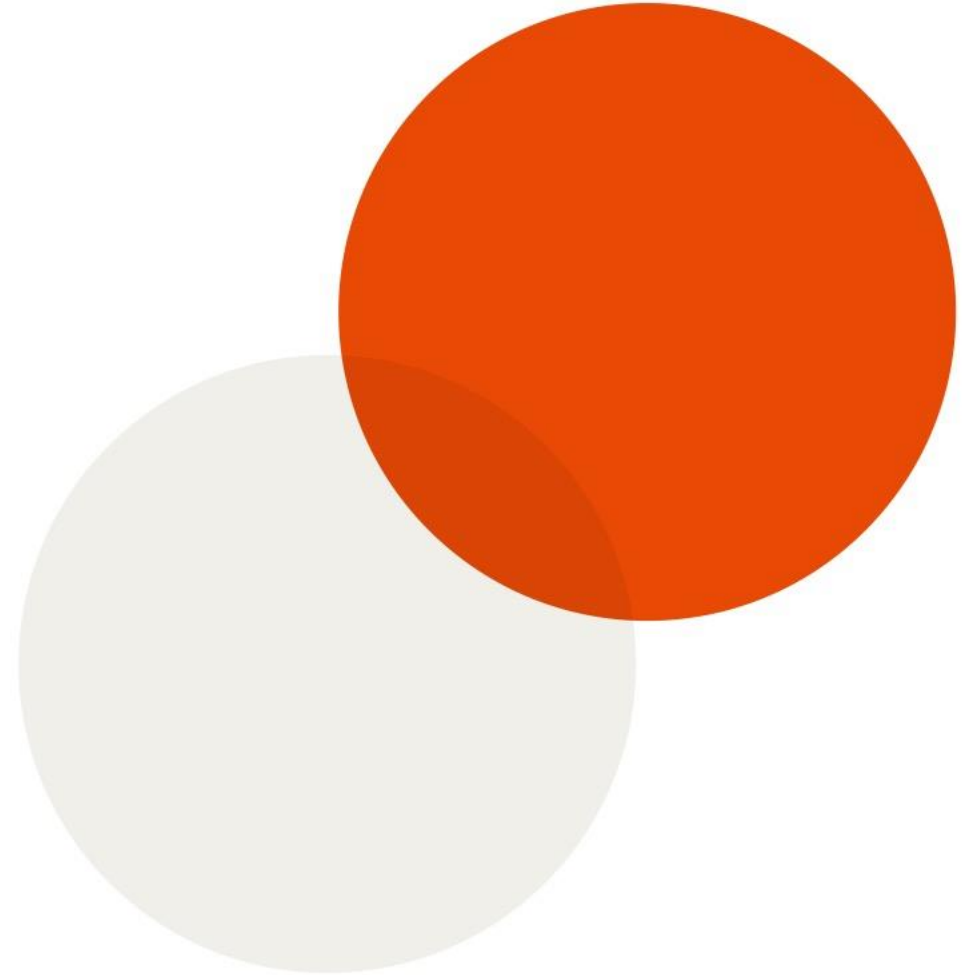


## La citoyenneté tout au long de la vie

**Marion Repetti**

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vieillir — 2030

# La citoyenneté tout au long de la vie

Marion Repetti

Haute Ecole et Ecole Supérieure de Travail Social

HES-SO Valais-Wallis

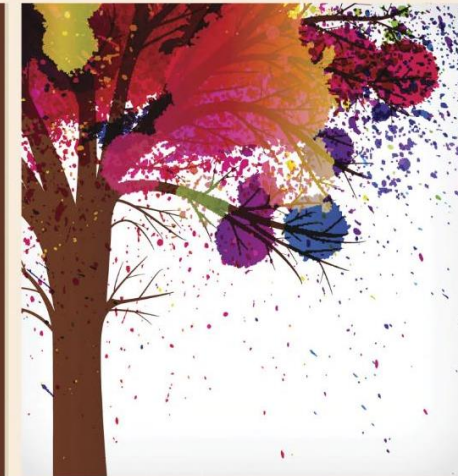


## Martha Holstein

« Avoir 65 ou 70 ans est un privilège qui mérite notre respect, et non pas du dénigrement. Accepter notre âge avec fierté ne veut pas dire que nous ne nous sentons pas parfois 'jeunes'; nous restons les mêmes personnes à 75 ans que celles que nous étions à 40 et 65 ans (...) mais nous nous transformons aussi à mesure que nous nous adaptions aux changements de nos corps et de nos vies. » (2015, p. 16)

# Women in Late Life

*Critical  
Perspectives  
on Gender  
and Age*



Martha Holstein

Comment permettre aux  
individus d'exercer une  
citoyenneté tout au long de la  
vie?

