

Factors that Allegedly Increased Domestic Violence during COVID-19

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Introduction:

- Since April of 2020, we have endured a time of confinement within our families due to the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The purpose of this literature study is to see what factors have ultimately made the alleged increase for domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Coverage:

- Keywords used in finding research articles were:

- Factors
- COVID-19
- Domestic Violence

- Inclusion criteria:

- Any relationship during COVID-19 around the world
- Reasons for Domestic Violence during COVID-19
- This criteria became researched due to having effective evidence for this study.

- Exclusion criteria:

- Domestic Violence before COVID-19
- Previous Relationship Issues prior to COVID-19
- Exclusion of these terms occurred because they did not confine with my research study.

Methodology:

- After sufficient research based on the criteria that was used, evaluation and synthesis occurred.
- A literature review was created after finding the results from these studies.

Results/Findings:

- Loneliness and Weak Support from friends and other social contacts (Drieskens, et al., 2022).
- Job-Related Changes and lack of childcare such as work from home and the closing of schools (Schmid, et al., 2020).
- Fewer options to flee to get help through social services and other organizations (Abramson, 2020).
- Many organizations cannot stay open due to the lack of funds they were not getting (Abramson, 2020).
- Lack of independence due to interference from spouse(s) that may elicit fear, sadness, and anger (Goodboy, et al., 2021).
- Decrease in Sexual Satisfaction and Frequency (Kinsey Institute, 2020).



Significance:

- Since the confinement restrictions have placed many individuals at risk, successfully identifying the reasons why this has occurred can help professionals protect individuals.
- We should try to keep social services open as much as possible to help keep their social supports strong and negative emotions calm.
- We should be hypervigilant within our surroundings, so we can suspect any violence.



Conclusions:

- All in all, domestic violence increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Due to the lack of options for social services, job-related changes and employment status, social isolation, and not having enough space, we can take these into consideration if another pandemic appears.
- We should try to alleviate as much as these barriers as possible for the safety of men and women.

References:

Abramson, A. (2020). *How COVID-19 may increase domestic violence and child abuse*. American Psychological Association. <https://www.apa.org/topics/covid-19/domestic-violence-child-abuse>.

Charlebois, B. (2022). *B.C. family court mediation is not adequate for domestic violence victims, advocates say*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/family-court-domestic-violence-1.6399922>.

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Goodboy, A.K., Dillow, R.M., et al. (2021). *Relational turbulence from the COVID-19 pandemic: Within-subjects mediation by romantic partner interdependence*. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02654075211000135>.

Kinsey Institute. (2020). *Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Marital Quality*. <https://blogs.iu.edu/kinseyinstitute/2020/11/20/impact-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-marital-quality/>.

Miami-Dade County. (n.d.). *Domestic Violence Awareness*. <https://www.miamidade.gov/global/initiatives/domesticviolence/home.page>.

Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence. (n.d.). *Be an Ally*. New York State. <https://opdv.ny.gov/be-ally>.

Schmid, L., Worn, J., et al. (2020). *Changes in employment and relationship satisfaction in times of the COVID-19 pandemic: evidence from the german family panel*. Taylor and Francis Online. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14616696.2020.1836385?src=recsys>.

Making a Poster in PowerPoint 2013 (Windows)

Mike Renfro, Center for Manufacturing Research

Goal of This Poster Template

The basic idea with this poster template is to make it easier for TTU faculty, staff, and students to create legible, higher-quality posters, and to avoid the most common mistakes faculty, staff, and students have previously made.

Several templates are available using different page orientations, number of columns, and other layout elements. Select the template most suitable for your purpose, and let us know if there are any problems with them.

Basic Instructions

- Do not modify font sizes or the positions of standard poster elements (titles, authors, acknowledgments, etc.)
- Copy and paste this text box if you need a bulleted list, or the previous text box if you need paragraph text.
- Don't mix bulleted text and paragraph text in a single text box. PowerPoint doesn't handle mixed text formats very well.
- Don't go nuts with drop shadows, 3D effects, or other poster noise. Focus on the clarity of your message.
- **Don't use Insert / Object** to include content. This bloats up the poster file, and is likely to not work on other systems. Use **Insert / Picture** to include outside graphics.
- Copy and paste the equation below if you need a readable equation, and keep in mind that your audience might not be that interested in the details of the equations rather than the basics of the research.

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Advanced Layout Instructions

- PowerPoint has the basic tools required to properly align and space out text boxes, equations, figures, and any other poster elements. You'll find these tools in the **Arrange / Group** and **Arrange / Align** menus on the Home tab. Use them rather than "eyeballing" positions.
- This particular template has a four-column layout suitable for a 36" x 48" tri-fold board, with 1" margins and 1" between each column. Central columns are 11" wide, and outer columns are 10.5" wide.

