
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A RELATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE DIMENSIONS AND THE PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION

VIOLÊNCIA CONTRA A MULHER: UMA RELAÇÃO ENTRE DIMENSÕES SUBJETIVAS E A
PRODUÇÃO DE INFORMAÇÃO

VIOLENCIA CONTRA LA MUJER: LA RELACIÓN ENTRE LAS DIMENSIONES SUBJETIVAS
Y LA PRODUCCIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN

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RESUMO: A violência contra a mulher é considerada uma questão social e atinge a vida de milhões de mulheres em seus diferentes espaços de atuação. Um importante mecanismo para identificar e diagnosticar incidências relativas a este fenômeno constitui-se nos sistemas de informação e comunicação do setor público, pois não só permitem o mapeamento de casos, como a construção de indicadores e certo dimensionamento do problema, possibilitando, portanto, a construção de iniciativas mais eficazes relacionadas ao seu enfrentamento. O ponto aqui a ser ressaltado versa sobre a informação produzida e inserida nestes sistemas, atentando-se sobre a influência de dimensões subjetivas derivadas de valores, crenças, significados e sentidos atribuídos à violência contra a mulher. Por meio de uma revisão bibliográfica e documental sobre o tema, a análise refere-se à inserção de dados no Sistema de Informações de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), do Ministério da Saúde. Infere-se que valores arraigados e instituídos culturalmente na sociedade refletem na informação produzida e em maior nível, na existência de subnotificações, constituindo-se como um dos aspectos negativos em relação à inserção de dados no sistema e ao enfrentamento da violência contra as mulheres. Compreende-se que tais fatos remetem a uma visão histórica e cultural marcada por concepções valorativas em relação aos padrões hierárquicos de gênero impactando nos procedimentos de alimentação dos sistemas e no compromisso dos profissionais com os propósitos estabelecidos pelos serviços prestados.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Violência contra a mulher. SINAN. Dimensões subjetivas. Produção de informação. Subnotificação.

ABSTRACT: The violence against women is considered a social issue and affects the lives of millions of women in their different areas of acting. An important mechanism to identify and diagnose incidents related to this phenomenon are the information and communication systems in the public sector because allow the mapping of cases, the construction of indicators and an idea of the magnitude of the problem, allowing therefore , building more effective initiatives related to its combat. The point to be emphasized is about data produced and inserted in these systems, keeping in mind the influence of subjective dimensions derived values, beliefs, meanings and meanings attributed to violence against women. Through a literature review and documentary on the subject, the analysis refers to the inclusion of data in the Sistema de Informações de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), the Ministry of Health. It is believed that values established culturally in society are reflected in the information produced and higher level, the existence of underreporting, establishing itself as one of the negative aspects related to data entry into the system and to combat with violence against women. It is understood that these facts refer to a historical and cultural vision marked by evaluative concepts regarding hierarchical gender patterns impacting on the procedures of the systems and commitment of professionals with the purposes established for their services.

KEYWORDS: Violence against women. SINAN. Subjective dimensions. Production of information. Underreporting.

RESUMEN: La violencia contra la mujer se considera un problema social. Un mecanismo importante para identificar y diagnosticar los incidentes relacionados con este fenómeno son los sistemas de información y de comunicación en del sector público que no sólo permitirá tener una visión de los casos, tales como la construcción de indicadores y cierto dimensionamiento del problema, lo que permite la construcción de iniciativas más eficaces en relación con la lucha contra lo. El punto a destacar es acerca de las informaciones producidas y se incorporadas en estos sistemas, teniendo en cuenta la influencia de las dimensiones subjetivas resultantes de valores, creencias, significados y significados atribuidos a la violencia contra las mujeres. A través de una revisión bibliográfica y documental sobre el tema, el análisis se refiere a la inserción de los datos en el Sistema de Informações de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), de el Ministerio de Salud. Se entiende que los valores y estableció culturalmente en la sociedad se reflejan en los datos presentados y el nivel más alto, la existencia de subregistro, estableciéndose como uno de los aspectos negativos relacionados con la entrada de datos en el sistema y para hacer frente a la violencia contra la mujer. Se entiende que esto se refiere a una visión histórica y cultural marcado por conceptos de evaluación con respecto a los patrones de jerárquicas de gênero que reflejan los procedimientos de los sistemas y el compromiso de los profesionales con los propósitos establecidos por sus servicios.