# Quatre piliers de la citoyenneté

Droit à la citoyenneté politique

Droit à la citoyenneté sociale

Droit à la participation sociale

Droit au repos

Droit à la citoyenneté politique

# Droit à la citoyenneté politique: Arnaud Campéon

« Pour favoriser [une] approche globale et positive du vieillissement, il est nécessaire que [la] politique [vieillesse] prenne en compte à la fois la variété des expériences individuelles et l'influence des déterminants socio-économiques qui façonnent les trajectoires du vieillissement. » (2018, pp. 15-16)

14

Favoriser l'inclusion et la participation sociale des aînés est un objectif des politiques publiques.

## Enjeux et sens de la participation sociale dans les politiques de la vieillesse

**Arnaud Campéon,**  
sociologue, École des hautes études en santé publique (EHESP),  
département Sciences humaines et sociales, laboratoire Arènes (UMR 6051), Rennes.

Vieillesse et participation sociale sont des termes aujourd'hui très largement associés dans l'imaginaire collectif comme dans le domaine de l'action publique. Pour s'en convaincre, il suffit d'être attentif aux nombreux titres de la presse générale et de la presse spécialisée, qui, depuis maintenant deux décennies, distillent allègrement de nombreux conseils pour « vieillir actif et en bonne santé ». Il en est de même dans le domaine de l'action publique où, depuis les années 2000, la participation

préalablement reconnaître les chemins de traverse qu'elle a empruntés au cours des dernières décennies [1; 2]. Pour en rendre compte, rappelons que l'inclusion de la vieillesse dans l'action publique est un concept récent, puisqu'il date de 1962 et de la publication du rapport Laroque<sup>1</sup>. Jusqu'à cette date et outre la question des retraites, le traitement social de la vieillesse demeurait une affaire privée, à la charge des familles ou des hospices pour les plus nécessiteux [3]. Avec le rapport Laroque, c'est une autre conception qui s'impose, contribuant à bouleverser la hiérarchie préexistante des interventions en faveur de cette période de vie. À l'époque, il était alors question de redéfinir le rôle et la place des personnes âgées dans la

### L'ESSENTIEL

■ Une approche politique globale et positive du vieillissement requiert deux préalables : d'une part la prise en compte de la variété des expériences individuelles – et donc des parcours de vie –, d'autre part la reconnaissance de l'influence des déterminants socio-économiques, lesquels façonnent les trajectoires du vieillissement.

le domaine de la prévention et de la promotion de la participation sociale des personnes âgées, puisque cette politique, axée sur les modes de

Droit à la citoyenneté sociale



## GRAND ARTICLE

# Droit à la citoyenneté sociale: Robert Castel

« ...Le fait de pouvoir disposer d'un minimum de ressources et de droits indispensables pour s'assurer une certaine indépendance sociale. »  
(2008, p. 135)

### *La citoyenneté sociale menacée\**

ROBERT CASTEL

Je voudrais souligner l'importance d'un registre qui me paraît complémentaire de la citoyenneté politique, ce que l'on peut appeler la citoyenneté sociale : montrer qu'elle constitue, avec la citoyenneté politique l'autre socle de la citoyenneté démocratique. Il s'ensuit que le risque de dégradation de cette citoyenneté sociale, qui est une des caractéristiques inquiétantes de la conjoncture contemporaine, porte aussi une menace pour la citoyenneté elle-même.

