

## Applicability of the parenting workshop in the Mineiro Judicial Power: A descriptive and spatial analysis



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### ABSTRACT

In this article, we sought to analyze the applicability of the parenting workshop in the Judiciary of the State of Minas Gerais, through a quali-quantitative approach, considering its characteristics and spatialization. To complement the analysis, by means of a case study, together with the CEJUSC workshops, in the District of Viçosa-MG, a scan was carried out in the Center's database and the questionnaires applied to the participants, at the end

of the workshops, by the exhibitors were analyzed. The sample consisted of 74 respondents, who participated in workshops held between 2018 and 2019. The data were processed and analyzed using the GNU PSPP software, resulting in tabular and graphical analyses. The data obtained in field research with the Districts of Minas Gerais were projected on a georeferencing map, through the free software QGIS 3.2.1, aiming at a spatial analysis of the object of study. As a result, it was found that, although the parenting workshop was implemented in Brazil in 2014, its application in the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais is still limited. In addition, although, in the perception of the public involved, the workshops held in the District of Viçosa-MG proved to be effective in resolving family conflicts, strategies are needed to expand the scope of the instrument and more empirical studies on this topic are needed.

**Keywords:** Family Conflicts, Parenting Office, Description, Spatialization.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

According to IBGE data<sup>1</sup>, in 2021, Brazil registered 299,846 judicial divorces, granted in the 1st Instance, in addition to 86,967 extrajudicial divorces, drawn up through a Deed in the Notary Office. Given this context, an increase of 16.8% can be seen compared to 2020, which recorded a total of 331,185 divorces (difference of 55,628 divorces), demonstrating the intensification of the phenomenon.

In addition, IBGE data showed that the average time between the date of the celebration of the marriage and the date of the judgment or deed of divorce also decreased, between 2020 and 2021. In other words, there was a decrease in the time of marriage from 16 years to 13.6 years (IBGE, 2021). Therefore, it can be inferred that, in Brazil, divorce is increasing and the duration of marriage is decreasing, both gradually.

<sup>1</sup> IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. Civil Registry. Available at: <https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/brasil/pesquisa/20/29767>. Accessed: 12 Apr. 2023.



Families that experience the dissolution of conjugalities<sup>2</sup> face the phase of family reorganization, whose experience can be conflictual and trigger traumas in all those involved, especially in children and adolescents. In this sense, Albuquerque (2016) states that the conflict scenario does not distinguish the rupture of the relationship between the couple and the children and, from these traumatic separations, problems capable of deeply affecting the well-being of children and adolescents may emerge, considering that parents can assume a combative posture. Given this, the couple needs to deal with the feelings present during the phase of family reorganization and assume a less belligerent posture, in order to resolve family conflicts.

By identifying that the judicial sentences were not able to provide an effective resolution of the disputes, reflecting in the slowness and procedural overload, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) developed the national database, called Report "Justice in Numbers",<sup>3</sup> which began to disclose annual information, regarding the congestion rate of the Judiciary. From this, the CNJ was able to diagnose and elaborate strategies, aiming to solve the crisis established in the Judiciary, due to the procedural overload and slowness of the system.

To this end, the CNJ published Resolution No. 125, of November 29, 2010, implementing public policies based on consensual means of dispute resolution, in order to reduce the number of cases involving family disputes, as well as to promote inclusive access to justice and disseminate a culture of peace.<sup>4</sup> That is, to implement the Multiport Court, idealized by Harvard Law University professor Frank Sander in 1975, based on the idea of a "comprehensive justice center", which seeks to integrate different "doors" or methods of dispute resolution.

[...] indoctrinator Frank Sander devised the concept of a dispute resolution center with a variety of "doors" or methods through which the jurisdictional could resolve their conflicts. For Sander the "comprehensive center of justice" would be a place that concentrates multiple methods of dispute resolution and the choice of the most appropriate "door" would take into account the characteristics of the parties involved, the peculiarities of the case and the specificities of the conflict (SILVA, 2019, p. 1788-1789).

Based on this, the "Public Policy for the Adequate Treatment of Conflicts of Interest" was implemented and the Permanent Center for Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution (NUPEMEC)

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<sup>2</sup> Conjugalities characterize any relationship existing in marriage between a man and a woman. On the other hand, conjugalities are present in different marital arrangements, whether in marriage or in stable, straight and homosexual unions (PEREIRA, 2021).

<sup>3</sup> CNJ – National Council of Justice. Justice in Numbers. Available at: <https://www.cnj.jus.br/pesquisas-judiciarias/justica-em-numeros/>. Accessed: 12 Apr. 2023.

<sup>4</sup> According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the culture of peace is related to the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts. That is, it seeks to promote the "practice of nonviolence through education, dialogue and cooperation" (UNESCO, 1999).



and the <sup>5</sup> Judicial Center for Conflict Resolution and Citizenship (CEJUSC)<sup>6</sup> were established, aiming to "ensure everyone the right to the resolution of conflicts by means appropriate to their nature and peculiarity" (CNJ, 2010). In this sense, the new Code of Civil Procedure, Law No. 13,105, of March 16, 2015, recognized arbitration, conciliation, mediation and other methods of consensual resolution of conflicts in the Brazilian Judiciary, as recorded:

Art. 3 It will not be excluded from the judicial assessment threat or injury to the right.

§ 1 - Arbitration is permitted, in accordance with the law.

§ 2 - The State shall promote, whenever possible, the consensual solution of conflicts.

§ 3 - Conciliation, mediation and other methods of consensual conflict resolution shall be encouraged by judges, lawyers, public defenders and members of the Public Prosecutor's Office, including in the course of the judicial process.

[...]

