

International and Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences
Volume 12, Issue 3, 30th November, 2023, Pages 260 – 284
© The Author(s) 2023
<http://dx.doi.org/10.17583/rimcis.12072>

Behind Closed Doors: Exploring the Consequences of Parents Staying at Home During the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Prevalence of Parental Violence Against Children

Walaa Elsayed¹

1)Ajman University, United Arab Emirates

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children. The researcher used a descriptive-analytical technique in this study, and the sample consisted of 350 children who were abused by their parents. The researcher designed a questionnaire to identify the most common forms of parental violence (physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological) against children as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic led to a high prevalence of risks of parental violence against children, at 79.84%. Verbal violence ranked first at 21.3%, followed by psychological violence at 21%. Physical violence came in third place at 20.5%, economic violence at 18.7%, and sexual violence at 18.5%. One of the most important recommendations of this study is the necessity to take a set of serious measures, such as strengthening family values between parents and children, in order to strengthen the family unit in times of crisis, in general, and during the COVID-19 crisis, in particular.

Keywords

Stay-at-home, parental violence, children, parents, COVID-19 pandemic.

To cite this article: Elsayed, W. (2023). Behind closed doors: exploring the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children. *International and Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences*, 12 (3), pp. 260-284 <http://dx.doi.org/10.17583/rimcis.12072>

Corresponding author(s): Walaa Elsayed

Contact address: w.elsayed@ajman.ac.ae

International and Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences
Volumen 12, Número 3, 30 de noviembre, 2023, Páginas 260 – 284
© Autor(s) 2023
<http://dx.doi.org/10.17583/rimcis.12072>

Detrás de Puertas Cerradas: Explorando las Consecuencias de que los Padres se Queden en Casa Durante la Pandemia de COVID-19 en la Prevalencia de la Violencia Parental Contra los Niños

Walaa Elsayed¹

1) *Ajman University*, Emiratos Árabes Unidos

Resumen

Este estudio tiene como objetivo determinar las consecuencias de que los padres se queden en casa durante la pandemia de COVID-19 y cómo esto ha aumentado la violencia de los padres contra los niños. La investigación utilizó una técnica descriptiva y analítica, con una muestra de 350 niños maltratados por sus padres. La investigadora diseñó un cuestionario para identificar las formas más comunes de violencia parental, incluyendo la física, sexual, verbal, económica y psicológica. Los resultados mostraron que el hecho de que los padres se quedaran en casa durante la pandemia de COVID-19 provocó un aumento significativo en el riesgo de violencia de los padres contra los niños en un 79,84%. La violencia verbal fue la forma más común de abuso (21,3%), seguida de la violencia psicológica (21%), mientras que la violencia física ocupó el tercer lugar (20,5%), seguida de la violencia económica (18,7%) y la violencia sexual (18,5%). Basándonos en estos hallazgos, una de las recomendaciones más importantes es fortalecer los valores familiares entre padres e hijos para fortalecer la unidad familiar en tiempos de crisis, especialmente durante la pandemia de COVID-19.

Palabras clave

Quedarse en casa, violencia parental, niños, padres, pandemia de COVID-19.

Cómo citar este artículo: Elsayed, W. (2023). Detrás de puertas cerradas: explorando las consecuencias de que los padres se queden en casa durante la pandemia de COVID-19 en la prevalencia de la violencia parental contra los niños. *International and Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences*, 12 (3), pp. 260-284 <http://dx.doi.org/10.17583/rimcis.12072>

Correspondencia Autores(s): Walaa Elsayed

Dirección de contacto: w.elsayed@ajman.ac.ae

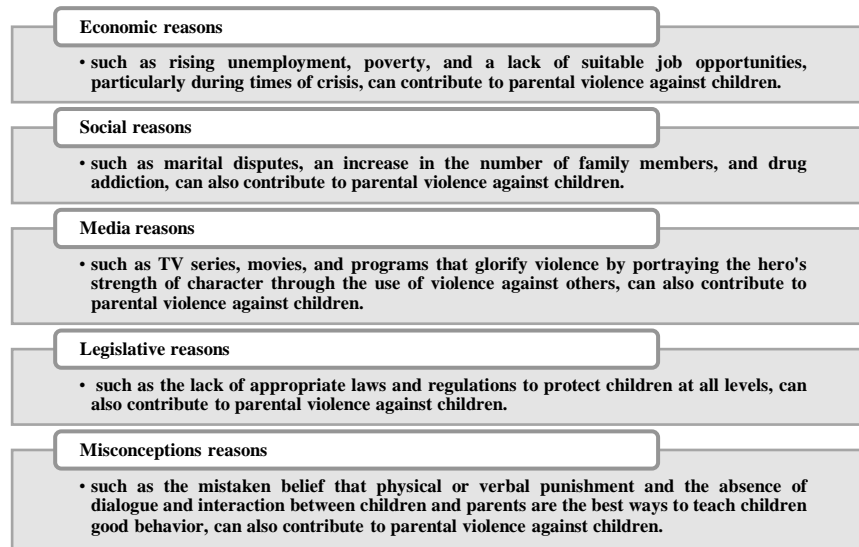
The world has witnessed catastrophic situations due to the terrible and terrifying spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused a massive and unprecedented crisis. This crisis is considered the most dangerous of our time, as it has affected the two main pillars of the social construction of communities, namely the family and the child (Douglas et al., 2020; Pfefferbaum et al., 2020; Munir et al., 2021; Rubaca, 2022). As a result, many international organizations have sounded alarm bells due to the imbalance that has begun to appear and affect the structure of families in most societies. High rates of violence, including physical, verbal, or psychological violence against children, have been reported in particular (Dashraath et al., 2020; Elsayed, 2021; Nicola et al., 2020; Omer et al., 2020)

Parental violence against children refers to the deliberate use of force by parents towards their children with the aim of harming them as an unlawful means of punishment. It also includes the use of pressure that affects the child's will, and it is an act in which the perpetrator performs certain actions that determine the child's fate, taking away their rights, property, or both, exposing them to danger and leading to pain, aches, and psychological suffering (Carrera et al., 2020; Ortiz-López et al., 2020). Individuals who may be accused of committing parental violence against a child include the father, mother, both parents together, stepfather, stepmother, and combinations of step-parents and biological parents (Raine et al., 2020; Frieze et al., 2020; Elsayed, 2021). The "Global Report on the Status of the Prevention of Violence against Children 2020" revealed that about 41,000 children under age 15 are killed every year, with a large proportion of deaths attributed to abuse. The United Nations Children's Fund emphasizes that there is no justification for violence against any child and that protecting children's health and well-being is fundamental to safeguarding society's collective health (Bezeczyk et al., 2020; Carrera et al., 2021).

