

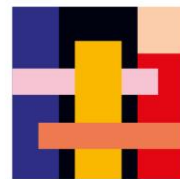


Insights into violence and abuse in older age: learning from across VISION research

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11.06.2024



VISION

Violence • Health • Society



The VISION research is supported by the **UK Prevention Research Partnership** (Violence, Health and Society; MR-VO49879/1), a Consortium funded by the British Heart Foundation, Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates, Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, Economic and Social Research Council, Health and Social Care Research and Development Division (Welsh Government), Medical Research Council, National Institute for Health and Care Research, Natural Environment Research Council, Public Health Agency (Northern Ireland), The Health Foundation, and Wellcome.

The views expressed are those of the researchers and not necessarily those of the UK Prevention Research Partnership or any other funder.



Current context

- Many survey samples exclude older people
- Older people have been excluded from the self-completion part or not asked particular modules
- Institutional settings are missed
- Forms of violence that matter to older people can be missed

- Where young and old both covered, we can compare – generally less violence experienced (APMS, CSEW)
- Shadow cast from early years long – causing health inequalities in older age (ELSA)
- Violence and abuse continue into later life – IPV as common as violence from family members (APMS)



Question asked across the VISION studies

- Were older people excluded from the sample and/or analyses?
- Was variation by age examined?
- What were the findings on the issues in older people?



Were older people excluded from the data or analyses?

Data collection:

- Most data sources have no upper age limit
- Some modules have an upper age limit – workplace bullying and harassment

Analysis:

- Context not deemed relevant – e.g., IPV and labour market participation
- Temporal trends limited by prior age limitations
- Combining wide older age range – e.g., banding together 55 to 103
- Sometimes no clear rationale given for excluding older people!



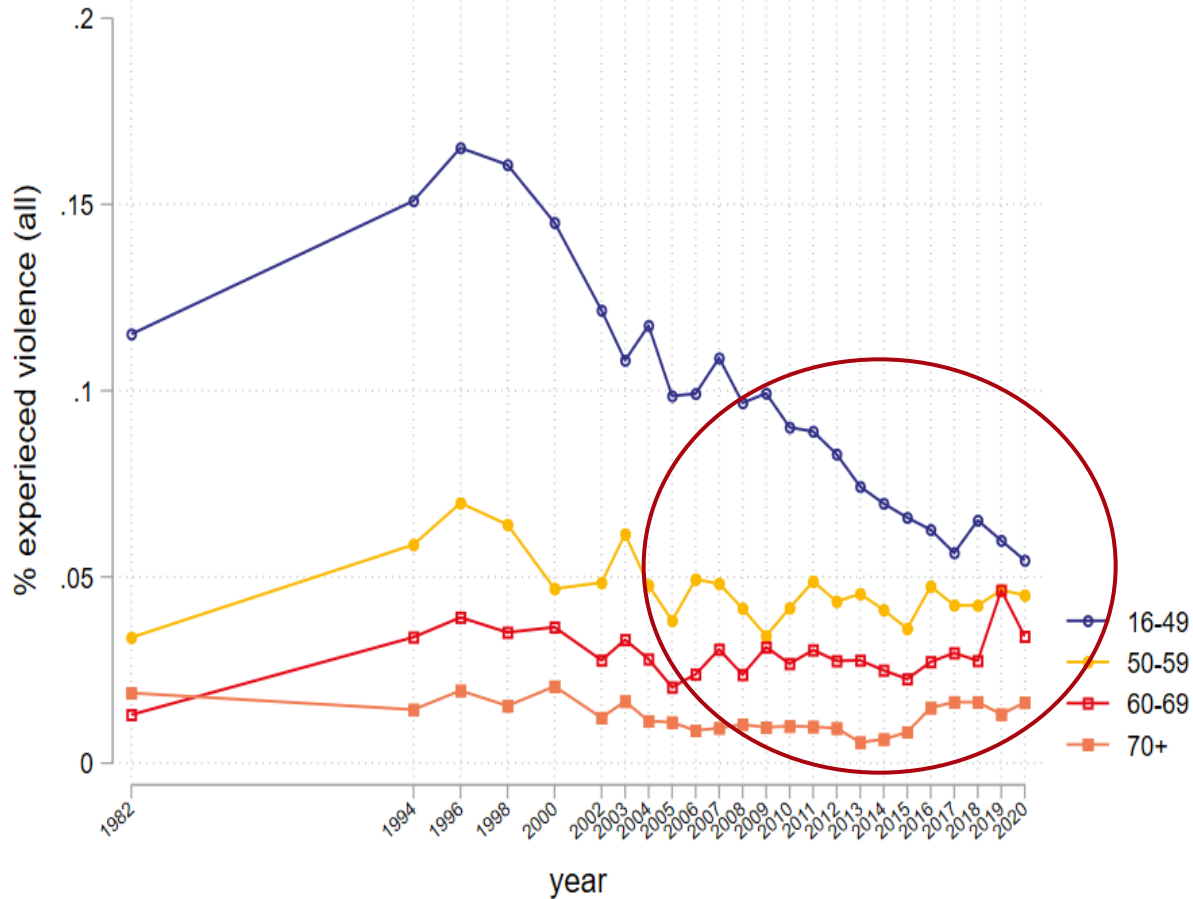
Was variation by age examined?

