

THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN TÜRKİYE

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused health, economic, social, and psychological problems in Türkiye as well as all over the world. It has been argued that economic hardship because of the pandemic, implemented pandemic restrictions such as lockdown and other social problems may increase domestic violence. The aim of this study is to investigate the exposure to violence of married women with children in Türkiye before and during the Covid-19 outbreak, their awareness of violence, knowledge about institutional mechanisms, and attitudes towards institutional mechanisms. The sample obtained by convenient sampling method consists of 324 married women between the ages of 23 and 60. Married women participated in the study by filling out the online questionnaire prepared in accordance with the purpose of the study. Domestic violence was evaluated together with different types of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. In addition, in the study, women's awareness of the types of violence and the institutional mechanisms evaluated. According to the study results, it is seen that women's awareness of violence was high. In addition, it is determined that during the pandemic, 18.5% of women were exposed to physical violence, 51.5% to psychological violence and 25% to economic violence. However, it is reported that women are less exposed to all types of violence during the pandemic compared to the pre-pandemic period.

Key Words: *Covid-19, pandemic, domestic violence, violence against women, awareness.*

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TÜRKİYE'DE EVLİ KADINLARDA COVID-19 SALGINININ AİLE İÇİ ŞİDDETE ETKİLERİ

Öz

Covid-19 pandemisi tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de sağlık, ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik sorunlara neden olmuştur. Birçok çalışmada pandemi nedeniyle yaşanan ekonomik sıkıntıların, uygulanan karantina gibi önlemlerin ve diğer sosyal sorunların aile içi şiddeti artırabileceği ileri sürülmüştür. Bu çalışma ile Türkiye'de evli ve çocuğu olan kadınların Covid-19 salgını sırasında ve öncesinde şiddete maruz kalma durumu, şiddetten haberdarlığı, kurumsal mekanizmalar hakkında bilgisi ve kurumsal mekanizmalara yönelik tutumlarını incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Uygun örnekleme yöntemi ile elde edilen örneklem 23 ile 60 yaş arası 324 evli kadından oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacına uygun olarak hazırlanan anketi kişiler online olarak doldurarak çalışmaya katılmıştır. Aile içi şiddet, fiziksel, psikolojik, cinsel ve ekonomik şiddetin farklı türleri ile birlikte değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca araştırmada, kadınların şiddet türleri ve şiddete maruz kaldıklarında başvurabilecekleri kurumlara ilişkin farkındalıkları da değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre kadınların şiddete ilişkin farkındalıklarının yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, pandemi sürecinde kadınların %18.5'inin fiziksel şiddete, %51.5'inin psikolojik şiddete ve %25'inin ekonomik şiddete maruz kaldığı saptanmıştır. Ancak pandemi öncesine kıyasla kadınların pandemi döneminde tüm şiddet türlerine daha az maruz kaldığını tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Salgın, Aile İçi Şiddet, Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Farkındalık.

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic started in 2019 affected the whole world in a short time and still continues in April, 2022 (WHO, 2022). In Türkiye, as of April 2022, total cases are more than 15 million with almost 100,000 deaths. While a substantial number of people are directly affected from the pandemic, more of them are psychologically indirectly affected by the information they get in the media, the images they watch, and the anxiety-related sharing of other people on social media. Direct and indirect influence of the problem can cause similar effects and similar psychosocial results (Sun et al., 2020). The death of a large number of people all around the world, uncertainties about when the pandemic will end, decreased social support due to restrictions, increased internet use during staying at home and sleep disorders have increased the negative psychological effects of the pandemic (Osofsky et al., 2020). In addition, especially middle and low-income families faced problems such as low income or unemployment (Sun et al., 2020). A study found that the most worrying situation for families is economic problems (70%), the health of their loved ones (37%), and their own health (10%) (Brandsstetter, 2020).

With the progression of the pandemic, restrictions such as stay-at-home restrictions have affected our daily lives and weakened social support mechanisms (Cuartas, 2020). The pandemic is not only a public health problem but also comes with social and psychological effects in this process, the increase in difficulties such as staying away from our loved ones and having to fight the disease alone, especially with the fear of infection or transmission has increased (Osofsky et al., 2020). During the pandemic, many people have to cope with many psychological problems such as depression, anxiety, trauma, sleep problems and substance use (Sun et al., 2020). Both adults and children attempt to protect their psychological well-being by struggling with those problems (WHO, 2020).

Uncertainty about the process and anxiety can trigger violence during pandemics. It is stated that spending a long time at home due to lockdown, travel restrictions and difficulty in accessing public resources are risk factors for the increase in domestic violence (Okroy et al., 2021; Usher et al., 2020). It is claimed that domestic violence increases dramatically during emergencies,

pandemics, and school closures (Cluver et al., 2020). Domestic violence is defined as “a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that frighten, intimidate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure, or wound someone.” (UN, 2022). Unfortunately, domestic violence continues to exist worldwide as in Türkiye. Visibility of violence against women and domestic violence -as a violation of human rights- gradually increasing all over the world regardless of culture, education, income and age (UN Women, 2020a). Less than 40% of women exposed to violence seek any help, and most of them are family and friend help. It is reported that as few as 10% women apply to official institutions such as the police and health services when they are exposed to violence (UN Women, 2022). Although there is a substantial number of undocumented and unreported cases of domestic violence, it's a pervasive social problem need to be fight effectively as immediate as possible.

World Health Organization (WHO) (2021) estimates that almost 736 million women -one out of every 3 women- is exposed to physical and/or sexual violence worldwide. In Türkiye, according to data from the Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye conducted in 2014 by Directorate General on the Status of Women affiliated by The Ministry of Family and Social Services, approximately 4 out of 10 women stated that they were exposed to physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners, while 44% of women were exposed to psychological and 30% economic violence. In addition, 12% of married women reported being exposed to sexual violence at any time in their life (Directorate General on the Status of Women, 2015).

A substantial number of research shows that domestic violence has devastating effect on both women and children in terms of social, economic, physical, and psychological aspects (Austin et al., 2019). Although physical violence can be observed periodically irregular, other forms of accompanying type of violence are persistent which makes domestic violence chronic problem by its nature. Women exposed to domestic violence are also more likely to suffer from depression, conversion disorder, and other somatoform disorders and

significantly more expose physical violence on their children (Kotan et al., 2020). Domestic violence does not emerge as a single incident and is a form of behavior that the abuser constantly applies to the victim (Kahraman and Cokamay, 2016). Due to this reason traumatic impact of the violence shows continuity for all members of the family and has long lasting effect (Ferencik and Ramirez-Hammond, 2010).