Mon propos portera donc principalement sur les effets des transformations économique-sociales qui s'imposent depuis une trentaine d'années – depuis ce que l'on a commencé à appeler la « crise » au début des années 1970, et qui s'est avéré être bien davantage qu'une turbulence passagère. En fait, c'est d'un changement de régime du capitalisme qu'il s'agit, la sortie du capitalisme industriel et la remise en cause de la forme d'équilibre entre le social et l'économique auquel il était laborieusement parvenu. Je voudrais montrer, ou à tout le moins suggérer, que la remise en question de ce compromis (ce que l'on a appelé le « compromis social » de la période qui a suivi la Seconde Guerre mondiale) n'est pas une simple péripétie de l'histoire économique. Elle pourrait déstabiliser un des fonde

# Pauvreté des personnes âgées: situation en Suisse

**Source: OFS, 2024**

**Difficulté à  
joindre les  
deux bouts**

**Pas de moyens  
financiers pour  
faire face à une  
dépende  
inattendue de  
plus de 2500  
CHF**

---

Personnes de 65  
ans et plus

---

6.4%

10.3%

Droit à la participation sociale

# Droit à la participation sociale: genèse d'un concept

1961 Théorie du désengagement par Cumming  
et Henry

ELAINE CUMMING  
WILLIAM E. HENRY

# Growing Old

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*THE PROCESS OF  
DISENGAGEMENT*

FOREWORD BY TALCOTT PARSONS

BASIC BOOKS · INC. · NEW YORK

# Droit à la participation sociale: genèse d'un concept

## 1961 Théorie du désengagement par Cumming et Henry

## 1960-1970 Théories de l'activité et de la participation (voir Katz, 2000)

## Personality and the Aging Process'

Bernice L. Neugarten, PhD<sup>2</sup>

I am greatly honored by being named the recipient of the Kleeemeier award: not only because Robert Kleeemeier's own research and teaching interests were close to my own and I valued him both as a friend and mentor, but because the award is given by the Gerontological Society, an organization whose aims and welfare have preoccupied me for much of my professional career. I am deeply grateful to those of you who shared in the decision that puts me on this platform today.

In choosing what to talk about on this occasion and in looking back at the addresses made by earlier winners of the Searle and Kleeemeier awards, I find it has become traditional for the speaker to describe where he has been as a researcher in the field of aging. I can comply with that tradition only partially, for having pursued more than one line of investigation over the past 15 years, I will need to be selective if I am to be coherent.

It is traditional also on these occasions to acknowledge the support of one's colleagues. In this respect I can go far beyond the traditional: for who else could stand before you today and name as colleagues the people I am happiest?

### Two Theories of Successful Aging

There are two contrasting theories of successful aging. They are:

1. *The Activity Theory*—Successful aging means the maintenance as far and as long as possible of the activities and attitudes of middle age.

2. *The Disengagement Theory*—Successful aging means the withdrawal from the activities and attitudes of middle age.

3. *The Selective Theory*—Successful aging means the selective withdrawal from the activities and attitudes of middle age.

4. *The Continuity Theory*—Successful aging means the continuity of the activities and attitudes of middle age.

5. *The Adaptability Theory*—Successful aging means the adaptability to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

6. *The Resilience Theory*—Successful aging means the resilience to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

7. *The Self-Determination Theory*—Successful aging means the self-determination to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

8. *The Life Satisfaction Theory*—Successful aging means the life satisfaction to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

9. *The Well-Being Theory*—Successful aging means the well-being to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

10. *The Quality of Life Theory*—Successful aging means the quality of life to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

11. *The Subjective Well-Being Theory*—Successful aging means the subjective well-being to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

12. *The Psychological Well-Being Theory*—Successful aging means the psychological well-being to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

13. *The Life Satisfaction Theory*—Successful aging means the life satisfaction to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

14. *The Well-Being Theory*—Successful aging means the well-being to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

15. *The Quality of Life Theory*—Successful aging means the quality of life to the activities and attitudes of middle age.

W. Lloyd Warner. We were later joined by Elaine Cumming, Richard Williams, David Gutmann, and others. Some of us have stayed on at the University of Chicago over the years and have outlived the Kansas City Studies—namely, Havighurst, Henry, Tobin, and myself—and we have been joined by Robert Kahn, Ruth Kraines, and Morton Lieberman. Could anyone name a more stimulating group of colleagues?

I have had a further advantage, for we have attracted gifted students in adult development and aging. A recent study of graduate education in gerontology shows that the University of Chicago, compared with other universities, has graduated by far the largest number of PhDs in this field over the past 35 years (Moore & Birren, 1971). By our own tally, and saying nothing of all those who preceded, we have graduated some 50 PhDs in adult development and aging in the past 14 years since the beginning of a specially-supported training program under our Committee on Human Development.

Many of our graduates have gone on to become major contributors to the field, a fact in which we take great pride, just as, on the other hand, we recognize the enormous stimulation we ourselves have received from their work.

