elderly have admitted to abuse in last year's survey.
- The youth experience in Kolkata, mirrors elder reality as surveyed in 2014 which had reported an Elder Abuse experience of 60%.
- Strangely, the Bengaluru youth are at 25.5% witnessing abuse, whereas elder experience as per last year's survey was 75%.
- As per the youth 61.2% feel, 'Elders without spouse' are more vulnerable to abuse while 36.2% feel those 'living with spouse' is also quite high.

Section 1: AWARENESS OF ELDER ABUSE

1.1 Rating the quality of life of the elders

Respondents were asked to give their perceptions about the quality of life being led by elders and were asked to rate the elders' satisfaction levels.

On a scale of 10, average satisfaction score given by the young generation to elders was 6.6. Clearly the younger generation do not think that their elders are a satisfied lot.

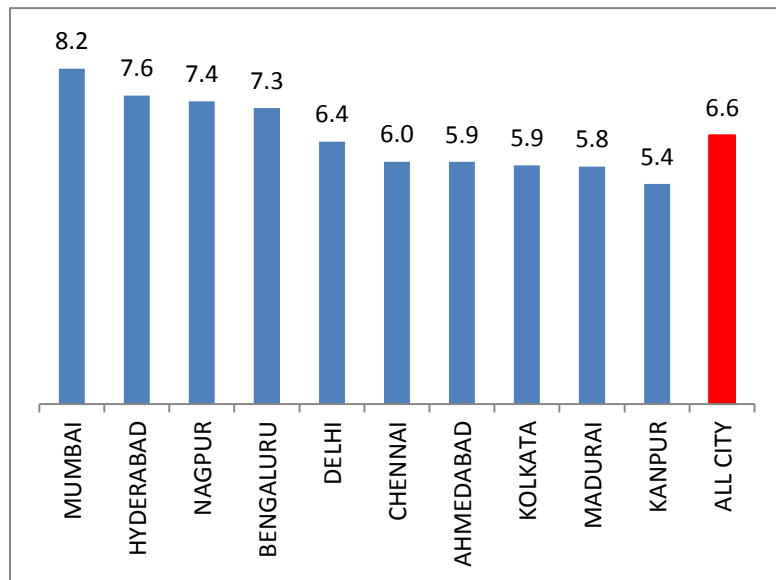
Interpreting the satisfaction score

Score > 8= highly satisfied

7-8= satisfied

5-7= somewhat satisfied

<5= dissatisfied



The scores, however, varied significantly across the 10 towns where the survey was conducted, as reflected in the chart above. In Mumbai alone, the elders were rated highly satisfied; in Hyderabad, Nagpur and Bengaluru there were rated satisfied and rated much lower than that in the other cities.

The scores were tabulated separately for employed males, working women and stay at home women, to check whether perceptions about elders vary.

Results show that there was no variance.

Average satisfaction score of the elders

Employed male- 6.5

Working women-6.7

Unemployed women-6.6

1.2 Unhappiness and dis-satisfaction: perceived hierarchy of causes

Whether a person is very satisfied or somewhat satisfied or not satisfied, there are occasions and reasons that may cause the person unhappiness. The study attempted to assess the understanding of the younger generation with regard to causes that lead to unhappiness of the elders. The responses provided an interesting hierarchy of causes.

Reasons for unhappiness	%
WITHIN ELDERS' CONTROL	
Not being able to spend money as before	77.6%
Not having an active outdoor life	69.0%
Not being the head of the family	59.7%
Not being able to take important family decisions	60.6%
NOT IN ELDERS' CONTROL	
Not being included in making important family decisions	61.2%
Not being given respect by people in the streets	59.1%
Not being given respect by own children	49.7%
Not being treated well by the family members	53.6%
Being abused by family members	37.2%

Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

- At the top of the hierarchy are those conditions of the elders that have come about by virtue of the fact that they have become older! The individual ramifications of this are that they are not able to spend as much money as before and that they do not have an active outdoor life. Over 70% of the respondents endorse this.
- The second set relates to relative position of the elder in the family- no more the head of the household, not being able to take important family decisions, in fact not being included in the important family decision making process. About 60% of the respondents ascribe this cause as leading to unhappiness of the elders.
- The third set in the hierarchy of causes constitutes the loss of respect that elders face, mainly from family members which also gets translated into lack of respect received from outsiders
- The last in hierarchy of causes identified is “being abused by family member”. 37% of respondents report the same.

Not many attribute ‘elder abuse’ being the cause of elder unhappiness, only 37% admit that

These findings bring out the fact that most of the youth are not inclined to attribute elder abuse as an important cause of elder unhappiness. While they mention factors relating to age and relative status of the elder in the family as important causes, only 37% agreed that elder abuse constitutes an important reason for the same.

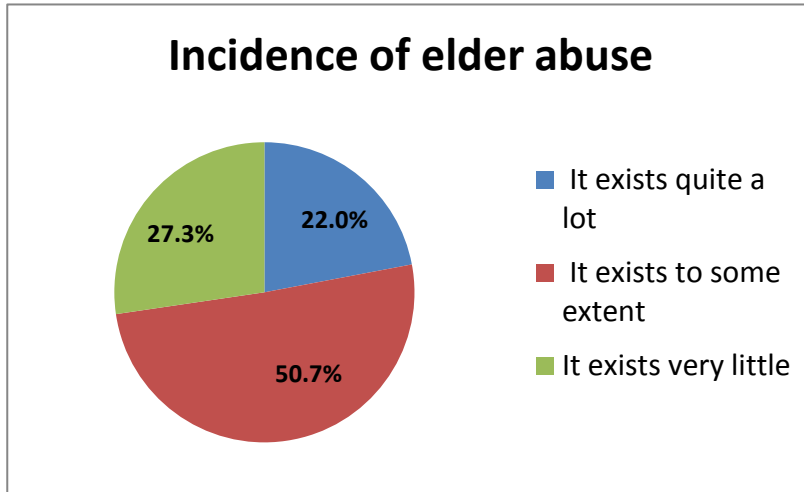
City-wise variances: *Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses*

Reasons for unhappiness	AHMD	BLR	CHE	DEL	HYD	KAN	KOL	MADR	MUM	Nagpur
WITHIN ELDERS' CONTROL										
Not being able to spend money as before	95.30%	91.00%	98.00%	74.40%	60.00%	62.00%	83.50%	60.70%	95.00%	56.50%
Not having an active outdoor life	73.40%	71.50%	76.20%	69.20%	65.50%	61.50%	72.00%	61.20%	74.00%	65.50%
Not being the head of the family	66.40%	65.20%	68.50%	51.80%	51.00%	61.50%	56.50%	51.70%	68.00%	56.00%
Not being able to take important family decisions	67.30%	64.10%	67.40%	52.70%	51.90%	60.40%	55.40%	52.60%	68.90%	54.90%
NOT IN ELDERS' CONTROL										
Not being included in making important family decisions	67.90%	63.80%	67.10%	53.30%	52.50%	60.10%	55.10%	53.20%	69.50%	54.60%
Not being given respect by people in the streets	83.60%	62.50%	86.50%	45.00%	53.00%	77.00%	56.50%	47.30%	37.00%	43.00%
Not being given respect by own children	56.40%	52.30%	55.60%	41.80%	41.00%	48.60%	43.60%	41.70%	58.00%	43.10%
Not being treated well by the family members	60.30%	53.40%	56.70%	45.70%	44.90%	49.70%	44.70%	45.60%	61.90%	44.20%
Being abused by family members	39.40%	38.30%	45.50%	22.30%	21.20%	59.50%	36.00%	30.80%	41.20%	27.50%

An overwhelmingly high percentage of youth at Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai and Mumbai ascribe “not being able to spend money as before” as the most important reason. Only Kanpur has 60% youth who think being abused by family members is a major cause of elder unhappiness.

1.3 Knowledge of the existence of elder abuse at home

Respondents were asked about the level of prevailing elder abuse by the family members in the society. They were asked if they thought elder abused existed a lot or somewhat or very little. Existence of elder abuse was accepted with conviction by only 22% of the people who agreed that “it exists quite a lot”.

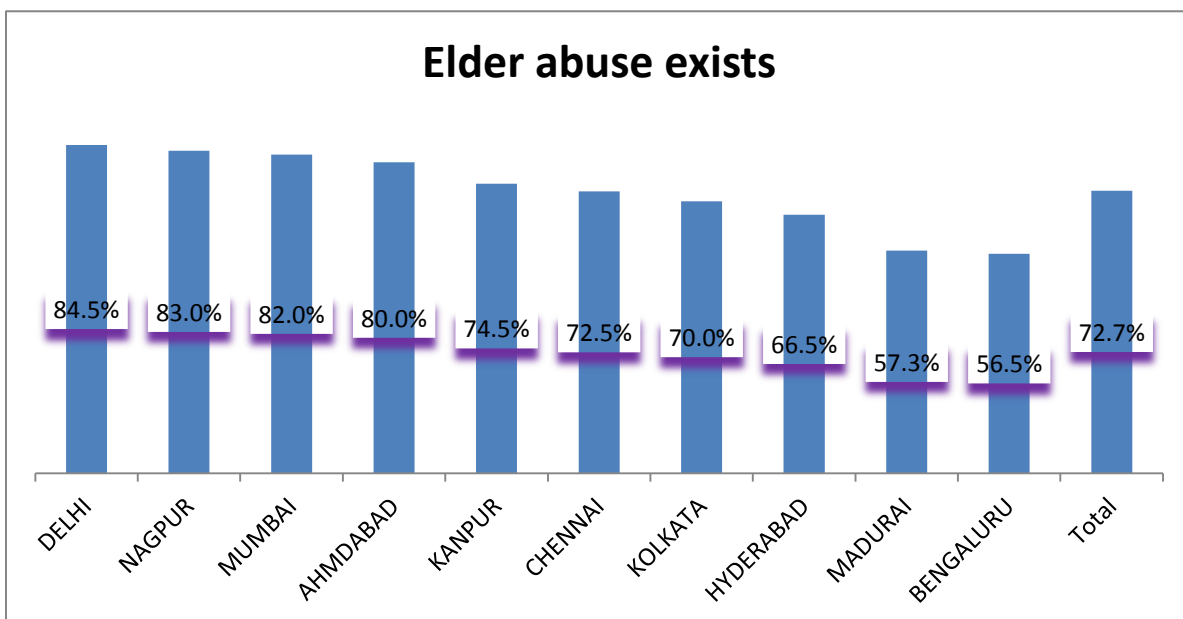


While another 50.7% also admitted that elder abuse existed but their admission may be interpreted as lacking conviction as they said the ‘it exists to some extent’. The remaining 27.3% may be considered in almost denial mode as they only agreed to that “elder abuse exists

very little’.

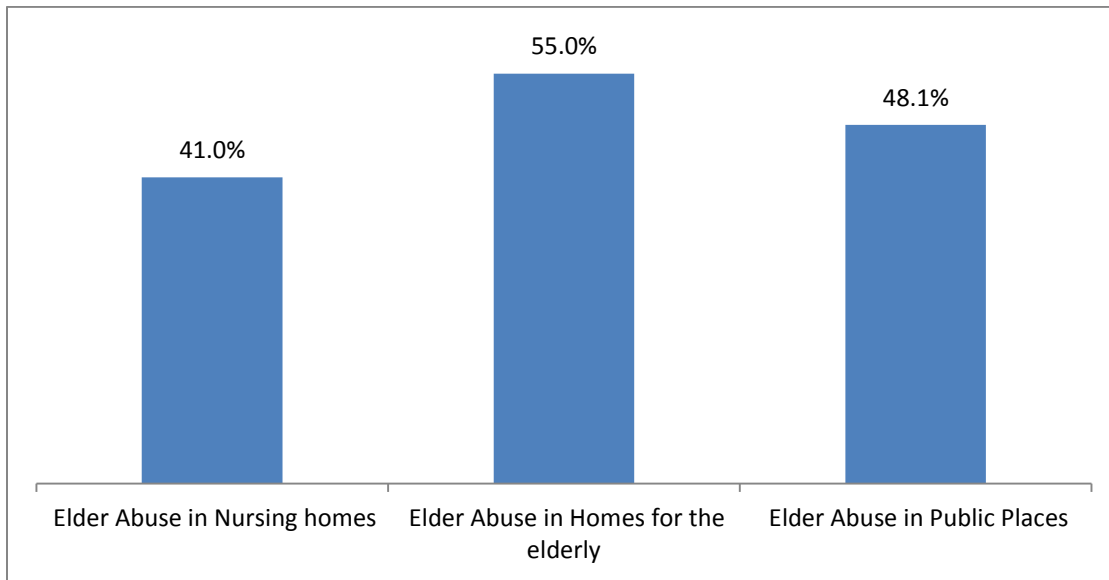
73% Youth accept Elder Abuse Exists

The findings were not significantly different across the different demographics, though unemployed women exhibited somewhat lower admission on existence of elder abuse. As usual, there was some variation across towns on this account. Most admission of the existence of elder abuse was found in Delhi at 84.5%, followed by Nagpur (83%), Mumbai (82%) and Ahmedabad (80%). Overall, south Indian cities exhibited lower admission by the respondents, the least being from Bengaluru, at 56.5

