



STOP VI.E.W.

Stop Violence Against Elderly Women

**CI SONO STORIE DIFFICILI
DA RACCONTARE**

**Conferenza europea di presentazione
dei risultati e delle prospettive del progetto**

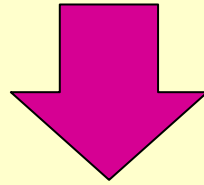
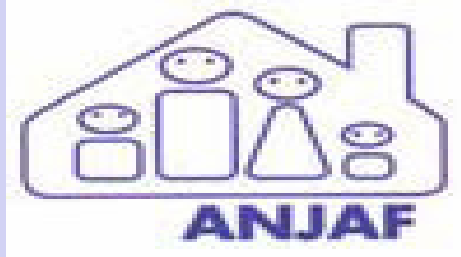
29 GENNAIO 2013

CIRCOLO DELLA STAMPA

Corso Venezia, 48

MILANO





**National analysis and transnational comparison:
different perspectives coming together**

Catarina Sousa

Psychologist , ANJAF (Portugal)

1.
Common guidelines

National Research Guidelines

Statistical data

Legal references

Social framework

Available resources (for monitoring and intervening)


National studies

Good practices


Partner experience

2. Transnational comparison

Transnational comparison grid compiled with all partners' information



STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST ELDERLY WOMEN: STOP V.I.E.W
Daphne Project JUST/2009-2010/DA/P/AG/0992
 WS1 - ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ELDERLY WOMEN
TRANSNATIONAL ANALYSIS GRID



Statistical data

	Bulgaria ¹	France ²	Italy ³	Portugal ⁴	Slovenia ⁵	Spain ⁶
1 Number of elderly people	65+ : 1 331 371 people Total population: 7 364 570	65+ : 10 474 470 people Total population: 63 000 000	65+ : 12 302 003 people Total population: 60 061 000	65+ : 1 901 153 people Total population: 10 637 713	65+ : 338 265 people Total population: 2 050 189	65+ : 7 931 164 people Total population: 47 150 819
2 Percentage of elderly people in population	17.74%	16,7 % (OCDE, 2010)	20.3%	17,90%	16.5%	16,9%
3 Proportion men/women in age group	Men: 40,5% Women: 59,5% Proportion: 1,46	Men: 41% Women: 59% Proportion 1,44	Men: 41.2% Women: 58.8% Proportion: 1,37	Men: 41,9% Women: 58,1% Proportion: 1,39	Men: 39.4% Women: 60.6% Proportion: 1,54	Men: 47,5 % Women: 52,5% Proportion: 1,11

¹ Statistical data of items 1, 2 and 3 according to the Bulgarian National Statistics Institute, December 2010
² Unless otherwise mentioned, statistical data of items 1, 2 and 3 according to the latest INSEE census of 2007
³ Statistical data of items 1, 2 and 3 refers to January 1st 2011
⁴ Statistical data of items 1, 2 and 3 according to the Portuguese National Statistics Institute, December 2009
⁵ Statistical data of items 1, 2 and 3 refers to 2010
⁶ Statistical data of items 1, 2 and 3 from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants Review, 2010

3. Summary report



STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST ELDERLY WOMEN: STOP VI.E.W.

Daphne Project JUST/2009-2010/DAP/AG/0992

WS1 - ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ELDERLY WOMEN

Final report



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INTRODUCTION

ELDER ABUSE

Elder abuse can be defined as "a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person". Elder abuse can take various forms such as physical, psychological or emotional, sexual and financial abuse. It can also be the result of intentional or unintentional neglect.
World Health Organization, Toronto Declaration 2002

Europe is ageing. It is the continent with the highest proportion of elderly citizens, and the population ageing process will continue for the better part of this century. According to the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, currently over 15% of the European population is 65 years and older; the estimate is that by 2050 the rate will be above 25%.

The ageing process modifies the age structures of the population and the numbers of generations, as we have increasingly more elderly people needing care and less young people to provide it.

The progressive aging of the population and its repercussion on functional and emotional dependency situations results in elderly people becoming one of the groups more likely to suffer from abuse, mistreatment and/or violence.

The existing "ageism" (or prejudice against age) contributes to the existence and social and political invisibility of the phenomenon of elder abuse.

Its prevalence is extremely difficult to verify; available data are just the tip of a much larger iceberg, as most cases are hidden by the victims themselves. The rate of abuse increases also as the level of dependency does.

THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The gender perspective is generally absent in studies related to old age. The transversality or mainstreaming gender perspective constitutes a strategy allowing gender inequalities which affect men and women in a different way to be shown. Ageing affects men and women differently namely because during their lives they adopted different roles.

4.

Main Results:

- the issue exists in all the partnership countries
- different countries have different levels of awareness and reaction to it
- it is hard to access specific data on violence against elderly women
- most countries frame it within domestic violence and/or gender equality laws
- NGOs/non-profit organizations are the main providers of services/ and studies
- Most countries have public and private organizations providing services for victims of violence in general or female victims but not particularly elderly women.
- specific data focused on this matter is rare; more data needed