It is worth noting that the COVID-19 crisis has led to prolonged confinement at home, resulting in an increase in family problems and conflicts, particularly between parents and children. Parents may resort to violence against their children due to the child's inappropriate behavior towards them, such as a lack of respect for the principle of coexistence, dissatisfaction with parents' involvement in their private life, and dissatisfaction with parents' choices of personal belongings. These issues can push parents to resort to violence against their children to impose control and restore order in the home, leading to an increase in violence against children (Bezeczyk et al., 2020; Piperno et al., 2007). The child's personality characteristics, such as mood swings, annoyance, screaming, harassment, talking excessively, crying, and committing riots, may also contribute to them being exposed to abuse from their parents (Rubaca et al., 2022; Rivera et al., 2012; Guerra et al., 2018). Daily problems, job instability, unemployment, and the inability to fulfill family requirements due to the COVID-19 crisis can also lead to increased anger and frustration, resulting in parents practicing violence against their children. This behavior can negatively impact children, leading to feelings of unhappiness, withdrawal, and distrust of others (Blagg et al., 2018; Guerra et al., 2018; Sulastri & Septania, 2022).

Figure 1

Shows the most significant reasons for parental violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic (Frieze et al., 2020; Piperno et al., 2007):



Furthermore, international institutions including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have reported an increase in domestic violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic (UNICEF, 2020; WHO, 2020). Children, especially those who are already vulnerable, are at increased risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse during the pandemic. National institutions in various countries have also reported similar trends, with the Italian National Institute of Health reporting an increase in cases of child abuse during Italy's lockdown period (Italian National Institute of Health, 2020) and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reporting a surge in calls to its helpline in the United Kingdom during the pandemic (NSPCC, 2020).

In Arab countries, several institutions have reported a significant increase in violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the Ministry of Social Solidarity in Egypt reported a rise in reports of child abuse during the country's lockdown period (Ministry of Social Solidarity, 2020). Similarly, the Save Child Center in Jordan reported a surge in domestic violence and child abuse cases during the pandemic (Save Child Center, 2021). In the UAE, the Ministry of Community Development reported a 30% increase in reported cases of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic's first quarter compared to the same period in 2019 (Ministry of Community Development, 2020). Additionally, the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children reported a 200% increase in calls to their helpline during the pandemic (DFWAC, 2020). Moreover, UNICEF reported that the pandemic has increased the risk of violence against children in the Middle East and North Africa region, particularly for vulnerable children (UNICEF MENA, 2020). These examples highlight the global impact of the pandemic on violence against children and emphasize the significance of research in this area.

It is worth noting that monotheistic religions, such as Islam, Christianity, and Judaism, recognize the importance of protecting children from harm, including parental violence, and emphasize treating children with kindness, compassion, and respect (Yusuf, 2023). The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught that "the best of you are those who are best to

their families" in "Sunan al-Tirmidhi 3895", emphasizing the importance of treating family members, including children, with kindness and respect. In Christianity, children are seen as a precious gift from God, and the Bible states, "And whoever welcomes one such child in my name welcomes me" in "Matthew 18:5", highlighting the importance of valuing and protecting children as a reflection of one's faith in God. Judaism emphasizes the responsibility of individuals to protect others from harm, including children who are vulnerable and in need of protection. The Torah states, "You shall not stand idly by the blood of your neighbor" in "Leviticus 19:16". These religions offer guidance on how to discipline children without resorting to violence, emphasizing positive reinforcement and gentle correction. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught, "Treat your children with kindness and affection, and discipline them with love and guidance" in "Sunan Ibn Majah 3685". Similarly, in Christianity, parents are encouraged to discipline their children with love and compassion, as the Bible states, "Fathers, do not provoke your children to anger, but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord" in "Ephesians 6:4". By following these teachings, individuals can contribute to building a peaceful and just society that values the well-being and dignity of all, including children (Carrera et al., 2020; Frenkel & Lev, 2009; Halil, 2022).

Importance of the Study's Contribution

This study is significant as it sheds light on the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may contribute to the prevalence of parental violence against children. The research investigates different forms of parental violence against children, including physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological violence. The study's findings can raise awareness about the impact of the pandemic on family dynamics and child well-being, informing targeted support and resources for families. This study's contribution can help inform the development of effective interventions to prevent and address parental violence against children during times of crisis.

Study Questions

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented changes to the daily lives of families worldwide. In this study, we aim to understand the impact of parents staying at home during the pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children. Our main research question is:

- What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children?

To answer this question, we have formulated the following sub-questions:

- Q1: What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental physical violence against children?

- Q2: What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental sexual violence against children?
- Q3: What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental verbal violence against children?
- Q4: What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental economic violence against children?
- Q5: What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental psychological violence against children?
- Q6: Does the degree of children's awareness of the types of parental violence they have been exposed to after their parents stay at home during the COVID-19 pandemic differ according to gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic status of the child's parents?

The sub-questions we have formulated will guide our investigation into specific types and effects of violence. We will explore the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on different forms of parental violence against children, including physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological violence. Examining these sub-questions will provide a more detailed understanding of the impact of the pandemic on different types of violence and help identify the most pressing issues that need to be addressed.

Furthermore, we plan to examine whether the degree of children's awareness of the types of parental violence they have been exposed to after their parents stay at home during the COVID-19 pandemic differs according to gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic status of the child's parents. This will provide valuable insights into the factors that influence children's perception of violence and their ability to report it.

It is worth noting that the study questions were designed based on a review of the literature on the impact of COVID-19 on violence against children, as well as consultations with experts in the field of child protection. We also consulted with academics specializing in child studies, social work, education, and sociology to ensure that the study questions were informed by diverse perspectives. Some of the key sources that informed the study questions include:

- Publications from the United Nations, including reports from UNICEF and the World Health Organization on the impact of COVID-19 on violence against children.
- Relevant academic literature on the impact of COVID-19 on families, parenting, and child well-being.
- Policy documents and guidance from national and international organizations on child protection and violence prevention.

