VIOLENCE AGAINST OLDER PEOPLE REGISTERED IN SPECIALIZED POLICE STATION FOR SECURITY AND PROTECTION TO ELDERLY
VIOLÊNCIA CONTRA PESSOAS IDOSAS REGISTRADA EM DELEGACIA ESPECIALIZADA DE SEGURANÇA E PROTEÇÃO AO IDOSO
VIOLENCIA CONTRA LAS PERSONAS MAYORES REGISTRADA EN ESTACIÓN DE POLICÍA ESPECIALIZADA EN LA SEGURIDAD Y LA PROTECCIÓN PARA PERSONAS MAYORES

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ABSTRACT

Objective: analyzing violence against older people registered at the police station for security and protection to the elderly. Method: an exploratory study of qualitative approach based on secondary data, recorded in 2012 in 300 Bulletins of Violence Occurrence through form. Data were processed in IRAMUTEQ, analyzed by the descending hierarchical classification and presented in four classes. Results: class III - violence against the elderly in financial institutions by third parties; class I - family violence against the elderly; class II - reason for the violence against the elderly; and class IV - loans to elderly person granted by financial. Conclusion: violence against older people is a violation of human rights and requires strategic actions by the government and society, both in the prevention as the confrontation, in order to rescue and ensure the dignity of this segment. Descriptors: Violence; Elderly; Family.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a violência contra pessoas idosas registrada na delegacia de segurança e proteção ao idoso. Método: estudo exploratório de abordagem qualitativa com base em dados secundários, registrados em 2012, em 300 Boletins de Ocorrência de violência, por meio de formulário. Os dados foram processados no IRAMUTEQ, analisados pela classificação hierárquica descendente e apresentados em quatro classes. Resultados: classe III - violência sofrida pela pessoa idosa em instituições financeiras por terceiros; classe I - violência familiar contra a pessoa idosa; classe II - motivo da violência contra a pessoa idosa; e classe IV - empréstimos consignados à pessoa idosa concedidos por financeiras. Conclusão: a violência contra idosos constitui uma violação dos direitos humanos e requer ações estratégicas por parte do poder público e da sociedade, tanto no âmbito da prevenção quanto do enfrentamento, a fim de resgatar e garantir a dignidade desse segmento. Descritores: Violência; Idoso; Família.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar la violencia contra las personas mayores registrada en la estación de policía de seguridad y protección a los ancianos. Método: un estudio exploratorio de enfoque cualitativo basado en datos secundarios, registrado en 2012, en los 300 Boletines de Ocurrencia de la violencia, a través de la forma. Los datos fueron procesados en IRAMUTEQ, analizados por la clasificación jerárquica descendente, y presentados en cuatro clases. Resultados: clase III - la violencia contra los ancianos en instituciones financieras por parte de terceros; clase I - la violencia familiar contra las personas mayores; clase II - razón de la violencia contra las personas mayores; y clase IV - préstamos destinados a las personas mayores, concedidos por las finanzas. Conclusión: la violencia contra las personas mayores es una violación de los derechos humanos y requiere acciones estratégicas por parte del gobierno y de la sociedad, tanto en la prevención como en la confrontación, con el fin de rescatar y garantizar la dignidad de este segmento. Descriptores: Violencia; Ancianos; Familia.
INTRODUCTION

The discussion about violence as a health-related subject begins in the second half of the twentieth century by professionals’ complaint regarding the abuse committed against children, adolescents and women. Violence against the elderly was the last one to agendas of politics and health in most countries. However, due to the increasing number of elderly in the world, it is increasing concern with this population.

The United Nations (UN) considers the period between 1975 and 2025 as the Era of Aging. In developing countries this population aging has been more significant and accelerated; while in developed nations, from 1970 to 2000, the observed growth was 54%, in developing countries this growth reached 123%.

In Brazil, a developing country, the number of elderly is increasing. This growth points, according to the latest Census, that the elderly represent around more than twenty million people, meaning 11.3% of the population. In the state of Piauí, this percentage reaches 11.4% of the population, a number that is considered very significant.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as follows: “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, against another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, developmental disability or deprivation.”