Domestic violence during pandemic

Previous pandemic experiences show us that pandemics raise the risk of domestic violence, sexual exploitations and abuse for women and girls (Carrington et al., 2020; Fraser, 2020; Okray et al., 2021; Usher et al., 2020). For instance, 2013-2016 Ebola outbreaks lead more women and girls to expose sexual exploitation and violence in West Africa (UNFPA, 2020). In the United States, National Institute of Health states that domestic violence and intimate partner violence increase during pandemic (Bryant and Damian, 2020).

Psychological problems because of anxiety of being infected, economic insecurity, stress related with poverty, and social stress, instability, intolerance to uncertainty and being at home as whole family members for long time exacerbating the risk for violence while inability of women to escape abuser, limited access to services and reduced social support facilitate to reveal and persist (O'Donnell et al., 2020). The result of Covid-19 outbreaks such as economic, social and psychological problems, increase the tension in the family. Women are more affected by the psychosocial outcomes that arise due to the increase in tension during the pandemic (Gunduz et al., 2021). During this recession worldwide, men especially feel more pressured when they face financial difficulties and inability to earn to meet the needs of family under the effect of gender roles (UNFPA, 2020). Increased tension and conflict at home have intensified domestic violence and child abuse if it is not relieved and relief cannot be achieved (UN, 2020). Since relaxation is not easy with social isolation restrictions, unfortunately, as we all know mostly and unequally women and girls become victims of violence (Fraser, 2020).

All over the world reported domestic violence cases are at increase between 25-50% during Covid-19 pandemic (UN, 2020). It is acknowledged that internet searches of violence against women increased more than 47 % in eight

Asian countries including: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore. Moreover, calls to help lines due to domestic violence increased during Covid-19 outbreak (UN Women, 2021). In Netherland, data from February 2020 shows that helpline calls to acknowledge child abuse increased by 76% compared to previous year. Chinese police reports demonstrate that domestic violence has tripled during the pandemic (Fraser, 2020). In this process, domestic violence cases increased by 30% in France, emergency calls to report violence increased by 25% in Argentina, by 30% in Cyprus and by 33% in Singapore (Azcona, et al., 2020). In a study conducted in Australia, 40% of frontline workers stated that they were asked for help more and 70% of them reported that violence increased and became more complicated during the outbreak (Carrington et al., 2021). Demand for shelters has also increased in so many countries like United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and Spain (UN, 2020).

It should not be forgotten that these reported cases are the most severe cases and for the others, women may still attempt to access services, help lines and even to the person who can help. WHO (2017) reports that one out of every 3 women is exposed to physical and / or sexual violence worldwide. Although less than 40% of women victims of violence report before pandemic, this percentage decreases during pandemic due to the fact that a substantial number of these women are incapable to go to outside and even being forced to 'lockdown' at home by the abuser. Increased infection anxiety prevents women who exposed violence to postpone the application to get help until pandemic is over and access health services. It is an inevitable fact that during social isolation process, social protection services provided for victims are harder than ever for service provider institutions too. Service provider institutions are also responsible for protecting the health of both the staff and the applicant by taking measures to avoid the spread of the virus. Because of the workload emerging from the application of pandemic restrictions, health workers and police are not able to provide specialized services effectively to the victim of violence, outside of severe cases (Fraser, 2020).

The United Nations has recommended some measures to be taken to reduce domestic violence during the pandemic. Some of these measures are

increasing investment, the justice system continues to prosecute perpetrators, establishing emergency warning systems in pharmacies and markets, declaring shelters as a basic service, establishing mechanisms where women can apply for help in a way that abusers cannot understand, and not releasing convicts for violence against women (UN Women, 2020b). In this context, countries have started to implement measures. For instance, in France, women can go to the nearest pharmacy and able to report the violence to the security forces. If the woman exposed to violence is with the perpetrator, the woman may use some keywords such as “mask-19” (Gunduz et al., 2021).

Combating domestic violence in Türkiye during pandemic

In line with the pandemic restrictions, services in the field of combating violence against women should be revised and accessibility should be increased. In this respect, in consideration of increased violence risk for women and girls and difficult access to mechanisms, several measures have been taken in Türkiye, too. Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (SONİM) in 81 provinces and 145 women guest houses with a capacity of 3.482, continue to provide guidance, support and sheltering services for women and their children who suffer from domestic violence or in danger. Health control services are provided for women and their children during sheltering. Sheltering services are provided via 45 facilities in 42 provinces which consist of 14 hotels, 11 guest houses, 15 public institutions, and 5 dormitories (Ministry of Family and Social Services, 2020).

In addition, “Alo 183 Social Support Line” within the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) continues to provide psychological, legal, and economic counseling services 24/7 for women who are victims of violence or at risk, and who need support and assistance. Text messages for acknowledgment are sent to victims of violence who appeal to law enforcement units or have injunction under the Law to Protect Family and Prevent Violence against Women. In this context, 45.000 women were informed about violence between 1 March and 28 April 2020. Mobile application Women’s Support System (KADES), which has been developed to provide more effective and faster intervention to women at risk of violence with the arrival of law enforcement officers to the victim’s position as soon as possible, continues actively for women

at risk (MoFSS, 2020). At the beginning of the pandemic, between 1 March and 28 April 2020, 45.000 people were informed about KADES by sending a message to their phones (Kalyoncuoglu, 2020).

Women's shelters are important institutions in combating violence that provide service in 81 provinces. Women exposed to violence and their children, if any, are provided support services such as psycho-social counseling, health, education, and legal counseling. It is an institutional mechanism that eliminates the harmful effects of violence on women and empowers women to regain control of their lives (Ciltas and Var, 2019). In Türkiye, there are 149 shelters in Türkiye: 112 affiliated to MoFSS, 3 affiliated to Presidency of Migration Management, 33 affiliated to municipalities and 1 affiliated to Non-Governmental Organisations (Directorate General on the Status of Women, 2021). During the pandemic, all necessary precautions were taken in all shelters affiliated with MoFSS. Regular medical examination of the staff and women receiving service and their accompanying children are carried out. Moreover, the shelters are regularly disinfected, social activities that may be possible risk for the infection are canceled and the isolation restrictions are applied (Kalyoncuoglu, 2020).

