



INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE AND COVID-19 CONFINEMENT IN 14 HOUSING SETS "CASA PARA TODOS" OF MANABÍ, YEAR 2020

VIOLENCIA INTRAFAMILIAR Y CONFINAMIENTO POR COVID-19 EN 14 CONJUNTOS HABITACIONALES "CASA PARA TODOS" DE MANABÍ AÑO 2020

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ABSTRACT:

The objective of the applied study is to identify the causes of intra-family violence due to house confinement by Covid-19 in the homes of families in the Casa para Todos housing complexes, to which a study was applied under the mixed, which was carried out by on top of the information gathering, finding certainties and dissecting phenomena, with a level of descriptive and bibliographic research, for this the population under study were 324 families, and two professionals in the area of Social Work to know their intervention from their professional act To whom a survey and interview data collected and entered into the SPSS program was applied, which determined the correlation of the study variables, where it was obtained as results that the actions that generate intra-family violence, confinement by Covid-19, increases the intolerance, inability to solve problems, which leads to consuming alcohol or drugs, this s e produced by the lack of rules in the home, lack of spaces for dialogue and even due to the economic situation due to the trigger for the untimely dismissals that affected several families, the lack of economic resources can generate indications of violence or conflicts within their homes, where there are violent actions that can suffer physical, emotional, and psychological damage, focused on having self-esteem problems, an increase in the alteration of the emotional state.

Keywords: Domestic violence, families, conflicts, effects, typologies, confinement.

RESUMEN:

El objetivo de estudio aplicado pretende identificar las causas de la violencia intrafamiliar debido al confinamiento domiciliario por el Covid-19 en los hogares de las familias en los conjuntos habitacionales Casa para Todos, a esto se aplicó un estudio bajo la mixta, que se ejecutó por encima de la recopilación de información, encontrando certezas y diseccionando fenómenos, con un nivel de investigación descriptiva y bibliográfica, para ello la población objeto de estudio fueron 324 familias, y dos profesionales en el área de Trabajo Social para conocer su intervención desde su acto profesional a quienes se les aplico una encuesta y entrevista datos recopilados e ingresados al programa SPSS el cual determinó la correlación de las variables de estudio, donde se obtuvo como resultados que las acciones que generan la violencia intrafamiliar, el confinamiento por el Covid-19, incrementa la intolerancia, incapacidad de resolver problemas, que conlleva a consumir alcohol o drogas, esto se produce por la falta de reglas en el hogar, carencia de espacios de diálogo e incluso por motivo de la situación económica debido al detonante de los despidos intempestivos que afectaron a varias familias, la falta recursos económicos puede generar indicios de violencia o conflictos dentro de sus hogares, donde existen acciones violentas que pueden sufrir daños físicos, emocionales, psíquicos, enfocados a tener problemas de autoestima, un incremento en la alteración del estado emocional.

Palabras clave: Violencia intrafamiliar, familias, conflictos, efectos, tipologías, confinamiento.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the fundamental problems that affect the health conditions of the world's population are, without a doubt, domestic violence, which manifests itself in a direct mistreatment of children, adolescents, women, people with disabilities and the elderly. This is a psychosocial phenomenon that is known due to several factors that influence the family environment.

Mayor & Salazar (2019), mention that the levels of domestic violence are extensive and increase over the years where it is known that the characteristic of domestic violence is its multi-causality, where several factors produce similar effects for being part of our daily life and occupy a fundamental place in the life of man today

In Ecuador, the Ministry of Public Health states that "of every 100,000 inhabitants, 53.58% are victims of violence and abuse. While the National Directorate of Gender indicates that in 2018 114,324 complaints were received from women victims of violence" (Ombudsman's Office, (2019).

Discussing the causes of domestic violence Flores (2016), in his study entitled "Effects of domestic violence on men when the

aggressor is a woman", refers to family violence as being caused by several factors, including intolerance when people are not educated to tolerate or accept the refusals of another person and end up being violent towards them.

Guerrero (2020), in the article published in the UNAM's Journal for the Popularization of Science, with the theme "Abuse: Everyday Violence", refers to the fact that the family should be considered as a space for the daily multiplication of the broadest and most varied social relationships, in which violence, as a method of domination and control, could not be clarified without the socio-cultural resistance of gender violence, despite the significant changes in the promulgation and recognition of human rights.

Social problems such as domestic violence are a regrettable situation that, despite the fact that efforts have been made to prevent it or to lower the statistical indexes through the years, have increased during the obligatory quarantine due to the COVID-19. The increase in the abuse of women is worrying, because it is a present reality, as shown by the reports made by the Women's



Observatory, an entity of help such as the Ecu 911. Without a doubt the existence of violent acts in the family nucleus transcends in the integral development of the family, where the social distancing to which the sanitary emergency has exposed us for some families has created situations of risk, because the overcrowding, the economic impact, the own personality of the members of the family are detonating factors of violence.

