



Violence  
against women in  
2021



FÓRUM BRASILEIRO DE  
SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA



## Violence against women in 2021

In allusion to the celebrations of the 8th of March, which marks the International Women's Forum, the Brazilian Public Security Forum anticipates data collected for the Brazilian Security Yearbook Public 2022 on lethal and sexual violence against girls and women in Brazil.

The data presented here are sourced from the police reports of the Civil Police of the 27 Federation Units and indicate a slight decline in femicide records in 2021, at the same time that they point to an increase in records of rape and rape of the vulnerable in the same year. The preliminary data<sup>1</sup> of

lethal violence account for 1,319 women victims of femicide in the last year, a 2.4% decrease in the number of victims; and 56,098 rapes (including vulnerable), female only, growth of 3.7% over the previous year.

The numbers of records of crimes against girls and women presented here show the context of violence experienced by them during the pandemic. **Just between March 2020, the month that marks the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic in the country, and December 2021, the last month with available data, there were 2,451 femicides and 100,398 cases of rape and rape of vulnerable female victims.**

In short, the picture presented here serves as a warning to Brazilian society that violence, in its different forms, remains one of the main obstacles to female empowerment and, more importantly,

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<sup>1</sup> The data consider the classification given by the Civil Police at the time of registration of the police report, but after the investigation and conclusion of the police investigation, it is possible that cases then classified only as intentional homicide will include the qualifier femicide, being later rectified in the systems. of police information.



than celebrating women's month, we need public policies capable of preserving and guaranteeing basic living conditions for girls and women, free from the endemic violence that continues to affect them.

Finally, it is important to highlight the public spirit and commitment to transparency of managers and statistics managers of all Federation Units, who provided the data compiled here.

## 1. Lethal violence: femicides in Brazil in 2021

- In 2021, there were a total of 1,319 femicides in the country, a decrease of 2.4% in the number of victims recorded in relation to the previous year. In total, there were 32 fewer victims of femicide than in 2020, when 1,351 women were killed.
- In 2021, on average, one woman was a victim of femicide every 7 hours.
- The mortality rate due to femicide was 1.22 deaths per 100,000 women, a decrease of 3% compared to the previous year, when the rate was 1.26 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants of the sex feminine.

Table 1: Femicides, Brazil and Federation Units - 2019-2021

Brazil and Federation Units	femicides									
	absolute numbers			Variation Nos. Absolutes (%) 2019/2020		Fees (1)			Rate Variation (%)	
	2019	2020	2021	2020/2021		2019	2020	2021	2019/2020	2020/2021
Brazil	1.328	1.351	1.319	1,7	-2,4	1,24	1,26	1,22	1,0	-3,0
Acre	11	11	12	0,0	9,1	2,6	2,6	2,7	-1,4	7,6
Alagoas	44	35	25	-20,5	-28,6	2,5	2,0	1,4	-20,9	-28,9
Amapá (2)	7	9	4	28,6	-55,6	1,7	2,2	0,9	26,3	-56,3
Amazon (3)	12	16	18	33,3	12,5	0,6	0,8	0,8	31,5	11,0
Bahia	101	114	88	12,9	-22,8	1,3	1,4	1,1	12,3	-23,2
Ceará	34	27	31	-20,6	14,8	0,7	0,6	0,7	-21,1	14,1
Federal District	32	17	25	-46,9	47,1	1,9	1,0	1,4	-47,9	44,3
Holy Spirit	35	26	35	-25,7	34,6	1,7	1,3	1,7	-26,4	33,3
Goiás	41	43	53	4,9	23,3	1,2	1,2	1,5	3,7	21,9
Maranhão	51	65	56	27,5	-13,8	1,4	1,8	1,5	26,7	-14,3
Mato Grosso	38	62	43	63,2	-30,6	2,3	3,7	2,5	61,3	-31,4
Mato Grosso do Sul	30	43	37	43,3	-14,0	2,2	3,1	2,6	41,8	-14,8
Minas Gerais (4)	146	151	152	3,4	0,7	1,4	1,4	1,4	2,9	0,2
Paraná (5)	47	66	65	40,4	-1,5	1,1	1,5	1,5	39,0	-2,5
Paraná (5)	36	35	30	-2,8	-14,3	1,7	1,7	1,4	-3,4	-14,8
Paraná (5)	89	73	75	-18,0	2,7	1,5	1,2	1,3	-18,5	2,1
Pernambuco	57	75	85	31,6	13,3	1,2	1,5	1,7	30,8	12,7
Piauí	29	31	36	6,9	16,1	1,7	1,9	2,2	6,6	15,9
Rio de Janeiro	85	78	80	-8,2	2,6	1,0	0,9	0,9	-8,6	2,2
Rio Grande do Sul (6)	21	13	20	-38,1	53,8	1,2	0,7	1,1	-38,6	52,6
Rio Grande do Sul (6)	97	80	96	-17,5	20,0	1,7	1,4	1,6	-17,8	19,7
Roraima	6	13	17	116,7	30,8	0,7	1,4	1,8	114,6	29,6
Roraima	6	9	4	50,0	-55,6	2,3	3,4	1,5	47,8	-56,2
Santa Catarina (7)	58	57	55	-1,7	-3,5	1,6	1,6	1,5	-2,9	-4,6
São Paulo (8)	184	179	136	-2,7	-24,0	0,8	0,8	0,6	-3,4	-24,5
Sergipe	21	14	19	-33,3	35,7	1,8	1,2	1,6	-34,0	34,4
Tocantins (9)	10	9	22	-10,0	144,4	1,3	1,1	2,7	-11,0	141,9

