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## The Influence of Military Police Response Time on Second Interventions in Domestic Violence Incidents and the Incidence of New Cases: An Approach to Scheduling Preventive Visits and Locating Victims

*The Influence of Military Police Response Time for Second Intervention in Domestic Violence Incidents and the Incidence of New Cases: An Approach to Scheduling Preventive Visits and Locating Victims*

**Bruno Araujo Oliveira** – Officer of the Military Police of Paraná - Postgraduate student in Law  
Humans - Social Responsibility and Global Citizenship – PUCRS - Institution: Military Police of Paraná

### Summary

The study analyzed 933 records of preventive visits conducted by the Military Police in six cities in the interior of the State of Paraná, from August 2025 to February 2026, encompassing a total of 825 women experiencing domestic and family violence. The analysis identified greater success in locating these women when visits are conducted through prior scheduling, while a higher number of victims are not located when visits are conducted using the active search method. Regarding the response time between the reporting of incidents by women through police reports and the preventive visits, little variation was identified in the recidivism rate, considering whether or not the victims were located and any of the proposed response times: up to seventy-two hours after the filing of the police report; from three days to one week after the filing of the report; and more than one week after the initial report. A lower incidence rate was identified in visits conducted via telephone assistance, demonstrating the need for further investigation into the motives.

**Keywords:** Military Police. Domestic Violence. Recidivism Rate. Preventive Visits.  
Scheduling visits.

### Abstract

The study analyzed 933 records of preventive visits conducted by the Military Police in six cities in the interior of the State of Paraná, from August 2025 to February 2026, encompassing a total of 825 women in situations of domestic and family violence. The analysis identified greater success in locating these women when visits are conducted by prior scheduling, whereas there is a higher number of unlocated victims when visits are conducted using active search methods. Regarding the response time between the reporting of incidents by women through Police Reports and the execution of preventive visits, it was found that there is little variation in the recurrence rate, considering whether or not the victims were located and any of the proposed response times: up to seventy-two hours after the report; from three days to one week after the report; and more than one week after the initial report. A lower incidence rate was identified in visits conducted through teleattendance, highlighting the need for further investigation into the reasons.

**Keywords:** Military Police. Domestic Violence. Recidivism Rate. Preventive Visits. Scheduling of Visits.

### 1. Introduction

Currently, there are numerous laws and regulations aimed at protecting human rights.  
of women.

In Brazil, the best-known legal milestone is Law No. 11,340, of August 7, 2006.

Maria da Penha Law - designed to combat domestic and family violence perpetrated against  
women based on gender, and defines domestic violence as "any action or omission  
based on gender that causes death, injury, physical, sexual or psychological suffering, and moral damage.



or patrimonial" (BRAZIL, 2006).

Promoting networking to address this issue, in addition to increasing penalties for...

For crimes committed within its scope, the Maria da Penha Law is considered by the UN to be one of the three most important. advanced in the world (INSTITUTO MARIA DA PENHA, accessed in 2025). Still, the various Forms of violence against women in Brazil have been showing a growing trend. successive events, demonstrating a dichotomy between the advancement of legislation and the persistent risk situation (BRAZILIAN PUBLIC SECURITY FORUM, 2025).

This scenario highlights the need for public bodies involved in tackling domestic violence: constantly evaluate the implementation of public policies aimed at this issue. end.

In the Military Police of Paraná - PMPR, Directive No. 003/2015-PM3 establishes strategies. for the prevention and suppression of domestic violence, guiding the actions of the Corporation (PMPR, 2025). This regulatory act establishes three different intervention protocols. The first is understood to be... Intervention to address domestic violence through responding to incidents, by means of Activation or appearance of victims at police stations. As a second intervention, This includes protocols for preventive visits - carried out after the facts have been recorded. through Police Reports - and the protocols for monitoring compliance with measures. Emergency protective measures. As a third intervention, there are procedures aimed at... victims in the most vulnerable situations, comprising a cycle of ten visits, carried out by teams. specialized units of the Maria da Penha Patrol of the Military Police (PMPR, 2025).

