

Violence Against Married/Common-Law Women in Brazil Between 2009 and 2022

P2-J3

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Over the years, there has been an increase in the notification of cases of violence against married women, from 0.9% in 2009 to 12.2% in 2022, with the highest notifications occurring in the State of São Paulo (26.5%). The majority of the victims were white (44.4%), non-pregnant (69.3%), had completed high school (19.7%), and had no disabilities or disorders (79.4%).

BACKGROUND

Violence, whether intentional or not, constitutes a violation of human rights. Violence against women is a global issue that transcends territorial boundaries, with one in three women worldwide suffering physical, sexual, or psychological harm from an intimate partner or ex-partner. Therefore, understanding the profile of violence and the aggressor is essential to preserving life and human rights.

Aim: To present the epidemiological profile of notifications of violence against married women in Brazil between 2009 and 2022.

METHODS

This is a cross-sectional, quantitative, and descriptive study that utilized secondary data on violence notifications in Brazil from the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN/DATASUS) for the period between 2009 and 2022.

All notifications of violence against married women in Brazil were considered.

Statistical analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics version 27 software using descriptive statistics.

This study does not require approval from the Ethics Committee as it uses secondary data in the public domain.

RESULTS

Over the years, there has been an increase in the notification of cases of violence against married women, from 0.9% in 2009 to 12.2% in 2022, with the highest notifications occurring in the State of São Paulo (26.5%).

The majority of the victims were white (44.4%), non-pregnant (69.3%), had completed high school (19.7%), and had no disabilities or disorders (79.4%).

Physical violence (73.9%) occurred predominantly through the use of force (58.5%), mainly in the victim's residence (80.2%), with prior occurrences reported (50.7%).

Regarding the aggressor, 82.2% were male, 67.1% maintained a marital relationship with the victim, 43.4% were not under the influence of alcohol, and 53.7% were between 25 and 59 years old.

In 14% of the cases, the motive for the violence was sexism, and only 17.7% of the cases were confirmed, with 78.5% of the responses left blank.

RESULTS CONTINUED

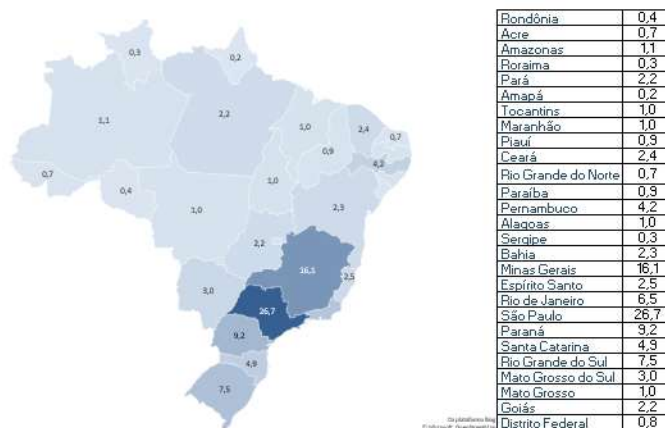
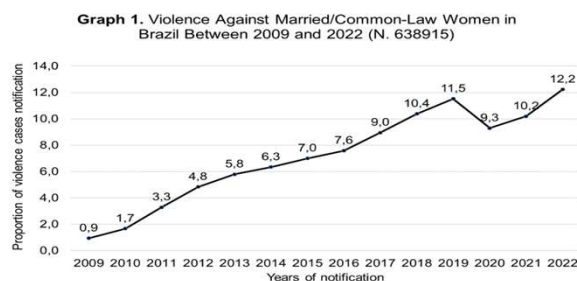


Figure 1. Violence Against Married/Common-Law Women in Brazil Between 2009 and 2022, according to Brazilian states. (N. 638 915)



CONCLUSIONS

There has been an increase in the notifications of violence over the years studied. Such violence has often occurred previously, involving the use of force by an adult male who maintained a marital relationship with the victim. These findings highlight the need for more effective public policies and intervention strategies to prevent violence against women.

ADDITIONAL KEY INFORMATION

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