

# Police occurrences of sexual harassment in Brasília, Federal District and administrative regions, 2010 to 2020

## Ocorrências policiais de assédio sexual em Brasília, Distrito Federal e regiões administrativas, 2010 a 2020

## Incidentes policiales de acoso sexual en Brasília, Distrito Federal y regiones administrativas, 2010 a 2020

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# REVISA

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### RESUMO

**Objetivo:** Analisar a frequência de ocorrências policiais relacionadas a assédio sexual, em Brasília, Distrito Federal (DF) e regiões administrativas entre 2010 a 2020. **Método:** Estudo epidemiológico, exploratório, descritivo e quantitativo. Os dados foram adquiridos junto a Polícia Civil do Distrito Federal (PCDF). **Resultados:** Foram identificados 528 registros com média e desvio-padrão (48±23,9). O ano de 2019 registrou a maior preponderância com 17,8% (n=94) e o ano de 2010 a menor com 2,3% (n=12). A cidade de Brasília registrou a maior preponderância com 29,2% (n=154) e Arniquireiras a menor com 0,2% (n=1). A maior preponderância dos registros se constituiu de pessoas do sexo feminino com 95,5% (n=504), 45,8% (n=242) possuíam entre 20 a 29 anos e 65,2% (n=344) dos registros possuíam até um mês entre a data do início do fato a data do registro. **Conclusão:** Foi possível verificar aumento na frequência de ocorrências policiais no recorte histórico e geográfico analisados.

**Descritores:** Assédio sexual; Delitos sexuais; Exposição à violência; Violência contra a mulher; Violência no trabalho.

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** to analyze the frequency of police incidents related to sexual harassment in Brasília, Distrito Federal (DF) and administrative regions between 2010 and 2020. **Method:** Epidemiological, exploratory, descriptive and quantitative study. Data were acquired from the Civil Police of the Federal District (PCDF). **Results:** 528 records were identified with mean and standard deviation (48±23.9). The year 2019 registered the highest preponderance with 17.8% (n=94) and the year 2010 the lowest with 2.3% (n=12). The city of Brasília registered the greatest preponderance with 29.2% (n=154) and Arniquireiras the smallest with 0.2% (n=1). The greatest preponderance of records consisted of females with 95.5% (n=504), 45.8% (n=242) were between 20 and 29 years old and 65.2% (n=344) of the records they had up to one month between the date of commencement of the fact and the date of registration. **Conclusion:** It was possible to verify an increase in the frequency of police incidents in the analyzed historical and geographic context.

**Descriptors:** Sexual harassment; sexual offences; Exposure to violence; Violence against women; violence at work.

### RESUMEN

**Objetivo:** Analizar la frecuencia de incidentes policiales relacionados con el acoso sexual en Brasília, Distrito Federal (DF) y regiones administrativas entre 2010 y 2020. **Método:** Estudio epidemiológico, exploratorio, descriptivo y cuantitativo. Los datos se obtuvieron de la Policía Civil del Distrito Federal (PCDF). **Resultados:** se identificaron 528 registros con media y desviación estándar (48±23,9). El año 2019 registró la mayor preponderancia con 17,8% (n=94) y el año 2010 la menor con 2,3% (n=12). La ciudad de Brasília registró la mayor preponderancia con 29,2% (n=154) y Arniquireiras la más pequeña con 0,2% (n=1). La mayor preponderancia de registros estuvo constituida por mujeres con 95,5% (n=504), 45,8% (n=242) tenían entre 20 y 29 años y 65,2% (n=344) de los registros que tenían hasta un mes entre fecha de inicio del hecho y fecha de registro. **Conclusión:** se pudo constatar un incremento en la frecuencia de incidentes policiales en el contexto histórico y geográfico analizado.

**Descriptores:** El acoso sexual; delitos sexuales; Exposición a la violencia; La violencia contra las mujeres; violencia en el trabajo.

