

## Characterization of forms of violence perpetrated against women during the quarantine period for COVID-19



<https://doi.org/10.56238/emerrelcovid19-033>

### **Ana Cláudia Mateus Barreto**

Nurse. PhD in Nursing. Adjunct Professor of the Undergraduate Nursing Course at Universidade Federal Fluminense - UFF, Campus Rio das Ostras.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3519-6440>

### **Rosângela da Silva Santos**

Nurse. PhD in Nursing. Full Professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ/EEAN. Retired professor of the Faculty of Nursing of the State University of Rio de Janeiro - UERJ. Retired professor at UFRJ.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2541-5646>

### **Thiago Quinellato Louro**

Nurse. PhD in Nursing. Adjunct Professor of the Undergraduate Nursing Course at Universidade Federal Fluminense - UFF, Campus Rio das Ostras.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8371-628X>

### **Selma Villas Boas Teixeira**

Nurse midwife. PhD in Nursing. Professor of the Graduate Program in Nursing, Alfredo Pinto School of Nursing, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro - UNIRIO.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8799-0243>

### **Yonara Cristiane Ribeiro**

Nurse. PhD in Nursing. Adjunct Professor of the Undergraduate Nursing Course at Universidade Federal Fluminense- UFF, Campus Rio das Ostras.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6868-1629>

### **Claudia de Carvalho Dantas**

Nurse. PhD in Nursing. Adjunct Professor of the Undergraduate Nursing Course at Universidade Federal Fluminense- UFF, Campus Rio das Ostras.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8481-7573>

### **Luíza Pereira Maia de Oliveira**

Nurse midwife. Master in Nursing from the Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro - UNIRIO.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7780-8222>

### **Mayara Martins Lopes**

Student of the Undergraduate Nursing Course at the Fluminense Federal University – UFF.

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8687-028X>

### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic was considered effective in protecting the health of the population, however, it contributed to the emergence of barriers that prevented women from fleeing different situations of violence and seeking help. **Objective:** to characterize the forms of violence perpetrated against women during the quarantine period for Covid-19. **Method:** quantitative, cross-sectional, descriptive research. **Approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of Universidade Federal Fluminense (CAAE: 45939421.1.0000.8160).** Data collected by questionnaire from May and August 2022. Its participants were 278 women from social media. Included were those who had experienced some situation regarding domestic violence in their relationship with their current partner or with a partner from a previous relationship, and had access to the digital form and excluded women who had not experienced situations of domestic violence both in their relationship with their partner (a) current and with a partner (a) from a previous relationship, inability to complete the digital form. Data computed, stored and analyzed in software through tables, graphs and charts with simple and percentage frequencies. **Results:** It was found that 35.6% of the study participants had already been assaulted by their current partner, or from a previous relationship. Regarding the current partner, or a previous relationship that was already violent before the quarantine period, it was found that 12.2% of the study participants stated that their current partner, or a partner previous relationship was already violent before the quarantine period. Regarding the current partner, or a previous relationship having become more violent during the quarantine period, it was found that 10.8% of the study participants stated that their current partner, or from a previous relationship became more violent during the quarantine period. It was found that 33.5% of the study participants had already suffered physical violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship. It was found that 14% did not suffer physical violence before the quarantine period, and started to suffer, 2.9% suffered physical violence before the quarantine period, and continued to suffer during the quarantine period, 3.2% suffered physical

violence before the quarantine period, and worsened during the quarantine period, 9.7% of the study participants had already suffered physical violence before the quarantine period. It was found that 44.2% of the study participants had already suffered psychological violence committed by your current partner, or from a previous relationship. It was found that 7.2% did not suffer psychological violence before the quarantine period, and began to suffer, 16.2% suffered psychological violence before the quarantine period, and continued to suffer during the quarantine period, 5% suffered psychological violence before the quarantine period, and it worsened during the quarantine period, and 11.2% of the study participants had already suffered psychological violence before the quarantine period, and now do not suffer. It was found that 21.2% of the study participants study had already suffered sexual violence. It was found that 1.8% did not suffer sexual violence before the

quarantine period, and started to suffer, 1.8% suffered sexual violence, and continued to suffer, 1.8% suffered, and it got worse during the quarantine period, 7.6% of women already suffered sexual violence before the quarantine period, and now they do not suffer. Conclusion: Domestic violence affects women regardless of race, social class and education. However, those with low education, single/separated/divorced/widow and lower family income suffered more violence. The elaboration of public policies to combat violence is reinforced considering race/class, since the absence of this view favors society's denial of inequalities that are not restricted to gender issues. The need for professional training and an empathetic look in the care of these women is highlighted.

**Keywords:** Violence against woman, Domestic Violence, Corona Virus.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Restrictive measures aimed at containing the circulation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus were the most effective way to contain the rise in the number of COVID-19 cases. The COVID-19 pandemic has altered the routine of people around the world and in Brazil. Social isolation was considered the most effective means to protect the health of the population. However, women in social isolation had to face several barriers to flee situations of violence and seek help and protection (NOMAN et al, 2021).

