

**PROPERTY VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MANAUS, AMAZONAS:  
ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC PREVENTION AND PROTECTION POLICIES IN THE  
CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE**

**VIOLÊNCIA PATRIMONIAL CONTRA A MULHER EM MANAUS, AMAZONAS:  
ANÁLISE DAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE PREVENÇÃO E PROTEÇÃO NO  
CONTEXTO DA VIOLÊNCIA DOMÉSTICA E FAMILIAR**

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ANÁLISIS DE LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE PREVENCIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN  
EN EL CONTEXTO DE LA VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA Y FAMILIAR**



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**ABSTRACT**

Domestic and family violence against women represents one of the most significant social and legal issues in contemporary society, directly affecting women's dignity, autonomy, and fundamental rights. Among the different forms of violence established under Brazilian legislation, property violence stands out due to its ability to restrict victims' economic independence and perpetuate abusive relationships marked by financial control and economic dependence. In this context, the present study aimed to analyze public policies for the prevention and confrontation of domestic and family violence against women, with emphasis on property violence in the city of Manaus, Amazonas. The research is characterized as a literature review, with a qualitative nature and a descriptive and analytical approach, developed through scientific articles, institutional documents, and technical reports published within the last five years. The results revealed that property violence remains socially and institutionally invisible in several contexts, making its identification and confrontation by public agencies more difficult. It was also observed that factors such as social vulnerability, economic dependence, and structural limitations within the protection

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network contribute to increasing the difficulties faced by women victims of domestic violence in the Amazon region. It is concluded that strengthening preventive public policies, intersectoral state action, and mechanisms aimed at women's financial autonomy constitutes an essential measure for reducing property violence and ensuring the effective protection of women's rights.

**Keywords:** Amazon. Domestic Violence. Property Violence. Public Policies. Women.

## RESUMO

A violência doméstica e familiar contra a mulher representa uma das mais relevantes problemáticas sociais e jurídicas da contemporaneidade, atingindo diretamente a dignidade, a autonomia e os direitos fundamentais femininos. Entre as diferentes formas de violência previstas na legislação brasileira, a violência patrimonial destaca-se pela sua capacidade de restringir a independência econômica da vítima e perpetuar relações abusivas marcadas pelo controle financeiro e pela dependência econômica. Nesse contexto, o presente estudo teve como objetivo analisar as políticas públicas de prevenção e enfrentamento à violência doméstica e familiar contra a mulher, com ênfase na violência patrimonial no município de Manaus, Amazonas. A pesquisa caracteriza-se como revisão de literatura, de natureza qualitativa e abordagem descritiva e analítica, desenvolvida a partir de artigos científicos, documentos institucionais e relatórios técnicos publicados nos últimos cinco anos. Os resultados evidenciaram que a violência patrimonial permanece invisibilizada em diversos contextos sociais e institucionais, dificultando sua identificação e enfrentamento pelos órgãos públicos. Observou-se ainda que fatores como vulnerabilidade social, dependência econômica e limitações estruturais da rede de proteção contribuem para ampliação das dificuldades enfrentadas pelas mulheres vítimas de violência doméstica no contexto amazônico. Conclui-se que o fortalecimento das políticas públicas preventivas, da atuação intersectorial do Estado e dos mecanismos de autonomia financeira feminina constitui medida essencial para redução da violência patrimonial e garantia efetiva dos direitos das mulheres.

**Palavras-chave:** Amazônia. Políticas Públicas. Violência Doméstica. Violência Patrimonial. Mulheres

## RESUMEN

La violencia doméstica y familiar contra la mujer representa una de las problemáticas sociales y jurídicas más relevantes de la contemporaneidad, afectando directamente la dignidad, la autonomía y los derechos fundamentales femeninos. Entre las diferentes formas de violencia previstas en la legislación brasileña, la violencia patrimonial se destaca por su capacidad de restringir la independencia económica de la víctima y perpetuar relaciones abusivas marcadas por el control financiero y la dependencia económica. En este contexto, el presente estudio tuvo como objetivo analizar las políticas públicas de prevención y enfrentamiento de la violencia doméstica y familiar contra la mujer, con énfasis en la violencia patrimonial en la ciudad de Manaus, Amazonas. La investigación se caracteriza como una revisión de literatura, de naturaleza cualitativa y enfoque descriptivo y analítico, desarrollada a partir de artículos científicos, documentos institucionales e informes técnicos publicados en los últimos cinco años. Los resultados evidenciaron que la violencia patrimonial permanece invisibilizada en diversos contextos sociales e institucionales, dificultando su identificación y enfrentamiento por parte de los organismos públicos. También se observó que factores como vulnerabilidad social, dependencia económica y limitaciones estructurales de la red de protección contribuyen al aumento de las dificultades enfrentadas por las mujeres víctimas de violencia doméstica en el contexto amazónico. Se concluye que el

fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas preventivas, de la actuación intersectorial del Estado y de los mecanismos de autonomía financiera femenina constituye una medida esencial para la reducción de la violencia patrimonial y la garantía efectiva de los derechos de las mujeres.