Art. 359. Once the hearing is in place, the judge will try to reconcile the parties, regardless of the previous use of other methods of consensual dispute resolution, such as mediation and arbitration.

Or The new Code of Civil Procedure also made it mandatory to hold a prior conciliation and mediation hearing, as provided for in Article 334:

Art. 334. If the initial petition meets the essential requirements and it is not the case of injunction dismissal of the request, the judge will designate conciliation or mediation hearing at least thirty (30) days in advance, and the defendant must be summoned at least 20 (twenty) days in advance (BRAZIL, 2015).

In addition, the Presidency of the Republic sanctioned Law No. 13,140, of June 26, 2015, which regulated "mediation as a means of dispute resolution and on the self-composition of conflicts within the public administration" (BRASIL, 2015).

In addition to these self-compositional methods, the CNJ published Recommendation No. 50, of May 8, 2014,<sup>7</sup> which began to recommend to the Courts of Justice and Federal Regional Courts, through its Permanent Nuclei of Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution (NUPEMEC), the application of the parenting workshop, as one of the instruments of the "Public Policy for the Adequate Treatment of Conflicts of Interest".

In view of the above, the article carried out an analysis about the applicability of the parenting workshop in the State of Minas Gerais, in the 1st Instance, considering its characteristics and spatialization. In addition, through a case study with CEJUSC, in the District of Viçosa-MG, the

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<sup>5</sup> The Permanent Center for Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution (NUPEMEC) is a Collegiate Body, coordinated by the 3rd vice-president of the TJMG, created in compliance with the provisions of CNJ Resolution No. 125, of 2010, which established the National Judicial Policy for the treatment of conflicts of interest. The Center aims to develop, in Minas Gerais, the judicial policy of adequate treatment of conflicts of interest, established by the National Council of Justice (TJMG, 2017).

<sup>6</sup> Art. 8 The courts shall create the Judicial Centers for Conflict Resolution and Citizenship (Centers or Cejuscs), units of the Judiciary, preferably, responsible for conducting or managing the sessions and hearings of conciliation and mediation that are in charge of conciliators and mediators, as well as for the service and guidance to the citizen (CNJ, 2010).

<sup>7</sup> BRAZIL, CNJ-Recommendation No. 50, of May 8, 2014. (2014). Available at: Available at: [https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/recomendacao\\_50\\_08052014\\_09052014145015.pdf](https://www.cnj.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/recomendacao_50_08052014_09052014145015.pdf). Accessed: 12 Apr. 2023.



research sought to understand the possible effectiveness of the workshops, as an instrument to support the resolution of family conflicts.

## 2 METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

To meet the proposed objective, the study adopted a mixed, qualitative-quantitative approach, which was carried out in Complementary moments: initially, an analysis of secondary data was carried out, through a literature review, taking into account scientific articles from different areas of knowledge and legislation, aiming to describe the history of the parenting workshop in the Brazilian legal system, as well as the standardization of its application.

In a second moment, to analyze the applicability of the workshops in the state of Minas Gerais, a consultation was carried out with the website of the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais, as well as with the Permanent Center for Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution (NUPEMEC), via e-mail, seeking to investigate the Districts that had already adopted the parenting workshop, as an instrument to support the resolution of family conflicts. The CEJUSCs of the identified Districts were also consulted by e-mail and telephone call in order to deepen the data obtained.

Thus, through a quantitative approach, the data selected in field research with the Districts of Minas Gerais were treated and, subsequently, released in the free software QGIS 3.2.1, aiming to design a georeferencing map, which would provide a spatial perception of the applicability of this instrument, in the year 2023, in the municipalities of this State.

In the third moment of the research, to complement the analysis, a case study was conducted with the parenting workshops held by CEJUSC, in the District of Viçosa-MG, through participant observation in two workshops (05/27/2022 and 11/04/2022). In addition, a scan was performed in the Center's database, in order to verify the questionnaires prepared by the CNJ, applied at the end of the workshops, to the participants, by the exhibitors.

The case study can be carried out in research that aims to perform in-depth and significant analyses on the object studied, as it helps in understanding problems associated with individuals, organizations, policies, non-governmental programs, social groups, public institutions and educational practices. In other words, as a qualitative research methodology, the case study proposes to build an inductive theory, from the definition of the research object (SILVA; OLIVE TREE; Smith, 2021, p. 79).

Thus, in the case study, an investigation of the judicial processes sent to the workshops was carried out, according to the authorization formalized by the Coordinating Law Judge of CEJUSC, of the District of Viçosa-MG, pursuant to consultation No. 005282-19.2018.8.13.0713, of the National Council of Justice. Data were collected in the first semester of 2023, after the approval issued by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Viçosa, Minas Gerais, on December 15, 2022, with the



registration number 5,817,730, through the Certificate of Presentation of Ethical Appreciation No. 65345122.4.0000.5153.

The sample was composed of 74 people who participated in the parenting workshops, held by CEJUSC, of the District of Viçosa-MG, between the years 2018 and 2019, and who answered the questionnaires applied at the end of the program. The workshops held between the years 2020 and 2021 were excluded from the analyses, because during the coronavirus pandemic there was a suspension of face-to-face work, hindering the analysis of data from this period.

These questionnaires sought to understand the degree of satisfaction of the participants, such as: a) very satisfied (n=4); b) satisfied (n=3); c) little satisfied (n=2) and d) dissatisfied (1). In addition, the workshop was evaluated under the following aspects, presentation, material, space and duration, such as: a) very good (n=4); b) good (n=3); c) regular (n=2) and d) weak (n=1). It was also questioned whether the participants would indicate the instrument to someone: yes (n=1) or no (n=0); whether the workshop helped to reflect on the way to act in relation to the former partner: yes (n=1) or no (n=0) and if it helped to reflect on the way to act in relation to the children: yes (n=1) or no (n=0).