PALAVRAS-CLAVE: Violencia contra la mujer. SINAN. Dimensiones subjetivas. Producción de información. Subregistro.

1 INTRODUCTION

From the perspective of Public Management, the importance of information management within public organizations has grown increasingly in the face of the complex scenario that involves social demands. Its contribution is inserted in the development of management tools for organizational routines, combined with the treatment of data for the strategic use of information by public authorities in various social areas, collaborating to make sense of changes in the external environment of the organization (CHOO, 2003). In this context, the use of information systems allows data to be stored and processed and information can be made available in a way that makes it accessible and useful not only to the public administration and its organizational processes, but also adequate to society in a general way.

The analytical horizon of this work is about a reflection that goes through these systems, analyzing, however, the scope of information production, considering the subjective dimensions and perceptions of the public agents in these processes, considering that the performance of these same agents is not only limited to a technical issue, but also constitutes a relevant social practice.

Among the different information systems, the analysis turns to the Compulsory Notification System for Cases of Violence against Women within the *Sistema de Informações de Agravos de Notificação* (SINAN) of the Ministry of Health. The aim is to direct the focus to other dimensions that pertain to aspects related to obtaining data and producing information about violence against women. As a methodological resource a bibliographic and documentary review was adopted related to the theme.

Our objective is to highlight the relevance of the subjective dimensions of the agents responsible for such action in the context of the production of information on violence against women, establishing a reflection on the cultural aspects of gender violence, its impact on the preparation of the notification forms and consequently on the reliability of the information produced. This perspective gains relevance given that violence against women has ceased to be treated as a marginal problem by the state and organized civil society, and progressively it became the target of questions and demands from different sectors and actors.

Such restlessness becomes important in that there are empirical studies that demonstrate the occurrence of underreporting by health professionals - responsible for receive women in situations of violence -, added to the low number of reported cases in general in many municipalities visualized in the SINAN, compared to the proportion of the phenomenon in society today.

In this way, it is inferred that these professionals, in a general way, reproduce concepts and experiences embedded in the own culture, socially constructed and marked by diverse forms of expression of the gender inequality. The context reflects the perception and the sense

that individuals attribute to violence against women in society, impacting on the information produced. Thus, the focus of our analysis is on operators of the information system and how their perception and action can influence the production of important data and information not only for the monitoring of cases of violence against women, but also for the its confrontation.

It is interesting to note that the production of information in this context is related to the premise of González de Gómez (2012: 43) about the concept of information regime, which is characterized by the author as the dominant informational mode of production in a social formation which allows the definition of information subjects, institutions, rules and authorities, preferred means and resources of information, the patterns and organizational arrangements of their selective processing and their preservation and distribution devices. What would be in vogue would be precisely how the generation, circulation, access, directions, mediations and uses of information are defined. The perception of reality by producers materializes in the information produced, that is, it is assumed that information is imbued with a conditioning bias of the world view, interests, value criteria, micro relations of power present in the social context in which agents Are inserted, that guide choices that lead in different ways to the designs of information processes.

Will be discussed the peculiarity of the information produced in view of the possibility of influences of concepts rooted and instituted in society, that can have a direct impact in the insertion of data in to the system and in the commitment of the professionals with the purposes established by the services rendered when related to the violence against women.