**Palabras clave:** Amazonia. Mujeres. Políticas Públicas. Violencia Doméstica. Violencia Patrimonial.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Domestic and family violence against women remains one of the most serious human rights violations in contemporary society, affecting women from different social classes, age groups and cultural contexts. Among the various manifestations of this violence, property violence stands out for its ability to directly compromise the victim's economic autonomy and financial freedom, often remaining invisible both in the social and institutional spheres. In this scenario, the Maria da Penha Law represented an important legal advance by recognizing property violence as one of the forms of domestic violence, expanding the legal mechanisms for the protection of women in vulnerable situations.

According to Campos (2024), gender-based violence has structural roots related to historical inequalities between men and women, going beyond the limited understanding of violence as a simple interpersonal conflict. This perspective demonstrates that practices of economic control, retention of assets and financial restriction are instruments for maintaining male domination in family relationships. In this way, property violence is not restricted to the material losses suffered by the victim, but also reaches their psychological, emotional and social autonomy.

The Brazilian reality shows that property violence still faces high rates of underreporting and difficulties in identification by the agencies responsible for protecting victims. Sousa et al. (2024) highlight that the lack of standardization of institutional records and the social invisibility of this type of violence make it difficult to formulate more efficient preventive public policies. In addition, many women do not recognize certain abusive practices as forms of domestic violence, especially when related to the financial control exercised by the aggressor within the family environment.

In the Amazonian context, the challenges become even more complex due to territorial inequalities, structural limitations of public services and difficulties in accessing the protection network. The Igarapé Institute (2024) shows that the Legal Amazon has worrying rates of violence against women, associated with social vulnerability, institutional fragility, and difficulties in accessing reporting and reception mechanisms. In Manaus, such factors contribute to the expansion of the obstacles faced by victims of domestic and property violence, requiring the strengthening of public policies for prevention and protection.

Property violence has profound impacts on women's lives, compromising their financial independence and making it difficult to break the cycle of violence. Quirino et al. (2026) state that practices such as retention of documents, destruction of personal property, control of salaries, and impediment of access to financial resources function as mechanisms of

submission and control within abusive relationships. This reality highlights the need to understand property violence not only from a legal perspective, but also from a social, economic and institutional perspective.

In view of this scenario, it is relevant to investigate how public policies to prevent and combat domestic and family violence against women have acted to protect victims of property violence in the municipality of Manaus, Amazonas. The research seeks to understand the main challenges faced by the institutional protection network, as well as to analyze the existing preventive mechanisms and their effectiveness in the face of the regional specificities of the Amazon.

The discussion on domestic and family violence against women requires a multidisciplinary approach, considering the legal, social, economic, and institutional impacts produced by the different forms of violence provided for in Brazilian legislation. In this sense, Costa et al. (2024) highlight that effective public policies must act in an integrated manner, articulating preventive, protective, and assistance actions capable of reducing the vulnerability of victims and promoting greater effectiveness in confronting gender violence. Such an understanding reinforces the importance of joint action between public security, social assistance, health and the Judiciary.

In the state of Amazonas, the expansion of public policies aimed at the protection of women has sought to strengthen institutional mechanisms for the prevention and reception of victims of domestic violence. The Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025) points out that the fight against violence against women depends on the integration between different government sectors, especially due to the territorial and social particularities present in the Amazon region. However, challenges remain related to the coverage of specialized services and the effective implementation of preventive actions in socially vulnerable areas.

The presence of specialized agencies also plays a fundamental role in the protection of women in situations of violence. Gomes et al. (2025) observe that pro-women institutions contribute significantly to strengthening the reception network, access to justice and referral of victims to social and psychological assistance services. In cities marked by social inequalities, such as Manaus, such structures become essential to reduce female vulnerability and expand institutional protection in the face of multiple forms of domestic violence.

Another relevant aspect refers to the impacts of domestic violence on the physical and emotional health of victims. Alcantara et al. (2024) argue that comprehensive care for women in situations of violence should consider the psychological, social, and economic effects produced by abusive practices. According to the authors, property violence often compromises

the financial and emotional stability of women, making it difficult to break the abusive relationship and increasing the damage resulting from domestic violence.

In addition, recent social effects have intensified challenges related to access to justice for women victims of domestic violence. Paiva et al. (2023) demonstrate that situations of social and economic crisis increase women's financial dependence and make it difficult to activate institutional protection mechanisms. This scenario highlights the need for continuous strengthening of preventive public policies, especially in regions marked by socioeconomic vulnerability and structural limitations of public services.

Thus, the present research is justified by the need to broaden academic discussions on patrimonial violence against women in the Amazonian context, considering the social and institutional specificities of Manaus, Amazonas. The study aims to analyze public policies to prevent and combat domestic and family violence against women, with an emphasis on property violence, seeking to understand the main challenges in the protection network and the effectiveness of institutional strategies aimed at guaranteeing women's rights.

