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Submission to the call for inputs on violence against older persons – 2023 HRC report

To: The Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons

From: Senex: Association for Aging Studies (from Turkey)

Topic: Report on violence, abuse and neglect of older persons

SENEX REPORT VIOLENCE, ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF OLDER PEOPLE IN TURKEY

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1. Legal, policy and institutional frameworks: is there a non-discrimination law that prohibits discrimination based on age? Is there a legislation on violence against persons and/or domestic violence that includes violence, abuse and/or neglect of older persons? Does the law establish a specialised independent body receiving complaints of discrimination based on age? Is there a national plan, policy or strategy to address violence against older persons, that is overseen by a national mechanism to monitor and implement it? Please provide detailed information and relevant documents, if applicable.

Article 10 of the Turkish Constitution states that the services to be provided and all the measures to be taken for the effective use of the rights of older people cannot be considered contrary to the principle of equality; Article 61 states that the protection of older people is considered among the duties of the state. However, apart from this legal framework, there is no legal regulation regarding age discrimination in Turkey.



As a national mechanism in Turkey, the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey (HREIT) is responsible for monitoring discrimination. In the HREIT law,¹ in addition to other types of discrimination counted within the scope of the principle of equality and the prohibition of discrimination, discrimination based on age is also prohibited (article 3). Intimidating, humiliating, and shaming behaviors based on all other types of discrimination listed in this law, including discrimination based on age, are considered *harassment* (article 2/j). However, ageism is not mentioned in any article of the law. There is no article in the HREIT law that details the conditions involving ageism and that explicitly addresses discrimination against older people.

In addition to legal provisions, there are two important strategy documents that can determine Turkey's national strategy in this regard. One of them is the Development Plans² and the other is the Aging Vision Document. However, Turkey's 11th Development Plan covering the years 2019-2023 does not mention a strategy on how to combat violence, neglect, and abuse against older people.

The second strategic document is the Aging Vision Document, which will cover the years 2020-2030. The 2020-2030 Aging Vision Document is the highest-level policy document and will present rights-based strategies, policies and practices that will ensure the active participation of older people in all areas of life.³ However, an official document named 2020-2030 Aging Vision Document has not been published by the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MFSS), which is responsible for its preparation.

On the other hand, there are some reports on the rights of older people prepared by the authorized institutions in Turkey. For example, the Turkey Older People Rights Report⁴ (TOPRR), published by HREIT in 2022, defines ageism in detail and gives examples from the world and explains how ageism occurs. However, this report, while presenting information and case studies on ageism on a global scale, makes no mention of ageism, violence, neglect and abuse of older people in Turkey. Even though it is reported that 4 discrimination applications based on age were made in the current HREIT statistics⁵ covering the first 6 months of 2022, ageism in Turkey and violence, neglect and abuse against older people are not mentioned in the TOPRR.

¹ <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.6701.pdf>

² <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/kalkinma-planlari/>

³ Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı (2021). National Report, Fourth cycle of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and its Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS) 2018 – 2022.

<https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/mipaa20-report-turkey.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.tihk.gov.tr/kategori/pages/Turkiye-Yasli-Haklari-Raporu-Yayimlandi>

⁵ <https://www.tihk.gov.tr/public/editor/uploads/1649166369.pdf>



In addition, in July 2022, an Investigation Commission on the Problems of Older People was established in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in order to identify the problems experienced by older people in Turkey and to offer policy recommendations. However, the minutes of the commission⁶ do not include any discussion, information, document, or statistics on ageism in Turkey and the violence, neglect and abuse experienced by older people. To date, no policy document on violence, neglect and abuse experienced by older people has been published by the commission presidency based on their research.

In addition to the shortcomings in legal provisions, policy frameworks and strategies, it is striking that the ageism experienced by older people in Turkey is not visible in the reports of authorized institutions such as HREIT and MFSS. This disregard also shows that the responsible institutions do not monitor ageism and violence, neglect, and abuse at the national level.