Our reflection will initially address with the conception of this specific type of violence based on gender inequality discussions based on existing power relations between men and women in society. In addition, the relationship between violence against women in conjunction with information and communication technologies and policies within the public administration and specifically in the field of health is considered, considering the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação of the Ministry of Health as a Source of information and production of existing data on the phenomenon. Finally, in the final considerations, elucidate the role of subjective dimensions in the production of information regarding violence against women, showing the impacts generated not only in the feeding of the systems but also, in a context of coping with the phenomenon.

2 GENDER, INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The concept of gender was inserted in the academic production on women in the 1970s (FARAH, 2004). It permeates the way society assigns men and women different roles, rights and opportunities according to their sex (SOARES, 2004), making them subject to socially established values. In this way, it is a set of constructs or attributes derived from the relations between men and women.

These meanings, both of the construction of the human being and of being a woman, instigate reflections because they contain elements that mark the relations of power in different societies (HEILBORN et al, 2010).

Violence against women translates as the most perverse aspect of power relations imbued with the very definition of the concept of gender. This type of violence is a phenomenon that affects all areas of action of women, whether public or private, a finding that is found in the National Policy to Combat Violence Against Women (BRASIL, 2011), which presents some existing data on the phenomenon. While men are impacted by the predominant violence in public spaces, women tend to be victims not only in these spaces, but mainly in the domestic sphere, where they often suffer constraints and violence practiced by their companions and relatives, resulting from personal relations of conviviality or intimate relationships of affection.

According to the perspective, this specific type of violence bears the distinctive mark of the social category of gender and assumes different forms, constituting itself as any action or conduct that causes not only physical suffering or harm to women, but also psychological, moral, patrimonial, sexual and even damages caused by intentional crime¹, acts that constitute violations of rights. It is interesting to note that such phenomenon related to the forms of violence is present in the lives of different women regardless of origin, age, race, social class, marital status, schooling or even sexual orientation. To the extent that violence takes other forms, some elements begin to emerge as explanatory forces for the difficulty that their types are perceived beyond physical violence. The main element is the social construction of patriarchal values and behaviors, in which there is the naturalization of gender-based violence, which, although occurring very frequently, is marked by invisibility, banalization and cultural acceptance (Schraiber et al., 2009).

These difficulties are legitimized by the hegemonic masculine power, still strongly embedded in the Brazilian culture, conceptualized in the scope of feminist studies as a system of patriarchal domination. The patriarchy based on gender inequalities is a social structure and a historical movement that orders and naturalizes the power relations between men and women and, in this way, produces and reproduces social inequalities in different spaces, as well as perpetuates their structures over time and in different societies, even in different ways.

According to the National Policy on Combating Violence Against Women (BRASIL, 2011), this specific type of violence can be considered the maximum expression of gender inequalities and the breakdown of this circumstance is complex due to several factors, the woman's lack of awareness that she is involved in a violent relationship, by assimilating hierarchical patterns of gender considered as "natural", thus perpetuating such a situation over

¹ Femicide is the murder of a woman by the condition of being a woman. It is the last stage of the cycle of violence against women whose impact is silenced, preceded by other events such as physical or psychological abuse. Femicide was recently typified as aggravating the crime of homicide through Act 13.104 / 2015, and was thereafter regarded as a heinous crime.

time. In addition, this same woman may be involved many times, for different relationships of dependence in the domestic sphere, such as affective and financial, for example, which contributes to her difficulty in breaking with the situations she experiences.

In order to account for the complexity involved in this issue, the actions to address the problem must be able to involve several sectors in order to achieve integral care for women. This principle is what guides the National Pact for Confronting Violence against Women and the formation of networks to combat violence, through the articulation between civil society and governments at their different levels, to consolidate the service networks (PASINATO, 2015), Which are composed of different institutions responsible for assisting and directing women in situations of violence (such as social assistance centers, hospitals, health posts, police stations, public defenders, guardianship councils, etc.). This new institutional framework, which has become possible only when the phenomenon has gained visibility, opens up possibilities for the prospect of offer humanized care to permeate the scope of the different public services involved.