Importance and aims

Pandemics have a devastating economic, social, and psychological effect on families. Another influence of pandemic may be increase in domestic violence. School closures due to the pandemic and forcing children to stay at home have increased parental stress and lead to emergency of the risk of domestic violence (Hiraoka and Tomoda, 2020). Many parents, especially those with young children, had to both work remotely and take care of their children (Chung et al., 2020). Parents of school-age children also tried to teach their children at home and for the first-time experience home-based schooling. Many roles, responsibilities and expectations of parents, such as parents, spouses, employees, caregivers, and teachers, have become intertwined which led to stress for many parents (Coyne et al., 2020). On the other hand, changes in daily routines are both confusing and difficult for children to get used to. For this reason, the changes they experienced during the pandemic period caused children to increase their oppositional behavior and push the limits,

causing them to receive harsh reactions from parents and increased parents' anger (Humphreys et al., 2020). Increasing parenting stress and reduced social support in childcare are seen as risk factors for increased domestic violence (Brown et al., 2020). In this study, mothers whose children are at nursery and school age were selected since they are in the risk group for exposure to domestic violence.

While violence against women is increasing all over the world even during the pandemic, studies in Türkiye are minimal. Although the relevant studies conducted in Türkiye in the pandemic process have addressed whether women have been exposed or not to violence, studies focusing on awareness about domestic violence and referral mechanisms and attitudes towards these mechanisms have not been addressed in any study. Evaluating the results of the research on violence against women, independently of awareness of violence, prevents efficient interpretation. Low violence exposure does not always mean that there is no violence. In some cases, differences in the way women perceive violence can make violence invisible. Hence, illustrating women's awareness of violence will bring new perspectives to the actions to be conducted to prevent domestic violence against women.

There are four aims of this study. The first aim is to determine whether married women with children were exposed to violence during and before the pandemic. The second aim is to investigate whether women are aware of violence. The third aim is to investigate whether women have knowledge about institutional mechanisms. The fourth aim is to investigate women's attitudes towards institutional mechanisms.

METHOD

Participants

Since the purpose of the study is to examine the domestic violence against women in this process, women who are married and have children between the ages of 2 and 12 included in the study. Married women who do not have children between the ages of 2 and 12 were excluded from the study since the developmental processes such as infancy and adolescence period to differentiate the effects of critical developmental periods such as infancy and

adolescence on family problems.. A total number of 324 mothers attended to the study. The mean age of the participants was 33.7 ($SD= 5.41$) ranging from 23 to 60 years.

Procedure

Written permission was obtained from Ethics Committee of Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University with the code of 2020-274. In order to collect data, online survey was prepared with the measures by using Qualtrics. Link of the survey shared via Instagram, Google mail, WhatsApp groups as well as social media account of the people and community institutions working to combat violence against women. The survey was anonymous. The informed consent form was provided to the participants who stated that they can leave the research if they want, personal information will be protected as well as the purpose of the research. In addition, Social Demographic Form was applied to the participants. Participation was voluntary and no incentive was provided.

The study was conducted using an anonymous online questionnaire, between May 15 and August 12, 2021. Because of the social isolation restrictions during pandemic, link of the survey was sent to participants online. Convenience sampling method was used in this study. Convenience sampling method was used in much research on domestic violence during the pandemic, as it both eliminates the limitation of access to the participants due to the restrictions and lockdown process and saves time by accelerating the research to conclude during the pandemic process (Arenas-Arroyo et al., 2021; Gama et al., 2020; Wood et al., 2022).

Measures

Women reported information about themselves like age, education level, duration of marriage, number of children, occupation, working status during the pandemic; about their husbands like educational status, occupation, employment status of during the pandemic; about awareness of violence against women and institutional mechanisms; about exposure to violence before marriage, before and during the pandemic and about attitude towards institutional mechanisms.

The questionnaire was created by the researchers based on literature and field experiences in accordance with the purpose of the study (see Appendix 1). The National Action Plan for Combating Violence Against Women (2016-2020) was used for definitions of different types of violence and related application mechanisms, and the questions of the Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye (2015) was used in questions related to socio-demographic variables and awareness. The questions created by the researchers were revised by taking the opinions of two experts working in the field of violence against women.

The types of violence in the questionnaire were defined and exemplified as follows before women were asked about their awareness and exposure.

Physical Violence: It includes actions that cause physical harm to the individual. For example: pushing, shaking.

Psychological Violence: It includes actions that harm the psychological health of the person, such as shouting, intimidating, swearing, threatening, or insulting. For example: insulting, not letting out of the house.

Economic Violence: Any act that is done to control or economically restrain. For example: taking the woman's money away, not being allowed to work.

Sexual Violence: It is any sexual act or any act that will force sexual intercourse without the consent of the person. For example: forcing a woman to have sexual intercourse or insisting on having children.

Data Analysis

Obtained data analyzed with IBM SPSS Statistics 20. Before analysis, the dataset is checked for missing data. The data obtained within the scope of the questionnaire were analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as percentage and frequency according to the variables.

RESULT

The average duration of marriage of the participants is 10.1 years ($SD=5.44$) and the average age at first marriage is 23.4 years ($SD=3.6$). Result of the descriptive statistics about participants demographics can be seen in Table 1. Most of the participants are undergraduate (59%), housewife (45.1%), in the first marriage (95.1%) and two children (53.4 %). Most of the husbands are undergraduate (54.9%) and generally civil servants (33.6%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Participant Demographics (n=324)

Measure	<i>n</i>	%
Education		
Primary school graduate	9	2.8
Secondary school graduate	18	5.6
High school graduate	62	19.1
Undergraduate	101	59.0
Graduate	44	13.6
Education of Husbands		
Primary school graduate	14	4.3
Secondary school graduate	26	8.0
High school graduate	53	16.4
Undergraduate	178	54.9
Graduate	53	16.4
Occupation		
Housewife	146	45.1
Civil servants	96	29.6
Worker in private sector	18	5.6
Public workers	14	4.3
Other	50	15.4
Occupation of Husbands		
Civil servants	109	33.6
Worker in private sector	84	25.9
Craft	29	9
Public workers	23	7.1
Other	79	24.3
Marriage		
First marriage	308	95.1
Second marriage	8	2.5
4 and more	8	2.5
Number of Children		
One	89	27.5
Two	173	53.4
Three	55	17

Working status of the participants and their husbands are asked according to before and during pandemic. Most of the participants (89.8%) and husbands (92%) working status are stable. While for wife's pandemic result in job loss in total, it results in more employment for husbands (Table 2).