To complement this data and deepen On the subject, 38 lawsuits were analyzed, which discussed litigation, involving: custody, maintenance, regulation of visits, divorce, dissolution of stable union and division of assets. Through these processes, it was possible to infer the sex of the participants, the number and age of the children. Therefore, the data found were treated, making possible a statistical analysis: a) male (n=0) and female (n=1); b) number of children and c) age of children.

The data obtained were systematized and released in the *Microsoft Office Excel* and inserted in the *software* GNU PSPP to produce a descriptive statistical analysis of the data, resulting in tabular analyses. According to Echeveste, Martins and Gulate (2018), the PSPP is a *software* free for data analysis, proposed to be an alternative to *software* IBM SPSS (*Software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences*), because it allows descriptive analyses and inferences about correlations between variables.

From this, Pearson's chi-square tests were performed, non-parametric, since they allow an analysis of variables with nominal and ordinal measurement levels, as well as the investigation of small samples. This type of test can be considered as a statistical technique, used to compare the frequency distribution of two or more categorical variables, since the objective is to determine if there is an association between the variables. That is, if the observed distribution is significantly different from what would be expected if the variables were independent. Therefore, Pearson's chi-square test, nonparametric, can be used both for categorical variables with two categories, as for variables with more than two categories (MARTINS, 2011).

According to Neto (2012), to interpret the results of the chi-square test it is common to use a



significance level, usually defined as 5%. Thus, if the probability value of the test is lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) than the significance level, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the variables. On the other hand, if the probability value is higher ( $p > 0.05$ ) than the significance level, it is not possible to conclude that there is a significant difference between the variables. Thus, seeking to verify the association between the answers obtained through the questionnaires and the sex of the sample, the present research used Pearson's chi-square test of association, nonparametric, adopting a significance level of 5% (0.05).

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 PARENTING WORKSHOP: HISTORY AND STANDARDIZATION

Divorce, which has gradually increased in recent decades, can be understood as an event that requires reorganization in family structures, both socio-emotional and procedural. In this scenario, one can observe conflicts and impasses between the parents who, due to the feelings present in this phase, cannot dissociate the problems of conjugality with the parental exercise (SILVA; CHAPADEIRO; Smith, 2020).

Thus, in order to seek consensual means to resolve family conflicts triggered by the dissolution of conjugalities and make the judicial provision more efficient, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) published Resolution No. 125, of November 29, 2010, implementing the "Public Policy for the Adequate Treatment of Conflicts of Interest", in order to make other dispute resolution mechanisms available to the Brazilian Judiciary.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the policy, the CNJ established the Parenting Workshop, through Recommendation No. 50, of May 9, 2014, which began to guide the country's courts to adopt the workshop as a public policy for the resolution and prevention of family conflicts (CNJ, 2014). The parenting workshop, also known as the parenting and children workshop or the divorce and parenting workshop, can be understood as an educational, preventive and multidisciplinary program, aimed at families facing the phase of family reorganization, caused by the dissolution of conjugalities (CNJ, 2016).

Considered an important instrument to support families experiencing processes related to divorce or dissolution of stable union, such as custody of children, regulation of visits and alimony, the parenting workshop was conceived by Judge Vanessa Aufiero da Rocha, Holder of the 2nd Family and Probate Court of the District of São Vicente, São Paulo, from initiatives present in Canada and the United States<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> CNJ – National Council of Justice. Parent-child workshop: Instructor's primer. Brasília, 2016. Available at: <https://www.tjsp.jus.br/Download/Conciliacao/OficinaPaisFilhos/CartilhaInstrutor-CNJ.pdf>. Accessed: 13 Apr. 2023.





In consideration of this, the workshop emerged as a Pedagogical Pilot Project, aiming to provide a space for reflection and family reorganization. Therefore, the instrument uses as a theoretical basis the non-violent communication developed by Marshall Rosenberg (2006), in order to facilitate the dialogue between the parties involved, prevent parental alienation<sup>9</sup> and mitigate family conflicts (CNJ, 2016).

In this context, it can be seen that the Judiciary is trying to transform traditionalist standards by adopting strategies that help in the resolution of conflicts, since the decisions imposed by the law enforcer have proven to be inefficient to solve disputes, especially when they are related to Family Law. Maria Berenice Dias (2016, p. 86) teaches that:

The sentence rarely produces the desired soothing effect, especially in processes involving affective bonds. The judicial response never corresponds to the desires of those who seek much more to rescue emotional losses by the suffering of finished dreams than patrimonial reparations or economic compensation. Regardless of the end of the judicial process, the feeling of powerlessness of the components of the family litigation remains.

Analyzing these biases, from the parenting workshop, it was found that the instrument was implemented to help parents and children to go through the phase of family reorganization, as well as to deal with the consequences of the dissolution of conjugalities and the conflicts triggered by it. Given this, through meetings facilitated by exhibitors, the workshop presents itself as an instrument of harmonization of family relations (CARVALHO, 2019).

In this sense, in the perspective of Piccoli and Thomé (2022), opposing the classical system, Multiport Justice emerged aiming to provide the parties with alternative methods for conflict resolution. That is, it seeks to expand access to justice through several "doors", not only through state jurisdiction. Thus, among the alternative methods for conflict resolution are self-compositional and heterocompositional. The difference between them can be noticed in the form of participation of a third party in the resolution of the dispute. With regard to self-compositional methods, mediation and conciliation stand out, because a third party involved assists in the resolution of the conflict. On the other hand, with regard to heterocompositional methods, the judicial decision and arbitration stand out, since it delegates to a third party the power to resolve the dispute.