3 VIOLENCE, PUBLIC POLICIES AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICTs)

Violence against women has entered the public agenda through the historical claims of women's and feminist movements. Today this phenomenon is considered a social issue for reaching the lives of millions of women in their daily lives.

For this reason, the perspective of combating violence needs and must converge towards the construction of initiatives based not only on punitive dimensions against violence, but also on the incentive to confront it through intersectoral public policies that seek to combat the different ways in which Violence is expressed. According to the National Policy on Combating Violence Against Women (BRASIL, 2011), actions should aim at building a more just and egalitarian society that seeks to break cultural patterns of inequality and discrimination in an institutionalized way.

Public policies aimed at combating violence against women are important in order to enhance the social, ensuring the effectiveness of rights and greater equity between citizens and citizens. It is important to realize that their bias is, above all, restorative and emancipatory, in the sense that they are constituted with the purpose of combating violence and contributing to the reduction of social differences between men and women. Such policies should give visibility to the above issues and express portrayed due recognition of rights hitherto suppressed.

The trajectory of the women's and feminist movements through action in the civil society as well as in interaction with the state has promoted the consolidation of substantive changes in the various areas that permeate women's lives, allowing the theme of violence to more visibility. However, it is of paramount importance that the theme is also present in systematic

and official statistics that point to some extent of the phenomenon (BRASIL, 2011) and serve as indicators that support the planning and implementation of coping actions.

In this sense, we understand the importance and contribution of the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in public administration by providing subsidies to the administrative capacities of the state to operate with complex scenarios and institutional arrangements more engaged in coping with violence against women.

Among the various functionalities resulting from technological advances, with regard to public policies in general, the use of information systems aims to facilitate the development of information networks and internal interaction environments present between government/government, as well as external environments such as government/society or government/stakeholders. The implantation of information technology mechanisms allows the necessary foundation for the occurrence of changes in the social spheres, since it allows the public administration an accumulation of information in different sectors and on different phenomena, allowing the creation of a base of aid to the process Decision-making and improvement of public services.

Balbe (2010) citing Gil Garcia and Luna Reyes (2008) clarifies that information and communication technologies provide a new paradigm for public administration, indicating the magnitude of ICTs at the service of the State. Among the innovations in its use under the "e-government" Brazil, the authors mention, for example, database technology and decision support technology, seeking to strengthen government actions.

In order to situate knowledge management and its use through ICT in public administration, Schlesinger (2008) argues that it is possible to identify two areas where technologies become essential, government management and organizational management, a management related to the programs and the other to the management of the organization's available resources, that is, human, financial, technological and other resources, respectively. Considering the National Policy to Combat Violence against Women, the two types of Management advocated by Schlesinger (2008) can be visualized: (1) Governmental management as a macrosocial public policy, where its drive arises in front of a demand from society, In the case reported here can be considered the vocalization of rights in the search for policies aimed at the promotion of women's rights; and (2) Organizational Management, which operates to create the structure necessary to meet the demands.

The combination of the two types of management can be exemplified by citing some of the main sources of information and data production currently available on the phenomenon studied here, such as the Sistema Nacional de Estatísticas de Segurança Pública e Justiça Criminal/(SINESPJC), under the responsibility of the National Secretariat Ministry of Justice; The Women's Assistance Center - calling 180 of the Secretariat of Policy for Women and the System of Compulsory Notification of Cases of Violence against Women, under the

responsibility of the Ministry of Health. The latter constitutes the element from which we elaborate our reflection on this work.

4 THE FIELD OF HEALTH AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The according to Minayo (2007), violence is a historical and social phenomenon, not being in itself a public health issue. However, it becomes a problem in this field, precisely because it affects individual and collective health, thus necessitating actions, policies and practices of prevention and coping.

To recognizing the various forms of violence as a serious problem in Brazil, the Ministry of Health elaborated the Policy for Reduction of Morbidity and Mortality by Accidents and Violence in 2001, and in 2003 the National Policy of Emergency Care with guidelines for coping with the improvement of the attendance of victims of accidents and violence.

