EXPLORING INFORMATION SOURCES AND AWARENESS LEVELS: EMPOWERING EDUCATION ON ELDER ABUSE IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Effective communication, access to accurate information, and raising awareness are crucial components in addressing the issue of elder abuse and empowering education on this issue. However, there is a limited understanding of the information sources that residents in Lagos State, Nigeria rely on when it comes to elder abuse awareness and education. In order to bridge this knowledge gap, this study aimed to investigate the information sources and awareness levels among residents in Lagos State regarding elder abuse. A quantitative study employing a questionnaire was conducted. The sample size consisted of 499 respondents from three Local Government Areas, with 452 valid responses obtained. Descriptive statistics, including percentages and tables, were utilized to present the data. The hypothesis was tested using the Mann-Whitney test, facilitating a comparison between two independent groups. The findings shed light on the information sources through which residents acquire awareness and education about elder abuse. Surprisingly, social media emerged as the primary source of information, surpassing traditional media outlets and interpersonal sources. This shift in information consumption patterns highlights the increasing influence and reach of social media platforms in disseminating information, raising awareness, and educating the public. However, the study also revealed a notable lack of discussions and information regarding elder abuse in traditional media and interpersonal interactions. This suggests a potential gap in the information sources utilized to address elder abuse issues. It is crucial to recognize the importance of diverse information sources, including traditional media and interpersonal communication, in promoting awareness and empowering education about elder abuse. Despite the gaps in information sources, the study found that the majority of respondents demonstrated high levels of awareness regarding elder abuse. This indicates that residents in Lagos State are, to a significant extent, educated on elder abuse and its implications. However, it is important to consider the quality and accuracy of the information received, as well as the need for ongoing education and engagement to ensure a comprehensive understanding of elder abuse. These findings emphasize the need to foster discussions and disseminate information about elder abuse through various information sources. Leveraging mass media, traditional media outlets, and interpersonal interactions can maximize awareness, empower education, and provide a well-rounded approach to preventing and addressing elder abuse. By utilizing these diverse information sources, policymakers, organizations, and advocates can effectively raise awareness, educate the public, and implement strategies to protect and support the elderly population in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Awareness, education, information sources, elder abuse
1 INTRODUCTION

Elder abuse is a pressing global issue acknowledged by both the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (Sweileh, 2021). According to the WHO, elder abuse refers to harm or distress inflicted upon an elderly individual in a relationship of trust due to the actions or inactions of others (Liu & Hu, 2021). The American Psychological Association has identified five primary types of elder abuse: neglect, sexual abuse, financial abuse or exploitation, physical abuse, and psychological or emotional abuse (Myhre et al., 2020). Several factors contribute to elder abuse, including isolation, functional handicap, mental illness, dementia, cognitive decline, and exhaustion and frustration among caregivers (Myhre et al., 2020). It is crucial to recognize that abusive treatment of the elderly has far-reaching consequences, negatively impacting their quality of life, health outcomes, and even leading to increased suicidality and mortality rates (Yunus et al., 2019).

It is important to note that elder abuse transcends racial and economic boundaries, affecting individuals from diverse backgrounds. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the prevalence of elder abuse globally, a meta-analysis of 52 studies conducted in 28 countries revealed an average prevalence rate of 15.7% (Yan et al., 2022). Although there is a lack of national data on the prevalence of elder abuse in Nigeria, several studies have indicated a significant occurrence of elder abuse within the country. A population study by (Pilemer et al., 2016) found that Nigeria had a prevalence rate of 30%, second only to China with a rate of 36.2%. Specific studies also conducted in various states within Nigeria shed light on the prevalence of elder abuse in different forms (Ekot, 2016; Kyamru, 2012; Namadi, 2017; Olouha et al., 2017).

Addressing the prevalence and detrimental consequences of elder abuse has prompted the development of various intervention solutions by dedicated individuals and organizations. Emergency shelters have been recognized as a crucial response to elder abuse, providing immediate refuge and support for victims (MacNeil & Burnes, 2022). Additionally, phone emergency lines have proven effective in connecting vulnerable individuals with appropriate assistance and resources (Novek et al., 2022). Multidisciplinary case management approaches have also been implemented, involving collaborative efforts from professionals in diverse fields to address the complex needs of elder abuse victims (Arias-Casais et al., 2022; Hall et al., 2022; Storey et al., 2022; Van Royen et al., 2020).

