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Dipartimento di Psicologia

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**ACTUAL JOB POSITION** Full Professor of Psychobiology, University of Padua**ACADEMIC POSITIONS**

1980-1992 Researcher

1992-2001 Associate Professor of Physiological Psychology.

Since 2001 Full Professor of Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology.

Since 2001 in charge of the degree in Cognitive Psychology and Psychobiology.

Since 2001 effective member of the Phd program in Psychobiology and of the Master in Neuropsychology of acquired cognitive deficits.

**VISITING RESEARCHER AT :**

- ULB Brussels Laboratoire de Psychologie Experimentale,
- State University of Moscow, department of Psychology;
- University of St Andrews, Scotland Cognitive Neuropsychology Laboratory,
- Laboratoire de Patologie du Langage, U 111, INSERM;
- Cognitive Neuropsychology Laboratory, Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center, Portland, Oregon USA;
- Applied Psychology Unit MRC , Cambridge , UK.

**RESEARCH INTERESTS:**

- Neuropsychology of aging, Clinical neuropsychology, Developmental neuropsychology, Neural basis of planning and prospective memory.

# Applied IST research

## Ambient assisted living for ageing society

### Instruments SSA

Elderly people:

Crime prevention, avoiding fraud  
and psychological support for victims

## Elderly people: Crime prevention, avoiding fraud and psychological support for victims

Instances of financial fraud and exploitation against senior citizens are expected to rise as our population ages.

Financial exploitation occurs when the offender steals, withholds, or otherwise misuses their elderly victims' money, property, or valuables for personal benefit or profit, to the disadvantage of the senior citizen. Perpetrators can be family members, friends, neighbors, professional advisors, scam artists, or others involved in confidential relationships with victims.

### **Impact of Financial Crime on Victims**

Financial crime victims suffer many of the same devastating outcomes as do victims of violent crime. Indeed, certain financial crime victims may suffer more emotional distress. In his 1989 article "White Collar Crime: What About the Victims?" Wells notes some of the following effects suffered by victims:

- Guilt and shame.
- Disbelief.
- Anger.
- Depression.
- Sense of betrayal.
- Loss of trust.

These emotional repercussions are often misunderstood by law enforcement, criminal justice professionals and victim service providers, and the community at large, and the victim is often doubly victimized by this dynamic.

People who have lost money to nonviolent white collar criminals (like swindlers and con artists) often encounter skepticism, suspicion, and contempt when they seek help. This negative treatment leaves them feeling guilty and ashamed. The double standard used in handling white-collar offenders and their victims—as opposed to handling street criminals and their victims (except rape victims)—has been attributed to the higher status of the accused perpetrators, the difficulty of establishing criminal intent in such cases, and a belief that imprisonment is not the cure for this kind of stealing.

## Elderly people: Crime prevention, avoiding fraud and psychological support for victims

AIMS of the proposal are:

- Identify the characteristics and dimension of the phenomenon in Europe
- Prepare a team of experts to handle different aspects of the problem. Legal, economic, psychological, social etc.
- Organize a call center to respond to elderly demands
- Organize self-directed groups of elderly
- Organize psychological support for victims

Elderly people:  
Crime prevention, avoiding fraud and psychological  
support for victims

Partners:

Movimento dei consumatori Veneto

A.C.U. Associazione consumatori utenti

C.R.C. Centre Regional de la  
Consommation Lille