


DILEMMAS AND VULNERABILITIES: THE REALITY OF MANACAPURU-AM FROM 2018 TO 2022

DILEMAS E VULNERABILIDADES: A REALIDADE DE MANACAPURU-AM DE 2018 A 2022

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 <https://doi.org/10.56238/sevened2025.029-039>

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to present the results of research carried out in the records of Police Inquiries of DEAM, Comarca de Manacapuru-AM, produced in the period 2018/2022, with the purpose of characterizing patrimonial violence, profiling the aggressor, victim and analyzing the victim's narrative. The historical-dialectical method was used for the analysis of an integrative review of the scientific literature and documentary research. The approach was qualitative. The results of the documentary research indicated the average profile of victim and aggressor at the locus. The analysis of the victims' narratives indicated the existence of multifaceted patrimonial violence that makes them vulnerable. An increase in the demand for protective measures was observed, indicating a reduction in tolerance to domestic violence.

Keywords: Domestic Violence. Patrimonial Violence. Narratives. Police Inquiries. Social Profile.

RESUMO

O objetivo do artigo é apresentar os resultados de pesquisa realizada nos autos de Inquéritos Policiais da DEAM, Comarca de Manacapuru-AM, produzidos no período de 2018/2022, com fins de caracterizar a violência patrimonial, perfilar agressor, vítima e analisar narrativa da vítima. Utilizou-se do método histórico-dialético para a análise de revisão integrativa da literatura científica e pesquisa documental. A abordagem foi qualitativa. Os resultados da pesquisa documental indicaram no lócus o perfil médio de vítima e agressor. A análise das narrativas de vítimas indicou a existência de violência patrimonial multifacetada vulnerabilizante. Observou-se o aumento pela procura de medidas protetivas, indicativo de redução da tolerância à violência doméstica.

Palavras-chave: Violência Doméstica. Narrativas. Inquéritos Policiais. Perfil Social.

RESUMEN

El objetivo del artículo es presentar los resultados de una investigación realizada en los expedientes de Investigación Policial de la DEAM, Comarca de Manacapuru-AM, producidos en el período de 2018/2022, con el fin de caracterizar la violencia patrimonial, perfilar al

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agresor, a la víctima y analizar la narrativa de la víctima. Se utilizó el método histórico-dialéctico para el análisis de la revisión integrativa de la literatura científica y la investigación documental. El enfoque fue cualitativo. Los resultados de la investigación documental indicaron en el locus el perfil medio de la víctima y el agresor. El análisis de las narrativas de las víctimas indicó la existencia de una violencia patrimonial multifacética que vulnerabiliza. Se observó un aumento en la búsqueda de medidas de protección, indicativo de una reducción de la tolerancia a la violencia doméstica.

Palabras clave: Violencia Doméstica. Narrativas. Investigaciones Policiales. Perfil Social.

1 INTRODUCTION

With the constant evolution of Brazilian legislation, in line with international conventions, mechanisms have been created in the last two decades to curb the most diverse types of violence against women, among which the Maria da Penha Law (Brazil, 2006) stands out, which, inaugurating the possibility for victims of violence to request emergency protective measures at the Police Station, It included among its measures: the removal of the aggressor from the home, the protection of property rights and the possibility of requesting alimony, becoming a legal framework in the fight against violence against women.

The Maria da Penha Law (LMP) has its own typology that classifies violence into five basic types: physical, moral, sexual, psychological and patrimonial violence with its own characteristics, with greater emphasis in the present study being given to patrimonial violence (PV), how it occurs and how it is fought.

Property violence (PV) is more clearly evident when the victim depends financially on the perpetrator and the removal of him from the home by itself does not translate into a completely efficient measure, because at the same time that it is intended to protect the victim, a social problem is generated, which sometimes, it forces the victim to sublimate her pride in the name of the food dignity of her children, making her accept reconciliation with the perpetrator, due to the lack of conditions for survival with her offspring.

During the course of the study, a careful and innovative analysis of PV was carried out, considering that this type of violence is usually made invisible, but is undeniably directly related to other types of violence, either through psychological control arising from economic blackmail, or through the denial or destruction of property, or the perpetrator's refusal to allow the victim to achieve economic independence through work, studies or construction of a network of contacts, facts that produce moral and psychological effects on the victim.

Thus, the objective of this article was to present the results of a research carried out in the records of Police Inquiries (IP's) of the Specialized Police Station for Assistance to Women of the District of Manacapuru-AM (DEAM-MPU), in the years 2018 to 2022, in order to characterize PV, profile perpetrator and victim, analyze the victim's narrative. The method undertaken was the historical-dialectical according to which man is a being inserted in time and in a social context and there is no way to investigate him detached from his time and space, from what he thinks, how he thinks, why he thinks and why he was led to think that way. For Pires (1997, p. 83),

[...] The historical-dialectical materialist method is characterized by the movement of thought through the historical materiality of the life of men in society, that is, it is a matter of discovering (through the movement of thought) the fundamental laws that define the organizational form of men in society throughout history.

As for the procedures for producing the information, a biblioFigureic research of legislation, jurisprudence and reference texts was undertaken that served as a theoretical reference on the subject for the analysis of the documentary research. In this sense, Gil (2008, p. 50) states that

[...] BiblioFigureic research is developed from material already prepared, consisting mainly of books and scientific articles. The main advantage of literature search lies in the fact that it allows the researcher to cover a much wider range of phenomena than he could research directly. This advantage becomes particularly important when the research problem requires data that is widely dispersed throughout space.

Regarding documentary research, this was undertaken in the physical archives of the DEAM-MPU, since documentary research, as Gil (2002, p. 45-46) points out,

[...] is very similar to biblioFigureic research. The essential difference between the two lies in the nature of the sources. While biblioFigureic research fundamentally uses the contributions of various authors on a given subject, documentary research uses materials that have not yet received an analytical treatment, or that can still be reworked according to the objectives of the research. [...] Documentary research has a number of advantages. First, it must be considered that the documents constitute a rich and stable source of data. [...] The cost of the survey becomes significantly lower when compared to other surveys. [...] Another advantage of documentary research is that it does not require contact with the research subjects. It is known that in many cases contact is difficult or even impossible.

As for the purposes, the research had a qualitative approach. Regarding the qualitative analysis of the data, the cyclical characteristic of the object required a continuous analysis during the performance of the research work. Thus, Gil, (2008, p. 175, states that,

[...] The analysis of data in qualitative research depends a lot on the ability and style of the researcher. [...] Analysis is not the last phase of the [qualitative] research process; it is cyclical or concomitant with data collection. Strictly speaking, the analysis process begins at the time of the collection itself; these two stages communicate [...] the qualitative manipulation of data during analysis is an eclectic activity; There is no single way to do it. Although the importance of a solid methodological framework is recognized, the creativity of the researcher cannot be dispensed with. It is often up to him to develop his own methodology.

As a result, the profile of perpetrator and victim of property violence was found in the *locus* of the research and the dynamics of this type of violence.

2 SURVEY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

VP, despite being as clear as other forms of violence and leaving traces as visible as well, insists on hiding and making the victim vulnerable with doubts and dilemmas. Exposing this type of violence whose objective is to control the other is one of the results that is expected to be obtained with this research.

