

Perfil do(a) agressor(a) de violência física em mulheres no Ceará, 2020-2021

Profile of physical violence against women in Ceará, 2020-2021

Perfil de la violencia física contra la mujer en Ceará, 2020-2021

RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar o perfil do agressor condutor da violência física contra a mulher. Método: Pesquisa ecológica realizada por meio do Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação através das notificações de violência física contra a mulher ocorridas no período de 2020 a 2021 na cidade de Fortaleza-Ceará. Os dados foram coletados das fichas de notificações de mulheres na faixa etária de 10 a maiores de 60 anos residentes no Estado do Ceará. Resultados: Foram evidenciados 4.927 casos de violência física em mulheres. Conclusão: O Ceará apresentou o perfil de agressores de ambos os sexos biológicos da violência física de 2020 a 2021. A pesquisa contribui com a observação entre a associação entre o grau de proximidade do(a) agressor(a) com as mulheres vítimas de violência física, onde essa relação pode ser considerada proporcionalmente, quanto maior proximidade do agressor, maior vulnerabilidade dos casos de violência física em mulheres.

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

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the profile of the perpetrator of physical violence against women. Method: Ecological research carried out through the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (AEIS) through the notifications of physical violence against women that occurred in the period from 2020 to 2021 in the city of Fortaleza-Ceará. The data were collected from the notification forms of women aged 10 to over 60 years old residing in the state of Ceará. Results: 4,927 cases of physical violence in women were evidenced. Conclusion: Ceará presented the profile of biological aggressors of both sexes of physical violence from 2020 to 2021. The research contributes with the observation between the association between the degree of proximity of the aggressor with women victims of physical violence, where this relationship can be considered proportionally, the greater proximity of the aggressor, the greater vulnerability of the cases of physical violence in women.

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

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar el perfil del agresor de la violencia física contra la mujer. Método: Investigación ecológica realizada a través del Sistema de Información de Agravos de Notificación (Sistema de Información de Agravos de Notificación) a través de las notificaciones de violencia física contra las mujeres ocurridas en el período de 2020 a 2021 en la ciudad de Fortaleza-Ceará. Los datos se recogieron de las fichas de notificación de las mujeres de 10 a 60 años residentes en el Estado de Ceará. Resultados: Se evidenciaron 4.927 casos de violencia física en mujeres. Conclusión: Ceará presentó el perfil de los agresores biológicos de ambos sexos de la violencia física de 2020 a 2021. La investigación contribuyó a observar la relación entre el grado de proximidad del agresor y las mujeres víctimas de violencia física, donde esta relación puede considerarse proporcionalmente, ya que a mayor proximidad del agresor, mayor vulnerabilidad de los casos de violencia física en las mujeres.

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

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INTRODUÇÃO

The survey of the profile of the aggressor or aggressor of physical violence against women directs the care of the victims, through the analysis of the force or object dispensed in the conduction of the mechanical energy involved and resulting from the damage.¹ The scenario of cases of physical violence points to the perpetuation of the cycle of violence, including the so-called repeat violence, where 6,942 reports of violence against women aged 10 to 49 years in the period from 2014 to 2017.²

The network of care services for victims needs to offer emergency medical care,

through a humanized reception permeating the entire multidisciplinary health team, with emphasis on qualified listening, psychological support, legal support and continuous care.^{3,4}

The theme induced the production of epidemiological studies in order to compare the rates of notifications of violence against women, which showed 11.1/100,000 women in 2009 to 91.2 in 2016, with an increase in the prevalence of cases to 14.84.⁵

In Brazil, researchers analyzed a historical series from 2011 to 2017, where the findings showed the predominant types of violence, with emphasis on physical (86.6%), psychological (53.1%) and sexual (4.8%) abuse.⁶

The panorama of violence in domestic

homes affects 10 million women in the United States, thus the magnitude of the problem can be observed, when observing the high rates of cases of violence.⁷

From this perspective, it is convenient to attribute the conditioning factors for the occurrence of physical violence, among these: schooling, marital status, the non-consent of condoms in sexual relations, the diversity and number of spouses in the last year and the number of children, which potentiate the damages to Women's Health.⁸

Thus, the research aimed to analyze the profile of the aggressor responsible for the occurrence of physical violence against women in the state of Ceará.