## Introduction

Etymologically, the term "harassment" has ancestry derived from two (02) dictions of the Latin *absedius*, that is, "of the seat" and also *obsidium*, which has the meaning of "siege or even trap".<sup>1,2</sup> Thus, *Obsidium* was transfigured in the term belonging to the Latin vulgar *adsedium*, and that it allowed the emergence of the term of Italian origin *assedio*.<sup>1,2</sup>

For other authors, the term "harassment" originally referred to some species of military-type sieges, developed in cities and also to fortresses, later, the term suffered a kind of expansion, being also related to very similar situations in the daily existence of human beings.<sup>1,2,7</sup> Historically, the Swede Heinz Leymann in 1996, developed the first systematic study, possessing the title "Mobbing: la persècution au travail" on the issue of harassment, along with the line of work psychology.<sup>3</sup>

In 1998, Marie-France Hirigoyen, an important researcher with a background in "victimology" in the United States of America (USA) and France, as well as a psychiatrist, psychoanalyst and also a family psychotherapist, released a book with the title "Le harcèlement moral: la violence perverse au quotidien".<sup>4</sup> This true work of reference has managed to become a true bestseller in a very short time, making room for a huge social and international debate, both in terms of family and in the working environment in relation to harassment.<sup>4</sup>

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the term "violence and harassment" in the world of work refers to a range of unacceptable behaviors and practices, or their threats, of single or repeated occurrence, aimed at, causing, or likely to cause physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, and includes violence and harassment based on gender.<sup>5</sup> The term "gender-based violence and harassment" means violence and harassment directed at people by virtue of their gender or gender, or disproportionately affects people of a particular sex or gender, and includes sexual harassment.<sup>5</sup>

The issue of harassment is complex, and for some researchers, it is related to the condition of inequality between women and males, and it is even historically evidenced.<sup>6,7</sup> Thus, the expression "gender equality" generates and sustains an apparent contradiction, and can be classified as ontological, because, in this sense, science had the responsibility to present to human beings, regardless of sex, that they constitute themselves as different from each other, which demonstrates that they are unique, intact and unfinished.<sup>6,7</sup>

On the other hand, the issue of violence and sexual harassment are directly related to the world of work, because of various metamorphoses and transformations observed in this environment in recent decades, being possible to identify several characteristics present in this process.<sup>8</sup> Among some characteristics related to the changes that occurred in the world of work, can be cited as an example, high competitiveness, flexibility, dynamism, fluidity of space and time, to the detriment of old places of development of work activities, classified as static, rigid and resistant to changes for their institutional progress.<sup>8</sup>

Looking at the issue of harassment and sexual harassment through comparative law, it is important to remember what was determined by the Parliament of the European Union, when it adopts a Resolution in 2001, urging member states to pay greater attention to the problem of harassment in the workplace.<sup>9</sup> In France, the issue of harassment identified in the labor

environment is fought by the "Social Modernization Act", dated January 17, 2002 and, as amended by law, of January 3, 2003, and in Sweden, there is the "Basic Law of Risk Prevention" of 1993.<sup>9</sup>

In Britain there is the "Act of 1997", which disciplines the conduct of foregoing, imprisonment of up to six (06) months in addition to a fine and, in Germany, Spain and Italy, there is no specific legal discipline of workplace bullying and sexual harassment.<sup>9</sup> The trial and conviction of Harvey Weinstein developed in the USA and the results generated by the "National Survey on Sexual Harassment at Work in Australia" implemented by the Australian Human Rights Commission (Commission's Australian Human Rights), demonstrate that the phenomenon of harassment and sexual violence against women in the 21st century are still identified in the workplace.<sup>10,11</sup>

Among the Brazilian laws related to the issue of sexual harassment, can be cited the "Decree-Law number 2.848", of December 7, 1940 related to the Penal Code (CP) and also, the "Law 10.224, of May 15, 2001", which amends the decree mentioned, providing for the crime of sexual harassment, in addition to other measures.<sup>12,13</sup> In this legislation, article 216a is presented, which defends in his body that constitutes as a crime, to embarrass someone with the intention of obtaining sexual advantage or favor, prevailing the agent of his condition of superior or ascendancy, inherent in the exercise of employment, position or function, having as penalty, detention, from 1 (one) to 2 (two) years.<sup>13</sup>

In this sense, the objective of this research was to analyze the frequency of police occurrences of sexual harassment, recorded in the city of Brasília, Federal District (D.F.) and administrative regions (ARs) in the years 2010 to 2020.