Materials and Methods

Sample

The study population includes all children who have been abused by their parents during the COVID-19 pandemic and are registered in child and family care centers and social support

centers in the UAE, with an approximate total of 9,075 children. The study sample, consisting of approximately 350 children, was selected randomly from the study population using a simple random survey to obtain a representative sample. The researcher used Cochran's Equation to calculate the sample size, as shown in Equation 1 (Cochran, 1963, p.75):

[Equation 1]:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}}$$

The sample size in limited populations, which refers to the study population, is denoted by n , the sample size in infinite communities is denoted by n_0 (open communities), and the size of the study population is denoted N , where the study population was identified using official data from child and family care centers and social support centers, which was calculated from reality of the records is 9075 children. Equation 2 (Smith, 1983, p.90) shows how the researcher calculated a n_0 using Smith's Equation:

[Equation 2]:

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 \sigma^2}{e^2}$$

Where n_0 is the sample size, z is the abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area α at the tails and the researcher determined it by 99% at the level of significance of 1%, which is estimated at ± 2.58 ., e is the desired level of precision (in the same unit of measure as the variance) which was determined by the researcher as only one degree, and σ is the variance of an attribute in the population.

$$\text{By doing the calculations it was} \rightarrow: n_0 = \frac{(2.58)^2 \times (7.39)^2}{(1)^2} = 364$$

The following formula can be used to measure the sample size in the research population

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{(n_0 - 1)}{N}} = \frac{364}{1 + \frac{(364 - 1)}{9075}} = 350 \text{ Children}$$

In this research, the sample consisted of 350 children from child and family care centers and social support centers in the UAE. Table 1 shows the demographic information on the participants.

Table 1
Sociodemographic distribution of the sample (N = 350)

Variables	Statement	Frequencies	Percentage %
Gender	Boy	157	44.9
	Girl	193	55.1
	Total	350	100%
	Less than 5 years old	88	25.2

Variables	Statement	Frequencies	Percentage %
Age	6 – 11	118	33.7
	12 - 17	144	41.1
	Total	350	100%
Educational status	NONE	17	4.9
	KG	74	21.1
	Elementary stage	97	27.7
	Middle stage	54	15.4
	Secondary stage	108	30.9
	Total	350	100%
Number of siblings	NONE siblings	61	17.4
	1-3	143	40.9
	4-6	125	35.7
	More than 6	21	6
	Total	350	100%
The economic situation of the child's family	Poor	119	50
	Normal	156	35.8
	Rich	75	14.2
	Total	350	100%

Note. Regarding the participation of children under the age of 5 in the study and the data collection process, we recruited primary caregivers who were either social workers or psychologists to participate in the study. During the data collection process, the questions were directed in a simple verbal manner to the children so that they could understand them. The primary caregiver recorded the child's response inside the questionnaire. The interviews with the children took place at the headquarters of the Social Support Centers in which the study was applied. The questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews with the children who participated in the study, and that the questions were directed in a simple verbal manner to ensure that the children could understand them. It is also good to know that the primary caregivers and the researcher recorded the child's responses inside the questionnaire. Additionally, it is noteworthy that most of the children aged 12 years and over preferred to fill out the questionnaire on their own. This information suggests that the data collection process was accommodating to the age and preferences of the participants, which may improve the validity of the data collected.

Table 1 presents the distribution of the study sample by gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic situation of the child's family. The results show that 44.9% of the abused children after the COVID-19 crisis were boys, while 55.1% were girls. In terms of age, 25.2% of the children were less than 5 years old, 33.7% were between 6-11 years, and 41.1% were between 12-17 years old. Regarding educational status, 4.9% of the children had no education, 21.1% were in kindergarten, 27.7% were in elementary school, 15.4% were in middle school, and 30.9% were in secondary school. The number of siblings in the study sample was as follows: 17.4% had no siblings, 40.9% had 1-3 siblings, 35.7% had 4-6 siblings, and 6% had more than 6 siblings, some of whom suffered from discrimination. In terms of the economic situation of the child's family, 50% were poor, 35.8% were normal, and 14.2% were rich. This corresponds to previous studies (Nicola et al, 2020; Raine et al., 2021) which indicated that poor economic levels and poverty can have serious consequences for all societal systems, including the family system, and can negatively affect the lives of individuals, particularly children.

Ethical Approval

Before starting the survey, written consent was obtained from all parents or guardians of the children participating in the study to administer the questionnaire. The participants' data were

analyzed anonymously to protect their identities. The researcher followed all applicable ethical regulations to ensure the confidentiality of the participants' information.

Study Instrument

The researcher developed a unique questionnaire to assess the five major forms of parental violence (physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological) against children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Questionnaire Validity: The virtual validity method was used to validate the questionnaire by presenting its initial form, along with a list of study questions, to 16 members who hold a Ph.D. in sociology and social work and are faculty members of universities. The questionnaire was modified based on their suggestions, resulting in a final version consisting of 55 items divided into five variables, in order to achieve the study objectives.
- B. Questionnaire Reliability: The internal consistency reliability was calculated using Cronbach's Alpha. Table 2 shows the reliability factors of Cronbach's Alpha:

Table 2
Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficients

No. Item	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient	No. Item	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient	No. Item	Cronbach's Alpha coefficient
1	0.842	20	0.811	39	0.837
2	0.879	21	0.849	40	0.804
3	0.822	22	0.800	41	0.893
4	0.843	23	0.836	42	0.885
5	0.850	24	0.850	43	0.847
6	0.891	25	0.843	44	0.863
7	0.807	26	0.861	45	0.895
8	0.837	27	0.890	46	0.878
9	0.862	28	0.875	47	0.852
10	0.851	29	0.844	48	0.874
11	0.874	30	0.838	49	0.858
12	0.829	31	0.862	50	0.814
13	0.808	32	0.878	51	0.891
14	0.823	33	0.865	52	0.875
15	0.854	34	0.841	53	0.803
16	0.882	35	0.867	54	0.866
17	0.817	36	0.894	55	0.843
18	0.830	37	0.859		
19	0.846	38	0.866		
Total			0.883		

Table 2 shows the internal consistency reliability of the study tool, which was verified using the Cronbach alpha coefficient. The calculated coefficient for the questionnaire was 0.883, indicating a high degree of stability. Therefore, the questionnaire can be relied upon in the field application of the study.

Data Analysis Measures

To assess children's views on the prevalence of parental violence against them at home during the COVID-19 pandemic, a three-dimensional Likert scale was used. The scale included the following response options: agree (scored as.3), neutral (scored as.2), and disagree (scored as.1).