While the third intervention constitutes a specialized service, the first and second Intervention requests are handled by all members of the military police force, regardless of specialization. second principle of universality.

This article focuses on analyzing the data related to the second intervention using the protocol. preventive visits were conducted in six municipalities in the interior of the state of Paraná. The study aims to... to analyze the success in locating victims of domestic violence during preventive visits, according to the method for conducting the visits - prior scheduling or through active outreach. Furthermore, The aim is to analyze whether or not there is a relationship between the time of the second response and the incidence. of new cases of domestic violence involving the same victims. Furthermore, the objective is to evaluate

## **2. Methodology**

The results of the preventive community visits from the second protocol were analyzed. intervention by the Military Police of Paraná, relating to the period between August 1st of 2025 and February 10, 2026, in relation to the municipalities that make up the 3rd Company of the 1st Military Police Battalion - Castro, Carambeí, Piraí do Sul, Jaguariaíva, Arapoti and Sengés.



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The data were collected through the record of preventive community visits maintained.

by the 3rd Company of the 1st BPM, providing a record of community visits.

promoted by military police officers throughout the months in the municipalities within their jurisdiction.

Subsequently, a comparison was made between the identified results, making it possible to Analysis and discussion.

The data obtained were presented quantitatively, transcribed into tables.

also including analysis of percentage variations, using the formula "Percentage variation  
= (variation / original value) \* 100" (GOMES, AC; SOUZA, RA, 2023).

### 3 results

933 preventive visits carried out by the Military Police of Paraná were considered, through from the 3rd Company of the 1st BPM, in the municipalities under its territorial responsibility - Castro, Carambeí, Piraí do Sul, Jaguariaíva, Arapoti, and Sengés - from August 1, 2025 to February 10, 2026 2026.

By "record," we mean the police report through which the victim reported being...

Under situations of domestic and family violence. In the State of Paraná, there are several alternatives.

For the registration of police reports: by the Military Police, through services provided in

Emergency situations can be reported via 190 or by contacting the military police team directly, in addition to...

Registration at PMPR headquarters – although less common; it can also be registered by the Police.

Civil police, by appearing at police stations; by the Municipal Civil Guards, in

municipalities that have such provisions, and in which there is a Cooperation Agreement signed with the Secretariat of State Public Security, enabling the use of the Police Force's Incident Report platform.

state-level registrations; or even through online registrations, using the "Electronic Police Station" website.

All these forms of incident reports are considered, in this Article, "records" of facts of

domestic and family violence, which prompted the adoption of measures for a second intervention by PMPR, according to Directive No. 003/2025-PM3.

The 933 records considered, in turn, represent the monitoring of a total of 825 women experiencing domestic and family violence, of whom 732 have only one A criminal record (Police Report) and a secondary response measure (Preventive Visit).

Another 93 women have two or more criminal records, which in turn have resulted in...

new measures for a second response. These 93 women represent what was considered as

the total number of reported cases of domestic and family violence, due to their involvement in

In some cases, the same victim.

Of these 93 women, throughout the analysis period, 82 have 2 records of police reports.

occurrence; 7 has 3 records; 3 has 4 records; and 1 has 5 records of recidivism.



**Table 1 - Total Number of Women in Situations of Violence, according to total number of records.**

	A Record	Two Records Three	Records Four	Records Five	Records
Total of Women	732	82	7	3	1

Source: prepared by the Author, based on data from the 3rd Company/1st Battalion of the Military Police. (2026)

### 3.1. The location of women experiencing violence according to the response time of the second intervention preventive visit, and according to the sequence and quantity of police reports filed.

Each of the cases identified as repeat offenses triggered further measures.  
intervention, initiated by remote contact to schedule the in-person preventive visit, or its  
Conducted via remote assistance.

This article's analysis sought to evaluate how new registrations occur, or do not occur, through...  
same victim, depending on whether or not they were located during the preventive visit, and the time for the second  
Answer. Firstly, the difference in dates between the registration and the preventive visit was calculated in  
days, showing variations that were concentrated in three different groups, designed to evaluate  
The speed of the second intervention: "Up to 72 hours", for visits carried out immediately or within  
within this timeframe; "Up to one week" for preventive second-intervention visits carried out within 72 hours.  
up to one week after initial registration; and "More than one week", for preventive visits of  
The second intervention took place more than a week after the incident was reported.