As the virus spread around the world, it brought with it several consequences, including physical and psychological health risks, isolation and loneliness, closures of schools, universities and businesses, increased economic vulnerability and job losses. Under such circumstances, such homes can become sites for the occurrence of greater physical, psychological, and/or sexual abuse (NOMAN et al, 2021; JONES; ISHAM, 2020).

Social isolation established the ideal conditions for domestic violence to be enhanced, since women being isolated from social and family life would have fewer possibilities of seeking help. It is noteworthy that social isolation facilitated the impunity of the aggressor, in addition to creating a context that facilitated the use of violence at the slightest stimulus (ACOSTA, 2020).

The home is not always the safe place for women to live, since often in this space domestic violence occurs, where the power dynamics can be distorted and subverted by those who attack, often without the scrutiny of someone who does not directly belong to the family or live with the couple. This type of violence has repercussions both for the battered woman and for the children who live daily with someone who is abusive or controlling. Many newspapers reported that episodes of domestic

Emerging Issues Related to the Corona

*Characterization of forms of violence perpetrated against women during the quarantine period for COVID-19*

violence against women were followed by dramatic abuse against their children (SACCO et al, 2020; JONES; ISHAM, 2020).

Domestic violence refers to a series of violations that happen within a domestic space. This type of violence can be perpetrated by both a current partner and a former partner. Regardless of whether the relationship is current or former, violence against women will have a profound impact on women's health. This impact will depend on the time of exposure to violence and their health status prior to social isolation, both in terms of health problems caused by the violence itself and the existence of any other process or disease that may aggravate the violence (ACOSTA, 2020; JONES; ISHAM, 2020).

The impacts of domestic violence have been felt around the world. There was an increase in the incidence of violence cases by almost 30% in the city of New Taipei when the pandemic emerged in March 2020. While stay-at-home recommendations have not been implemented in Taiwan, people have been encouraged to stay at home in order to reduce social contact and the spread of the virus. The pandemic made it difficult for people to access their social networks, and increased the stress of families who spent more time at home in precarious conditions. The disruption of safety nets and inaccessibility to public services may have contributed to the exacerbation of domestic violence (KAH KHENG et al, 2020).

The Call Center for Women in Situations of Violence, channel 180 is a service that was created in 2005, currently this is offered by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH), whose purpose is to register complaints of violence against women, in addition to providing guidance to women about their rights and about the service network for women. The following graph shows the total number of complaints registered by channel 180 in the months of March and April in the last 3 years. From this there was a continuous growth, from 14,853 complaints between March and April 2018 to 15,683 in 2019 and 19,915 in 2020, a period already affected by the pandemic. While the growth between 2018 and 2019 was 5.6%, between 2019 and 2020, the growth was 27% (DOSSIER MULHER, 2020).

To be able to break the cycle of violence, it is essential that women can distinguish that they experience a violent relationship not only when they suffer physical violence, which leaves visible marks, it is essential that women are able to recognize also the more subtle forms of violence, which often women can confuse with jealousy and / or care. Not infrequently, the victim does not formalize a complaint against his aggressor for fear of future repercussions or even for fear of the impact on the family. The absence of reporting cases of domestic violence leads to underreporting of cases and impunity of aggressors, allowing abuse to continue and harm the physical and emotional health of the victim and the domestic environment (SACCO et al, 2020).

It is noteworthy that even after the end of the pandemic and social isolation, domestic violence will have left deep scars, which will be permanent in the lives of battered women, corroborating the importance of the theme for the health of women and their families (MAJI; BANSOD; Singh, 2021).

Therefore, the present study aimed to characterize the forms of violence perpetrated against women during the quarantine period for Covid-19.

## **2 METHOD**

This is a quantitative, cross-sectional and descriptive study. In the cross-sectional study all measurements are made on a single occasion or over a short period. A sample of the population is fixed and the distributions of the variables within this sample are examined, designating the predictor and outcome variables based on biological plausibility and information from other sources (HULLEY et al., 2008).

The cross-sectional study can be considered as a "time cut", in view of this, its full name is "cross-sectional study". This design is also called a prevalence study, because this epidemiological measure is typical of this type of study. Commonly, this type of research uses primary data, which are collected directly from the observation units for the purpose of the research (SANTANA; CUNHA, 2021).

In the quantitative study, it focuses on data collection and is equivalent to measuring, which is the process of linking abstract concepts with empirical indicators, through classification or quantification. In all quantitative research, the variables contained in the hypotheses are measured (SAMPIERI; GLUED; LUCIO, 2013).

The research was based on social media: WhatsApp, Facebook and Instagram, via direct contacts of the researcher and network of friends. Its participants were 278 women from the aforementioned media. As inclusion criteria: Women aged  $\geq$  18 years who have experienced some situation in relation to domestic violence in the relationship with a current partner (a) as with a partner (a) of previous relationship, and have access to the digital form. As exclusion criteria: women who have not experienced situations of domestic violence both in the relationship with a current partner and with a partner in a previous relationship, inability to complete the digital form, or without access to the digital form, and those not oriented in time and space.