## Happiness and Social Participation in Aging'

Marshall J. Graney, PhD<sup>2</sup>

This paper reports on a 4-year longitudinal study of 60 elderly women. Data about their happiness and social activities were collected using the Affect Balance Scale and nine measures of socially relevant activities, including three measures of media use, three of interpersonal interaction, and three of activities in voluntary associations. Direct relationships between happiness and social activity among elderly people were found in analysis of these data. This finding was not spurious according to longitudinal data: activity increments were associated with happiness and decreases with unhappiness. Although these findings describe the overall picture, changes in activities may be more important to happiness among the most elderly persons interviewed than others.

THE significance of social activities for well-being in old age has been a topic of sustained interest among gerontologists. As a result, the relationship between social activity and happiness (as a criterion of well-being) has been frequently studied. Some of the earliest research in social gerontology takes this relationship as a research problem (Morgan, 1937; Landis, 1946). Interest in this matter has continued over time (Cavanis, Burgess, Havighurst, & Goldhamer, 1949; Havighurst & Albrecht, 1951), and continued in more

recent years (Graney & Graney, 1973). However, morale and adjustment are not the only criteria of well-being that have been considered in social research. Continuities with past research are maintained by many studies which seek to establish causal connections

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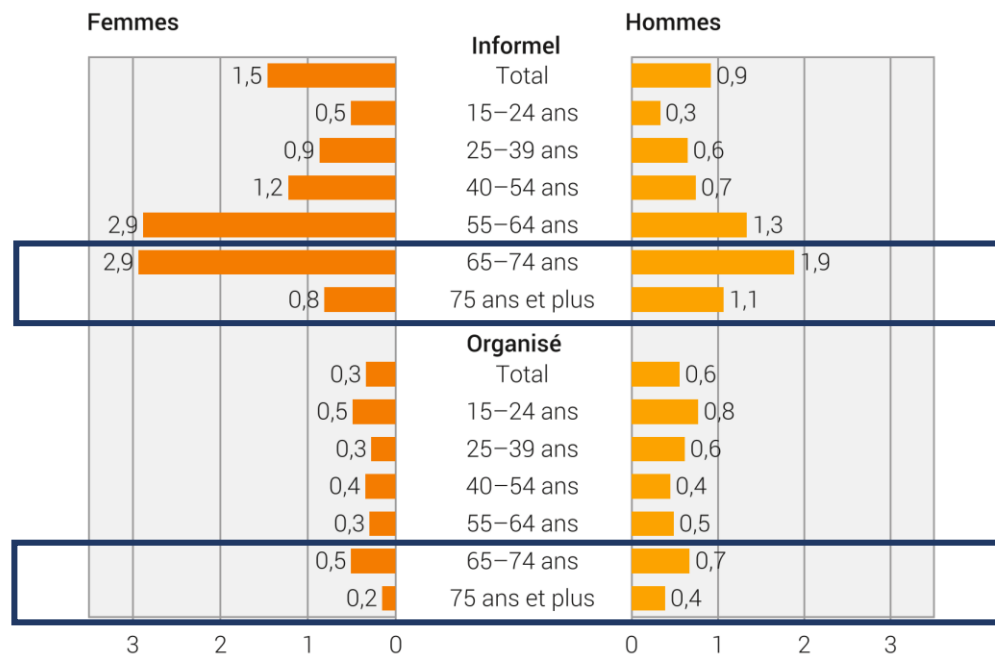
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## Temps consacré au travail bénévole, en 2020

Nombre moyen d'heures par semaine, population résidante permanente dès 15 ans



Source: OFS – Enquête suisse sur la population active (ESPA),  
module Travail non rémunéré

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## Les quatre domaines les plus « âgés » de la participation bénévole formelle

<b>Source: Observatoire du bénévolat, 2020</b>	<b>Age moyen (médiane)</b>	<b>Part des femmes (%)</b>
Organisation socio-caritative, d'utilité publique	60	61
Organisation de défense des droits humains	59	54
Parti politique	59	27
Groupe d'entraide	58	54

## Les quatre domaines les plus « âgés » de la participation bénévole informelle

<b>Source: Observatoire du bénévolat, 2020</b>	<b>Age moyen (médiane)</b>	<b>Part des femmes (%)</b>
Soins/accompagnement de personnes handicapées	57	64
Soins/accompagnement de personnes âgées	57	66
Soins/accompagnement de malades	56	64