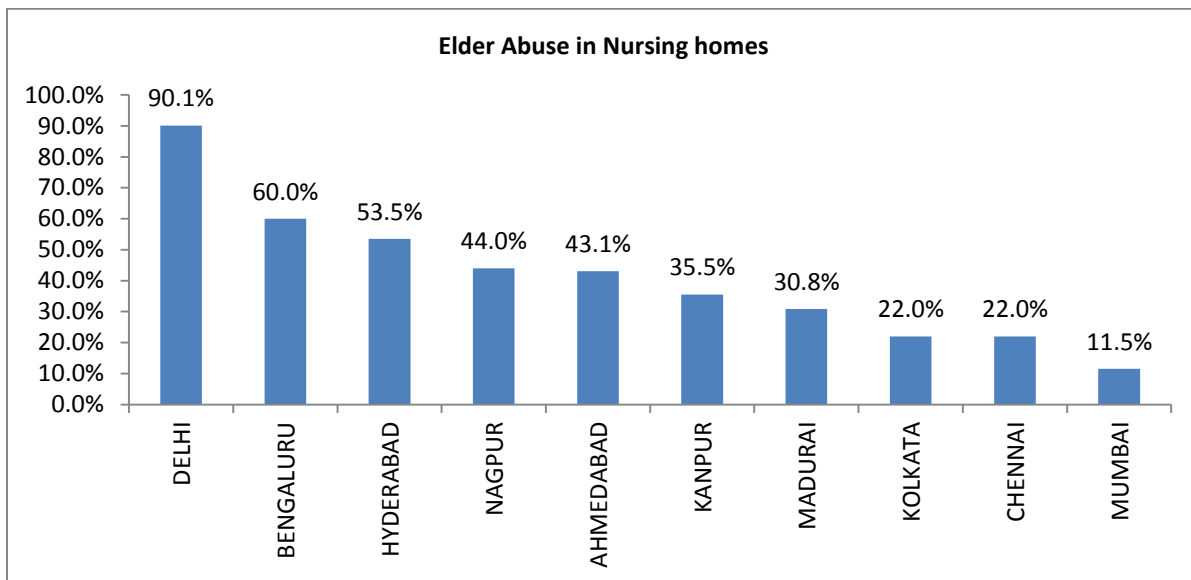


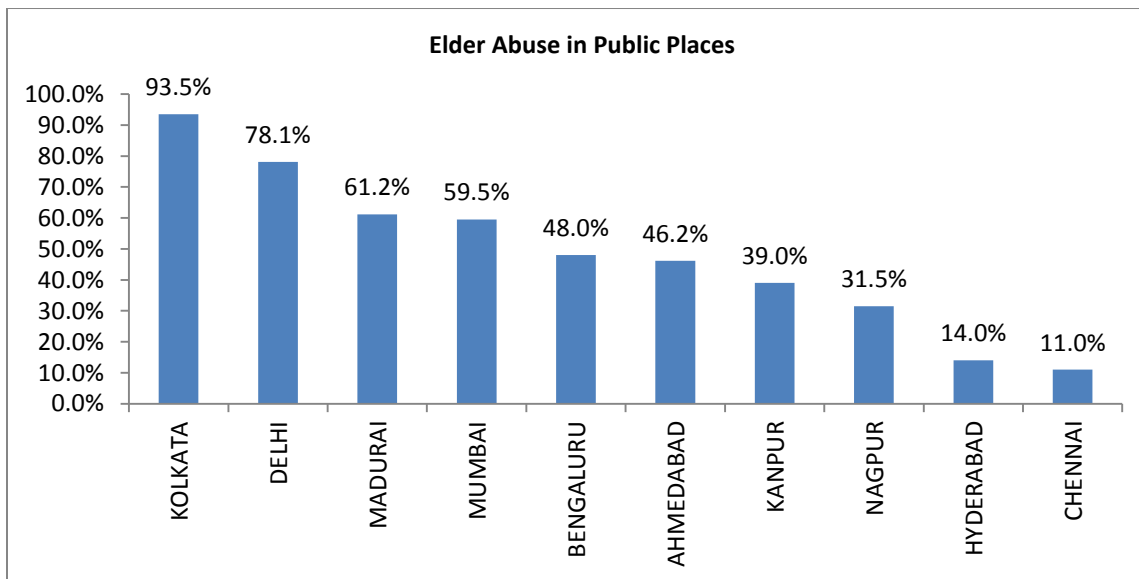
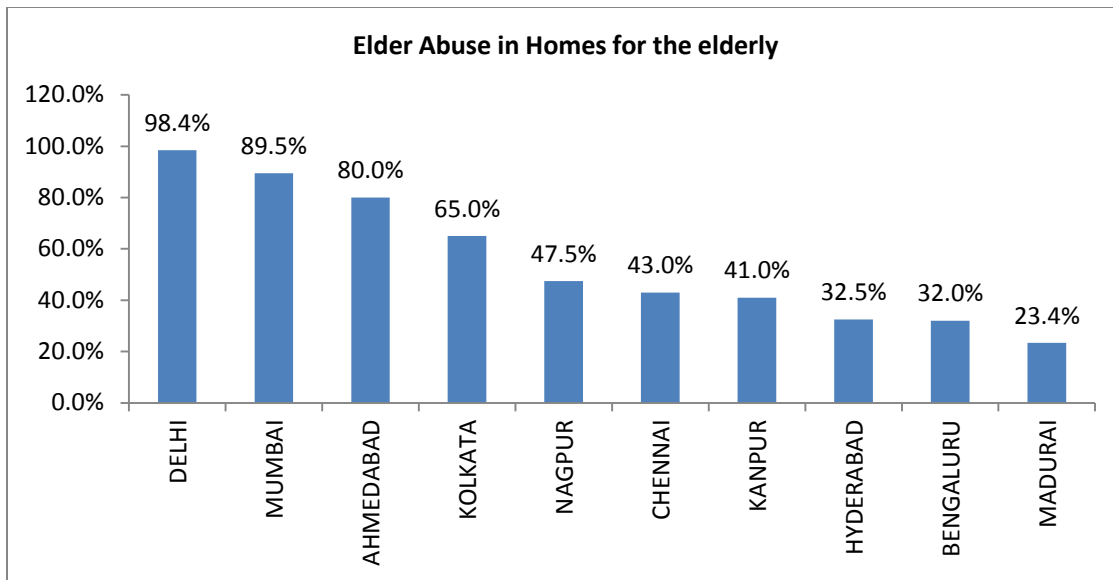
1.4 Existence of elder abuse in public space

A large proportion of respondents also accepted the existence of elder abuse in other places such as nursing homes, homes for the elderly as well as public places.



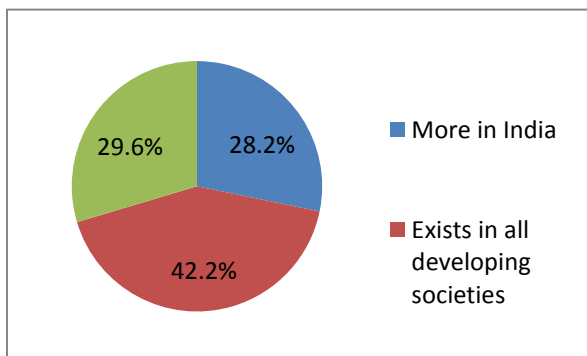
City-wise Responses





A significant proportion of the respondents felt that elder abuse taking place in nursing homes and homes for the elderly in Delhi. Similarly a significant proportion of the respondents in Kolkata felt that elder abuse takes place in public places.

1.5 Perceived Existence of elder abuse - India and the world



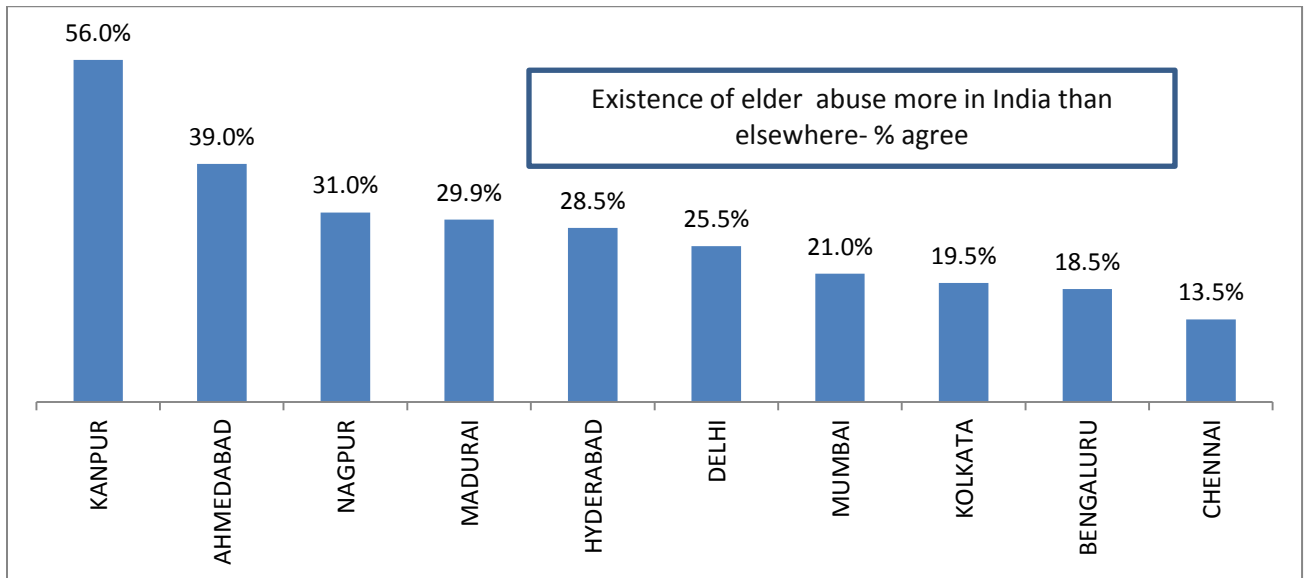
As was evident from the earlier section, there is general agreement on existence of elder abuse, though some of them downplayed its level of existence. But, at the same time most of them have tried to rationalise this by saying that it also exists elsewhere.

While there is no denying of elder abuse, most of them rationalise by saying that it also exists elsewhere

When asked if elder abuse is a phenomenon mainly in India or in all the developing countries including India or that it is the same everywhere, 42% said that elder abuse existed in all developing countries and 29.6% said that the level of incidence of elder abuse is same all over the world. Only 28.2% admitted that it was more in India than elsewhere.

A slightly larger proportion of females, 29.4%, felt that elder abuse “exists more in India” as compared to 27.1% of the males who felt that way.

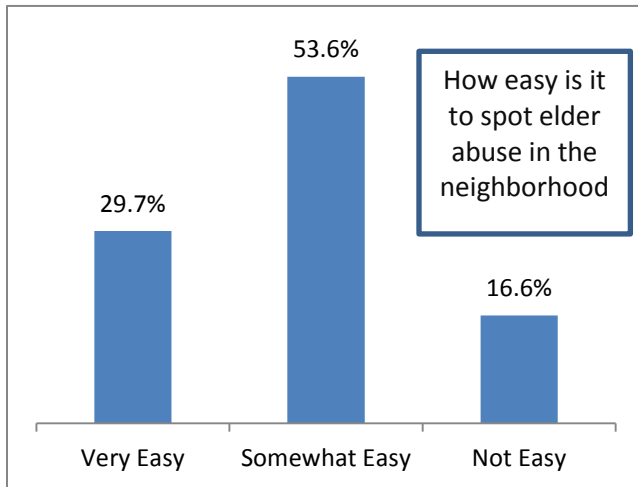
There was significant variations on this score across cities.



SECTION 2: PERCEPTIONS

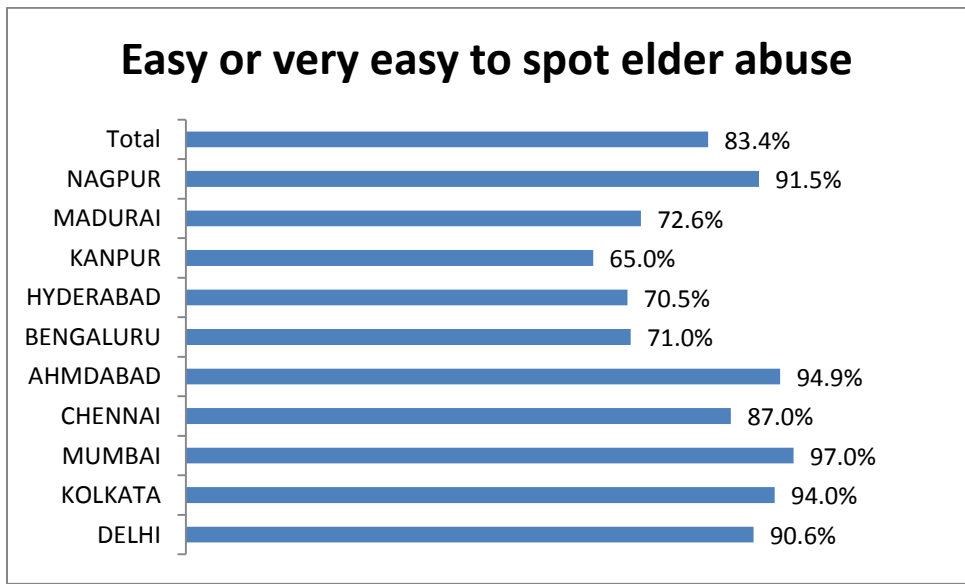
2.1 Perceived ease of spotting elder abuse taking place in the neighborhood

The abused elder clearly shows signs of being abused that can be deciphered. To an overwhelming majority of respondents (83%) it was “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to spot elder abuse in the neighborhood. This proportion was slightly less among the women than among the men

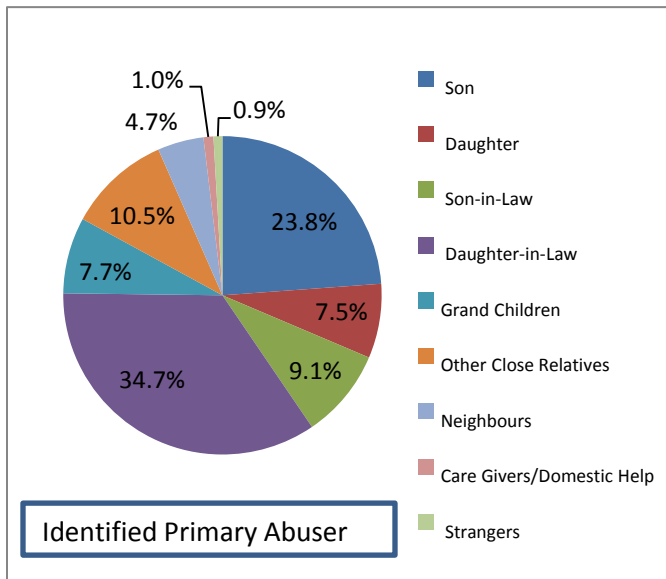


Very easy or somewhat easy to spot elder abuse
Employed men- 86.1%
Working women-80.5%
Unemployed women-80.9%

There was some variation across towns on this account. Over 90% respondents in Nagpur, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Ahmedabad stating that it was very easy or easy to spot if an elder is being abused



2.2 Perceived elder abuser

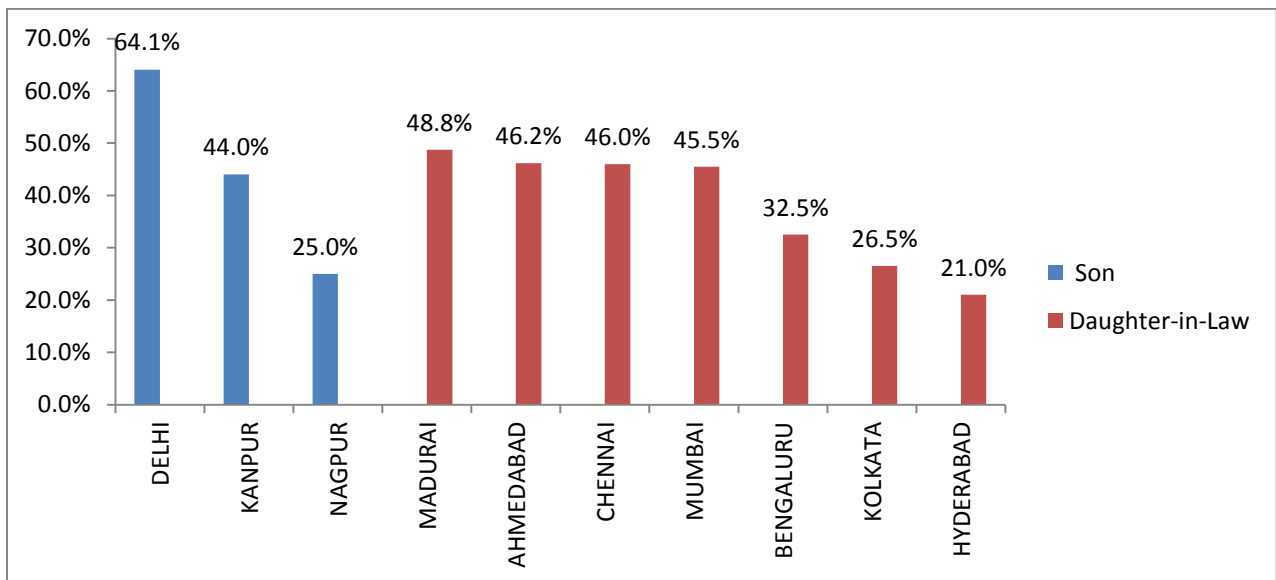


When the respondents were asked their opinion of the primary abusers in the household not surprisingly the largest proportion, 34.7%, said it would be the “daughter in law” of the household. This was followed up with “son”- 23.8%.