Source: State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); Brazilian Forum on Public Security.

(...) Information not available.

(1) Rate per 100,000 women.

(2) Data from Amapá refer only to femicides involving domestic or family violence.

(3) Amazonas data for the months of April, May and June 2021 refer only to the capital Manaus.

(4) Data from Minas Gerais were collected through the website of the Secretary of State for Justice and Public Security of Minas Gerais (Sejusp), on March 2, 2022. Data were generated on February 4, 2022 and are available at: <http://www.seguranca.mg.gov.br/component/gmg/page/3118-violencia-contra-a-mulher>.

(5) Data for Paraná for 2021 were collected through the website of the Public Security Secretariat on March 2, 2022. Available at: [https://www.seguranca.pr.gov.br/sites/default/arquivos\\_restritos/files/document/2022-02/Relatorio\\_Mortes\\_4Trimestre%202021.pdf](https://www.seguranca.pr.gov.br/sites/default/arquivos_restritos/files/document/2022-02/Relatorio_Mortes_4Trimestre%202021.pdf).

(6) Data from Rio Grande do Sul were collected through the website of the Secretary of Public Security on March 2, 2022 and are available at: <https://ssp.rs.gov.br/indicadores-da-violencia-against-the-woman>.

(7) Data for Santa Catarina were collected through the website of the Secretary of Public Security on March 2, 2022 and are available at: <https://ovm.ale.sc.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Feminici%CC%81dio.pdf>.

(8) São Paulo data were collected through the website of the Public Security Secretariat on March 2, 2022; the data source is the BEE (Electronic Statistical Bulletin) and is available at: <https://www.ssp.sp.gov.br/Estatistica/ViolenciaMulher.aspx>.