Prendre soin du monde:  
Joan Tronto

« Tout ce que nous faisons pour  
maintenir, perpétuer et réparer  
notre monde afin que nous  
puissions y vivre le mieux  
possible » (2013, p. 19)

## un monde vulnérable

pour une politique du *care*

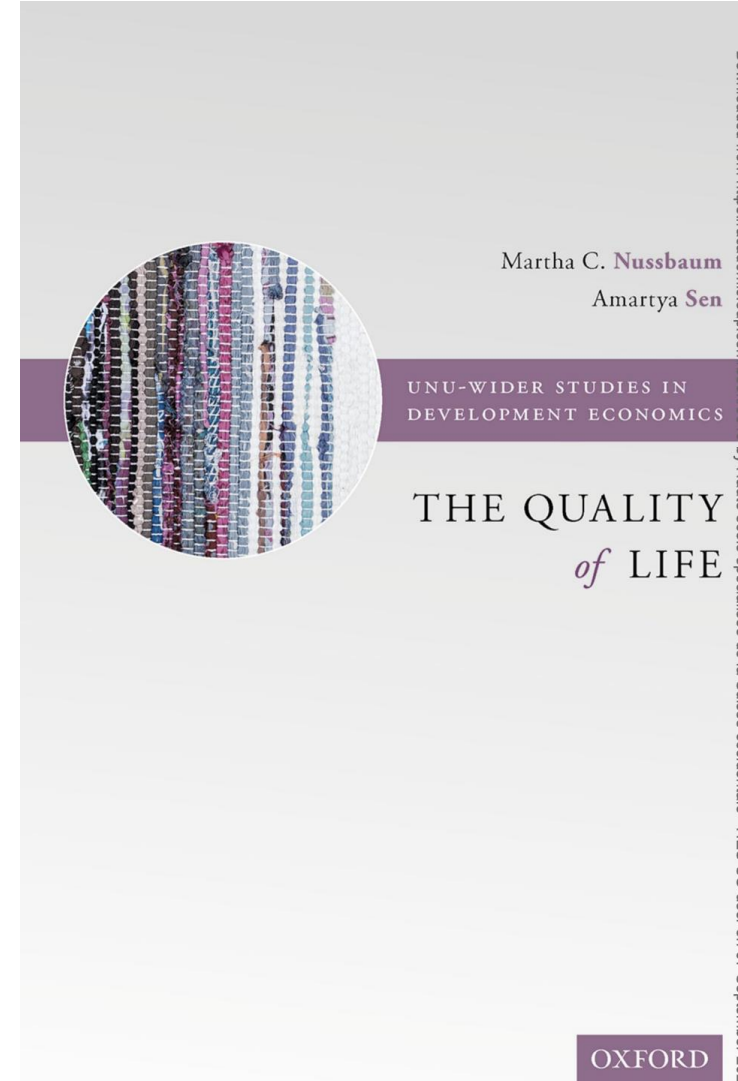
*avant-propos de liane mozère*  
*préface inédite de l'auteure*



éditions la découverte  
textes à l'appui / philosophie pratique

# Pouvoir se réaliser: Amartya Sen

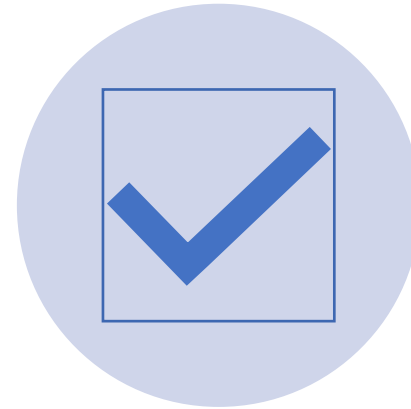
Bénéficiaire d'un contexte  
permettant de se réaliser selon ses  
ressources et ses compétences  
contribue au bien-être (1993)



# Participation sociale



AFFIRMER UN DROIT



RECONNAITRE LES  
APPORTS

Droit au repos

## Droit au repos

Un droit  
inégalement  
distribué

Reposer ne veut  
pas dire être  
inutile

Reconnaître les  
transformations  
du corps

Passer par un  
travail sociétal  
thérapeutique

**Conclusion**

Merci de votre  
attention

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