Faced with the need to ensure an effective and healthy parental relationship, as well as the rights of children, the parenting workshop, unlike the other methods, emerged as an instrument to support the resolution of family conflicts, providing a space where children and adolescents can "talk about

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<sup>9</sup> Parental alienation can be understood as any interference in the psychological formation of the child or adolescent, promoted or induced by one of the parents, by the grandparents or by the one who holds the authority, custody or surveillance of the minor (MPPR - Public Ministry of Paraná). Available at: <https://mppr.mp.br/Pagina/Direito-de-Familia-Alienacao-parental#:~:text=A%20pr%C3%A1tica%20caracteriza%2Dse%20como,sua%20autoridade%2C%20guarda%20ou%20vigil%C3%A2ncia> . Accessed on: 10 May 2023.



their feelings and expectations regarding this new moment in their lives and parents can reflect on their behaviors and attitudes towards their children" ( CNJ, 2016, p. 8-9). According to Carvalho (2019), the workshop is held from multidisciplinary knowledge, as it dialogues with other areas, such as psychology, pedagogy and social work.

### 3.2 DESCRIPTIVE AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE PARENTING WORKSHOP

Seeking to understand the applicability of the Parenting Workshop, in the State of Minas Gerais, a consultation was carried out on the website of the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG), in the 1st Instance, which allowed a filtering of 27 Minas Gerais Districts, which adopted the parenting workshop as an instrument to support the resolution of family conflicts (TJMG, 2021). In addition, a consultation was made, via e-mail, with the Permanent Center for Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution (NUPEMEC), in order to obtain information about the date of installation and beginning of the activities of the workshops, of the 27 Districts mentioned.

NUPEMEC reported that the implementation of the parenting workshops took place in April 2014, with the help of three exhibitors trained by the CNJ. However, according to a response sent by e-mail, in the period there was still no systematization to control the data and, therefore, records were found only from 2017. In addition, the list of the Districts that had held workshops was made available, corroborating the data identified on the website of the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais, presented in Table 01.

Table 01 – District of the State of Minas Gerais that adopted the Parenting Workshop.

| COUNTIES             | INSTALLATION (Year) | CONFLICT |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Belo Horizonte       | Not informed        | FAMILIAR |
| Caeté                | 2018                | FAMILIAR |
| Carangola            | Not informed        | FAMILIAR |
| Caratinga            | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Carmo do Cajuru      | 2016                | FAMILIAR |
| Conselheiro Lafaiete | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Contagem             | 2015                | FAMILIAR |
| Coronel Fabriciano   | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Frutal               | 2020                | FAMILIAR |
| Ibiá                 | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Igarapé              | Not informed        | FAMILIAR |
| Ipatinga             | 2016                | FAMILIAR |
| Itajubá              | 2018                | FAMILIAR |
| Nepomuceno           | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Pará de Minas        | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Poços de Caldas      | 2018                | FAMILIAR |
| São João Del Rei     | 2016                | FAMILIAR |
| Sete Lagoas          | 2019                | FAMILIAR |
| Ubá                  | 2017                | FAMILIAR |





|                        |      |          |
|------------------------|------|----------|
| Uberaba                | 2016 | FAMILIAR |
| Varginha               | 2018 | FAMILIAR |
| Vespasiano             | 2018 | FAMILIAR |
| Viçosa                 | 2014 | FAMILIAR |
| Visconde do Rio Branco | 2019 | FAMILIAR |

Source: Research data (2023).

Although the Districts of Patos de Minas, Alfenas, Itaúna and Tiros are included in the list provided by NUPEMEC, as well as in the Total General Parenting Workshop list (TJMG, 2021), after contact by email and/or telephone call, it was informed that in these districts no parenting workshops had been held. In addition, the District of Tiros pointed out that CEJUSC is still in the implementation phase, and for this reason, the techniques of the parenting workshop were not applied. However, it was clarified that the District has an interest in adopting the workshop and other alternative methods for conflict resolution.

When researching the judicial conflicts in which the parenting workshop is applied, the 24 Minas Gerais Districts, which claimed to use this instrument, identified, as areas of action, the family harvest, especially in conflicts in which the dissolution of conjugalities and their reflexes is discussed, such as: custody, alimony, regulation of visits and parental alienation.

The District of Viçosa, one of the pioneers in the implementation of the parenting workshop in Minas Gerais, reported that the first training course for exhibitors was promoted on October 22 and 23, 2014, with the first workshop held by CEJUSC on April 25, 2015. Nevertheless, the data provided by NUPEMEC highlighted that the workshop was inaugurated in the District of Viçosa, on August 19, 2013. Given the divergence of data, this research chose to use the data found in the CEJUSC database of the District of Viçosa, since the information was more detailed.

The District of Caratinga reported that the workshops were adopted in 2019, and 10 workshops were held until March 2023. In addition, he asserted that two workshops are already scheduled to take place in the month of May 2023, on the 11th and 12th. With regard to the District of Ipatinga, CEJUSC stated that it has held parenting workshops since November 17 and 18, 2016; while, the CEJUSC of the District of Ubá stated that the project was installed simultaneously with the realization of the first workshop, on November 10, 2017. In the same vein, the District of Colonel Fabriciano clarified that the first workshop was held on August 1, 2019, adding that the program was suspended during the pandemic and has not yet returned.

On the other hand, the CEJUSC of the District of São João Del Rei pointed out that the date of installation of the workshop was in conjunction with the beginning of the activities, on September 16, 2016. In the same sense, the CEJUSC of the District of Visconde do Rio Branco reported that the first parenting workshop took place on February 21, 2019; while, the CEJUSC of the District of Frutal reported that the workshop was installed on January 15, 2020 and the District of Caeté exposed that the CEJUSC held the first workshop on November 30, 2018. However, from 2020, with the beginning



of the pandemic, the workshops were suspended, and the use of the technique is expected to be resumed in Caeté on June 15, 2023.