Methods of Analysis

Since this study falls under the descriptive research trend, which aims to describe and evaluate the variables of the study to obtain reliable data and details that reflect the reality of the situation, the researcher used descriptive analysis to collect, analyze, and interpret the data. The data collection period was from March 2021 to July 2022. The results were then compared and interpreted to arrive at correct conclusions about the dimensions of parental violence (physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological) against children during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study also aimed to determine the differences in awareness levels of the types of parental violence among abused children in each of the five dimensions they were exposed to at home as a result of the Coronavirus crisis. The data from the study sample was monitored, analyzed, and interpreted to derive accurate conclusions and recommendations.

Analysis of Statistics

The researcher used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software to conduct descriptive statistical analysis of the data collected in the study. The data was analyzed and interpreted using statistical coefficients such as frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, and standard deviation to characterize the sample data. Additionally, a one-way ANOVA test was used to assess the significance of the differences between the awareness levels of abused children regarding the types of parental violence they were exposed to at home as a result of the Coronavirus crisis, based on gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic status of the child's family.

Results

This section aims to investigate the impact of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children. To achieve this goal, a series of sub-questions were formulated in the study questions section, which guided the investigation into the specific types and effects of violence. In the following subsections, the specific findings for each sub-question will be presented. The study will explore the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on different forms of parental violence against children, including physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological violence. Furthermore, the study will examine whether the degree of children's awareness of the types of violence they have been exposed to differs according to gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic status of the child's parents. These findings will provide valuable insights into the factors that influence children's perception of violence and their ability to

report it. Our findings are presented below according to the sub-questions that guided our investigation.

Findings Related to Sub-Question 1

Table 3

Parental physical violence (N = 350)

Parental physical violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents smack me on my face, head, and different parts of my body when I do something that goes against their will.	920	87.62	1
My parents push me to the ground because they disapprove of my actions.	907	86.38	2
My parents pull my hair, arm, or ears strongly, causing me pain.	889	84.67	3
My parents cut my hair without my consent.	850	80.95	6
My parents burn me with very hot tools when I insist on my opinions.	819	78	10
My parents pinch my hands and feet when I bother them.	874	83.24	4
My parents bite me to cause me more pain so that I don't repeat what they don't like about my behavior.	843	80.29	7
My parents threaten me with knives or broken glass.	824	78.48	9
My parents silence me by covering my mouth to stop my screaming while they physically assault me.	866	82.48	5
Sometimes, my parents spit in my face to offend my dignity.	835	79.52	8
My parents prevent me from obtaining medical care to treat wounds inflicted by them.	806	76.76	11
TOTAL	9433		
Weighted arithmetic average		857.55	
Weighted relative weight of the variable %		81.67%	
Level of weight representation		High	

Table 3 shows the results related to the consequences of parental physical violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic when parents stayed at home. The total weight of parental physical violence against children was 9433, with a weighted relative weight of 81.67%. This indicates that the level of consequences is high.

Findings Related to Sub-Question 2

Table 4

Parental sexual violence (N = 350)

Parental sexual violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents force me to have sex.	763	72.67	8
My parents force me to engage in sexual behaviour even if it's not a complete sexual relationship.	755	71.9	9
One of my parents always rapes me after staying at home for a long time.	704	67.05	11
Sometimes, my parents sexually abuse parts of my body.	816	77.71	1
Sometimes, the physical violence directed against me by my parents is followed by their coercion for me to have sex as punishment.	813	77.43	2
My parents despise me because I was a sexual victim for the fun of others.	805	76.67	3
My parents make fun of my appearance, performance, and engage in sexually humiliating banter with me.	786	74.86	7
My parents forcibly strip me of my clothes.	802	76.38	4
My parents inform me that it's my duty to have sex with others.	728	69.33	10
My parents force me to use explicit and graphic pornography.	799	76.1	5
My parents hurt me in my genitals.	790	75.24	6
TOTAL	8561		
Weighted arithmetic average		778.27	
Weighted relative weight of the variable %		74.12 %	
Level of weight representation		Middle	

Table 4 shows the results related to the consequences of parental sexual violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic when parents stayed at home. The total weight of parental sexual violence against children was 8561, with a weighted relative weight of 74.12%. This indicates that the level of consequences is in the middle range.

Findings Related to Sub-Question 3

Table 5

Parental verbal violence (N = 350)

Parental verbal violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents project a negative image of me.	853	81.2	11
My parents call me a worthless human being.	925	88.1	2
My parents call me stupid.	931	88.7	1
My parents call me ugly.	917	87.3	3

Parental verbal violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents tell me that no one can love or want me.	909	86.6	4
My parents criticize me in all situations in front of others.	908	86.5	5
My parents blame me by using insulting words and descriptions.	900	85.7	6
My parents constantly make fun of me and underestimate my capabilities.	884	84.2	7
My parents make me feel incapable of taking any action.	866	82.5	8
My parents falsely accuse me of neglect.	860	81.9	10
My parents view me as a harmful element to them and a source of shame and embarrassment.	862	82.1	9
TOTAL	9815		
Weighted arithmetic average		892.27	
Weighted relative weight of the variable %		84.98 %	
Level of weight representation		High	

Table 5 shows the results related to the consequences of parental verbal violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic when parents stayed at home. The total weight of parental verbal violence against children was 9815, with a weighted relative weight of 84.98%. This indicates a high level of consequences.

Findings Related to Sub-Question 4

Table 6

Parental economic violence (N = 350)

Parental economic violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents deprive me of basic life necessities, including food, clothing, and adequate housing.	800	76.19	5
My parents force me to engage in labor to bring in money for them.	817	77.81	3
My parents seize the money I earn.	775	73.81	7
My parents taunt me for the money they spend on my needs.	821	78.19	2
My parents have full control over my financial resources.	783	74.57	6
My parents prevent me from disposing of my own money and force me to hand it over to them to dispose of as they see fit.	766	72.95	8
My parents force me to beg for money.	729	69.43	10
My parents deprive me of an education in order to work.	738	70.29	9

Parental economic violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents refuse to give me the necessary money as a personal expense.	844	80.38	1
One of my parents takes my money and wastes it in a way that does not protect my material rights because they have conservatorship over me.	809	77.05	4
My parents forbid me from going for walks completely in order to avoid spending any money.	719	68.48	11
TOTAL	8601		
Weighted arithmetic average		781.9	
Weighted relative weight of the variable %		74.47 %	
Level of weight representation		Middle	

Table 6 shows the results related to the consequences of parental economic violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic when parents stayed at home. The total weight of parental economic violence against children was 8601, with a weighted relative weight of 74.47%. This indicates that the level of consequences is in the middle range.

