

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

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

**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).

**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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