The mass media plays a significant role in fostering education to prevent elder abuse, as it serves as a powerful channel for disseminating programs and information to the public (Kabir, 2022). Traditional media platforms, including radio and television, as well as print media such as newspapers and magazines, along with interpersonal channels like face-to-face communication, have proven effective in conveying essential public health information, shaping attitudes, and fostering appropriate behaviours (Matusitz, 2022). The influential role of television and radio, in particular, has demonstrated effectiveness in raising awareness and educating the public about societal issues, including child abuse and elder abuse (WHO, 2019).

Creating awareness and educating people through the media involves the transmission of information and fostering two-way communication to establish mutual understanding and mobilize the public to change their attitudes and behaviours (WHO, 2019). By enhancing awareness, it is possible to reduce the number of individuals subjected to abuse and diminish the number of perpetrators, while also educating the public about available options to combat elder abuse (WHO, 2019). The dissemination of information through media channels can be a potent tool in combating elder abuse and promoting a society that values the well-being and dignity of older individuals.

Interpersonal communication is another means of communication intervention strategy given that the source and receiver in this form of communication are usually within each other’s physical presence. The connection and interaction that this provides contribute to a more educated populace which influences attitude and behaviour and provides social support for physical and mental well-being (Itzchakov & DeMarree, 2022). Additionally, the presence of a physical and emotional connection between the source and receiver facilitates a deeper level of understanding and empathy. Through face-to-face conversations, individuals can effectively convey their concerns, share experiences, and express support, which enhances the potential for positive change in attitudes and behaviours related to elder abuse.

Furthermore, interpersonal communication provides an opportunity for social conversations on elder abuse and care, which is a means of education vital for the well-being of older adults and the public. The presence of these conversations serves as a platform for raising awareness and fostering education on the issues surrounding elder abuse. In essence, through interpersonal communication, individuals can engage in meaningful discussions about the various forms of elder abuse, its causes, and its impact on individuals and society. These conversations enable the dissemination of information on dispelling myths and
misconceptions, identifying potential warning signs and risk factors associated with elder abuse and promoting an accurate understanding of the complexities surrounding elder abuse.

Overall, dialogues on elder abuse and care through the mass media and interpersonal communication serves as a catalyst for positive change. It encourages proactive engagement, collaboration, and the development of strategies to prevent and address elder abuse effectively. By fostering a collective commitment to elder well-being, these conversations contribute to the creation of a society that values and protects its elderly population. Consequently, the following research objectives and hypothesis will be used to guide the study:

- **Objective 1**: Identify the primary sources of information on elder abuse for residents in Lagos State, Nigeria.
- **Objective 2**: Determine the extent to which residents in Lagos State, Nigeria are aware of elder abuse.
- **H₀**: There is no significant difference in the level of awareness of elder abuse between residents who obtain information from mass media sources and those who rely on interpersonal communication channels.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Research Design

This study employed a mon-quantitative research design, focusing on the utilization of a single data collection technique in the form of a survey questionnaire. Quantitative research was chosen due to its ability to provide generalizable findings and its effectiveness in establishing factual knowledge regarding a particular phenomenon, particularly in situations where there is a scarcity of information (Saunders et al., 2019; Young, 2015).

### 2.2 Population and Sample Size

The study included residents of Lagos State, Nigeria, selected from three Local Government Areas (LGAs) representing the senatorial districts. These LGAs were Oshodi-Isolo in Lagos West, Ikorodu in Lagos East, and Surulere in Lagos Central. The choice of Lagos State was due to its metropolitan and cosmopolitan nature. The total population of residents in these LGAs was approximately 1,659,843 individuals according to the 2006 census. To determine the sample size, guidelines by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) were used, resulting in a minimum sample size of 384. Additionally, a 30% increment was added to account for potential attrition (Akinshipe et al., 2021). Therefore:

\[
\frac{30}{100} \times 384 = 115.2
\]

\[
384 + 115.2 = 499.2 \text{ (round down to 499)}
\]

The sample size of 499 was allocated among the three selected LGAs using a proportionate distribution method. To determine the distribution, the population of each LGA was divided by the total population of 1,659,843 and then multiplied by 499. The following calculations demonstrate the sample distribution for each selected LGA.