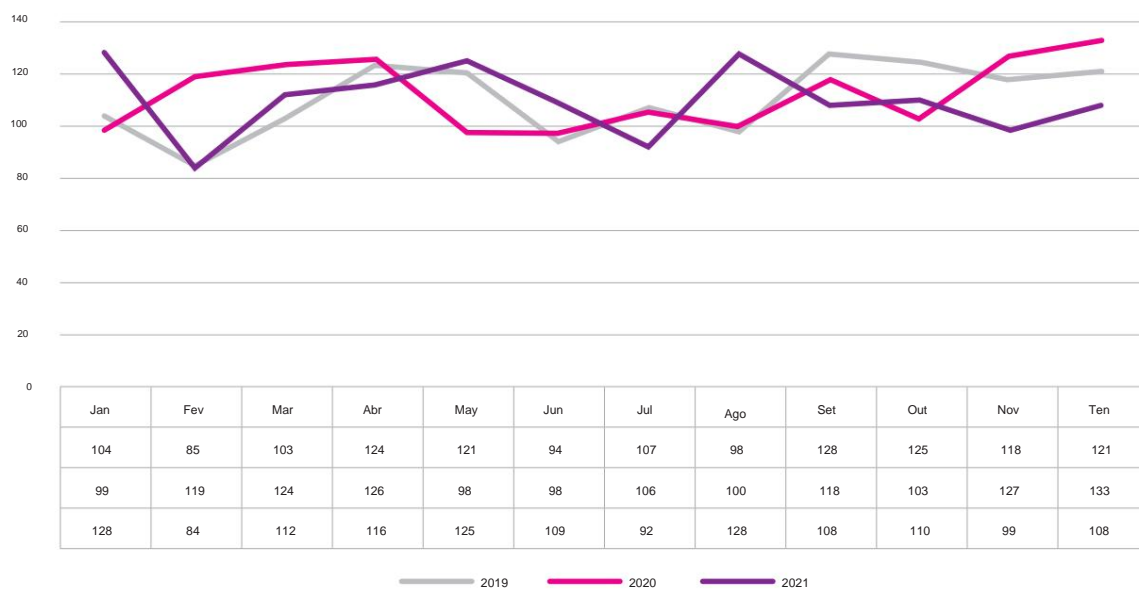
(9) Data for Tocantins for 2021 were collected on February 21, 2022 through PowerBI of the Public Security Secretariat. Available at: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiMTM2VIZTAZTBiNS00MDgyLWE2MmMtODFmYjc3ZTdhMjFjIiwidCI6ImY5ZTI0MzExLWJmYmYtNDVmMi05MjhhLTdiMGwNjlmNDEwMyJ9>.



## Monthly data on femicides in Brazil between 2019 and 2021

indicate that there was an increase in cases between February and May 2020, when there was greater restriction in social isolation measures. In 2021, the trend of cases followed very close to that seen in the year before the pandemic, with a monthly average of 110 femicides.

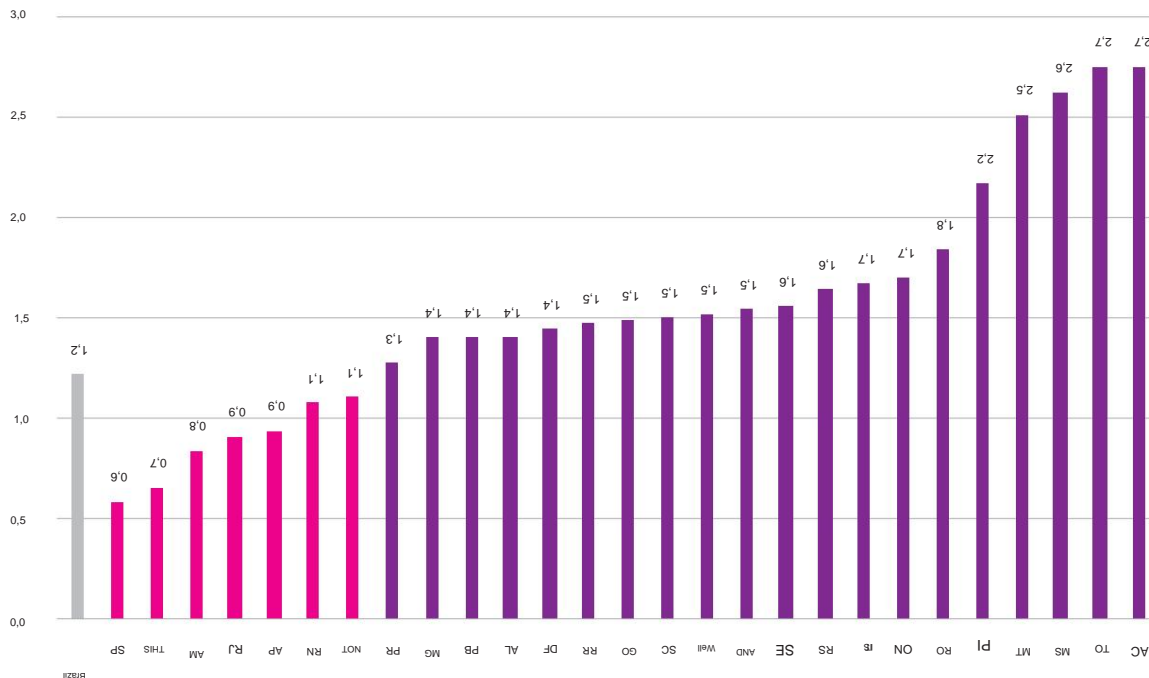
**Graph 01: Victims of femicides, by month (Brazil - 2019-2021)**



Source: State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Forum on Public Security.