Table 2. Working Status of Wives and Husbands (n=324)

Measure	<i>n</i>	%
Working Status of Wives		
Working before and after pandemic	119	36.7
Work before pandemic and not working currently	20	6.2
Not work before and during pandemic	172	53.1
Not work before pandemic but now working	13	4
Working Status of Husbands		
Working before and after pandemic	288	88.9
Work before pandemic and not working currently	12	3.7
Not work before and during pandemic	10	3.1
Not work before pandemic but now working	14	4.3

Types of violence against women was explained and exemplified in terms of physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence. Awareness of the participants about types of violence against women was obtained (Table 3). Most of the participants aware of the type of violence; respectively psychological violence (96.9%), physical (95.4%), economic (88.3%) and sexual violence (88.3%).

Table 3. Awareness about Types of Violence against Women

Type of Violence	<i>Know</i>		<i>Not Know</i>	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Physical Violence	309	95.4	15	4.6
Psychological Violence	314	96.9	10	3.1
Economic Violence	286	88.3	38	11.7
Sexual Violence	286	88.3	38	11.7

Participants also asked whether they exposed any type of violence against women before marriage. More than half of the participants (56.5%) exposed psychological violence before marriage, almost half of the participants (42.9%) physical violence, 22.8% economic violence and 13% sexual violence (Table 4).

Table 4. Exposing Violence before Marriage in terms of Types of Violence against Women

Type of Violence	<i>Exposed</i>		<i>Not Exposed</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Physical Violence	139	42.9	185	57.1
Psychological Violence	183	56.5	141	43.5
Economic Violence	74	22.8	250	77.2
Sexual Violence	42	13.0	282	87.0

The participants were also asked about what kind of violence they were exposed to before they got married, and detailed information is given in Table 5. It is noteworthy that 34.9% of participants are exposed to psychological violence by their mothers while 31.5% of participants exposed violence by their fathers. Moreover, 26.8% of participants are exposed to physical violence by their mothers while 22.8% of them exposed by their fathers.

Table 5. Type of Violence Exposed before Marriage in terms of Perpetrator

Type of Violence		<i>Physical</i>	<i>Psychological</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Sexual</i>
Mother	<i>n</i>	87	113	30	0
	<i>%</i>	26.8	34.9	9.3	0
Father	<i>n</i>	74	102	56	0
	<i>%</i>	22.8	31.5	17.3	0
Brother	<i>n</i>	30	32	2	2
	<i>%</i>	9.3	9.9	0.6	0.6
Other relatives	<i>n</i>	15	50	3	16
	<i>%</i>	4.6	15.4	0.9	4.9
Boyfriend	<i>n</i>	5	17	3	7
	<i>%</i>	1.5	5.2	0.9	2.2
No	<i>n</i>	185	141	250	282
	<i>%</i>	57.1	43.5	77.2	87.0

Before pandemic, of the participants, 93 (28.7%) exposed to physical violence, 181 (55.9%) psychological violence, 91 (28.1%) economic violence and 53 (16.4%) sexual violence by her spouse. On the other hand, during pandemic period, 60 (18.5%) exposed to physical violence, 167 (51.5%) psychological violence, 81 (25.0%) economic violence and 44 (13.6%) sexual violence by their spouse. Frequency of the violence exposed by spouse before and during pandemic can be seen in Table 6 and Table 7.

Table 6. Type of Violence Perpetrated by Husband before Pandemic

Type of Violence	Never		Once		Twice		Several Times		Many Times	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Physical	231	71.3	29	9.0	10	3.1	37	11.4	17	5.2
Psychological	143	44.1	16	4.9	9	2.8	68	21	88	27.2
Economic	233	71.9	7	2.2	6	1.9	44	13.6	34	10.5
Sexual	271	83.6	8	2.5	7	2.2	23	7.1	15	4.6

Table 7. Type of Violence Perpetrated by Husband during Pandemic

Type of Violence	Never		Once		Twice		Several Times		Many Times	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Physical	264	81.5	26	8	6	1.9	19	5.9	9	2.8
Psychological	157	48.5	19	5.9	11	3.4	64	19.8	73	22.5
Economic	243	75.0	11	3.4	2	0.6	34	10.5	34	10.5
Sexual	280	86.4	11	3.4	9	2.8	12	3.7	12	3.7

Statistical analysis was conducted to reveal the relationship about the type of violence experienced during the pandemic period and the education level of women. In terms of physical violence, 66.7% of primary school graduates, 88.9% of secondary school graduates, 80% of high school graduates, 79.1% of undergraduates and 93.2% of graduates have never been exposed to violence. In terms of psychological violence, 33.3% of primary school graduates, 61.1% of secondary school graduates, 45.2% of high school graduates, 47.1% of undergraduates and 56.8% of graduates have never been exposed to violence. 55.6% of primary school graduates, 83.3% of secondary school graduates, 64.5% of high school graduates, 73.8% of undergraduates and 95.5% of graduates have never been exposed to economic violence. 66.7% of primary school graduates, 83.3% of secondary school graduates, 83.9% of high school graduates, 86.9% of undergraduates and 93.2% of graduates have never been exposed to sexual violence during pandemic.

Participants are also asked whether they were exposed violence by people other than their husbands during their marriage. Of the participants, 15 (4.6 %) exposed physical violence, 142 (43.8 %) psychological violence, 45 (13.9 %) economic violence and 4 (1.2 %) sexual violence. When asked about the witnessing of the child to the violence experienced during marriage, 4 people

stated that their children witnessed this situation once, 11 people several times and 19 people most of the time.