- **Oshodi-Isolo** = \( \frac{629,061}{1,659,843} \times 499 = 189 \)
- **Ikorodu** = \( \frac{527,917}{1,659,843} \times 499 = 159 \)
- **Surulere** = \( \frac{502,865}{1,659,843} \times 499 = 151 \)

### 2.3 Sampling Technique

A multi-stage sampling approach was utilized to select residents who filled out a questionnaire. In the first stage, all three senatorial districts in Lagos State (Lagos West, Lagos East, and Lagos Central) were included, without any exclusion. For the second stage, one LGA was purposively selected from each senatorial district, resulting in a total of three LGAs in Lagos State. Specifically, Oshodi-Isolo LGA in Lagos West, Ikorodu LGA in Lagos East, and Surulere LGA in Lagos Central were randomly selected using the balloting method. In the third stage, the selected LGAs were stratified into smaller units called wards. Oshodi-Isolo LGA consisted of 11 wards, where approximately 17-18 residents were chosen from each ward to achieve a total sample size of 189 for the LGA. Similarly, in Ikorodu LGA, 7-8 residents were selected from
each of the 18 wards, making a sample size of 159 for the LGA. In Surulere LGA, 11-12 residents were chosen from each of the 20 wards, resulting in a sample size of 151 for the LGA.

Moving on to the fourth stage, two streets were randomly selected from the wards under each LGA, resulting in a total of 98 streets. Finally, in the fifth stage, a simple random sampling technique utilizing balloting was employed to select the first household on each street. Subsequent households were then chosen consecutively until the required sample size was attained. To select respondents within households, the matrix developed by Wimmer and Dominick (2011) was employed. Addressing elder abuse requires effective educational and advocacy communication approaches that can raise awareness, educate communities, and mobilize stakeholders in South-West Nigeria. These approaches include media awareness campaigns, social media engagement, community outreach programs, collaborations with local stakeholders, and training initiatives for professionals like social workers and healthcare providers, to prevent elder abuse and promote a culture of respect and protection for the elderly population.

2.4 Method of Data Collection and Analysis

A total of 499 questionnaires were distributed across three selected LGAs in Lagos State. The researchers were randomly assigned to the LGAs, retrieving 452 completed questionnaires for analysis. The quantitative data in the study were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Descriptive statistics, such as percentages, and tables, were used to present the data, while the mean value and standard deviation were calculated for important variables. The hypothesis was tested using the Mann-Whitney test, allowing for a comparison between two independent groups.

3 RESULTS

Table 1

Demographics of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-25</td>
<td>25.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>24.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-35</td>
<td>20.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36-40</td>
<td>16.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>12.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n=452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of participants’ age demographics is presented in Table 1, revealing distinct patterns. The age group with the smallest representation among the respondents is between 41-50 years. Slightly higher in number are participants in the 36-40 age range, although they still account for less than one-fifth of the study population. When considering respondents above 36 years, they collectively constitute just over one-quarter of the sample. These findings suggest that the study primarily involved younger individuals, indicating a higher concentration of economically active and potentially influential respondents. Specifically, approximately three-quarters of the participants fall within the 20-35 age range, signifying a significant percentage of young respondents in the study cohort.

Table 2

Respondents preferred information sources for elder abuse reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>22.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>17.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>5.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td>49.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Members</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Members</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n=452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data presented in Table 2 highlights the preferred platforms for receiving information on elder abuse among the respondents. It reveals that the majority of respondents, accounting for nearly 50%, favoured mass media, particularly social media. Interestingly, when combining the traditional media outlets of television, radio, and newspapers, they garnered approximately half of the respondent's top choices. In contrast, the interpersonal medium, which encompasses face-to-face communication, was significantly under-selected, with only around 6% of respondents opting for this option. This finding can be attributed to the age group of the study participants, who show a stronger inclination toward technology-based information dissemination methods. Moreover, the preference for social media as the most selected platform is influenced by the highly digital nature of the audience, where information consumption and verification primarily occur through internet-enabled handheld devices.