- Only 7 states recorded femicide rates below the national average last year: São Paulo (0.6), Ceará (0.7), Amazonas (0.8), Rio de Janeiro (0.9), Amapá (0, 9), Rio Grande do Norte (1.1) and Bahia (1.1). These data need to be interpreted with caution, as some states still seem to register femicides in a precarious way, as is the case of Ceará, a state in which 308 women were murdered in the last year, that is, only 10% of the total number of women. homicide victims was classified in the femicide category.

Graph 02: Femicide rate (1). Brazil and UFs, 2021



Source: State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); Brazilian Forum on Public Security.  
 (1) Rates per 100,000 women.

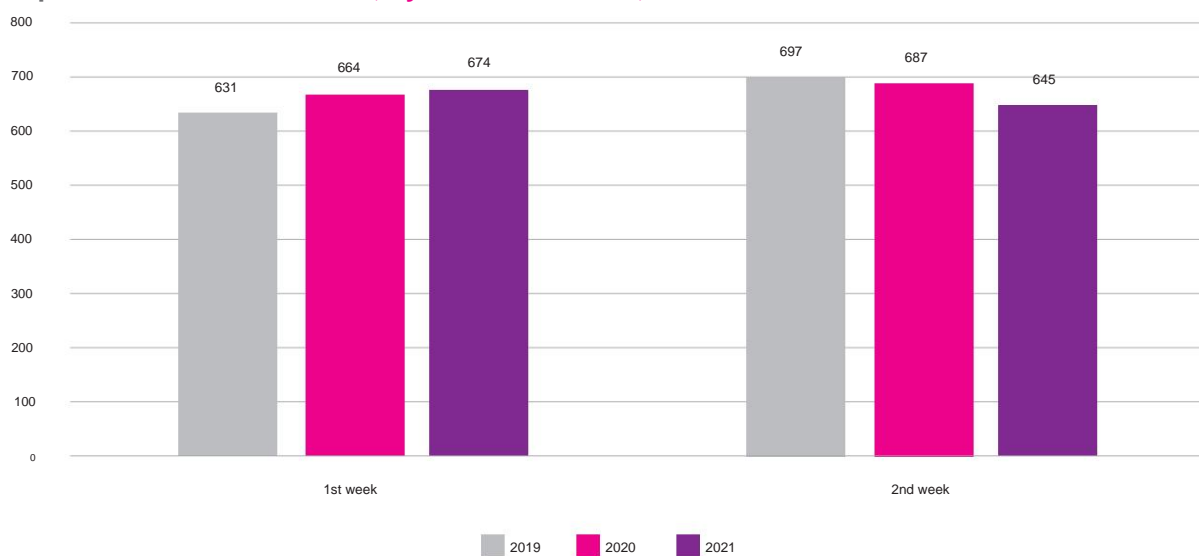
- The states that recorded the highest rates of femicide – much higher than the national average – were Tocantins (2.7), Acre (2.7), Mato Grosso do Sul (2.6), Mato Grosso (2.5) and Piauí. (2,2).
- Regarding the variation between 2020 and 2021, the growth of femicides in Tocantins stands out, which went from 9 victims in 2020 to 22 last year (144.4%), Rio Grande do Norte, which accounted for 7 deaths more in 2021 (53.8%) and the Federal District, with a 47.1% growth in the number of femicides, from 17 victims in 2020 to 25 in the following year.
- In relation to the states that presented the most significant reductions, the case of São Paulo stands out, which

from 179 victims in 2020, to 136 the following year (-24%), that is, 43 fewer victims. This means that the reduction verified in São Paulo boosted the positive result verified nationally: if state data were excluded from the nationally, the country would have registered a 1% increase in the number of femicides.