Of the 933 preventive visits carried out throughout the period and analyzed for this article, 531  
They were successful in locating the victims, and another 93 were carried out through telephone assistance.  
totaling 624 visits with the women's location. In turn, the other 309 preventive visits  
They were unsuccessful in locating the women involved.

**Table 2 - Location of victims and response time of the preventive second-intervention visit, according to the sequence of records.**

Sequence of Records	Victim Located During Preventive Visit?	Response Time			Grand total
		Up to 72 hours	Up to One Week	More than one Week	
Single Registry	Yes	200	127	94	421
	No	76	71	85	232
	Telephone service	37	18	24	79
1st Registration	Yes	28	14	12	54

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	No	9	9	15	33
	Telephone service	4	1	1	6
2nd Registration	Yes	27	10	10	47
	No	9	11	17	37
	Telephone service	5	—	3	8
3rd Registration	Yes	5	1	—	8
	No	—	2	1	3
4th Registration	Yes	1	—	—	1
	No	—	1	2	3
5th Record	Yes	—	—	—	—
	No	—	1	—	1
Totals	Yes	261	152	116	531
	No	94	95	120	309
	Telephone service	46	19	28	93
Grand total		401	266	264	933

Source: prepared by the Author, based on data from the 3rd Company/1st Battalion of the Military Police. (2026)

Regarding the time for the second intervention, the data indicates 401 visits.

They occurred within 72 hours of the incident being reported via a police report, being almost half of the total visits, showing the highest number of victims located during the visits.

In-person visits accounted for 261 cases. An additional 266 preventative visits were conducted within the 72-hour window following this.

One week after the reports were filed, 152 victims were located. Finally, 264 visits were conducted.

These actions were carried out more than a week after the police reports were filed, and in this case...

window, both the decrease in the total number of victims located (116) compared to those not identified was noted.

located - as well as the increase in victims not located (120). The total data follows.

in Table 2.



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### 3.2. Different methods for locating women in situations of violence through preventive second-intervention visits: comparison of results between prior scheduling and active outreach.

Regarding the method for carrying out preventive visits, Guideline No. 003/2025-PM3

It prescribes a procedure for Military Police teams that can be compared to Active Search -

Taking advantage of the concept of the social work area, considering that it is a matter of:

“(...) a tool aimed at eradicating and identifying vulnerabilities, preventing potential social risks, as well as strengthening citizens, expanding citizenship. Its objective is to broaden knowledge and understanding of social reality, beyond studies and statistics, unveiling the dynamics of the daily lives of populations” (Camolesi; Teixeira, 2015, apud Rego, Rodrigues, et al, 2024).

With greater accuracy on the subject, according to Lemke and da Silva (2010), they define that:

“The most common meaning attributed to active case finding, widely used in Epidemiological Surveillance, Sanitary Surveillance, and Occupational Health actions, is to seek out individuals for the purpose of “symptomatic identification,” mainly of diseases and conditions subject to mandatory notification (BRASIL, 2001). Active case finding is a procedure of paramount importance in the set of actions in epidemiological surveillance involving field investigation, and its objective is the early identification of suspected cases and rapid confirmation to adequately guide the application of control measures (BRASIL, 2005b)” (LEMKE; DA SILVA, 2010).

In the 3rd Company of the 1st BPM, the procedure was adapted, seeking prior contact with

women in situations of violence for the purpose of scheduling preventive visits (OLIVEIRA,

2025), running parallel to a procedure suggested by the National Secretariat of Security.

Public (SENASP, 2025), whose technical recommendation is that:

“The first contact with the victim should preferably be established by telephone or by another means indicated by her, respecting her autonomy. Support from the specialized Maria da Penha Patrol team should be offered; however, it will only be provided with the victim's consent, and this decision will be formally recorded and forwarded to the other agencies involved for their information.” (SENASP, 2025).