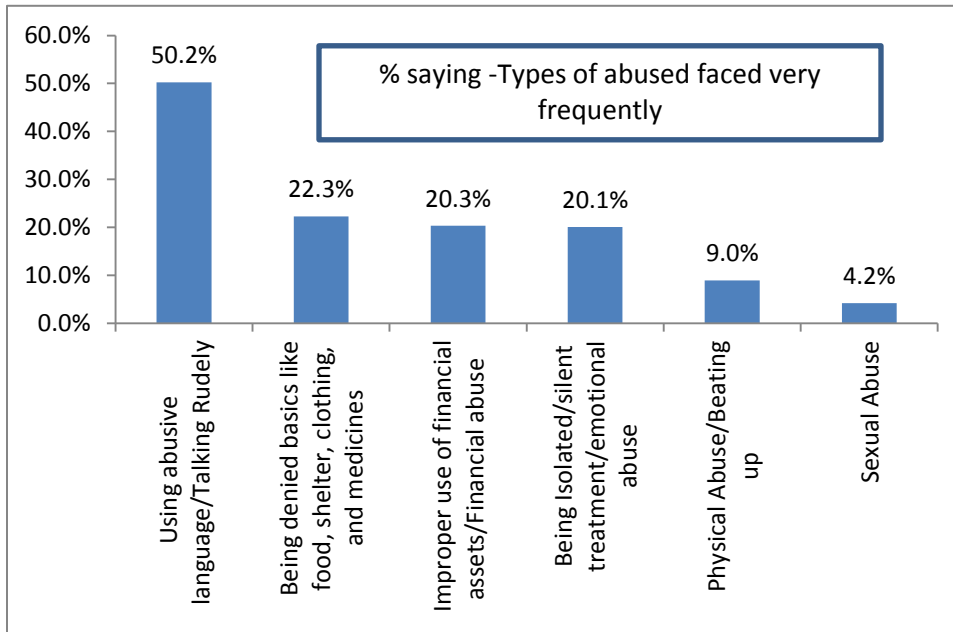
The same pattern of responses were evident by gender and working status of the respondents

Primary abuser- daughter in law
 Employed male- 35.7%
 Working women-31.4%
 Unemployed women-36.3%

There were interesting variations on this across cities, though two most quoted primary abusers remained to be the daughter-in- law and the son, but in some cities they changed places.



2.3 Types of abuse faced by the elders



The respondents agree that the elders face many kinds of abuse. According to most of them, most frequent abuse consists of being talked rudely or being the receiver of abusive language.

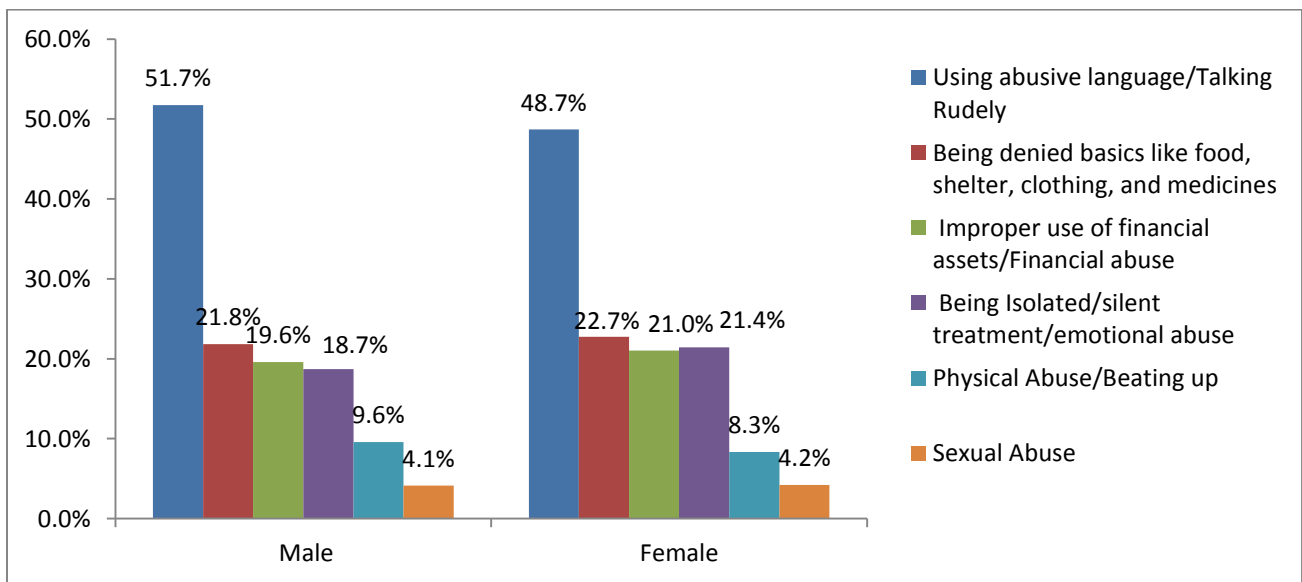
The alarming facts are that:

- More than a fifth of the respondents state that elders may be denied basics such as

food, shelter, clothing and medicine.

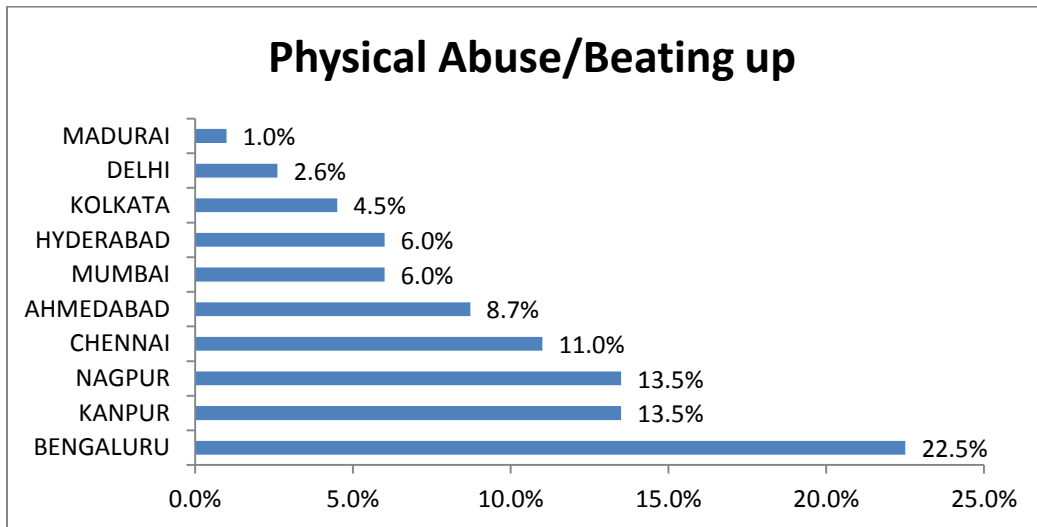
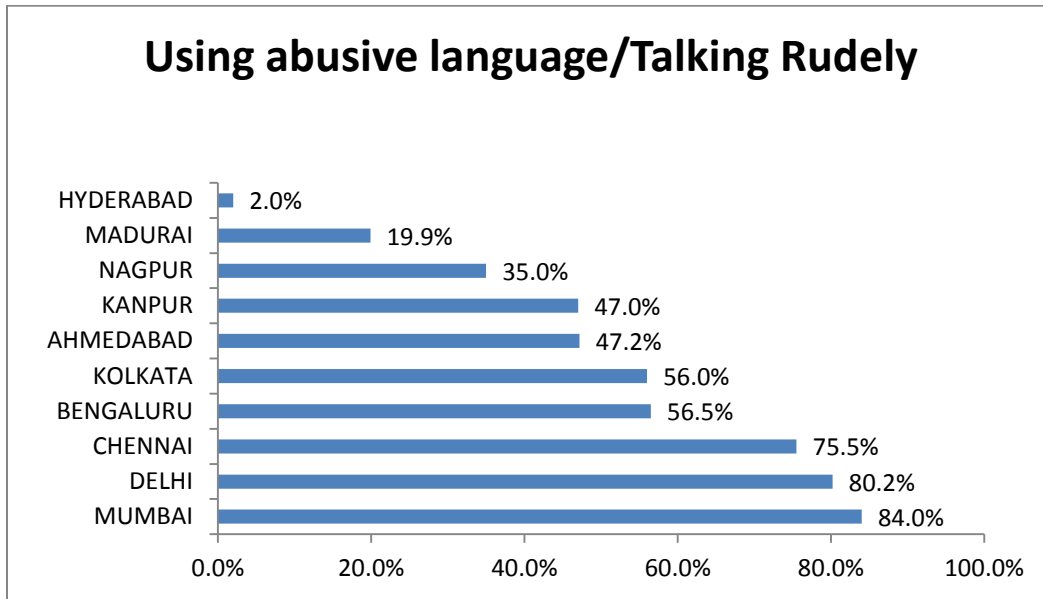
- About 20% also say that the elder are subjected to financial abuse.
- And about 10% are also of the opinion that the elders are physically ill-treated.

The same response pattern is exhibited by the men and women respondents.

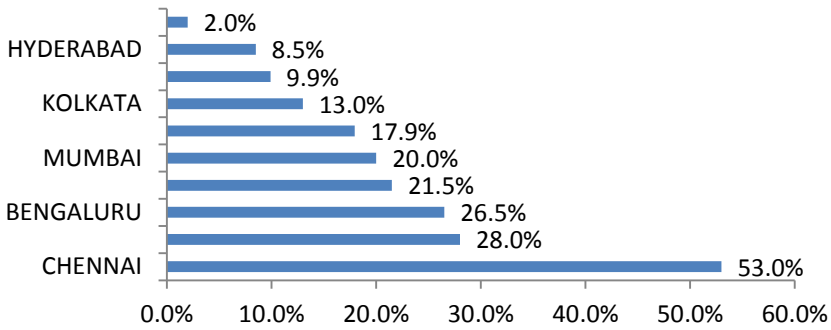


Responses by City

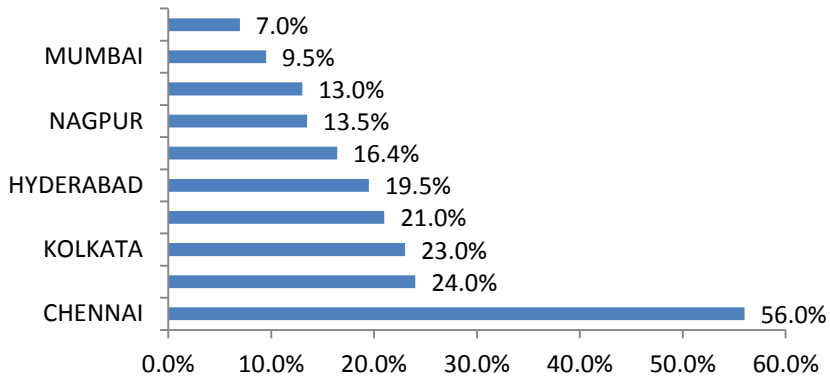
For various kinds by abuse being perpetrated "Very Frequently"



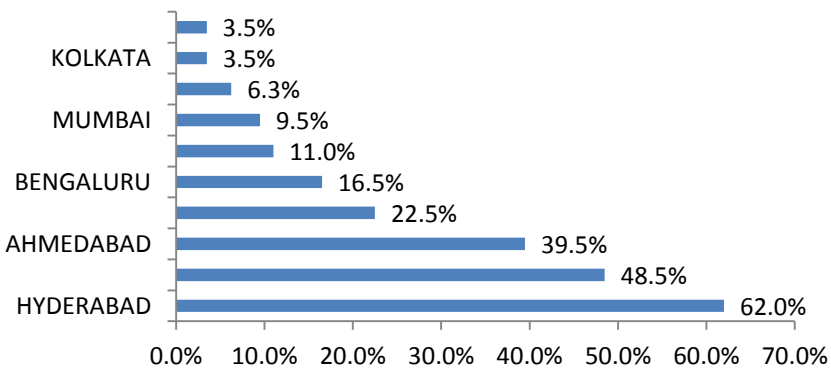
Being Isolated/silent treatment/emotional abuse



Improper use of financial assets/Financial abuse



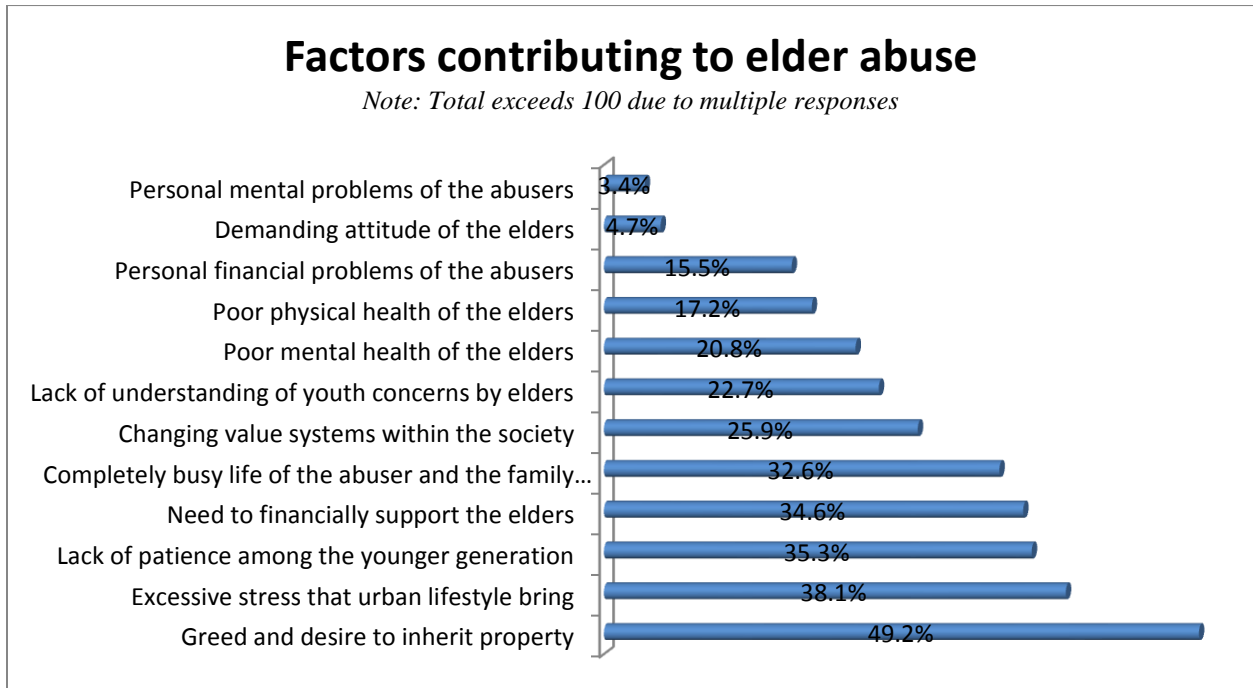
Being denied basics like food, shelter, clothing, and medicines



2.4 Factors contributing to elder abuse

Causes of elder abuse vary; it will be different in different cases. Keeping this in mind, we had asked the respondents to identify the top three causes, in their perceptions, that contributed to elder abuse. The responses were quite revealing.

The top cause that emerged was “greed and desire to inherit property of the elder by the next generation”, indicated by about half of the respondents as one of the top three reasons.



To better understand the respondents, we clustered the causes into five sets of factors as follows:

- **Financial factor**- Greed and desire to inherit property, Need to financially support the elders, Personal financial problems of the abusers.
- **Lifestyle factor** of the abuser- Excessive stress that urban lifestyle bring, completely busy life of the abuser and the family members.
- **Health related factor** of the elder- Poor mental health of the elders, Poor physical health of the elders.
- **Self-factor of the elder**- Lack of understanding of youth concerns by elders, Demanding attitude of the elders.
- **Generational factor**- Lack of patience among the younger generation, Changing value systems within the society.