## Method

This is an epidemiological, exploratory, descriptive and quantitative study, which aimed to analyze the frequency of sexual harassment records recorded in the geographical section formed by the city of "Brasília, Distrito Federal (D.F.) and administrative regions (ARs)", in the historical cut formed by the years "2010 to 2020", that is, eleven (11) years. The data were formally requested through a document addressed to the General Police Office, in the Document Control Section of the Civil Police of the Federal District (ASS/SCD/PCDF), processing as a process with sei number "0052-00029829/2021-94", being officiated by the number "1155/2021 - PCDF/DGPC/ASS (76476686)".

Articles from scientific journals, official documents and related legislation were also acquired after electronic bibliographic searches implemented in a computerized database, including the Virtual Health Library (VHL)<sup>®</sup>, Dialnet<sup>®</sup>, Google Scholar (Google Scholar)<sup>®</sup>, Minerva-UFRJ<sup>®</sup>, Institutional Repository of UnB (RIUnB)<sup>®</sup>, Saber-USP<sup>®</sup> and Thesis-FIOCRUZ<sup>®</sup>. To facilitate the process of identification of references, the Descriptors in Health Sciences (DeCS) of the VHL were used as the best strategy, "Sexual Harassment" with the Identifier "30511" and ID of the descriptor "D017406", "Non-Sexual Harassment" with identifier "56712" and ID of descriptor "D000071277", "Sexual Offenses" with Identifier "13122" and ID of descriptor "D012742", "Exposure to Violence" with the Identifier "56165" and the ID of the descriptor "D000069581", "Child Abuse" with the Identifier "2696" and the ID of the descriptor "D002649", "Police" with

identifier "29881 " and ID of the descriptor "D016495" "Violence" with the Identifier "15158" and ID of the descriptor "D014754", "Violence against Women" with the Identifier "50239" and ID of the descriptor "DDCS050239", "Gender Violence" with the Identifier "56876" and ID of the descriptor "D000074386" and "Violence at Work" with the Identifier "55427" and ID of the descriptor "D064450".

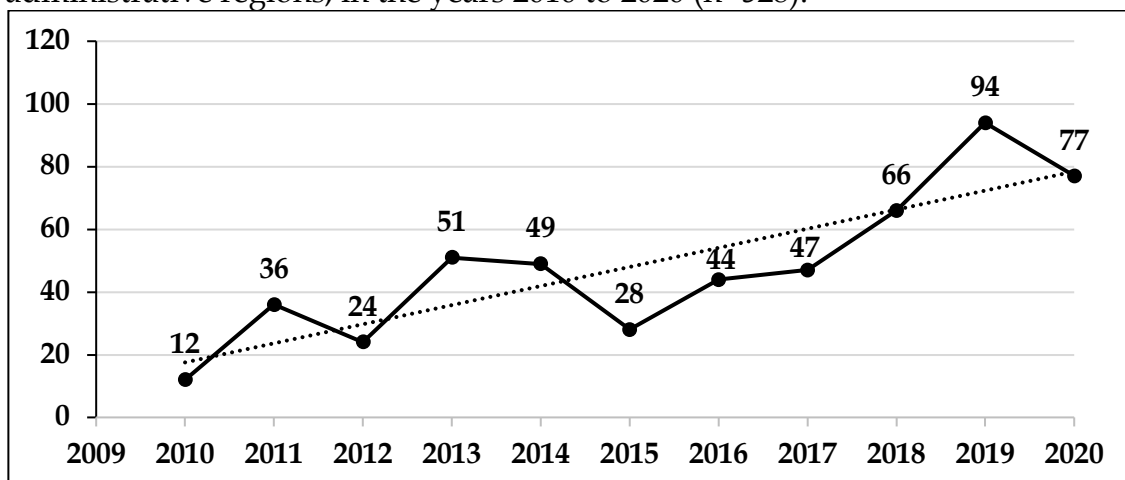
Aiming to perform the association and conjugation of the selected descriptors, boolean logic operators of research "and", "or" and "not" were used, according to the methodological strategy proposed by the EBSCO Connect ©, present in the e-mail address [[https://connect.ebsco.com/s/?language=en\\_US](https://connect.ebsco.com/s/?language=en_US)]. In the process of analysis and contextualization of the results acquired, data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) present in the electronic portal [<https://www.ibge.gov.br/>] and also of the Planning Company of the Federal District (CODEPLAN) were used through info DF - Statistical Information Portal of the Federal District at [<https://www.codeplan.df.gov.br/>].<sup>14</sup>