## 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Domestic and family violence against women represents one of the most persistent human rights violations in contemporary society, manifesting itself through physical, psychological, sexual, moral and patrimonial aggression. In the Brazilian context, the expansion of the legal and institutional debate about this violence has consolidated the need to understand the problem in a multidimensional way, especially in regions marked by social inequalities and structural difficulties in accessing public policies, as occurs in Manaus, Amazonas. In this sense, Campos (2024) highlights that gender-based violence cannot be interpreted only as interpersonal conflict, but as a reflection of historical relations of power and female subordination present in social structures.

The Maria da Penha Law significantly expanded the legal concept of domestic violence by recognizing different forms of aggression against women, including property violence. According to Campos (2024), the conceptual dispute around gender violence demonstrates that the practices of economic and financial control exercised against women are strongly related to the maintenance of the victim's emotional and material dependence on the aggressor. Thus, patrimonial violence goes beyond the simple retention of assets, involving systematic mechanisms of domination that compromise autonomy, dignity and women's freedom.

The discussion about property violence gains relevance in the face of the social invisibility of this type of violence. Quirino et al. (2026) point out that most victims do not even recognize

certain abusive practices as violence, especially when related to wage control, retention of documents, destruction of personal objects or impediment of access to financial resources. According to the authors, recent literature shows that patrimonial violence usually occurs in association with other forms of domestic violence, functioning as an instrument for maintaining the cycle of submission of women within the family environment.

When analyzing the structure of public policies to combat violence against women, Costa et al. (2024) state that the effectiveness of government actions depends on the integration between prevention, protection, assistance, and accountability of the aggressor. The authors argue that fragmented policies tend to produce low capacity for social intervention, especially in contexts of economic vulnerability. Thus, the evaluation of public policies requires observation not only of the formal existence of institutional programs, but also of their effective capacity to reach women at risk.

The Amazonian reality presents particularities that intensify the challenges of protecting women victims of domestic violence. The Igarapé Institute (2024) shows that the states of the Legal Amazon have high rates of violence against women, associated with territorial inequality, structural limitations of public services, and difficulties in accessing protection agencies. The study shows that municipalities with a smaller state presence face greater obstacles to the implementation of preventive policies, a factor that has a direct impact on the underreporting of cases of property violence.

In the specific case of Amazonas, the State Plan for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence Against Women establishes strategies aimed at expanding the protection network, institutional strengthening and promotion of educational actions aimed at preventing domestic violence. The Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025) emphasizes that confronting violence against women requires intersectoral articulation between public security, social assistance, health, and the Judiciary, seeking to ensure full protection for victims. This perspective demonstrates that the fight against property violence requires coordinated action between different public agencies.

The importance of specialized institutions is also emphasized by Gomes et al. (2025), when analyzing the relationship between women's protection agencies and the reduction of violence rates in Brazil. According to the authors, locations that have specific institutional structures, such as specialized police stations, shelter centers and legal assistance programs, tend to have better conditions for coping with domestic violence. This finding has special relevance for Manaus, considering the need for continuous strengthening of the women's protection network in the face of the growth of lawsuits related to family violence.

In the context of victim care, Alcantara et al. (2024) argue that comprehensive care for women in situations of violence should consider not only the physical consequences of aggression, but also the emotional, social, and economic impacts resulting from abusive practices. The authors state that property violence often produces prolonged effects on women's financial autonomy, hindering their ability to break the cycle of domestic violence. Thus, preventive public policies need to incorporate strategies for economic strengthening and social inclusion of victims, especially in peripheral and vulnerable regions.

The production of statistical information on domestic violence is an essential instrument for the formulation of preventive public policies and institutional mechanisms for the protection of women. Sousa et al. (2024) argue that the existence of multiple databases on violence against women reveals advances in institutional monitoring, but also highlights challenges related to the standardization of information and the underreporting of cases. According to the authors, the absence of complete records makes it difficult to accurately identify the forms of property violence, since many occurrences end up classified only as psychological or moral violence.

In the Amazonian context, the analysis of the data produced by the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas shows a significant growth in demands related to domestic and family violence. The TJAM report (2026) shows that factors such as financial dependence, social vulnerability, and affective relationships marked by economic control are often associated with episodes of violence against women in Manaus. The data presented reinforce the need to strengthen preventive policies aimed specifically at the recognition of property violence as an autonomous modality of rights violation.

In addition to the legal dimension, property violence has profound social and economic consequences for the victims. Quirino et al. (2026) observe that the patrimonial control exercised by the aggressor directly compromises women's financial independence, creating barriers to the termination of the abusive relationship. In several cases, the retention of documents, destruction of personal property and appropriation of financial resources are used as mechanisms of intimidation and submission. As the authors point out, such practices reinforce relations of structural gender inequality present in Brazilian society.