By aggregating the individual reasons into these five sets of factors and normalizing them, we have developed indicator values for the different sets. The hierarchy of factors that thus emerge is given below

Factors	Indicator values
Financial reasons	100
Lifestyle factor of the abuser	71
Generational factor	62
Health related factor of the elder	38
Self-factor of the elder	28

Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

Analyzing the factor indicators by respondent categories, it emerges that:

- Life style factor of the abuser gets higher value among working men.
- Generational factor also gets higher loading from men.
- Health related issues of the elder as well self-factor of the elders get higher loadings from women than from men.

Respondent category	Reasons for elder abuse- factor indicators				
	Financial reasons	Lifestyle factor of the abuser	Generational factor	Health related factor of the elder	Self-factor of the elder
Men	100	75	67	34	24
Employed women	100	69	56	40	33
Unemployed	100	65	56	44	29

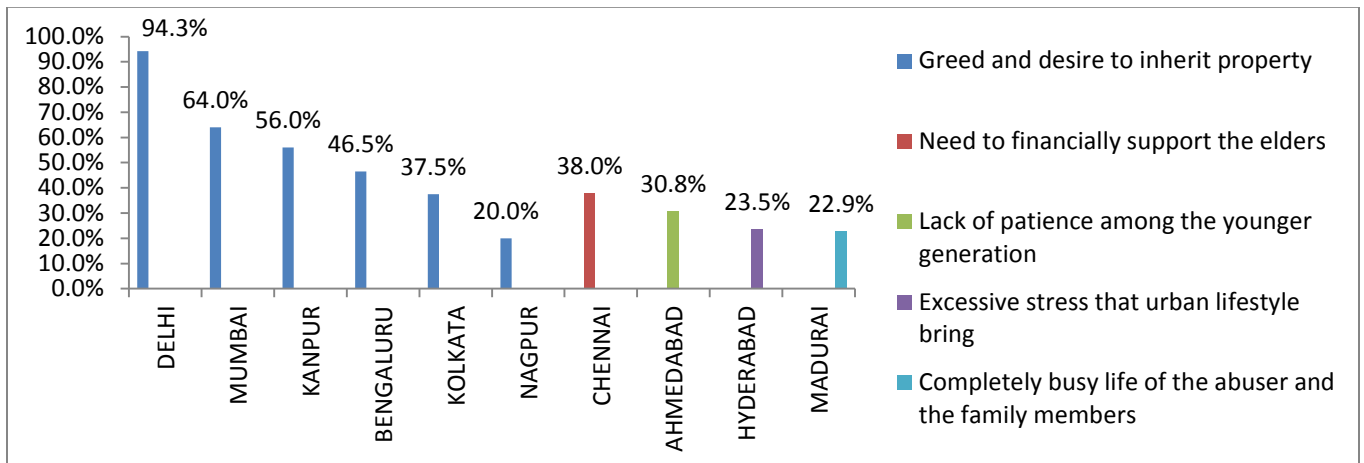
Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

These findings are to be interpreted keeping in mind that the respondents themselves were not elder abusers but were living with at least one elder. Therefore they may have tended to give high weights to life style and generational factors, reflecting their own life style and psychographics.

Responses by City

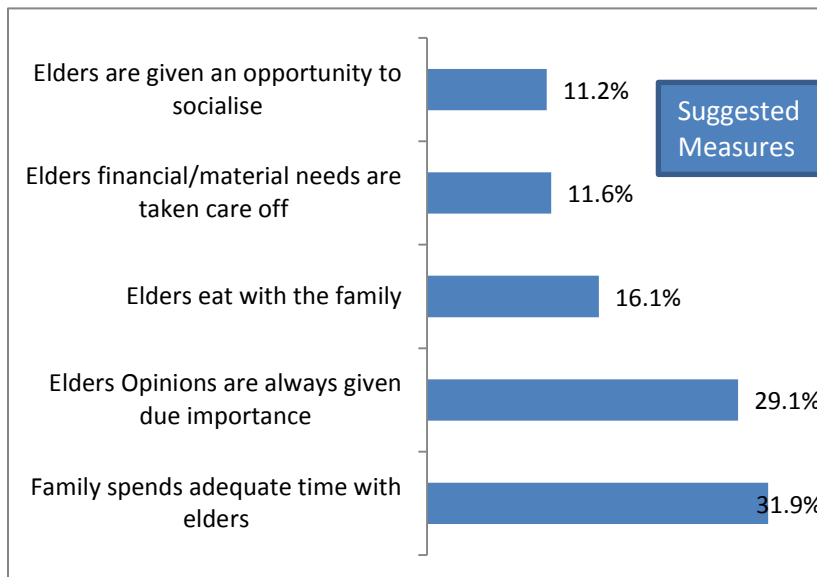
If we analyze the city-wise responses of the reasons of abuse that got the largest we see varying results. Greed and desire to inherit property gets the largest proportion of votes in 6 cities with the exception of Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Madurai.

The response that got the highest representation city-wise



2.5 Measure that the family members can take to prevent abuse

The respondents were asked to suggest measures that can be adopted by the family members to reduce the incidence of elder abuse.



In their response, the younger generation emphasized on relational measures for adoption.

The two frequent measures mentioned were:

- Family spends adequate time with the elders (32%)
- Elders opinions are given due importance (29%)

While the relational aspect was emphasized by respondents of all categories, the proportion was somewhat higher among men than among women. Of the three categories of respondents, it was least among working women.

The responses give an interesting insight into the thought patterns of the respondents while providing suggested measures:

% advocating relational measure

- Employed male- 64%
- Working women-57%
- Unemployed women-59%

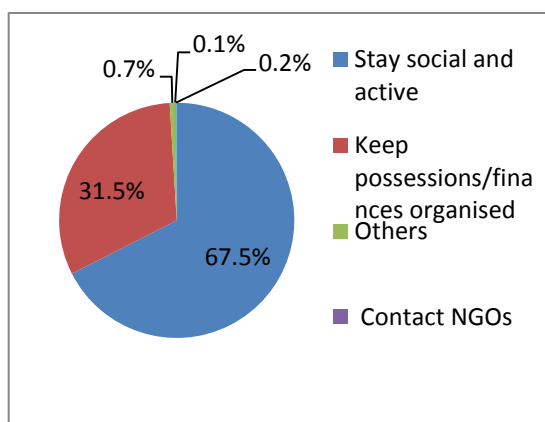
- An immediate reaction may be that they are evading the main concern- that financial reasons are the most mentioned perceived factor causing elder abuse and that cause prevails in spite of relationships.
- While there is truth in that, it is also possible that they realize that financial factors and compulsions emerge at individual level and it is not possible to suggest measures that can reduce, say, individual greed!
- On the other hand, the relational measures can definitely be taken to mitigate the impact of the other set related to attitudinal and lack of time and patience.

Measures suggested that family members may take - City-wise

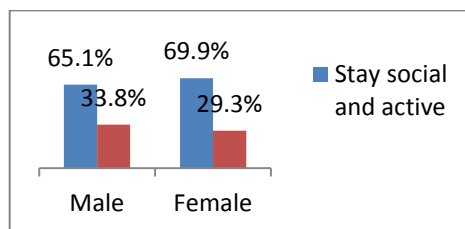
Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

City	Preventive Measures by Family Members – Considered Most Important				
	Family spends adequate time with elders	Elders Opinions are always given due importance	Elders eat with the family	Elders are given an opportunity to socialise	Elders financial/material needs are taken care off
DELHI	60.9%	16.7%	13.5%	2.6%	6.3%
KOLKATA	33.0%	30.0%	14.0%	17.0%	6.0%
MUMBAI	27.5%	27.5%	8.0%	7.5%	29.5%
CHENNAI	34.5%	28.5%	8.0%	20.0%	9.0%
AHMDABAD	33.3%	32.8%	18.5%	5.6%	9.7%
BENGALURU	32.0%	32.5%	16.0%	11.5%	8.0%
HYDERABAD	15.5%	65.5%	17.0%		2.0%
KANPUR	43.5%	15.0%	17.5%	14.0%	10.0%
MADURAI	18.9%	18.9%	25.9%	18.4%	17.9%
NAGPUR	21.5%	23.5%	22.5%	15.0%	17.5%
Total	31.9%	29.1%	16.1%	11.2%	11.6%

2.6 Proposed measures that the elders can take themselves to prevent being abused

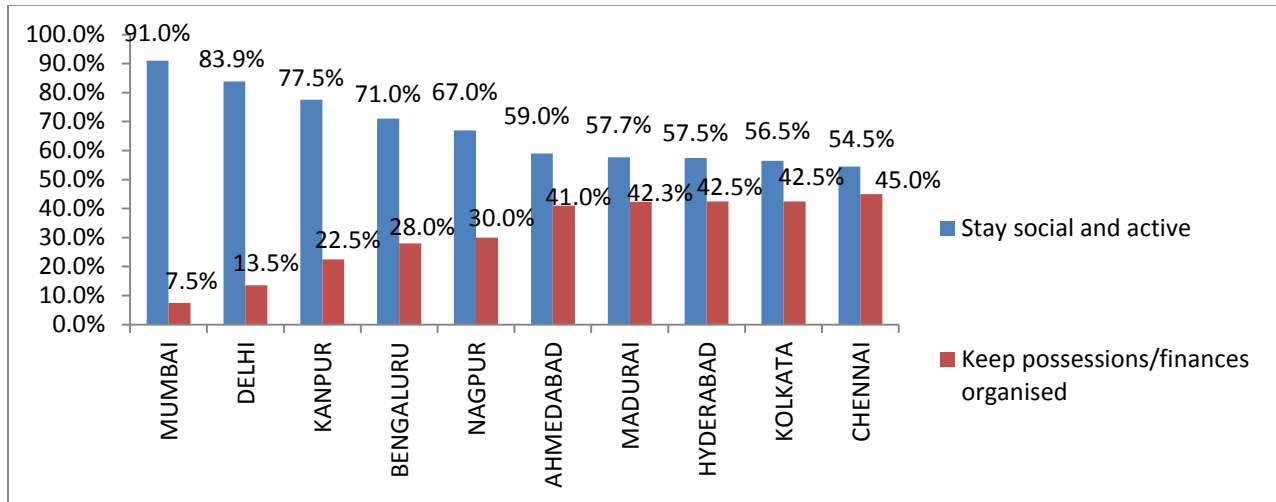


67.5% of the respondents at an all-city level said that elders should stay social and active and 31.5% on an all India basis said they should keep their finances organized. There were no other significant suggestions.



There was not much difference in the way the men and the women responded to this issue.

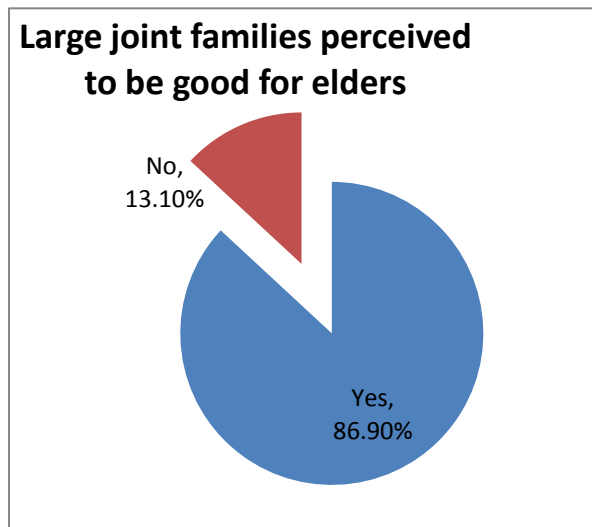
Responses by City



Even at a city level staying social and active is the outright winner though the extent vary a bit.

- In five cities, Mumbai, Delhi, Kanpur, Bengaluru and Nagpur, relational measures are emphasized by two thirds or more of the respondents.
- In the other five cities, though the advocates of relational measures still outnumber, over 40% advocate that the elders must keep their finances organized if they want to mitigate abuse by the family members.

2.7 Large joint families perceived to be good for elders

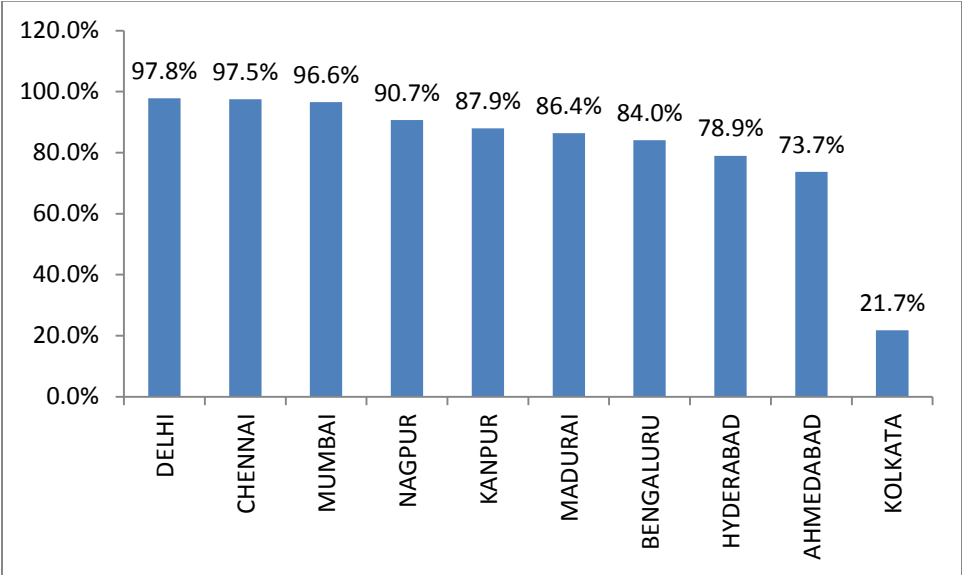


An overwhelming proportion of respondents said that they believed that large joint families are good for the elders to live; it will help to reduce elder abuse.

% who believe it is good for elders if they live in large joint families

- Employed male- 86%
- Working women-87%
- Unemployed women-90%

Responses by city - Proportions that said “It’s good for Elders to stay in joint-families”



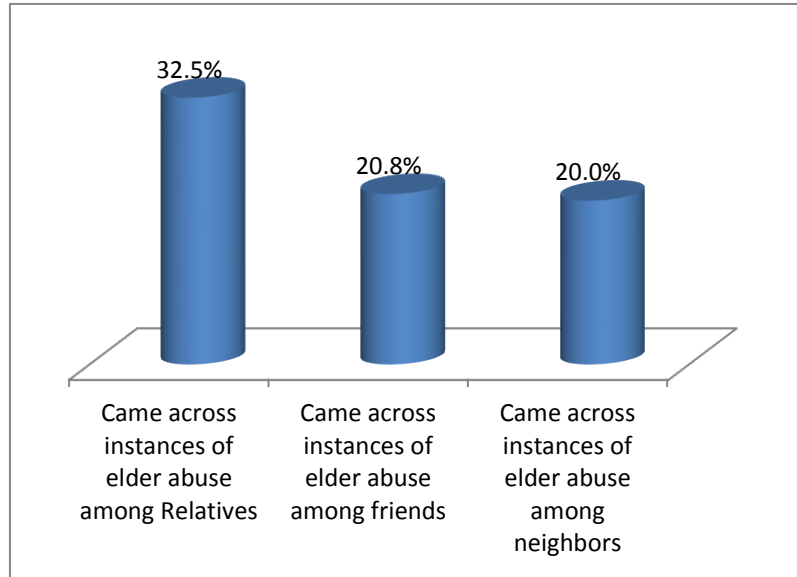
In all the cities in excess of 50 % of the respondents have said “it’s good for elders to stay in joint families however Kolkata bucks the trend where 21% of the respondents have said so.