Data collection was performed through an electronic self-completion questionnaire with closed questions (62 questions - referring to age, race/color, marital status, and questions related to the situation of domestic violence both in the relationship with a current partner and with a previous partner, before and during the quarantine for Covid-19), the same was hosted on an online platform (Google Forms), and was forwarded to the women via a link forwarded to their social media contact.



Data were collected between the months of May and August 2022. It is noteworthy that data collection began after the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the Fluminense Federal University (UFF), under no. CAAE:45939421.1.0000.816.

The confidentiality of the data and information that would enable the identification of the participants was ensured. There was no cost to the 278 participants, and they were informed about the possibility of giving up participating at any time, without causing them any harm. The participants were able to read and mark the field "I have read and accept to participate", if they agreed to participate in the research.

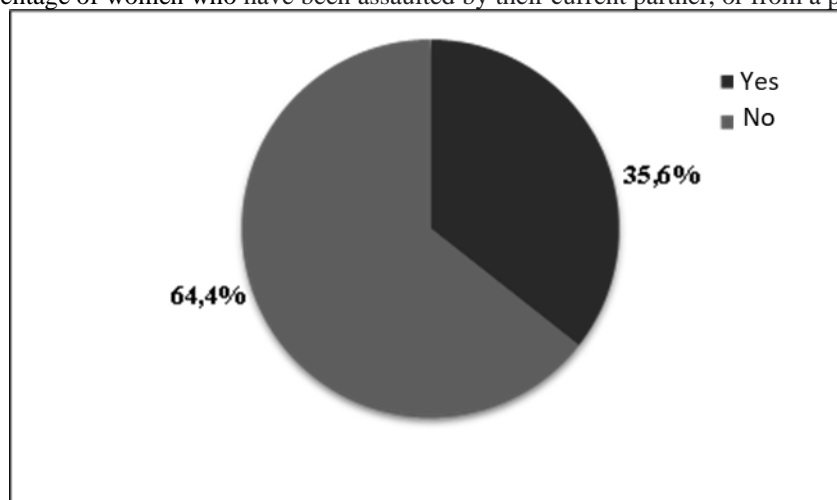
The strategy used to limit the receipt of forms was the Form Limiter. The variables used in this study are related to domestic violence before and during quarantine for Covid-19 and seeking help and health services and police due to the violence suffered.

The data were computed, stored in Microsoft Excel software and analyzed through tables, graphs and tables with simple frequencies and percentage, will be used the free software r versión 3.6.1 (2019-07-05). The descriptive analysis presented the observed data in the form of tables. Statistical analysis was processed using SPSS software version 26. The descriptive analysis presented in the form of tables the observed data, expressed by the mean and standard deviation for numerical data and by the frequency and percentage for categorical data. The criterion for determining significance was the level of 5%. Statistical analysis was processed using SPSS software version 26. 2.10.

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study showed that less than half of its participants reported having suffered some situation of domestic violence, as shown in the following graph:

Graph 1 - Percentage of women who have been assaulted by their current partner, or from a previous relationship:



Source: The Author, 2022

It was verified, as shown in Graph 1, that 35.6% of the study participants had already been assaulted by their current partner, or from a previous relationship.

The annual balance of Ligue 180, made available by the National Human Rights Ombudsman (ONDH), of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH), for the period from January to December 2019 were registered in 2019, by the services "Dial 100" and "Call 180" 85,412 complaints, of which the most recurrent dealt with the following topics: 78.96% domestic violence, 4.35% attempted femicide, 4.08% moral violence and 3.81% threat. Regarding the degree of kinship, the records indicated the following degree of relationship between the victim and aggressor: 29.67% partners, 15.13% former partners, and 10.67% spouses (BRASIL, 2021).

A study conducted indicated that each month, on average, 49 women were active in the service, of these 30 agreed to participate in the research, 28 declared themselves cisgender and two transsexual. It should be noted that when isolating the responses of black women, 93% reported suffering from violence, against 83% of brown women and 75% of indigenous women and white women (PIUCHI; BARLETA; REAL, 2020).

Regarding the current partner, or some previous relationship was already violent before the quarantine period, it was found that 12.2% of the study participants stated that their current partner, or some previous relationship was already violent before the quarantine period, and 87.8% stated that their current partner, or from some previous relationship was not violent before the quarantine period.