The understanding of patrimonial violence also requires an analysis of the institutional relations that exist within the scope of public policies to combat domestic violence. Costa et al. (2024) state that effective government programs should act in a preventive manner, promoting educational actions capable of deconstructing cultural patterns associated with the naturalization of violence against women. For the authors, policies limited only to criminal

repression tend to present insufficient results, especially when not accompanied by initiatives aimed at women's economic autonomy.

This perspective dialogues with the understanding presented by Gomes et al. (2025), according to which the presence of pro-women institutions directly influences the state's capacity to protect victims. The authors identify that specialized institutional structures contribute to greater welcoming, legal guidance and referral of women to social and psychological assistance services. In cities marked by urban and territorial inequalities, such as Manaus, such mechanisms become fundamental to reduce the social vulnerability of victims of domestic and property violence.

Comprehensive care for women in situations of violence is a central element in the realization of the rights provided for by Brazilian legislation. Alcantara et al. (2024) argue that the performance of public services should occur in a humanized and interdisciplinary manner, recognizing that domestic violence produces multiple impacts on the physical and mental health of victims. The authors point out that the absence of financial autonomy often makes it difficult for women to move away from the violent environment, which is why public protection policies need to incorporate actions of economic inclusion and social strengthening.

At the regional level, the Igarapé Institute (2024) points out that the Legal Amazon has particular characteristics that aggravate the obstacles to confronting violence against women. Issues related to territorial distances, insufficient public facilities and limitations in access to justice compromise the effectiveness of preventive policies. The study shows that women living in peripheral or socially vulnerable areas face greater difficulties in reporting situations of property violence, especially due to economic dependence on the aggressor.

State action in Amazonas has sought to expand prevention and protection strategies for women through intersectoral policies. The State Plan for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence Against Women establishes actions aimed at education in rights, professional training, strengthening of the reception network and expansion of specialized services in the state. The Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025) argues that the fight against domestic violence requires permanent integration between security, social assistance, health, and the Judiciary, allowing for more effective institutional responses to the different forms of violence provided for in Brazilian legislation.

The effectiveness of public policies to combat domestic violence also depends on the institutional capacity to guarantee access to justice for women in vulnerable situations. In this context, Paiva et al. (2023) highlight that periods of social and health crisis increase the obstacles faced by victims, especially in relation to reporting aggressions and activating state

protection mechanisms. The authors observe that social isolation has intensified situations of economic control and financial dependence, aggravating practices of property violence in the domestic environment.

The difficulty of access to protection agencies demonstrates that the confrontation of violence against women cannot be limited to the formal existence of legal norms. Campos (2024) argues that gender-based violence has structural roots associated with historical relations of inequality between men and women. Thus, preventive public policies also need to act in the cultural and educational transformation of society, promoting mechanisms capable of deconstructing naturalized practices of economic and patrimonial domination within family relations.

When discussing the instruments for evaluating public policies, Costa et al. (2024) state that the analysis of state effectiveness should consider indicators related to prevention, protection, and assistance to victims. For the authors, the simple creation of institutional programs does not guarantee concrete results without adequate articulation between the public services responsible for the care of women. Such an understanding is relevant to Manaus, considering the structural challenges faced by the protection network in the Amazonian context.

The regional analysis presented by the Igarapé Institute (2024) shows that the Legal Amazon concentrates social factors that contribute to the maintenance of domestic violence, including economic inequality, institutional fragility, and territorial limitations in access to public policies. The study shows that patrimonial violence manifests itself even more severely in contexts marked by women's financial dependence and the precariousness of socioeconomic conditions. Thus, the formulation of preventive policies requires sensitivity to local and regional specificities.

In Amazonas, institutional actions aimed at preventing domestic violence have sought to strengthen mechanisms for welcoming and protecting victims. The State Plan for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence Against Women establishes guidelines aimed at expanding the assistance network, training professionals and developing permanent educational campaigns. According to the Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025), confronting domestic violence requires integrated action between different government sectors, recognizing the social complexity of multiple forms of violence against women.

The data produced by the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas reveal the persistence of high rates of domestic violence in the state, evidencing the need for continuous strengthening of public prevention policies. The TJAM (2026) points out that economic dependence remains a recurrent element in the abusive relationships analyzed by the justice

system, a factor directly related to property violence. This reality reinforces the importance of policies aimed at women's financial autonomy as an instrument to reduce the social vulnerability of victims.

In the field of social assistance and public health, Alcantara et al. (2024) argue that care for women in situations of violence should occur in a comprehensive way, considering the emotional, physical, and economic impacts resulting from aggressions. The authors point out that practices of property violence often compromise the victim's financial stability, making it difficult to break the bond with the aggressor. In this sense, professional qualification programs, productive inclusion and economic strengthening become fundamental prevention strategies.