**Table 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td>28.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Members</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Members</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>40.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n=452</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 reveals the specific channels through which respondents acquire information about elder abuse. Given the significance of the elderly population in society, it is expected that there would be extensive discussions and dissemination of information through various communication channels to address their needs and raise awareness about violations of their human rights. However, Table 3 reveals a different reality. It indicates that approximately 40% of the sample had not received any messages or information related to EA. This finding highlights a potential gap in communication and awareness efforts, as a significant proportion of respondents have not been reached with crucial information.

Furthermore, despite the versatile nature of digital platforms and their potential for rapid information dissemination, almost one-third (29.1%) of the respondents reported receiving information related to elder abuse exclusively through digital channels. This observation contrasts with the expectation that digital platforms would play a more prominent role in spreading information about such an important topic.

Similarly, interpersonal means of communication, as depicted in Table 3, were underutilized, accounting for only 14.5% of the reported communication channels for elder abuse-related information. This suggests that respondents believe interpersonal communication has been involved in the dissemination of elder abuse-related information, though to a lesser extent.

These findings indicate a need for more comprehensive and targeted communication strategies to ensure that respondents are well-informed about elder abuse. Efforts should be made to bridge the communication...
gap and explore effective ways to utilize both digital platforms and interpersonal interactions to raise awareness, educate respondents, and encourage reporting of elder abuse incidents.

Table 4

Respondents’ levels of awareness of elder abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VA</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>UA</th>
<th>VUA</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old people are abused physically</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people are abuse sexually</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people are abused psychologically</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people are abused when it comes to their finances</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoning old people is abuse</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who take care of old people in care homes can be abusive towards them</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of old people can abuse them</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government can abuse old people</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people can be abused in nursing homes</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>3.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people can be abused in their personal homes</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old people can be abused anywhere in the society</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n=452</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The data presented in Table 4 provides insights into the respondents’ levels of awareness regarding elder abuse across different dimensions. The findings reveal that a significant majority of respondents (74%) are aware of physical abuse of the elderly. Similarly, a substantial proportion of respondents (68.8%) are aware of sexual abuse towards the elderly. In terms of psychological abuse, 61.1% of respondents indicated being aware. Regarding financial abuse, 70.7% of respondents indicated a high level of awareness. Results further reveal that a majority of respondents (70%) are aware that abandoning the elderly is considered abuse. They also demonstrate awareness of potential abuse by caregivers in care homes (63.3% acknowledge this possibility). Additionally, respondents recognize the potential for abusive behavior by the children of the elderly (47.7% expressing awareness) and by the government (56% affirming awareness).

Respondents also show awareness of the potential for elder abuse in nursing homes (61.6% acknowledging this possibility) and within personal homes (49% affirming awareness). Furthermore, a significant proportion of respondents (56%) are aware that elder abuse can occur anywhere in society. Overall, the data reveals that respondents possess substantial awareness regarding the different forms of abuse experienced by the elderly. The results highlight the prevalence of physical, sexual, psychological, financial, and societal/cultural abuse, indicating a widespread understanding among the respondents.
To test if information sources influenced awareness of elder abuse, a Mann-Whitney test was conducted and is presented in Table 5. The results in Table 5 show that the awareness scores of respondents who received elder abuse report through mass media (mean = 3.84, median = 4.00) were higher than the awareness scores of those who used interpersonal communication (mean = 3.57, median = 3.46). Table 5 further presents the mean ranks of the information sources and shows that persons who used mass media had a higher mean rank of 140.09 as compared to those who used interpersonal communication with a mean rank of 113.43. This difference was statistically significant as shown in table 5 where the p-value is 0.018. The null hypothesis is therefore rejected, and it is concluded that there is a significant difference between information sources (mass media and interpersonal communication) and the awareness of elder abuse.