SECTION 3: EXPERIENCE

3.1 Youth experience of encountering elder abuse

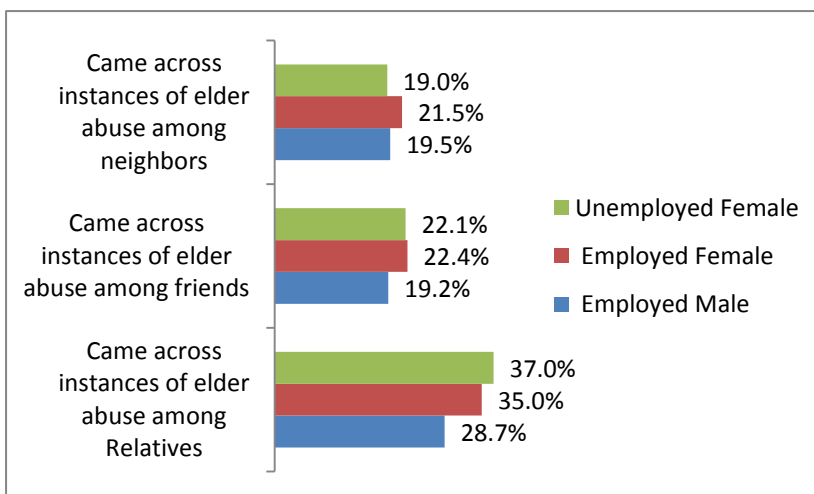
Not a very large percentage of youth have actually spotted elder abuse.

- About a third of respondents admitted that they have come across elder abuse among their relatives.
- About 20% admitted to have come across elder abuse among friends and another 20% admitted to have come across the same among neighbors.
- These are significantly high instances.



Analyzing the findings among the different respondent categories, we find that women may be more sensitive about detecting elder abuse than men.

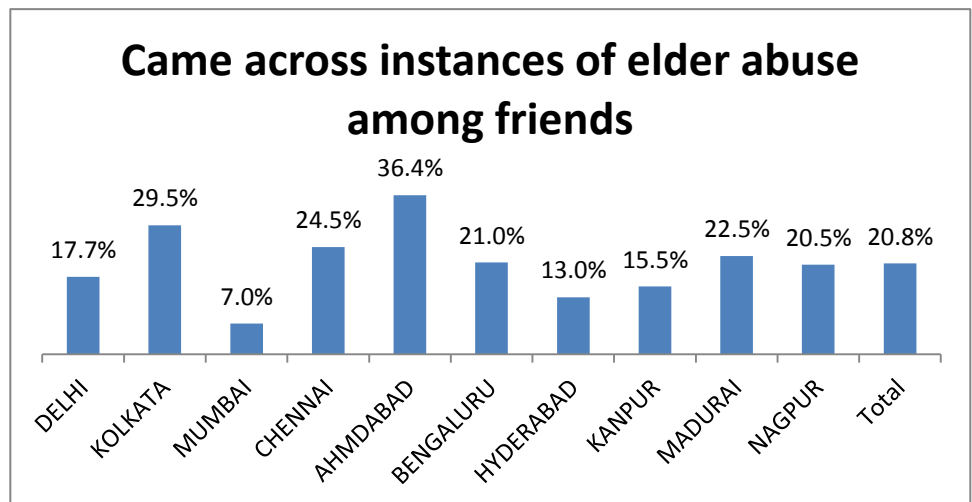
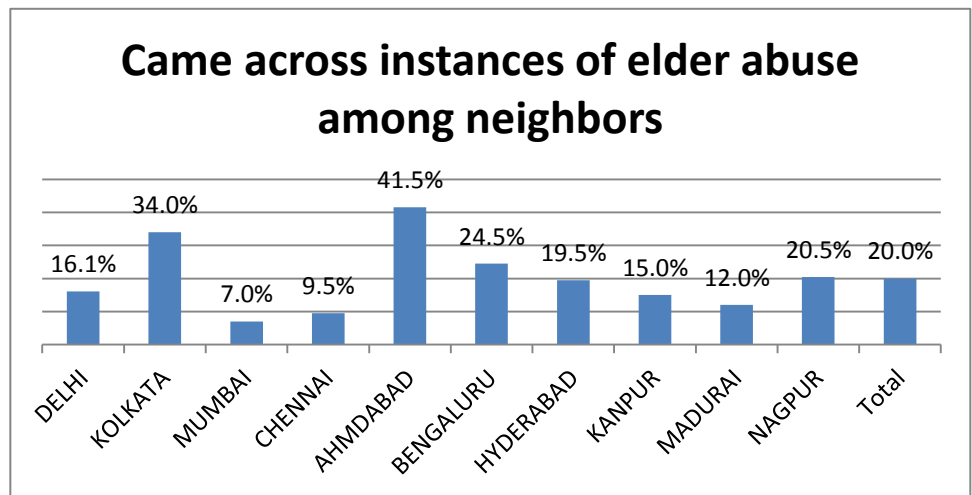
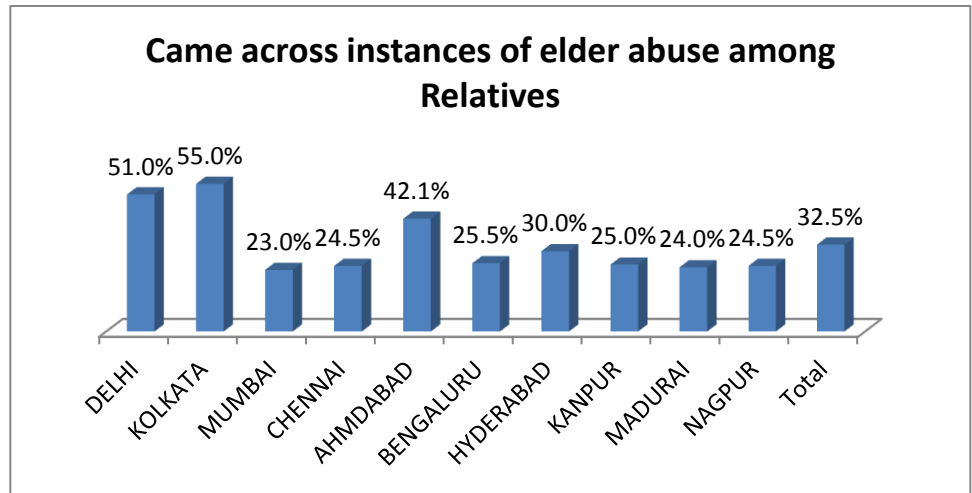
- Women exhibit higher incidence of coming across elder abuse among relatives than men.
- Same is true with respect to coming across elder abuse among friends, though the difference among men and women are little narrower.



- With respect to noticing elder abuse among neighbors, there is no significant difference among the genders.

Variation across cities

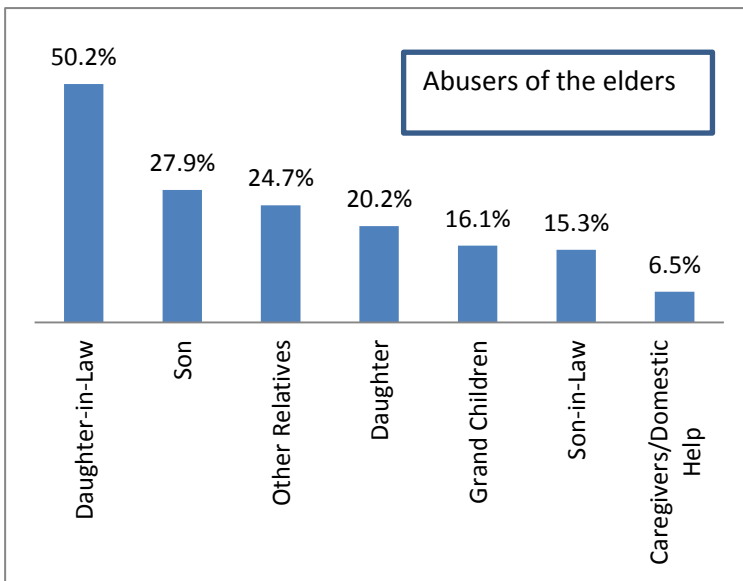
In two cities namely- Kolkata and Ahmedabad a significant proportion of respondents have come across all three kinds of abuse. In the city of Delhi the numbers are fairly high for relatives segment. Respondents in Mumbai and Madurai have not come across as many occurrences with regard to all three categories.



3.2 Profiling the households where abuse was taking place

3.2.1 Relationship of the abuser with the abused elder

- A majority of the respondents (50.2%) said that the daughter in law was definitely the primary abuser of the elder.
- According to 28%, the son was definitely one of the abusers.
- 20% also mentioned the daughter as an abuser.

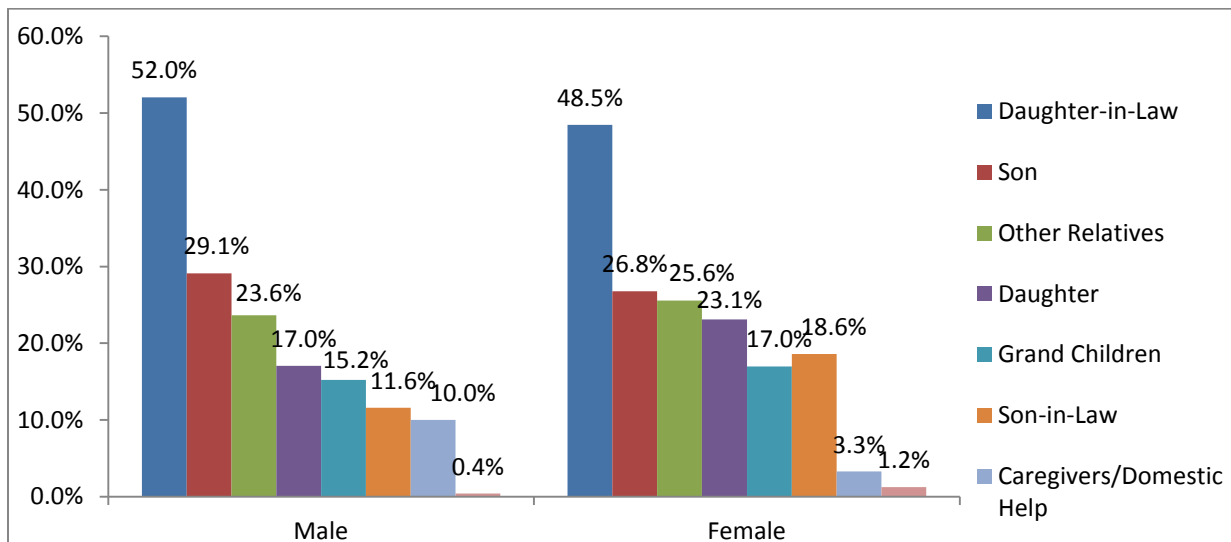


The pattern almost remains the same when analyzed by the gender of the respondents.

- Though somewhat higher proportion of men (52%) ascribe daughter in law as the abuser compared to same by women (48.5%), the differential is not very high.
- Similarly 29% of men blame the son whereas the same is 27% by women.

Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

Abusers of the elders - Gender variance of respondents



City-wise response

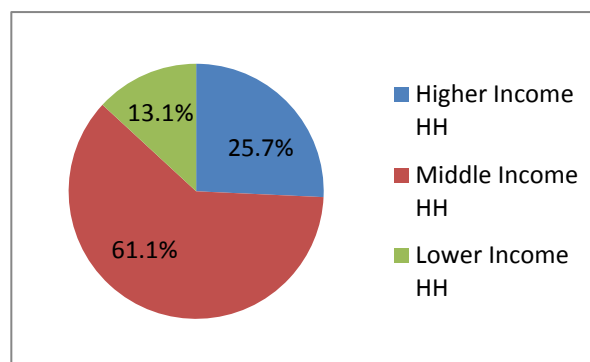
City	Who Were The Abusers			
	Son	Son-in-Law	Daughter	Daughter-in-Law
DELHI	32.0%	7.0%	37.0%	28.0%
KOLKATA	5.8%	10.4%	15.6%	28.6%
MUMBAI	14.5%	16.4%	18.2%	54.5%
CHENNAI	6.2%	4.9%	22.2%	59.3%
AHMDABAD	42.6%	6.3%	9.1%	60.2%
BENGALURU	49.4%	39.5%	35.8%	53.1%
HYDERABAD	9.7%	26.6%	15.3%	64.5%
KANPUR	45.8%	3.4%	3.4%	66.1%
MADURAI	82.4%	47.1%	41.2%	88.2%
NAGPUR	45.1%	24.4%	31.7%	40.2%
Total	27.9%	15.3%	20.2%	50.2%

Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

3.2.2 Income category of the household where abuse was taking place

It is the middle income households where the abuse takes place the most, as opined by over 60% of the respondents. This is very high indictment against the middle class.

Somewhat higher proportion among men blames the middle class households than the women.



Response by cities

City	Household Type		
	Higher Income HH	Middle Income HH	Lower Income HH
DELHI	24.0%	56.0%	20.0%
KOLKATA	13.0%	68.8%	18.2%
MUMBAI	25.5%	65.5%	9.1%
CHENNAI	66.7%	32.1%	1.2%
AHMDABAD	27.3%	55.1%	17.6%
BENGALURU	13.6%	74.1%	12.3%
HYDERABAD	25.8%	71.8%	2.4%
KANPUR	15.3%	66.1%	18.6%
MADURAI	5.9%	58.8%	35.3%
NAGPUR	31.7%	59.8%	8.5%
Total	25.7%	61.1%	13.1%

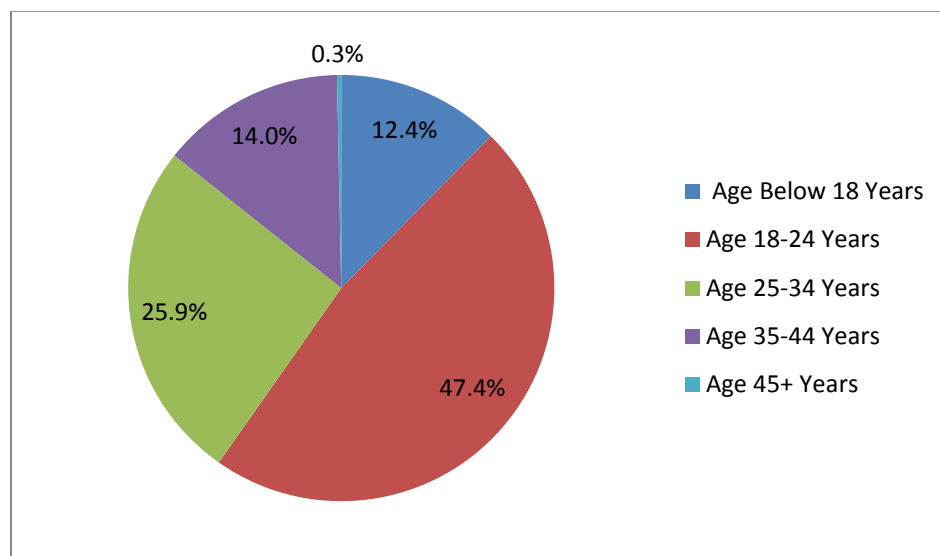
% who believe elder abuse takes place most among middle income households

Employed males - 58%

Employed women - 64.8%

Unemployed women - 63.2%

3.2.3 Age profile of abusers



73.3% of the respondents at an all-city level have said that the principal abuser fell into the age group 18-34.