After the acquisition process, the subsidies required to build the research, the data were organized with the Microsoft Excel 2016® software, belonging to the Microsoft Office 2016 ® for Windows ®, and statistical analysis of the descriptive type was implemented, with the performance of percentage calculations (%), mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ). The results were presented in the form of one (01) figure and three (03) explanatory tables. The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

## Results

In the process of organizing the data, the universe of 528 records of occurrences of sexual violence was identified, recorded in the geographical and historical section instituted, with mean and standard deviation ( $48 \pm 23,9$ ). The year 2019 recorded the highest preponderance with 17.8% (n=94) and the year 2010 the lowest with 2.3% (n=12), as shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1** - Frequency of sexual harassment records recorded in Brasília (DF) and administrative regions, in the years 2010 to 2020 (n=528):<sup>\*,\*\*</sup>



Source: ASS/SCD/PCDF, 2021.

\* The authors are faithful to the data consulted.

\*\* The data may change or modify.

Table 1 shows characteristics related to victims of sexual harassment, identified in the geographical and historical scope instituted, and the highest preponderance consisted of females with 95.5% (n=504), 45.8% (n=242) had between 20 and 29 years and 65.2% (n=344) recorded between the date of the beginning of the fact and the date of registration of the occurrence the period of up to one month.

**Table 1 -** Characteristics related to victims of sexual harassment, registered in the city of Brasília, Federal District (DF) and administrative regions, in the years 2010 to 2020 (n=528):\*, \*\*

<b>Gender</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
Female	504	95,5
Male	24	4,5
<b>Age Range</b>		
≤ than 19 years	134	25,4
20 to 29 years old	242	45,8
30 to 39 years old	88	16,7
40 to 49 years old	45	8,5
50 to 59 years	13	2,5
60 to 69	1	0,2
Not informed	5	0,9
<b>Date of start of the fact / Date of registration</b>		
Up to one month	344	65,2
From two to six months	97	18,4
From seven to eleven months	42	8
From one to two years	27	5,1
From three to three years frame	16	3
Five years or more	2	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ASS/SCD/PCDF, 2021.

\* The authors are faithful to the data consulted.

\*\* The data may change or modify.

Table 2 shows the frequencies, percentages, geographic area per Km<sup>2</sup>, resident population, per capita income in Reais (R\$), Gini Coefficient, and Average Geometric Annual Growth Rate (TMGCA), being possible to verify that the city of Brasília (D.F.) recorded the highest preponderance with 29.2% (n=154) and the cities of Arniqueiras and Candangolândia the lowest with each 0.2% (n=1) respectively.

Regarding the extent of the geographical area, it was verified that the city of Planaltina (DF) recorded the largest size with 1,534.69 km<sup>2</sup> and cruzeiro (DF) was the smallest with 2.80 km<sup>2</sup>. Regarding the resident population identified in 2010, it was verified that the city of Ceilândia (DF) recorded the highest preponderance with 402,729 inhabitants and the city of Candangolândia (DF) the smallest with 15,924 inhabitants.

**Table 2** - Frequency and percentage of records of police occurrences related to sexual harassment in the city of Brasília (DF) and AD, in addition to geographic area, resident population, per capita income, GINI coefficient and TMGCA, in the years 2010 to 2020 (n=528):\*,\*\*