They can often happen at the same time, various types of abuse. In a more general point of view, forms of violence against the elderly come from the conflict of interests between the young and older generations. The fact that the elderly be considered in society an unproductive subject, depending on the various aspects (economic, family, health), and obsolete from the cultural point of view, forms of violence against the elderly are anchored to representations and violence against the younger an unconscious collective desire of his death.

A study on printed media, social representations and violence against the elderly show that the construction of social representations of violence, mistreatment and neglect against the elderly are anchored to the gains made by this population, with the lifetime of the Elderly. These gains were objectified in the social actions of political power, the dictates of science in the dimensions of violence and the achievements in the defense and care of the elderly.

About the care of rehabilitation to the elderly victims of accidents and violence, study shows significant weaknesses in the implementation of public policies in senior care. Few health facilities have resources to respond to the specific requirements of elderly victims of accidents and violence, some health professionals do not consider themselves responsible for listening, for the support, care and advice to older people with a history of violence, they believe they should only act on physical injury and let their teammates, psychologist and social worker, answer for the situation of violence.

The survey of complaints of violence against older people in the capital of Piauí are very important for the design of this theme, as well as provide data that may contribute to implementation of public policies for intervention and prevention of the problem.

Demand for termination of elderly victims of violence seeking help from specialist police materializes in various ways, actions ranging from physical abuse, financial, psychological and sexual, by omissions (abandonment, neglect and self-neglect); as having the greatest denounced his own family (children and grandchildren), who refuses to take care of the elderly.

Further study with the elderly within the specialized police station in Teresina, Piauí, will better understand the phenomenon and enable the implementation of preventive measures, the management of public policies and maintaining a peaceful family life among the dependent elderly and their family caregivers.

Faced with this problem, the paper studied violence against the elderly, registered in the old police station in the city of Teresina, Piauí. It aims to analyze violence against elderly registered at a police station for security and protection to the elderly.

METHOD

This study was extracted from the dissertation: “Violence against elderly person registered in specialized police station in Teresina, PI”, presented by the Postgraduate Program, Professional Mastership in Family Health, University Center UNINOVAFAPI, in 2014.

This is an exploratory and descriptive study of a qualitative approach, conducted with secondary data recorded in the official reports (BO) of the Police Security and Protection of the Elderly in Teresina, Piauí, which were
transcribed the faithful reports of occurrences per elderly subjected to acts of violence.

The sample selection was made through a simple random sampling. The 1,312 MOBs registered in 2012 were listed, and through BioEstat 2.0 program there was generated 300 random numbers between 1 and 1,312.

The criteria for inclusion of subjects in the study were: being old, have suffered violence of any kind and nature, and sought the Bureau of Safety and Protection of the Elderly. Exclusion criteria: have not registered Occurrence Bulletin (BO).

To undertake the processing and analysis of data there was used the software IRAMUTEQ (R Interface pour les Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et Questionnaires). For this study phase following the steps described below. Held recording and transcription of the interviews, he built up the corpus and placed in a single text file, as IRAMUTEQ the tutorial guidance. The corpus was formed by the set of texts to be analyzed, fragmented by software in text segments.

The organization of reports of incidents of police reports, from the processing and analysis of data described enabled the achievement of the objectives of the study about violence against the elderly. Results were exposed and analyzed in the light of the theoretical framework.

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The field research followed the guidelines established by the Decree 466/12 of the National Health Council (CNS). They were drawn up Free Commitment Agreement Waiver Request and Clear and Data Use Commitment Agreement (TCUD).

About gender, women predominated, with 56.3% of participation; coming from Teresina, 92.3%. The most common type of violence is financial, accounting for 47.0%; and 60.0% of the aggressors are not from the victim’s living. The elder females are more vulnerable to violence, the authors explain that due to, in most cases, they are alone, with some income and rely more easily on her attacker.8

These data are similar to those found in studies; they are consistent in claiming that the large number of cases of financial violence is because of the vulnerability of the elderly and the trust it has with the agressor.9 10

9 10 After the analysis performed by the software were identified 17 units of initial contexts, divided into 384 segments of text. For analysis, the program ranked 300 text

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segments, representing 78.12% of recovery of the material. The ranked segments were divided into 04 classes as the dendrogram shown in Figure 2, with the occurrence percentage and \( X^2 \) value highest of the classes.