The data analyzed regarding the 933 preventive visits indicate that 470 of them...

These findings were obtained through proactive outreach – a procedure adopted, for example, when contact information is not available.

of the woman, or when there is no response to the scheduling attempt, among other possibilities.

In turn, 370 visits took place by prior arrangement with the victims, and others

93 occurred through telehealth, figures which, when added together, are balanced in relation to

Visits are conducted through proactive outreach.

The data, presented in Table 3, indicate that the largest number of non-locations

The victims present themselves during visits through the active search method, while the method of

Scheduling facilitates the effective location of women.

**Table 3 - Location or Non-location of Victims according to Visit Method**

<i>Victim Located?</i>	<i>Method for Visit</i>	<i>Grand total</i>
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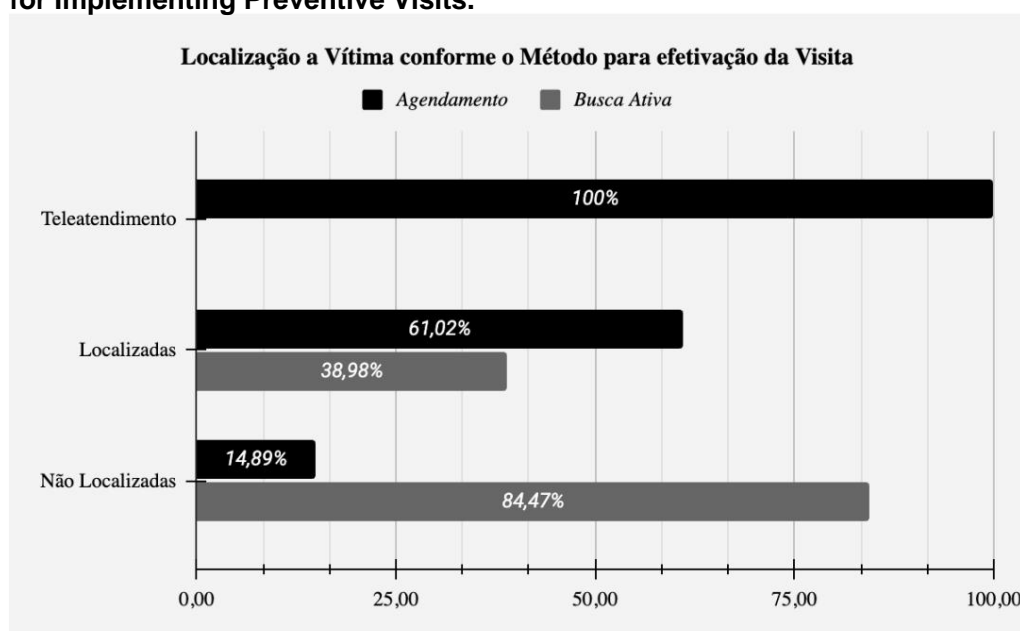
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	<i>In-person visit Scheduled</i>	<i>Telephone service</i>	<i>In-person visit Active Search</i>	
<b>Located</b>	324	93	207	<b>624</b>
<b>Not Located</b>	46		263	<b>309</b>
<i>Grand total</i>	<b>370</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>470</b>	933

Source: the author (2026).

Based on the data in Table 3, it appears that scheduling proves to be the most effective method for locating victims for secondary intervention, accounting for 61.02% of women located during in-person visits, and just under 15% of cases where victims were not located, as shown in Graph 1.

**Chart 1 - Location or Non-location of Victims according to Method (Scheduling or Active Search) for Implementing Preventive Visits.**



Source: prepared by the Author, based on data from the 3rd Company/1st Battalion of the Military Police. (2026)

