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# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women during covid-19: a population-based study

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Violence against women configures a global public health problem and It represents a violation of human rights that can damage physical, reproductive, sexual, psychological, well-being and interpersonal relationships for generations.

(Bandeira, 2014;OMS, 2002)



# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women during covid-19: a population-based study



38% of women **worldwide** are committed by a male intimate partner.

# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women during covid-19: a population-based study

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One in four girls and women aged 15 or older in the **Americas** have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner.

## Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women during covid-19: a population-based study

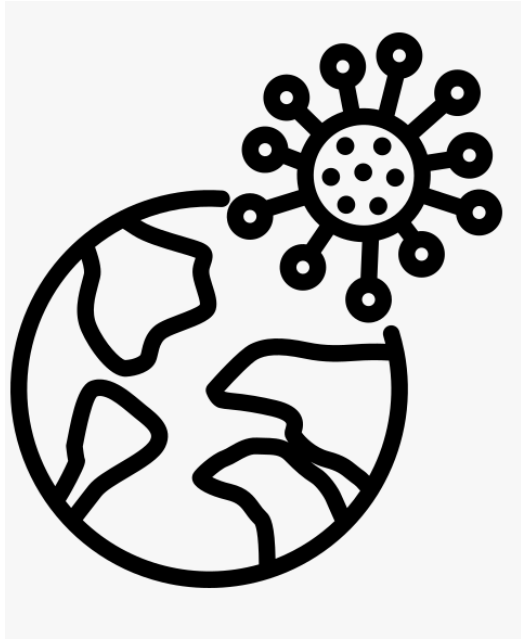


São Paulo => 46,4% of women have experienced some type of violence by partner.

(Schraiber, 2007)

Espirito Santo => Overall violence throughout life totaled 47,8%.

(Leite, 2022)



The estimate of prevalence for some type of violence against women **during the pandemic** was 21%.

(Costa, 2024)

The overall prevalence of intimate partner violence was 31%, being higher in developing countries when compared with developed countries.

(Kifle, 2024)

→ Therefore, knowing the magnitude, pattern of occurrence, and factors associated with violence against women during the pandemic, especially by population-based data, is essential for coping.

→ In this context, this study **aimed** to identify the prevalence of violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic and its association with socioeconomic, behavioral, and life experience factors.



## **METHODS**

### **→ Design**

This is a cross-sectional, analytical, population-based study, conducted in the city of Vitória, state of Espírito Santo (ES), Brazil.

### **→ Participants**

Women aged 18 years or older, who had or have had an intimate partner in the 24 months prior to the interview.



## **METHODS**

### **→ Procedures**

Data collection occurred between January and May 2022 and it was performed by a team of properly trained all females interviewers.

**1086 women  
interviewed in  
their houses**



## **METHODS**

### **→ Measurement**

Regarding the outcome under study (intimate partner violence during the pandemic), we used the World Health Organization Violence Against Women questionnaire, translated and validated in Brazil (Schraiber, 2010).

## METHODS

### → Ethical aspects

The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Espírito Santo.

All interviewees signed the Informed Consent Form, and any doubts regarding the study's objectives and its possible risks and benefits were clarified.



## RESULTS

The prevalence of intimate partner violence in the pandemic in the city of Vitória was **21,3%** (95%CI 18.9–23.8), of the total number of interviewees (N=1086).



The systematic review from different countries identified an overall prevalence of intimate partner violence against women of 21% during the pandemic (Costa, 2024).

## RESULTS

Analyzing the characteristics of women in situations of violence showed that the following profile was more likely to suffer violence:

- **Young women** were 2,25 times more likely to be victims of intimate partner violence when compared with older women.
- Women who **lived without** a partner were 107% more likely to suffer intimate partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic when compared with those who lived with their partner.

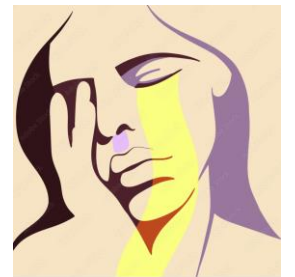
## RESULTS

Analyzing the characteristics of women in situations of violence showed that the following profile was more likely to suffer violence:

- ➔ The chances of violence in the pandemic was about four times higher among women with less schooling (OR: 4.23);
- ➔ Women with a history of childhood sexual violence were 1,9 times more chance to be victims in the pandemic.

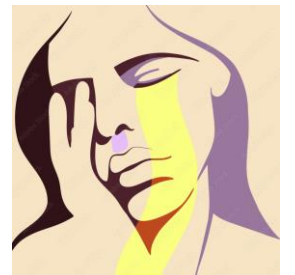
## CONCLUSIONS

These data are worrisome, given the negative impact of exposure to violence, and, considering that health services were focused on meeting the demands of the pandemic during this period, many women remained without support and/or care, thus, without possibilities of coping and breaking the cycle.



## CONCLUSIONS

Situations of social isolation require the development of care policies for victims of violence, as well as prevention and screening policies, to guarantee these women their social rights, safety, and well-being.





Thank you!



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Obrigada!



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