

# Analysis of places of occurrence of physical violence against women in Ceará, 2020-2021

Análise dos locais de ocorrência da violência física contra a mulher no Ceará, 2020-2021

Análisis de lugares de ocurrencia de violencia física contra la mujer en Ceará, 2020-2021

## RESUMO

**Objetivo:** Analisar os locais de ocorrência da violência física contra a mulher. **Método:** O delineamento do estudo consiste em uma pesquisa ecológica realizada por meio do Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN)/DATASUS, as notificações de violência física contra a mulher foram elegíveis no recorte temporal de 2020 a 2021. A coleta de dados ocorreu de janeiro de 2020 a dezembro de 2021 na cidade de Fortaleza- Ceará. 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 5.592 casos. **Conclusão:** Através da análise dos locais de ocorrência das notificações de violência física em mulheres de 10 a maiores de 60 anos, houve a mensuração e construção do perfil epidemiológico dos casos, onde os maiores índices de registros, 4.197, foram identificados em residências.

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

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To analyze the places where physical violence against women occurs. **Method:** The design of the method consists of a survey carried out through the Notifiable Diseases Information System/DATASUS (SINAN), such as physical violence against women were collected in the time frame from 2020 to 2021 ecological took place in January 2020 in December 2021 in the city of Fortaleza-Ceará. The population consists of the notification forms of women in the age group of 10 to over 60 years old residing in the state of Ceará. **Results:** No total were 5,592 cases. **Conclusion:** Through the analysis of the places of occurrence of notifications of physical violence in women aged 10 to over 60 years, there was the measurement and construction of the epidemiological profile of the larger profiles, where the highest rates of records, 4,197, were identified in homes.

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

## RESUMEN

**Objetivo:** Analizar los lugares donde ocurre la violencia física contra la mujer. **Método:** El diseño del método consiste en una encuesta realizada a través del Sistema de Información de Enfermedades de Declaración Obligatoria/DATASUS (SINAN), tales como violencia física contra la mujer fueron recolectadas en el lapso de tiempo del 2020 al 2021 ecológico. **Resultados:** No total fueron 5.592 casos. **Conclusión:** A través del análisis de los lugares de ocurrencia de notificaciones de violencia física en mujeres de 10 a más de 60 años, se realizó la medición y construcción del perfil epidemiológico de los perfiles mayores, donde se identificaron las mayores tasas de registros, 4.197 en hogares.

**DESCRIPTORES:** Exposición a la violencia; Sistema de Notificación de Enfermedades; la violencia contra las mujeres.

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**INTRODUCTION**

**W**omen victims of physical violence have a perception and perspective of the problem based on their experiences, socio-economic and demographic conditions, however, the damage caused by aggression converges in all cases.<sup>1,2</sup>

Fear, apprehension, restraint of speech, gestures, attitudes, trigger psychological trauma and reflect the suffering perpetuated through the cycle of physical violence throughout the life cycle of these women. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the places of occurrence in order to build the epidemiological profile of the occurrences.<sup>3,4</sup>

From this perspective, there was a prevalence of physical violence in 121 femicides, that is, 65.8% of the occurrences of the type of violence against women,

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which is the concern of the researchers in analyzing the notification data with a quantitative approach.<sup>5</sup>

The panorama of physical violence against women in Brazil pointed to 1.6 million cases, representing about three aggressions per minute. These findings raise concern for the victims, given the magnitude of the injury and the permanent physical, psychological and emotional damage.<sup>6</sup>

In view of the above, the discussion of the social context in which the victims are inserted was observed. Another indication refers to the COVID-19 pandemic, where social isolation evidenced the increase in cases, through the wrong choice in living with the aggressor.<sup>7</sup>

Therefore, the research aimed to analyze the places of occurrence of physical violence against women in the state of Ceará.

**METHOD**

The study design consists of an ecological research <sup>8,9</sup> with a quantitative approach, carried out through the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN)/DATASUS. 10 Notifications of physical violence against women were eligible in the time frame from 2020 to 2021.

The data collection took place from January 2020 to December 2021 in the city of Fortaleza-Ceará and the population consisted of the notification forms of women affected by physical violence in the age group from <sup>10</sup> to over 60 years old, residing in the state of Ceará. <sup>11</sup>

The independent variable eligible in the research consisted of physical violence against women, while the dependent variables were: age group and places of occurrence. Tabnet was used <sup>12</sup>, 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 included. <sup>13,14</sup>

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The prevalence of physical violence in women aged 20-29 years, somatized in the years 2020 and 2021, predominated with 1,612 cases, followed by 30-39 years with 1,284 occurrences, sequenced according to the age group of 15-19 years, containing 895 notifications (Table 1).

Thus, the findings in Ceará indicated the panorama of physical violence in similar women from the state of Minas Gerais, with emphasis on the majority of notifications belonging to the 20-29 age group, in their homes and aggressions as a means of dispersing physical force. <sup>15</sup>

The residence stood out as the place of occurrence, with the majority represented by 4,197, of these 2,607 cases in 2020 and 1,590 in 2021. Then, on the Public Road containing 677 occurrences and Ignored, composing 314 records

Table 1 – Frequency of the age group of women victims of physical violence in Ceará, 2020-2021.

Year	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Total
2020	238	549	1.000	850	497	206	3.505
2021	160	346	612	434	312	128	2.807
<b>Total</b>	398	895	1.612	1.284	809	334	5.592

Source: Ministry of Health/SVS - Notifiable Diseases Information System - Sinan Net Sinan, 2022; TABNET on 10/2021

Table 2 – Distribution of the place of occurrence of physical violence in women victims of in Ceará, 2020-2021.

Place of occurrence	2020	*2021	Total
Residence	2.607	1.590	4.197
Collective Housing	15	6	21
School	17	4	21
Sports practice place	6	4	10
Bar or Similar	82	36	118
Public Highway	454	223	677
Commerce/Services	28	15	43
Industries / Construction	2	1	3
Others	121	65	186
Ignored	173	141	314
Blank	-	2	2
<b>Total</b>	3.505	2.087	5.592

Source: Ministry of Health/SVS - Notifiable Diseases Information System - Sinan Net Sinan, 2022; TABNET on 10/2021

(Table 2).

Home is wrongly considered as a safe place, away from physical and emotional stress and damage. Physical violence is usually associated externally in non-domestic environments, thus highlighting the relevance of the findings in epidemiological research that indicate a higher prevalence of cases of domestic violence. <sup>16,17</sup>

**CONCLUSION**

Through the analysis of the places where reports of physical violence occur in women aged 10 to over 60 years, there was the measurement and construction of the epidemiological profile of the lar-

ger profiles, where the highest rates of records, 4,197, were identified in homes .

In view of the above, the epidemiological profile constituted through the population of young adults residing in the state of Ceará was observed, where the most affected age group is between 15-39 years.

The findings of this research presented as contributions and potentialities, for civil society and the scientific academy, the theoretical and methodological basis,

for future interventions in health actions and services aimed at prevention, reception and continuous care in the follow-up of cases of physical violence against women.

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