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REVISA

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar a violência financeira contra idosos no Brasil nos anos de 2011 a 2018. **Método:** Pesquisa exploratória, descritiva, comparativa e quantitativa. Os dados foram adquiridos junto ao “Disque Direitos Humanos - Disque 100 do Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos” (MMFDH). Os dados adquiridos foram organizados no software Microsoft Excel 2016® for Windows®, sendo implementada análise estatística descritiva. **Resultados:** Foi identificado o universo de 119.440 registros com média e desvio-padrão (14.930±5.249,3). A região Nordeste (NE) registrou a maior preponderância com 39,1% (n=46.711) e o estado de Minas Gerais (MG) registrou a maior preponderância com 10,4% (n=12.458). Retenção de salário/bens foi o crime com a maior preponderância registrando 65,3% (n=77.955) e subtração/invalidação/ocultação e documentos a menor com 0,9% (n=1.055). **Considerações finais:** Foi verificado aumento na frequência de registros de denúncias de violência contra o idoso no recorte histórico e geográfico analisados.

Descritores: Idoso, Violência, Violações dos Direitos Humanos.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze financial violence against the elderly in Brazil from 2011 to 2018. **Method:** Exploratory, descriptive, comparative and quantitative research. The data were acquired from the “Dial Human Rights - Dial 100 of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights” (MMFDH). The acquired data were organized in Microsoft Excel 2016® for Windows® software, and descriptive statistical analysis was implemented. **Results:** The universe of 119,440 records with mean and standard deviation (14,930±5,249.3) was identified. The Northeast Region (NE) registered the greatest preponderance with 39.1% (n=46.711) and the state of Minas Gerais (MG) registered the greatest preponderance with 10.4% (n=12.458). Withholding of wages/goods was the crime with the highest preponderance registering 65.3% (n=77.955) and the smallest subtraction/invalidation/concealment and documents with 0.9% (n=1.055). **Final considerations:** There was an increase in the frequency of records of reports of violence against the elderly in the analyzed historical and geographic context.

Descriptors: Elderly, Violence, Human Rights Violations.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar la violencia financiera contra las personas mayores en Brasil de 2011 a 2018. **Método:** Investigación exploratoria, descriptiva, comparativa y cuantitativa. Los datos fueron adquiridos del “Dial de Derechos Humanos - Dial 100 del Ministerio de la Mujer, la Familia y los Derechos Humanos” (MMFDH). Los datos adquiridos se organizaron en el software Microsoft Excel 2016® para Windows® y se implementó un análisis estadístico descriptivo. **Resultados:** Se identificó el universo de 119,440 registros con media y desviación estándar (14,930 ± 5,249,3). La Región Nordeste (NE) registró la mayor preponderancia con 39,1% (n=46.711) y el estado de Minas Gerais (MG) registró la mayor preponderancia con 10,4% (n=12.458). La retención de salarios/bienes fue el delito con mayor preponderancia registrando 65,3% (n=77.955) y la menor resta/invalidación/ocultación y documentos con 0,9% (n=1.055). **Consideraciones finales:** Hubo un aumento en la frecuencia de registros de denuncias de violencia contra el adulto mayor en el contexto histórico y geográfico analizado.

Descriptorios: Ancianos, Violencia, Violaciones a los Derechos Humanos.

Introduction

Among the various concepts related to the aging process, each takes into account different areas of knowledge and, despite this being a process that is part of every human being's life, this important phenomenon manifests itself differently in each person.¹ According to the Organization In the Pan American Health Program (PAHO), aging is a complex and intriguing sequential, individual, cumulative, irreversible, universal, non-pathological process of deterioration of a mature organism, unique to all members of a species, in a way that time makes you less able to cope with the stress of the environment and therefore increases the possibility of death.²⁻⁴