RA	f	%	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> ) ***	Resident population (2010) ****	Renda per capita R\$(2019) *****	GINI (2019) *****	TMGCA (%) (2010) *****
Brasilia	154	29,2	450,20	209.855	5.916,22	0,46	0,56
Ceilândia	51	9,7	230,33	402.729	1.107,64	0,50	1,59
Taguatinga	47	8,9	105,00	361.063	1.895,06	0,49	4,01
Range	37	7	276,34	135.723	1.348,12	0,50	0,39
Clear Waters	36	6,8	31,50	-	4.658,36	0,39	-
Sobradinho	19	3,6	287,60	210.119	2.200,09	0,49	5,02
Fern	18	3,4	102,60	200.874	857,78	0,57	2,03
Paranoá	17	3,2	853,33	53.618	733,27	0,44	-0,24
Guara	15	2,8	37,50	142.833	3.215,32	0,48	2,16
South Lake	13	2,5	183,39	29.537	7.663,09	0,39	0,49
Planaltine	10	1,9	1.534,69	171.303	977,47	0,47	1,53
Nocan of Emas	10	1,9	101,22	121.278	774,01	0,46	2,66
SIA	10	1,9	-	-	3.000,31	0,35	-
Vincent Pires	10	1,9	-	-	2.685,03	0,55	-
Sobradinho II	9	1,7	285,00	-	2.200,09	0,49	-
North Lake	8	1,5	64,60	41.627	5.329,57	0,47	3,50
Bandeirante Nucleus	8	1,5	5,00	43.765	2.061,98	0,53	1,84
Creek Fund II	8	1,5	30,60	-	756,87	0,49	-
Saint Mary's	7	1,3	215,86	118.782	853,52	0,49	1,87
Southwest	7	1,3	6,20	-	6.655,28	0,43	-
Structural	6	1,1	-	-	-	-	-
Bottom Creek	5	0,9	25,50	71.854	1.157,29	0,49	5,67
Brazland	4	0,8	474,83	57.542	1.026,97	0,49	0,88
Cruise	4	0,8	2,80	81.075	3.127,81	0,38	2,41
Itapoã	4	0,8	-	-	814,64	0,46	-
Saint Sebastian	3	0,6	383,71	100.659	894,31	0,43	4,58
Botanical garden	2	0,4	-	-	3.720,83	0,46	-
Park Way	2	0,4	64,20	-	5.768,63	0,49	-
Arniqueiras	1	0,2	-	-	1.764,19	0,51	-
Candangoland	1	0,2	6,61	15.924	1.405,73	0,56	0,18
Not informed	2	0,4	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.789,16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: ASS/SCD/PCDF, 2021.

\* The authors are faithful to the data consulted; \*\* The data may change or modify; Calculation made by the Central Plateau Development Company, taking as reference the descriptive memorials of the limits of the Administrative Regions, launched on the cartographic basis 1:10.000; State Secretariat for Urban Development and Housing (SEDUH), Undersecretary of Urban Policy and Information (SUPIN), Information Directorate (DIRIN), Territorial and Urban Information System (SITURB), Cartographic System of the Federal District (SICAD), Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) Demographic Census 2000 and 2010 and Planning Company of the Federal District (CODEPLAN), 2019; CODEPLAN, 2019; The Gini Coefficient represents a descriptive measure of income classification, measuring their differences, ranging from "zero" representing perfect equality to "one" that means perfect inequality; Average Geometric Annual Growth Rate (TMGCA).

In relation to the city with the highest per capita income recorded in 2019, it was verified that Lago Sul (DF) recorded the highest preponderance with R\$ 7,663.09 and Paranoá (DF) the lowest with R\$ 733.27. Regarding the city that recorded the highest GINI coefficient in 2019, it was possible to identify that the city of Samambaia (DF) recorded the highest quantity with 0.57 and the SIA the lowest with 0.35.

Regarding the Average Geometric Rate of Annual Growth (TMGCA), it was verified that in the year and 2010, it was verified that the highest frequency was reached by the city of Riacho Fundo (DF) with 5.67 and the lowest by Paranoá (DF) with -0.24. Regarding the relationship identified between the victim and the aggressor accused of sexual harassment, it was verified that the greatest preponderance was verified among hierarchical superiors in the labor environment with 41.3% (n=218) and the lowest among household households, students, former spouse, uncle, each with 0.2% (n=1), respectively, as found in table 3.

**Table 3** - Frequency of records, percentage, mean and standard deviation of the relationship identified between the victim with the aggressor accused of sexual harassment, in the city of Brasília (DF) and administrative regions, in the years 2010 to 2020 (n=528):\*,\*\*

Aggressor	f	%	□	σ
Superior	218	41,3		
Employer	140	26,5		
Teacher	54	10,2		
Unrelated	30	5,7		
Co-worker	19	3,6		
Known as	19	3,6		
Spouse / Partner	5	0,9		
Former	5	0,9		
Neighbor	5	0,9		
Brother-in-law	4	0,8		
Ex-boyfriend	3	0,6		
Doctor	3	0,6		
Stepfather	3	0,6		
Former employer	2	0,4		
Household household	1	0,2		
Student	1	0,2		
Former spouse	1	0,2		
Uncle	1	0,2		
Other	8	1,5		
Not informed	6	1,1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>55,2</b>

Source: ASS/SCD/PCDF, 2021.

\* The authors are faithful to the data consulted.

\*\* The data may change or modify.