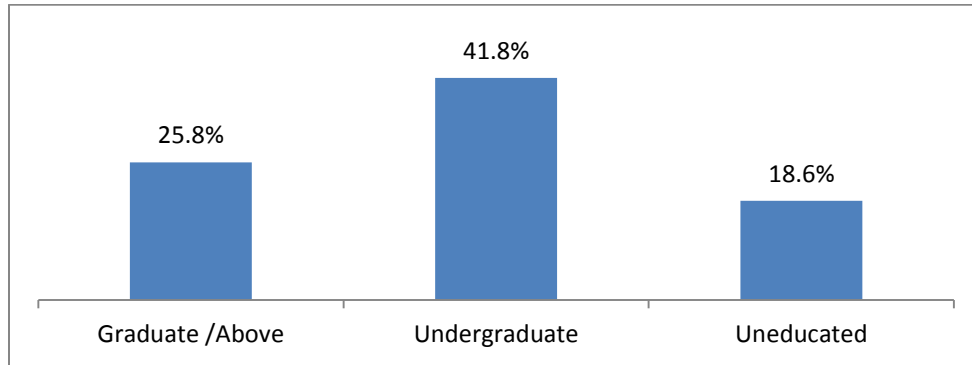
Response city-wise

City	Main Abuser Age Group			
	Age Below 18 Years	Age 18-24 Years	Age 25-34 Years	Age 35-44 Years
DELHI	9.0%	30.0%	10.0%	48.0%
KOLKATA	39.6%	48.7%	9.1%	2.6%
MUMBAI	3.6%	54.5%	40.0%	1.8%
CHENNAI	2.5%	22.2%	30.9%	44.4%
AHMEDABAD	10.8%	55.1%	23.3%	10.8%
BENGALURU	2.5%	39.5%	44.4%	13.6%
HYDERABAD	1.6%	75.8%	22.6%	0.0%
KANPUR	3.4%	44.1%	47.5%	5.1%
MADURAI	0.0%	35.3%	47.1%	17.6%
NAGPUR	19.5%	39.0%	35.4%	6.1%
Total	12.4%	47.4%	25.9%	14.0%

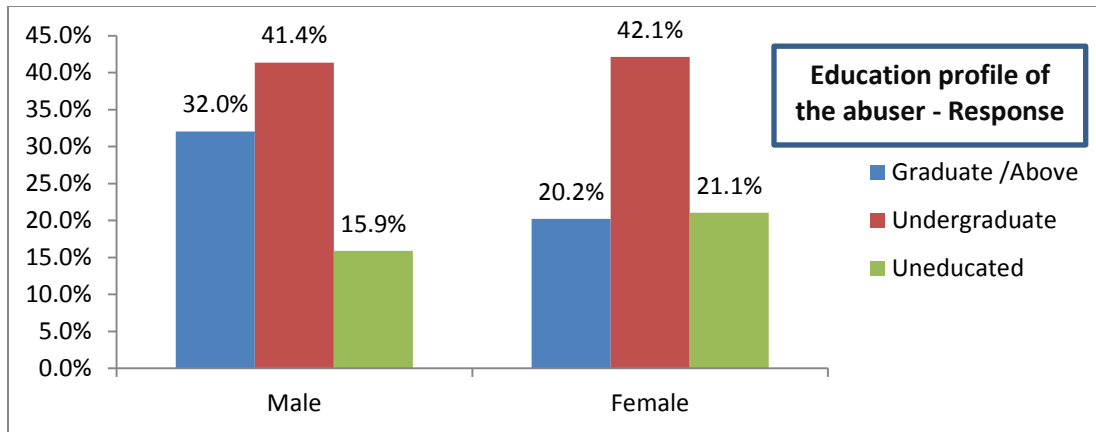
3.2.4 Education level of the principal abuser

Only about a quarter (25.8%) stated the elder abusers were graduates or above. The rest were of the opinion that the abusers were uneducated or less than graduates.

Education level of the principal abuser



There was interesting variation between men and women in providing profile of the abusers that they knew. Almost a third (32%) of men said that the abuser was graduate or above, the same proportion among women was significantly lower at 20%.

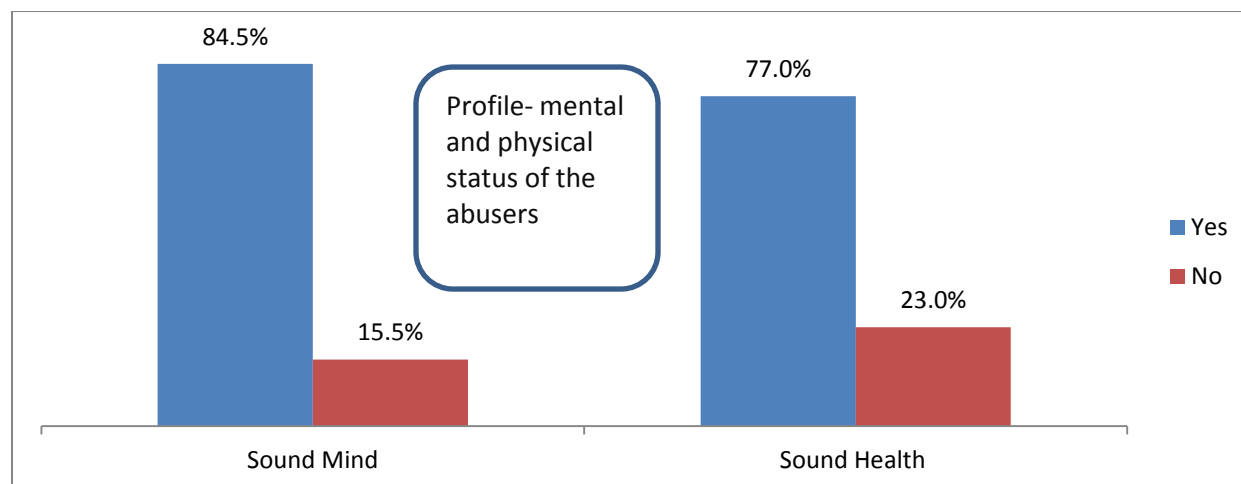


Response by cities

City	Education of Main Abuser		
	Graduate /Above	Undergraduate	Uneducated
DELHI	29.0%	30.0%	5.0%
KOLKATA	13.0%	44.2%	29.9%
MUMBAI	20.0%	47.3%	3.6%
CHENNAI	80.2%	16.0%	1.2%
AHMDABAD	15.9%	41.5%	38.6%
BENGALURU	17.3%	32.1%	23.5%
HYDERABAD	28.2%	57.3%	0.8%
KANPUR	13.6%	72.9%	11.9%
MADURAI	5.9%	5.9%	64.7%
NAGPUR	35.4%	45.1%	15.9%
Total	25.8%	41.8%	18.6%

3.2.5 Mental and Physical State of the abuser

There were not many takers, among the respondents, of the possibility that the abusers were themselves physically or mentally unwell. They clearly believed that the abusers did their act without any compulsion but knowingly and deliberately.

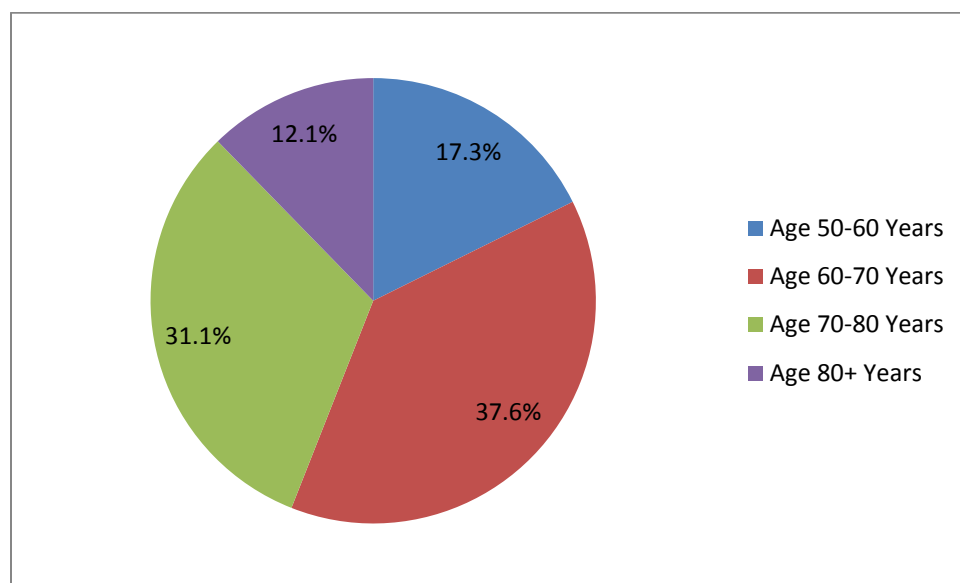


Responses by cities

CITY	Abuser is of Sound Mind		Abuser is of Sound Health	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
DELHI	76.0%	24.0%	63.0%	37.0%
KOLKATA	74.7%	25.3%	67.5%	32.5%
MUMBAI	92.7%	7.3%	92.7%	7.3%
CHENNAI	86.4%	13.6%	44.4%	55.6%
AHEMDABAD	93.2%	6.8%	94.3%	5.7%
BENGALURU	72.8%	27.2%	81.5%	18.5%
HYDERABAD	89.5%	10.5%	78.2%	21.8%
KANPUR	94.9%	5.1%	96.6%	3.4%
MADURAI	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
NAGPUR	80.5%	19.5%	70.7%	29.3%

3.2.6 Age of the elder being abused

Surprisingly 17.3% of the youth have encountered abuse in the case of those who belong to the age group of 50-60 where people are of productive age. In 12.1% of cases the abused elder was more than 80 years of age. Clearly, and not surprisingly, an elder abuser in no respecter of age!

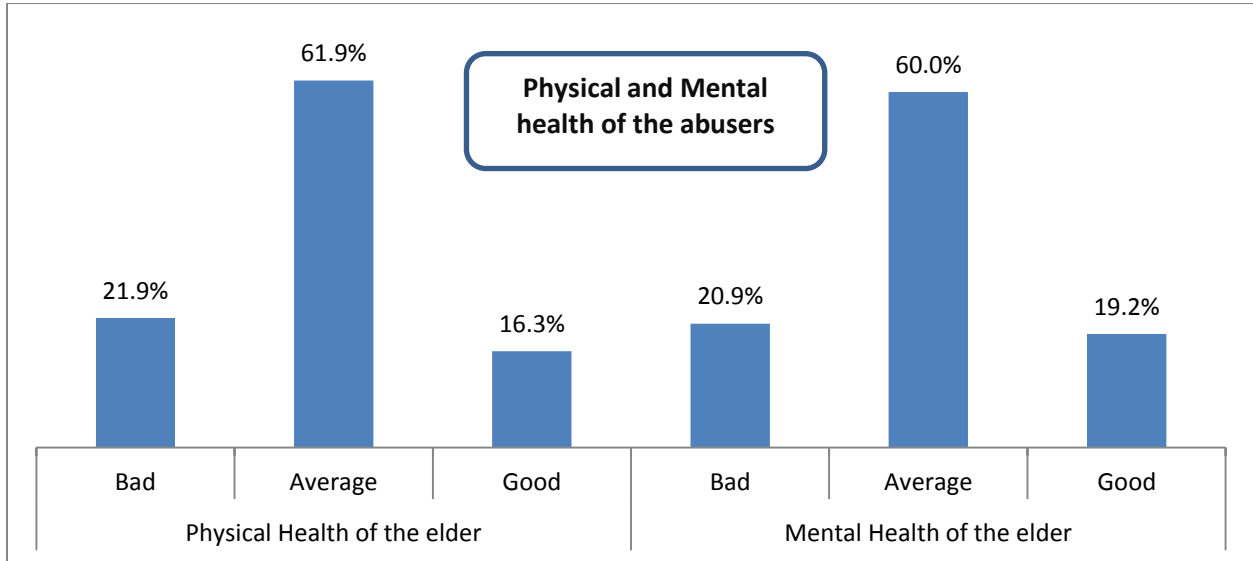


Age of elder being abused: Citywise

City	50-60 Years	60-70 Years	70-80 Years	80+ Years
DELHI	21.0%	57.0%	7.0%	
KOLKATA	13.0%	45.5%	31.8%	7.8%
MUMBAI	67.3%	29.1%	3.6%	
CHENNAI	12.3%	29.6%	54.3%	3.7%
AHEMDABAD	5.1%	42.6%	51.7%	0.6%
BENGALURU	50.6%	37.0%	11.1%	1.2%
HYDERABAD	4.8%	4.0%	23.4%	67.7%
KANPUR	20.3%	57.6%	20.3%	1.7%
MADURAI	0.0%	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%
NAGPUR	6.1%	35.4%	46.3%	12.2%

3.2.7 Physical and Mental health of the elder abused

The elders abused are perceived to be in good physical and mental health by almost 80% of the respondents. This brings out clearly that bad health of the elder is not an important reason for them to be abused by the family members.

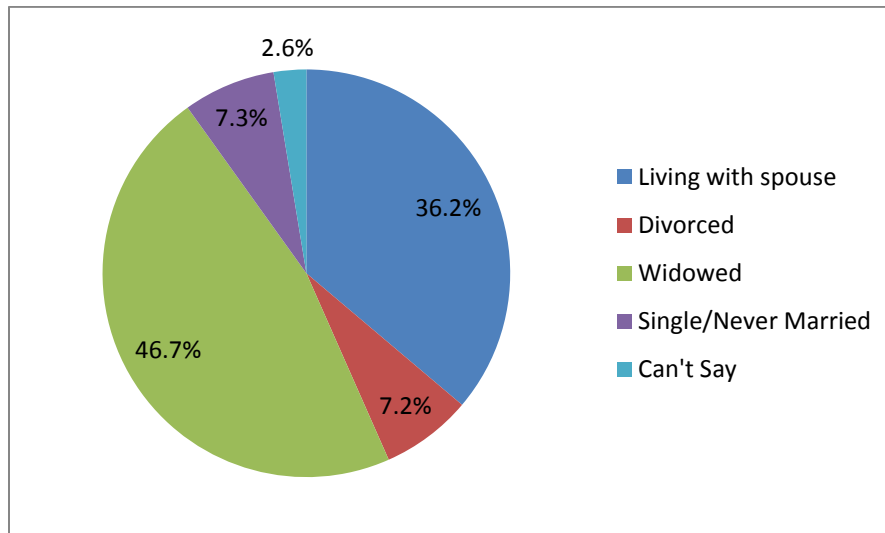


Response by cities

City	Physical Health of the Elder			Mental Health of the Elder		
	Bad	Average	Good	Bad	Average	Good
DELHI	27.0%	67.0%	6.0%	36.0%	55.0%	9.0%
KOLKATA	14.9%	77.9%	7.1%	3.2%	81.8%	14.9%
MUMBAI	41.8%	49.1%	9.1%	10.9%	80.0%	9.1%
CHENNAI	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	22.2%	55.6%	22.2%
AHMDABAD	35.8%	36.4%	27.8%	39.2%	31.8%	29.0%
BENGALURU	24.7%	54.3%	21.0%	22.2%	38.3%	39.5%
HYDERABAD	10.5%	54.0%	35.5%	18.5%	75.0%	6.5%
KANPUR	42.4%	50.8%	6.8%	16.9%	45.8%	37.3%
MADURAI	11.8%	76.5%	11.8%	0.0%	94.1%	5.9%
NAGPUR	8.5%	75.6%	15.9%	11.0%	78.0%	11.0%
Total	21.9%	61.9%	16.3%	20.9%	60.0%	19.2%

3.2.8 Marital status of elder abused

Single elder persons, widowed, divorced or not married, are facing higher incidence of abuse, though the incidence among those living with spouse is also quite high.