- In addition to São Paulo, the states of Roraima (-55.6%), Amapá also presented a decrease in the number of victims of femicide. (-55.6%), Mato Grosso (-30.6%) and Alagoas (-28.6), Bahia (-22.8%), Paraíba (-14.3%), Mato Grosso do Sul (-14%), Maranhão (-13.8%), Santa Catarina (-3.5%), and Pará (-1.5%).

- Considering the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, and the data available up to December 2021, 2,451 women were victims of femicide in the period.

**Graph 03: Victims of femicide, by semester. Brazil, 2019-2021.**



Source: State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Forum on Public Security.



## 2. Sexual violence: rape and vulnerable rape

- The year 2021 marks the resumption of the growth of records of rapes and rapes of vulnerable against girls and women in Brazil, which showed a reduction after the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country. There were 56,098 reports of rape, including vulnerable, female only. This means that, **in the last year, a girl or woman was raped every 10 minutes, considering only the cases that reached the police authorities.**
- If between 2019 and 2020 there was a 12.1% drop in records of rape of women in the country, between 2020 and 2021 there was a 3.7% growth in the number of cases.



Table 2: Rape and rape of vulnerable (female victims), Brazil and Federation Units - 2019-2021

Brazil and Federation Units	Rape and Rape of Vulnerable - Female Victims									
	absolute numbers			Variation Nos. Absolutes(%) 2019/2020		Fees (1)			Rate Variation (%)	
	2019	2020	2021	2020/2021		2019	2020	2021	2019/2020	2020/2021
Brazil	61.531	54.116	56.098	-12,1	3,7	57,6	50,3	51,8	-12,7	3,0
Acre (2)	158	175	201	10,8	14,9	37,2	40,7	46,1	9,2	13,3
alagoas	733	676	835	-7,8	23,5	41,7	38,3	47,1	-8,3	22,9
amapá	493	389	459	-21,1	18,0	119,9	92,9	107,7	-22,5	15,9
amazon	875	781	669	-10,7	-14,3	42,2	37,2	31,4	-12,0	-15,5
Bahia	3.043	2.660	2.818	-12,6	5,9	38,7	33,7	35,5	-13,0	5,5
Ceará	1.749	1.548	1.702	-11,5	9,9	37,5	33,0	36,0	-12,0	9,3
Federal District	769	692	532	-10,0	-23,1	46,1	40,6	30,6	-11,8	-24,6
Holy Spirit	1.240	1.074	1.011	-13,4	-5,9	60,3	51,7	48,2	-14,2	-6,8
Goias	2.939	2.493	2.545	-15,2	2,1	84,8	71,1	71,8	-16,1	1,0
Maranhao (3)	1.254	1.166	1.706	-7,0	46,3	34,9	32,3	47,0	-7,6	45,5
Mato Grosso	1.952	1.684	1.668	-13,7	-1,0	116,6	99,4	97,4	-14,7	-2,0
Mato Grosso do Sul	1.925	1.576	1.833	-18,1	16,3	139,1	112,7	129,7	-19,0	15,1
Minas Gerais	4.624	3.904	3.889	-15,6	-0,4	43,1	36,2	35,9	-16,0	-0,9
For	3.159	2.940	2.955	-6,9	0,5	74,9	69,0	68,6	-7,9	-0,5
Paraiba	162	124	262	-23,5	111,3	7,7	5,9	12,3	-23,9	110,0
Paraná	5.811	4.889	5.025	-15,9	2,8	100,0	83,6	85,4	-16,4	2,1
Pernambuco	2.159	2.047	1.959	-5,2	-4,3	43,6	41,1	39,1	-5,8	-4,9
Piauí	721	791	944	9,7	19,3	43,5	47,6	56,7	9,4	19,1
Rio de Janeiro (4)	4.686	4.086	4.432	-12,8	8,5	53,9	46,8	50,5	-13,2	8,0
large northern river	449	490	573	9,1	16,9	24,8	26,8	31,1	8,2	16,0
Rio Grande do Sul	4.127	3.468	3.469	-16,0	0,0	71,1	59,6	59,5	-16,2	-0,2
Rondônia	1.116	954	943	-14,5	-1,2	123,4	104,5	102,3	-15,3	-2,1
Roraima	314	356	419	13,4	17,7	119,3	133,3	154,6	11,7	16,0
Santa Catarina	4.089	3.480	3.298	-14,9	-5,2	114,3	96,1	90,0	-15,9	-6,3
Sao Paulo	11.684	10.487	10.644	-10,2	1,5	50,3	44,9	45,2	-10,8	0,8
Sergipe	619	490	583	-20,8	19,0	51,8	40,6	47,8	-21,6	17,9
Tocantins (5)	681	696	724	2,2	4,0	87,0	87,9	90,5	1,1	2,9