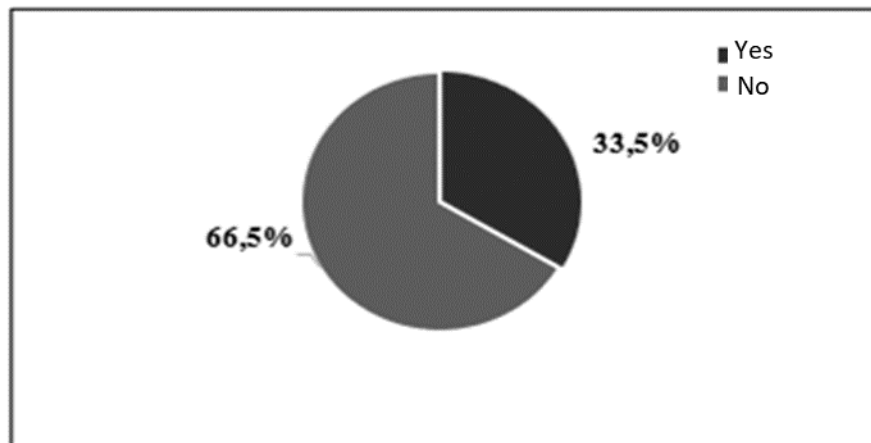
Regarding the current partner, or some previous relationship having become more violent during the quarantine period, it was found that 10.8% of the study participants stated that their current partner, or some previous relationship became more violent during the quarantine period, and 89.2% stated that their current partner, or from some previous relationship did not become more violent during the quarantine period.

The annual balance of Ligue 180 in 2019, was recorded a total of 1.3 million telephone calls, it is noteworthy that of this total, 6.5% were reports of violations against women. With the pandemic of the new coronavirus, the National Human Rights Ombudsman expanded the service service channels, it was found that in the first four months of 2020, there was an average growth of 14.1% in the number of complaints made through Ligue 180 compared to the same period last year (BRASIL, 2021).

According to the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security for that year 2019, 1,206 women were victims of femicide in 2018. Of this total, 88.8% were victims of partners or former partners. It should be noted that 61% of the victims of femicide were black women. In the period of social isolation, women were more frequently monitored and prevented from talking to family and friends, which considerably increased the aggressors' scope for action regarding psychological manipulation. The

control of household finances has also become more fierce, with the presence closer to the man in an environment that is more commonly the domain of women (BRASIL, 2021; SCALLOP; GARCIA; MACIEL, 2020).

Graph 2 - Percentage of women who suffered physical violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship kicking, pushing, pulling hair, tightening the arm.



Source: The Author, 2022

It was verified, according to Graph 2, that 33.5% of the study participants had already suffered physical violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship. It was found that 14% did not suffer physical violence before the quarantine period, and began to suffer, 2.9% suffered physical violence before the quarantine period, and continued to suffer during the quarantine period, 3.2% suffered physical violence before the quarantine period, and worsened during the quarantine period, 9.7% of the study participants had already suffered physical violence before the quarantine period.

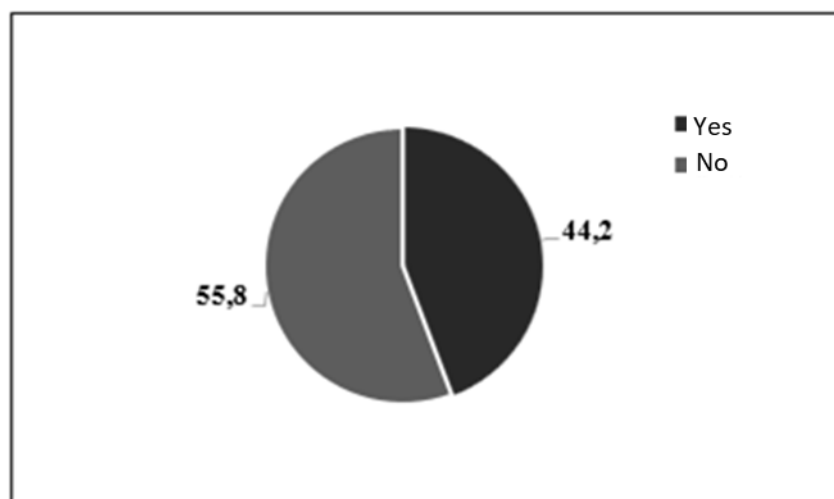
It is noteworthy that the levels of victimization for physical aggressions such as punching, pushing and kicking were, on average, twice as high among divorced women than in all other marital states, as well as the levels of victimization for sexual offense, beating and stabbing or shooting. That is, the numbers indicated that separated and divorced women were more vulnerable to suffering violence in a more severe and severe way than the others. It should also be considered that married women may feel less encouraged to report situations of violence experienced out of fear or shame (BUENO et al, 2021).

Regarding the place where the women were victims of physical violence committed by their current partner, or of some previous relationship, 6.1% reported that outside the house in a public place, 9.8% reported that it was outside the house in a reserved place, 28% reported that it was inside

the house in the presence of family/friends, and 56.1% reported that it was inside the house, when they were alone.

Regarding the place of aggression and the relationship of the victim with the aggressor, it was found that 43% (465,985) of the women who suffered physical aggression were in their residence at the time of the aggression, and that 48.9% (529,298) of the women assaulted were in a public place. As for race/color, 41.7% (197,758) of white women were assaulted at home and 51.6% (244,864) in a public place, while among black women, 44.1% (268,277) of the aggressions occurred at home and 46.7% (284,434) in a public place (ENGEL, 2020).

Graph 3 - Percentage of women who suffered psychological violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship using phrases such as: you don't know anything; I did it because you deserved it; You're crazy, no one will believe you; You'll regret it if you do; If I go to court I will take my guard off; No man will want you.