Table 8. Acknowledge about Institutions Provide Services against Violence against Women

Institutions	<i>Know</i>		<i>Not Know</i>	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
SONİM	124	38.3	200	61.7
KADES	226	69.8	98	30.2
Police/Alo 155	321	99.1	3	0.9
Gendarmerie	303	93.5	21	6.5
SSH Alo 183	237	73.1	87	26.9
Family Court	250	77.2	74	22.8
Prosecution	272	84.0	52	16.0
District Governorship	215	66.4	109	33.6
PDFSS	284	87.7	40	12.3
Social Service Center	267	82.4	57	17.6
Healthcare Institutions	269	83.0	55	17.0
MWCC	172	53.1	152	46.9
NGOs	261	80.6	63	19.4

SONİM= Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers, KADES = Women Support Application, SSH Alo 183 = Social Support Hotline Alo 183, PDFSS = Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services, MWCC = Municipal Women’s Counseling Centers.

Participants asked whether they know institutions and organizations in Türkiye that provide services to women who are exposed to violence. While only 2 people (0.6%) are not aware of any institution, 73 participants (22.5%) are aware of all institutions and 249 (76.8%) are aware of more than one institution. The most well-known institution is Police/ Alo155 with 99.1% (see Table 8). During the pandemic period, 11 participants (3.4%) applied to institutions and/or organizations that provide services to women who exposed to violence. Of them 5 acknowledge those institutions as “adequate”, 5 says “inadequate” and 1 “hesitant”.

Participants asked whether being in the pandemic made it difficult for them to apply to the relevant institutions and organizations if she was exposed to violence. 48 (14.8%) answer as “definitely yes”, 90 (27.8%) as “probably yes”, 38 (11.7%) “hesitant”, 66 (%20.4) as “probably no” and 61 (18.8%) as “definitely no”.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this study, it is aimed to reveal awareness of married women with children about types of domestic violence and institutions providing services for victims and to detect exposure to different types of domestic violence before and during the pandemic.

OECD collect data from 129 countries on both the prevalence and attitudes of violence against women. In this index attitude is defined as “The percentage of women who agree that a husband/partner is justified in beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances. Türkiye is 27th among 129 countries with 6% (OECD, 2023) attitude. In this study, it was revealed that the awareness of the participants about the types of violence was high in which is ranging from 88.3% to 96.9%. The type of violence that women most aware of were respectively psychological, physical, and then equally sexual and economic violence. Consistent with this result, in the study conducted by Inci (2019) on the perception of violence among working women it was determined that the majority of women defined violence as physical and psychological violence. Eryaman (2023), also stated that when women talk about violence the type of violence that comes to mind firstly is physical violence. Bedir et al. (2017) conducted a study on women’s perceptions of violence in Sakarya province of Türkiye, and the rate of women reporting that they are aware of all kinds of verbal, sexual, social, economic, emotional, and physical violence was found to be 53.7%. Physical violence was stated as a sign of violence by 21.6% of women. In the current study, the rate of women reporting that they were aware of all physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence is 88.3%. The high awareness in the study can be associated with sociodemographic variables such as education level and employment status of the sample group.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) reported that spousal abuse ranged from 13% to 32% in the countries of European Union.

43% of the women exposed to psychological violence by their ex-husbands/life partners while 1 of 10 women exposed to sexual violence above the age of 15 (FRA, 2014). WHO acknowledge that 30% of women experience violence worldwide. Intimate partner violence is the most common type of violence against women. Almost one-third of women between the ages of 15 and 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from their partner (WHO, 2021). The results of Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye Survey conducted in 2014 revealed that 36% of women were exposed to physical violence, 12% to sexual violence and 2.38% to both physical and sexual violence. According to the results, the rate of the married women who stated that they faced sexual violence in any period of their lives is 12%, and 5% in the past 12 months. 30% of the married women are exposed economic violence in any period of their lives while 15% of them expose in the past 12 months (Kizilgol and Ipek, 2018). In a study on intimate partner violence conducted with 306 randomly selected female participants living in Türkiye, it is found that 54.5% of the participants were exposed to psychological violence, 30.4% to physical violence, 19.3% to economic violence, and 6.3% to sexual violence (Oyekcin et al., 2012). Another study conducted with 277 women between the ages of 18-65 who applied to psychiatric outpatient units in Türkiye, the rate of exposure to domestic violence for women was found 58.8% (Kotan et al., 2017). Studies showed that between 13% and 78% of women have been exposed to domestic violence at least once in their lifetime in Türkiye (Guvenc et al., 2014). Basar and Demirci (2018) report this rate as 41.3% with 44.8% physical, 67.7% emotional and 74.3% verbal violence.

The most common type of violence that women exposed to in both before and during pandemic were psychological, physical, economic and sexual violence, respectively. This prevalence ratio is in concordance with other studies in Türkiye (Kaymaz et al., 2014; Kotan et al., 2020). In this population, psychological violence was the most prevalent violence compared to other types. In the current study, more than half of the participants said they were exposed to psychological violence (56.5%) and/or almost half of them were exposed to physical violence (42.9%) from their families or others before they got married. It was determined that more than half of the participants in the study were exposed to psychological violence of their husbands at least once both

before and after the pandemic. This finding is consistent with the Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye Survey conducted in 2014 (Kizilgol and Ipek, 2018). On the other hand, there is a study conducted in Manisa province of Türkiye with 1760 women reporting that women were mostly exposed to physical violence of their husbands and by their fathers (Sen and Bolsoy, 2017). Aydın et al. (2009) suggested that sexual violence is experienced by a colleague or superior rather than by the spouse. The fact that current study only covered the domestic that married women exposed by their spouses may have been influential in that the least common type of violence was observed as sexual violence.

Compared to previous year, domestic violence increased by 90% in China, 30-36% in France, 40-50% in Brazil, 25% in Argentina, 33% in Singapore, 18% in Nepal, 23% in Spain and 10-35% in different states of the USA (John et al., 2020; Okay et al., 2021). It is claimed that during the pandemic process many sociological and psychological risk factors such as economic difficulties, social isolation, and stay at home measures make women more vulnerable to violence in this period (WHO, 2021). For this reason, it is reported that the number of calls to helplines providing services in this field has increased, even up to 5 times in some countries (UN Women, 2020a). According to Bradbury- Jones and Isham, (2020), calls to domestic violence hotlines have increased by 25% in England, 20% in Spain and 30% in Southern Cyprus. Although there are not enough studies on this subject in Türkiye, Ergonen et al. (2020) stated that after COVID-19 pandemic violence against women in Türkiye increased by 93% and physical violence increased by 80% compared to the previous year. According to the result of this study, 18.5 % of women were exposed to physical violence, 51.5 % psychological violence, 25.0 % economic violence and 13.6 % sexual violence by spouse during the pandemic period. These data are compatible with the frequency of types of violence against women of the WHO (2017) and Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye (2014). Only in the sample group, physical violence was detected at a slightly lower rate.