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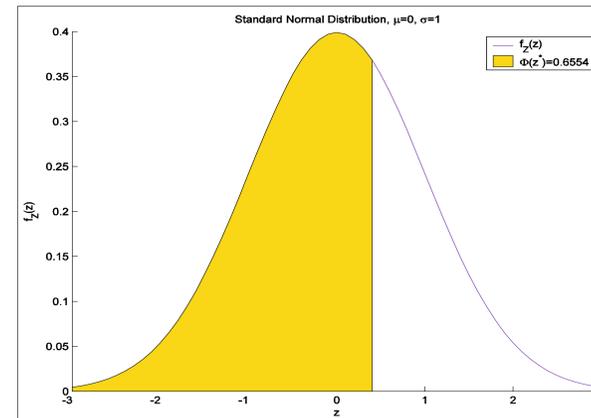
Advanced Figures/Graphics Instructions

- Use vector graphics formats (preferably EPS or WMF) rather than raster graphics formats (PNG, JPG, BMP, etc.) when inserting charts or other non-photographic figures.
- Keep your figures to 10.5 inches wide or smaller to avoid them crossing over more than one column.
- Be careful with digital camera photos: a 3.2 megapixel image should be sized no larger than 6.82x5.12 inches on the poster to avoid loss of image quality. Clip art or images found on web pages are generally much too low-resolution to be useful. Remember that your monitor probably has a resolution of 100 pixels per inch, while the oldest plotters on campus have resolutions of 300 pixels per inch. There's nothing inherently wrong with increasing the size of the picture if you need to, just realize that if you increase it too much, then the image quality will suffer.
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Getting a Plot of Your Poster

- Save a PDF of the poster using the File / Save As menu.
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What To Do (With Graphics)



MATLAB Vectorized Plot (use print -depsc2 filename.eps to generate)

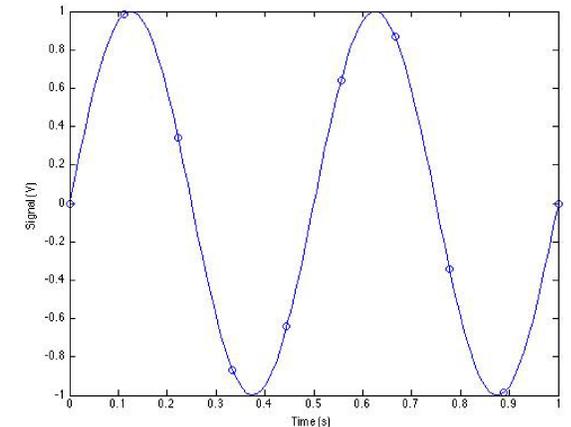


This 6 megapixel (3216 x 2136 pixels) image is sized to 10.5" x 6.97" on paper. There are approximately 300 pixels in each inch, and this will look good. Making the picture larger on the poster won't look as good. (CC image courtesy of International Rice Research Institute).

What Not To Do (With Graphics)



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Sample Number	Expected Result	Actual Result	Percent Difference
1	98	103	+5%
2	110	112	+2%
3	130	125	-4%

Caption for a Example Table

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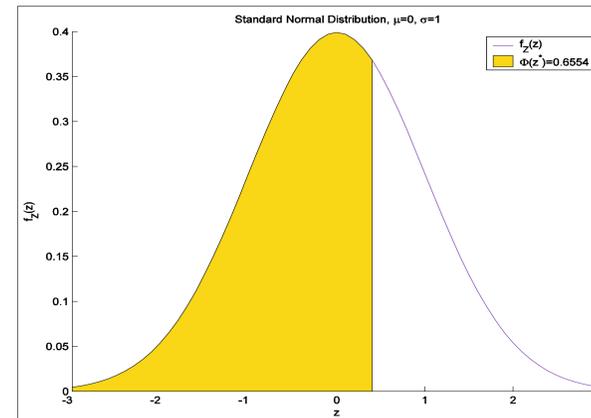
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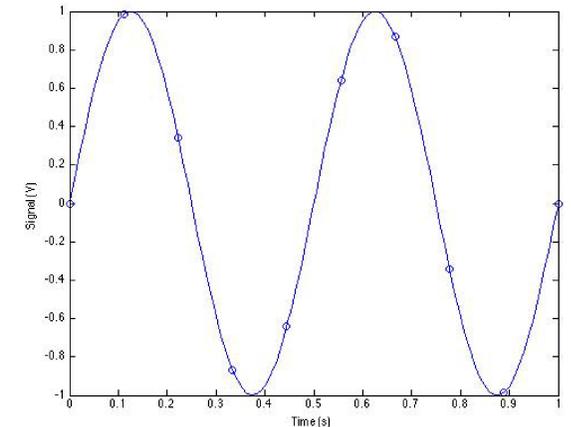


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