Recent literature also demonstrates that the strengthening of specialized institutions contributes to the improvement of public policies for the protection of women. Gomes et al. (2025) identify that locations with a greater presence of organizations dedicated to the defense of women's rights have better conditions to cope with domestic violence. This finding highlights the need for continuous investments in the institutional structure of Manaus, especially in the face of the growing demands related to property and family violence.

In view of this scenario, it is verified that patrimonial violence against women is a complex and multifactorial phenomenon, directly associated with structural gender inequalities and institutional limitations existing in the Amazonian context. The sources analyzed demonstrate that the strengthening of preventive public policies in Manaus requires integrated action between public security, social assistance, health, education and the Judiciary, seeking to ensure effective protection, economic autonomy and guarantee of the fundamental rights of women in situations of domestic and family violence.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

This article is characterized as a qualitative research, developed through a literature review, with an analytical and descriptive focus on prevention policies against domestic and family violence against women, especially with regard to property violence in the context of Manaus, Amazonas. The choice of literature review is justified by the need to gather, systematize and interpret recent scientific and institutional productions on the subject, allowing a broader understanding of the mechanisms for prevention, protection and coping with this type of violence.

The research was conducted based on the selection of scientific materials and institutional documents published in the last five years, prioritizing studies with academic relevance, thematic relevance and alignment with the investigated object. Scientific articles,

institutional reports and technical documents considered reliable and compatible with the research proposal were used exclusively, enabling a critical analysis of public policies related to domestic and property violence against women in Brazil and in the Amazon region.

The bibliographic survey focused on nationally and internationally recognized academic databases, including SciELO, indexed scientific journals and official documents produced by public agencies and specialized institutions. The selection of sources considered criteria related to the identification of authorship, timeliness of publications, thematic coherence, availability of the full text, and scientific relevance for the development of the research. Materials without identifiable authorship, opinion texts, duplicate content, documents without academic validation, and publications that did not have a direct relationship with the object of the study were excluded.

The data collection stage occurred through exploratory, selective and analytical reading of the previously selected works, allowing the identification of the main concepts, legal approaches, social factors and institutional elements related to patrimonial violence against women. Subsequently, the thematic organization of the information was carried out, grouping the contents into central axes related to gender violence, public policies for prevention, institutional protection, access to justice and women's social vulnerability in the Amazonian context.

The data analysis was based on the qualitative interpretation of the content of the selected scientific and institutional productions. This procedure allowed us to identify convergences, divergences and gaps in the recent literature on the effectiveness of public policies to combat domestic and family violence against women. The analysis also made it possible to understand how economic, social and structural factors influence the occurrence of property violence and hinder female autonomy in situations of vulnerability.

The territorial delimitation of the research was concentrated in the city of Manaus, Amazonas, considering the regional specificities of the Legal Amazon and the challenges faced by the women's protection network in the state. This is justified by the social relevance of the theme in the Amazonian context, marked by social inequalities, structural limitations of access to public services and growth in demands related to domestic and family violence.

As methodological limitations, the dependence on secondary data available in the scientific productions and institutional documents analyzed is recognized, as well as the possibility of underreporting of cases of property violence recorded by official agencies. Even so, the use of recent academic sources and specialized institutional documents contributed to greater analytical consistency of the research, allowing a theoretical construction consistent

with the objectives proposed in the study.

The following table presents the main sources used in the development of this research, including scientific articles, institutional documents and technical reports related to public policies to combat domestic and family violence against women, with emphasis on patrimonial violence in the context of Manaus, Amazonas. The organization of these sources allows us to visualize the diversity of the materials used in the theoretical and methodological foundation of the study, evidencing the interdisciplinary and updated nature of the research.

**Table 1**

*Scientific and institutional sources used in the foundation of the research*

Lead author/Institution	Document Title	Font type	Year
Alcantara	Comprehensive care for women victims of violence	Scientific article	2024
Fields	Gender-based violence in the Maria da Penha Law: a concept in dispute	Scientific article	2024
Costa	Violence against women: a model for evaluating public policies	Scientific article	2024
Gomes	The existence of pro-women institutions and violence against women in Brazil	Scientific article	2025
Igarapé Institute	Violence against women in the Legal Amazon in the last five years compared to the rest of the country	Institutional technical report	2024
Paiva	The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on access to justice for women in situations of domestic and family violence	Scientific article	2023
Quirinus	Property violence: an integrative literature review	Scientific article	2026
Amazonas Public Security Secretariat	State Plan for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence Against Women	Official document	2025
Sousa	Sources of information on violence against women in Brazil	Scientific article	2024
Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas	Sociodemographic profile of women and perpetrators of domestic violence and the circumstances of violence in the year 2025	Official document	2026

Source: The Authors.

The analysis of the sources presented demonstrates that the research was built from recent scientific and institutional materials, allowing a multidisciplinary approach to domestic and family violence against women. There is a predominance of scientific articles focused on the analysis of public policies, gender violence, institutional protection and property violence, complemented by official documents related to the Amazonian context and the actions developed in the state of Amazonas.