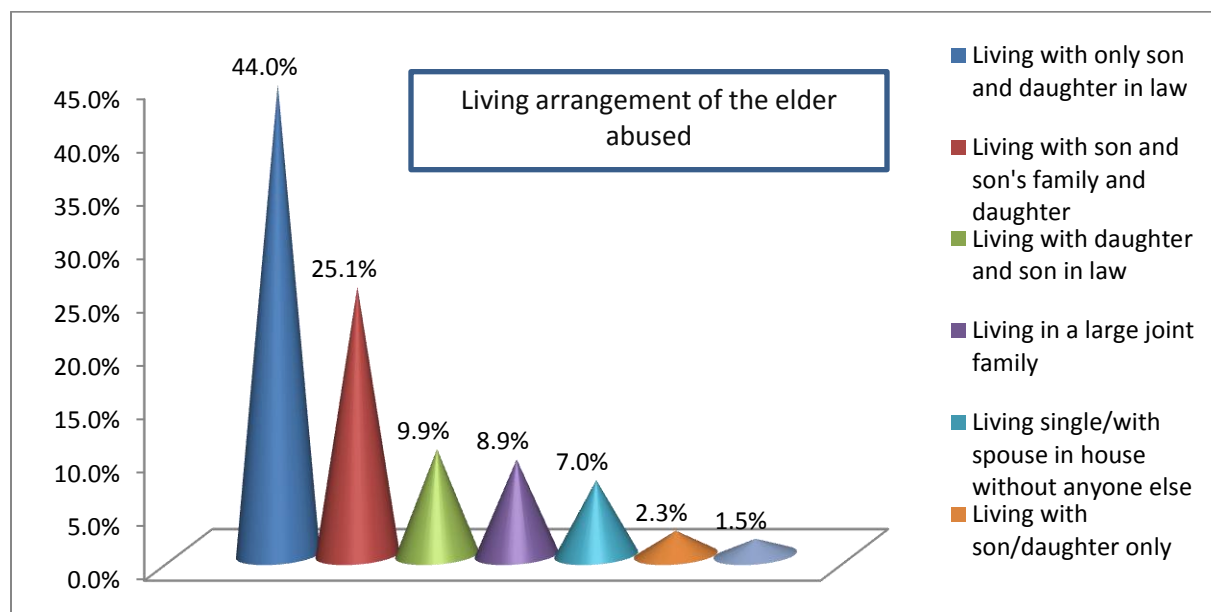


Response by cities

City	Living with spouse	Divorced	Widowed	Single/Never Married
DELHI	34.0%	25.0%	24.0%	7.0%
KOLKATA	37.0%	3.2%	44.8%	14.3%
MUMBAI	54.5%	12.7%	32.7%	0.0%
CHENNAI	11.1%	4.9%	71.6%	9.9%
AHEMDABAD	44.3%	4.5%	39.8%	10.2%
BENGALURU	54.3%	7.4%	28.4%	1.2%
HYDERABAD	21.0%	5.6%	73.4%	0.0%
KANPUR	54.2%	3.4%	40.7%	0.0%
MADURAI	29.4%	0.0%	64.7%	0.0%
NAGPUR	25.6%	3.7%	56.1%	14.6%

3.2.9 Living arrangement of the elder abused

The incidence of elder abuse clearly exists among all family composition



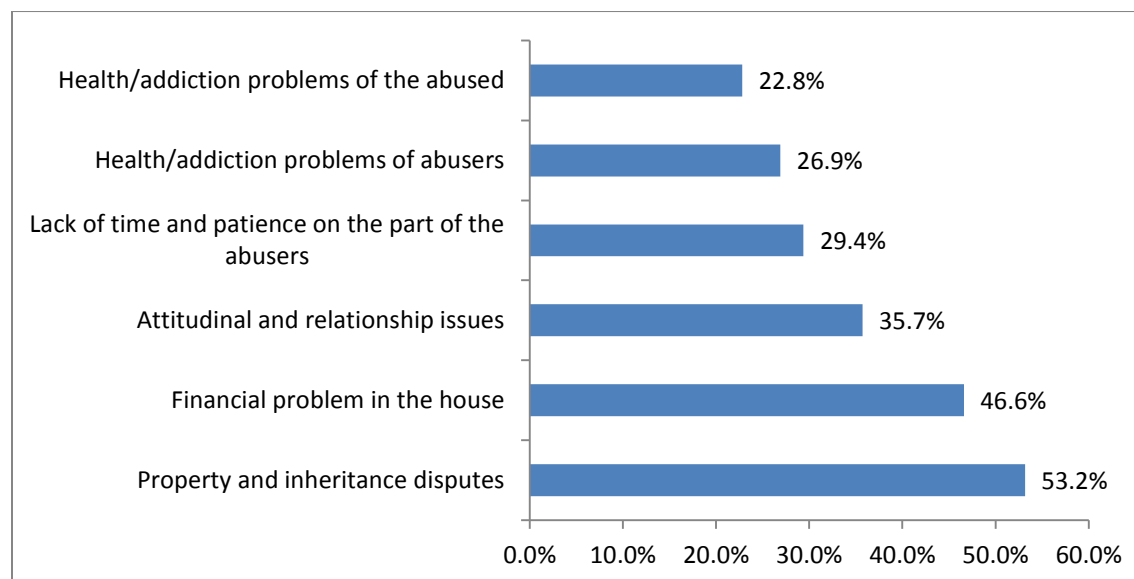
This analysis reveals that the about 27% cases, the elder is living with her daughter (25% with son, daughter-in-law and daughter), 2.3% cases with son and daughter. This brings out a disturbing fact that in most cases when the elder abused is living with his daughter, the daughter becomes an equal party to the abuse of her father.

Response by cities

City	Living single/with spouse in house without anyone else	Living with only son and daughter in law	Living with son and son's family and daughter	Living with daughter and son in law	Living with son/daughter only	Living in a large joint family
DELHI	2.0%	34.0%	54.0%	2.0%	1.0%	5.0%
KOLKATA	10.4%	26.0%	13.0%	10.4%	4.5%	29.2%
MUMBAI	45.5%	25.5%	10.9%	14.5%	0.0%	3.6%
CHENNAI	0.0%	44.4%	51.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
AHMDABAD	2.3%	58.0%	21.0%	9.1%	1.7%	6.8%
BENGALURU	13.6%	23.5%	29.6%	6.2%	6.2%	14.8%
HYDERABAD	1.6%	66.9%	10.5%	17.7%	0.8%	0.0%
KANPUR	5.1%	81.4%	11.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
MADURAI	0.0%	29.4%	47.1%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%
NAGPUR	2.4%	34.1%	26.8%	25.6%	4.9%	4.9%
Total	7.0%	44.0%	25.1%	9.9%	2.3%	8.9%

3.3 Principal Reason behind the abuse

Respondents were asked if they knew the reasons for the elder abuse that they had come across. The two factors which contributed to abuse, more than any others, are property and inheritance disputes and financial problems in the house.



Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

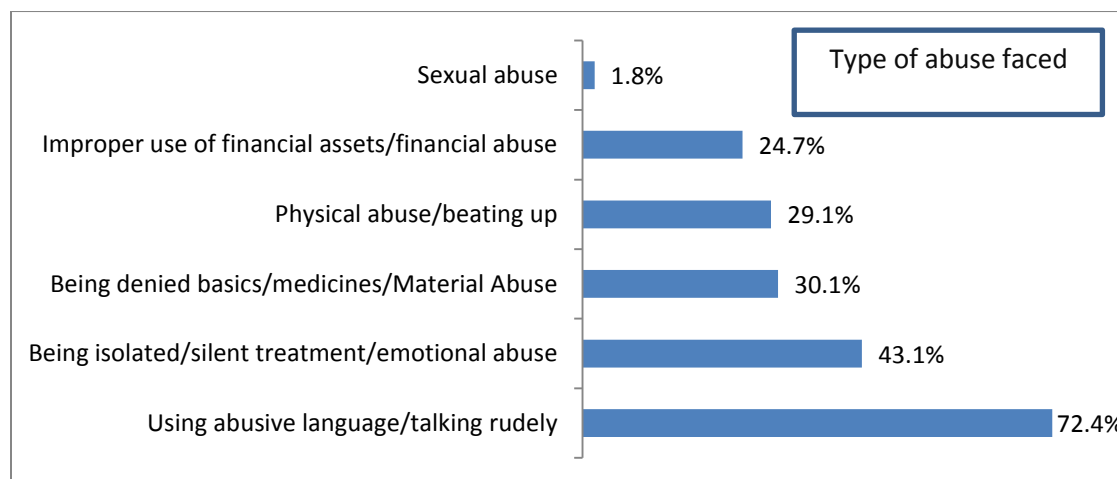
Response by city

City	Financial problem in the house	Property and inheritance disputes	Attitudinal and relationship issues	Lack of time and patience on the part of the abusers	Health/addiction problems of abusers	Health/addiction problems of the abused
DELHI	42.0%	47.0%	25.0%	10.0%	10.0%	11.0%
KOLKATA	31.2%	50.6%	25.3%	25.3%	8.4%	23.4%
MUMBAI	50.9%	69.1%	32.7%	23.6%	18.2%	5.5%
CHENNAI	18.5%	17.3%	1.2%	4.9%	27.2%	18.5%
AHMEDABAD	33.5%	55.7%	56.3%	36.4%	34.1%	30.1%
BENGALURU	72.8%	51.9%	50.6%	12.3%	13.6%	25.9%
HYDERABAD	72.6%	75.8%	33.9%	58.1%	73.4%	40.3%
KANPUR	100.0%	23.7%	10.2%	39.0%	8.5%	6.8%
MADURAI	100.0%	88.2%	52.9%	47.1%	52.9%	35.3%
NAGPUR	19.5%	65.9%	63.4%	36.6%	23.2%	15.9%
Total	46.6%	53.2%	35.7%	29.4%	26.9%	22.8%

Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

3.4 Nature of abuse

Using abusive language and talking rudely along with being isolated seem to be the predominant forms of abuse. Sadly, 29.1% cite cases of physical abuse and 30% the denial of basics. Clearly, there is both physical and mental abuse that is taking place.



Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

Response city-wise

City	Using abusive language/talking rudely	Physical abuse/beating up	Being isolated/silent treatment/emotional abuse	Being denied basics/medicines/Material Abuse	Improper use of financial assets/financial abuse	Sexual abuse
Delhi	77.0%	23.0%	16.0%	26.0%	5.0%	
Kolkata	66.2%	9.7%	31.2%	16.2%	32.5%	1.3%
Mumbai	70.9%	41.8%	45.5%	32.7%	29.1%	0.0%
Chennai	45.7%	40.7%	55.6%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%
Ahmedabad	56.8%	33.0%	55.1%	37.5%	29.5%	1.7%
Bengaluru	84.0%	25.9%	48.1%	19.8%	43.2%	1.2%
Hyderabad	83.1%	33.9%	56.5%	56.5%	25.8%	8.1%
Kanpur	100.0%	11.9%	27.1%	30.5%	15.3%	1.7%
Madurai	100.0%	58.8%	47.1%	52.9%	41.2%	0.0%
Nagpur	86.6%	46.3%	43.9%	39.0%	19.5%	0.0%
Total	72.4%	29.1%	43.1%	30.1%	24.7%	1.8%

Note: Total exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

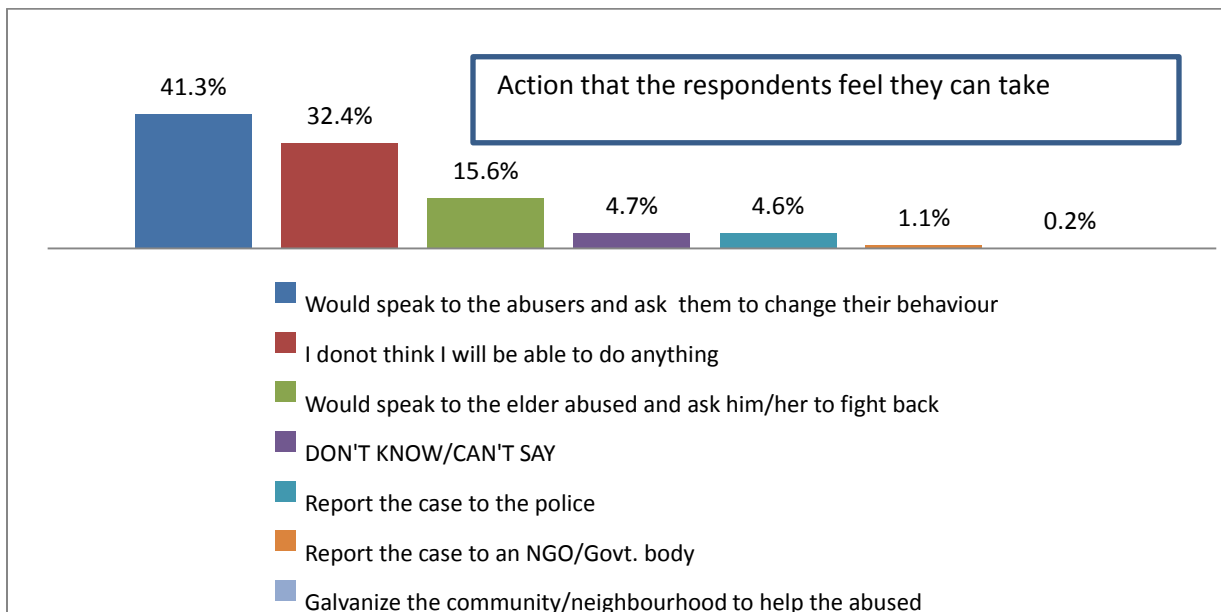
The highest incidence of physical abuse is encountered in Madurai – 58.8% with the lowest in Kolkata at 9.7%. Being denied basic medicines and food is highest in Hyderabad and again lowest in Kolkata.

SECTION 4: INTENT TO ACT

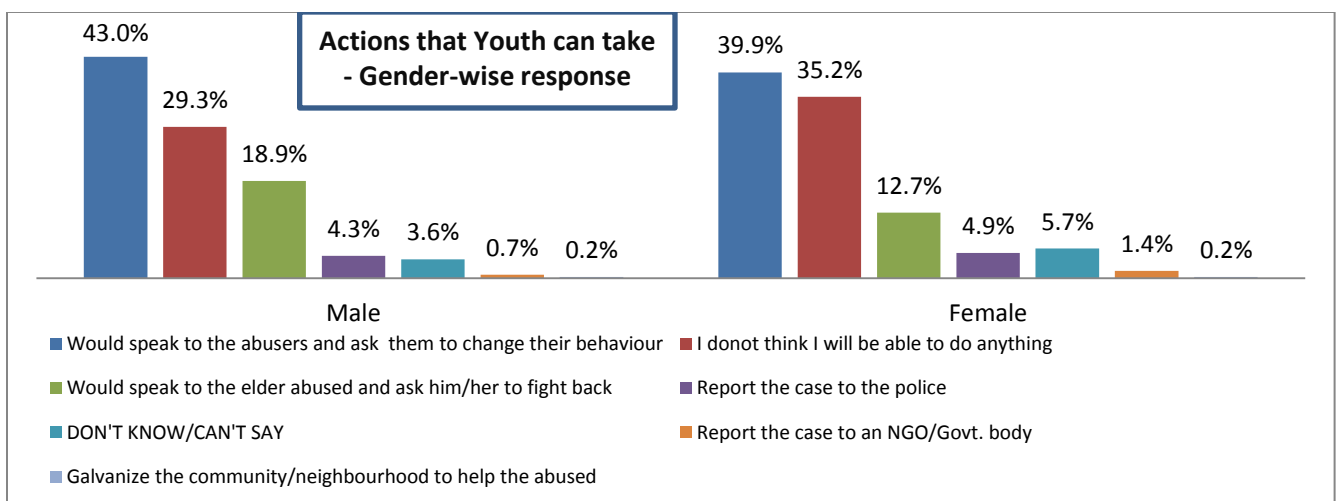
4.1 Action that may be taken by the Youth on coming across instances of elder abuse amongst relatives

41% of the respondents said that they would speak to the abuser and ask him to change his behavior. Another 32 % have said that they would probably end up doing nothing about it. A significant proportion have taken a very passive stance.