The notification of violence was established as mandatory throughout Brazilian territory by various normative and legal acts, among them, compulsory notification of violence against women through law 10778/2003, Decree No. 5.099 / 2004, which regulated this type Notification to the Ministry of Health and coordination of the strategic plan of action for the installation of the necessary services and instruments, and Administrative Rule No. 2.406 / 2004, which established the compulsory notification service for violence against women, approving the instruments and flow for notification (BRASIL, 2009). According to Okabe et al. (2009), this was the first health information system that specifically addressed the area of violence and gender, even if it did not initially have the purpose of providing answers to these questions.

The *Sistema de Informações de Agravos de Notificação* (SINAN) has the primary function of the making of records and data processing related to the notification of different diseases and health problems in general throughout the country², where violence against women It is presented as one of the specific types of notification. This system provides information for analyzing the morbidity profile and contributes to the decision making of the managers of the different levels of government³. When they are collected in a systematic way, these notifications allow the monitoring of the characteristics of the events that reach the health

² Its functions include: (1) performing a dynamic diagnosis of the occurrence of an event in the population; (2) monitor the health of the population and predict the occurrence of events; (3) provide subsidies for causal explanations, in addition to indicating risks to which people are subject, thus contributing to the identification of the epidemiological reality of a given geographic area; And (4) help health planning define priorities for intervention and evaluate the impact of control actions developed. "(CAETANO, 2009, p.42)

³ Available at <<http://ces.ibge.gov.br/pt/base-de-dados/metadados/ministerio-da-saude/sistema-de-informacoes-de-agravos-de-notificacao-sinan>> Acess in: 20 mar. 2016.

system and, in a more comprehensive way, allows the construction of statistical analysis models regarding their distribution and possible trajectories and trends (CAETANO, 2009).

The idea behind the system, according to Caetano (2009), is the search for correction of the flaws left by the previously existing system, such as the problems of underreporting, limiting the country's minimum morbidity needs, the inertia of local (municipal) access to the system and the presence of several other parallel systems that contributed to the institutional fragmentation, that is, each entity of the federation (states) had its own database and its own standards, transferred when consolidated, to the Ministry of Health. Currently, in the management of the Ministry of Health and Health Surveillance Secretariats, despite being implemented heterogeneously in the federative units, SINAN has shown itself to be an innovator in the mapping of data on reporting diseases throughout the national territory.

In general, the process is initiated by completing an individual notification form / tab that contains general patient data requests, and is subsequently forwarded to the responsible sectors. According to ordinance No. 1.271 of June 6, 2014 of the Ministry of Health, which defines the national list of compulsory notification of diseases, injuries and public health events in public and private health services throughout the national territory, notification of attempts suicide or aggression such as domestic and sexual violence are carried out through the Individual Notification Form of Interpersonal / Self-Violent Violence, which in turn is included in the list of diseases and diseases registered in SINAN. This fact sheet not only allows internal records of the visits made, but also a diagnosis and a database on the type and number of cases on violence against women who reach the health system, as well as comparative analysis between the different regions and municipalities of the country. The notification form must be completed by the health professionals who receive the women and is secretive. There is a classification of different types of violence, such as self-harm, physical violence, psychological / moral violence, torture, sexual violence, neglect / abandonment, trafficking in human beings, financial / economic violence and others.

The normative guidelines that included this relation of types of violence in the scope of the notifications are guided by the fact that the violence against the women constitute a problem of high complexity and of little social visibility, in which the registration of such cases in the services of health care would allow to assess part of the proportion of the problem in society, characterize the circumstances of the violence and its stakeholders, thus contributing to the production of data and information for the development of policies and governmental actions to combat.⁴

According to Schraiber and D'Oliveira (1999), the importance of the inclusion of this theme in the health field is evidenced in the correlations between gender violence and the existence of greater risks of physical and mental health problems, besides the frequencies in

⁴ Portaria n °2.406 of November 5, 2004.

relation to the use of health services by women. These findings are presented by Schraiber et al. (2000), when reflecting on the number of women in situations of violence that make expressive use of health services as a gateway, also affecting aspects related to high rates of general psychological suffering, suicide attempts, pregnancy rates undesired and abortion, as well as care given to the consequences of situations of physical and / or sexual violence not counted in medical diagnoses and records as a matter of violence against women, demonstrating an invisibility in services beyond the "natural" silence on the part of the woman served.