However, there is a study that monitors violence, neglect and abuse and ageism against older people in Turkey. Senex: Association for Aging Studies does research on ageism in Turkey and regularly monitors violence, neglect, and abuse of older people. The research titled Senex Monitoring: Monitoring Violence and Violation of Rights Against Older People⁷ has been monitoring the rights violations against older people on a monthly basis since January 2021 and presents them to the public. Senex Monitoring is based on data collected by monitoring the printed media news. Senex Monitoring aims to raise awareness among central and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, academia, and all concerned constituents to prevent violence, neglect, violation of rights, and ageism against older people. Senex Monitoring also shares its research reports with national and international human rights mechanisms. It organizes dialogue meetings to develop permanent solutions to prevent violence, neglect and abuse experienced by older people.⁸ Thus, we aim to contribute to the development of data-based policies. There is no data source, follow-up research or initiative other than Senex's studies on ageism and violence, neglect and abuse of older people in Turkey.

2. Manifestations of violence: what forms of violence, abuse and neglect are older persons facing? In which settings does it happen? Please provide detailed information.

As a result of our research, we realized that violence, neglect, abuse and ageism against older people in Turkey does not merely consist of isolated individual cases. Violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism, which are seen as exceptions, are in fact quite common. When the institutions

⁶ Commission minutes can be accessed at this link

<https://www.tbmm.gov.tr/Tutanaklar/KomisyonTutanaklariDonemListele?Kodu=1069&Tur=Ana>

⁷ Senex Monitoring reports are available at this link <https://monitoring.senex.org.tr/en/publications.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.senex.org.tr/tr/Blog/senex-izleme-yasllara-yonelik-siddet-ve-ihallerin-izlenmesi-diyalog-toplanti/50>



with responsibility and authority in the public sphere first heard about ageism and violence against the older people, they stated that “the older people are protected and respected in Turkish culture”. They insistently repeated that cases of violation of the rights of older people were "exceptions", "individual examples", and "individual incidents". However, according to the data we obtained in our longitudinal studies, violence, neglect, abuse, and rights violations against older people have been increasing systematically and persistently over the years. For example, according to the 2013, 2016 and 2020 data of Antalya Aging Study (AAS), which is carried out regularly every 3 years, ageism has risen from 4% to 7% and finally to 11%.

Ageism is not only increasing in Antalya, but also nationally across Turkey. For example, current research we conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic across Turkey in 2021 with the support of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute Turkey Program, shows that ageism reached a level of 8%.

Incidence of violence, neglect, abuse, and discrimination against older people increased with the great lockdown in the Covid-19 outbreak. During the Covid-19 pandemic in Turkey in 2020 and 2021, those who saw older people on the street either appealed to the police, reported them or intervened directly against older people by force. The research titled "Rights Violations and Discriminatory Practices Against Older Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic",⁹ which we conducted with the support of the Etkiniz EU Programme, shows that the rights of older people in Turkey are systematically violated in five primary areas. Restriction of freedom of movement, the prevention of the right of access to justice, the right to work, the right to health and care, and civil rights are the main areas where violations of the rights of older people are experienced.

In addition, multiple discriminations such as sexism, religious and ethnic discrimination, and discrimination due to political opinions cause a deep, insidious, and internalized violation of the rights of older people. For example, according to the current data of the AAS, older people state that they are discriminated against because of sexism (4%), ethnicity (5%), religion (8%) and political views (16%). Older people living at risk of poverty are exposed to more multiple discrimination. The AAS data indicate that among the poor older people, ethnic discrimination increased to 8%, sexism to 10%, religious discrimination to 13%, ageism to 18%, and the rate of those who were discriminated against due to their political views to 24%.

In addition to these studies, according to the findings of the Senex Monitoring research:

⁹ Arun, Ö., (2021). *Rights Violations and Discriminatory Practices Against Older Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic*. Association for Aging Studies Publication

<https://api.senex.org.tr/upload/Publication/1b13bc6335c442c393be1b4f4485bf83.pdf>



- In 2021, we detected 2033 cases of violence, neglect, abuse and ageism against older people across Turkey. The majority of these cases occurred in Istanbul (188 cases), followed by Aydın (139 cases), Antalya (119 cases), Bursa (84 cases), Kocaeli and Samsun (81 cases each) respectively. Half (49%) of the violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism against older people in Turkey in 2021 resulted in death. The most common types of violence, neglect and abuse were accidents that occurred as a result of unnatural means such as falling, hitting, poisoning, fire and negligence. Some 342 cases were labeled as suspicious deaths by the authorities. Additionally, we detected 86 murders and 52 suicides in 2021. Also in 2021, 37% of all cases across Turkey consisted of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism against older women. In 54% of cases, older men faced violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism. Older couples were victims in 9% of all cases. On the other hand, the rate of cases with unknown gender was 1%.