With respect to the District of Varginha was informed that three workshops have already taken place. The first workshop, on October 5, 2018, with 19 participants; the second, on April 12, 2019, with 9 participants; the third, on September 6, 2019, with 23 participants. On the other hand, the CEJUSC of Carangola reported that the parenting workshop is still under development in the District, and will probably be held in August of this year. After being asked about the year of beginning of the development of the workshop, it was answered that workshops have already happened in other years, however, it would not be possible to pass on more information, given that the current head of the Center did not work in the sector at this time.

In addition, the District of Vespasiano asserted that CEJUSC was implemented in October 2015, and according to the documents contained in its collection, the workshops began in 2018. For its part, the District of Carmo do Cajuru explained that the workshops began with the installation of CEJUSC in 2016, but the activities of the project were suspended during the pandemic and have not yet been resumed.

The District of Belo Horizonte reported that it has no way to inform the precise date of installation of the parenting workshop and the beginning of activities. However, he stated that the workshop began at the CEJUSC in Belo Horizonte, along with the beginning of the CNJ's implementation work; That is, it was pioneering. Finally, he pointed out that perhaps the instrument started between the years 2013-2014. However, according to NUPEMEC data, the workshop was inaugurated in the District of Belo Horizonte on August 27, 2012, diverging from the information passed on by the Center. In consideration of this, the present research chose to disregard both information, given the divergence between the data and the inaccuracy of the information provided by CEJUSC.

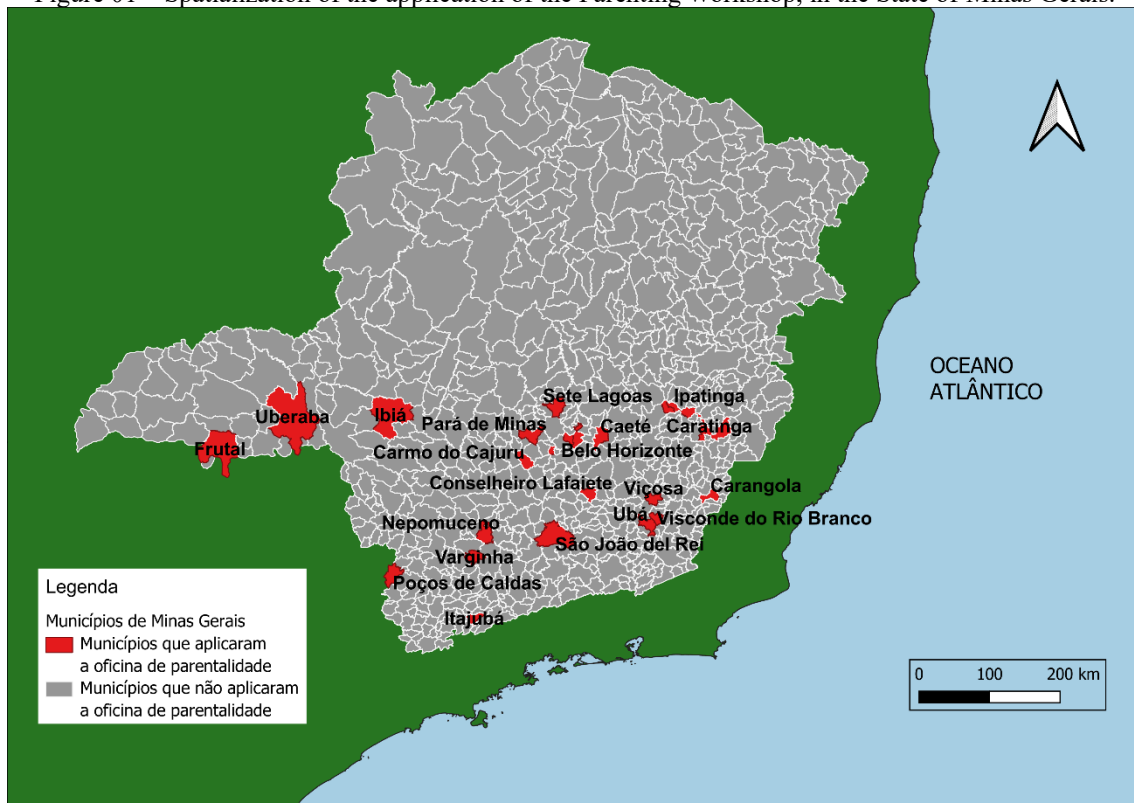
With regard to the District of Poços de Caldas, CEJUSC reported that the workshops were held in the years 2018 and 2019. On the other hand, the District of Conselheiro Lafaiete reported that the workshops were started in 2019. However, the use of the technique was suspended during the pandemic and, although judicial activities have returned to normal, the use of this technique has not yet returned. The District of Ibiá highlighted that the workshops were implemented in 2019. However, due to the pandemic crisis, the use of the technique has been suspended and has not yet returned; the same occurred in the District of Pará de Minas that held a workshop at the end of 2019. In addition, it was highlighted that the people trained to apply the techniques of the instrument no longer work in the aforementioned District. For this reason, despite the desire to continue the project, it is necessary that the TJMG provide training, so that other people are able to apply the techniques of the workshops.



In turn, the District of Sete Lagoas highlighted that CEJUSC even held only one parenting workshop, dated December 5, 2019. However, due to the limitations of structure and trained personnel, it was not possible to continue the project. In addition, it was exposed that the District prepared a text based on the material of the workshop and, through a formalized process from the Electronic Information System (SEI), the TJMG prepared a booklet entitled "Divorce Only for Parents". Thus, this booklet began to be used by the CEJUSC of Sete Lagoas in pre-procedural care, in order to assist the parties who are often unaccompanied by a lawyer.