METHOD

The study design consists of an ecological research^{9,10} with a quantitative approach, carried out through the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN)/DATASUS¹¹ notifications of physical violence against women were eligible in the time frame from 2020 to 2021.

Data collection took place from January 2020 to December 2021 in the city of Fortaleza-Ceará. The population consisted of the notification forms of women affected by physical violence, aged 10 to 60 years of age, residing in the state of Ceará.¹²

The independent variable eligible in the survey consisted of physical violence against women, while the dependent variables were: father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, spouse, ex-spouse, caregiver, police officer, themselves, boyfriend/girlfriend, ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend, son/daughter, brother/sister, friend, boss, stranger, police officer and unstable relationship. Tabnet¹³ was used for data tabulation and Descriptive Statistics using simple frequencies.

The results will be arranged by categories according to the type of relationship between the aggressor and the victim.

The research used secondary data and, therefore, there was no need for submission to the Ethics Committee, but ethical precepts were included.^{14,15}

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 4,927 cases of physical violence in the State of Ceará, from 2020 to 2021. Regarding the types of aggressors, the following stood out in descending order: Own Person (1,732), Spouse (1,109), Friend (355), Unknown (427) and Father (119), as shown in Table 1.

THEMSELVES

The woman victim of physical violence becomes the aggressor herself and uses means of self-aggression and when they feel guilty for being subjected to violence through another aggressor.¹⁶

SPOUSE

Then, the interpersonal relationship with the spouse presented the second prevalence in the findings of the IPV relationship (intimate partner violence), consisting of living together or living in the same place of residence. This relationship may or may not generate children, which can compromise the breaking of this bond in cases where the woman is financially dependent on the man.¹⁷

UNKNOWN

Gender violence was present in the evidence of the aggressor being a stranger, where the fact that the woman belongs to the biological female sex itself, makes them vulnerable in their routines such as commuting to work by public transport and being sexually harassed.¹⁸

FRIEND

The designation of friend (a) brings to common sense an idealization of an affective relationship of affection and mutual respect, in which the two individuals talk in harmony and do not physically attack each other. The findings bring a reflection on selecting in another way the choice of individuals in women's lives in order to avoid cases of violence.¹⁸

FATHER

The figure of the biological father, being this the human being who lives with the daughter, the role of educator, supporter, welcoming and dignified and moral reference in the civil and moral construction of the woman is recommended. Respect must be mutual, but damage and physical aggression cannot be normalized or justified by blood relationships, so cases of violence must be denounced and reported.¹⁹

Therefore, the authors of this research associated the relationship between the proximity of the aggressor and the proportion of cases of physical violence against women (figure 1).

CONCLUSION

Ceará presented the profile of aggressors

Table 1 – Frequency of the profile of the aggressor of physical violence in women aged 10 to over 60 years old, in Ceará, 2020-2021.

Aggressor	N
Father	119
Mother	108
Stepfather	42
Stepmother	6
Spouse	1.109
Ex-Spouse	296
Caregiver	16
Police officer	22
Themselves	1.732
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	236
Ex-Boyfriend/Ex-girlfriend	166
Son/Daughter	137
Brother/Sister	139
Friend	355
Boss	7
Unknown	427
Unstable Relationship	14
Total	4.927

Source: Ministry of Health/SVS - Notifiable Diseases Information System - Sinan Net/ Sinan,2022; TABNET on 10/2021, 2020 and 2021 updated on 10/16/2022, data subject to review

Figure 1: Relation of proximity to the aggressor and Proportion of cases of physical violence in women



Source: Authors, 2022

of both biological sexes of physical violence from 2020 to 2021. The research contributes to the observation between the association between the degree of proximity of

the aggressor with women victims of physical violence, where this relationship can be considered proportionally, the greater the proximity to the aggressor, the greater

vulnerability of cases of physical violence against women.

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