![Dendrogram](image)

**Figure 1.** The dendrogram obtained from the corpus.

To construct the following dendrogram (Figure 3) for subsequent analysis there were considered words with frequency equal to or greater than the average frequency (i.e., greater than or equal to 3) and \( X^2 \) greater than or equal to 10. Each class is described by the most significant words (frequently) and their respective associations with the class (Chi-square). Thus, the study brings the representations that have emerged from their comments, from what experienced or experience regarding violence against elderly people, highlighting positions/problematic attitudes, ideas and feelings expressed in the four semantic classes derived from the corpus. By Hierarchical Descending Rating analysis and discussion of the classes must accompany the dendogram with its partitions, and the reading should proceed from left to right, as mentioned earlier. Thus, the analysis sequence in dendogram data were presented in four classes, namely: Class III - violence against the elderly in financial institutions by third parties; Class I - family violence against the elderly; Class II - reason for violence against elderly and Class IV - loans consigned to elder granted by finance.
Figure 2. Dendrogram of violence against elderly person in the Specialized Police Station in Teresina (PI).

With 167 UCEs, which corresponds to 33.5% of the total corpus and is directly associated with class IV. The words (card, agency, draft, money, aggressor and extract) were selected by the frequency and X² values higher in this class.

The elderly, victims of such violence, are mostly female and claim that suffered the crime of misappropriation, for trusting third parties.

The notifying reports that the attacker induced the victim to contract bank loan from Banco do Brazil, also said that it is 81 years old and has no clarity, not knowing neither the value and because it has to put its fingerprints, before the facts exposed asks steps that the case requires. (P.11)

The informant reports that did and did not authorize anyone to make any loan to be discounted for his benefit of the INSS, and the contract no. XXXX in 50 installments of R$ 86,46, the XXXX bank. Asks that measures be taken. (p.188)

This type of violence requires a more rigid action by the government, because the elderly are highly vulnerable to swindlers actions to people. The large number of cases of financial violence is also due to the fact that the elderly vulnerability and trust it has with the victim.11

Financial violence is the most common against the elder, but despite occurs, in most cases by third parties, without any relationship with the victim, there are also cases where the offender is in the family:

The informant reports that his daughter appropriated the INSS benefit card, and withdrew the money from the victim and did not give anything for the elderly. To this day it remains with the card and says he does not return for anything, will only return after removing the next payment. Hence came the trade to make arrangements (p.258).

It is increasingly frequent the elderly, especially those who are in situations of...
dependency, being victims of financial violence. All older people, regardless of their financial and health situation, can be victims of financial violence. Only information and prevention can protect.  

Class I: Domestic violence against elderly people

This segment depicts violence against elderly person's psychological and physical, often committed by people close to their daily living. It is a type of violence that brings disastrous consequences such as depression, panic attacks and even death.

Directly associated with class 2, features 106 UCEs, it concentrates 21.30% of classified UCEs. Highlights were female elderly, aggressors, people close to them, as neighbors and relatives, suffering psychological violence as a threat and terror. The words (house, son, terror, suffering, threat and neighbor) were selected by the frequency and higher \( \chi^2 \) values in this class.

According to police reports, verbal aggression and threats are the most frequent in this class; the reports highlight the fear, threats and moral offenses.

The victim was in this specialized to denote her husband, the aggressor, to be threatening her to death with a firearm. Moreover, she showed him a machete stating that cut her neck and showed her also a club. Such behavior left the victim very afraid, because according to reports the perpetrator acts under the ethyl effect and walk with traffickers. She says the attacks happen when the accused drink alcoholic beverages. (P.92)

The staff member who is specialized in the Police Station must be aware of the victim's weakness, as violence against the elderly person is multidimensional and expressed a structured power relations both socio-political and institutionally as well as in intra-family relations. It is a relationship that denies the other, discriminates against old age and causes impacts on the physical and psychological integrity of the elderly and their social relations. Violence against the elderly is common in society, reported with much suffering, for there is rupture of expectations regarding the institutions and the reciprocity agreement and affection between family.

The culture of domestic violence against the elderly may be seen in three main aspects: with respect to the elderly, to violence and to the authors, namely the victim, the type of violence suffered and its cause, besides the victim's relationship with the aggressor.

From the above, it is emphasized that domestic violence against the elderly is rooted in society; and expanding the longevity of the population the same became more frequent, and a kind of violence of extreme cowardice, as there is a relationship supposedly reliable, that is, there is the positive expectation break of older people in relation to people and institutions that surround it.