After identifying the beginning of the activities in the 24 counties of Minas Gerais, we sought to observe the spatialization of this phenomenon, presented in Figure 01, to understand in a more in-depth way about the applicability of the parenting workshop in the State of Minas Gerais. For spatialization, the data obtained were released in the *QGis 3.2.1* software.

Figure 01 – Spatialization of the application of the Parenting Workshop, in the State of Minas Gerais.



Source: Research data (2023), processed by *QGis 3.2.1* software.

When analyzing the map, presented in Figure 01, it can be inferred that the incidence of the Parenting Workshop in the State of Minas Gerais is still low. That is, the State of Minas Gerais counts 298 comarcas installed<sup>10</sup>, and although the workshop was implemented in Brazil, in 2014, only 24 of the 298 Minas Gerais Districts adopted the instrument, making it difficult to analyze its effectiveness.

<sup>10</sup> TJMG – Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais. Counties.  
Available at: <http://www8.tjmg.jus.br/juridico/comarcas.html> . Accessed: 17 Apr. 2023.



Moreover, it was possible to observe that none of the Districts, in the Northwest, North and Jequitinhonha and Mucuri Valleys, implemented the parenting workshop. According to Beirão, Santos and Leite (2020), the North and Valleys of Jequitinhonha and Mucuri, also known as Grande Norte, have the worst socioeconomic indicators in the State, reflecting a population in which individuals are, for the most part, vulnerable to poverty. This scenario shows that the increase in inequality in income distribution directly interferes in the quality of life of the subjects, given that insufficient resources generate deprivations in several aspects, such as education and health.

From another perspective, according to data from the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais (2023),<sup>11</sup> the Northwest region of Minas Gerais stands out in human development, in addition to being the region that presented the most GDP growth per inhabitant, holding the 4th GDP per inhabitant of the State. Thus, without a deepening of the research in these regions, it was not possible to infer the reason why the parenting workshop was not implemented in these Districts.

Although it is not possible to state what led to the inapplicability of the instrument in these regions, some factors may have compromised the implementation of the program. It is assumed that one of the aspects that may have compromised the implementation of the workshop, in the North and Valleys of Jequitinhonha and Mucuri, is associated with the scarcity of inputs and resources necessary for the instrument to be applied. Another reason contributing to the inapplicability of the instrument in this region would be the low population density, according to data presented by the Assembly of Mines (2023).

Regarding the 24 cities that used this instrument, such as Belo Horizonte, Caeté, Carangola, Caratinga, Carmo do Cajuru, Conselheiro Lafaiete, Contagem, Coronel Fabriciano, Frutal, Ibiá, Igarapé, Ipatinga, Itajubá, Nepomuceno, Pará de Minas, Poços de Caldas, São João Del Rei, Sete Lagoas, Ubá, Uberaba, Varginha, Vespasiano, Viçosa and Visconde do Rio Branco, it was possible to observe, according to Table 02, that all have an enrollment rate higher than 90.0%, with a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) *per capita* of 31,161.52 (IBGE, 2023).

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<sup>11</sup> SCAVAZZA, J. F. Socioeconomic differences in the regions of Minas Gerais. Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais. 2023. Available at: [https://www.almg.gov.br/export/sites/default/educacao/sobre\\_escola/banco\\_conhecimento/arquivos/pdf/diferencas\\_socio\\_economicas.pdf](https://www.almg.gov.br/export/sites/default/educacao/sobre_escola/banco_conhecimento/arquivos/pdf/diferencas_socio_economicas.pdf). Accessed on: 30 May 2023.



Table 2 – Characteristics of the Districts of the State of Minas Gerais, which applied the Parenting Workshop.

| MUNICIPALITY           | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) – 2020 | ESTIMATED POPULATION 2021 | SCHOOLING RATE FROM 6 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE | MUNICIPAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (MHDI) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Belo Horizonte         | 38.670,40                           | 2.550.701                 | 97,6%                                    | 0,810                                    |
| Caeté                  | 20.233,61                           | 45.364                    | 96,9%                                    | 0,728                                    |
| Carangola              | 17.880,37                           | 33.022                    | 96,9%                                    | 0,695                                    |
| Caratinga              | 21.758,52                           | 93.124                    | 95,4%                                    | 0,706                                    |
| Carmo do Cajuru        | 22.805,68                           | 22.900                    | 98,5%                                    | 0,710                                    |
| Conselheiro Lafaiete   | 19.668,85                           | 130.584                   | 98,7%                                    | 0,761                                    |
| Contagem               | 44.185,87                           | 673.849                   | 97,4%                                    | 0,756                                    |
| Coronel Fabriciano     | 16.553,48                           | 110.709                   | 98,1%                                    | 0,755                                    |
| Frutal                 | 36.335,36                           | 60.508                    | 97,6%                                    | 0,730                                    |
| Ibiá                   | 45.379,11                           | 25.511                    | 97,9%                                    | 0,718                                    |
| Igarapé                | 20.834,72                           | 44.561                    | 96,5%                                    | 0,698                                    |
| Ipatinga               | 42.001,94                           | 267.333                   | 97,8%                                    | 0,771                                    |
| Itajubá                | 33.809,39                           | 97.782                    | 98,1%                                    | 0,787                                    |
| Nepomuceno             | 20.088,22                           | 26.882                    | 96,1%                                    | 0,667                                    |
| Pará de Minas          | 35.693,36                           | 95.616                    | 99,1%                                    | 0,725                                    |
| Poços de Caldas        | 47.397,24                           | 169.838                   | 97,7%                                    | 0,779                                    |
| São João Del Rei       | 27.659,48                           | 90.897                    | 99,1%                                    | 0,758                                    |
| Sete Lagoas            | 38.250,03                           | 243.950                   | 98,6%                                    | 0,760                                    |
| Ubá                    | 28.249,62                           | 117.995                   | 97,0%                                    | 0,724                                    |
| Uberaba                | 50.997,49                           | 340.277                   | 97,7%                                    | 0,772                                    |
| Varginha               | 45.797,14                           | 137.608                   | 97,9%                                    | 0,778                                    |
| Vespasiano             | 20.876,80                           | 131.849                   | 96,7%                                    | 0,688                                    |
| Viçosa                 | 22.472,92                           | 79.910                    | 99,0%                                    | 0,775                                    |
| Visconde do Rio Branco | 30.276,85                           | 43.351                    | 97,5%                                    | 0,709                                    |