2.1 DOMESTIC PROPERTY VIOLENCE IN POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

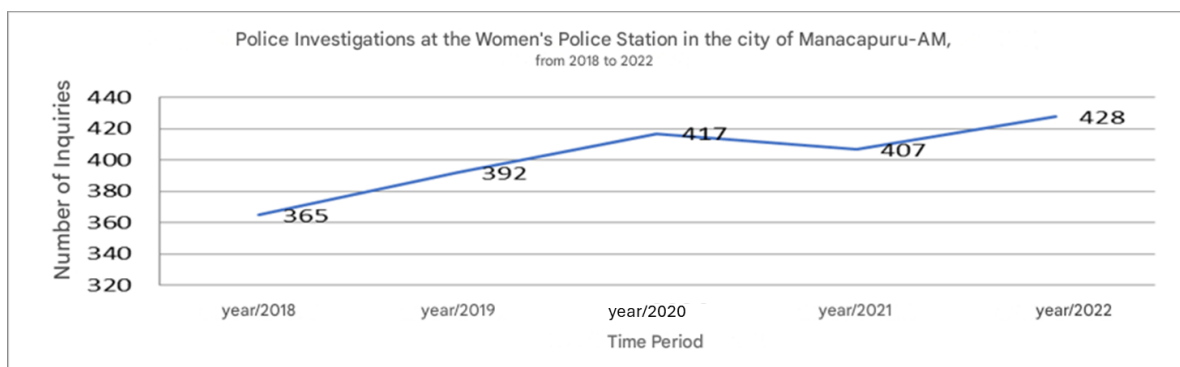
The research began with the search for the IP's established to investigate crimes of violence against women in the period from 2018 to 2022. After authorization from the Police Authority, the researcher was granted access to the file room and the inspection of the PI's that were stored in boxes, each with about thirty (30) PI's began.

The IP's were mostly initiated by three means: Police Report (BO), Requests for Protective Measures (PMPU) and Arrest Notices in Flagrante Delito (APFD).

During the Documentary Research, all the PI's were inspected, in the period from 2018 to 2022, obtaining as a numerical result, in 2018, 365 PI's for the investigation of crimes related to violence against women. In the entire period established by the survey, 2009 (two thousand and nine) IP's were listed.

Figure 1

Police Inquiries opened at the Women's Police Station in the city of Manacapuru-AM, from 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

It is possible to observe in Figure 01 that, in the period 2018-2022, there was an increase of 17.26% (seventeen point twenty-six percent) in the absolute number of PIs in the DEAM. This number may be related to the absolute increase in the number of cases of domestic violence (increase in violence) or to the increase in the registration of occurrences or emergency calls made by victims or witnesses (increase in statistics).

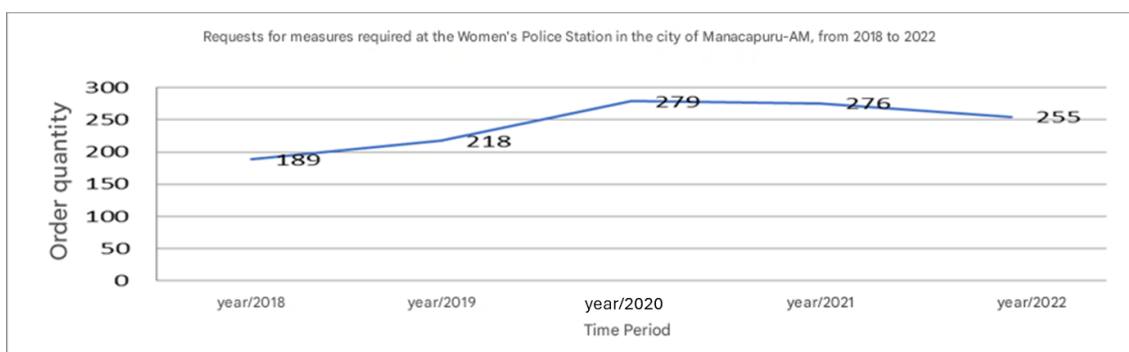
According to Cerqueira (2022, p.166), in the 2022 Public Security Yearbook, there was an increase in the number of calls to the police in Brazil as a whole in this period:

Between 2020 and 2021, we saw a significant increase of 23 thousand new emergency calls to the 190 number of the military police requesting assistance for cases of domestic violence, with a variation of 4% from one year to the next. What does this number mean? At least one person called, per minute, in 2021, to 190 reporting aggression resulting from domestic violence.

In Manacapuru-AM, on the other hand, the increase in the number of IP's in the city may have been leveraged by the growing demand for Request for Measures (PMPU), requested by the victims, demonstrating, to a certain extent, that women are gradually becoming less tolerant of violence and using legal means to guarantee their physical and moral integrity. Figure 02 shows the evolution of the PMPU in the 2018-2022 period.

Figure 2

Number of victims who requested Emergency Protective Measures at the DEAM-MPU, in the period from 2018 to 2022³



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

³ In a single request, several measures can be requested, such as removal from home, prohibition of approach, alimony, suspension of powers of attorney, return of improperly appropriated objects, provision of security to compensate for damages and other measures necessary for each particular case.

From the Figure, it can be seen that, like the PI's, the PMPU suffered an increase in the period studied, with a slight reduction observed in 2022, post-pandemic, which can be explained, in part, by the release of the sanitary *lockout* and the consequent reduction in the contact time of couples in the domestic environment.

In this regard, Cerqueira's research (2022, p. 01) indicated that, after 2018, there was "[...] a 28.1% decrease in the homicide of women outside the home and a 6.1% increase in the homicide rate of women in the home".

What about property violence? It has been communicated by the victims or is silenced and made invisible in the *locus* of the research? The answer found in the Police Inquiries researched in the DEAM of the municipality of Manacapuru, whose concept presented in the Maria da Penha law that indicates PV as any conduct that constitutes retention, subtraction or destruction of property, was extended to include the lack of material assistance⁴ (omissive or commissive) to the spouse/partner and financially vulnerable minor children, especially when there is no suitable justification for the non-payment of judicially agreed alimony, conducts that prevent the woman from building her own intellectual or economic assets, such as the prohibition of working outside the home or studying, so common in family members in the interior of the State. According to table 01, the following numbers were observed:

Table 1

Ratio of Total Police Inquiries / Patrimonial Police Inquiries, in the period from 2018 to 2022

| Year | Total IP's | IP Assets | % (percentage) Equity IP x total PI |
|-------|------------|-----------|--|
| 2018 | 365 | 95 | 26,03% |
| 2019 | 392 | 109 | 27,81% |
| 2020 | 417 | 131 | 31,41% |
| 2021 | 407 | 124 | 30,47% |
| 2022 | 428 | 92 | 20,33% |
| Total | 2009 | 551 | 27,18% |

Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

It can be seen in table 1 that approximately 27% (twenty-seven percent), that is, more than one out of every four inquiries investigated, there is some demand of a patrimonial nature or that constitutes a crime against property: restitution of goods improperly

⁴Article 244 of the CP – Failing, without just cause, to provide the assistance of a spouse, or of a child under 18 years of age or unfit for work, or of an invalid ascendant, not providing them with the necessary resources, or failing to pay the judicially agreed, fixed or increased alimony; failing, without just cause, to help a seriously ill ascendant or descendant (Brasil, 1940).

appropriated by the aggressor, compensation for destroyed or partially damaged objects, especially motorcycles and household furniture, prohibition of women from working or studying (preventing them from achieving financial independence) and, especially, requests for alimony for offspring, combined in PMPU.