This diversity of sources contributes to a greater theoretical deepening and strengthening

of the critical analysis proposed by the study, especially with regard to the challenges faced by preventive policies and the women's protection network in Manaus.

#### 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis of the scientific productions and institutional documents used in the present research shows that patrimonial violence remains one of the least identified and debated modalities in the context of domestic and family violence against women. Although the Brazilian legislation formally recognizes this form of violence, the results demonstrate that there are still institutional and social difficulties related to the recognition of abusive practices that involve economic control, retention of assets and limitation of women's financial autonomy. In this sense, Quirino et al. (2026) state that property violence often occurs silently, making it difficult for the victim to perceive it and for adequate state intervention.

The data analyzed also reveal that property violence is directly associated with structural relations of gender inequality. Campos (2024) highlights that gender-based violence cannot be interpreted in isolation, since it stems from historical patterns of male domination and female subordination present in Brazilian society. This understanding allows us to observe that patrimonial control constitutes a mechanism for maintaining the power exercised by the aggressor within family relations, compromising the economic and social freedom of women.

In the Amazonian context, the results indicate that territorial and socioeconomic vulnerabilities intensify the challenges faced by women victims of domestic violence. The Igarapé Institute (2024) shows that the Legal Amazon presents structural obstacles related to access to public services, institutional action, and the protection of victims, especially in locations marked by social inequalities and precarious state presence. In Manaus, such difficulties directly reflect on the ability of women to report situations of property violence and seek legal and social assistance.

The analysis of the State Plan for the Prevention and Confrontation of Violence Against Women shows important institutional advances in the state of Amazonas. The Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025) points out that state policies have sought to expand educational actions, strengthen the protection network, and promote integration between public security, social assistance, and the justice system. However, the results observed demonstrate that there are still limitations related to the coverage of specialized services and the effective implementation of preventive policies in all urban and peripheral areas of Manaus.

Another relevant aspect identified in the research refers to the importance of specialized institutions in dealing with domestic violence. Gomes et al. (2025) observe that the presence of

pro-women organizations contributes significantly to improving institutional protection, especially through the legal and social support of victims. The results suggest that municipalities and states with more consolidated specialized structures have better conditions to cope with domestic violence, including with regard to property violence practices.

The production of statistical information also proved to be an essential element for understanding the investigated problem. Sousa et al. (2024) state that the existence of databases on violence against women allows for greater social visibility of the problem and contributes to the formulation of more efficient public policies. However, the authors warn that underreporting still represents a relevant obstacle, especially in cases of property violence, which are often made invisible in institutional records and formal complaints.

The data presented by the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas show a significant growth in demands related to domestic and family violence against women in recent years. The TJAM (2026) shows that factors such as financial dependence, economic vulnerability, and lack of adequate institutional support appear recurrently in the situations analyzed by the state justice system. This reality reinforces the need to strengthen preventive public policies aimed at women's economic autonomy and the patrimonial protection of victims.

In addition to the legal and social consequences, the results indicate that property violence produces significant impacts on women's physical and emotional health. Alcantara et al. (2024) highlight that practices of economic control and financial restriction often trigger psychological suffering, social insecurity, and difficulties in breaking the cycle of violence. The authors argue that effective public policies should adopt an interdisciplinary and humanized approach, considering the multiple effects produced by different forms of domestic violence.

The analysis of the selected sources demonstrates that public policies to combat domestic violence are more effective when structured in an integrated and continuous manner. Costa et al. (2024) state that isolated and exclusively repressive actions have significant limitations in the prevention of violence against women, especially in cases where the victim remains economically dependent on the aggressor. The results identified in this research indicate that the absence of policies aimed at women's financial autonomy contributes to the maintenance of cycles of property violence in the family environment.

In this scenario, it is observed that property violence assumes a strategic role within abusive relationships, functioning as an instrument of control and submission of the victim. Quirino et al. (2026) highlight that practices such as withholding documents, destroying personal belongings, controlling wages, and preventing access to financial resources directly compromise women's ability to be independent. The results analyzed reveal that such behaviors

often occur in a manner associated with psychological and moral violence, increasing the social and emotional damage suffered by the victims.

Women's economic vulnerability appears as a recurrent factor in the discussions present in the sources analyzed. According to Alcantara et al. (2024), women subjected to property violence tend to have greater difficulty in breaking the abusive bond, especially due to the lack of financial conditions to reorganize their own lives. The authors emphasize that public policies for reception need to incorporate programs for productive inclusion, professional qualification and economic strengthening, especially in regions marked by social inequality.

In the context of Manaus, the results demonstrate that the geographical and social particularities of the Amazon directly influence the effectiveness of public policies for the protection of women. The Igarapé Institute (2024) shows that the insufficiency of specialized public equipment and the difficulties in accessing institutional services contribute to the weakening of the protection network in the Legal Amazon. This reality becomes even more worrying in the face of the growth in demands related to domestic and family violence registered by public agencies in Amazonas.