Source: Research data (2023), based on information from IBGE, 2021.

Regarding the schooling rate from 6 to 14 years of age, it can be observed, according to data presented in Table 02, that the 24 municipalities have an average of 97.7% (IBGE, 2023).

Regarding the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI), it is emphasized that, "the Brazilian MHDI follows the same three dimensions of the Global HDI – longevity, education and income, but goes beyond: it adapts the global methodology to the Brazilian context and the availability of national indicators." The general MHDI index considers the value from 0 to 1 as the basis for calculating these factors. Thus, the closer to 1, the greater the human development<sup>12</sup>. In this logic, the range of human development is measured at: 0.800 to 1 - very high; 0.700 to 0.799 - high; 0.600 to 0.699 - medium; 0.500 to 0.599 - low and 0.000 to 0.499 - very low (ATLASBR, 2022).

The HDI of the State of Minas Gerais is 0.731 (high), occupying the ninth place in Brazil.<sup>13</sup> Through Chart 02, shown above, it can be inferred that of the 24 municipalities that apply the parenting workshop as an instrument to support the resolution of family conflicts, only 4 reached the average

<sup>12</sup>UNDP – United Nations Development Programme. What is the MHDI. Available at: <https://www.undp.org/pt/brazil/o-que-%C3%A9-o-idhm> . Accessed: 17 Apr. 2023.

<sup>13</sup> ATLASBR – Atlas Brazil. *Ranking*. 2022. Available at: <http://www.atlasbrasil.org.br/ranking> . Accessed: 17 Apr. 2023.



MHDI; that is, less than 0.700: Igarapé (0.698), Carangola (0.695), Vespasiano (0.688) and Nepomuceno (0.667). Nevertheless, the other 20 municipalities reached the MHDI index greater than 0.700 (high), and in Belo Horizonte the value was 0.810 (very high), according to data presented by the IBGE (2023).

These results allow us to infer that the human development index, influenced by the level of education, is representative of the municipalities that applied the workshop, suggesting greater awareness about family rights and the importance of reducing family conflicts, in the development of children/adolescents and in the well-being of families.

### 3.3 CASE STUDY: PARENTING WORKSHOPS HELD BY CEJUSC, FROM THE DISTRICT OF VIÇOSA-MG

By observing the parenting workshops held by CEJUSC, from the District of Viçosa-MG, as a case study, it was possible to infer that some participants understood the teachings of the workshop and expressed feelings of satisfaction with the instrument, especially with regard to attitudes towards their children. Although some participants reported the conflicts experienced, many showed some discomfort in participating in the instrument and were shy to externalize their feelings.

Moreover, it was noticed that the posture of several participants was still quite combative, making it difficult for these subjects to understand the objectives of the instrument and the possible damages caused to children and adolescents. In this perspective, it was also possible to observe that some participants, especially those with a lower level of education, were unable to assimilate the teachings of the workshop and showed little interest in the program.

It was also noted that the duration of the parenting workshop presents itself as a complicating factor for the participants, as many demonstrated to feel tired and distracted, while others asked for leave to withdraw before the end of the workshop. Another point concerns the location of the program, which was also presented as an impediment to the participants. It was found that some people expressed difficulties to move to the site, due to the lack of access to private vehicles, and others had to withdraw early to be able to use public transport, given the scarcity of available schedules.

In view of the above, despite the nuances perceived throughout the participant observations, the present research considered that the answers informed in the questionnaires are totally true.

The sample consisted of 74 participants, of which 58.11% (n=43) were female and 41.89% (n=31) male. Of the total sample, 60.81% (n=45) had only one child; 33.78% (n=25) two children and 5.41% (n=4) three children, with a mean age of 11 years. It was also observed that 29% (n=9) of the male sample was satisfied with the parenting workshop held by CEJUSC, in the District of Viçosa-MG, while 71% (n=22) were very satisfied. On the other hand, 26.2% (n=11) of the female sample





was satisfied with the workshop and 73.8% (n=31) were very satisfied. Of the total sample, only one participant did not report his degree of satisfaction with the instrument.

Regarding the evaluation of the workshop, with regard to the presentation aspect, it was possible to infer that 22.6% (n=7) of the male sample evaluated the workshop, in the presentation aspect, as good and 77.4% (n=24) as very good. On the other hand, 20.9% (n=9) of the female sample evaluated this aspect as good; while 79.1% (n=34) rated it as very good.

In the questionnaire analyzed, the parenting workshop was also evaluated in relation to the following aspects: space and duration. Regarding space, two participants did not evaluate the instrument. As a result, the test results showed that 26.7% (n=8) of the male participants rated the space as good; while 73.3% (n=22) were very good. In the same sense, among the female public, 33.3% (n=14) considered the workshop space good and 66.7% (n=28) very good.