The lack of respect for the elderly is of extreme cowardice, as can be noted in the reports below:

The informant reports that her neighbor aggressor has caused the greatest terror in the victim's home, which has lived for more than 25 years at the same address and that when arrived the accused and their children, never had peace, is that their children live breaking the wall and taking the bricks, aiming to make the bad, and so came to this specialized call for help. (P.102)

The informant reports that the attackers, her relatives, have caused fear in the victim's home, an elderly, in order to destabilize the family and especially the elderly. And because of that it came to this specialized, so that appropriate action be taken to mean that the accused start to respect the victim, who is an elderly of 98 years old. Not to mention that the aggressors leave their house and go to neighborhood bars, speak ill of her sisters, slandering and defaming to people they have nothing to do with the case. For this case asks for help. (P. 95)

As regards the aggressors against the elderly, it is worth noting that the attackers were from the same family of the elderly or acquaintances, and, mostly, the relationship of the victims, male, and being financially dependent on the last moment; the use of alcohol and drugs by aggressor was observed in most cases. Finally, it was also identified social isolation as a risk factor for the occurrence of violence.

Most seniors of this class belong to the female gender, suffer neglect, and the aggressors, in general, are the son or relative of the victim.

Neglect is more present both in the domestic context and at institutional level, often resulting in injuries and physical, emotional and social trauma for the elderly.

The victim aged 85, reports that has suffered from the attitudes of the offender, his son. He says that there are many disturbances caused by the aggressor and that the health of the victim is markedly impaired by the events at his residence. The victim and the offender reside in the same house. Given above requires action. (P.43)
The victim reported being mistreated by her son, the aggressor. She says that is in poor health due to the constant aggressive and threatening acts of the perpetrator. She says that the offender is a drug abuser and often requires money from the victim to buy drugs. Given above requires measures. (P.76)

Being the elderly often a fragile person before their relatives and carers, it is susceptible to abuse. Therefore, the instrument that must be used for their protection is the Elderly Statute, which "regulates the rights to people aged over 60 years old", sorry forecast for noncompliance. According to this legal provision, preventing the threat or violation of the rights of the elderly becomes a duty for all of Brazilian society, making mandatory the complaint to the competent bodies of each Municipality and State.12

In the context of ill-treatment and neglect of the elderly within intrafamilial, there are risk factors such as history of family violence, the aggressor dependence of the elderly frail, functional disability for self-care, caregiver stress, social isolation of the elderly and the caregiver, problems in the area of mental health, presence of alcohols among the family members who are caregivers.13 The results of this study are consistent with the literature, when they point out many elderly people with some kind of addiction or living a situation of social isolation.9

The informant reports that her uncle is suffering mistreatment of his family, those abandoned him and left him alone in a house without proper follow-up of children and wife. The elderly is 104 years old and does not receive care from anyone; besides, the son gets the benefit of the elderly delivering to the same and leaves, no longer appears even to know what is happening with the father. (P.253)

The isolation of the victim facilitates aggression and the aggressor tends to isolate his victim from family members and friends, thus avoiding receiving aid, to the deconstruction of violence8. In this context cycle, the elderly are mistreated, often insecure and vulnerable, without the support of family and without friends, it is difficult to look, alone, the specialized law enforcement services.

The main assumption on violence against the elderly is that this is born of hostility practices, disrespect and aggression that characterize harm to the elderly10. The marks of violence against the elderly "are not only physical, but also psychological and sometimes even moral." 10

Such violence, which affects the psychological, revealed in the old feelings of inadequacy in dealing with the children, the grandchildren, the mate, and face the world. In many cases, the conduct of the elderly contributes decisively to the rejection of the other members of the social group to which it belongs.

♦ Class II: Reason of the violence against the elderly

Directly associated with Class 1 has 81 UCEs and concentrates 16.30% of the selected UCEs. The words (sense, reason, make due, slang and profanity) were selected by the frequency and higher X² values in this class.

As for the aspects that distinguish the Elder, the selected police reports show that they are financially independent and suffer violence of very close people, who mostly depend on it financially.