**Source:** State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Forum on Public Security.

(...) Information not available.

(1) Rate per 100,000 women.

(2) The numbers of victims of rape and rape of the vulnerable in 2019 and 2020 refer only to cases that occurred in the capital Rio Branco, given that these numbers are not computed with the police units in the interior of the State. Data for 2021 refer only to the second half of the year; January to June statistics were not reported by the state.

(3) The State of Maranhão only made available data on Rape and Rape of Vulnerable for the second quarter of 2021. In this table, the numbers have been omitted so as not to harm the annual comparison of total Rape in Brazil. The state recorded 206 cases in April, 212 in May and 194 in June 2021.

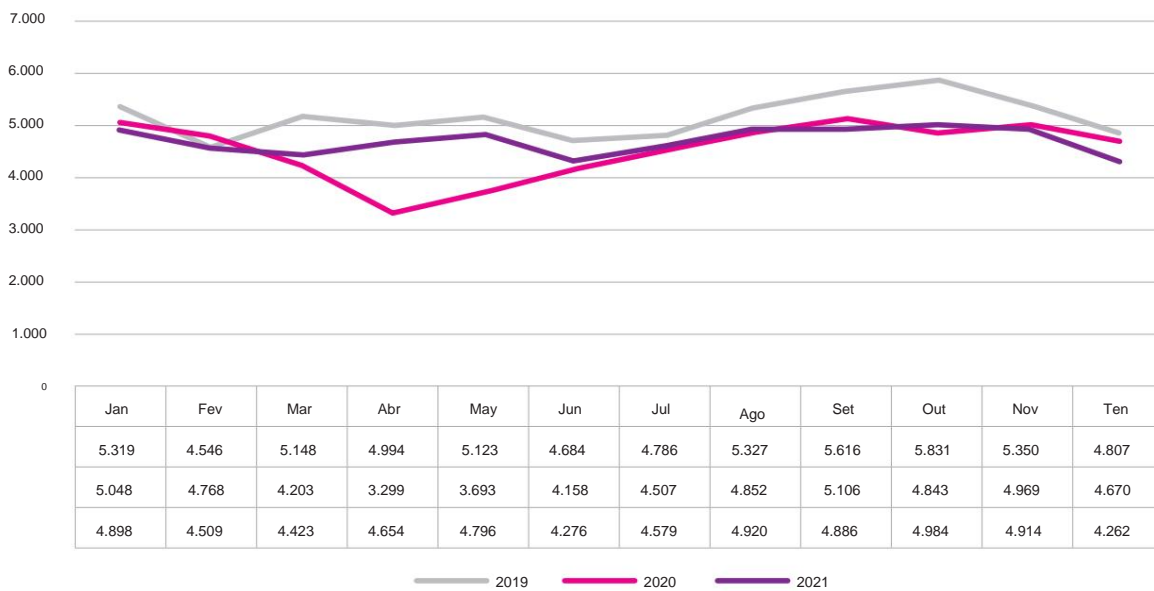
(4) Data for Rio de Janeiro for 2021 were collected from data made available by the Instituto de Segurança Pública on March 3, 2022, available at <http://www.ispvisualizacao.rj.gov.br/monitor/index.html#>.

(5) Data for Tocantins for 2021 were collected through PowerBI of the Public Security Secretariat. Available at: <https://app.powerbi.com/>

view?r=eyJrIjoimTImM2VIZTAZTBiNS00MDgyLWE2MmMtODFmYjc3ZTdhMjFjIiwidCI6ImY5ZTI0MzExLWJmYTEtNDVmi05MjhhLTdiMGmWmNjImNDExMyJ9. Accessed on 03/02/2022.