Source: The Author, 2022

It was verified, according to Graph 3, that 44.2% of the study participants had already suffered psychological violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship. It was found that 7.2% did not suffer psychological violence before the quarantine period, and began to suffer, 16.2% suffered psychological violence before the quarantine period, and continued to suffer during the quarantine period, 5% suffered psychological violence before the quarantine period, and worsened during the quarantine period, and 11.2% of the study participants had already suffered psychological violence before the quarantine period, he did not suffer.

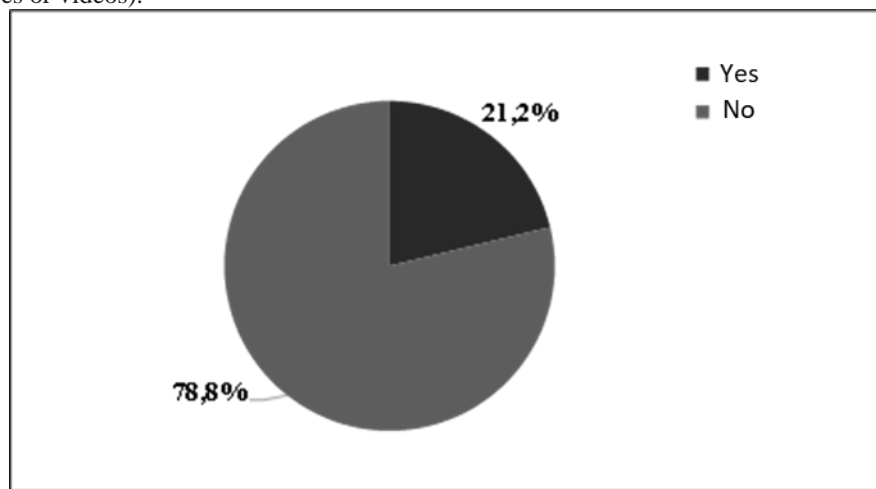
It is noteworthy that in relation to the place where the women were victims of psychological violence committed by their current partner, or of some previous relationship, 4.4% reported that it was outside the house in a reserved place, 4.4% reported that it was outside the house in a public place, 27.2% reported that it was inside the house in the presence of relatives/children, and 64% reported that it was indoors, when they were alone. A study conducted with 12,719 women were treated between



2017 and 80 2021 at the reference center of Lauro de Freitas (Bahia). It was found that in the year 2021, the number of women assaulted was 4,177. In that year, there was an increase of 143% of the attendances when compared to the number of women attended in the year 2017. In these consultations, it was found that 44.5% of the women identified themselves as black, only 2% declared themselves as illiterate and 80.3% claimed to have suffered psychological violence (ROCHA; SOKOLONSKI, 2022).

The frequency of notifications of violence against women was approximately six cases for every 10 notifications in heterosexual relationships. Most of the cases were physical violence, followed by psychological violence. The highest proportion of notifications of violence were made among young adult women aged 20 to 39 years with low schooling. The episodes had a higher occurrence in the domestic sphere, were repeat offenders and committed by aggressors who had made use of alcoholic beverages The street appeared in 19.9% of the reports, and work appears as the third place with the highest incidence of violence with 9.4% (BUENO et al, 2021; MASCARENHA et al, 2020).

Graph 4 - Percentage of women who have suffered sexual violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship (Force to have sex unwillingly; prevent pregnancy; force to become pregnant or abort; force to see pornographic images or videos).



Source: The Author, 2022

It was found that 21.2% of the study participants had already suffered sexual violence, and that 78.8% had never suffered sexual violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship, according to Graph 4. It was found that 1.8% did not suffer sexual violence before the quarantine period, and began to suffer, 1.8% suffered sexual violence, and continued to suffer, 1.8% suffered, and worsened during the quarantine period, 7.6% of the women already suffered sexual violence before the quarantine period, and did not suffer, and 87.1% did not suffer sexual violence, and continued not suffering. It was found that 0.7% of the women answered that their current partner or partner from a previous relationship obliged, and worsened during the quarantine period, 2.5% did

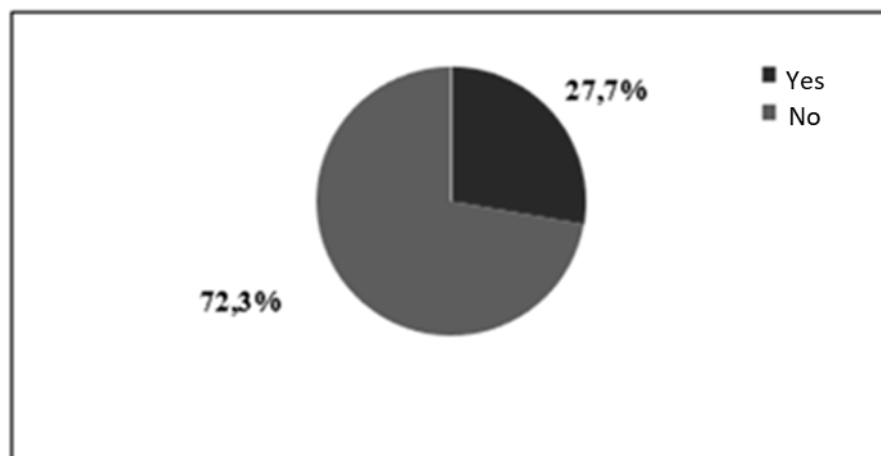
not oblige, and began to oblige, 2.5% obliged, and continued to oblige, 5.8% obliged, and started not obliging.