Minayo (1994, apud SCHRAIBER, D'OLIVEIRA, 1999), indicates that the insertion of violence against women in the area of public health is often not characterized as such due to the fact that violence is "imperceptible", that is, rooted in society itself, which, based on power relations, tends to perpetuate unequally the appropriation of goods and information, which would lead to the formation of a "less apparent network of violence, since only more acute episodes would be 'visible' Such as explicit physical violence (SCHRAIBER; D'OLIVEIRA: 1999: 12). In this sense, efforts have been made to enable health services to become more prepared and aware of this specific type of violence through the demands and services provided.

It is essential, however, that the professionals responsible for receiving women recognize violence against women as a relevant issue, a fact that would avoid stances that are resistant or indifferent to situations of violence. The valorization of the social in the field of health, traditionally marked by pragmatic models guided by a technical-scientific rationality, has been taking place since the 1970s, by appropriating social and human sciences references in the composition of the epidemiological perspectives (SCHRAIBER et al., 2009), but that still today finds resistance to the incorporation of the theme. For Minayo (2007), the major obstacles are anchored in the difficulties of the health sector in accepting in their own dynamic complex problems whose content explicitly addresses issues of social life and not just diseases in general.

Given the important role played by those information professionals who act as mediators in the processing of notifications, Caetano (2009) citing Waldman (1998) indicated that there are problems for a large number of agents regarding the insertion of information in SINAN, more even when there is an "aggregate heterogeneity" of groups and risk factors, that is, errors frequently observed in underreporting in cases of greater severity and frequency, in addition to cases in which the media and other media give more prominence. In this way, although the notification forms are developed and standardized for an end, they end implicitly, reproducing what is considered socially the most important. This is the case of violence against women, definitely, where silence and its trivialization still constitute the main accomplices of the issues that involve the power differentiations of gender relations.

Although there is no measurement regarding the quality of the filling and processing of the notification processes through the data available in SINAN, some empirical studies (MENEZES et al., 2014; SCHRAIBER et al., 2007; SALIBA et al., 2007; MELO et al., 2013; CORTES et al., 2015) clearly demonstrate the possibility of considering that the agents responsible for receive the women in situations of violence in the health area, in many cases, insert its value perception in the fulfillment of occurrences, rooted in beliefs, meanings and meanings attributed to violence against women, culturally related to gender inequality, thus implying the sub-enumeration of available data. This mediation, according to Cortes et al. (2015), reports to a situation in which the interference of the public agent, within the process of information transformation, appropriates information and, through its cultural values, ideological visions, Interests, economic status-produces choices, new knowledge and, consequently, values and perspectives for its objects.

Existing cultural barriers constitute a symbolic and material basis of practical challenges, which may explain the mismatches between political intentions and the daily reality of concrete professional action (KISS; SCHRAIBER, 2011). It is true that this theme, by taking violence as an object, mobilizes the emotional / affective in reporting and listening, but it is necessary to emphasize the necessary effort to deconstruct culturally constructed behaviors and visions of violence against women. For Schraiber et al. (2009), such a position raises the culture capable of externalizing technical, social, gender and subjectivity, in which to place professional action in the commitment to human and women's rights and, in the pursuit of greater gender equity, constitutes one of the greatest challenges in the field of health.