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), demographically between 1980 and 2005, an increase of approximately 126.3% of this population was identified and, in addition, there was also an increase in life expectancy at birth, which in 2000, it was 69.8 years, and in 2012 it was 74.5 years.⁵⁻⁶ In this sense, and according to the World Health Organization (WHO), it is expected by the year 2050 that the population aged over 60 years should reach a rate of approximately 22%, and in Brazil, the elderly population over 60 years old was 25.4 million in 2012, increasing to 4.8 million in 2017, with a prevalence of elderly women, representing the universe of 56%.⁷⁻⁸

This phenomenon points to an accelerated advance, and population aging has been classified as an event of large proportions in the twenty-first century (XXI).^{7,9,10} One of the main factors that contributed to this phenomenon having its expansion, was a process known as a demographic transition in Brazil, effectively resulting from the decrease in the mortality rate and the birth rate, which has been changing more and more rapidly the socioeconomic and sociodemographic profile of the Brazilian population and that, previously, prevailed the young population.^{9,10,11}

Another important process to be considered for a better interpretation of this context is the epidemiological transition, related to the change identified with the mortality rate, as previously the causes of death prevailed to diseases classified as infectious and parasitic, mainly due to the reduced conditions economic and social.^{9,10} Paradoxically to what is currently identified, as a result of the "typical" diseases of old age, such as chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and chronic degenerative diseases (CDDs), which have become more common, are also directly related to the aforementioned phenomenon.^{7,8,9,10,11}

Faced with such processes, public health faces several obstacles, as, in relation to all these diseases to comprehensive care for the elderly, it is necessary to better target social policies, in addition to the need to remodel others.^{2,8,10} Along with these needs, the family restructuring process, in addition to the dynamics of today's routine, represent two (02) factors that provide great challenges to the elderly person's family, society and also the State.^{2,5,10,12}

Therefore, the relationship formed by the elderly person with their family must involve understanding, affection and complicity, with family and relative support, contributing to the formation of a normally peaceful and harmonious coexistence.^{9,10,13} However, very commonly these relationships are characterized by a troubled relationship, with the presence of fights and misunderstandings, caused by different factors, effectively due to the dependence on care that the elderly usually present.^{12,13,14,15}

Due to the aging process and its derivations, several changes occur, both physiological and in lifestyle and, as a result, there is an increase in the dependence of people in this age group, requiring more and more physical care and assistance in activities of daily living – AVD.^{10,12,15} This fact makes the elderly more vulnerable to the society that surrounds them and, consequently, exposing them to an increase in the occurrence of different types of violence.^{12,14,15}

For WHO, the phenomenon of violence is defined as the use of physical force or power, in threat against itself, other people, groups or communities that may cause suffering, death, psychological damage, developmental deficit or deprivation, of physical origin, psychological, sexual, financial, negligence, abandonment or even self-neglect.^{9-12,15} In the outcome of such an act, in addition to the physical damage, there is also a loss in the mental health of the elderly person, and often, in the increase in the consumption of ethyl alcohol and drugs and narcotics, which contributes to the strong development or worsening of several previously diagnosed diseases.^{10,12}

In this sense, the phenomenon of violence against people aged 60 years or more has become a global problem, being identified in different cultures, social strata, ethnic groups and that, regardless of socioeconomic level, has its own characteristics.^{9,13-15} In this sense, the objective of this research was to analyze the universe of reports of financial violence against the elderly in Brazil in the years 2011 to 2018.

Method

This is an exploratory, descriptive, comparative research with a quantitative approach, which analyzed the frequency of records of financial violence against elderly people in the geographical area formed by "Brazil", in the historical series formed by the years "2011 to 2018 ", that is, eight (08) years. For the acquisition of the data necessary for the composition of this research, subsidies were formally requested from the "Dial Human Rights - Dial 100, managed by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights" (MWFHR). The Human Rights Dial - Dial 100 is an important service responsible for disseminating information related to the rights of vulnerable social groups and also for reporting human rights violations.¹⁶

Through this important service, the MWFHR receives, analyzes and forwards to the protection and accountability bodies complaints of violations of the rights of children and adolescents, the elderly, people with any type of disability, LGBTQ+ population, homeless population, among many others.¹⁶ Electronic bibliographic surveys were also carried out in computerized databases, making it possible to acquire articles from scientific journals and official documents from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (BIGS), Ministry of Health (MH) and the Ministry of Social Development and Combat to Hunger (MSDCH).

The Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCS) of the Virtual Health Library - VHL accessible on the electronic address were used (<https://decs.bvsalud.org/>), being the same, "Crime" with the DeCS identifier "3433" and the descriptor ID "D003415", "Exposure to Violence" with the DeCS Identifier "56165" and the descriptor ID "D000069581", "Elderly" with the identifier DeCS "20174" and the descriptor ID "D000368", "Ill Treatment of the Elderly" with the DeCS Identifier

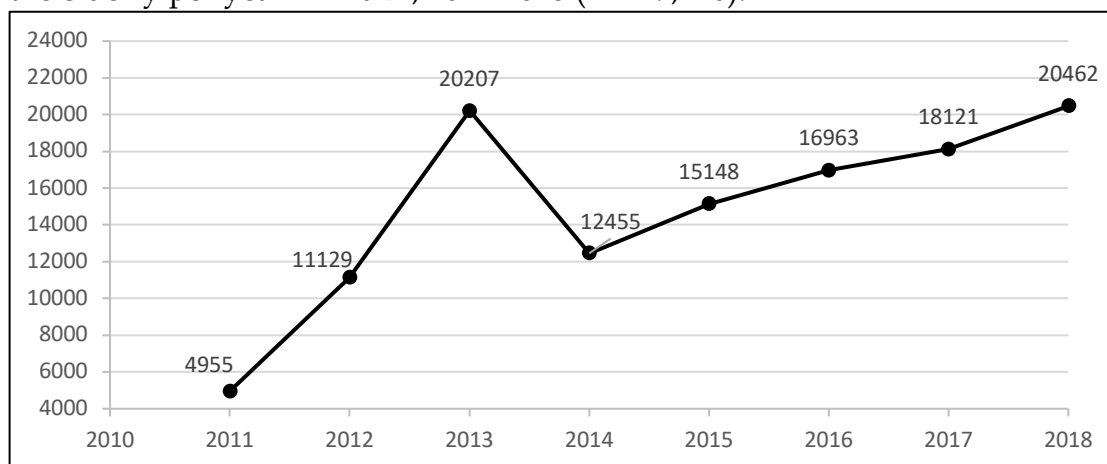
"4626" and the descriptor ID "D004552", "Abuse Notification" with the DeCS Identifier "33186" and the Descriptor ID "D019221", "Testaments" with DeCS Identifier "15318" and descriptor ID "D014918", "Human Rights Violations" with DeCS Identifier "38400" and descriptor ID "D045809", "Violence " with DeCS Identifier "15158" and descriptor ID "D014754", "Domestic Violence" with DeCS Identifier "31499" and "Descriptor ID "D017579", "Crime Victims" with DeCS Identifier "33199" and the descriptor ID "D019548".

After acquiring the data necessary to build this research, they were organized using the Microsoft Excel 2016® software, belonging to the Microsoft Office 2016® for Windows® package. Descriptive statistical analysis was implemented, making it possible to perform percentage (%), arithmetic mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation (σ) calculations. The results were presented through two (02) figures and three (03) explanatory tables. The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Results

In the process of organizing and analyzing the data, a universe of 119,440 records of financial violence implemented against elderly people was identified in the geographic and historical area analyzed, in addition to the mean and standard deviation ($14,930 \pm 5,249.3$), as shown in the figure 1. The year 2018 registered the highest preponderance among those analyzed with 17.1% ($n=20,462$) and the year 2011 the lowest with 4.1% ($n=4,955$).