- In 2022, we detected 2097 cases of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism against older people across Turkey. The majority of these cases took place in Istanbul (211 cases) followed by Aydın (127 cases), Antalya (95 cases), Samsun (90 cases), Bursa (85 cases) and Sakarya (82 cases) respectively. Again in 2022, nearly half (46%) of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism against older people resulted in death. The most common types of violence, neglect, and abuse were similar to those of 2021. Accidents caused due to neglect such as fire, falling from a height and poisoning were situated in first place. In addition, 343 cases were classified as suspicious death by the judicial units. On the other hand, we detected 80 murders and 39 suicides in 2022. As in the previous year, 38% of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism was against older women in 2022. In 52% of cases, older men faced violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism. Older couples were victims in 5% of all cases. Additionally, the rate of cases where gender is unknown was at a level of 1%. These data indicate that violence, neglect, abuse and ageism against older people are a structural problem in Turkey.

3. Intersectionality: how does violence, abuse and neglect affect specific groups of older persons (e.g. older women, older LGBTBI persons, older persons belonging to ethnic and indigenous groups, older refugees and internally displaced persons, older persons with disabilities, etc.) Please provide detailed information.

Older women are the most vulnerable group when it comes to violence, neglect, and abuse. Depriving women of their basic rights such as education and participation in employment throughout their lives leads to a life of inequalities. These inequalities deepen in women's old age. For example, in the Senex Monitoring study, we found that single older women most frequently lost their lives in fires, uneducated older women were targeted in fraud cases, and the majority of robbed older women were disabled and single.

Senex Monitoring research shows that violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism experienced by older women vary and often result in death. Violence against women is one of the biggest



problems in Turkey. Research shows that 31 women were killed in January 2023.¹⁰ Although a report published by the Ministry of Interior¹¹ states that the cases of violence against women have decreased, the number of women exposed to violence is increasing every year.¹² When it comes to older women, violence, neglect, and abuse deepen. Poor older women are more deeply affected by violence, neglect, and abuse, mostly due to their solitary existence, insufficient digital capital¹³ and their physically fragile condition.

Social policies in Turkey are not prepared in a gender-sensitive manner. For example, the annulment decision of the Istanbul Convention,¹⁴ which underlines the obligations regarding the protection of social segments such as poor older women and older LGBTI persons from violence, shows that a social policy understanding that is sensitive to gender is abandoned. The provision of social supports and health and care services through a single type of family unit, which is assumed to consist of parents and children, causes older women living alone, orphaned older people without children, and older LGBTI persons to become more vulnerable to violence and abuse. For example, in the debates on the constitutional proposal presented under the title of "protection of the family", LGBTI persons are expressed as "disrupting morality and family", "disregarding national and spiritual values", and "sexual identity disorder". The discourse, imposed on the public sphere, stigmatizes, isolates, and criminalizes older LGBTI persons. As a matter of fact, the reality that no news about older LGBTI persons has been found so far in our media monitoring research is remarkable in terms of showing how this discourse is reproduced in the public sphere. A similar neglect can also happen to people of different ethnic origins, religious groups, displaced older people or older people with disabilities.

The discourse in the public sphere shows that the aging process is defined as a disease and old age viewed as a disability.¹⁵ The aging process, which is defined by biological losses, prevents the rights violations faced by older disabled people from being visible and coming into the light. For example, in the further analyzes we conducted on fires caused due to neglect in the Senex Monitoring research, we found that older women often lost their lives because they could not leave their homes due to their disability. We observe that older disabled people are more susceptible to violence, neglect and abuse in public spaces due to

¹⁰ <https://kadincinayetlerinidurduracagiz.net/veriler/3043/kadin-cinayetlerini-durduracagiz-platformu-ocak-2023-raporu>

¹¹ <https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/kadina-el-kal-ka-maz---aile-ici-ve-kadina-yonelik-siddetle-mucadelede-turkiyenin-dunyaya-ornek-olan-calismasi>

¹² <http://anitsayac.com/>

¹³ Arun, Ö., Binark, M., Taylan, D. Ö., Kandemir, B. & Şahinkaya, G. (2022). Yaşlıların Toplumsal Sınıfı, Dijital Sermayeleri ve COVID-19 Salgınında Bağlantıda Kalma Pratikleri . İstanbul University Journal of Sociology , 42 (2) , 387-410.