It should be noted that not only in health, but in all other institutional settings, cultural, educational and social changes to address violence against women constitute a great challenge because of the meanings and meanings attributed to it culturally. Meaning and meaning are understood here in terms of Melo et al. (2013) who consider them respectively as a culturally produced symbolic representation of reality, socially shared by a group, and the way the subject operates the representation or meaning in his individual praxis. From this perspective, the professional responsible for the notifications constitutes a social and political subject. The notification is an instrument that assumes different meanings according to who fills it (if it is actually filled), the social place that the subject occupies and the level of commitment that it will have with its unfolding (MELO et al., 2013).

In order to achieve equality between men and women, it is necessary to change the roles traditionally assigned to both in society, as well as the perception and meanings that people construct about these differentiations, seeking cultural and political transformations in order to guarantee the rights of women to a life without violence. This change is complex and procedural, as it must penetrate into all spheres of society with the premise of involving individual awareness.

Realizing the importance and relevance of gender issues in public policies, service professionals assume a preponderant role in the circumstances described here, since their

performance and responsibility is not limited to a technical issue, As well as an important social practice for combating gender inequality and realizing women's rights. In this sense, also shows up the importance of the role of the information professional responsible for feeding systems, which acts as a mediator in the process of knowledge about the phenomenon of violence (CORTES et al., 2015).

Considering the qualified performance of these professionals, it is possible to reflect how ICTs can be a possibility in the construction of indicators to combat violence against women, since to a certain extent they are tools capable of revealing a little of the invisibility of the question still present In apparent cases of physical violence.

We used for analysis the System of Compulsory Notification of Cases of Violence against Women of SINAN. We seek to briefly illustrate that this system is a tool that provides scale gains in relation to the amount of data on violence. However, it has a counterpoint, that is to say, when not consciously fed, it does not guarantee the way in which it could, the rupture with the invisibility of the cases received and contributes to the permanence of the discriminatory legacy that crosses relations based on the different types of violence against the women.

In this sense, the quantitative data obtained in the informational system of the Ministry of Health - SINAN - can reaffirm the invisibility of this specific type of violence, which can be related, mainly, to what has been presented here and the empirical studies already mentioned, meanings and senses that the professionals hold on the subject and their difficulty in dealing with the issues that can break with the gender inequalities, coming from a socio-cultural construction. This possibility also shows the need for paradigmatic transformations (KISS; SCHRAIBER, 2011) in the face of the inclusion of social themes in the health field, based on a cultural redefinition of the work of the professionals involved, with the development of a more sensitive and informed on the issue.

As an example, we can verify the data available in SINAN on the municipality of Viçosa, Minas Gerais available in Table 1:

Table 1. Domestic violence, sexual violence and/or other violence.

City of notification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Viçosa	21	172	898	609	582	127	2.409

Source: [Ministry of Health / SVS - Sinan Net. Data from 2015. Adapted]

In 2009, the population of the city of Viçosa had 75,000 inhabitants and 21 reported cases of violence against women. For the year 2011 this number rose and reached 898 notified,

continuing until 2014 with higher incidences of the phenomenon. These numbers are in line with the process of articulating a network of women's protection in the city, at the initiative of the Municipal Council for Women's Rights and with the subsequent inauguration of the Women's House (SANTOS, 2013), a non-specialized network of reception and referral of women in situations of violence in Viçosa and the region, which involves an articulated set of actions between different institutions responsible for legal assistance, social assistance, public security, as well as health services.

The Women's House conducts a dialogue and training with those responsible for attending health services, such as the units of the Family Health Program and community health agents, about this specific type of violence, the challenges to its confrontation, and especially the importance of filling of SINAN notifications, not only through technical and theoretical knowledge, but also through the subjective dimensions produced and reflected in daily work. It is observed that this process of sensitization and training has allowed the problematization of professional practices and has proved relevant for the appropriation of the theme by the institutions and in the service to the women who are in a situation of violence of the municipality, reflecting in a significant way in the numbers of notifications of the municipality about the violence observed in the computerized system of the Ministry of Health.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is unquestionable the importance of understanding the existence of hierarchical patterns that legitimize gender inequalities between men and women and the need for violence against women gain visibility in order to substantiate change interventions (OKABE; FONSECA, 2009).