The performance of the state Judiciary also represents an important element in the fight against domestic violence. Data from TJAM (2026) show an increase in occurrences involving relationships marked by economic dependence and asset control exercised by the aggressor. The results analyzed indicate that many victims arrive at the justice system already inserted in prolonged contexts of psychological, financial and social violence, evidencing the need to strengthen preventive and educational measures aimed at protecting women.

At the institutional level, Gomes et al. (2025) emphasize that the presence of specialized organizations contributes to greater efficiency of public policies for the protection of women. The authors identify that specialized police stations, reference centers and reception programs have a positive impact on reducing the social vulnerability of victims, especially when articulated with legal, psychological and social assistance services. In Manaus, such mechanisms become fundamental in view of the structural limitations faced by the public protection network.

The results also highlight the importance of producing and systematizing information on domestic and property violence. Sousa et al. (2024) state that the absence of standardized records hinders the formulation of more effective public policies, in addition to compromising the real understanding of the dimension of property violence in Brazil. The research shows that underreporting remains one of the main obstacles to confronting violence against women, especially in contexts of economic vulnerability and financial dependence.

Another relevant aspect identified refers to the need to strengthen educational and

preventive actions aimed at deconstructing gender violence. Campos (2024) argues that confronting domestic violence requires cultural transformation capable of breaking historical patterns of inequality between men and women. The results obtained indicate that public policies focused only on the criminal accountability of the aggressor tend to have limited scope when not accompanied by educational, social and economic initiatives aimed at the full protection of women.

The results obtained in the present research demonstrate that property violence remains inserted in a context of social and institutional invisibility, even in the face of the legislative advances promoted by the Maria da Penha Law. The analyses carried out indicate that many women do not recognize certain practices of economic control as forms of domestic violence, a factor that hinders both the denunciation and the preventive action of the State. As observed by Quirino et al. (2026), patrimonial violence often manifests itself in a silent and progressive way, becoming an instrument for maintaining female dependence and submission.

The analysis of public policies shows that the integration between the different bodies of the protection network represents an indispensable element for coping with domestic and family violence. The Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025) points out that articulated actions between public security, social assistance, health, and the Judiciary expand the institutional capacity to welcome and protect victims. The results of this research demonstrate that the lack of integration between these sectors significantly reduces the effectiveness of preventive measures and hinders the full protection of women in vulnerable situations.

Another aspect identified refers to the influence of socioeconomic inequalities in the perpetuation of property violence. Costa et al. (2024) state that economically dependent women face greater obstacles to breaking abusive relationships, especially in contexts marked by precarious access to public policies. In Manaus, the results analyzed suggest that factors related to social vulnerability, unemployment and limitation of specialized services intensify the impacts of domestic violence and compromise female autonomy.

At the regional level, the Igarapé Institute (2024) shows that the states of the Legal Amazon have specific structural difficulties related to the protection of women victims of violence. Territorial issues, institutional limitations and inequality in the distribution of public services contribute to the fragility of the network to combat domestic violence. The results of the present research reinforce that such factors have a direct impact on the ability of victims to access reporting mechanisms, legal assistance and social support in the state of Amazonas.

The performance of specialized institutions has also been shown to be relevant in reducing the vulnerability of women victims of property violence. Gomes et al. (2025) observe

that pro-women organizations play a fundamental role in promoting legal, psychological, and social assistance, strengthening institutional protection and expanding victims' access to their rights. In Manaus, the results indicate that the strengthening of these structures can contribute significantly to the improvement of public policies to prevent and cope with domestic violence.

In addition to the institutional dimension, the results demonstrate that property violence has profound impacts on the emotional and social health of victims. Alcantara et al. (2024) state that financial control and economic restriction often trigger psychological distress, social insecurity, and reduced female self-esteem. The research shows that women subjected to property violence tend to face greater difficulties in rebuilding personal and financial autonomy, reinforcing the need for interdisciplinary and humanized public policies.

The data analyzed by the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas reveal a continuous growth in demands related to domestic and family violence against women. The TJAM (2026) demonstrates that economic factors are often associated with situations of violence analyzed by the state justice system. This reality confirms that property violence cannot be treated as a secondary aspect of abusive relationships, but rather as a central mechanism for controlling and perpetuating gender violence.

The results obtained show that the confrontation of patrimonial violence against women in Manaus requires strengthening preventive public policies, expanding the institutional protection network and developing strategies aimed at women's economic autonomy. The research demonstrates that the fight against domestic violence requires multidisciplinary and continuous action, involving not only legal repression, but also educational, social and economic actions capable of reducing structural inequalities and promoting effective guarantee of women's rights.