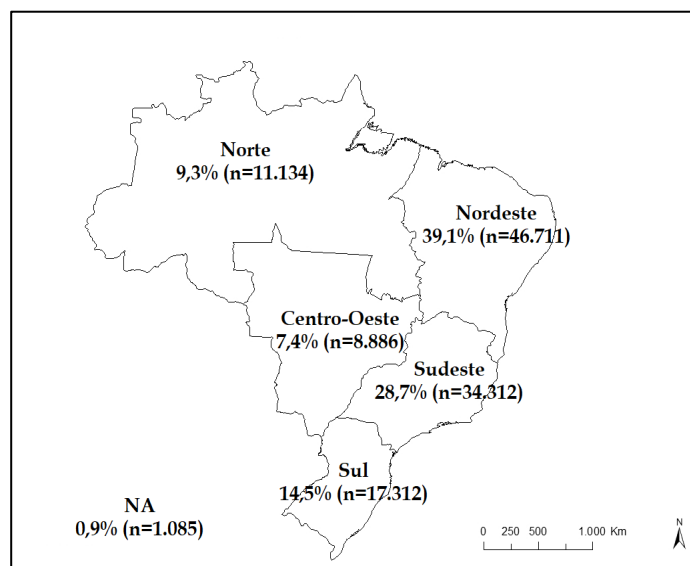
Figure 1 - Distribution of the frequency of reports of financial violence against the elderly per year in Brazil, 2011-2018 ($n=119,440$):



Source: Adapted from MMFDH, 2021.

When analyzing the frequency of records of reports of financial violence against elderly people by Brazilian regions, it was possible to identify that the Northeast (NE) recorded the highest preponderance with 39.1% ($n=46,711$) and the Midwest (CO) a lower with 7.4% ($n=8,886$), as identified in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Frequency distribution of records of reports of financial violence against the elderly by regions in Brazil, 2011-2018 ($n=119,440$):



Fonte: Adapted from MMFDH, 2021.

When analyzing the frequency of records of reports of financial violence against the elderly by federative units (FU), it was found that the state of Minas Gerais (MG) recorded the highest preponderance with 10.4% (n=12,458) and Amapá (AP) a smaller with 0.2% (n=196), as shown in table 1.

Table 1 - Frequency distribution of records of reports of financial violence against elderly people by FU, with percentage, in Brazil, 2011-2018 (n=119,440):

FU	f	%
Minas Gerais	12.458	10,4
Sergipe	11.540	9,7
São Paulo	9.719	8,1
Rio de Janeiro	9.652	8,1
Paraná	9.376	7,8
Bahia	7.719	6,5
Ceará	6.322	5,3
Rio Grande do Sul	5.617	4,7
Paraíba	4.687	3,9
Pernambuco	4.140	3,5
Maranhão	4.027	3,4
Piauí	3.799	3,2
Pará	3.526	3
Goiás	3.375	2,8
Amazonas	3.065	2,6
Roraima	2.934	2,5
Rio Grande do Norte	2.890	2,4
Distrito Federal	2.607	2,2
Espírito Santo	2.483	2,1
Santa Catarina	2.319	1,9
Mato Grosso do Sul	1.887	1,6
Alagoas	1.587	1,3
Mato Grosso	1.017	0,9

Acre	578	0,5
Rondônia	496	0,4
Tocantins	339	0,3
Amapá	196	0,2
NA	1.085	0,9
Total	119.440	100

Fonte: Adapted from MMFDH, 2021.

When analyzing the frequency of records of denunciation of financial violence against the elderly by type, it was possible to verify that withholding wages/goods was the crime with the highest prevalence, recording 65.3% (n=77,955) and subtraction/invalidation / concealment and lowest documents with 0.9% (n=1,055) the lowest preponderance, as shown in table 2.

Table 2 - Distribution of the frequency of records of reports of financial violence against the elderly by type, in Brazil, 2011-2018 (n=119,440):

Year	Retention of Salary/Assets	Expropriation/ Appropriation of Goods	Extortion	Theft	Destruction of Goods	Theft	Others	Embezzlement	Subtraction/ Invalidation/ Concealment and Documents	Total
2011	3.392	514	145	218	186	111	85	52	252	4.955
2012	7.924	1.355	348	365	305	185	155	123	369	11.129
2013	14.072	2.771	817	739	548	352	299	198	411	20.207
2014	8.707	1.982	549	422	305	213	156	115	6	12.455
2015	10.330	2.308	822	505	385	363	267	165	3	15.148
2016	10.728	2.854	1.198	722	524	390	343	202	2	16.963
2017	10.754	3.519	1.301	908	728	392	166	346	7	18.121
2018	12.048	4.286	1.514	906	846	415	152	290	5	20.462
Total	77.955	19.589	6.694	4.785	3.827	2.421	1.623	14.91	1.055	119.440

Source: Adapted from MMFDH, 2021.