Findings Related to Sub-Question 5

Table 7

Parental psychological violence (N = 350)

Parental psychological violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents intimidate me by threatening to harm themselves or commit suicide if I don't submit to them.	847	80.67	11
My parents take advantage of my love for them by pressuring me to obey their orders, even if I don't believe in them.	918	87.43	1
My parents threaten to destroy my property, including my toys, clothes, and furniture.	895	85.23	5
My parents injure, torture, and kill my pets.	854	81.33	9
My parents isolate me from my loved ones and friends and restrict my communication with them.	915	87.14	2
My parents threaten to hit, injure, or raise a weapon in my face, causing psychological distress even if the threat is not carried out.	873	83.14	7
My parents monitor my comments and those of my friends on my personal pages on the internet.	902	85.9	3
I discovered that my parents continuously monitor me by using technology, such as covertly installing cameras in my room.	852	81.14	10

Parental psychological violence	Total Weights	Weighted relative Weight %	Ranking
My parents review and record my phone calls, call history, and read all my text and email messages.	869	82.76	8
My parents don't give me any privacy and follow me from room to room.	876	83.43	6
My parents accompany me in all outdoor activities because they are not fully confident in me.	898	85.52	4
TOTAL	9699		
Weighted arithmetic average		881.73	
Weighted relative weight of the variable %		83.97 %	
Level of weight representation		High	

Table 7 shows the results related to the consequences of parental psychological violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic when parents stayed at home. The total weight of parental psychological violence against children was 9699, with a weighted relative weight of 83.97%. This indicates a high level of consequences.

Findings Related to Sub-Question 6

To answer the sixth research question in the study, the researcher conducted an independent one-way ANOVA test to assess the significance of the differences between the average awareness levels of children regarding the types of parental violence they are exposed to at home as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. The test examined whether these average awareness levels vary according to gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic status of the child's family. The results of this test are detailed in the following section:

Table 8
One-way ANOVA test of abused children responses

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F Statistic	F critical	Sig. level
Gender	Between Groups	274	1	274	5.02	3.84*	Significant
	Within Groups	18977	348	54.53			
	Total	19251	349				
Age	Between Groups	721	2	360.5	6.75	3.00*	Significant
	Within Groups	18530	347	53.4			
	Total	19251	349				
Educational status	Between Groups	1235	4	308.75	5.91	2.37*	Significant
	Within Groups	18016	345	52.22			
	Total	19251	349				

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F_{Statistic}	F_{critical}	Sig. level
Number of siblings	Between Groups	904	3	301.33	5.68	2.60*	Significant
	Within Groups	18347	346	53.03			
	Total	19251	349				
The economic status of the child's family	Between Groups	859	2	429.5	8.1	3.00*	Significant
	Within Groups	18392	347	53			
	Total	19251	349				

*Statistically significant at (α 0.05).

Table 8 indicates that there are statistically significant differences in abused children's perspectives regarding parental violence according to the variables of gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and economic situation of the child's family. These findings suggest that these variables are important factors that can impact abused children's perspectives of parental violence. The F Statistic values are greater than the F Critical values at a statistical significance level of 0.05, indicating that the differences observed are statistically significant.

Based on the above results that have addressed all sub-questions of the study, we can now answer the main question of the study, which is "What are the consequences of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children?".

Table 9

All levels of parental violence against children at home during the COVID-19 pandemic

All levels of parental violence against children at home during the COVID-19 pandemic	Total weights	Percentage %	Ranking
Physical violence	9433	20.5	3
Sexual violence	8561	18.5	5
Verbal violence	9815	21.3	1
Economic violence	8601	18.7	4
Psychological violence	9699	21	2
Total	46109	100%	
Weighted relative weight of the variable	79.84%		
Level of weight representation	High		

Table 9 presents the results related to the study's main question, which examined the impact of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children at home. The findings indicate a high level of effect of the COVID-19 crisis on all types of parental violence against children at home. Verbal violence was identified as the most prevalent type of violence, followed by psychological, physical, economic, and sexual violence, respectively. The total weight of all effects was 46109 with a weighted relative weight of 79.84%.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of stay-at-home parents during the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevalence of parental violence against children. The results, as shown in Table 1, indicate that girls (55.1%) experienced violence slightly more frequently than boys (44.9%). In addition, children aged 12-17 years old (41.1%) were more likely to experience violence compared to those aged less than 5 years old (25.2%) and 6-11 years old (33.7%). These findings are consistent with previous research by Beckmann et al. (2021) and Arsaawati et al. (2021), which suggest that girls are more vulnerable to violence than boys and that older children are at a higher risk of violence. However, our study differs from studies by Piperno et al. (2007) and Bezeczky et al. (2020), which suggest that younger children may be more susceptible to violence. Additionally, we found that children from poor families (50%) experienced more violence than those from normal or affluent families. Our findings align with studies by Afandi & Ma'ruf (2021) and Carrera et al. (2021), which have shown that children from low-income families are at a greater risk of violence. Furthermore, these studies suggest that parents with low levels of education may be more inclined to use violent disciplinary measures.

Table 3 presents the results of our study, which show that parental physical violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic, after stay-at-home orders, has a total weight of 9433 and a weighted relative weight of 81.67%. These findings indicate a high level of consequences. The majority of abused children reported that their parents smacked them on their face, head, and other parts of their bodies (87.62%) when they did something against their will. Additionally, parents pushed them to the ground because of their actions (86.38%), pulled their hair, arms, or ears strongly to cause pain (84.67%), pinched their hands and feet when they bothered them (83.24%), silenced their mouths to stop their screaming while physically assaulting them (82.48%), and cut their hair without their desire (80.95%). Our results on the high levels of parental physical violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic are consistent with studies by Wang et al. (2021) and Wessells et al. (2021), which have also reported high levels of physical violence against children during difficult societal crises. However, our study differs from studies by Dashraath et al. (2020) and Frieze et al. (2020), which have suggested that the pandemic may have had a limited impact on physical violence against children. Furthermore, our study reveals that parents primarily used slapping, pushing, pulling hair, and pinching as forms of physical violence, which aligns with studies by Guerra et al. (2018) and Nicola et al. (2020) that have also highlighted the prevalence of these forms of violence. It is important to note that all forms of physical violence against a child, particularly hitting the body and slapping the face, reduce their feelings of human value and insult their dignity. However, our study differs from studies by Boisjoli & Hébert (2020) and Chiang et al. (2021), which have suggested that physical violence directed at children's genitals may also be a significant issue.