¹⁴ <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2021/03/20210320-49.pdf>

¹⁵ Arun, Ö., (2021). *Rights Violations and Discriminatory Practices Against Older Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic*. Association for Aging Studies Publication



physical barriers. Due to public spaces that are not designed as age-friendly, the freedom of movements of older disabled people are violated, preventing them from accessing their rights to the city.

4. Data: Are data available at national and local level about violence, abuse and neglect of older persons? Are national surveys about violence including experiences of older persons? If available, please provide figures and data.

Institutions responsible for preventing violence, neglect and abuse and ageism against older people in Turkey do not have any data at the national or local level. On the other hand, HREIT, the national institution responsible for monitoring violations of rights, shares the applications for violations of rights on its website.¹⁶ However, HREIT only provides information on the first 3 months of 2022. According to HREIT's first quarterly balance sheet of 2022, a total of 387 rights violation applications were made in Turkey. HREIT reports that only 4 of these applications are related to older people.

Considering the lack of data at the national and local level and the indifference of the responsible institutions, the importance of the Senex Monitoring research becomes apparent. Because, apart from the Senex Monitoring study in Turkey, there is no other research or data source that monitors the rights violations against older people, such as violence, neglect, abuse and ageism, and shares its data with national and international human rights mechanisms.

The data presented in the Senex Monitoring study are analyzed on a city basis, according to the type of rights violation, in the context of gender, age and social class. Analytical reports on the cases are shared with the public on a monthly basis. For example, while the average monthly number of cases in Turkey in terms of rights violations consisting of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism against older people is 170 in 2021, it is 175 in 2022. Half of all human rights violations resulting from violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism result in death; more than one-third target older women.

According to the Senex Monitoring research, almost all the people who have been most affected by the violence, neglect, abuse and ageism against older people in Turkey in the last two years are composed of poor older people. As a matter of fact, deaths due to violence and neglect are quite common among poor older people. Violence, neglect, abuse, and discrimination faced by poor older people, especially widowed and disabled older women, are all due to structural factors. Violence against older people in Turkey, which consists of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism, is a structural problem, not a cultural one.

¹⁶ <https://www.tihek.gov.tr/kategori/pages/2022-Yili-Ilk-Ceyregi-Basvuru-Verileri>



It is possible to prevent most of the losses through the implementation of preventative action. Traffic accidents, falls, fires and work accidents caused by negligence can be prevented via age-friendly environments and the effective provision of age-friendly services. Violation of the right to health care of older people can be prevented by the effective supervision of authorized institutions against neglect of care. The services to be developed by local governments regarding age-friendly environments and the measures to be taken by public institutions can reduce the losses.

5. Access to justice: how does the State fulfil its obligations to ensure older persons' access justice, and to obtain remedies and reparations, when their human rights have been violated as a result of violence, abuse and neglect?

The strategic plan covering the period 2019-2023 published by the Ministry of Justice (MJ) presents Turkey's strategy for effective access to justice.¹⁷ One of the six objectives presented in the MJ's strategic plan has been determined as "improving transparency in the judiciary, facilitating access to justice and increasing satisfaction with services". However, within the scope of this purpose, no strategy has been determined on how to ensure access to justice when the rights of older people are violated because of violence, neglect and abuse.

In the MJ's strategic plan covering the period 2019-2023, only two studies on older people are set forth. One of them describes a goal that non-violent convicted seniors can serve their sentences at home. Another one aims to disseminate the practices that facilitate the physical access of older people in courthouses. However, ensuring that older people have effective access to justice when faced with violations of their rights is not just about removing physical barriers in courthouses.