Table 2 below presents a synthesis of the main scientific and institutional productions used in the development of the research, highlighting the objectives, methods employed and main results identified in each study. The organization of this information allows a better visualization of the theoretical and analytical panorama related to public policies for the prevention of domestic and family violence against women, with emphasis on property violence and the Amazonian reality.

**Table 2***Synthesis of the studies used in the research*

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Main results</b>
Alcantara et al. (2024)	Analyze comprehensive care for women victims of violence	Qualitative study and literature review	It highlighted the need for interdisciplinary care and strengthening of women's economic autonomy
Fields (2024)	Discuss the concept of gender-based violence in the Maria da Penha Law	Legal and bibliographic analysis	It demonstrated that gender violence stems from structural relations of social inequality
Costa et al. (2024)	Evaluate public policies aimed at confronting violence against women	Analytical study of public policies	It identified that integrated actions are more effective in protecting victims
Gomes et al. (2025)	Investigate the influence of pro-women institutions in confronting violence	Quantitative and documentary research	It found that specialized bodies strengthen institutional protection
Igarapé Institute (2024)	Analyzing violence against women in the Legal Amazon	Technical report and statistical analysis	He pointed out structural vulnerabilities and difficulties in accessing the protection network
Paiva et al. (2023)	Examining the impacts of the pandemic on access to justice for women victims of violence	Qualitative and documentary research	Demonstrated increased difficulties in reporting and protection during periods of crisis
Quirino et al. (2026)	Review the literature on property violence against women	Integrative literature review	It identified social invisibility of property violence and association with financial dependence
Amazonas Public Security Secretariat (2025)	Establish state strategies to combat violence against women	Institutional technical document	Defined integrated actions for prevention, protection and strengthening of the state network
Sousa et al. (2024)	Analyze the sources of information on violence against women in Brazil	Desk research and data analysis	It showed statistical limitations and underreporting of cases of property violence
Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas (2026)	To present a sociodemographic profile of the occurrences of domestic violence in the state	Institutional statistical report	It indicated an increase in demands related to domestic violence and economic dependence

Source: The Authors.

The joint analysis of the sources presented shows convergence between studies regarding the complexity of domestic and family violence against women, especially with regard to property violence and the difficulties faced by victims to break abusive relationships marked by economic dependence. It is observed that the selected works emphasize the need to strengthen preventive public policies, expand interinstitutional action and develop strategies aimed at women's financial autonomy.

In addition, institutional documents and regional reports demonstrate that the Amazonian context presents specific challenges related to social vulnerability, the structural limitation of public services and access to the protection network, factors that make it essential to build

integrated and regionally adapted measures to confront violence against women in Manaus, Amazonas.

## 5 CONCLUSION

The present research allowed us to understand that patrimonial violence against women constitutes one of the most silent and complex forms of domestic and family violence, producing significant impacts on the economic, emotional and social autonomy of the victims. The analysis of scientific productions and institutional documents showed that this type of violence remains strongly associated with structural gender inequalities, functioning as a mechanism for controlling and perpetuating abusive relationships within the family environment.

The results obtained showed that, although there are normative and institutional advances aimed at confronting violence against women, there are still limitations related to the effectiveness of preventive public policies, especially in the Amazonian context. In Manaus, factors such as social vulnerability, economic dependence, structural limitations of the protection network, and difficulties in accessing public services contribute to the intensification of the challenges faced by women victims of property violence.

The research also showed that the strengthening of specialized institutions and the intersectoral action of the State represents a fundamental element for improving prevention and protection policies for women. The integration between public security, social assistance, health and the Judiciary proved to be indispensable to guarantee adequate reception, access to justice and full protection of victims, especially in view of the complexity of the multiple forms of domestic violence identified in the study.

Another relevant aspect observed refers to the need to expand public policies aimed at women's financial autonomy. It was found that economic dependence is a determining factor for the permanence of victims in abusive relationships, making it essential to develop strategies for productive inclusion, professional qualification and economic strengthening of women in situations of social vulnerability.

Therefore, the confrontation of property violence against women in Manaus requires continuous, integrated and multidisciplinary action, involving not only repressive measures, but also educational, preventive and social actions capable of reducing structural inequalities and promoting effective protection of women's rights. In addition, the research reinforces the importance of expanding scientific studies focused on property violence, considering the need for greater academic, institutional and social visibility of this form of domestic violence in the Amazonian context.

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The accomplishment of this work represents not only the conclusion of academic research, but also the strengthening of the commitment to the defense of human dignity, social justice and the protection of women's rights. The theme addressed reinforces the importance of scientific production as an instrument of critical reflection and social contribution, especially in the face of the challenges faced in combating domestic and family violence against women in the Amazonian context.

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We also register our gratitude to the public, scientific and social institutions that develop actions to combat violence against women and produce data, research and public policies aimed at protecting women. May this work contribute, even if in a modest way, to the expansion of the academic debate and strengthening of strategies for prevention, reception and guarantee of women's rights in Manaus, Amazonas, and throughout the Amazon.

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