Table 4 presents the results of our study on parental sexual violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic after stay-at-home orders. The degree of parental sexual violence against children has a total weight of 8561 and a weighted relative weight of 74.12%, indicating a middle level of consequences. We observed that 77.71% of abused children reported that their parents sometimes abused their body parts in a sexual way. Additionally, 77.43% reported

that physical violence directed against them by their parents was sometimes followed by coercion to have sex as punishment. 76.67% reported that their parents despised them because they were sexual victims for the fun of others, and 76.38% reported that their parents forcibly stripped them of their clothes. Furthermore, 76.1% reported that their parents forced them to use explicit and graphic pornography, and 75.24% reported that their parents hurt them in their genitals. These findings correspond with studies by Nguyen et al. (2021) and Arsawati et al. (2021), which emphasize that all forms of sexual violence by parents towards children can include a range of behaviors, such as fondling, touching, or kissing a child's genitals or other intimate body parts, and forcing a child to engage in sexual activity or watch sexual acts. These behaviors can be accompanied by physical violence, threats, or coercion. The studies also stress the importance of addressing all obstacles that prevent children from being protected from any sexual abuse by their family members. However, our study differs from studies by Wang et al. (2021) and Douglas et al. (2020), which reported a decrease in reports of child sexual abuse during the pandemic and found that the prevalence of sexual violence against children during the pandemic was lower than in the pre-pandemic period. It is important to note that despite the lower prevalence reported in these studies, sexual violence against children remains a serious issue that requires attention and action.

Table 5 presents the results of our study on parental verbal violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic after stay-at-home. The degree of parental verbal violence against children has a total weight of 9815 and a weighted relative weight of 84.98%, indicating a high level of consequences. We observed that most abused children reported that their parents called them stupid (88.7%), worthless (88.1%), and ugly (87.3%). Additionally, 86.6% reported that their parents said no one could love or want them and criticized them in all situations in front of others (86.5%). Furthermore, 85.7% reported that their parents blamed them using insulting words and qualities. These findings correspond with studies by Beckmann et al. (2021) and Afandi et al. (2021), which emphasize that forms of verbal violence by parents against children can include a range of behaviors, such as insults, belittling, criticizing, blaming, and using demeaning language. Verbal violence can also involve threats, intimidation, and coercion. These behaviors can have serious and long-lasting consequences for the child's emotional well-being, self-esteem, and mental health. It is important to note that any form of violence, including verbal violence, can be damaging and should not be tolerated in any form. Additionally, all forms of verbal violence between children and parents are a social problem that can lead to suicidal thinking. Therefore, efforts must be made to amend harsh disciplinary practices that rely on insulting children verbally, as they can damage the child's sense of parental love and self-worth. However, our study differs from studies by Beckmann et al. (2021) and Nguyen et al. (2021), which found that while the pandemic has increased stress and anxiety levels in families, there was no significant increase in reports of domestic violence, including verbal violence against children. It is important to note that despite the lack of an increase in reported cases, verbal violence against children remains a serious issue that requires attention and action.

Table 6 presents the results of our study on parental economic violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic after stay-at-home orders. The degree of parental economic violence against children has a total weight of 8601 and a weighted relative weight of 74.47%, indicating a middle level of consequences. We observed that most abused children reported

that their parents refused to give them the necessary money for their personal expenses (80.38%), taunted them for their spending on living needs (78.19%), and forced them to engage in craftwork to bring money to them (77.81%). Additionally, 77.05% reported that one of their parents grabbed their money and wasted it in a way that did not protect their material rights, as one of them had conservatorship over them. Furthermore, 76.19% reported that their parents deprived them of their basic needs in life, including food, clothing, and healthy housing, while 74.57% reported that their parents had full control over their financial resources. These findings correspond with studies by Wessells et al. (2021) and Chiang et al. (2021), which emphasize that forms of economic violence by parents toward children can include a range of behaviors, such as depriving them of basic needs, forcing them to work or engage in illegal activities to bring in money, and stealing or wasting their money. All forms of economic violence can result in high crime rates within society, as a lack of material resources, extreme poverty, and failure to meet basic needs can lead to risks threatening the security of all members of society, both small and large. However, our study differs from studies by Nicola et al. (2020) and Omer et al. (2020), which found that the prevalence of economic violence against children during the pandemic was lower than before the pandemic, possibly due to increased government support and financial aid programs.

Table 7 presents the results of our study on parental psychological violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic after stay-at-home. The degree of parental psychological violence against children has a total weight of 9699 and a weighted relative weight of 83.97%, indicating a high level of consequences. We observed that most abused children reported that their parents took advantage of their love for them by pressing them to obey orders they did not believe in (87.43%), isolated them from loved ones and friends (87.14%), and followed their comments and their friends' comments on their personal internet pages (85.9%). Additionally, 85.52% reported that their parents accompanied them in all outdoor activities because they were not fully confident in them, and 85.23% reported that their parents threatened to destroy their property, including their toys, clothes, and furniture. Furthermore, 83.43% reported that their parents did not leave them alone and did not respect their privacy, following them from room to room. These findings correspond with studies by Pantelewicz et al. (2021) and Skar et al. (2021), which emphasize that all forms of psychological violence can result in negative psychological behaviors such as aggressive reactions, stress, self-mutilation, low self-esteem, and irritability in the relationship with parents. Psychological violence by parents towards children can include a range of behaviors that are intended to cause emotional harm, degrade their self-esteem, and exert control over their behavior. These behaviors can include isolation, such as limiting their contact with friends and family or preventing them from participating in social activities, and neglect, such as failing to provide emotional support, ignoring them, or withholding affection. However, our study differs from studies by Yayak et al. (2020) and Elsayed et al. (2021), which found that the pandemic has caused an increase in gender-based violence due to increased economic strain on families.