### 4 DISCUSSION

The research findings shed light on the significance of enhancing conversations and information dissemination about elder abuse across various media platforms. Social media emerged as the primary source of elder abuse information, surpassing traditional media outlets and interpersonal sources such as friends, family members, church members, and neighbours. This dominance can be attributed to the prevalence of social media usage among the surveyed respondents; primarily young individuals aged 20-35, who form the major user base of social media platforms in Nigeria (Sasu, 2022a & 2022b). These outcomes align with prior studies that emphasize the pivotal role of social media in raising awareness about elder abuse (Almotawa & Aljabri, 2020; Podnieks, 2020; Velayo & Trush, 2018). The existence of online forums and groups on social media provides victims of elder abuse with avenues to report their experiences and
seek support from the community.

However, the study also highlights a significant paucity of discussions and information concerning elder abuse in traditional media outlets and interpersonal interactions, despite the prominence of social media. Approximately 41% of the sample did not receive any messages pertaining to elder abuse, with only 29.1% receiving limited information on the subject. These findings underscore the inadequate dissemination of elder abuse information through these sources and further corroborate the inclination of the targeted age group towards social media as their preferred platform.

Although social media offers versatility and advantages in information sharing, it also presents substantial drawbacks. Unlike traditional media, social media platforms grant a high degree of freedom of expression since they are privately owned and set their own rules. This unrestricted environment enables ordinary individuals to assume the roles of citizen journalists and influencers, thereby garnering attention towards various issues and lending them a sense of importance. However, this lack of accountability translates into a lack of firm responsibility when addressing urgent situations like elder abuse. Conversely, traditional mass media platforms carry a social obligation to raise awareness and educate the public about such issues and support local efforts in combating elder abuse.

In contrast to the limited contribution of family members and church members as sources of elder abuse information, which aligns with the argument put forth by Itzchakov and DeMarree (2022) emphasizing the potential of physical social interactions and support in effecting attitude and behaviour change, mass media sources offer advantages in terms of the trust. Respondents can verify elder abuse information obtained through familiar or preferred media channels, as these sources are regulated and can be held accountable. Previous studies consistently support the reliability of mass media as a source of information and educative tool for elder abuse, surpassing interpersonal sources in terms of accuracy and retention (Beard & Payne, 2005; Mastin et al., 2007; Payne et al., 2008; Puchkov, 2011).

The discussion of social media as both a preferred information source and the primary provider of elder abuse information substantiates the hypothesis that significant disparities exist between information sources (categorized as mass media and interpersonal communication) and the awareness of elder abuse. This discrepancy arises because social media is a subset of mass media, and respondents’ exposure and preference for this platform significantly influence their awareness levels. The findings further demonstrate that a substantial number of respondents exhibit awareness of various types of elder abuse, the perpetrators involved, and the locations where it occurs, indicating that they are educated. This awareness is assumed to stem from respondents’ exposure to a wide range of educative mass media information and interpersonal conversations related to elder abuse. This assumption aligns with the findings of Mertens et al. (2016) highlighting the influential role of mass media and interpersonal communication in generating awareness and facilitating education and behavioural change.

5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study highlights the evolving landscape of information dissemination, with social media platforms surpassing traditional media outlets and interpersonal sources, particularly among individuals aged 20-35. However, it reveals a significant lack of discussions and information concerning elder abuse in these established channels, emphasizing the urgent need for increased efforts on elder abuse education through all available sources. Therefore, this study emphasizes the critical role of empowering education in facilitating meaningful conversations and widespread information sharing on elder abuse. By harnessing the power of social media, traditional media, and interpersonal interactions, we can maximize awareness and promote effective prevention and intervention strategies. Empowering education becomes the driving force behind positive societal change, fostering an informed, vigilant, and compassionate community dedicated to safeguarding the well-being and dignity of the elderly population. Through these concerted efforts, we can create a safer and more inclusive environment for the elderly in Lagos State, Nigeria and beyond. The path forward lies in embracing the potential of various information sources to empower individuals with knowledge, promote dialogue, and ultimately eradicate elder abuse from our communities.

REFERENCE LIST