The women were asked whether they had been exposed to any violence by their husbands before and during the pandemic and what kind of violence

they were exposed to. When the rate of violence experienced was compared, interestingly, the percentage of women who stated that they were exposed to violence before the pandemic was higher than those who stated that they were exposed to violence during the pandemic. This fact can be explained in some ways. First, findings about the exposure rate of violence diverge substantially between research due to methodological differences and various definitions of violence (Kotan et al., 2020). In the current study, women's exposure rate of violence before and during the pandemic were obtained in a single measure at a single time, and the violence they are exposed before the pandemic may perceived as to cover the entire pre-pandemic period- whole marriage process. Therefore, it is thought that a comparison study with multiple measurement tools at multi time measurement or the way of asking the question may change the results. Moreover, according to the result of Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye (2014), poverty was identified as one of the most significant risk factors for violence against women. As economic problems increases, violence against women also increases (Eralp and Gokmen, 2022). In the current study, the fact that the participants were not experience much job loss due to the pandemic, and even the fact that the spouses had a higher rate of new hires than job loss, may have reduced the exposure to violence during the pandemic process. Another point is that the education level and awareness of the sample group were high which means that risk factors were decreased in the sample. In addition, in a more vital and acute health-related situation such as a pandemic, the greater focus of family members on each other's and their own health may also have led to a decrease in violence.

Since pandemics may change the dynamic of social protection system, special measures needed to be taken to protect women and girls from the risk of domestic and intimate partner violence. In this context, access to services particularly psychosocial support and sheltering, especially for women who are exposed to violence or who are at risk during social isolation restrictions needed to be facilitated. Access mechanisms that women victim of domestic violence can use implemented so that women can easily report and access services. In this study, the fact that women are exposed to less violence during the pandemic period may also point out the measures taken during the pandemic period in Türkiye. In this context, "Alo 183 Social Support Line", which

provides psychological, legal, and economic counseling services and works 24/7, providing services to women at risk of violence; information messages sent to women about their rights in this period (MoFSS, 2020); the development of the Women's Support System (KADES) mobile application and sending information messages about the application (Kalyoncuoglu, 2020) can be given as an example.

In this study most of the participants (59%) were undergraduate while 13.6% were graduate. According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, when the education level of women aged 25 and over is considered as of 2021, it has been determined that 17.8% of them are graduates of universities and other higher educational institutions, 2.4% of them are master's graduates and 0.4% are doctoral graduates. Illiterate women were excluded in our study since the study is an online survey. In this respect, it can be said that the education level of the study sample is higher than the average education level of women in the Türkiye (TUIK, 2022). High level of education is considered as protective factor that for being victim of violence (Altınay and Arat, 2009; Basar and Demirci, 2018; Eralp and Gokmen, 2022; Kotan et al., 2020; Oram et al., 2017; Sen and Bolsoy, 2017). Kizilgol and Ipek (2018) conducted a study with the data of Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Türkiye of 2014. They indicated that university and above educational status of both women and the husbands lead to less domestic violence. To be consistent with these data, it was observed that the group with the highest level of education was the group that was exposed to many types of violence with the lowest percentage. In terms of types of violence and educational status, it has been determined that those who say they have never been exposed to physical (93.2%), economic (95.5%) and sexual violence (93.2%) were among the graduate level with the highest percentage. In the study conducted by Altınay and Arat (2009), the rate of those who reported that they are exposed to physical violence at least once is 43% for illiterate women, while this rate is 12% in the group of women with higher education. In this study, it was observed that the highest rate of those who said they had never been exposed to psychological violence was secondary school graduates (61.1%). Compared to other groups, primary school graduates are the group having the lowest percentage of "never exposed violence" with physical (66.7%), psychological (33.3%), economic (55.6%)

and sexual violence (66.7%). Taking the results into consideration, the fact that education level of women is critical for preventing violence is supported. Spouse's education level is seen another factor that significantly negatively related with domestic violence (Basar and Demirci, 2018; Eralp and Gokmen, 2023; Eryaman, 2023). In line with the literature, in this study most of the wives (71.3%) has undergraduate and graduate level degree.

There is information in the literature that women with economic disadvantages are at higher risk of partner abuse than women with economic advantages (Rennison and Welchans, 2000). Low income (Basar and Demirci, 2018; Eryaman, 2023; Oyekcin et al., 2012; Vest et al., 2002) and unemployment (Eralp and Gokmen, 2023; Kotan et al., 2020) are associated with violence against women. In this study, 40.7 % of participants were currently working and working women face less domestic violence. However, Bent-Goodley (2004) find no significant relationship between intimate partner violence and monthly income in the study that investigates African American women's perceptions of domestic violence. Similarly, in a study conducted with economically disadvantaged women aged 21-64 who receive service from the public health system, no relationship was found between monthly income and intimate partner violence (Mitchell et al., 2006). Similarly, Eralp and Gokmen (2022) also reveals that unemployment of husband is not a significant factor on both physical and sexual violence. Kizilgol and Ipek (2018) also do not find significant effect of employment of women and husband on physical, emotional and economic violence. In this respect, Basar and Demirci (2018) argues that women that working or with high incomes do not express and talk about violence when they are exposed to violence, worrying that it will harm their social status and career. Since current study was carried out online and in line with the principle of confidentiality, it might provide convenience and transparency.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) conducted a research covering countries of EU in 2014. The results shows that only 14% of the domestic violence cases is reported (FRA, 2014). In a study conducted by the Directorate General on the Status of Women in 2009, it is determined that 4.8% of 4,881 women who stated that they were exposed to violence applied to law enforcement after being exposed to violence, while 91.8% did not apply

to any institution. In the research, which was repeated in 2014, the rate of women who made institutional applications increased and it is determined that 8% of the 2,072 women who stated that they were exposed to violence applied to law enforcement after being exposed to violence, and 89% did not apply to any institution. The survey revealed that 44% of the women never told anyone before that they have been subjected to violence by the person lives with. (Directorate General on the Status of Women, 2015). Similarly in this study, most of the women exposed to domestic violence did not apply to institutions that provide services. In the study conducted by Altınay and Arat (2009) with 1800 women through face-to-face interviews, this rate was found to be 49%. The underlying reasons for this fact are male-dominated social structure, women's fear of being blamed and feeling shame. In a master thesis study conducted with women living in Sakarya province, 89.5% of the women who apply institutional mechanism because of expose to the violence state that they had difficulties in the complaint process, 52.9% of them are caused by family pressure, 29.4% by legal process and 17.6% by husband pressure (Agcay, 2009). For these reasons, the actual numbers of violence against women are estimated to be much higher than the surveys reveal (Kizilgol and Ipek, 2018).

