

# Domestic violence: a review on the impact in women's lives and child development

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**Abstract:** Domestic violence is recurrent worldwide; we can highlight Brazil. The family context is one of the first places of socialization in which the human being is presented, several factors can influence their interpersonal relationships, negatively or not, that is, a healthy and harmonious environment generates healthy individuals. Violence in the family context is configured as physical and psychological aggressions that cause many damages to victims, mostly female and infant-juvenile audiences, not limited to social classes. The normalization of these acts is very worrying, since they generate losses, such as patterns of violent conduct, economic and emotional dependence, anxiety, depression, stress, problems of self-control and concentration, among others. Therefore, in this study, data were collected through bibliographic research of national authors, aiming to better understand the consequences that domestic violence generates in the lives of victims.

**Keywords:** Domestic violence. Psychological. Child development. Family.

## 1. Introduction

Domestic violence is configured the use of physical or moral force against the will or freedom among individuals in family life. In the domestic sphere, they occur mainly against women and children, it involves repetitive acts, which are worsening, in frequency and intensity, such as coercion, creeping, humiliation, disqualification, physical and sexual aggression, threats and even death (CUNHA, 2008a). The effects and consequences of domestic violence for the abused are: low self-esteem; sadness, anguish, anxiety, insecurity, uncertainty, problems of self-control and exaggerated behaviors; concentration difficulties, economic and emotional dependence; patterns of violent conduct;

depression and stress (CORSI, 2003). The impact of violence on interpersonal relationships is profound. It mainly affects family relationships, leading to the production and reproduction of models of violent behavior in social and family daily life. Children who live in a situation of family violence learn to use it as a way of life and have a great possibility of reproducing them in their relationships, both as a child and as a child or as a young person or an adult (ARAÚJO, 1996). All the action that causes physical pain in a child or adolescent, from a simple slap to the fatal beating, represent a single continuum of violence (AZEVEDO and GUERRA, 1998).

Cunha, in 2008, also points out that domestic violence against women is a facet of a more serious social problem,

which is the violence of men against women in society and the subalternity in which the social division of labor has placed women, in terms of wages, in the education of children, in rights, among others. From this perspective, the occurrence of violence against women is intimately. It is worth noting that it is not only women with low income or lower level of education who suffer violence. However, it can be assumed that its incidence is effectively higher in this group, due to the stress caused by precarious conditions of existence, derived from low wages, temporary unemployment and long-term unemployment (CUNHA, 2008) in addition to physical violence, which leaves livable marks on the body, whether by beating, cutting or burns, there are other groups and manifestations of violence, which can be verbal in nature (insulting words); psychological (gestures, words and acts that lead to threat, manipulation, relying on an environment of fear, fear and guilt); or, by combining these violence, which can reinforce and make more effective the intention of destruction (physical-psychological violence, physical-verbal and psychological violence). (VALENCIA, 1988 *apud* ANDRANDE and LORETO, 2008)

Alcohol abuse is a strong aggravating factor in physical domestic violence. Pathological drunkenness is a state in which the person who drinks becomes extremely aggressive, sometimes not even remembering in detail what he has done during these bouts of anger and anger. In this case, in addition to the practical difficulties of curbing violence, there is the question that most women do not denounce aggressors because, when they do not drink, "it is another person". Women are often subjected to such a situation because the man is the family's thesis and, if arrested, everyone will be in financial need, and so violence persists (PEREIRA, 2005). Some of the characteristics of men who harm their companions, whether they are wives or not. Among these characteristics are: jealousy, alcohol or drug abuse, social isolation, low self-esteem, insecurity, possessiveness, stereotyped view on gender roles, personality problems, history of violence in childhood, depression and anxiety. (CORTEZ *et al.* 2005).

Thus, it is intended in this review to bring clarity about the forms of violence suffered by the female and child-juvenile public in the family context and its characteristics that can help in the training of the various professionals involved, from a multidisciplinary point of view, highlighting among them the professional psychologist aiming at a better professional performance and an improvement in the quality of therapeutic interventions.

