

Gender-Based Violence in Brazil: inequalities between black and white women

From 2015 to 2020, the Brazilian Notifiable Diseases and Conditions Information System had 1.04 million records of physical and sexual violence against women.

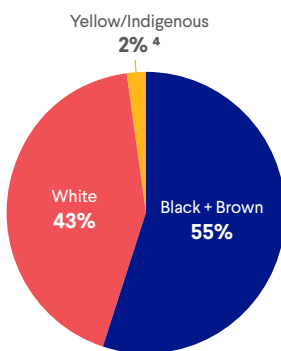
Women account for 75% of the victims of all recorded cases of sexual and physical violence.

9.2% of reported cases did not record any information about race/skin color¹ of the victims.

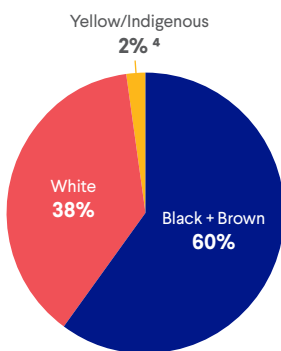
National Analysis

Female victims^{2,3}

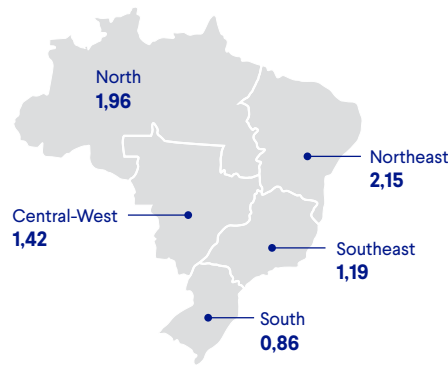
Physical violence



Sexual violence



Mapping a black woman's risk of having a notification of physical violence when compared to a white woman*



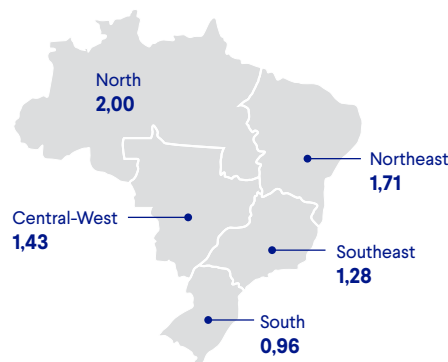
* Rates by 100 thousand inhabitants

Nationally, no difference was observed in relation to physical violence.

However, there are regional inequalities:

- **Northeast Region** – black women's risk of reporting violence is more than twice the risk for white women.
- **Central-West Region** – black women's risk is 42% higher than for white women.
- **South Region** – 19% higher risk for white women.

Mapping a black woman's risk of having a notification of sexual violence when compared to a white woman*



* Rates by 100 thousand inhabitants

In Brazil, the risk of a black woman having a notification of sexual violence is 1.21 times higher than that of a white woman.

In the North Region, the risk of black women reporting sexual violence is twice that of white women.

¹Race/skin color: literal translation of the information field in Brazilian health databases

²Only medical records with race/skin color information filled in were considered

³According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in Brazil, women are: 43% White, 55% Black and Brown, 1% Indigenous and 1% Other

⁴Literal translation of skin color naming convention used by IBGE

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.

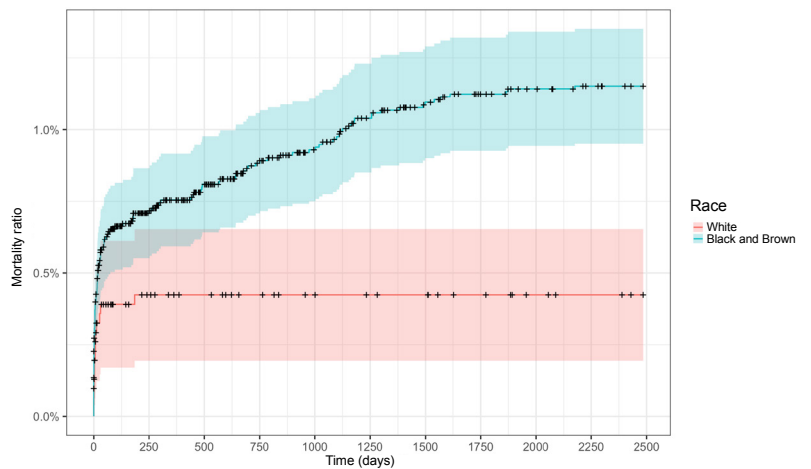
Analyzing the group of women with a notification of any type of violence between 2014 and 2020, excluding self-inflicted injuries, the difference in proportional mortality over time is highlighted: over the same period, black women died more than white women, from external causes as well as other causes.

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