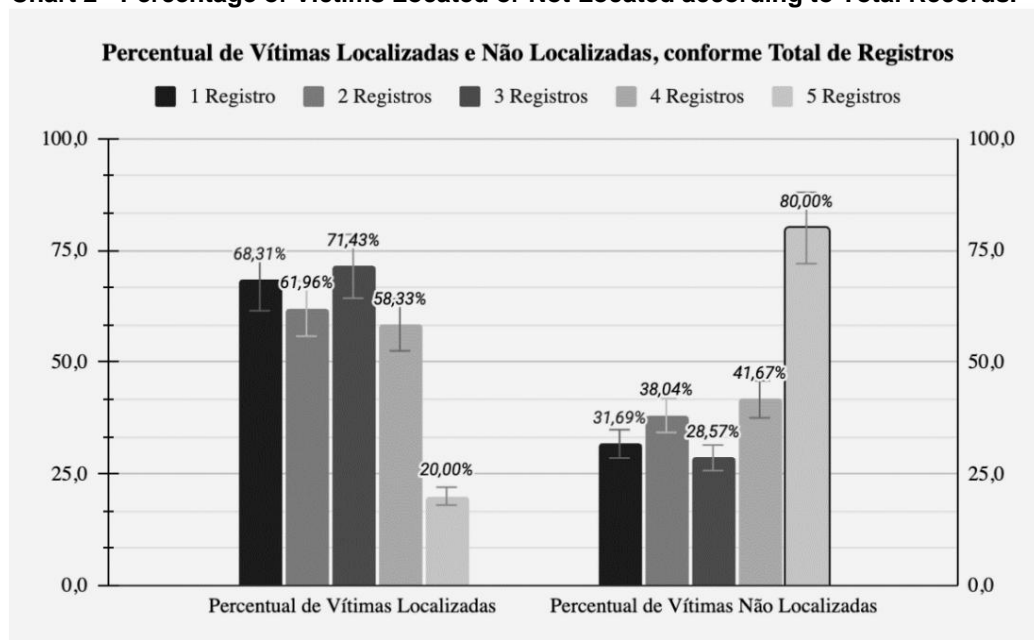
### 3.3. Locating women experiencing violence through preventive second-intervention visits, based on the total number of records for each victim.

Regarding the number of identified cases and the resulting preventative visits, the data does not show a linear pattern regarding the location of the victims. based on the total number of records for the same victim, considering the margin of error for each result, estimated at 10%.

The exception, as shown in Graph 2, is the single victim who presented five records, which were only located on the first visit and, despite subsequent records, were not more localized, it also did not respond to scheduling attempts, bringing the only reversal of Graph results.



Chart 2 - Percentage of Victims Located or Not Located according to Total Records.



Source: prepared by the Author, based on data from the 3rd Company/1st Battalion of the Military Police. (2026)

### 3.4. The influence of the Military Police's response time in conducting preventive second-intervention visits in domestic violence incidents, and the incidence of new cases involving the same victims.

Regarding women with more than one record during the analyzed period (Table 1), Another analysis was carried out, this time seeking to identify whether or not there was a correlation between the response time for conducting second intervention visits and the incidence of new cases. cases.

For this analysis, data relating to the first preventive visit were considered. performed on each of the women treated in the second intervention protocol, totaling 825 women. These 825 visits were subdivided according to whether or not the women were located. and according to the time between the registration of the event and the second intervention. Regarding new cases, The 82 records of women who experienced more than one instance of violence were considered. domestic and family records kept throughout the data collection period - August 2025 to October 10, 2026 February 2026. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 4. These indicators They indicate that the longer or shorter time for the second response does not seem to be linked to a higher or lower incidence of new case reports.

Table 4 - Incidence of new cases, according to the results of the second intervention.

Location of the Victim During the Preventive Visit	Total Victims (x) New Cases (y)		Incidence % [100*(y/x)]
Within 72 hours	228	24	10.53
From 72 hours to one week	141	13	9.22