Access to justice is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution and emphasized in international conventions. Access to justice, on the one hand, means ensuring that those seeking rights obtain their rights within a short time-period and at minimal cost. At the same time, it is a basic rule that the trial procedures and rules are fair and that the person's fair trial is not hindered. In addition to these two basic universal rules, the possibility of applying to the judicial organs cannot be prevented.

Considering accessibility to these universal dimensions of justice, it cannot be said that older people in Turkey can access justice effectively when their rights are violated, or they are subjected to ageism. For example, in the monitoring study carried out by the Senex:

¹⁷ [https://sgb.adalet.gov.tr/Resimler/SayfaDokuman/27102020154519Stratejik%20Plan%20\(2019-2023\)%2023.10.2020.pdf](https://sgb.adalet.gov.tr/Resimler/SayfaDokuman/27102020154519Stratejik%20Plan%20(2019-2023)%2023.10.2020.pdf)



Association for Aging Studies during the Covid-19 pandemic period,¹⁸ the measures taken to protect older people, from the practices within the scope of restrictions and prohibitions showed that access to justice was violated in all its dimensions. In Turkey, Covid-19 preventative measures were taken starting from March 21, 2020, whereby older people over the age of 65 were put into lockdown for an indefinite period of time. After this great lockdown, identity checks were carried out at the entrance to all courthouses to prevent people over the age of 65 from entering the courthouse. This practice meant that the right of older adults to apply to the judiciary was prevented. However, it is clear that, older people like all other people, without exception, cannot be prevented from being recognized before the law. The news that older people were prevented from benefiting from legal mechanisms is also very worrying in terms of showing that the principles of democratic state administration may be violated during disasters, pandemics, and periods of crisis.

6. Access to information: How do you raise awareness about violence against older persons in the public? How does information about access to essential services (e.g. healthcare, legal assistance, social services, access to shelters) is made accessible and available for older persons?

1. Awareness Work

Sharing Senex Monitoring data with the public in order to raise awareness of the violence experienced by older people is one of the good examples for Turkey. Regular monitoring of the violence and rights violations faced by older people, sharing findings with national human rights mechanisms, and communicating them to local administrations, professional chambers, bar associations and advocacy workers in the field of civil society also promotes awareness.

However, the use of new media technologies to raise awareness about violence, neglect and abuse of older people will also be effective. That's why Senex: Association for Aging Studies has prepared the Senex Monitoring Podcast episodes for broadcasting. Podcasts consisting of nine episodes create an agenda on ageism and the rights of older people, especially in digital media where young people are active. In addition, Senex Monitoring research attracts the attention of the civil society field with the reports and podcasts it publishes. The fact that the Women's Coalition, which is actively working on women's rights in Turkey, focused on the violence experienced by older women as a result of the information they gained through the Senex Monitoring study is a good example of raising awareness in the field of civil society. A similar development took place regarding LGBTI+ rights of older people. Studies on LGBTI+ rights of older people were first discussed at the Senex: Congress of Aging Studies for Graduate

¹⁸ Arun, Ö., (2021). *Rights Violations and Discriminatory Practices Against Older Persons During the Covid-19 Pandemic*. Association for Aging Studies Publication

<https://api.senex.org.tr/upload/Publication/1b13bc6335c442c393be1b4f4485bf83.pdf>



Students. The Senex: Congress of Aging Studies for Graduate Students,¹⁹ which is held regularly every year, is a platform where young researchers working on aging share their current studies. The Senex Congress also discusses research on many vulnerable groups such as poor older women, older LGBTI+s, ethnic and indigenous people, older refugees and internally displaced persons, and older people with disabilities. Thus, it also contributes to the development of social dialogue among young researchers working on aging and continuing their research in the field of higher education.