The effects of Covid-19 have made inequalities in the world, including gender inequalities, even more evident. For many women and girls, domestic violence is a threat that is exacerbated in these times of social isolation. It is not easy in this context of confinement to reach households with information on these issues since they involve the privacy of the home, however, different paths are being found.

United Nations (2020) in its Call for Presentations about "COVID-19 and the rise of domestic violence against women", affirms that the impact of self-isolation will also have a direct impact on specialized services, which are already operating in an extremely challenging funding climate, and will be concerned about how to continue

providing vital support during the pandemic. There could be funding challenges, staffing shortages and increased demand for their assistance.

Violence against women tends to increase in any type of emergency, including epidemics, however the probability of being exposed to more risks and having more needs is greater in older or disabled women, there are some common characteristics and some differentials between violence against children and adolescents, in the couple, and against older people that can cause domestic violence in case of confinement by Covid 19, where Jhumka (2020) mentions, in a publication made about "What does the coronavirus mean for violence against women?" that displaced women, refugee women, and women living in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable.

Stress, disruption of social networks, not feeling protected, and decreased access to services can increase the risk of violence against women.

As distancing measures are implemented and people are required to stay home, the risk of relationship violence is likely to increase.



Women may have less contact with family and friends who could support and protect them from violence because of increased work at home during the current pandemic. Closing schools adds to this burden and places additional stress on them. (PAHO, 2020)

Likewise, Godin (2020) affirms that perpetrators of abuse can use the restrictions put in place by COVID-19 to gain power and control over their peers in order to reduce further their access to assistance services and psychosocial support from both formal and informal networks.

In reference to the reality that Ecuador is experiencing, Gonzalez (2020), in a communiqué on "What to do in the face of gender and domestic violence during the emergency", mentions that there are more cases, but fewer denunciations regarding the confinement that is currently being experienced by Covid 19, where the reality of gender violence and domestic violence during isolation by the coronavirus has exposed several victims and perpetrators who live together 24 hours a day, which makes the victims more vulnerable and the aggressors more unpunished.

The object of the study is to investigate domestic violence caused by the confinement of Covid-19 of the 14 housing sets "Casa para Todos" (housing for everyone) in the province of Manabí, which will allow the diagnosis of this problem with its different shades of aggressiveness, frequency, typologies that will outline common characteristics and some differentials between violence against children, adolescents, in the couple and against the elders, and to demonstrate the high rate of violence in the homes, which will provide information on a socio-cultural problem that affects families proportionally, which requires action and attention from all state actors and civil society to prevent it, attend to it, punish it and eradicate it.

Due to the high index of the problematic that exists at the present time, the fact that the professionals in Social Work know which are the causes of the violence or limitations that exist within the family circle could change this social problem. The research will provide statistical studies on the current social reality of domestic violence due to the confinement from the sanitary emergency caused by the Covid-19, so the authorities can develop local or state regulations or



ordinances more severe in the prevention of domestic violence.

The international and national statistics reflect in studies carried out by the different institutions in charge of being observers of this problem that there is a rebound both local and provincial, with the present study we intend to demonstrate that domestic violence can be increased due to confinement.

The study is carried out through the qualitative and quantitative methodology with a descriptive approach in the "Casa Para Todos" housing complexes.

In order to achieve the stratification of the research, the general objective is established, which is to: Identify the causes of domestic violence due to the confinement by Covid-19 in the homes of the families in the "Casa para Todos" housing complexes. Nonetheless, the specific objectives are: To identify the factors that cause domestic violence in homes in the Manabí housing complexes; to verify the types of conflicts that originate in homes in the Manabí housing complexes; and finally, to describe the effects that domestic violence produces in families

2. METHODOLOGY

The research was applied under the qualitative and quantitative modality, which was executed above the collection of information, finding certainties and dissecting phenomena, emphasizing its clarification, in a constant search of activities, in that way, Aguilar (2015), exposes that each specific problem cannot be raised and thought of in an effective way in case it is not in its unique situation, and the establishment of these problems must be raised progressively in the environment, to specify situations and events, that is to say, how it is and how the domestic violence manifests itself.

For the execution of the research, we applied the descriptive level in which the author Jimenez (2012), defines: descriptive research is considered as the type of investigation to describe in a systematic way the characteristics of a population, situation or area of interest.

It was applied the method of bibliographic research that determined the compilation of the theoretical / literary information, it was made the application of the analytical method by the general description of a reality to make the distinction, knowledge



and classification of its essential elements and the relations between them, besides the synthetic method that starts from the knowledge of the essential and indispensable elements of a reality and the relations that link them to try to reach a general and simplified knowledge of this reality considered as a whole.

The population under study was 2072 families living in 14 housing sets of "Casa Para Todos" in Manabí, where the type of simple probability sampling was applied to determine the exact number to which the instruments were applied, giving a total of 324 families to be surveyed. Two professionals in the area of Social Work were also interviewed to learn about their intervention from their professional field.