## Discussion

In order to better understand the geographical issue of the city of Brasília (D.F.) and its RAs, some information is presented, allowing better contextualization of the phenomenon under analysis with its local anatomophysiological reality.<sup>15,16,17</sup> In this sense, Brasília is the government of the Federal District (DF), in addition to being the capital of Brazil, being located in the midwest region (CO) of the country, and this location is headquartered in the central plateau.<sup>15,16,17</sup>

According to IBGE, this city is the third most populous in Brazil, being formed by a territorial area of 5,760,784 km<sup>2</sup>, in 2021 it had an estimated population of 3,094,325 inhabitants, in 2010 a population density of 444.66 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, and also in 2010 an estimated municipal human development index (MHDI) of 0.824.<sup>15,16,17</sup> The Df is one of the twenty-seven (27) federative units (FUs) of Brazil, being divided into thirty-three (33) RAs, registering in 2019 a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of R\$ 90,742.75, being historically verified a broad process of expansion of urbanization to its neighboring periphery, causing the emergence of a wide metropolitan region, currently named as integrated development region of the Federal District and Surroundings (RIDE).<sup>15,16,17,18</sup>

In relation to the increase in the frequency of records of occurrences of sexual harassment, a correlation was identified with what is available in the scientific literature, when it is sustained that this phenomenon is described as a crime developed in various environments and constituent fields of society.<sup>19,20,21</sup> In this sense, some examples of environments where occurrences of moral and sexual harassment can be identified, such as in the domestic sphere, in streets and avenues, in public transport, in public spaces, in labor institutions, in places where educational activities are carried out including university, as well as virtual and communication spaces such as Facebook®, among many others.<sup>19,20,21,22,23,24</sup>

The phenomenon of "male domination" is constituted as a form of action or cultural praxis, which can easily be verified in numerous contexts, including in university educational environments, as illustrated in cases of violence and sexual harassment committed by teachers against students, and in this context, it is important to be denounced(s) so that appropriate measures are taken.<sup>22</sup> In addition to the important action to denounce violence and the crime of sexual harassment, it is also proposed the initiative to create devices and instances with educational institutions, which develop actions of reception, referral, opening of discussions and elucidative debates, including as a way to reduce this social problem.<sup>22</sup>

As a form of control and combating violence and the crime of sexual harassment, against people who use public transport in the city of Brasília (DF) and other ARs, an initiative already developed in order to mitigate this social phenomenon was identified.<sup>20</sup> With



the slogan "transport is public, the body of the woman is not", it was found next to explanatory booklets and on exhibition posters, distributed and posted in the various road terminals in 2014, as part of an important initiative implemented by the local government, to combat and control against sexual harassment in public transport.<sup>20</sup>

Sexual harassment is a complex social problem identified in Brazil, where, according to an important research implemented by "ActionAid", an international organization that works for social justice, gender equality and the end of poverty, approximately 86% of females have already suffered some kind of harassment in the public space and 68% of the interviewees, have proved to be local public transport, the place or environment in which the feeling of fear and impotence develops most strongly.<sup>21</sup>

Thus, the issue of the crime of moral and sexual harassment, in the dimension of "female persons", precisely because of the higher number identified be verified with said citizens, when compared to the frequency of male being harassed, materialize as quantitatively derisory.<sup>23,24</sup> Analyzing this sociological question, in the analytical-behavioral-psychiatric dimension, can be used the subsidies built by the French philosopher and sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, when it focuses on better understanding the issue known as "male domination", still present in contemporary society in the 21st century.<sup>25,26,27</sup>

For this important researcher of the theme, the phenomenon of male domination can be understood as cultural practices still present in the current existential generation, exercised through social control, in which strongly reinforced manipulation and punishment phenomena to social agents are developed, which allows the development of unequal access and distribution between genders, generating greater favoritism of male people.<sup>25,26,27</sup> For this researcher, the process of "male domination" has basically become a "naturalized" issue, and this problem is justified because of the historical dimension of this phenomenon, being classified as obscured, through these social and cultural practices, which even pronounce the process of perceived inequality between women and men, with justification in biologically established sexual differences.<sup>25,26,27</sup>