With regard to sexual violence, the data show that the profile of victims differs from other recorded violations, since there was a reduction in the age group, where the most recurrent victims were between 15 and 24 years old. There is also a change in the ethnicity of women, because they have declared themselves white. Regarding the relationship between the suspect and the victim, the data revealed that 34.7% were unknown, 34.4% did not inform the degree of relationship; and 13.6% are neighbors.

It is worth mentioning that brown women present a high percentage when it comes to this type of violence, it is noteworthy that when a joint analysis of sex and color or race is performed, there are differences that are accentuated pointing to a situation of greater vulnerability for women 81 black or brown (BRASIL, 2021).

A study conducted from the data extracted from the Information System of Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) that comprised the notifications registered in the period from 2015 to 2017, found that there was an increase in the number of notifications of violence of 49.3% among lesbians (from 2,177 in 2015 to 3,251 in 2017), 38.5%, 101.4% among bisexuals (425 in 2015 and 856 in 2017). With regard to gender identity, there was an increase of 77.9% in the number of notifications of violence against transvestites (from 339 in 2015 to 603 in 2017), 22.7% against transgender women (2,179 in 2015 and 2,673 in 2017). The analysis of the evolution of the completeness of these two fields between 2015 and 2017 indicates that the percentage of valid data went from 62.2% to 69.2% in the sexual orientation variable and from 55% to 62.2% in the gender identity variable (PINTO et, al, 2020).

Graph 20 - Percentage of women who suffered Moral violence committed by their current partner, or from some previous relationship with behaviors such as: slander, defamation or slander practiced.



Source: The Author, 2022

It was verified, according to Graph 5, that 27.7% of the study participants had already suffered Moral violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship, and 72.3% had not suffered Moral violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship. It was found that 9% did not suffer Moral violence before the quarantine period, and began to suffer, 6.5% suffered Moral violence before the quarantine period, and continued to suffer during the quarantine period, 2.2% suffered Moral violence before the quarantine period, and worsened during the quarantine period, 10.1% of the study participants already suffered Moral violence before the quarantine period, and he did not suffer.

With regard to the most recurrent violations recorded in Ligue 180, the records of domestic violence were divided into the following categories: 61.11% physical violence, 19.85% moral violence and 6.11% attempted femicide. The data from this report showed that the most recurrent group was that of women who declared themselves mulatto, and were in the age group between 25 and 30 years. In the records of domestic violence regarding the relationship of victims with aggressors, 33.15% were partners, 17.94% former partners and 12.13% spouse (BRAZIL, 2021).

According to study results, in 2021, the second most cited type of violence was morale 53.9% of the total number of visits, followed by physical violence 48.8%, threat of death 31.5%, property violence 29.1% and sexual violence 15.2%)(ROCHA; SOKOLONSKI, 2022). It was found that 18.3% of the study participants had already suffered, and 81.7% had not suffered property violence committed by their current partner, or from a previous relationship. It was found that 1.8% suffered, and worsened during the quarantine period, 7.2% did not suffer, and began to suffer, 4% suffered, and continued to suffer, 7.6% of the study participants already suffered property violence, and did not suffer.

Regarding the place where the women were victims of property violence committed by their current partner, or of some previous relationship, 1.7% reported that it was outside the house in a reserved place, 8.5% reported that it was outside the house in a public place, 32.2% reported that it was inside the house in the presence of relatives/children, and 57.6% reported that it was inside the house, when they were alone.

Patrimonial violence consists of actions that involve the withdrawal of money and goods earned by women with their own work, as well as the destruction of any patrimony, personal property or professional instruments (BRASIL, 2021).

In the period of the covid-19 pandemic, the home came to be considered the safest for much of the population. However, the same cannot be said for many Brazilian women, since 48.8% of the cases of violence experienced by women in the last 12 months happened inside the home, 19.9% of women reported having experienced situations of violence in the street environment, 9.4% at work and 1.8% at the bar/club (BUENO et al, 2021).

It was found that 48.4% of the women who were victims of violence continued to live with their current partner, or from a previous relationship, even after having suffered some type of violence, and 51.6% of the women did not remain living with their current partner, or from a previous relationship after having suffered some type of violence.

It is noteworthy that, among the women assaulted by a husband or partner, 79% say that the bond has broken down. This percentage is 100% among women who claim to have suffered aggression from their boyfriend. Among the women whose relationship with the aggressor ended, 90% stated that the violence suffered greatly influenced the woman to decide to end the relationship, which suggests that a significant part of the women victims of domestic violence are managing to put an end to abusive relationships (BRASIL, 2021).