- Not all data sources include age as a variable
- Many outputs compare age groups
- Some models included continuous age
- Some analyses look at interactions or stratify by age

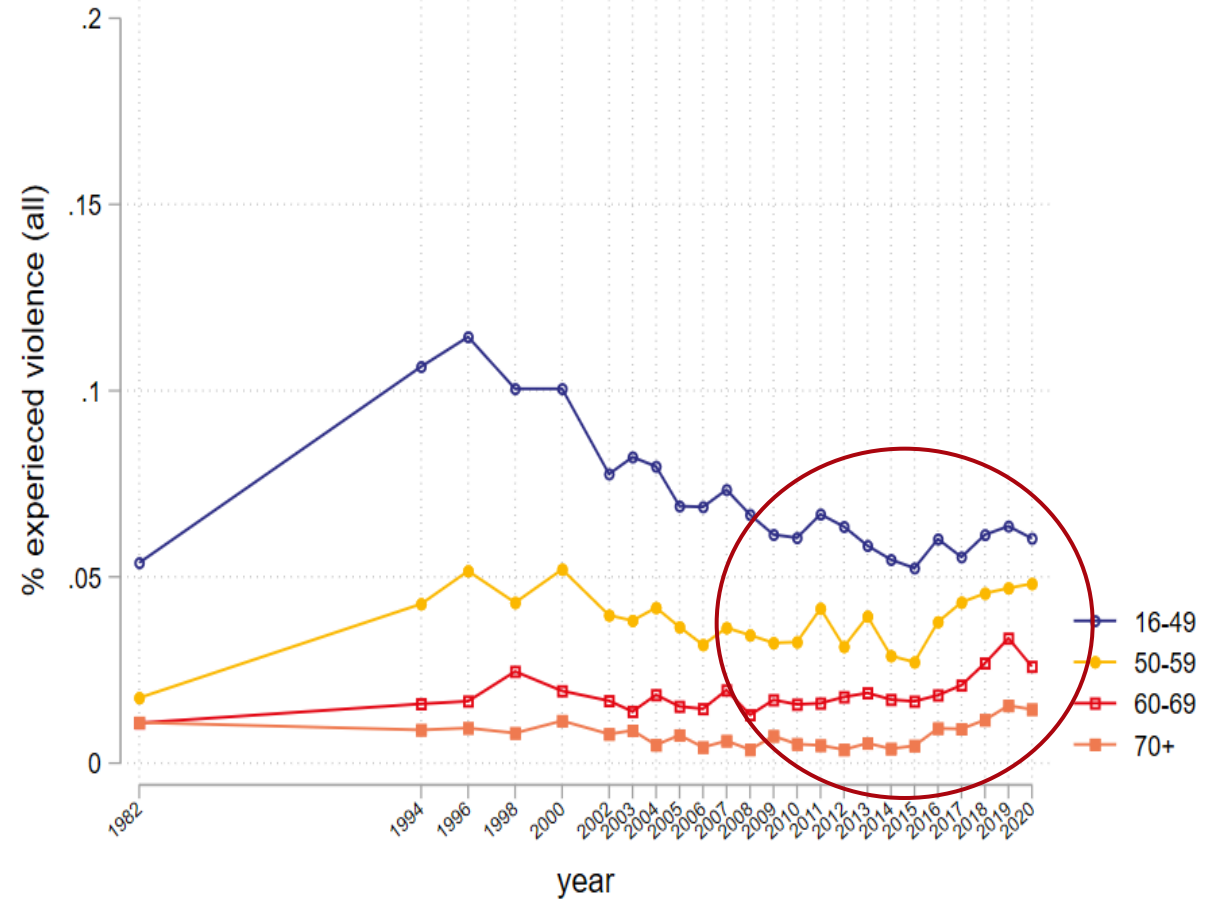


Trends in violence by age group