He observed that the equity PI's were, for the most part, initiated through PMPU. The PMPU, as is well known, is a protection mechanism used when the victim wants a quick response from the Justice in relation to an unbearable situation of violence, when, finally, he has made the decision to break the relationship of violence.

Table 2

Relationship of Property Inquiries / Emergency Protective Measures, in the period from 2018 to 2022

| Year | IP ASSETS | PROTECTIVE MEASURE | % (MEASUREMENTS X PI) |
|-------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 2018 | 95 | 83 | 87% |
| 2019 | 109 | 94 | 86% |
| 2020 | 131 | 94 | 72% |
| 2021 | 124 | 85 | 69% |
| 2022 | 92 | 88 | 96% |
| TOTAL | 551 | 444 | 81% |

Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

Viewing Table 2 closely, it is observed that the lowest indices of patrimonial PMPU occurred in the years 2020-2021, a period in which women were more financially vulnerable. It was observed that, while victims who have resources are less tolerant to any type of violence, in the situation of VP, especially when the victim is without resources, there is a tendency for her to think several times before making any complaint. This fact is corroborated by the research carried out by Cerqueira (2022, p. 165-166):

The Visible and Invisible survey carried out by the Brazilian Forum on Public Security pointed out that, in 2020, job loss and decreased family income was felt more intensely among women who suffered violence, which made it more difficult for these women to break up with abusive partners or violent relationships.

It should be noted that, in the case of VP, as already informed, if the victim does not request emergency protective measures, as occurred intensely in the period 2020 and 2021, the simple police report may not have the desired result, especially because in crimes such as theft, embezzlement and embezzlement (when the victim has his assets squandered), judges often tend to follow the dry and dispassionate letter of our Penal Code (which was

enacted in 1940!) which states that These aggressors are exempt from punishment. It is the so-called excuse of acquittal. In this regard, Freitas (2022) states that the excuses of the Penal Code that exempt perpetrators from punishment are in conflict with the LMP (Brasil, 2006) and should not govern situations of domestic violence. Silva (2020) agrees with this position and states that excuses, by exempting aggressors from punishment, silence and make VP invisible, not to say that they encourage them.

In order to understand this whole situation of vulnerability, a survey of elements was carried out to understand who this victim of PV is.

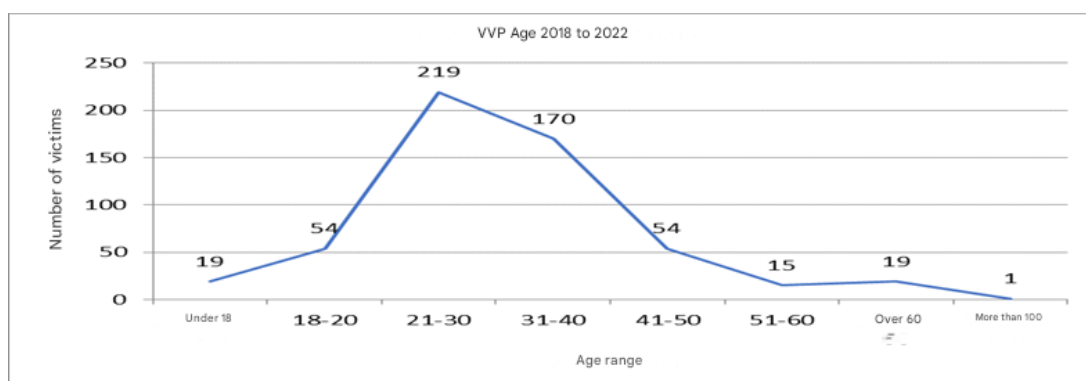
2.2 PROFILE OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC PROPERTY VIOLENCE IN POLICE INQUIRIES

Based on data from police inquiries initiated at the DEAM-MPU, to investigate PV events, a survey was carried out to profile this victim of domestic violence who, despite being financially vulnerable, sought help to break the cycle of violence. To construct the profile, the data available in a document called "declaration terms" were used, in which the victim declares her personal data and the type of violence suffered. Data collection was limited to the research period and the data were restricted in order to avoid possible personal identification of victims and, thus, ensure the intimacy of the people involved in the facts investigated. Data were collected on age, marital status, existence or absence of children and dependents, place of residence and occupation.

The first Figure of the profile of victims of property violence (VVP's) was dedicated to estimating the number of women victims of property violence by age group, as can be seen in Figure 03.

Figure 3

Age. Victim of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

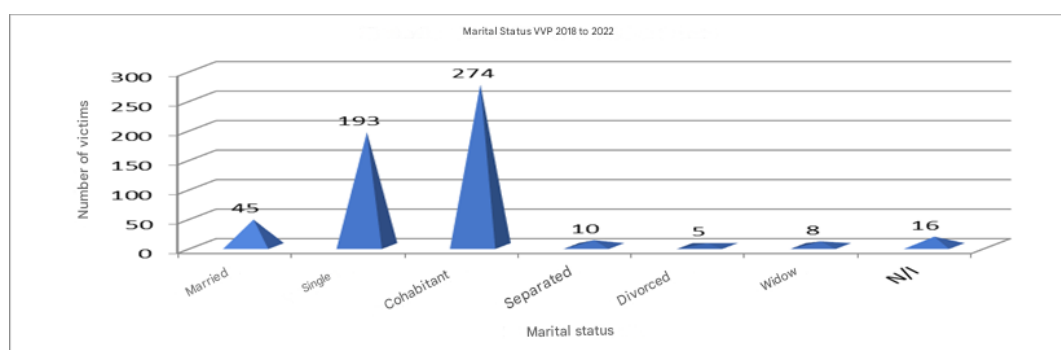
In the 551 PIs verified, there was a tendency for younger women to suffer more from the effects of PV. It is important to highlight that the period of highest incidence of PV coincides with the fertile period, with occurrences of violence being observed, including against underage women, when they have not yet had the opportunity to establish a source of their own resources, especially when the victims come from a socially more vulnerable portion of the population, which does not allow them to plan for their lives. either due to inexperience or lack of own resources. This finding is in line with other studies in relation to domestic violence, such as the one carried out by Pereira *et al.* (2013, p. 219-220):

Regarding the age group, on average, the victimized women were 36 years old. It can be seen that young women of reproductive age, aged between 18 and 49 years old, were the ones who were most present in police occurrences (79%). [...] It can therefore be said that violence is present mainly in the young age group and in reproductive age. According to other surveys, such as the one carried out by Data Senado, in 2007, and the one carried out by the Perseu Abramo Foundation, in 2011, it was found that the victimized women were predominantly between 20 and 29 years old.