■ The analysis of monthly records of rape and rape of vulnerable indicates a strong drop in records in the first months of the covid-19 pandemic. It is observed that the month of April 2020 marks the lowest number of records of rape of women in the entire period. This is the month of intensification of social isolation measures in most Brazilian states, which suggests that the reduction in cases is related to greater difficulty for women to access police stations to register police reports. After April 2020, the resumption of registered rape cases begins, a trend that continues in 2021.

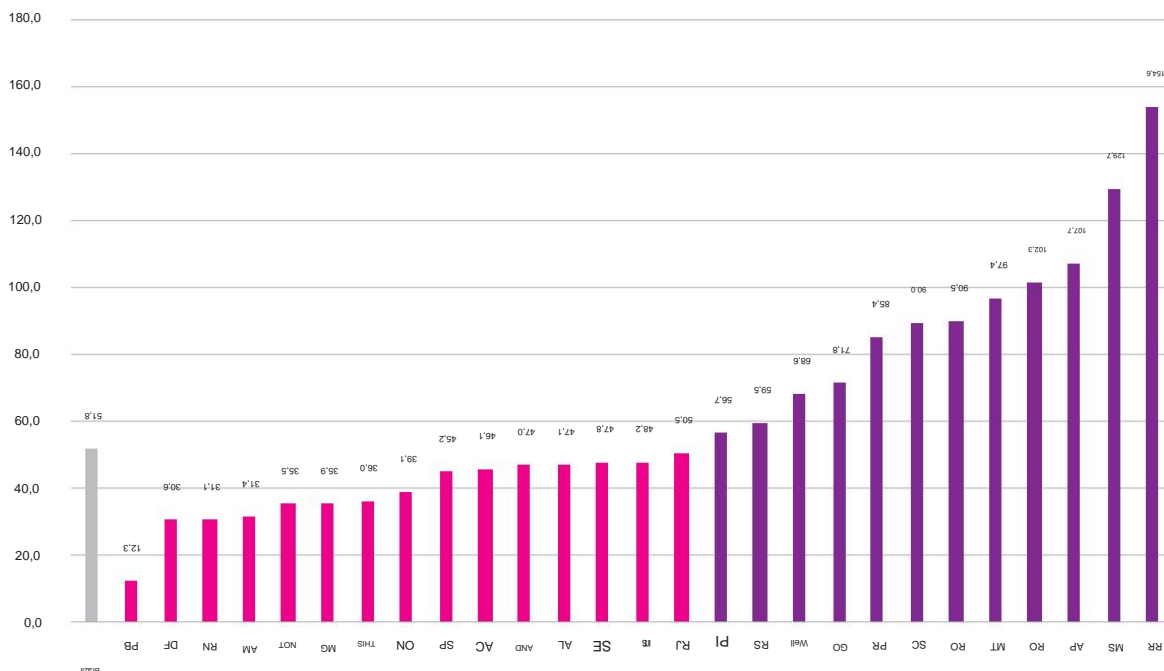
**Graph 04: Records of rape victims and vulnerable rape, female. Brazil, 2019-2021.**



Source: State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Forum on Public Security.

- The average rate of rapes and rapes of the vulnerable was 51.8 per 100,000 female inhabitants in the country. In 12 states, the rate was above the national average in 2021, namely: Piauí (56.7), Rio Grande do Sul (59.5), Pará (68.6), Goiás (71.8), Paraná (85.4), Santa Catarina (90.0), Tocantins (90.5) and Mato Grosso (97.4). The states of Rondônia (102.3), Amapá (107.7), Mato Grosso do Sul (129.7) and Roraima (154.6) had rates above 100 rapes for every 100,000 women.

**Graph 05: Rape and vulnerable rape rate (1), female victims.**  
Brazil and UFs, 2021



**Source:** State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); Brazilian Forum on Public Security.  
(1) Rate per 100,000 women.