Males



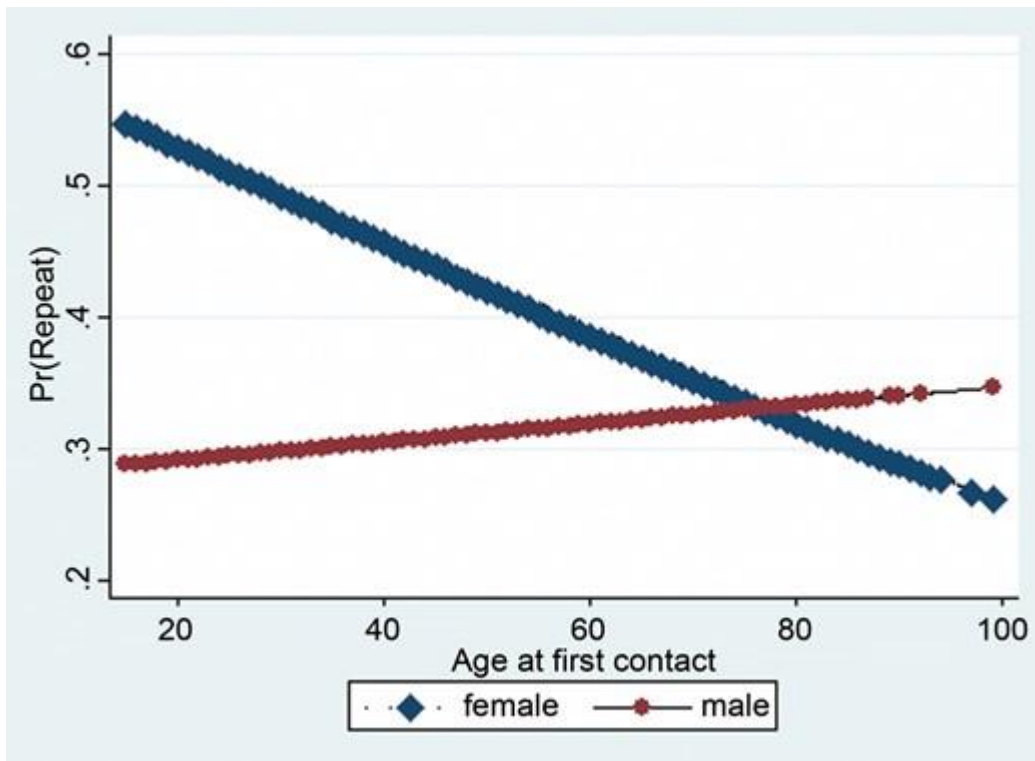
Females



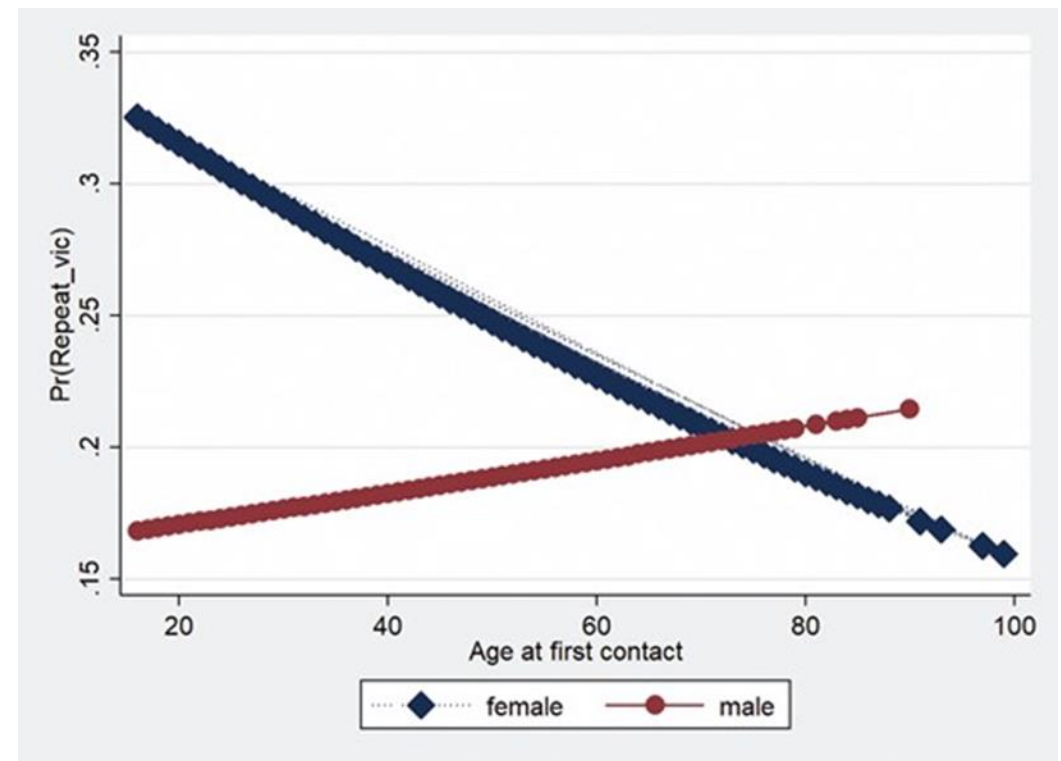
Obolenskaya, P., Blom, N., and Gash, V. The rise, fall and stall of violence in England and Wales: how have risks of violence changed for different groups?