It was found that 45% of the women who were victims of violence did nothing, even after having suffered some type of violence, 43.3% sought friends and/or family, 17.5% sought the police station, and 5.8% sought the health service. Among the women who claim to have been victims of domestic violence in the last 12 months, 36% declare having sought health care because of the violence suffered, 31% sought help from family members, 21% sought help in ordinary police stations and only 17% of the battered women sought help at the women's police station (BRASIL, 2021).

Although the numbers show the high rates of violence against women, these still do not portray the Brazilian reality, since for cultural reasons this phenomenon is still minimization in our country. Meanwhile, every day thousands of women continue to experience violence in the domestic environment and beyond. Another preponderant factor for the lack of knowledge of this reality lies in the fact that women still feel very afraid to seek help, thus increasing the lack of complaints (PIUCHI; BARLETA; REAL, 2020).

Although in recent years the debate about the justifiable motivations for not denouncing violence or leaving the relationship, whether they are financial and emotional dependence, children, non-nominable, subtle, non-typified violence, or even complex affective involvements, have been expanded, the expectation is that these difficulties will be broken and women will be able to denounce the violence suffered (ENGEL, 2020).

It was found that 59.6% of the study participants felt guilty after suffering aggression from their current partner or partner from a previous relationship, and 40.4% of the participants did not feel guilty after suffering aggression from their current partner or partner from a previous relationship.

Among the women who had suffered physical aggression, only 18% reported the incident and sought a public health service to report the incident. However, 9% of the participants found the aggressions justifiable and felt guilty for the aggressions suffered, 28% of the participants reported that

they had already been prevented from working, studying or attending places by someone else. Of these 45% were prohibited by their own partners, 64% of them thought that the prohibitions could also be related to the fact that they were users of psychoactive substances and 36% saw no relationship between these facts. Already 81% of women related the prohibitions with the fact that they are female, and 19% do not see a relationship. Jealousy was mentioned 46% of the time, 8% reported the fact and only 9% reported what happened in a health service (PIUCHI; BARLETA; REAL, 2020).

Some explanatory hypotheses sought to understand how some socioeconomic factors such as income and schooling can contribute to the occurrence of this type of violence against women. One of the most robust risk factors for female victimization identified in the studies was low schooling. However, among the indicators of socioeconomic level, unemployment and low income seem to be more powerful predictors than schooling. In addition, although a higher educational level may represent the acquisition of skills and social resources to deal with situations of violence, giving protection to women, it can also involve them in situations of greater risk of victimization. Better levels of education enable women through relationship networks, self-confidence and skills in the use of information and resources of society, constituting protection against violent events (BHONA et al, 2019).

The result of a study found that separated and divorced women had higher levels of victimization of violence (35%) when compared to married (16.8%), widowed (17.1%) and single (30.7%) women, which accentuated the increase in the severity/intensity of physical violence. The attempt to break with the aggressor and the repeated histories of violence are vulnerability factors that can increase the chances of women being killed by their partners and former partners, which reveals that separation is, at the same time, the attempt to interrupt the cycle of violence, but also the moment when the woman becomes more vulnerable (BRASIL, 2021).

#### **4 CONCLUSION**

At the end of the present study, it should be noted that the hypothesis initially presented was refuted, since no relationships were identified between female vulnerability to domestic violence during the quarantine period for Covid-19. However, the fact that the hypothesis was refuted does not mean that this is true, what possibly occurred in this case was a selection bias, since most of the study subjects were women who had not suffered violence.

Thus, it should be noted that for this specific group, although it is composed of 278 women, which at first can be considered a robust N, for most of this group, the problem of domestic violence did not occur, which probably resulted in the rejection of the hypothesis, but does not mean that the problem is not present.



The results of the studies of the last two years have shown that the quarantine period for Covid-19 was a preponderant for the increase in violence against women, since they were compelled to live with their aggressors, which decreased the possibilities of reporting safely and seeking health services and police stations. However, the expansion of online reporting made it possible for women to use this channel to denounce their aggressors, especially black women, as found in this study. Violence against women is an old public health problem, of a structural nature and remains latent, since the patriarchal and macho culture remains ingrained in the country, based on this the men retain the right to dominate women, even if for this they use violence to show their power over the body and their desires.

The results pointed to the importance of the elaboration of public policies to confront violence against women considering the cut of race and class, since the absence of this look favors to society the denial of inequalities that are not restricted 86 to gender issues. The importance of professional training, especially in nursing, is highlighted, since these professionals are the first to take care of women when they are able to break the cycle of violence and seek health services. The importance of an attentive and empathetic look in the care of women victims of violence is highlighted.

