129 - MOTIVATION HOMICIDES COMMITTED AGAINST ELDERLY IN A CITY OF PARAÍBA.

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INTRODUCTION

The impact of violence on the health profile of the population in large urban centers is a reality and has been incorporated into the actions of the health agenda Homicide is the leading cause of violent deaths within the chapter of externas causes, which is supported by the analysis of the records found in the Mortality Information System (SIM), the computer department of the SUS-DATASUL (CAMARGO et al, 2008; BRASIL, 2011).

Between mortality rates from external causes , homicides stand out in terms of its magnitude . The World Health Organization (WHO) said that Brazil stood among the top three countries with the highest mortality rates homicídios. According to the information system of the Ministry of Health Mortality (SIM), while in 1980, 13,910 people were murdered in Brazil in 2010 were 49,932 homicides recorded. The data analysis for the Brazilian population shows that homicides remain in 1st place among the deaths from causes externas (OPAS, 2003; BRASIL, 2011).

The evolution of homicide as an indicator of violence, has reflected the growing dynamism in Paraíba that has happened in the world. The homicide rate in the city of Campina Grande is above the national average for cities of their same population size, the national average is 32.3 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants, while in Campina Grande this rate is 39.6 mortes (NOBREGA, 2011).

By 2025, according to WHO, Brazil will be the sixth country in the world in number of elderly. There is still a lack of information about the health of the elderly and the particularities and challenges of population aging for public health in our social context. Between 1980 and 2000 the population aged 60 and over increased by 7.3 million to more than 14.5 million in 2000. The increase in average life expectancy also increased sharply in the country. This increase in the number of years of life, however, must be accompanied by improving or maintaining the health and quality of life ie If we want that aging is a positive experience, longer life must be accompanied continuous opportunities for health, participation and security (BRASIL, 2005).

The number of reported homicides in older people grows , emerging as a challenge to the establishment of Public Policies and Strategies of health care to prevent this advance and secure a better quality of life for these pessoas (MASCARENHAS, 2012).

In 2003, Law No. 10,741, which provides for the Elderly Statute, defining principles and guidelines that ensure social to the age group above 60 years group rights was created . In Article 110, makes some changes in the Brazilian Penal Code which speaks to the increase in homicides defining pen in 1/ 3 (one third) if the crime is committed against a person over sixty.

Regarding the problem of external causes and growth of the elderly population in Brazil , this study aims to characterize the killings in the elderly population of the city of Campina Grande- PB.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a clipping from a survey conducted in a Master's thesis in Public Health at the State University of Paraíba (UEPB). Characterized as a cross and documentary study conducted at 2 ° Regional Police Civilian Police, in Campina Grande, Paraíba. This institution is in charge of making criminal homicide in the county and its districts, being responsible for the registration and investigation of criminal offenses and therefore the initiation of the investigation procedure called police inquiry.

Police investigations of victims of homicides were analyzed during 2008-2011. The data collection instrument consisted of a particular form, drawn from the analysis of the police investigation, and the data collected by two trained researchers in the period from July to November 2012, based on the following documents of the investigation: the research record police station, police report and medical reports of the Institute of Forensic Science of the State of Paraíba.

The variables analyzed were age, gender, education and specific variables that characterize the act of murder.

The sample comprises 448 surveys in the period 2008-2011, of which 19 cases of homicide involving elderly aged above 60 years. The database was developed using the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18.0 . Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (absolute and percentage distributions), means and standard deviations.

The research was reported in the National Research Ethics (SISNEP) and approved by the Ethics Committee of Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, under CAAE No. 0719.0.133.000-11.

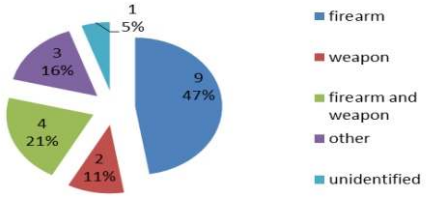
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study related variables gender, education and specific variables that characterize the act of murder were evaluated.

In terms of gender it is observed that 84.2% (16) were male, and 15.8% (03) are female. Regarding the level of education we highlight the following results, 5.3% (01) are illiterate, 10.5% (02) has the 1st full degree, 31.6% (06) has the 1st degree incomplete, 5.3% (01) have 2 high school degree, and only 5.3% (01) has the 3rd incomplete grade, and 42.1% (08) of the cases, education was not identified.

Regarding the classification of the weapon used in the murders, we can identify the graph below its incidence. The firearm was the primary means used by offenders to commit murder (47%).