The results presented in Table 8 show that there were statistically significant differences in children's awareness of the types of parental violence they have been exposed to after their parents stayed at home during the Covid-19 pandemic based on the variables of gender, age, educational status, number of siblings, and the economic status of the child's parents. These findings are consistent with previous research (Blagg et al., 2018; Ortiz-López et al., 2020) that

has shown that the number of siblings and the economic status of the child's parents can influence children's experiences of violence. However, our study differs from studies (Raine et al., 2020; Rivera et al., 2012) that did not find statistically significant differences based on gender and age.

Based on the results presented in the study, we were able to answer the main question, which was to determine the effects of parents staying at home during the COVID-19 pandemic on levels of parental violence against children. As shown in Table 9, the total weight of all effects was 46109, with a weighted relative weight of 79.84%. This indicates a high level of effect on all types of parental violence against children at home. The results also indicate that verbal violence was the most common type of violence, with a relative weight of 21.3%, followed by psychological violence at 21%, physical violence at 20.5%, economic violence at 18.7%, and sexual violence at 18.5%. This differs from studies by Wang et al. (2021) and Elsayed et al. (2021) that indicated physical violence as the most common type of violence within families. It is crucial to note that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on parental violence against children is complex and multifaceted. Therefore, the high level of effect found in this study highlights the urgent need for policies and interventions that prevent and address all types of parental violence against children, particularly during times of crisis.

Conclusions

In conclusion, our study found a significant increase in the prevalence of parental violence in its various forms after parents stayed at home during the COVID-19 pandemic. This highlights the urgent need for serious measures to be taken by social workers in child and family care centers and social support centers to protect children from parental violence. To achieve this, we recommend the following steps:

- Strengthening the UNICEF approach, particularly in supporting state governments and societal organizations worldwide to strengthen child protection systems. This includes developing laws, policies, and regulations and providing comprehensive services for child victims, as well as raising awareness of children's issues and addressing attitudes, customs, and practices that negatively affect abused children.
- Improving social performance among parents by promoting family cohesion and achieving strong adaptation among family members. This can help to prevent parental violence and foster positive relationships between children and parents.
- Strengthening family values and positive moral standards to enhance the family entity.
- Achieving psychosocial balance and resolving conflicts within the family to reach the highest level of job performance.
- Treating physical injuries such as bruises and burns in children affected by parental violence.
- Helping parents learn proper socialization methods such as reward, punishment, encouragement, and emotional balance in raising children.
- Helping parents and the family as a whole to acquire sound behavior and health habits that promote positive family dynamics.

- Providing parent education and training to change the use of physical punishment as a means of raising children, as it is ineffective.
- Improving the child's relationship with their family by enhancing social interaction as an effective way to relieve internal stress.
- Referring children to child care institutions to protect them from violent violations.
- Improving living conditions for children and their families to help them cope with the burdens of life that may cause psychological pressure leading to child abuse.
- Providing educational opportunities for children who have been deprived of education due to their poor living conditions.
- Helping children access medical treatment without routine complications and covering expenses through NGOs and hospitals that provide free or reduced-cost services for cases with severe illness and low economic levels.
- Providing health and educational rehabilitation programs aimed at educating children on how to deal with injuries with caution and educating their families about proper health care and nutrition.
- Providing prosthetic devices to children who have been disabled as a result of physical abuse, such as eyeglasses, hearing aids, or plastic surgery to treat burns that distort the child's body.

References

- Afandi, A., & Ma'ruf, U. (2021). The Criminal Sanctions Implementation of Personnel Sexual Violence on Under Age's Children (Minors). *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, 4(1), 49-56. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30659/jdh.v4i1.13886>.
- Arsawati, I. N. J., Darma, I. M. W., & Antari, P. E. D. (2021). A Criminological Outlook of Cyber Crimes in Sexual Violence Against Children in Indonesian Laws. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 10, 219-223. <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-4409.2021.10.26>.
- Beckmann, L., Bergmann, M. C., Fischer, F., & Mößle, T. (2021). Risk and protective factors of child-to-parent violence: A comparison between physical and verbal aggression. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(3-4), NP1309-1334NP. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517746129>.
- Bezczky, Z., El-Banna, A., Petrou, S., Kemp, A., Scourfield, J., Forrester, D., & Nurmatov, U. B. (2020). Intensive Family Preservation Services to prevent out-of-home placement of children: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 102, 104394. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104394>.
- Blagg, N., & Godfrey, E. (2018). Exploring parent-child relationships in alienated versus neglected/emotionally abused children using the Bene-Anthony Family Relations Test. *Child Abuse Review*, 27(6), 486-496. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2537>.
- Boisjoli, C., & Hébert, M. (2020). Importance of telling the unutterable: Alexithymia among sexually abused children. *Psychiatry research*, 291, 113238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113238>.
- Carrera, P., Román, M., & Jiménez-Morago, J. M. (2021). Foster children's attachment representations: the role of type of maltreatment and the relationship with birth family. *Attachment & Human Development*, 23(6), 969-986. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2020.1841253>.
- Chiang, L., Howard, A., Stoebenau, K., Massetti, G. M., Apondi, R., Hegle, J., ... & Aluzimbi, G. (2021). Sexual risk behaviors, mental health outcomes and attitudes supportive of wife-beating associated with childhood transactional sex among adolescent girls and young women: Findings from the Uganda Violence Against Children Survey. *PLoS one*, 16(3), e0249064. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249064>.
- Cochran, W. G. (1963). *Sampling Techniques*, 2nd Ed., John Wiley and Sons, Inc.p.75, <https://hwbddocuments.env.nm.gov/Los%20Alamos%20National%20Labs/General/14447.pdf>.
- Dashraath, P., Wong, J. L. J., Lim, M. X. K., Lim, L. M., Li, S., Biswas, A., ... & Su, L. L. (2020). Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and pregnancy. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, 222(6), 521-531. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2020.03.021>.
- DFWAC. (2020). Coronavirus: Dubai Foundation for Women and Children sees 200% increase in calls to helpline. <https://www.dfwac.ae/>.
- Douglas, M., Katikireddi, S. V., Taulbut, M., McKee, M., & McCartney, G. (2020). Mitigating the wider health effects of covid-19 pandemic response. *Bmj*, 369. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m1557>.