In view of the preponderance of PV in this age group, the marital status declared by the VVPs was verified, as shown in Figure 04.

Figure 4

Marital Status. Victim of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

The informality experienced by couples is highlighted in the period studied. The relationships invaded by VP are mostly relationships without formal bonds. This fact makes it difficult, for example, to legally resolve possible shares of assets acquired during the affective relationship due to the lack of a legal framework for the beginning of the relationship. It was observed that, at *the locus* of the survey, approximately 86% (ninety percent) of the

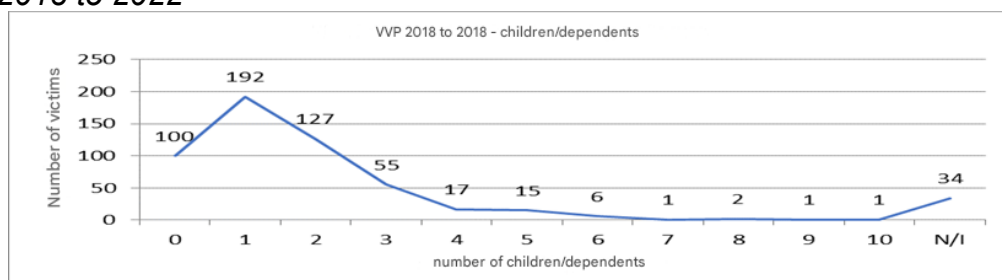
women indicated that they were in an informal relationship, that is, practically 9 (nine) out of 10 (ten). This number is much higher, for example, than that found in research cited by Robba and Lerussi (2018, p. 610) when they reported that 4 out of 10 people lived in a non-marital union: "De acuerdo a los datos que arroja el último Censo Nacional de Población, Hogares y Viviendas 2010, en la Argentina casi 4 out of 10 people who lived in pairs do in a marital cohabitation (38%)".⁵

In Brazil, cohabitants in a stable union are governed by the Brazilian Civil Code (Brasil, 2002b) which, in its article 1725, states: "in stable unions, except for a written contract between the partners, the partial community of property regime applies to property relations, as applicable". As observed in the IP's, couples live informally, without a document that indicates how it all began. A way out of this situation would be to formalize the relationship, through a declaration of stable union, carried out in any extrajudicial notary's office, especially for those who declare themselves cohabitant.

In relationships based on informality, it was observed that often the only formal document that related the aggressor to the victim was the children's birth certificate. In Figure 05, it is observed that PV exists, even before the existence of children, but it is also verified that it becomes more present when there are children or dependents involved in the relationship. In this sense, Gomes (2022, p. 84) analyzes:

As for the number of children, the discussion that is made is that the complexity of the property violence caused depends on the absence or presence of the children in the couple's life. When a woman has children and experiences a situation of violence, it becomes a more painful process, including breaking the cycle of violence, as many of them get stuck in the situation because of their children.

Figure 5
Number of children or dependents. Victim of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

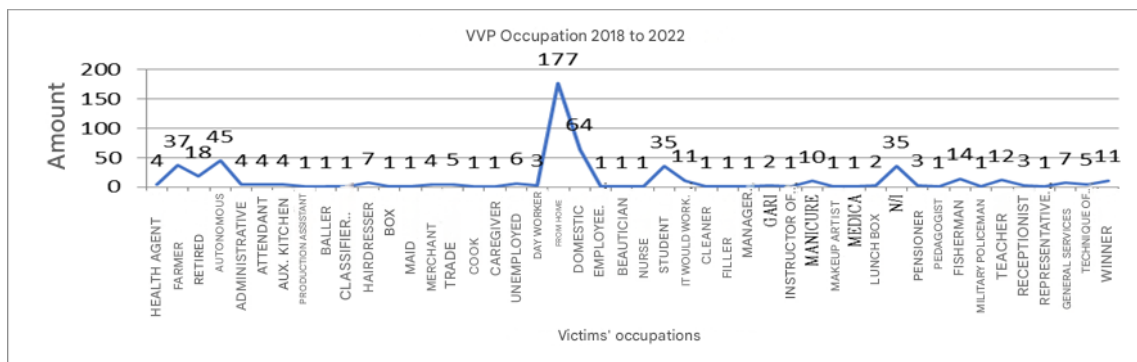
⁵ According to data provided in the last National Census of the population, family aggregators and housing of 2010, carried out in Argentina, almost 4 (four) out of every 10 (ten) people who live in a couple, do so in non-marital cohabitation.

In addition, the existence of children or dependents generates the need for an income to maintain the family. In the PV cases investigated, it was observed that, in almost 80% of the cases investigated, the couple has at least one child and this requires the couple to have some economic occupation. As is well known, when there are children, the search for an occupation that generates financial resources becomes much more painful for the woman, who tends to face a double shift.

In view of the concrete information that there is a predominance of VVP women who have children in *the locus* of the research, a list of the main economic activities declared by the victims was made and organized in Figure 06.

Figure 6

Occupation. Victim of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

The result of the research clearly shows that the women who indicated "domestic" and "home" occupation as their main occupation, who do not earn income to support the family, are the vast majority of those who suffer from PV. Next are the women who reported working as self-employed or "not informed", a fact that exposes the informal character of women's work in *the locus* of the research. In this regard, Gomes (2022, p. 27) points out:

The informal labor market does not provide stability or security for women, which often forces them to simultaneously seek other activities to supplement their income, especially when they suffer domestic violence and are forced to leave home without their assets.

On the other hand, it can also be inferred that even women who have income are subject to PV. This is an indication that all women should know what VP is and seek ways to

prevent it. In any case, the research exposes that women without professional qualifications and with low education tend to be more vulnerable, as highlighted by Gomes (2022, p. 83):

Without accessing generalizations, if the woman does not have a good level of education and professional qualification, her life becomes more difficult, as this is a factor that contributes to financial dependence on her partner and a risk factor for property violence.

In addition, it must be taken into account that violence is a diffuse phenomenon democratically distributed in society. According to Barreira (2015, p. 57, emphasis added), "[...] Common sense is shrewd and ironic, when it propagates this "democratic" side of violence".

Domestic violence in the *locus* of the research, based on the address indicated by the victim, as shown in Figure 07, showed a dispersion across all neighborhoods of the city of Manacapuru, with a higher rate of violence in the most populous neighborhoods.

Figure 7

Distribution of Violence by the city. Victim of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

From the interpretation of the Figures, it is possible to abstract, in *the locus* of the research, an average profile of the women most likely to be VVP, such as a woman between 20 and 40 years old, who has at least one child, does not work or study and has an informal relationship with the author. However, as previously stated, domestic property violence affects women in all age and economic groups, and there is no absolute profile, and must be prevented and fought, by women, men and the government.