For this scholar and intellectual who analyzes contemporary society, not only males, but also females, can strongly contribute to the process of strengthening the well-known cultural practices that allow the expansion of the phenomenon of "male domination".<sup>25,26,27</sup> This issue occurs in a stronger and expanded way, because, since social agents tend, due to several influencing factors and influencers, to develop practices that reinforce and expand this issue, in addition to their approval and also affection, and thus, they are only developed when women have the possibility of presenting more consistent behaviors and actions, with what is understood as the "feminine stereotype of delicacy", of selflessness, of passivity, of sensitivity and also of submission.<sup>25,26,27</sup>

The crime of moral and sexual harassment, according to some researchers, has a direct relationship with what is known as a true consequence of the different types and modes of male domination, prejudice and discrimination, being possible to visualize the means of subordination, as is the case of classism, machismo, marginalization, racism, sexism, patriarchy and violence mainly against women.<sup>21,23,24,27,28</sup> The fight against the phenomenon and crime of sexual harassment today, begins to be faced even through technological mechanisms, as is the case of applications (APP) that are increasingly being used.<sup>24</sup>

The well-known APPs mapping, combating and controlling the crime of sexual harassment carried out in street environments, allow the victim to carry out the signaling process, being implemented by this interesting resource, a collaborative map of the locations of records of occurrences, and they can be understood at first sight, while true initiatives existing in a smart city.<sup>24</sup> As examples of these true mapping and reporting tools against the crime of sexual harassment, we can be cited the "Put the Spoon®", "PenhaS®", the "SOS Mulher®", the "Nem Vem!®", the "Salve Maria (Piauí)®", the "Salve Maria Uberlândia®" and the "HelpMe®", being the same available for access and download with google play platforms®, App Store®, iOS® and Android®.<sup>29</sup>

For some researchers, the issue of sexual harassment is so complex and difficult to manage, because it involves several direct, indirect and even familiar issues that it highlights the reduced evolution of its processing and mitigation, showing that quantitatively, the female person is the main victim.<sup>15,19,30</sup> In addition, quantitative data indicate the particularities and singularities in relation to the socioeconomic and sociodemographic profile of women victimized, pointing to the evidence that the issue of harassment and sexual harassment is a strongly veiled subject also in the family context.<sup>15,19,28,30</sup>

In relation to sexual harassment being correlated with the labor and professional issue, a correlation was also identified when it is advocated in some studies that, nowadays, companies seek to achieve some more ethical guidance, methodologies that allow to acquire a greater improvement in the professional scope.<sup>19,28,31</sup> In this sense, several institutions of this nature, strive to acquire and develop procedures, policies and articulations, encouraging the realization of discussions to mitigate the problem of harassment, bullying and sexual harassment with their employees, implementing actions that strengthen the culture of awareness of this violent and criminal issue.<sup>15,19,28,31</sup>

Paradoxically, the issue of harassment and sexual harassment identified in the labor environment is old, only at the beginning of the last nineties (90) is that this fact was understood more strongly as an institutional phenomenon harmful and highly fragile to the professional environment.<sup>15,28,31,32</sup> Thus, the issue of institutional harassment in all its modalities constitutes a high priority theme,

because carelessness or neglect with it can favor, among other phenomena, reduced productivity, absenteeism, in addition to direct and indirect losses.<sup>15,28,31,32</sup>

## **Final Considerations**

Through this research, it was possible to verify the increase in the frequency of records of police occurrences of sexual harassment, identified in the city of Brasília (DF) and ARs, in the geographical and historical section established. The greatest preponderances of this criminal phenomenon analyzed were identified as victims, female people who were in the age group of 20 to 29 years, in the city of Brasília (DF) and having as aggressors, people who were in hierarchically superior positions in the labor environment.

Although this research has limitations in its composition, it managed to overcome its proposed objective, allowing to present a better understanding with regard to the analyzed phenomenon, offering genuine subsidies for future productions that have as a goal, dissect and analyze the crime of sexual harassment suffered by other social agents in other constituent fields of society. Another issue that may have contributed negatively in the present production was the underreporting of data, consecrated even in the scientific literature, due to several phenomena directly and indirectly involved, in relation to victims, aggressors, gender relations, labor relations, power relations, among many other factors.

Even with the change in culture verified as a result of the various awareness campaigns developed, efforts of groups and associations to combat violence and sexual harassment, initiatives of societies and professional associations, and also political institutions belonging to the executive, legislative and judicial branches, this crime against human dignity is still identified in society. Thus, other strategies and policies to mitigate this social scourge should be proposed, offering greater support to people vulnerable daily.

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