- Elsayed, W. (2021). The negative effects of social media on the social identity of adolescents from the perspective of social work. *Heliyon*, 7(2), e06327. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06327>.
- Frenkel, M., & Lev, Y. (Eds.). (2009). *Charity and giving in monotheistic religions* (Vol. 22). Walter de Gruyter.
- Frieze, I. H., Newhill, C. E., Fusco, R., Frieze, I. H., Newhill, C. E., & Fusco, R. (2020). Interventions with Family Violence Survivors: Assistance for Abused Women and Children. *Dynamics of Family and Intimate Partner Violence*, 263-300. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-42608-8_8.
- Guerra, C., Farkas, C., & Moncada, L. (2018). Depression, anxiety and PTSD in sexually abused adolescents: Association with self-efficacy, coping and family support. *Child abuse & neglect*, 76, 310-320. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.11.013>.
- Halil, H. (2022). A Humanistic and Naturalistic Approach to the Dialogue Between Heavenly Monotheistic Religions. *Edinost in dialog*, 77(1), 45-81. <https://doi.org/10.34291/edinost/77/01/halil>.
- Italian National Institute of Health. (2020, April 28). COVID-19: Increase in cases of child abuse during the lockdown. https://www.iss.it/en/web/guest/primopiano/-/asset_publisher/o4oGR9qmvUz9/content/id/5317653.
- Munir, M. M., Munir, M. H., & Rubaca, U. (2021). The shadow pandemic: violence against women in Pakistan during COVID-19 lockdown. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 22(5), 229-248.
- Ministry of Community Development. (2020). COVID-19: reports surge in domestic violence cases. <https://smartservices.mocd.gov.ae/smart-services>.
- Ministry of Social Solidarity. (2020). Egypt reports increase in child abuse cases during coronavirus lockdown. <https://www.moss.gov.eg/ar-eg/Pages/default.aspx>.
- Nguyen, K. H., Kress, H., Atuchukwu, V., Onotu, D., Swaminathan, M., Ogbanufe, O., & Sumner, S. A. (2021). Disclosure of sexual violence among girls and young women aged 13 to 24 years: Results from the violence against children surveys in Nigeria and Malawi. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(3-4), NP2188-2204NP. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518757225>.
- Nicola, M., Alsafi, Z., Sohrabi, C., Kerwan, A., Al-Jabir, A., Iosifidis, C., & Agha, R. (2020). The socio-economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): A review. *International journal of surgery*, 78, 185-193. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijvsu.2020.04.018>.
- NSPCC. (2020, April 23). NSPCC reveals huge surge in calls to helpline. <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-we-do/news-opinion/nspcc-reveals-huge-surge-calls-helpline/>.
- Omer, S. B., Malani, P., & Del Rio, C. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic in the US: a clinical update. *Jama*, 323(18), 1767-1768. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.5788>.
- Ortiz-López, F. J., Carretero-Molina, D., Sánchez-Hidalgo, M., Martín, J., González, I., Román-Hurtado, F., & Genilloud, O. (2020). Cacaoidin, first member of the new lanthidin RiPP family. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 59(31), 12654-12658. <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.202005187>.

- Pantelewicz, A., Krasuski, T., & Olczak-Kowalczyk, D. (2021). Assessment of psychological indicators of domestic violence against children and youth from the child's behavior in the dental office. *Family Medicine & Primary Care Review*, 23(1), 41-48. <https://doi.org/10.5114/fmpcr.2021.103156>.
- Pfefferbaum, B., & North, C. S. (2020). Mental health and the Covid-19 pandemic. *New England journal of medicine*, 383(6), 510-512. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp2008017>.
- Piperno, F., Di Biasi, S., & Levi, G. (2007). Evaluation of family drawings of physically and sexually abused children. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 16, 389-397. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-007-0611-6>.
- Raine, A., Wong, K. K. Y., & Liu, J. (2021). The Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire for Children (SPQ-C): factor structure, child abuse, and family history of schizotypy. *Schizophrenia bulletin*, 47(2), 323-331. <https://doi.org/10.1093/schbul/sbaa100>.
- Rivera, E. A., Sullivan, C. M., & Zeoli, A. M. (2012). Secondary victimization of abused mothers by family court mediators. *Feminist Criminology*, 7(3), 234-252. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557085111430827>.
- Rubaca, U., & Khan, M. M. (2022). A Multi-Source Diary Study on The Job Resourcefulness, Job Satisfaction, and Task Performance: Will Perceive Organizational Support Moderate. *Reviews of Management Sciences*, 4(1), 108-124. <https://doi.org/10.53909/rms.04.01.0142>.
- Rubaca, U., Munir, M. M., & Munir, B. (2022). Covid-19 Related Experiences, Online Leisure Crafting, and Academic Performance: Role of Uncertainty Avoidance. *Reviews of Management Sciences*, 4(1), 16-29. <https://doi.org/10.53909/rms.04.01.0117>.
- Save Child Center. (2021). Save Child Center reports increase in domestic violence, child abuse cases during pandemic. <https://www.savethechildren.org/>.
- Skar, A. M. S., Sherr, L., Macedo, A., Tetzchner, S. V., & Fostervold, K. I. (2021). Evaluation of parenting interventions to prevent violence against children in Colombia: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(1-2), NP1098-NP1126. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517736881>.
- Smith, M. F. (1983). Sampling Considerations in Evaluating Cooperative Extension Programs. Florida Cooperative Extension Service Bulletin PE-1. Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. University of Florida.
- Sulastri, S., & Septania, S. (2022). Protection of children victims of violence in the family perspective of Islamic family law and positive law (Study at the Lampung Province Child Protection Institute, the Damar Lampung Child Advocacy Institute and the Regional Technical Implementation Uni. *International Journal of Social Science*, 2(2), 1523-1534. <https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v2i2.3079>.
- UNICEF MENA. (2020, April 22). COVID-19: Protecting the most vulnerable in the Middle East and North Africa. <https://www.unicef.org/mena/>.
- UNICEF. (2020). COVID-19: Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse. <https://www.unicef.org/what-we-do>.
- Wang, H., Chen, J., Zhao, X., Feng, Y., & Song, Y. (2021). Physical violence against children by parents among primary school students from a rural area in Shandong Province,

- China. *Social work in public health*, 36(3), 392-404.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19371918.2021.1896406>.
- Wessells, M. G., & Kostelny, K. (2021). Understanding and ending violence against children: A holistic approach. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, 27(1), 3.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/pac0000475>.
- Yayak, A. (2020). A new model in the evaluation of abused children: the child monitoring center. *Revista Argentina de Clínica Psicológica*, 29(5), 726-730.
<https://doi.org/10.24205/03276716.2020.1067>.
- Yusuf, M. A. (2023). Islamic communication a solution to reduce sexual violence. *Al-Mishbah: Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah dan Komunikasi*, 18(2), 237-253.