Risk of repeated victimization in familial relationships

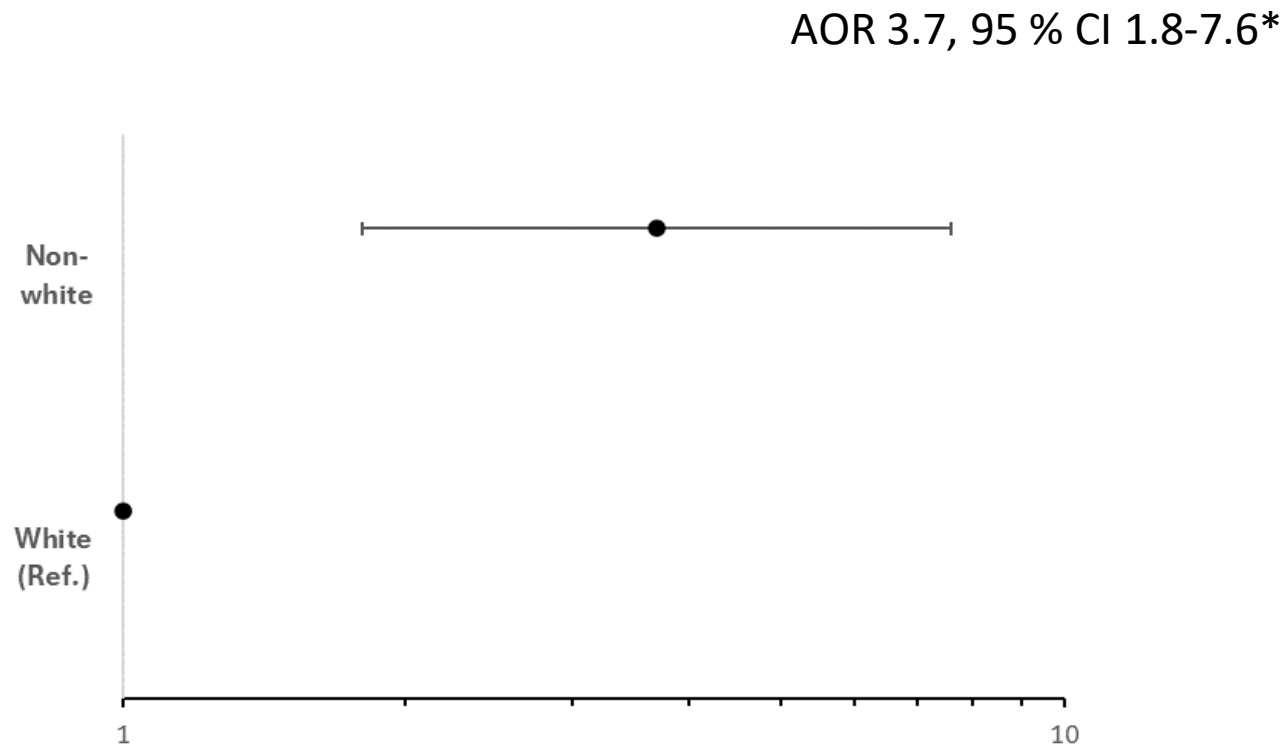
Interaction between age and sex for all incidents



Interaction between age and sex for other familial relationships



Associations between ethnicity and experience of violence in the past year in older people



*Adjusted for gender, age group, marital status, tenure, disability, childhood abuse

Fadeeva, A., Hashemi, L., Cooper, C., Stewart, R., McManus, S., Violence against older people and associations with mental health: a national probability sample survey of the general population in England

Referral outcomes for accessing Specialist Sexual Violence and Abuse Support Services

	Model b	
	Engaged vs. not engaged (base)	
	RRR	p
Age		
Under 16	1.243	0.103
16–25	0.778	0.003
26–35 (Ref.)		
36–45	1.152	0.079
46–55	1.441	0.000
56 and over	1.723	0.000

Bunce, A., Blom, N. and Capelas Barbosa, E., 2024. Determinants of Referral Outcomes for Victim–Survivors Accessing Specialist Sexual Violence and Abuse Support Services. *Journal of child sexual abuse*, pp.1-24.

Considerations

Are we asking the right people?

- oldest old
- residential settings
- English is not the first language



Considerations

Are we collecting data in a right way?

- self-completion
- digital exclusion
- influence of others



Considerations

Are we asking the right questions?

- economic abuse
- violence from carers
- engagement with lived experience groups



Considerations

Are we doing the right analysis?

- comparing with younger age groups
- stratifying samples
- considering intersectionality
- examining trends



Considerations

Are we reaching the right audience?

- publishing in the mainstream journals
- accessible to wider audience



Symposium 1 Panel Questions

1. What can researchers do to contribute to the Hourglass Manifesto?

Aims of the Hourglass Manifesto: Hourglass will -

- Campaign and advocate to put the abuse of older people at the fore of all strategic thinking on exploitation, abuse and neglect.
- Collaborate with other frontline organisations to develop a robust knowledge bank
- Tackle financial abuse of older people
- Take these insights, alongside our expert network of influencers, patrons and practitioners, to the heart of decision-making and illuminate the seriousness of abuse of older people.
- Seek to raise the profile of the risks associated with ageing by commissioning in-depth research that highlights the voices and stories of those we support. We will demand greater transparency and access to data.
- Seek to establish authority as the leading expert on the abuse, harm and exploitation of older people.

2. What needs to be done to improve policy to improve data collection and facilitate improved research?

3. Any other changes to highlight that are needed? (e.g. professionals views on violence in older age and ageism)

4. What are the existing challenges for other changes highlighted?