2.3 PROFILE OF PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC PROPERTY VIOLENCE IN POLICE INQUIRIES

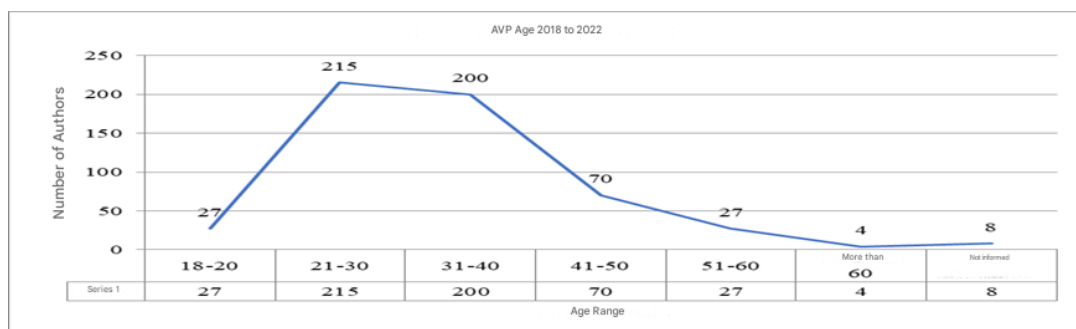
To profile the perpetrators of property violence (AVP), the data available in three documents were used: "self-qualification and interrogation" and "information about previous life", the first two, formalized in the DEAM when the aggressor is located and gives a statement, and the third, "indirect qualification report", prepared when the perpetrator cannot be found and his qualification is carried out through the investigation team, with information provided by the victim and through investigative steps with family members and the author's circle of friends.

Data collection was limited to the research period and the data were restricted in order to avoid possible identification of the perpetrators and, thus, ensure the intimacy of the people involved in the facts investigated. Data on age, education, marital status, occupation, alcohol or drug consumption, and place of residence were collected.

The first Figure of the profile of AVP (Perpetrators of Property Violence) was dedicated to a survey of the number of aggressors by age group, whose representation is illustrated and presented in Figure 08.

Figure 8

Age. Perpetrators of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

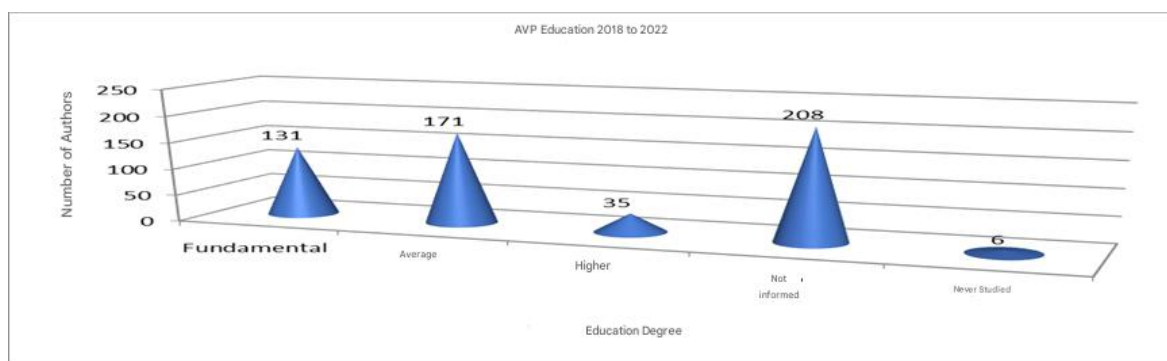
AVP's predominate in the age group of 20 to 40 years, with a substantial drop in the number of aggressive events with men from the age of 50. There are many possible facts for the greater aggressiveness in this age group: higher testosterone levels or living in hostile environments where violence predominated as a response to any demand. Nascimento, Gomes and Rabello (2009, p. 1156) observe that violence in young men can find an answer in the search for *social status*:

Both the data from this study and those in the literature indicate that the relationships established between masculinity and youth can result in violent practices, compromising the health of young men, to the extent that these subjects, when aiming for the status of being a man, can be influenced by the hegemonic model of masculinity, associated with domination and being strong. In this sense, young people, in order to assert themselves or be accepted as "real" men, on the one hand, start to dominate all those they deem "weaker" – whether women or other men – and, on the other hand, falling into their own trap, they expose themselves to risks, compromising the health or life of themselves or others.

If youth is a very present fact in the profile of aggressors, it can be said that low education is a fact that stands out and contributes negatively to this statistic. In Figure 09 this issue can be observed in clear numbers.

Figure 9

Schooling. Author of Patrimonial Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

A large number of AVP's were not located to provide clarifications in the records and the information regarding schooling was partially impaired. In this case, it was decided to create the item "not informed". In view of the information collected on schooling in the IPs, a small number of aggressors who had access to higher education was evidenced.

Martins and Nascimento (2017, p. 118), in relation to schooling, point to it as a factor associated with domestic violence:

[...] other factors, in addition to alcohol, are pointed out as associated with the situation of domestic violence. These factors do not appear in the studies in isolation, they are articulated, emphasizing the complexity of the issue of domestic violence. Education (26.19%) was the most recurrent factor, followed by family history of violence (16.66%) and poverty (17.85%). According to Hasselman and Reichenheim (2003), the higher the level of education, the lower the violence. For the authors, domestic violence

occurs more frequently among couples with low education, living in precarious socioeconomic conditions, in the presence of alcohol and other drugs, stressful and stigmatizing factors that favor both the use of psychoactive substances and violence.

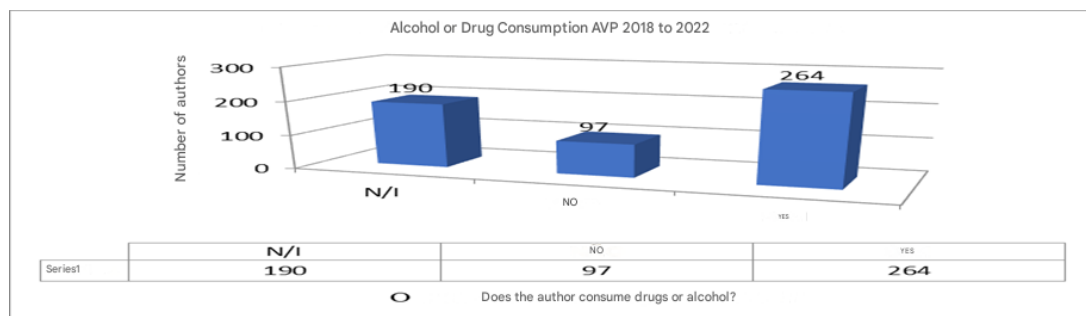
In addition to schooling, alcohol consumption is also a factor that is very frequently associated with domestic violence and that was the object of research carried out in Manacapuru about AVP's.

It is important to highlight, at this point, the warning to readers that it is not at any time stating that such factors are the causes of domestic violence, but that they are risk factors that, associated with others, produce an environment in which people are more vulnerable to the occurrence of violent events.

In view of this, the number of AVPs who do or do not use alcohol or some psychoactive substance was investigated, as shown in Figure 10. This consultation also suffered limitations related to the location of the authors to provide information. When the information documented in the records was not located, the term "N/I" (not informed) was used.