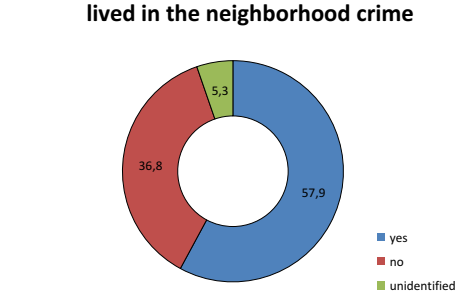
Graph 1: Distribution of homicide as the weapon used



SOURCE: police the 2nd Regional Office of the Civil Police of the city of Campina Grande Surveys - PB.

Considering the location of the event, it is observed that 21.1% (04) were in residence, 68.4% (13) on the road, 5.3% (01) in commercial property and 5.3% (01) of the cases, the location was not identified . Regarding the neighborhood where the victims lived, the majority (57%) lived in the neighborhood where the crime occurred.

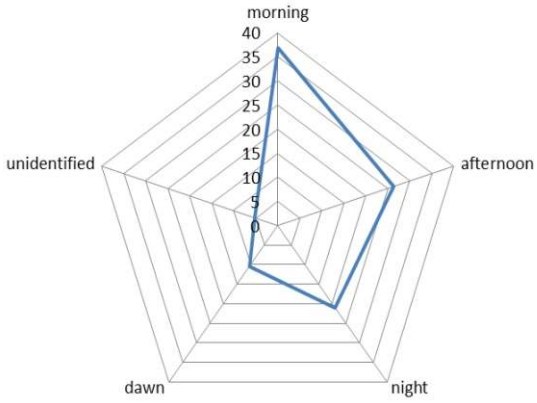
Chart 2: Distribution of homicide as the victim live in the neighborhood of the crime.



SOURCE: police the 2nd Regional Office of the Civil Police of the city of Campina Grande Surveys - PB.

With respect to time, as many of occurrence was found the morning 7 (36.8%), followed by late night shifts 5 (26.3%), Night 4 (21.1%) and the lowest number of occurences the afternoon shift 2 (10.5%).

Figure 3: Distribution of homicides according to time



SOURCE: police the 2nd Regional Office of the Civil Police of the city of Campina Grande Surveys - PB.

The main motivation of homicides in the older population was for trivial reasons (25%) and robbery followed by death (larceny) (25.5%).

Table 1: Distribution of homicide mortality according to age and motivation.

Motivation	≥ 60		Total		Value de p
	n	%	n	%	
Futile	4	25	71	18,6	
Drug traffic	1	6,3	80	21	
Revenge	1	6,3	78	20,5	
Passional	2	12,5	42	11	p<0,01
Roberry	4	25	33	8,7	
Other reasons	4	25	77	20,2	
Total	16	100	381	100	

DISCUSSION AND FINAL

As in the adult population , males also predominates as a greater number of cases of elderly, its prevalence being considered up to three times higher than in females , reaching in our country to a prevalence of 11.5 times higher. Individuals of the same sex stand out not only among the homicides , but also in other classifications of external causes , which were for accidents or violências (MARCIO el al, 2010).

These data corroborate with other studies , where it is noted that elderly homicide victims have , in most cases, less than seven years of study , thus relating a lower degree of exchange homicídio associated with schooling (MASCARENHAS, 2012).

On the assumption that violence is the result of a complex interaction of individual and contextual factors that influence behavior. The level of education can have an impact on the occurrence of murder , since a higher education can facilitate the development of effective reasoning ability and skills to solve problems (STICKY, 2008).

Violence when accompanied by objects becomes even more lethal, with a high mortality rate. The firearm remains the main intermediary object between the aggressor and the victim , striking feature in killings of all ages. It should be emphasized increasing these firearm and / or white that grows in an even greater increase in the proportion of the crime itself. The data therefore indicate significant contribution of aggressors objects to the growth of homicídios (GAWRYSZEWSKI, 2004).

The fact that a larger number of cases being reported on roads leads to another factor , the fragile public safety of our country . And contradicts other acts of violence, such as physical violence, which is predominant in the victim's residence and is characterized by the clash of gerações (MASCARENHAS, 2012).