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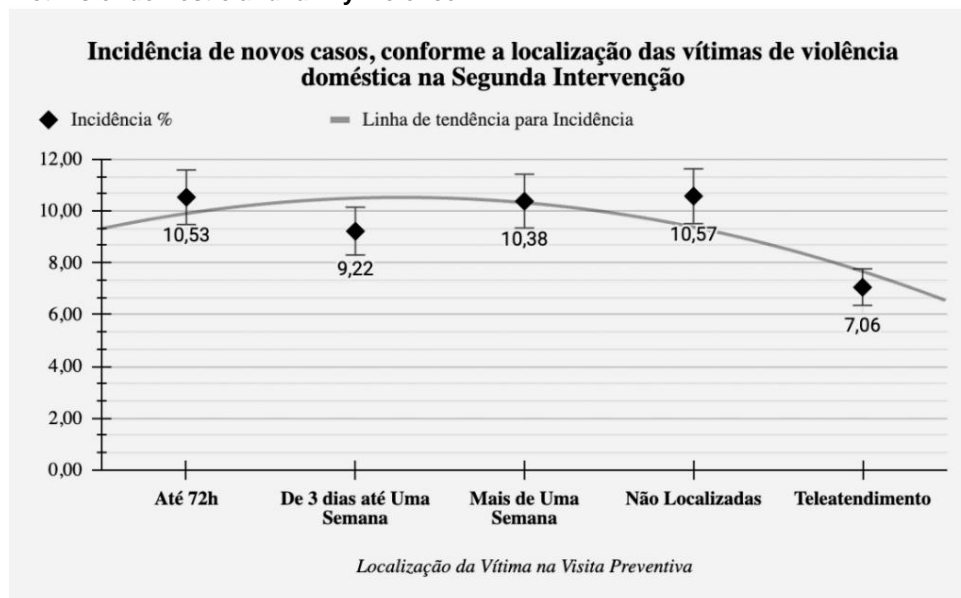
More than a week	106	11	10.38
Not Located	265	28	10.57
Telephone service	85	6	7.06
Grand total	825	82	

Source: prepared by the Author, based on data from the 3rd Company/1st Battalion of the Military Police. (2026)

Graph 3 presents these values, from which, when read in conjunction with Table 4, one can conclude... that a higher or lower incidence rate of new cases for the same victims was not observed, In the study, a direct correlation was found with the response time for the second intervention, except in the cases of Telehealth services - which in turn calls for a more in-depth evaluation, which Try to identify which factors may be related to the lower incidence when visits are performed in this format.

In addition to telehealth services, it has been observed that visits are conducted between 3 days and one week apart. after the event is recorded, the time window for the second intervention is established, which presented the second lowest recidivism rate. However, considering a margin of error of 10% for For each index, there is little variation in the results, with an average index of 10.17. and possibly suggesting little correlation between the time of the second intervention and the incidence of new cases.

**Graph 3 - Correlation between response time for the second intervention and new cases involving the same victims of domestic and family violence.**



Source: prepared by the Author, based on data from the 3rd Company/1st Battalion of the Military Police. (2026)

## Final considerations

The phenomenon of domestic and family violence is multifaceted, composed of various... variables, and addressing them necessarily involves various bodies and public entities, making it... A solution as complex as the problem.



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The lack of a clear indicator of the relationship between higher or lower rates of recurrence of domestic violence cases and the longer or shorter response time for a second appeal Intervention through preventive visits to victims by the military police is an indicator that, In particular, it favors the development of secondary intervention work under multiple circumstances. Forms of organization, allowing for adaptations at the local level and according to each reality. This is because one of the ways the police obtain compiled data from domestic violence records Currently, military personnel receive this information through the bi-weekly submission of a spreadsheet. encompassing the different methods of recording police reports, all within the same window of Time and jurisdiction. Adaptations to the method as in the 3rd Company of the 1st BPM, where the Monitoring of records and scheduling arrangements is done daily, which can be beneficial. the largest number of women located for preventive visits, considering the greater number of victims located within the first 72 hours after initial registration by Police Report. In turn, the verification of any unidentified records. Initially, given the multiple ways of filing police reports, it allows that There is still an opportunity to contact these women, without necessarily resulting in greater or a lower risk of recurrence.

Finally, it should be noted that the results of this study relate solely to the records. in the area of public safety, carried out through the analysis of police reports of violence. I don't understand domestic and family matters and the arrangements regarding preventive visits for each one. other factors, such as greater or lesser engagement with or access to other services on the network of protection by women, according to the time until the second response. This is also a factor that This requires further clarification and in-depth analysis through new studies that can point to... The existence or non-existence of these other correlations.

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