When analyzing the distribution of the frequency of records of reports of financial violence against the elderly by type, it was possible to identify that the crime of withholding wages and assets registered the highest prevalence with 65.3% (n=77,955) and the lowest was subtraction, invalidation, concealment of assets with 0.9% (n=1,055), as shown in table 3.

Table 3 - Distribution of the frequency of records of reports of financial violence against the elderly by type, percentage, mean and standard deviation in Brazil, 2011-2018 (n=119,440):*

Type of financial violence	f **	% ***	\bar{X} ****	σ *****
Withholding of salary/assets	77.955	65,3	9.744	3.187,2
Expropriation/ appropriation of assets	19.589	16,4	2.448,6	1.193,2
extortion	6.694	5,6	836,7	478,9
Theft	4.785	4	598,1	257,6
Destruction of Goods	3.827	3,2	478,3	226,4
Theft	2.421	2	302,6	115,2
Embezzlement	1.491	1,2	186,3	95,8
Subtraction/invalidation/hiding of documents	1.055	0,9	131,8	181,1
Others	1.623	1,4	202,8	88,9
Total	119.440	100	14.930	5.249,3

Source: Adapted from MMFDH, 2021.

* Authors are faithful to the data acquired; ** f : Frequency; *** % : Percentage; **** \bar{X} : Arithmetic Average; ***** σ : Standart Deviation.

Discussion

Regarding what was identified, with regard to the increased frequency of reports of financial violence against the elderly in the geographic and historical context analyzed, support was found with what is found in the scientific literature, when it is argued that the cases of violence against the elderly occur more frequently in the family, mainly by children and grandchildren, accounting for approximately 52.9% of cases, according to data provided by the MWFHR.¹⁷ In this context, according to some researchers, financial abuse is defined as the inappropriate or illicit use or even, without the consent of the elderly person, of their assets and also of monetary resources.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

Violence against elderly people was defined by the WHO as a single or repeated act or omission, which can be performed with intention or unconsciously, causing any physical or emotional suffering in a relationship of trust, as such an act can occur in different contexts, whether in the domestic environment or outside, and also by someone who has a power relationship with the aged person/family.^{9,15,18-19} In addition, the WHO listed seven (07) types different types of violence, with financial abuse being one of the most frequent among the.^{9,14-15,20}

For other researchers, this crime can usually be committed by a close person, in which the victim has a high degree of trust about the abuser, and in this sense, great difficulties are encountered in detecting this phenomenon, due to the resistance or fear of the elderly in carrying out the complaint, along with the reduced preparation of professionals to deal with the situation, thus, knowledge about this matter is essential.^{18,20} In relation to what was identified regarding the retention of wages and assets, while As the main form of violence inflicted against the elderly, a relationship was identified with what is exposed in the scientific literature that, in general, this phenomenon occurs simultaneously with other types of violence, such as psychological, social and

physical, with great prevalence in people with greater dependence, such as those with some kind of mental disorder or emotional distress.^{14-15,18}

Based on the conceptualization of the different types of violence presented in the National Policy for the Reduction of Accidents and Violence, it is defended that financial and economic abuse are constituted by inadequate or illegal exploitation of the elderly person or by the unauthorized use of their monetary resources. this crime usually happens mainly in the family environment.^{14,16,20,21} Analyzing the phenomenon of financial violence against the elderly, it was possible to verify what was supported by the Secretariat of Human Rights, which typified the amount of six (06) characteristics and also of the circumstances strongly present in the constituted profile of the aggressor and its *modus operandi*.^{3,18,23,24}