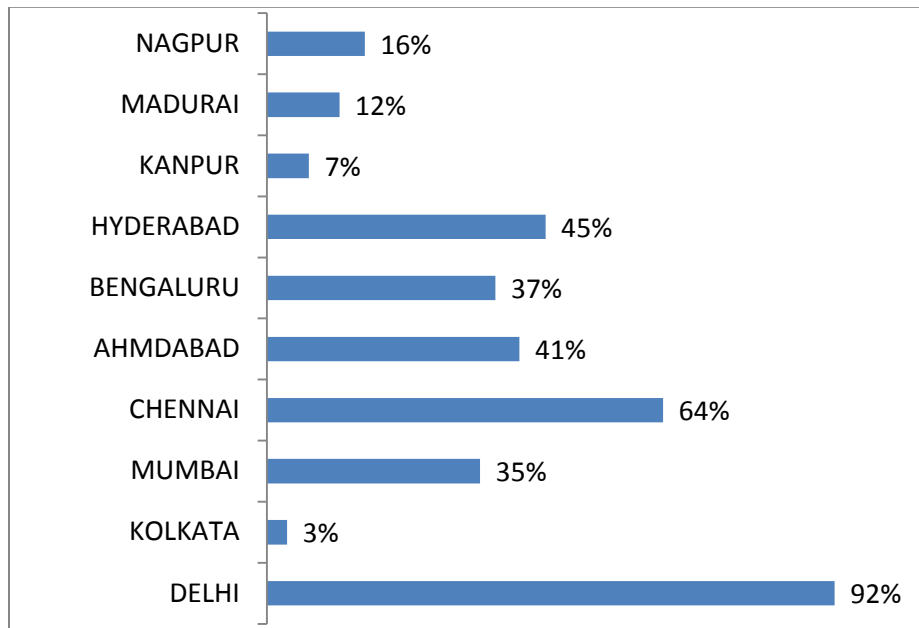
Only 16% said that they may speak to elder to fight back.



There were some differentials between men and women on this account. More women appeared to be passive with 35% saying that they did not think that they could do anything as compared to men at 29%. Similarly while 19% of men said that they may talk to the abused, only 13% of women were willing to talk.



4.2 Refusal to act against elder abuse - City-wise Response by Youth



While nationally, 37% of the Youth prefer to remain passive, a shocking 92% of the Delhi Youth will not intervene. 64% of Chennai Youth and 45% Hyderabad Youth are also apathetic. Kolkata and Kanpur Youth appear the most pro-active.

CONCLUSION

Clearly, the Indian youth are AWARE of the prevalence of Elder Abuse. They UNDERSTAND well the reasons which precipitate abuse. They have clear SOLUTIONS on what needs to be done by the family to avert abuse. A large majority of them profess an intent to intervene directly. Yet, almost a third of the youth admit to having encountered abuse in the family, a fifth amongst friends, another 20% among neighbors.

The HelpAge India Elder Abuse Survey carried out amongst elders in 2014 have 50% elders complaining of being abused. Both the survey among youth and elders thus point to large incidence of elder abuse.

Yet 37% of youth nationally do not wish to intervene or act to prevent/control elder abuse. This apathy is much worse with Delhi at a shocking 92%, Chennai at 64%, Hyderabad at 45% and Ahmedabad at 41%.

The problem of Elder Abuse continues...

NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH PERSPECTIVE OF ELDER ABUSE

QUESTIONNAIRE

City of interview			
Delhi	1	Hyderabad	6
Kolkata	2	Ahmedabad	7
Mumbai	3	Nagpur	8
Bengaluru	4	Kanpur	9
Chennai	5	Madurai	10

Dear Sir/Madam, I am coming to you on behalf of MaRS Monitoring and Research Systems, a national research agency. We are conducting a study for HELP AGE INDIA. We want to ask you a few questions and that will take only a few minutes of your time. Please note that your responses will be used for research only and will be kept confidential.

Name of the respondent: _____

Respondents Address: _____

Email address: _____ Phone No: _____

Can you please tell me which of these durables do you have at home?											
Electricity connection	1	Refrigerator	6								
Ceiling Fan	2	Washing Machine	7								
LPG Stove	3	Personal Computer/laptop	8								
Two Wheeler	4	Four Wheeler	9								
Color TV	5	Air Conditioner	10								
Total number of durables		TERMINATE IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT OWN AT LEAST 5									
Education status of the Male respondent/working women respondent/Husband of the housewife respondent											
Below SSC/HSC	1 -----TERMINATE										
SSC/HSC	2	Graduate/ Post graduate: General	4								
Some College	3	Graduate/ Post graduate: Professional	5								
Gender	Male	1	Female	2							
Age	25-35 Years	1	36-45 Years	2							
Marital Status	Single	1	Married	2							
Occupation	Employed	1	Unemployed	2							
Presence of at least one elder, currently retired, person at home		Yes	1	No	2- TERMINATE						
Relationship of the respondent with the eldest retired person in the family											
Son	1	Daughter in law	3								
Daughter	2	Son in law	4								
Name of the investigator		Supervisor									
Date of the interview		Time									
Back check	Yes	1	No	2							
		2	Scrutiny	Yes	1	No	2				

Main Questionnaire

1	I want to talk about retired elderly persons in Indian society. Please note that I want your perceptions about the Indian society as you observe other houses, read news and hear from other people. Overall how satisfied, according to you, the elders are about the quality of life that they are living? Please give me your response on a scale of 1-10, 10 if you think they are extremely satisfied and 1 if you think they are not at all satisfied with the quality of life they are living. You may give any score from 1 to 10, indicating your view						
2	We have found that there are many aspects in the life of the elderly that cause them lack of happiness in their life. I am going to read aloud some of these one by one. For each statement I read aloud, please tell me if you think this factor applies to all the elder persons in India or to most of them or to many of them or to some of them or to none of them						
	Feel unhappy because of	All elderly	Most elderly	Many elderly	Some elderly	None of the elderly	
	Not being able to spend money as before	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not having an active outdoor life	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not being the head of the family	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not being able to take important family decisions	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not being included in making important family decisions	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not being given respect by people in the streets	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not being given respect by own children	1	2	3	4	5	
	Not being treated well by the family members	1	2	3	4	5	
	Being abused by family members	1	2	3	4	5	
3	It has been said there is elder abuse in family in all societies. How much, do you think, it exists in Indian society, quite a lot, to some extent or very little?			It exists quite a lot		1	
				It exists to some extent		2	
				It exists very little		3	
				Don't know/can't say		4	
4	Do you think elder abuse is more a phenomenon in India or is there in all developing societies or it is same all over the world?						
	More in India	1	Exists in all developing societies	2	Same everywhere	3	
5	How easy, do you think is it to spot cases of elder abuse among neighbors? Very Easy, Somewhat easy or Not easy			Very easy		1	
				Somewhat Easy		2	
				Not easy		3	
6	In your opinion, in households where elder abuse exists, who among the family members may be the primary abuser? And who would you think may be the secondary abuser?						
	Primary Abuser		Secondary Abuser				
	Son	1	Son	1			
	Daughter	2	Daughter	2			
	Son in Law	3	Son in Law	3			
	Daughter in law	4	Daughter in law	4			
	Grand Children	5	Grand Children	5			
	Other close relatives	6	Other close relatives	6			
	Neighbors	7	Neighbors	7			
	Care Givers-Domestic Help	8	Care Givers-Domestic Help	8			
	Strangers outdoor	9	Strangers outdoor	9			
	Any other (Specify)	10	Any other (Specify)	10			
7	Over and above elder abuses at their own homes, do you think there is significant elder abuse in						
	Nursing homes	Yes	1	No	2		
	Homes for the elderly	Yes	1	No	2		
	Public Places	Yes	1	No	2		
8	Abuse can take many forms. I am going to read aloud some of the forms that have been reported. For each that I read aloud, please tell me how frequently it may be experienced by those who are abused- very						

	frequently, somewhat frequently, rarely or not at all. Please note that I am only referring to those who are abused, not the general population					
		Very frequently	Somewhat frequently	Rarely	Not at all	
	Using abusive language/Talking Rudely	1	2	3	4	
	Physical Abuse/Beating up	1	2	3	4	
	Being Isolated/silent treatment/emotional abuse	1	2	3	4	
	Being denied basics like food, shelter, clothing, and medicines	1	2	3	4	
	Improper use of financial assets/Financial abuse	1	2	3	4	
	Sexual Abuse	1	2	3	4	
9	(SHOW CARD) This card lists some of the reasons contributing to elder abuse by family members in Indian society as have been reported. Which of these do you think act as important factor for elder abuse? And the next most important? And the third most?					
		Most Important	Next Most	Third most		
	Greed and Desire to inherit property	1	1	1		
	Need to financially support the elders	2	2	2		
	Completely busy life of the abuser and the family members	3	3	3		
	Excessive stress that urban lifestyles bring	4	4	4		
	Lack of patience among the younger generation	5	5	5		
	Changing value systems within the society	6	6	6		
	Lack of understanding of youth concerns by elders	7	7	7		
	Poor mental health of the elders	8	8	8		
	Poor physical health of the elders	9	9	9		
	Personal financial problems of the abusers	10	10	10		
	Personal mental problems of the abusers	11	11	11		
	Demanding attitude of the elders	12	12	12		
10	(USE SHOWCARD)There are a number of ways in which elder abuse in society can be prevented. Some of these can be taken by the family members and some of these can be taken by the elders themselves. To begin with I am stating the one's that can be taken by the family members. Which of these according to you is the most important? And the second most? Third most? Fourth most? Fifth most?					
		Order of importance				
	Family spends adequate time with elders	1	2	3	4	5
	Elders opinions are always given due importance	1	2	3	4	5
	Elders eat with the family	1	2	3	4	5
	Elders are given an opportunity to socialize	1	2	3	4	5
	Elders financial needs/material needs are taken care off by the family	1	2	3	4	5
11	What according to you is the most important measure in advance that an elder can take to prevent being abused by family members? And the next most important?		Most Important		Next Important	
	Stay social and active		1		1	
	Keep possessions/finances organized		2		2	
	Any other- specify		3		3	
	Any other- specify		4		4	

11A	What is the most important measure, according to you, that elders should take after being abused by the family members? And the next most?		Most Important	Next Important	
	Must talk about it to other family members		1	1	
	Must talk about it to friends and neighbors		2	2	
	Get Legal opinion where necessary		3	3	
	Seek Police/Legal intervention		4	4	
	Contact NGOs like Help Age		5	5	
	Any other- specify		6	6	
	Any other- specify		7	7	
12	Have you come across any instances of elder abuse among your relatives? And among your friends? And among your neighbors?		Yes	No	
	Relatives		1	2	
	Friends		1	2	
	Neighbors		1	3	
IF CODED 1, IN ANY ONE CASE, ASK Q 13 TO Q 29 AND THEN TERMINATE IF CODED 2 IN ALL THREE CASES, GO TO Q 30 TO 34 AND THEN TERMINATE					
13	Who were the abusers (MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE)				
	Son		1		
	Son in law		2		
	Daughter		3		
	Daughter in law		4		
	Grand children		5		
	Caregivers/Domestic help		6		
	Other Relatives		7		
Any Other (specify)		8			
14	What kind of household was it				
	Higher income household		1		
	Middle income household		2		
	Lower income Household		3		
15	What age group did the main abuser fall into				
	Less than 18 years		1		
	18-24		2		
	25-34		3		
	35-44		4		
45+		5			
16	What was the education of the main abuser		Graduate or above		1
			Undergraduates		2
			Uneducated		3
			Don't know		4
17	Was the abuser		Married		1
			Divorced		2
			Widowed		3
			Single and never married		4
18	Was the abuser		Employed		1
			Unemployed		2
			Unemployed Housewife		3
19	Was the abuser of sound mind		Yes		1
			No		2
20	Was the abuser of sound health		Yes		1
			No		2
21	What age group did the elders who were abused belong too				

	50-60	1	60-70	2	70-80	3	80+	4	
22A	How was the physical health of the elder being abused?								
	Bad		1	Average		2	Good		3
22B	How was the mental health of the elder being abused?								
	Bad		1	Average		2	Good		3
23	Was the elder								
	Living with spouse		1	Widowed		3			
	Divorced		2	Single and never married		4			
24	Was the elder abused	Living single or with spouse in house without anyone else living with						1	
		Living with only son and daughter in law						2	
		Living with son and son's family and daughter						3	
		Living with daughter and son-in-law						4	
		Living with son/daughter only						5	
		Living in a large joint family						6	
		Any other (Specify)						7	
25	Was the household where the abuse was taking place								
	Rented and rent was paid by the elder				1				
	Owned by the elder				2				
	Rented and rent paid by the abusers				3				
	Owned by the abusers				4				
26	How spacious was the house								
	Very spacious				1				
	Somewhat spacious				2				
	Very cramped				3				
27	What in your opinion was the reason behind the abuse? MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE								
	Financial problems in the house						1		
	Property and Inheritance disputes						2		
	Attitudinal and relationship issues						3		
	Lack of time and patience on the part of the abusers						4		
	Health problems/addiction problems on the part of the abusers						5		
	Health problems/ addiction problems of the abused						6		
	Any other (specify)						7		
	Can't say						8		
28	What kind of abuse was it? MULTIPLE OPTIONS POSSIBLE								
	Using abusive language/Talking Rudely						1		
	Physical Abuse/Beating up						2		
	Being Isolated/silent treatment/emotional abuse						3		
	Being denied basics like food, shelter, clothing and medicines/Material Abuse						4		
	Improper use of financial assets/Financial abuse						5		
	Sexual abuse						6		
29	If you were to come across an instance of elder abuse among your relatives, what would you do? And if you witness it among your neighbors?					Relatives	Neighbors		
	I do not think I will be able to do anything					1	1		
	Would speak to the abusers and ask them to change their behavior					2	2		
	Would speak to the elder abused and ask him/her to fight back					3	3		
	Report the case to the police					4	4		
	Report the case to an NGO/Government body					5	5		
	Galvanize the community/neighborhood to help the abused					6	6		
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR COOPERATION AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW									

30	You mentioned that you are not aware of any kind of elder abuse among your friends, neighbors or relatives.		
31	In your perception, elder abuse takes place		
	More among higher income households	1	
	More among middle income households	2	
	More among lower income Households	3	
32	Among all income households equally		
	4		
	In your perception, elder abuse is carried out by people who are		
	Graduate or above	1	
33	Undergraduate	2	
	Uneducated	3	
	All education categories	4	
	33	In your perception, do you think staying a in a large joint family helps an elder?	Yes
No			2
34	If you were to come across an instance of elder abuse among your relatives, what would you do? And if you witness it among your neighbors?	Relatives	Neighbors
		I do not think I will be able to do anything	1
	Would speak to the abusers and ask them to change their behavior	2	2
	Would speak to the elder abused and ask him/her to fight back	3	3
	Report the case to the police	4	4
	Report the case to an NGO/Government body	5	5
	Galvanize the community/neighborhood to help the abused	6	6
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR COOPERATION AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW			