

Sociodemographic profile of registration of women victims of physical violence in ceará during covid-19, 2019-2021

Perfil sociodemográfico de registro de mulheres vítimas de violência física no ceará durante a covid-19, 2019-2021

Perfil sociodemográfico del registro de mujeres víctimas de violencia física en ceará durante el covid-19, 2019-2021

RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar o perfil sociodemográfico de mulheres vítimas de violência física. Método: O delineamento do estudo trata-se de uma pesquisa ecológica realizada por meio do Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN)/DATASUS no período de 2019 a 2021. A população consistiu nas fichas de notificações de mulheres na faixa etária de 10 a maiores de 60 anos residentes no estado do Ceará. Resultados: No total foram 9.942 casos. Conclusão: Dessa maneira, observou-se a implicação a respeito do perfil sociodemográfico: raça/etnia, faixa etária e o grau de escolaridade, dessas mulheres vitimadas devido a casos de violência física em mulheres.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Exposição à violência; Sistema de Agravos de Notificação; Violência contra a mulher.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the sociodemographic profile of women victims of physical violence. The study design is an ecological survey carried out through the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN)/DATASUS in the period from 2019 to 2021. The population consists of the notification forms of women aged 10 to older 60 years old residing in the state of Ceará. Results: In total there were 9.942 cases. Conclusion: Thus, an implication was observed regarding the sociodemographic profile: race/ethnicity, age group and level of education, women victimized due to cases of physical violence against women.

DESCRIPTORS: Exposure to violence; Notification Disease System; Violence against women.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar el perfil sociodemográfico de las mujeres víctimas de violencia física. El diseño del estudio es una encuesta ecológica realizada a través del Sistema de Información de Enfermedades de Declaración Obligatoria (SINAN)/DATASUS en el período de 2019 a 2021. La población está compuesta por las fichas de notificación de mujeres de 10 a más de 60 años residentes en el estado de Ceará. Resultados: En total hubo 9.942 casos. Conclusión: Así, se observó una implicación en cuanto al perfil sociodemográfico: raza/etnia, grupo de edad y nivel de instrucción, mujeres victimizadas por casos de violencia física contra la mujer.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Exposición a la violencia; Sistema de Notificación de Enfermedades; La violencia contra las mujeres.

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INTRODUÇÃO

Women victims of physical violence are inserted in a social context in which an accurate analysis of the predisposing socioeconomic factors associated with cases of violence and attenuated in the COVID-19 pandemic is recommended.¹

The implication of the woman belonging to the female gender has repercussions on physical aggression, since it makes her vulnerable to defend herself from the aggressor or aggressor. The latter being considered an aggravating factor through force, energy and proportion resulting in damage to Women's Health.²

In Brazil, the records of complaints about the occurrence of cases of violence must be directed and included in the Information System of Notifiable Diseases (SINAN).³

It is up to health services and actions to offer a welcoming, humanized environment, aiming at comprehensiveness and continuity of care even after medical assistance has been provided. In view of the tendency of repeated cases of violence.⁴

Therefore, the objective was to analyze the sociodemographic profile of women victims of physical violence in Ceará.

METHOD

The study design is an ecological research^{5,6} with a quantitative approach carried out through the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN)/DATASUS⁷ in the period from 2019 to 2021.

The population consisted of the notification forms of women affected by physical violence, aged between 10

and over 60 years, residing in the state of Ceará.⁸

The independent variable eligible for the survey consisted of physical violence against women, while the dependent variables were: education, age group and race.

Tabnet⁹ was used for data tabulation and descriptive statistics using simple frequencies.

The research used secondary data and therefore there was no need for submission to the Ethics Committee, but ethical precepts were adopted.^{10,11}

RESULTS

In total, 9,942 cases of physical violence against women were reported from 2019 to 2021 in the state of Ceará. The brown race stood out 7,146, followed respectively by white 1482 and black 604 (graph 1).

Thus, a current study carried out in a municipality in Ceará indicated the prevalence of rates in brown women 40%, followed by white women 35%. The impact of this result on the latter contributes to discussions and breaks stigmas by registering the second place of physical violence against white women.¹²

It was observed the permanence of physical violence against women in its entirety, included in the conformation of the white, black, yellow and indigenous races surveyed. This finding indicates that there is not an exclusive breed affected.

The age group of 20-29 years old stood out with 2,971 records, in descending order for 30-39 presented 2,287 and 40-49 through 1,409 (Table 1).

Thus, in Brazil, around 26% of young women between 15 and 29 years old were victims of physical violence, which were murdered and brings us a reflection since they were reputed as young adults and cases of survival would have different perspectives of life.¹³

Table 1 - Frequency of the age group of women victims of physical violence in Ceará,

In relation to schooling, there was significance arranged through complete high school 2,078, from the 5th to 8th grade of incomplete elementary school through 1,366 and incomplete high school 1,192 (Table 2).

In view of this, the evidence showed a trend equal to or less than eight years of study, corresponding to the

period classified as incomplete elementary school, where women did not complete the basic level of elementary school.¹⁴

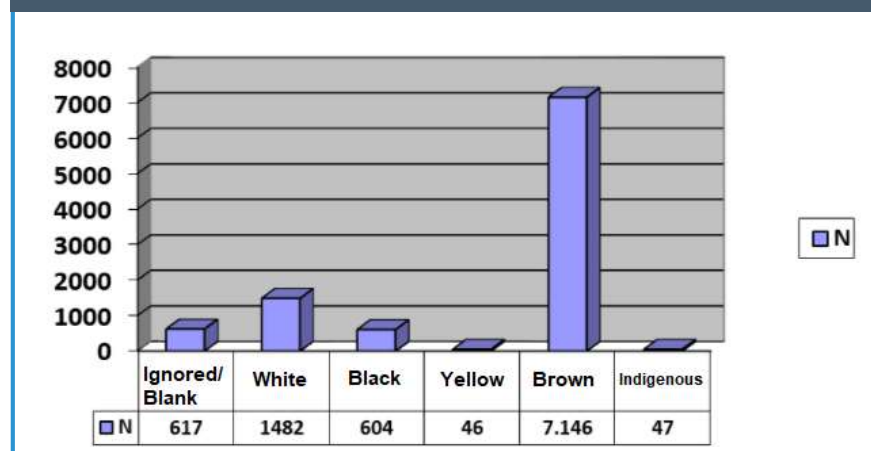
CONCLUSION

The identification of sociodemographic factors allows the construction of the profile of women victims of physical violence in Ceará, where the brown race predominated, between 20 and 29 years old and the level of school-

ing, the notifications of physical violence were not properly filled in, being then considered as ignored or white, the latter finding being harmful to the construction of reliable data.

In this way, the implication regarding the sociodemographic profile: race/ethnicity, the age group and level of education of these women victims of physical violence represent a scope with regard to a better understanding of the structural dynamics of physical violence in women.

Graph 1: Frequency by Race according to Region/State: CE of notification Ceará, 2019-2021.



Source: Sinan,2022; TABNET in 10/2021

Table 1 - Frequency of the age group of women victims of physical violence in Ceará, 2019-2021.

10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>ou = 60
689	1.542	2.971	2.287	1.409	605	439

Source: Sinan,2022; TABNET em 10/2021

Table 2 – Frequency of schooling of women victims of physical violence in Ceará, 2019-2021.

Ignored/Blank	Illiterate	Incomplete 1st to 4th grade of Elementary School	Complete 1st to 4th grade of Elementary School	Incomplete 5th to 8th grade of Elementary School	Complete Elementary School	Incomplete High School	Complete High School	Complete Higher Education	Incomplete Higher Education	Does not apply
2.825	156	572	310	1.366	643	1.192	2.078	334	463	1

Quadro 2 – Frequência da escolaridade das mulheres vítimas de violência física no Ceará, 2019-2021.

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