The victim reports that is suffering attacks by the aggressor, his son, and no longer can stand living together in home. States that do not want to live with the offender. Given the above calls for action. (P.72)

The informant reports that her son yesterday at around 19:00h, attempted against the life of his mother, with cutting weapon, because the she did not want to give him money to buy drugs, while the accused he does it constantly in his mother's house. This threatens not only the victim but also the entire family, including his father. When he does not get what he wants, he goes on to steal everything in the house, threatening the brothers and the brother-in-law; says bad words of profanity, and therefore she came to this specialized, for him to be punished for his actions. And that he be removed from home, so the family can live in peace. (P. 156)

There are many reasons that people suffer violence; among the most frequent is the deterioration and the weakening of family relationships. Other causes are associated with caregiver stress, social isolation and also the imbalance of power between the victim and the aggressor.

The nature of violence against the elderly matches the social violence that Brazilian society experiences and produces in its relations and enters into its culture. Because older people are more vulnerable to violence, because of the limitations imposed by age, the consequences of violence are much more serious.

♦ Class IV: Loans to elderly person granted by financial

This class consists of 144 UCEs, concentrated 23.90% of the UCEs and is
directly related to class III. In this type of violence the Elder is induced by financial institutions to borrow and / or claim ignore the request and discounts values in their retirement pensions.

The old report that was conducted a fraudulent loan for their benefit number XXX, bank XXX, contract number XXXX in the amount of five thousand reals, sixty shares of sixty reals and ninety cents. The elderly is unaware of this loan, asks for the cancellation and refund of the installments already discounted. The elderly asks for providences. (P.3)

The informant reports that did not and has not authorized any kind of loan to be discounted for their benefit of the INSS, and the contract XXX, the actual amount of R$ 798.30, in 60 shares of R$ 25.33 reals, Bank XXX. The agreement No. XXXX, the actual amount of R$ 522.85, in 60 shares of R$ 16.59 , the XXX Bank. The contract XXX, amounting to R$ 1,287.88 , in 60 shares of R$ 42.50, Bank XXX, does not match with the victim's information and asks to be canceled so that we can take appropriate action.

The investigation of these complaints is essential for the appropriate arrangements for protection of the elderly be taken, as this type of crime occurs in a very similar way. Therefore necessary financial education campaigns for the elderly.14

It is noticed that the elderly person suffers violence within the family and outside the family environment. The Elderly Statute guarantees the fundamental rights of autonomy, integration and effective participation as a citizenship tool and compliance with public policy.15 However, these facilities generate rights to acquire benefits that can result in large losses and may go beyond physical violence, the elderly can become hostages system, with serious psychological consequences and weakening of family relationships.

CONCLUSION

The results showed the reality of elderly patients from a Specialized Police Station in Teresina, Piauí. The data demonstrated that violence against the elderly every day is gaining larger proportions in society, which makes violence a social problem as it occurs in a relationship unequal and of different types.

This type of violence is an expression of the social question that in recent decades has taken on larger proportions, due, above all, crises and changes that modern societies have undergone both in the sphere of production and reproduction of social, economic and political as with respect to the world of values, ethics and culture.

It is true that much is being done to curb violence against the elderly and even new protection laws for the elderly are created, more advocacy stations are in place, but without work family-friendly, such as the nucleus of society, respect for the brother will be only a legal obligation, not a matter of affection.

This reality was demonstrated in the results collected as present in Teresina, where the rates of violence against the elderly are high and concern and actions to combat this type of violence at the local level have been taking place through institutions that have implemented the State's response on the situation of violence that some seniors have been submitted in Teresina; however, remains to propagate the culture of respect for the elderly and their rights as citizens.

The creation of services and programs to better support the family in care of the elderly as intermediary institutions of care, centers day or intergenerational programs and more long-stay institutions may be one of the viable alternatives to contain the violence within the family and lower rates neglect and abandonment of them.

One must also have better training of health professionals who deal directly with this population, so that the care and protection are really effective in identifying violence at home, in health institutions and in the streets. It should be emphasized, too, that the Constitution and the Elderly meant a great advance in the promotion of the Rights of Older Persons, expected to penalties for cases of non-compliance with the statutory rules and mandatory mistreatment of complaint for health professionals and all other citizens, but they are not well publicized in the media and in health institutions.

Violence against elderly person is therefore a violation of human rights and requires strategic actions by the government and society, both in the prevention as the confrontation in order to rescue and ensure the dignity of this segment.

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