Among the main characteristics identified, we can mention the situation when the aggressor lives in the same residence as the elderly victim, when his/her child or close family member has some type of financial dependence on their parents, who are in older age groups/ or even when the abuser consumes some type of ethyl alcohol and/or psychoactive substances.^{3,9,16,23,24} They can also be mentioned as their own attributes and aspects, referring to the type of offense or misdemeanor under analysis, when the person involved performs an action motivated by revenge against the person with whom, if he had a weak affective relationship, for having abandoned in the past, the family or even practiced some type of violence previously, and also, when people hired by the family, develop their own caregiver activities with the victim and she has some mental disability or complication related to social isolation.^{3,13,14,24}

Disagreements with the person responsible for the elderly are also mentioned as important risk factors, and the existence of all the aspects listed above usually generate individually or together, which is known as changes in family processes.^{14,25,26} In this sense, difficulties and complications in the implementation of self-care in activities of daily living (ADL) and in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) are also more easily identified, thus contributing to the expansion of the degree of dependence, and consequently, the possibility of suffering abuse and violence of all kinds.^{14,18,25,26}

On the other hand, due to the accelerated demographic increase of the elderly population both internationally and nationally, as defended by several scientific literatures, the issue of violence has been gaining increasing visibility in various fields of knowledge, as age has become an important risk factor for the development of this noisy phenomenon, since the older the person is due to their level of dependence, the greater the probability of becoming the target of abuse.^{5,7,14,23,24,26} According to some important projections carried out recently, the number of inhabitants aged 65 years or over may reach a frequency above 30% in the year 2050, and in Brazil, the population has been aging at a strongly accelerated pace in recent decades, due to the decrease in the mortality rate identified in the beginning of the last decade of the 60s, in addition to the decline in fertility rates, belonging to the beginning of the 80's.^{14,22,27,28}

Thus, the WHO released the "Violence Map", which highlights some aspects closely related to this complex crime, such as the strain on family relationships, financial problems and weaknesses, elderly dependence, the issue of social isolation, dispersion of young people, the division of inheritance among family members and other heirs, in addition to the numerous related cultural and

socioeconomic aspects.^{18,02,23,26} The existence of some risk factors for the elderly is also described in the scientific literature as risk factors for the elderly type of dementia and neurological illnesses, depression, the phenomenon of deprivation of family and social support, physical disability, isolation, the consumption of narcotics in its various types and/or fizzy drinks, which will strongly potentiate the lowering of cognitive and functional capacity and potential.^{14,20,25-26}

The factors mentioned above may also be related to physical and mental fatigue, resulting from the decrease, or even the lack of specialized care available to the elderly, especially when they have diagnosed chronic diseases, mental exhaustion, stress or even some type of definitive debilitating disability.^{14,23,24,26,29} In this context, the elderly person who has some type of dependency or physical or mental weakness will be much more likely to suffer some type of financial or other violence, as well as those who have some type of cognitive deficit, irregular sleep, urinary or fecal incontinence, difficulty in moving, and those who need intensive care, which as a result of these criminal acts, may trigger the onset of depressive pictures, denial, in addition to feelings of guilt and discouragement.^{14,28,29,30}

Given all the types of violence against the elderly mentioned, it is important to emphasize that financial violence is one that has shown a strong evolution in recent years, being practiced in numerous cases, along with physical and psychological violence.^{27,28,29,30} This finding is supported by the numerous problems caused as a result of the elderly person's poor health, as well as their reduced quality of life (QL), with the presence of some degree of psychological stress being verified, traumas, injuries of various orders and the reduced availability of security, which may culminate in their death, especially when these factors and phenomena occur in the family environment, due to the relationship of "trust" and "complicity" on the part of the victim.^{29,30,31}

As defended by the Action Plan to Combat Violence Against the Elderly, economic abuses can be committed within the family, in which disputes exist for the appropriation of assets and future inheritances, in addition to attempts to oblige the victim to provide documents and powers of attorney, which allow the family member to have access to property(ies) of the same, for example, in the practice of sales of properties and non-consented annuity(s).³² Through the removal of the elderly person from their home and/or social space, or even, due to their isolation at home on their property(ies), the aforementioned illicit act has as its objective substantially the development of the crime of extortion of their belongings, savings and possessions, without its prior consent.^{28,30,31,32}