Over the past two decades , the killings became accomplished with the highest level of violence, this finding suggests that the murders began to be accomplished with more lethal weapons fire, associated with the activities of drug gangs in the slums of large cities, these factors have added more complexity to the phenomenon of homicides since the deaths became not only a result of conflicts within the community, but also intricate structuring processes of criminal activities, very difficult to be fully understood and apurados. This might explain the low rates of Brazilian clarification of murder, whose measure is calculated by dividing the volume of prosecutions and the volume of ocorrências (BEATO, 2010; ZILLI, 2013).

Researchers in the past two decades have shown that violence can be prevented and that prevention programs are more cost - efficient than other policies such as encarceramento (GAWRYSZEWSKI, 2004). In addition to social inequalities, some authors have cited other determinants that contribute substantially to the increase in homicides, such as the growth of smuggling and possession of firearms , the illegal drug use , drug dealing with disputes over points sales, debt collections and killers. One should also consider the absence and delay of justice, the scrapping of the public security institutions, prestige and corruption of the same, and the loss of values éticos (WAISELFISZ, 2007; DRUMOND 1999; MINAYO 1994).

Violence has become a significant burden to people throughout the world and reduce their morbidity and mortality is a major challenge to public health. Although very complex , is a problem that can be understood and changed. The mortality from preventable causes is seen as an indicator of potential weaknesses in health care and public health, presenting itself as a suitable tool for indication and warning of the problems that could not have existido ((LUKASCHEK, 2012).

The premise assumed in this paper is that the implementation of public policies for control of homicides based on local control strategies must take into account the similarities and differences between cities or regions . Ie the interventions of public policy should be guided by diagnostic criteria taking into account the specific features of each região (CASTRO, 2004).

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MOTIVATION HOMICIDES COMMITTED AGAINST ELDERLY IN A CITY OF PARAÍBA

ABSTRACT

In 2025, according to WHO, Brazil will be the sixth country in the world in number of elderly . There is still a lack of information about the health of the elderly and the particularities and challenges of population aging for public health in our social context . This increase in the number of years of life , however, must be accompanied by improving or maintaining the health and quality of life . This study aimed to characterize the killings and associated factors in older people , in Campina Grande , Paraíba . This is an excerpt of a Master's thesis in Public Health . Cross-sectional study , through the analysis of police of homicide victims of Campina Grande surveys - Paraíba , in the period 2008-2011 . The sample comprises 448 police investigations , of which 19 cases of homicide involving elderly . The database was developed using the software SPSS (Statistical. Package for Social

Sciences) v . 17.0 . Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (absolute and percentage distributions) , mean and standard deviation. In terms of sex 84.2 % are male and 15.8 % are female . Regarding the level of education we highlight the following results , 5.3 % are illiterate , as the weapon used , the gun was the predominant weapon with 47 % . Considering the location of the event , there was 68.4 % of the homicides occurred in a public road , the main motivation for the murders was trivial reasons (25 %) and robbery (25.5 %) . Final Thoughts : The premise assumed in this paper is that the implementation of public policies for control of homicides based on local control strategies must take into account the similarities and differences between cities or regions .

KEYWORDS: Elderly. Violence. Murder.

HOMICIDES COMMIS A L'ENCONTRE DE MOTIVATION PERSONNES ÂGÉES DANS UNE VILLE DE PARAÍBA
RÉSUMÉ

En 2025 , selon l'OMS , le Brésil sera le sixième pays au monde en nombre de personnes âgées . Il ya encore un manque d'information sur la santé des personnes âgées et les particularités et les défis du vieillissement de la population pour la santé publique dans notre contexte social . Cette augmentation du nombre d'années de la vie, cependant , doit être accompagnée d' améliorer ou de maintenir la santé et la qualité de vie . Cette étude vise à caractériser les meurtres et les facteurs associés chez les personnes âgées , à Campina Grande , Paraíba . Ceci est un extrait de la thèse de maîtrise en santé publique. Étude transversale , à travers l'analyse de la police de homicide victimes d'enquêtes Campina Grande-Paraíba , dans la période 2008-2011. L'échantillon comprend 448 enquêtes de police, dont 19 cas d'homicide impliquant des personnes âgées . La base de données a été développé en utilisant le logiciel SPSS (Ensemble Statistical. pour les sciences sociales) v 17.0. Les données ont été analysées à l'aide des statistiques descriptives (distributions absolus et en pourcentage) , moyenne et écart-type . En termes de sexe 84,2 % sont des hommes et 15,8% sont des femmes . En ce qui concerne le niveau de l'éducation, nous mettons en évidence les résultats suivants , 5,3% sont analphabètes , que l'arme utilisée , le pistolet est l'arme dominante avec 47 % . Compte tenu de l' emplacement de l'événement , il y avait 68,4 % des homicides ont eu lieu dans un chemin public , la principale motivation pour les meurtres était motifs futiles (25 %) et le vol qualifié (25,5 %) . Final Thoughts : Le principe repose le présent document est que la mise en œuvre des politiques publiques pour le contrôle d'homicides sur la base de stratégies locales de contrôle doit prendre en compte les similitudes et les différences entre villes ou régions .