## 2. Methodology

This is a study with data collection based on bibliographic data collection. For this survey, articles were retrieved in several databases such as Interactive Knowledge, Texts & Contexts Magazine (Porto Alegre), Clinical Contexts (PepsiCo), Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development, Jus.com.br, publicadireito.com.br, The Institutional Repository of the University of Caxias do Sul,

and ambitojuridico.com.br. The inclusion criteria determined for the selection of articles were: texts available in full, articles in Portuguese and in English from 2006 to 2021; master's dissertations and doctoral theses and articles in the integra that portray domestic violence and its effects on the female and child and juvenile audiences. All opinions or unreferenced texts served as exclusion criteria in this study.

## 3. Results and Discussion

It is in the family relationship that the most expressive facts of people's lives occur, such as the discovery of affection, subjectivity, sexuality, the experience of life, the formation of social identity. The idea of family refers to something that each of us experiences, full of affective meanings, representations, opinions, judgments, hopes and frustrations (ROSAS and CIONEK, 2006). Domestic violence is situated, as "any action or omission that harms the well-being, physical, psychological integrity or freedom and right to the full development of a family member", such violence can be committed inside or outside the home by any member of the family who is in a power relationship with the person assaulted (DAY *et al.*, 2003). And from where will come out of that social cell healthy and psychologically healthy people, or otherwise individuals who are mentally ill who can thus reach others with the so-called "Epidemic" to which they are inserted. (RODRIGUES, 2019). In the world, domestic violence accounts for one in five days of absenteeism at work. These authors also affirm that, in the United States, one third of hospitalizations of women in emergency units are the result of assaults suffered at home, and in Latin America, domestic violence is about 25% to 50% of women. Brazil is the country with the highest rates of domestic violence, since 23% of women are subject to domestic violence, estimating that every four minutes, a woman suffers aggression, and in 85.5% of cases of physical violence against women, aggressors are their partners. (ADEODATO *et al.* 2005). Given the inconstancy in studies related to the personality of women victims, follows a table found in the bibliographic study, available in the article Personality of women victims of domestic violence: a systematic review of the literature (Figure 1).

Local do Estudo	Nº da Amostra	Objetivo	Instrumentos	Principais achados (tipos/características de personalidade)
Colômbia (EUA)	127 (82 mulheres com múltiplas de múltiplos traços) 33 com única relação de ataque traço e 52 de grupo controle)	Avaliar perfil de personalidade	Ficha de dados, C-ATI (Coolidge Axis II Inventory)	Autodestrutiva, Dependente, Paranoide, TEPT*, Depressão
Nagreg (Israel)	19*	Avaliar estilos de personalidade, dependência, autoestima e insatisfação de TEPT**	Ficha de dados, FTSD**, escala for family violence, DEQ (Depressive Experiences Questionnaire)	Autoestima, Dependente, TEPT**, Depressão
Chilo (EUA)	52*	Avaliar se mulheres com TEPT*** são mais vulneráveis a serem vítimas de violência doméstica	Ficha de dados, PFCQ-4 (Borderline Personality Functioning Scale of the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4), SPI (Self-Harm Inventory), OVAWS (Severity of Violence Against Women Scale)	Borderline, TEPT**
Alicante e Sitruca (Espanha)	105*	Avaliar a relação entre estilos de personalidade, depressão, e variáveis contextualis em mulheres vítimas de violência doméstica	Ficha de dados, BDI (Beck Depression Inventory), MCMI-I (Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory I)	Feminista, Dependente, Submissiva, Depressão
Barcelona (Espanha)	16*	Avaliar perfil de personalidade	Ficha de dados, MCMI-II (Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory II), EAS (Eysack Adjustment Scale)	Espiritoide, Dependente, Esquiva, Borderline, Paranoide, Depressão
Valencia (Espanha)	182*	Avaliar perfil de personalidade	Ficha de dados, Questionário sobre o tipo de violência, MCMI-II (Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory II)	Espiritoide, Esquiva, Agressiva (radical), Borderline, Paranoide
São João (Filipinas)	20*	Avaliar perfil de personalidade	Ficha de dados, MCMI-II (Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory II)	Espiritoide, Esquiva, Autoestrutiva, Anestesiado, Depressão

Figure 1. Characteristics evidenced in women abused regarding depressive symptomatology and posttraumatic stress resulting from violence suffered in six studies. Source: (SA and WERLANG, 2013).