As for other researchers on this important topic, in addition to the family environment, the crime of financial violence can occur involving third-party people living with the victimized elderly, such as close neighbors and also professional caregivers, who usually tend to observe them, who live alone or who are widowed, through obituaries and death notes.³³ On the other hand, there is also the practice implemented by a group that is little studied, being developed through the market and commercial operations, in which they seek gain the trust of the elderly victim, with the deceptive use of what is known as "marketing inducing" the same, to the development of exaggerated purchases of goods and services of different natures.^{31,32,33}

For the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), with the extension of the longevity of Brazilians, the number of families that take care of

people over 60 years old was also increased, and in 2019, 5.1 million families were part of this group.^{5,7} With regard to the compound identified as a family, it encompasses different concepts, including the representation with an interpersonal bond, composed directly by people who relate for different and numerous reasons and, who have affective and also reproductive ties, and may reside together or not, and it has a fundamental and preponderant role in the life of the elderly, since it is in it that they normally find security and welcoming.^{5,8,14,18}

The complexity of the phenomenon of financial violence against the elderly is such that some scholars point out that there are some reasons why this crime against this population occurs, for example, because this specific public dominates a large part of global wealth, in addition to they constitute themselves as liable to be controlled by the aggressor(s) in case they present in their morphological constitution, some type of deficiency.^{14,23,24,33} In the same way, elderly people are more vulnerable to violence financial because there is a forecast of when they will or will not have some financial value with them, or even, often, they do not report their aggressors to the competent authorities, for fear, shame or illness, or also, because there is not, at the time of the misdemeanor the presence of sufficient witness(s).^{12,14,23,24,33}

In this context, the issue of the crime of financial violence against the elderly can present other circumstances for its occurrence, such as the possibility of it culminating in mortality before this misdemeanor is investigated, in addition to the victim not having knowledge(s) about financial matters , or technology that controls finances, rights, legislation, among others.^{23,24,25,31,33} Currently, the crime of violence against the elderly, identified during the Covid-19 pandemic, has also been registered, together with other people who are in a vulnerable situation, such as children, adolescents, women, among others, enhanced by social isolation, as a preventive measure for the acquisition of this pandemic disease.³⁴

Conclusion

Through this research, it was possible to identify an increase in the frequency of records of reports of financial violence against the elderly in the historical and geographic scope investigated. Although the present production has limitations in its integrative body, the proposed objectives were achieved in their entirety, making it possible to better understand the phenomenon analyzed, offering a genuine contribution to its understanding in greater depth.

The issue of financial violence directed at the elderly is a complex public health problem, due to its various representations and direct and indirect derivations. In the last two years, due to the advent of Covid-19 and its identified national and international impacts, more strongly through the scientific literature and through the various media communications, it was also possible to establish its relationship with the financial violence inflicted against the elderly.

This phenomenon is related, as a result of established security measures, such as social isolation in homes, and in the case of the elderly in long-term care institutions (ILP), the victim's difficulty in manipulating their income and retirement, in addition to greater mediation by family members, acquaintances and close associates, along with cash movements, transfers and similar

operations. In this way, it is up to the family, the various existing associations for the defense of the elderly, society and the State, to strive more robustly, in the development of strategies that effectively favor the mitigation of the quantity of allegations of crimes of financial violence in all its modalities.

Despite the existence of the Statute for the Elderly, the National Policy for the Elderly, among other established provisions, other mechanisms for empowerment and legislative support to combat monetary violence against the elderly, must be articulated in all Brazilian political spheres, as an effective way and efficient in combating and controlling this lamentable and noisy crime. The financial violence implemented against the elderly is also a serious crime against human rights, against society and the aging being, needing to be potentiated measures for its mitigation, in addition to criminal accountability of people who practice this criminal act.

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