- In 2021, 18 FUs had an increase in records of rapes of women compared to the previous year. The main highlights are the states of Paraíba (111.3%), Maranhão (46.3%), Alagoas (23.5%), Piauí (19.3%), Sergipe (19%) and Rio Grande do Norte



(16.9%), whose records surpassed, in 2021, the level before the pandemic. Only 8 Federation Units showed a reduction in the number of records of sexual violence: Federal District (-23.1%), Amazonas (-14.3%), Espírito Santo (-5.9%), Santa Catarina (-5, two%), Pernambuco (-4.3%), Rondônia (-1.2%), Mato Grosso (-1.0%) and Minas Gerais (-0.4%).

- The total number of rapes of female victims in the country was 61,531 in 2019, rising to 54,116 in 2020, and to 56,098 in 2021. Thus, although it is possible to verify a trend of recovery in the records, the numbers have not yet returned to the same level. pre-pandemic level.
- There was a sharp drop in records of rapes of women during the first half of 2020, compared to 2019. The first half of 2021, however, showed an increase of 9.5% compared to the first half of the previous year. Considering only the second semesters, it is possible to observe more discrete reductions, with a decrease of 8.7% between 2019 and 2020, and of 1.4% between 2020 and 2021.
- **Considering the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, and the data available up to December 2021, at least 100,398 girls and women registered cases of rape and rape of the vulnerable in police stations across the country<sup>2</sup>.**

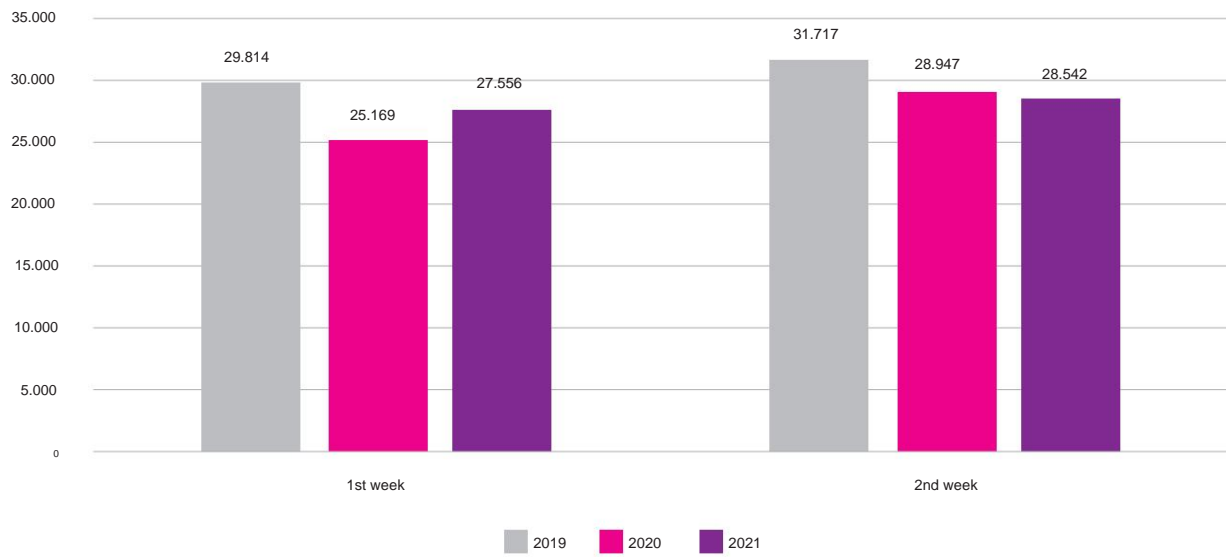
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<sup>2</sup> Brazil does not have periodic victimization surveys that allow measuring the exact percentage of cases of each crime that are reported to police authorities. In the US, which annually produces the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2020 data point to a reduction in the number of cases of domestic and sexual violence reported to authorities. That is, there was an increase in underreporting, which can occur for a variety of reasons.

Specifically in relation to sexual crimes (rape/sexual assault), only 22.9% of victims notified law enforcement authorities about the crime suffered in the first year of the pandemic, in 2020, a drop of 11 percentage points compared to 2019. Available at: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/cv20.pdf>



**Graph 06: Records of rape and rape of vulnerable, female victims.**  
Brazil, by semester, 2019-2021.



Source: State Departments of Public Security and/or Social Defense; Brazilian Forum on Public Security.

# Violence against women in 2021

## Datasheet

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