World Bank data show that in Latin America domestic violence affects 25% to 50% of women and, adding up all crimes committed against women, in 70% of cases, the perpetrator is her partner. According to the Maria da Penha Institute, every 2 seconds a woman is a victim of physical or verbal violence, and every 22.5 seconds a woman is the victim of beating or attempted strangulation (RIBEIRO and COUTINHO, 2011). Violence against women is present in most societies, which is practiced by the intimate partner, constituting the most endemic form of violence, and can be recognized as a cultural phenomenon, rooted in the customs of the locals, becoming acceptable and reproducible (MENEZES *et al.*, 2003). Two out of five Brazilian women have been victims of some type of violence, whether physical, psychic or sexual, and every 24 seconds, a woman is beaten in Brazil, as pointed out in the final report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry "with the purpose of investigating the situation of violence against women in Brazil and investigating complaints of omission by the public authorities in relation to the application of instruments instituted by law to protect women in situations of violence", based on research by the Perseu Abramo Foundation of the year 2010 (BRASIL, 2013a). According to the World Bank, a woman is more likely to be beaten, raped or murdered by her current or former partner than by a stranger (MENEZES *et al.*, 2003). It is inferring, therefore, that this form of violence has no relation to the biological differences between men and women, but rather with the construction of social roles reinforced by patriarchal cultures reproduced in society based on gender. (GOMES *et al.*, 2007). It is inserted in social discourses, and especially in the media, the spread of the gender difference. It is necessary, therefore, a program that invests in the education of people involved in violence, both of the aggressor and of the victim, as well as in the guidance and monitoring of children who have been exposed to violent relationships, so that violence does not persist from generation to generation, as something natural from the domestic sphere. (DAYS, 2012).

From January to June 2013, Ligue 180 performed more than 300,000 calls. Of the reports of violence, 37,582,000 (12% of all visits), physical violence was the most frequent, with 20,760 – 55.2% among the five modalities defined by the Maria da Penha Law. Psychological violence had 11,073 (29.5%), moral violence, 3,840 (10.2%), sexual, 646 (1.7%) and patrimonial, 696 (1.9%) (BRASIL, 2013c). Psychological violence, although present and more frequent than other forms of abuse, are little diagnosed due to its lack of definition and concepts, which would consequently help in the process of detection and prevention of it (ABRANCHES and ASSIS, 2011).

In relation to violence against women, the aggressor's desire is to submit it to his will, because he has the need to control it (DIAS, 2013). Their attitudes tend, thus, to destroy the woman's self-esteem, isolating her from the outside world, distancing her from friends and family. First, the aggressor affects the psychological integrity of the victim, leaving her totally vulnerable and fragile, and when the

woman is totally alienated, enclosed in this environment of psychic violence, the aggressor leaves for physical violence, believing that his attitude is legitimate, that he has the power over the body and mind of "his" wife (DIAS, 2012). According to a survey conducted by the Federal Senate, the main reason that leads the woman not to report an aggression (74%) is the fear of the aggressor, and only 34% do not report because of the economic dependence of the husband (BRASIL, 2013d). There is an incidence of data that indicate that battered mothers exhibit high levels of stress and, in most cases, have repercussions on the exercise of their parental roles, such as in the relationship with their children. Mothers who suffer gender violence experience feelings of incompetence in the face of their ability to be a mother, considering bad influences and sometimes explaining their interactions with their children as being unpleasant and stressful. The authors' studies report that, among the mothers analyzed, those who had the highest rate of aggression/stress were the ones who most reported relational problems with their children, and identified that they present no adaptive behaviors (PATIAS and DELL'AGLIO, 2014).