Sought to demonstrate the relevance of systematic statistics and official information on coverage of violence against women so they can have visibility as well as some mishaps that can be found. The implementation of these systems can not only promote the formulation of new indicators, but also subsidize and improve the planning of actions to combat violence against women.

However, it is necessary to consider fundamentally the weight of the cultural and political character that the phenomenon of violence still assumes in the current society and the way it impacts on the information production process. In a similar perspective, which analyzes the production of information in death certificates by the Mortality Information System (SIM), Melo et al. (2013) affirm that the adequate filling of the notification allows the construction of reliable health indicators from the data of violence, but the challenge that stands out for the improvement of the information quality involves, besides other questions, the understanding of the subjective dimensions and the social place of the subject responsible for the procedures for filling out the records and feeding the systems.

Considering the information as sources of knowledge and power, as well as Cortes et al. (2015, p. 17), it is understood that they are selective productions, which reinforce vested interests and biases of socially constructed values. In this case, information can lead to a perspective that does not address gender equality and social justice, but can also "potentialize resistance to the most disparate inequalities." In the latter sense, the information produced can undoubtedly change power relations and generate useful knowledge to stimulate research and strategies of public policies that lead to changes in the social, political and cultural sphere with regard to women's rights.

It should be emphasized that public authorities should focus on the importance and function of the use of technology and information systems in public administration, as well as on the production of statistics and indicators related to violence against women, but it is mainly emphasized the importance of that attention turns to the daily practices and work processes in which manifests the subjectivity of the subjects responsible for the production of information. Subjectivity is linked to a greater information system, influenced by values, beliefs, experiences, meanings and meanings attributed to violence against women, rooted and culturally instituted in society, which reflect in the perception, in the procedures for completing the forms and in the commitment of the professionals with the purposes established for their services.

To confront this phenomenon, it is necessary to deconstruct historically constructed visions about the role of women in society, the re-signification of values that aim at collective changes of postures and the sharing of principles that emphasize the promotion of women's rights, the search for Equality and the construction of equality. For Cortes et al. (2015) information permeates and constitutes the social practice, creating or informing new contexts and meanings about the phenomena, and can be seen not reduced to a technical question, but as an essential element for the deconstruction of gender inequalities to confronting violence and realization of women's rights.

It is necessary to assert in this sense the importance of this perspective being present in all social spheres and concerning public administration. Guiding gender issues and addressing violence against women is not limited to a single agency or sector. Saliba et al. (2007) demonstrate that it is not only the responsibility of the health sector to assume responsibility in the face of violence, but also that it has a legal and ethical duty of institutional involvement, so as to enable its professionals to diagnose situations of violence and the importance of violence question. This attention is mainly based on being a sector that has a tradition of prevention and care (MINAYO, 2007), demonstrating that intersectoral integration (SCHRAIBER; D'OLIVEIRA, 1999) and the support of all sectors in reducing gender inequalities Is a key factor and constitutes a challenge in incorporating the focus of these issues into public policies (FARAH, 2004).

Regarding the filling of notifications about the events of violence against women in the field of public health, Melo et al. (2013) point out some important factors to improve the information obtained, leading to the important and necessary training and awareness of the coders aiming to improve the completion of the data sheets and the active search for information about events also from other sources, such as Police stations. The active search is necessary in the current context due to the disintegration of the data about the violence in the different information systems that address this issue, in which the available technology is still not interchangeable and can be exchanged. Okabe and Fonseca (2009) show that the consolidation of data and information is also one of the challenges to be overcome in order to monitor violence against women, assuming the existence of an information policy that transits not only due to gender and violence, but of intra and intersectoral articulation. However, it is considered that intersectoral actions will only be more effective if they are based on reliable information produced and shared by the various social actors involved (CORTES et al., 2015, p.18).

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