

Subnational Analysis

City of Goiânia and State of Rio Grande do Norte

Black women have a shorter survival span than white women

Vital Strategies Brazil carried out specific studies in the city of Goiânia and in the state of Rio Grande do Norte and matched data from the violence and mortality notification systems.

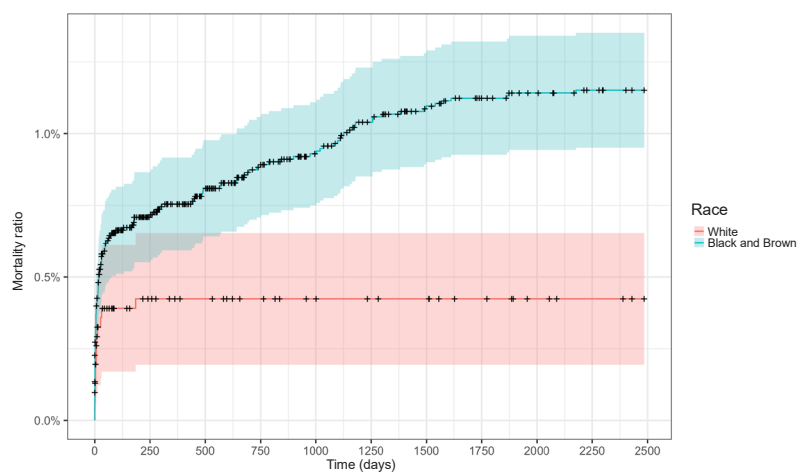
Analyzing the group of women with a notification of any type of violence between 2014 and 2020, excluding self-inflicted injuries, the difference in proportional mortality over time is highlighted: over the same period, black women died more than white women, from external causes as well as other causes.

Main findings

- Of the total number of white women with a notification of violence, 0.42% died from external causes, while among black women this percentage is 1.14%.
- Therefore, black women with a notification of violence have a **2.7 times higher risk** of death from external causes than white women.
- The risk for white women tends to stabilize over time, while for black women it continues to increase.
- For deaths from any cause, the risk of black women with a notification of violence is **70% higher** than that of white women in the same condition.
- Black women are more often victims of violence than white women. And they also die more often from the aftermath of violence, especially when it comes to external causes.

Proportional Survival-Mortality Analysis of Women Victims of Violence by Race/Skin Color:

Due to external causes



Due to all causes