The affective experience and its quality are significant for the development of the human being, especially in early childhood, because the first years of the individual's life are determinant for the individual to establish patterns of behavior and ways of facing his own emotions (MINAYO, 2006). Children living in a family context with a deficiency in the affective bonds provided by caregivers or guardians can cause severe changes in the central nervous system, as well as cognitive functions, which may consequently increase vulnerability in the child's development. Vulnerability in children is due to the lack of a supportive relationship in the family context and when accompanied by inadequate stimuli and the presence of violence and drugs can cause situations harmful to child development (SILVA *et al.*, 2014).

In addition, the Survey on Socioeconomic Conditions and Domestic and Family Violence against Women concluded that 23% of adults who witnessed domestic violence as children have clear memories of their mothers being assaulted (CARVALHO and OLIVEIRA, 2017), if a child grows up witnessing domestic violence, there is a high chance that she becomes a violent adult (BANDURA, 1976). Fergusson and Horwood (1998) conducted a study on the long-term consequences of people who were exposed to scenes of domestic violence as children. The results showed that these subjects became adults with various difficulties in social adjustment, including health problems, abuse of toxic substances and criminal behaviors. In addition, they demonstrated symptoms of anxiety and disorder of conduct.

The child who observes one of the family members being assaulted also fits into a type of violence, because it causes suffering. It is considered that psychological violence is the least diagnosed, which contradicts the numbers, because it is the most prevalent and is more harmful to child development than physical violence. It causes complex damage and distorts the psychological map of the smaller one

son of the experience. The most observed consequences in children are, in addition to anxiety and depression, constant insecurity, posttraumatic stress disorders, eating disorders and suicide attempts (ABRANCHES and ASSIS, 2011); (PADILHA and SILVA, 2012); LOURENÇO *et al.*, 2013).

Art.3 ° the Statute of the Child and Adolescent-ECA (BRASIL, 1990b) remits that: the child and adolescent enjoy all the fundamental rights inherent to the human person, without prejudice to the integral protection of this Law, ensuring them, by law or other means, all opportunities and facilities, in order to provide them with physical development, mental, moral, spiritual and social, in conditions of freedom and dignity. Children who live in circumstances in which they witness aggressions have their conceptions of home and family threatened, since the reference of place of safety and protection, which should be formed, is fragmented, leaving the children without supporting figures and healthy/adaptive model. It can also be described that the omission of the role of emotional and reliable foundation that children should have before parents does not meet the basic needs of a child, and may seriously compromise their patterns and mechanisms of attachment, both in the current and future (MARTINS, 2009).

#### 4. Conclusions

It is visible the various impacts of domestic violence have on victims, especially in the psychic environment, highlighting the female and child and adolescent audiences. There is a great probability that this form of violence is routinized, considering that it is projected in the space of intimate relationships, between people who integrate or integrate the same unit of coexistence, in addition to permanent fear, this type of violence can result in lasting physical and psychological damage (CUNHA, 2008).

Giffin (1994), highlights the fragility as a psychological consequence for women victims of this type of violence, which can include permanent effects on self-esteem and self-image, leaving them with less possibility of protecting themselves, less secure of their value and personal limits, and more likely to accept victimization as part of their condition as a woman. It is noteworthy that the children who are spectators of domestic and family violence that occurred between the spouses begin to perceive aggression naturally, and can later repeat this violence. This is because, each member of the family, especially the offspring, "keeps a part of this suffering, which will reproduce elsewhere if it does not find in itself a solution. It is a displacement of hatred and destruction" (HIRIGOYEN, 2012).

Interventions should focus on both the direct effects of exposure to domestic violence – for example, helping children learn to deal with stressors associated with family violence – and the indirect effects of inefficient parental care – for example, helping parents to provide consistent stimulation and discipline despite the disorders caused by violence. It may be important to adopt a multi-systemic approach to treatment to deal with the various social influences that increase or reduce the risks among children

exposed to domestic violence. (HENGGELER *et al.* 1998).

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