Figure 10

Alcohol or Drug Consumption. Author of Patrimonial Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

In the period investigated, it was observed that 73% (seventy-three percent) of the AVP's who attended and provided information, affirm the use of illicit drugs or alcohol consumption, which confirms the information that drugs and alcohol reduce moral restraints and are frequently associated with situations of violence against women. Data also confirmed by Pereira *et al.* (2013, p. 224) in a survey carried out in the city of Viçosa:

The data found in Viçosa's research are in line with those carried out in other studies that claim that jealousy and alcohol are the biggest triggers of domestic violence against women. The Avon Institute survey (2011) found that 48% of the interviewees,

who declared having been victims of domestic violence, answered, in multiple answers, that jealousy motivated the violence; 43%, problems with drinking or alcoholism; 26%, the lack of respect; 20%, distrust; 20%, betrayal; 19%, day-to-day disagreements; 18%, economic and financial problems; and 18%, emotional imbalance.

It is necessary to recognize that perpetrators of domestic violence can hold women accountable for their actions in a variety of circumstances, regardless of their economic situation or alcohol consumption. Violence is an abusive behavior rooted in issues of power and control, and cannot be reduced to this causal factor alone. In addition, it is critical to understand that many women, regardless of their education or socioeconomic status, may choose not to report cases of domestic violence due to a variety of reasons, including fear of retaliation, shame, lack of support or trust in institutions, and a significant number of underreporting of domestic violence cases should also be considered.

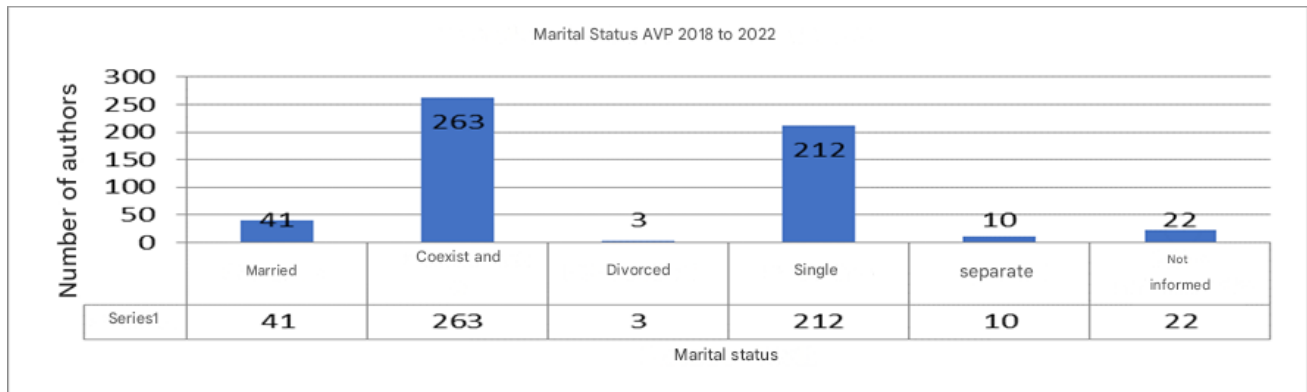
If alcohol is a risk factor, it was observed that, in relation to PV, marital status is a fact that deserves study. The information obtained from the IP's confirms that aggressors and victims do not have an official relationship; there is a predominance of informality in relationships marked by PV events, a fact observed in Figure 11 below.

As previously stated, this fact makes it difficult, for example, to legally resolve possible shares of assets acquired during cohabitation, due to the lack of a legal framework for the beginning of the relationship, due to the uncertainty of the date, which can be questioned at a time of possible separation⁶, which is much more common than the "happily ever after".

⁶ According to an IBGE survey, published by the UOL news portal under the title "**Brazilians marry more in 2021, but ask for a divorce like never before, points out IBGE**", the average time from marriage to divorce fell from 15.9 (fifteen point nine) years in 2010 to 13.9 (thirteen point nine) years in 2021. Available at: noticias.uol.com.br. Accessed on: 20 Aug. 2023

Figure 11

Marital Status. Author of Patrimonial Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

In addition to the informality of the affective relationship, it was observed in Table 4 that obtaining income to maintain the family is marked by labor informality. The occupations of the perpetrators of property violence, if on the one hand reflect the level of progress of the city, on the other hand indicate financial vulnerability, including these. The *locus* of the research presented a very large variety of professionals in activity or available for work, indicating such a variety that there is no niche, a professional profile that is more violent and/or prone to violence, as shown in Table 04.

Table 4

Occupation Perpetrators of Property Violence. Women's Police Station/MPU-AM, from 2018 to 2022 – City of Manacapuru-AM

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Administrative | 1 | Electrician | 2 | Pedagogue | 1 |
| Health Agent | 1 | Engineer | 1 | Mason | 16 |
| Endemic Disease Agent | 1 | Mechanical Engineer | 2 | Fishmonger | 1 |
| Farmer | 4 | Student | 7 | Fisherman | 17 |
| Help. Driver | 1 | Popsicle Factory | 1 | Pensioner | 1 |
| Help. Department | 2 | Marketer | 3 | Military Police | 17 |
| Beekeeper | 1 | Flyer | 1 | Teacher | 2 |
| Cooking | 1 | Civil servant | 14 | Painter | 3 |
| Attendant | 1 | Attendant | 5 | Lender | 2 |
| Autonomous | 7 | Street sweeper | 1 | Advertising | 1 |
| Retired | 3 | Bar Manager | 1 | Broadcaster | 1 |
| Engineering Assistant | 1 | Waiter | 1 | Replenisher | 2 |
| Biochemical | 1 | Plasterer | 1 | Sales Representative | 1 |
| Cowboy | 1 | Car Washer | 1 | Locksmith | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------------------|----|--------------------------|-----|
| Hydraulic Firefighter | 2 | Massage therapist | 1 | Mason's Servant | 20 |
| Rubber Repairer | 2 | Joiner | 2 | Safety | 1 |
| Hairdresser | 1 | Logger | 1 | Welder | 4 |
| Caulker | 1 | Maritime | 4 | General Services | 16 |
| Carpenter | 3 | Mechanic | 4 | Sawyer | 1 |
| Loader | 4 | Heavy Vehicle Mechanic | 2 | Taxi driver | 5 |
| Merchant | 1 | Metallurgical | 2 | Safety Technician | 1 |
| Merchant | 1 | Military | 1 | Agricultural Technician | 1 |
| Carvoeiro | 1 | Mototaxi | 25 | Refrigeration Technician | 1 |
| Scavenger | 1 | Motorcycle courier | 4 | Hospital Technician | 1 |
| Carter | 1 | Driver | 7 | Vendor | 5 |
| Postman | 1 | Musician | 1 | Glazier | 1 |
| Homemade | 1 | Official | 1 | Porthole | 1 |
| Unemployed | 80 | Potter | 7 | Watchful | 9 |
| Entrepreneur | 4 | Dentist | 1 | Not Informed | 70 |
| Nurse | 1 | Goldsmith | 1 | | |
| Digitizer | 1 | Baker | 1 | | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 551 |

Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

In spite of the fact that some occupations stood out, such as farmers, self-employed, motorcycle taxis, bricklayers, bricklayers, fishermen, military police, civil servants and general services, the most important situation was the contingent of unemployed⁷ and self-employed people involved in situations of property violence, the number of which was presented, even so, in comparison with the occupations reported by women, shows that in the *locus of the* The man is the breadwinner of the family, the person who has the greatest economic power in the relationship and, consequently, the power of decision.