The most known institutional mechanism was Police/Alo 155 with 99.1%. This information is consistent with the result of a study conducted with women who are victim of violence and receive service from shelters during the pandemic process (Gunduz et al., 2021). In this research, it was seen that most of women (80.8%) reached the shelter through the law enforcement offices. It is appropriate to say that police and gendarmerie is the most known and applied institutions. It is known that women who are exposed to domestic violence mostly apply to the police departments all over the world (Krishnan et al., 2004). However, in the more recent master's thesis written by Eryaman (2023) on the perception of violence against women living in Şanlıurfa province, all participants know "Alo 155 Police Hotline" and 57.2% of the participants stated "Alo 155 Police Hotline" as the only channel of combating violence, 32.4% know Women's Shelter and 10.4% of them know "Alo 155 Police Hotline and SONİM". It is understood that the participants do not know the "Alo 183" among other options. The reasons of low applications to law enforcement are pointed as the low educational and economic level of women, the fear of being shamed in the society, the fear of the spread of the violence new, the socio-cultural structure of the region (Eryaman, 2023).

In the current study, when a list of 13 organizations providing services in the field of violence against women in Türkiye was given, it was determined that more than half of women reported almost all of these organizations as centers where they could apply. However, interestingly, Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centers (SONİM), which were established with a single door system for the prevention of domestic violence in Türkiye and provide 24/7 service in 81 provinces, were found to be the organizations with the least awareness (38.3 %). In the context of these results, it is recommended to increase awareness campaigns for SONİMs.

Almost half of the participants (51.5%) of the current study were exposed to any type of violence by their husbands during the pandemic. Notwithstanding, more than half of the participant (50.9%) did not show a positive attitude in applying to institutional mechanisms during the pandemic period and thought that the pandemic would be a problem for their application. Similarly, a study conducted to evaluate the services of shelter with the participation of women exposed to violence and staying in the shelters during the Covid-19 pandemic revealed that women hesitated to apply due to the risk of infection. However, in the same study results, 93% of women stated that the necessary precautions are taken in the shelter where they stay during the pandemic (Gunduz et al., 2020). At this point, services of shelters and measures taken in shelters during the pandemic could be announced more to overcome bias as well as women's access to the application mechanisms.

It is recommended to carry out studies covering all women and even girls regarding the effects of the pandemic on violence against women, reaching more people and having a high representative power of the population. Policy development process may work more effectively if risk groups are specified through analyzing data collected during pandemic. Data can be segregated, especially for vulnerable groups such as older women, girls with disabilities, and refugee / migrant women. Surveys need to be conducted to illustrate how pandemic affect women directly and indirectly to develop implementations to satisfy their needs. Good practice examples developed during the process of pandemic responses and experiences may be shared at the international and national level because it is a unique pandemic affect whole world.

Current study has some limitations. The fact that the study was conducted online and with a convenience sampling with simple random distribution of the survey caused the participants to concentrate on a certain socioeconomic level, as it required conditions such as literacy and access to the Internet. Illiterate women did not include to the study which could have affected the results. There is a probability that some women did not want to participate to the study although they experienced it. The study only included married women with children. Those facts limits the research generalizability while evaluating the results. Taking this limitation into consideration, the findings of the study do not claim to represent the whole of Türkiye, current study aims contribute to the projects and programs as well as studies to be carried out to combat with domestic violence in Türkiye.

Lastly, emergency situations require to taking care of the needs of vulnerable populations and develop specified response since the process may form ground for the emergence of discriminations, inequalities, and violence. It must not be forgotten that vulnerable population such as living in poverty, persons with disabilities, refugees and women and girls affected by pandemics more than others (UN Women, 2021). This study demonstrates that vulnerable groups can be protected if necessary precautions are taken in emergency situations like pandemic. In line with the measures taken to raise awareness and reduce violence against women during the pandemic process in Türkiye, it has been determined that awareness of women in the population of current study about domestic violence and institutional mechanism is high and exposure to violence has not increased in this process.

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Appendix 1: Araştırmada Kullanılan Anket Formu

Demografik Bilgiler:

Lütfen hiçbir soruyu atlamayınız. Size uygun olan cevabı işaretleyiniz.

1. Yaşınız:.....
2. Kaç Yıllık Evlisiniz:
3. Şuanki Evliliğiniz Kaçıncı Evliliğiniz?

1
2
3
4 ve daha fazla

4. Kaç Çocuğunuz Var?
5. Çocuklarınızın cinsiyetine göre yaşlarını belirtiniz. (Sadece çocuklarınızın cinsiyetinin yanına yaşlarını araya boşluk bırakarak yazınız.)

Kız(lar):	
Erkek(ler):	

6. Eğitim durumunuz nedir?

İlkokul mezunu
Ortaokul mezunu
Lise mezunu
Üniversite mezunu
Lisansüstü

7. Pandemi sürecinde çalıştınız mı?

Çalışıyordum yine çalışıyorum.
Çalışıyordum artık çalışmıyorum.
Çalışmıyordum yine çalışmıyorum.
Çalışmıyordum artık çalışıyorum.

8. Mesleğiniz nedir?

Memur
İşçi-Kamu
İşçi- Özel Sektör
İşveren
Esnaf
Serbest meslek
Çiftçi
Yevmiyeli (Geçici işçi, mevsimlik tarım işçisi vb.)
Evden yapılan gelir getiren işler
Diğer (Belirtiniz):

9. Eşinizin eğitim durumu nedir?

İlkokul mezunu
Ortaokul mezunu
Lise mezunu
Üniversite mezunu
Lisansüstü

10. Eşinizin mesleği nedir?

Memur
İşçi-Kamu
İşçi- Özel Sektör
İşveren
Esnaf
Serbest meslek
Çiftçi
Yevmiyeli (Geçici işçi, mevsimlik tarım işçisi vb.)
Evden yapılan gelir getiren işler
Diğer (Belirtiniz)

11. Pandemi sürecinde eşiniz çalıştı mı?

Çalışıyordu yine çalışıyor.
Çalışıyordu artık çalışmıyor.
Çalışmıyordu yine çalışmıyor.
Çalışmıyordu artık çalışıyor.

