

VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU

DIPLOMSKO DELO

PRISOTNOST NASILJA NAD STAREJŠIMI V DOMAČEM OKOLJU

THE PRESENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ELDERLY

Študentka: TEA BANFIČ

Mentor: doc. dr. BORIS MIHA KAUČIČ, dipl. zn., univ. dipl. org.

Somentorica: prof. dr. JANA GORIUP, prof. soc.

**Študijski program: VISOKOŠOLSKI STROKOVNI ŠTUDIJSKI
PROGRAM ZDRAVSTVENA NEGA**

CELJE, 2019

POVZETEK

Uvod: Nasilje nad starejšimi je v zadnjem času pritegnilo veliko pozornosti, saj je vedno bolj razširjen in naraščajoč problem. Sprejeti so bili ukrepi za pomoč starejšim žrtvam nasilja. Žrtve nasilja o nasilju pogosto ne želijo spregovoriti. Z raziskavo smo želeli ugotoviti prisotnost nasilja nad starejšimi, oblike ter najpogostejše povzročitelje nasilja.

Metoda: Raziskava je temeljila na kvantitativnem raziskovalnem pristopu, uporabili smo metodo deskripcije in sinteze. Podatke smo analizirali s tehniko anketiranja. Za merski instrument smo uporabili anketni vprašalnik, ki smo ga oblikovali na osnovi pregleda literature. Uporabili smo neslučajnostni namenski vzorec, v katerega smo vključili 100 starejših v starosti 65 let in več, ki živijo v domačem okolju in nimajo demence. Pravilno izpolnjenih je bilo 85 vprašalnikov, kar predstavlja 85 % realizacijo vzorca. Podatke smo obdelali s pomočjo programa Microsoft Office Excel 2013.

Rezultati: 33 % anketiranih starejših je bilo deležnih vsaj ene vrste nasilja, od tega 24 % žensk in 9 % moških. Najpogostejša pojavna oblika nad starejšimi je psihično nasilje, ki ga je doživelo 28 % starejših. Povzročitelji slednjega so najpogosteje partnerji, ki nasilje izvajajo v obliki žalitve. Pogosteje psihično nasilje doživljajo ženske (19 %) kot moški (9 %). V primeru, da bi bili deležni nasilja, bi 67 % anketiranih starejših o tem spregovorilo, 13 % ne bi nikomur povedalo o nasilju in 20 % je ostalih neodločenih. Najpogostejši razlog, zakaj ne bi prijavi nasilje, je v 51 % strah pred posledicami. Najpogostejši povzročitelji nasilja so partnerji (55 %), sinovi (27 %) in hčere (6 %).

Razprava in sklep: Raziskava je pokazala, da so starejši najpogosteje izpostavljeni psihičnemu nasilju, ki ga izvajajo družinski člani. Nasilje največ doživljajo ženske. Žrtve nasilja so največ deležni žaljenja in preklinjanja. Najpogostejši povzročitelj nasilja je partner, kar kaže, da je največ nasilja v družinskem krogu. Žrtve o nasilju nočejo govoriti, saj jih je sram in strah pred posledicami. Veliko vlogo za preprečevanje nasilja ima patronažna medicinska sestra, ki je večinoma edina poleg družinskih članov, ki ima stik s starejšimi. Tako lahko zazna prisotnost nasilja nad starejšimi v domačem okolju in ustrezno ukrepa.

Ključne besede: staranje, starejši, socialna mreža, nasilje, psihično nasilje.

SUMMARY

Introduction: Domestic violence against elderly people has caught a lot of attention recently because it is becoming a more and more widespread and increasing problem. Measures for helping elderly victims have already been taken. But the victims often do not want to talk about the problem. With this research we wanted to find out the presence of domestic violence against elderly people, which types of violence occur the most often and who usually the perpetrators of violence are.

Method: The research was based on a quantitative research approach; we used the description and synthesis method. The data were analyzed using a survey technique. For the measuring instrument we used a questionnaire which was formulated based on literature review. A random sample of questionnaire respondents was used, which included one hundred elderly people aged 65 years or more, and who live in a home environment and have no dementia. 85 questionnaires were filled out correctly, which represents 85 % of the sample realization. The data were processed with Microsoft Office Excel 2013.

Results: 33 % of the elderly that were surveyed experienced at least one type of violence – 24 % women and 9 % men. The most common type of violence was psychological violence, which was experienced by 28 % of the elderly. The perpetrators of psychological violence are mostly partners, who commit violence in the form of insults. Women (19 %) experience psychological violence more often than men (9 %). If the surveyed elderly experienced violence, 67 % of them would talk about it with someone, 13 % would not tell anyone about it, and 20 % could not decide whether they would tell anyone or not. In most cases the reason for not reporting violence is fear of the consequences (51 %). Most often the perpetrators of domestic violence against elderly are partners (55 %), sons (27 %) and daughters (6 %).

Discussion and conclusion: the survey showed that the elderly are primarily exposed to psychological violence by their family members and that women experience violence more than men. Victims of violence are most often targets of insults and cursing. The partner is most often the perpetrator of violence, which shows that violence mostly happens at home. Victims do not want to talk about the violence because they fear the consequences. A mayor role in preventing violence plays the community nurse, who is often the only person besides the family members who has contact with the elderly. She can sense the presence of domestic violence against the elderly people and can take appropriate action.

Key words: ageing, elderly people, social network, violence, psychological violence.