ii Ensuring access to quality information and services

Governments in Turkey have started to transfer services to the digital space in order to reduce inequalities and remove access barriers to basic services. With applications such as E-government, E-nabız and Life Fits into Home, it is possible to use many public services in the field of health care and social services online. The strategy of effectively combating local inequalities through the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is considered a strategy for rapidly aging countries like Turkey. However, Arun and Holdsworth²⁰ state in their current research that Turkey's widespread use of ICT in the fight against diversified inequalities in the local area also creates new inequalities. Social segments living at risk of poverty, especially older people, cannot access digital services. Older women and older men have insufficient digital capital because they are poor, not because of their biological characteristics such as chronological age or sex. As a matter of fact, Arun et al.,²¹ in their current research, determined that the digital capital levels of older people in Turkey vary depending on their class positions. Since the digital repertoire of wealthy older people is wide and diverse, they can easily access qualified information in times of disaster, pandemic and crisis. They can easily benefit from the services offered online with applications such as E-government and E-nabız. The ratio of older people in this wealthy group in Turkey is 2%. On the other hand, one out of every three older people in Turkey does not have digital capital. The proportion of older people with low digital capital is around 40%. Two-thirds of the older people who cannot use ICT and cannot access online services are older women. Thus, Arun et al. found in their research that the majority of older people (75%) in Turkey cannot access qualified information and cannot use online services.²² Yet, access to accurate and qualified information is a human right. Providing access to quality information also protects older

¹⁹ <https://www.senexkongre.org.tr>

²⁰ Arun Ö., & Holdsworth J.K, (2020). Integrated social and health care services among societies in transition: Insights from Turkey. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 53, pp. 1-7

²¹ Arun, Ö., Binark, M., Taylan, D. Ö., Kandemir, B., & Şahinkaya, G., (2022). Yaşlıların Toplumsal Sınıfı, Dijital Sermayeleri ve COVID-19 Salgınında Bağlantıda Kalma Pratikleri. *İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyoloji Dergisi*, *Advanced online publication*

²² For the data of this research, you can also refer to the book at the following link.

<https://api.senex.org.tr/Upload/Publication/271c0d396b30414f958abf1f40102a2d.pdf>



people from disinformation. Protection from disinformation is of vital importance in times of pandemic, disaster, and crisis.

Inclusive policies are needed to ensure older people have access to both online services and quality information. For example, public broadcasting television channels such as TRT and the ones owned by local governments can offer digital competency training for older people. Public libraries can be actively used to provide access to ICT; and tablet computers can be loaned to older people within the library system. Thus, the problem of ownership, which constitutes the first dimension of digital inequality, can be solved. Another exemplary application can be developed by the Ministry of National Education. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Education Information Network (EIN) was conceived by the Ministry of National Education to continue formal education online. In this context, information and communication support points²³ established in 1429 neighborhoods for poor children who cannot access EIN can also be adapted for older people. Thus, new inequalities online can be addressed with applications to increase the digital competence of older people.

7. Please provide examples of good practices for preventing, monitoring and address violence and abuse against older persons.

One of the good practices for preventing, monitoring, and addressing violence and abuse against older people is Senex Monitoring research. Senex Monitoring aims to raise awareness about the prevalence of violence, neglect, abuse, and ageism experienced by older people in Turkey. It is necessary to warn the authorities to take systematic measures at the institutional level and institutions with responsibility should be encouraged to take up informed measures to counter the propagation of violence, neglect, abuse and ageism against older adults. By using Senex Monitoring reports, rights advocates can lobby effectively in the field of older people's rights based on evidence. In this context, we cooperate with the Antalya Bar Association's Human Rights Center to establish a working group on the rights of older people. Using Senex Monitoring reports, older people can encourage administrators to develop age-friendly environments and rights-based services. As a matter of fact, the Older People Council established in Antalya Muratpaşa Municipality, uses Senex Monitoring research to encourage the local government to recognize the rights of older people.

Senex Monitoring has also prepared a 9-episode podcast series using new media technologies.²⁴ Senex Monitoring Podcast episodes can also be counted as one of the best practices to raise awareness. In Senex Monitoring Podcast episodes, the rights violations experienced by older people as a result of violence, abuse and neglect are discussed under

²³ <https://api.senex.org.tr/upload/Publication/8f391cb2273840e4bc0375a4d756dfca.pdf>

²⁴ <https://www.stgm.org.tr/en/podcast-series-violence-and-violations-against-elderly-air>



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the headings of climate crisis and climate justice, depression, dementia/Alzheimer's disease, age-friendly environments, inclusive public services, care work, immigrant older people and ageism. Senex Monitoring Podcast episodes are able to reach young people, adults and older people through new media with these ageism related broadcasts.