## REFERENCES

- Acosta, m. L. Violencia de género en tiempos de pandemia y confinamiento. *Revista española de medicina legal*, v. 46, n.3, p. 139–145, jul-set.2020.
- Bhona, f. M. C.; gebara, c. F. P.; noto, a. R.; vieira, m. T.; lourenço, l. M. Socioeconomic factors and intimate partner violence: a household survey. *Trends in psychology*. V 27, n. 1, p. 205-218, jan./mar. 2019. Disponível em: [10.9788/tp2019.1-15](https://doi.org/10.9788/tp2019.1-15). Acesso em: 10 setembro 2021.
- Bradbury-jones, c.; isham, l. The pandemic paradox: the consequences of covid-19 on domestic violence. *J clin nurs.*, 2020. Disponível em: <http://10.1111/jocn.15296>. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2020.
- Brasil. Instituto data senado. Pesquisa data senado: violência doméstica e familiar contra a mulher, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/institucional/datasenado/arquivos/violencia-domestica-e-familiar-contra-a-mulher-2021>. Acesso em: 16 jan. 2023.
- Brasil. Ministério da mulher, da família e dos direitos humanos. Balanço ligue 180 – 2019. Brasília, df: ministério, 08 abr. 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020-2/maio/balanco-anual-ligue-180-registra-1-3-milhao-de-ligacoes-em-2019/balanoligue180.pdf>. Acesso em: 17 jan. 2023.
- Bueno, s. Et al. Visível e invisível: a vitimização de mulheres no brasil. 3. Ed. [s.l.]: fórum brasileiro de segurança pública, 2021. Disponível em: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/relatorio-pesquisa-2019-v6.pdf>. Acesso em: 26 mai. 2023.
- hulley, s.b. et al. Delineando a pesquisa clínica: uma abordagem epidemiológica. 3ª ed. Porto alegre: artmed, 2008.
- Dossiê mulher. Dossiê mulher 2020. Instituto de segurança pública, 15ª ed., rio de janeiro, 2020.
- Engel, c.l. a violência contra a mulher. Brasília: ipea, 2020. P. 3-19. disponível em: <https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/10313>. Acesso em: 16 jan. 2023.
- Goh, k.k.; lu, m.l.; jou, s. Impact of covid-19 pandemic: social distancing and the vulnerability to domestic violence. *Psychiatry clin neurosci.*, v. 74, n. 11, p. 612-613. Disponível em: doi: 10.1111/pcn.13130. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2023.
- Maji, s.; bansod, s.; singh, t. Domestic violence during covid-19 pandemic: the case for indian women. *Journal of community & applied social psychology*, v. 32, n. 3, p. 374-381, mai./jun. 2022. Disponível em: <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2501>. Acesso em: 17 nov.2022.
- Mascarenhas, m. D. M. Et al. Análise das notificações de violência por parceiro íntimo contra mulheres, brasil, 2011-2017, revista brasileira de epidemiologia, v. 23, n. Suppl.1, jul. 2020. Disponível em: <https://doi.org/10.1590/1980-549720200007.supl.1>. Acesso em: 15 nov. 2022.
- Noman, abu hanifa md, et al. The detrimental effects of the covid-19 pandemic on domestic violence against women. *Journal of psychiatric research*, n.134, p. 111-112, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2020.12.057>. Acesso em: 15 jan. 2023.
- Pinto, i. V. Et al. Perfil das notificações de violências em lésbicas, gays, bissexuais, travestis e transexuais registradas no sistema de informação de agravos de notificação, brasil, 2015 a 2017.

Revista brasileira de epidemiologia, v. 23 n. Suppl.1, jul. 2020. Disponível em: <https://doi.org/10.1590/1980-549720200006.supl.1>. Acesso em: 21 nov. 2022.

Piuchi, v. F. A.; barleta, c.; real, j. M. Violência de gênero, viés social e drogas. Revista de enfermagem ufpe, v. 14, jan. 2020. Disponível em: <https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/revistaenfermagem/article/view/243345>. Acesso em: 23 jan. 2023.

Rocha, d. S.; epifanio, d.; gomes, a. C. O grito de socorro: uma realidade das mulheres vítimas de violência doméstica e familiar durante a pandemia da covid 19 na cidade de natal-rn. Revista empírica. V.1 n.1, p. 1-10, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www2.ifrn.edu.br/ojs/index.php/empiricabr/issue/view/218>. Acesso em: 17 jan. 2023.

Sacco, m. A.; caputo, f.; ricci ,p.; et al. The impact of the covid-19 pandemic on domestic violence: the dark side of home isolation during quarantine. Medico-legal journal, 2020;88(2):71-73. Doi:10.1177/0025817220930553 . Acesso em: 29 jan. 2023.

Santana, m. S. Et al. Vulnerabilidade feminina a violência física no período da pandemia de covid-19. Revista enfermagem uerj, v. 30, p. 65076, out. 2022. Disponível em: <https://www.e-publicacoes.uerj.br/index.php/enfermagemuerj/article/view/65076>. Acesso em: 17 nov. 2022.

Vieira, p. R.; garcia, l. P.; maciel, e. L. N. Isolamento social e o aumento da violência doméstica: o que isso nos revela? Revista brasileira de epidemiologia, v. 23, 2020. Disponível em: <https://www.scielo.br/j/rbepid/a/tqcyvqhqqyjqm3hxrywstn/?lang=pt>. Acesso Em: 15 nov. 2022.