MOTS-CLÉS: personnes âgées, la violence, le meurtre.

MOTIVACIÓN HOMICIDIOS COMETIDOS CONTRA MAYOR EN UNA CIUDAD DE PARAÍBA
RESUMEN

En 2025, según la OMS, Brasil será el sexto país del mundo en número de personas de edad avanzada . Todavía hay una falta de información sobre la salud de las personas mayores y las particularidades y retos del envejecimiento de la población para la salud pública en nuestro contexto social. Este aumento en el número de años de vida, sin embargo, debe ir acompañado de la mejora o el mantenimiento de la salud y calidad de vida. Este estudio tuvo como objetivo caracterizar los asesinatos y los factores asociados en las personas mayores , en Campina Grande, Paraíba . Este es un extracto de una tesis de maestría en Salud Pública. Estudio transversal , a través del análisis de la policía a las víctimas de homicidio de las encuestas de Campina Grande - Paraíba, en el período 2008-2011 . La muestra consta de 448 investigaciones de la policía , de los cuales 19 casos de homicidio relacionados con personas mayores. La base de datos se ha desarrollado utilizando el software SPSS (Paquete Statistical. para las Ciencias Sociales) v 17.0 . Los datos fueron analizados utilizando estadística descriptiva (distribuciones absolutas y porcentuales), media y desviación estándar . En cuanto al sexo el 84,2% son hombres y el 15,8 % son mujeres. En cuanto al nivel de la educación se destacan los siguientes resultados , 5,3 % son analfabetos , ya que el arma utilizada , la pistola fue el arma predominante con un 47 %. Teniendo en cuenta la ubicación del evento , hubo un 68,4 % de los homicidios ocurrió en una vía pública , la principal motivación de los asesinatos era razones triviales (25 %) y robos (25,5 %). Consideraciones finales : La premisa asumida en este trabajo es que la implementación de políticas públicas para el control de los homicidios basados en estrategias locales de control debe tener en cuenta las similitudes y diferencias entre ciudades o regiones.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Ancianos, violencia, asesinato.

MOTIVAÇÃO DOS HOMICIDIOS PRATICADOS CONTRA PESSOAS IDOSAS EM UM MUNICÍPIO DA PARAÍBA
RESUMO

Até 2025, segundo a OMS, o Brasil será o sexto país do mundo em número de idosos. Ainda é grande a desinformação sobre a saúde do idoso e as particularidades e desafios do envelhecimento populacional para a saúde pública em nosso contexto social. Este aumento do número de anos de vida, no entanto, precisa ser acompanhado pela melhoria ou manutenção da saúde e qualidade de vida. Objetivou-se caracterizar os homicídios e fatores associados em pessoas idosas, no município de Campina Grande, Paraíba. Trata-se de um recorte de uma dissertação de Mestrado em Saúde Pública. Estudo transversal, por meio da análise de inquéritos policiais das vítimas de homicídios da cidade de Campina Grande - Paraíba, no período entre 2008 a 2011. A amostra analisada compreende 448 inquéritos policiais, destes, 19 casos de homicídios envolvendo idosos. O banco de dados foi elaborado utilizando-se o Software SPSS (Statistical. Package for the Social Sciences) v. 17.0. As informações foram analisadas por meio da estatística descritiva (distribuições absolutas e percentuais), médias e desvio padrão. Em se tratando do sexo 84.2% são do sexo masculino e 15.8% são do sexo feminino. Em relação ao nível de escolaridade destacam-se os seguintes resultados, 5.3% não são alfabetizadas, quanto à arma utilizada, a arma de fogo foi a arma predominante com 47%. Considerando o local do acontecimento, observa-se 68.4% dos homicídios aconteceram em via pública, a principal motivação dos homicídios foi por motivos fúteis (25%) e latrocínio (25,5%). Considerações finais: A premissa assumida, neste artigo, é de que a implementação de políticas públicas de controle de homicídios baseada em estratégias locais de controle deve Levar em consideração as semelhanças e diferenças existentes entre as cidades ou regiões.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Idosos, Violência, homicídio.