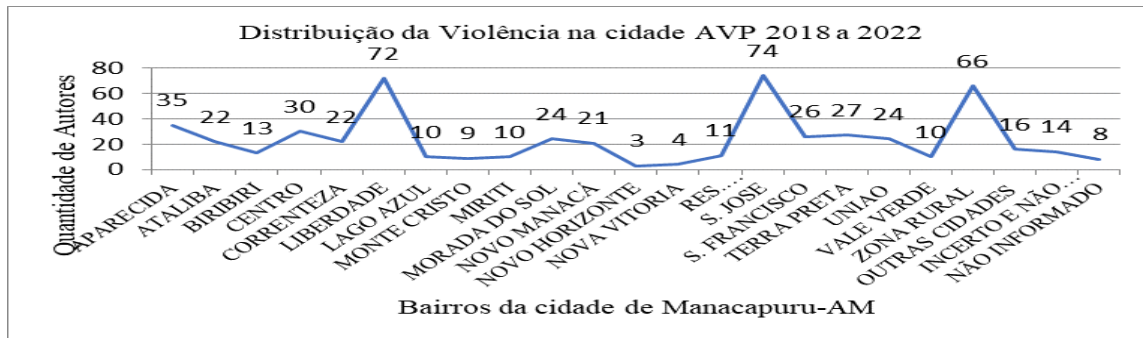
Then, it was checked if there was an area of the city that stood out in the incidence of Property Violence against women. This situation can be observed in Figure 12.

⁷ According to an IBGE survey published by the G1 news portal, the unemployment rate between May and June 2022 was 8.3% (eight point three percent) whose percentage has fluctuated in the single digits. Available at: www.google.com/amp/s/g1/globo.com/google/amp/economia/noticia/2023/11/30/unemployment-falls-to-76percent-in-the-quarter-ended-in-october-says-ibge.ghtml. Accessed on: 20 Aug. 2023

Note. At the *poll's locus*, the average unemployment rate reported by the AVP represents 15.6% (fifteen point six percent) of the total, practically double the report that may indicate a discouraged workforce. The IBGE considers discouraged those who would like to work, but do not look for a job because they think they would not find one, the causes of demotivation are diverse, the most common being: age, lack of qualification, the economic scenario or the local context itself.

Figure 12

Distribution of Violence by city. Perpetrators of Property Violence. MPU/AM Women's Police Station – 2018 to 2022



Source: The authors, based on the theoretical contribution researched, 2024.

The spatial location of the AVP's in the city of Manacapuru, as expected, presented a distribution similar to that reported by the VVP's. In spite of the apparent prominence seen in three geoFigureical locations: the neighborhood of Liberdade and São José (the most populous in the city) and Rural Zone⁸ (which represents almost 30% of the population), the research indicates that patrimonial violence is diffuse, and can be found throughout the *locus* of the research, both in the urban and rural areas.

The result of the research shows that the average profile of the AVP is a young man aged between 20 and 40 years, with low education, due to the consumption of alcohol or drugs, who lives in an informal relationship with the victim, working as a freelancer, in occupations without formal bond, or even unemployed. This description, as it is an average profile, cannot accommodate the diversity of objective and subjective situations and conditions that can trigger property violence.

During the verification of the profiles of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, the victim's testimonies were taken advantage of to learn a little more about the narrative in this specific type of violence.

2.4 NARRATIVE OF VICTIMS OF PROPERTY VIOLENCE

In the documents examined at the *locus* of the research, in order to preserve the intimacy and confidentiality of the information, the victim and the perpetrator had their names erased or encrypted. It was observed in the reading of nine surveys of patrimonial violence,

⁸ City of Manacapuru-AM: urban population: 60,178 - 70.68%; rural population: 24,966 - 29.32% - 2010 Census (IBGE, 2022). Available at: www.estadoecidades.com.br/am/manacapuru. Accessed on: 10 Feb.2024.

that this type of violence is hidden, when not annexed, to other types of violence. It was found that there are aggressors, even after separation, sometimes continue to persecute the victim in search only of her sexual satisfaction, even against the victim's will, punishing her financially to achieve her intent, without worrying about the maintenance and fate of her children. This situation is the one reported by VVP01:

[...] Every day "x" goes to the declarant's house, disturbs, ordering the door to be opened, wanting to have sexual relations with (the victim), passes his hand on her private parts, even though the victim denies such a situation; THAT, he has already tried to talk to "x" about the children's pension, because the declarant is unemployed; THAT, he does not stop to listen to her; THAT, "x" always says that there is no point in her coming to the Police Station, because nothing will come of it (VVP 01, statement term 01, Annex C).

In order to remedy her situation of sexual and property violence, the victim sought the Police Station to request, to the Judiciary, a protective measure in order to prevent the aggressor from approaching her, requesting at the time that he be obliged to provide food for her children. According to Castro (2019, p. 44),

[...] Once the need for the emergency measure for the survival of the woman and her offspring has been demonstrated, the granting of provisional or provisional alimony is an important instrument in contributing to the cessation of violence. After all, it is no use for the woman to file a complaint against the aggressor and remain psychologically and financially subordinate to him. The abuse of power to which she is affected suffers an important rupture when the justice system offers economic protection, aiming at maintaining the domestic reality without the presence of the aggressor.

Property violence, however, is not only related to financial control, but also to the control of the victim and their actions. Some aggressors tend to promote all sorts of prohibitions, especially the victim from studying, working or visiting family. These were the recurrent behaviors in the situations of property violence researched, as can be abstracted in the reports of VVP 02 and VVP 03, when both were imprisoned by this type of violence that prevents women from qualifying, acquiring financial autonomy and forming a support network:

[...] "zz" is a drug and alcohol user; That, "zz" did not allow the victim to visit his family or study (VVP 02, statement term 02, Annex C).

[...] In the last six years of the relationship, "GG" became very jealous with the declarant, motivating arguments and verbal offenses on his part; THAT, "gg" does not let you work or study. (VVP 03, statement 03, Annex C).

The attitude of prohibiting women from visiting family members, working or studying, far beyond an explicit demonstration of insecurity, is an act of patrimonial violence because it prevents women from building their own economy, from qualifying and evolving. The submission of women to the prohibition of access to education is a historical fact that survives over time. Moura, Silva and Machado (2018, p. 164), in this regard, analyze:

Education was also a problem that generated several conflicts. Historically, the only "education" allowed for women was the education of being good housewives. [...] Educational limits were always part of the reality of women who wanted to study, obtain knowledge and improve themselves in relation to knowledge. The social ills that were born from these prohibitions are stains that to this day are lodged within the soul of thousands of women.