Regarding the duration, the results of Pearson's chi-square test showed that three people failed to evaluate the workshop in this aspect, while 10.3% (n=3) of the male sample evaluated the duration of the workshop as fair, 34.5% (n=10) as good and 55.2% (n=16) as very good. On the other hand, 4.8% (n=2) of the female sample rated the duration of the workshop as fair, 38.1% (n=16) as good and 57.1% (n=24) as very good.

Another point analyzed was the workshop material that, for 3.3% (n=1), of the male participants, was indicated as regular; 26.7% (n=8) as good and 70% (n=21) as very good. Nevertheless, for the female sample, 34.9% (n=15) rated the material used during the workshop as good, while 65.1% (n=28) rated it as very good.

Thus, Pearson's chi-square test for the significance of the association bias between the sex of the respondents and the variables extracted from the questionnaires showed no significant difference (Table 01). That is, no statistically significant association was detected between the groups tested ( $p>0.05$ ).



Table 01 – Association of the sex of the participants with degree of satisfaction, evaluation of the presentation, space and duration.

| Variables    | MALE                      |                 |                           | FEMALE                    |                 |                           | Sig.  | Total de responden T |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|
|              | Little satisfied /Regular | Satisfied /Good | Very satisfied /Very good | Little satisfied /Regular | Satisfied/ Good | Very satisfied/ Very good |       |                      |
| Satisfaction | 0%                        | 29%             | 71%                       | 0%                        | 26,2%           | 97,6%                     | 0,788 | 73                   |
| Presentation | 0%                        | 22,6%           | 77,4%                     | 0%                        | 20,9%           | 79,1%                     | 0,865 | 74                   |
| Material     | 3,3%                      | 26,7%           | 70%                       | 0%                        | 34,9%           | 65,1%                     | 0,392 | 73                   |
| Space        | 0%                        | 26,7%           | 73,3%                     | 0%                        | 33,3%           | 66,7%                     | 0,545 | 72                   |
| Duration     | 10,3%                     | 34,5%           | 55,2%                     | 4,8%                      | 38,1%           | 57,1%                     | 0,660 | 71                   |

Source: Research data (2023), analyzed through PSPP *Software* .

In this perspective, it can be understood that the gender of the respondents did not influence the evaluation of the workshop regarding the degree of satisfaction of the participants, as well as the evaluation of the instrument under the aspects presentation, material, space and duration.

According to Hair et al. (2009, p. 109), to perform a statistical test it is necessary that the variables included in the analysis meet the conceptual requirements; that is, they need to be "sufficiently correlated with each other to produce representative factors." In addition, the associations cannot be small or equal, as this prevents a grouping between the variables and the application of Pearson's chi-square test analysis.

In this sense, when analyzing the questionnaires, it was found that, exclusively, one female participant stated that he would not indicate the workshop to someone, while 100% (n=30) of the male sample and 97.6% (n=41) of the female sex stated that they would. Similarly, only 10% (n=3) of the male participants considered that the parenting workshop did not help them reflect on how to act towards their former partner. On the other hand, 90% (n=27) of the male participants and 100% (n=41) of the female participants considered that the workshop helped them to reflect on how to act towards their former partner.

Moreover, it was possible to detect that only 3.3% (n=1) of the male audience and 2.4% (n=1) of the female audience stated that the workshop did not help to reflect on the way of acting in relation to their children, while 97.7% (n=29) and 97.2% (n=41), respectively, stated that the workshop helped to reflect on the way to act in relation to their children, demonstrating, in accordance with the data in Table 02, presented below, the applicability of the instrument.



Table 02 – Responses of the participants of the workshops on the applicability of the instrument.

| Variables                     | MALE |     | FEMALE |     | Total respondents |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----|-------------------|
|                               | NO   | YES | NO     | YES |                   |
| Refer someone                 | 0    | 30  | 1      | 41  | 72                |
| Reflect on the former partner | 3    | 27  | 0      | 41  | 71                |
| Reflecting on children        | 1    | 29  | 1      | 41  | 72                |

Source: Research data (2023), analyzed through SPSS Software.

The results indicated a positive perception about the applicability of the parenting workshops, although it was noticed that Pearson's chi-square test of the variables: a) indicate someone; b) reflect on the former partner and c) reflect on the children, it was not statistically significant, since the visual inspection of the questionnaires did not reveal a substantial number of cells, with values greater than five units, being 0.30 (30%), which prevents the application of the test without risk of bias.

#### 4 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

From the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that the incidence of the use of the Parenting Workshop in the State of Minas Gerais is still very low, and it is found that, despite the publication of Recommendation No. 50, of May 8, 2014, of the National Council of Justice, of the 298 Districts installed in Minas Gerais, only 24 have applied the workshop, in the 1st Instance.

The 24 municipalities that applied the parenting workshop, as an instrument to support the resolution of family conflicts, have a significant rate of schooling, on average of 97.7%, in addition to presenting, in its great majority, a high Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI). In addition, the data showed that no municipality in the Northwest, North and Jequitinhonha and Mucuri Valleys regions implemented the parenting workshop.

Regarding the results of the workshops held by CEJUSC, from the District of Viçosa-MG, it was found that, in the perception of the public involved, the instrument can be considered effective to assist in the resolution of family conflicts. However, the present research considered that the answers obtained, through the questionnaires prepared by the CNJ and applied to the participants, at the end of the workshops, by the exhibitors, are absolutely true, despite external factors influencing the respondents. In fact, the participatory observations demonstrated different feelings from what was identified in the questionnaires, corroborating these considerations.

Therefore, these findings showed that, although the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais is trying to promote inclusive access to justice and disseminate a culture of peace, based on public policies based on consensual means of conflict resolution, it is necessary to formulate strategies to expand the scope of the parenting workshop. In addition, more empirical studies are also needed to deepen the investigation of this theme.



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