

Analiza starijih žrtava obiteljskog nasilja u Savjetovalištu za žrtve nasilja

/ Analysis of Elder Victims of Domestic Violence in Counselling Center for Victims

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Pozadina: Nasilje u obitelji utječe na svaku dobnu skupinu i prisutno je tijekom cijelog životnog vijeka, iako se manje zna o prirodi i utjecaju nasilja u obitelji među starijim osobama.

Cilj: Istražiti neke socioekonomske čimbenike, vrstu nasilja u obitelji i počinitelje nasilja prema starijim osobama, prijavljivanje nasilja i vrste intervencija kod nasilja prema starijim osobama.

Metoda: Od 3164 odrasle osobe (25,1 % muškaraca i 74,9 % žena; prosječna dob: 40,7±11,5 godina), koje su se javile u Savjetovalište za žrtve nasilja u obitelji u razdoblju od 1. siječnja 2013. do 20. lipnja 2017. godine, 48,9 % je bilo u dobi od 18 do 39 godina, 44,7 % u dobi od 40 do 59 godina i 6,3 % iznad 60 godina. Dob

Background: Domestic violence (DV) affects every age group and is present throughout life, although less is known about the nature and impact of DV among elderly persons.

Objective: To explore some socioeconomic conditions, type of domestic violence and perpetrators against elderly persons, data related to reporting violence, and types of intervention in the maltreatment of the elderly.

Method: Of 3164 adults (25.1% men and 74.9% women; mean age: 40.7+/-11.5 years) who visited the Counselling Centre for Victims of Domestic Violence in Zagreb from January 1, 2013 to June 20, 2017, 48.9% were aged between 18 and 39, 44.7% were aged between 40 and 59, and 6.3% were over 60 years of age.

starijih sudionika definirana je u skladu s UN-ovom definicijom starih osoba (osobe u dobi od 60 i više godina).

Rezultati: Starije žrtve su značajno češće imale primarno obrazovanje u odnosu na mlađe žrtve ($p < .001$). Udovci/e su značajno češće bile starije osobe u odnosu na mlađe osobe ($p < .001$). Mlađe žrtve su bile češće zaposlene ($p < .001$), a starije žrtve su češće bile umirovljenici ($p < .001$). Djeca i drugi članovi obitelji su značajno češće bili počinitelji nasilja u obitelji prema starijim osobama u usporedbi s mlađim osobama ($p < .001$). Višegodišnje nasilje je češće prema starijim nego mlađim osobama ($p < .001$). Psihičko i financijsko zlostavljanje je učestalije kod starijih u odnosu na mlađe osobe ($p = .04$). Mlađe osobe češće prijavljuju nasilje u obitelji centrima za socijalnu skrb ($p < .001$) i prekršajnim sudovima ($p = .012$) nego starije osobe. Obje dobne skupine su podjednako koristile sve oblike savjetovanja.

Zaključak: Psihološko i financijsko nasilje je najčešći oblik zlostavljanja starijih žrtava. Starije osobe su osobito ranjiva skupina jer rijetko prijavljuju nasilje u obitelji zbog česte ovisnosti o zlostavljaču/ima (pretežno djeca i članovi obitelji).

The age of older participants was defined in line with the UN definition of older people (persons aged 60 years and older).

Results: Elder victims more often had primary education in comparison with younger victims ($p < .001$). Widows and widowers were significantly more likely to be elder adults than younger adults ($p < .001$). Younger victims were more often employed ($p < .001$) and older victims were more often retired ($p < .001$). Children and other family members were significantly more likely to be perpetrators of DV against elder persons when compared to young persons ($p < .001$). Long-term abuse was significantly more common among elder persons than young persons ($p < .001$). Psychological and financial abuse was more frequent in the elderly than in younger persons ($p = .04$). Younger adults reported DV to social welfare centres ($p < .001$) and misdemeanour courts ($p = .012$) more often than the elderly. Both age groups used all forms of counselling equally.

Conclusion: Psychological abuse and financial exploitation were the most prevalent form of maltreatment among elder victims. Elder persons are a particularly vulnerable group because they rarely report DV due to frequent dependence on the abuser/s (mainly children and family members).

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