In addition to prohibiting access to education, some perpetrators of property violence require the victim to be submissive and not just appear submissive. Such an aggressor does not accept to be contradicted. Aggressiveness and psychological violence are their first weapons and, if the woman insists on claiming her rights, she runs a serious risk of being a victim of physical violence. Perhaps for this reason, some victims, precisely because they do not have their own income and depend financially on the aggressor, are forced to live in this hostile environment for a long time, cultivating only the hope of better times, but when these stubbornly do not arrive, it is the moment when their own hope weakens and they decide to change the paradigm, They decide, finally, to denounce the aggressor. The narratives of VVP 05, 06 and 09 indicate victims of explicit financial dependence who denounced the aggressor:

[...] "YY" was always aggressive with the declarant, having already physically and verbally assaulted her; THAT, he had not yet complained about "yy" because he depends on him financially; today, he heard "yy" fighting with his son and asked him to stop; THAT, "yy" broke a broomstick by hitting his arm; THAT, he ran to the street to ask for help; THAT, "yy" runs after asking the victim to return, otherwise he would take the children away (VVP 05, statement term 05, Annex C, emphasis added).

[...] "SS" has always been aggressive with the declarant, having already verbally and also physically offended her with punches in the face and head; the fact occurred when the couple lived in Manaus and he was not denounced because the declarant was financially dependent on him (VVP 06, statement term 06, Annex C, emphasis added).

[...] lived together for eight years and has a son; [...] she has been physically and verbally assaulted several times; (...) he even made complaints against "DD", but always gave up because of his son, as well as financial dependence (VVP 09, statement term 09, Annex C, emphasis added).

These testimonies explicitly narrate that patrimonial violence, expressed in the financial vulnerability of the victims, imprisons and enslaves them. In this way, they find it very difficult to break the cycle of violence, a fact widely recognized in other studies already carried out, as Gomes (2022, p.87) presents:

The literature points to an intimate relationship between financial dependence and women's difficulty in breaking the cycle of violence. Some studies have already been cited throughout this work, such as those by Ferreira (2019), Celestino and Bucher-Maluschke (2015) and Oliveira and Cavalcanti (2007), which recall financial dependence, difficulty in differentiating the partner and affective dependence as a factor for the permanence of women in situations of violence.

In addition, it should be noted that the narratives of victims of property violence are not limited to young and inexperienced women, but also to women who have survived all forms of violence throughout their lives. With thirty years of service in any employment relationship, the person would already have the right to retirement and honors. With the same thirty years taking care of the family, fleeing to survive was what was left to VVP 07, who had her cell phone destroyed by the aggressor, as a way of punishing her for seeking freedom. In the words of the victim, she

[...] lived with "JJ" for thirty years, they had five children; THAT, he has always been aggressive with the declarant in the thirty years of living together; [...] I had never denounced "JJ" out of fear; THAT, two years ago, she decided to separate from "jj" after he tried to stab her in the back, being prevented by the couple's son; THAT, for fear of dying, she left home leaving her son and her belongings and is living rented; [...] She went to visit her minor son, the aggressor arrived drunk and kicked her out of the house, before leaving he asked to take her cell phone; THAT, "jj" took his cell phone that was in a room and threw it against the floor; (VVP 07, statement 07, Annex C, emphasis added).

If, on the one hand, victims of violence demonstrate impressive resilience, on the other hand, they need understanding and acceptance; They need a protection network that helps them find themselves again and not people to judge them, especially when they fall into the traps of fate and relate to drug or alcohol users who put their addiction ahead of anything,

including their family. The narrative of VVP 04 and 08 indicate women who survived, having their patrimony ruined daily by their partners due to the disastrous addiction to drugs and alcohol. They narrate:

[...] "ww", is a drug user; THAT, the aggressions occur whenever "ww" wants to sell some object owned by the couple to buy drugs; THAT, he was at his house and realized that some of his clothes had disappeared; THAT, he asked "ww" about the disappearance of his belongings; THAT, "w" offended her as a son of a bitch and a slut, and assaulted her with a punch on the head; THAT, he left the residence which belongs to the relatives of "ww" and went to live at his mother's house (VVP 04, statement term 04, Annex C, emphasis added).

[...] "GG" was at home drinking alcohol; THAT, he started to criticize "gg" for the reason he spent money on drinks and let supplies run out at home; THAT, "gg" got excited and attacked her with a punch in the face; THAT, then, "gg" began to offend her as a son of a bitch, a slut and a whore (VVP 08, statement term 08, Annex C, emphasis added).

The narratives may seem repetitive, but they are sincere and moving, this is the naked reality, they are reports of women who believed in a dream and made projects.

Leaving the idealized world and facing reality requires strong determination. When the vulnerable woman finally manages to gather the strength to overcome disappointment, shame, doubts and dilemmas, she must be welcomed and not judged by the choice of the partner or by the delay in fleeing the failed relationship. No one knows in depth how much she endured and what she did to heal her wounds (or if she still feels the pains of this silent struggle), only she can say. Helping her to redirect her trajectory to a path free of domestic violence is a duty, not only of the professionals of the protection network, but also of the entire community.

3 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The study of what it is, how it occurs, how it is prevented, how to combat property violence was carried out not only with the intention of finding answers to these questions that, in various forms, were answered during the items presented in the structure of this work, but also to indicate the need for constant qualification and clarification of people about the issues that involve public security with regard to domestic violence and family that, at the same time that it requires from professionals a more humanized look, but no less technical of legal and social issues, also requires from the social collective knowledge and lucidity in the face of

everyday facts, to avoid prejudices and prejudices. Knowledge improves the perception of acts of violence and creates conditions for everyone to face them without the use of violence itself. Recognizing oneself as a victim of property violence or recognizing a victim of violence is necessary to seek alternatives for such a situation.

In view of this, during the development of the research, evidence was found, confirmed by other studies carried out in other locations in Brazil and, it can be said, in the world, of the greater vulnerability of economically dependent women who tend to suffer more strongly from the impacts of property violence. It was observed that, in the case of the *locus* of the research, emergency protective measures were widely used by victims of property violence, but that the pure and simple removal of the perpetrator is a measure that is completely insufficient to recover the victim's self-confidence, shaken from many angles. It was found that, in view of the dilemmas experienced by the victim, including denouncing the aggressor in search of autonomy and feeling helpless both financially and emotionally, she needs the support of a multiprofessional network in the social, psychological, legal and public security fields. Such a network was identified in the *locus* of the research, acting not only in prevention, but also in the recovery of victims through the provision of courses, training, social rent and psychological, legal and emergency support. An action that could certainly optimize the performance of the protection network would be the creation of a database that could be shared by the agencies of the protection network, with a view to a more integrated multisectoral action.

Regarding the objectives proposed in the research, it is understood that they were fully achieved. As a result, a type of multifaceted property violence was found that makes the victim financially vulnerable, imprisoning him at home, often preventing him from studying, improving, working and building a network of contacts. This type of violence, as if it were not enough to have created obstacles to financial autonomy during the relationship, persists after the end of the relationship, sabotaging the victim through the denial of alimony for their own children or for their own vulnerable spouse/partner in order to punish them for seeking new horizons.

It is believed that there is still a lot to advance, especially in the aspect of education and in the political sphere, so that men and women can truly experience a gender democracy. Thus, it ends with a reflection that, although there is in marital relations, much more than just the economic and financial patrimony, men and women who live in a capitalist society must understand that capital determines power relations and, therefore, it is convenient for each

person (man or woman) to build *for themselves* the conditions to guarantee the existential minimum, without totally depending on others to survive, so that each one looks at the other only as a man or a woman, not as an object of mere sexual or economic satisfaction.

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