

The slide features a dark blue background with several decorative purple circles and lines. One circle is positioned behind the word 'denunciation' in the title, and another is behind the word 'France' in the author's affiliation. There are also two empty purple circles, one to the left of the author's name and one to the right of the title. A thin purple line forms a circle around the word 'denunciation' in the title.

Denunciating and making elder abuse stop: obstacles in denunciation and political answers

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Introduction



- Elder abuse: often repetitive and long-lasting
- Denunciation:
 - Struggle against ill-treatments
 - Production of elder abuse
- Conditions for denouncing elder abuse
- And answers to denunciation -in particular by health and social authorities

Data



- Two corpus:
 - 39 interviews with people aged 64 and over, living in France at home or in institutions, having encountered or not situations of ill-treatments;
 - 34 cases of elder abuse dealt with by the French health and social authorities (DGAS)

Typology of reactions



- Easy solution to unpleasant/painful situations (dialogue, not abused)
- Denunciation to manager, police, health and political authorities (high SES, life story)
- Complaint to sociologist but treatments considered as legitimate and commonplace (stereotypes)
- Remaining silent after trying to complain
- Denial and somatisation

Political answers



- Three rights undermined:
 - Physical and psychical integrity
 - Dignity
 - Personal freedom
- Denunciation:
 - Personal freedom → illegitimate
 - Physical/psychical integrity, dignity → legitimate if proof that consequences on health

Conclusion



- Low resources as obstacles in denunciation: dominated position
- Political answers: primacy of health care over personal freedom
- See political actions towards elderly people