Şiddete İlişkin Farkındalığa Dair Sorular:

12. Aşağıda kadına yönelik şiddet türlerine ilişkin tanımlara yer verilmiştir. Bu şiddet türlerinden haberdar mısınız?

Şiddet Türü	Evet, haberdarım.	Hayır, haberdar değildim şimdi öğrendim.
Fiziksel Şiddet: Bireyin fiziksel olarak zarar görmesine neden olan eylemleri içerir. Örneğin: itmek, sarsmak.		
Psikolojik Şiddet: Bağırarak, korkutmak, küfür etmek, tehdit veya hakaret etmek gibi kişinin psikolojik sağlığına zarar verecek eylemleri içerir.		
Ekonomik Şiddet: Kontrol etmek ya da cezalandırmak amacıyla ekonomik olarak sınırlamak için yapılan her türlü eylemdir. Örneğin: kadının parasının elinden alınması, çalışmasına izin verilmemesi.		
Cinsel Şiddet: Kişinin rızası olmaksızın cinsel nitelikli eylemlerde bulunmak veya cinsel ilişkiye zorlayacak her türlü eylemdir. Örneğin: istemediği halde kadını cinsel ilişkiye zorlamak ya da çocuk sahibi olması için ısrar etmek.		

Şiddete Maruz Kalmaya Dair Sorular:

13. Evlenmeden önce aşağıdaki şiddet türlerinden herhangi birine maruz kaldınız mı? Kim tarafından ve hangi tür şiddete maruz kaldıysanız birden fazla seçeneği işaretleyebilirsiniz.

	Hayır	Annem	Babam	Abim	Diğer akrabalar	Erkek arkadaşım	Diğer
Fiziksel Şiddet							
Psikolojik Şiddet							
Ekonomik Şiddet							
Cinsel Şiddet							

14. Pandemi öncesinde eşiniz tarafından aşağıdaki şiddet türlerinden herhangi birine maruz kaldınız mı? (Birden fazla işaretleyebilirsiniz)

	Hiç	Bir Kez	İki Kez	Birkaç Kez	Çok Kez
Fiziksel Şiddet					
Psikolojik Şiddet					
Ekonomik Şiddet					
Cinsel Şiddet					

15. Pandemi sürecinde eşiniz tarafından aşağıdaki şiddet türlerinden herhangi birine maruz kaldınız mı? (Birden fazla işaretleyebilirsiniz)

	Hiç	Bir Kez	İki Kez	Birkaç Kez	Çok Kez
Fiziksel Şiddet					
Psikolojik Şiddet					
Ekonomik Şiddet					
Cinsel Şiddet					

16. Evliliğiniz süresince eşiniz dışındaki kişiler tarafından aşağıdaki şiddet türlerinden herhangi birine maruz kaldınız mı? Kim tarafından ve hangi tür şiddete maruz kaldıysanız birden fazla seçeneği işaretleyebilirsiniz.

	Hayır	Kayınvalidem	Kayınpederim	Kaynım	Diğer
Fiziksel Şiddet					
Psikolojik Şiddet					
Ekonomik Şiddet					
Cinsel Şiddet					

17. Yaşadığınız şiddet türlerinden herhangi birine çocuğunuz tanık oldu mu?

Hayır
Bir Kez
İki Kez
Birkaç Kez
Çoğu kez/Çoğunda

18. Şiddete maruz kaldığınız için psikolojik destek aldınız mı?

Evet
Hayır

19. Ne tür bir psikolojik destek aldınız?

İlaç
Terapi
İlaç ve terapi

Kurumsal Mekanizmalar Hakkında Bilgiye Dair Sorular:

20. Ülkemizde şiddete maruz kalan kişilere hizmet veren bazı kurum ve kuruluşlar bulunmaktadır. Bu kurumlardan haberdar mısınız?

	Bu kurumların verdiği hizmetleri duydunuz mu?	
	Evet	Hayır
Şiddet Önleme ve İzleme Merkezi (ŞÖNİM)		
KADES Uygulaması		
Polis veya ALO 155		
Jandarma veya ALO 156		
ALO 183 Sosyal Destek Hattı		
Aile Mahkemesi		
Savcılık		
Valilik-Kaymakamlık		
Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı İl Müdürlükleri		
Hastane ya da diğer Sağlık Kuruluşları		
Belediye Kadın Danışma Merkezleri		
Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları (Kadın Dayanışma Dernekleri/ Vakıfları)		
Diğer		

21. Ülkemizde şiddete maruz kalan kişilere hizmet veren kurum ve kuruluşlara pandemi sürecinde başvurduunuz mu?

	Evet	Hayır
Şiddet Önleme ve İzleme Merkezi (ŞÖNİM)		
KADES Uygulaması		
Polis veya ALO 155		
Jandarma veya ALO 156		
ALO 183 Sosyal Destek Hattı		
Aile Mahkemesi		
Savcılık		
Valilik-Kaymakamlık		
Ail eve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı İl Müdürlükleri		
Hastane ya da diğer Sağlık Kuruluşları		
Belediye Kadın Danışma Merkezleri		
Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları (Kadın Dayanışma Dernekleri/ Vakıfları)		
Diğer		

Kurumsal Mekanizmalara Yönelik Tutuma Dair Sorular:

22. Pandemi sürecinde bu kurum ve/veya kuruluşlardan aldığınız hizmeti yeterli buldunuz mu?

Kesinlikle yetersiz
Kısmen yetersiz
Kararsızım
Kısmen yeterli
Kesinlikle yeterli

23. Şiddete maruz kalsaydınız, pandemi sürecinde olmak ilgili kurum ve/veya kuruluşlara başvurunuzu zorlaştırır mıydı?

Kesinlikle hayır
Muhtemelen hayır
Kararsızım
Muhtemelen evet
Kesinlikle evet