To carry out the analysis of the data, the SPSS program was used, which will determine the correlation of the study variables, which will allow to determine the stratification of the obtained results.

3. RESULTS

It was possible to establish the data, within the collection of information in order to comply with the objective of identifying the

factors that cause domestic violence within the households of the housing complexes in Manabí, which could be verified within the following tables.

Table 1. Factors that cause domestic violence due to COVID-19 home confinement

	Intolerance	Lack of impulse	Lack of emotional	Inability to solve	Alcohol or drug use
18 to 25 years	66,2%	33,8%	0%	0%	0%
25 to 35 years	0%	37,6%	31,2%	31,2%	0%
35 to 50 years	0%	0%	0%	53,4%	46,6%
More than 50 years	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
TOTAL	15,7%	24,4%	13,6%	28,1%	18,2%

100% of the people surveyed over 50 years old say that one of the factors that causes domestic violence is the confinement due to the Covid-19, while 66.2% of the people surveyed between 18 and 25 years old say that one of the factors is intolerance, 53.4% between 35 and 50 years old say that another factor is the inability to solve problems and 46.6% mention that another factor is the abuse of alcohol or drugs.

However, the professionals interviewed state that among the factors that can



generate domestic violence in the families of the 14 "Casa Para Todos" housing complexes in the province of Manabí in 2020, it can occur due to lack of work, lack of rules in the home, lack of spaces for dialogue, alcoholism, drug addiction, and even because of the economic situation and sexist behavior.

Consequently, the results that contribute to the verification of the objective are presented, verifying the typologies of conflicts that originate within the households of the housing complexes of Manabí, which are presented in the following table.

Table 2. *Typologies that originate conflicts inside their homes*

	Emotional	Sexual	Physics	Economy
18 to 25 years	90,9%	9,1%	,0%	,0%
25 to 35 years	,0%	5,7%	24,8%	69,5%
35 to 50 years	,0%	,0%	,0%	100%
More than 50 years	,0%	,0%	,0%	100%
TOTAL	21,6%	4,6%	10,8%	63,0%

It can be seen that 100% of people surveyed between the ages of 25 and more than 50 say that one typology can be the lack of economic resources, which can generate signs of violence or conflict inside their homes, however 90.9% between the ages of 18 and 25 say that another typology can be the emotional state of people, and 24.8% between the ages of 25 and 35 mention that exercising physical power is another typology that gives signs of conflict or domestic violence.

Despite this, the professionals in charge of the attention to the housing complexes affirm that within the typologies of domestic violence that is presented in a home where some type of confrontation has not been witnessed before, could be the cause of the confinement that has caused the COVID 19 which has caused situations of stress and anxiety in the families generating domestic violence, and what the population in general is suffering, likewise by not having clear limits or rules making the crises appear at home, as it is common the conflicts between couples, between parents and children, siblings, sometimes with the elders. In addition, external problems, having problems in terms of economic



discrimination, poor communication, emotional conflicts, internal conflicts of a person, arrogance, perceptions that are not correct and the execution of power increase the rates of domestic violence.

It is established as a last parameter of verification based on the objective to describe the effects produced by domestic violence in the families, for which the collection of information is presented within the following tables and results of the interviews.

Table 3. *Effects of domestic violence on families.*

	Suffer physical, emotional, and psychological damage.	Inability to establish or maintain emotional relationships.	Suffer self-esteem problems.
18 to 25 years	100,0%	,0%	,0%
25 to 35 years	94,3%	5,7%	,0%
35 to 50 years	,0%	31,8%	68,2%
More than 50 years	,0%	,0%	100,0%
TOTAL	64,8%	11,1%	24,1%

It can be observed that 100% of the people surveyed between the ages of 18 and 25 mention that the effects of domestic violence is suffering physical, emotional and

psychological damage, while 100% of those over 50 years of age affirm that one effect is to suffer from self-esteem problems, meanwhile 94.3% between the ages of 25 and 35 also affirm that the effect it can have is to suffer physical, emotional and psychological damage and finally 68.2% between the ages of 35 and 50 mention again that one effect is to suffer from self-esteem problems.

Although, the professionals in charge of the attention in the Housing Complexes affirm that the effects produced by the violence of a man to a woman within the family nucleus is the alteration of the emotional state of both the aggressor and the children, in the same way the separation of the members, distrust, physical, emotional and psychological sequels, the development of the children is harmed generating the incapacity to maintain or establish affective relations, fear, lack of autonomy, low self-esteem, loss of respect and confidence.

4. DISCUSSION

It was possible to identify the factors that cause domestic violence inside the homes of the Manabí housing complexes, where the people surveyed said that some of the



factors are confinement, intolerance, inability to solve problems, and alcohol or drug use, these are factors that cause domestic violence. Consequently, in the interviews applied to professionals in the area of Social Work, they state that the lack of work, lack of rules in the home, lack of spaces for dialogue, alcoholism, drug addiction, and even because of the economic situation and having macho behavior are the primary factors that trigger some type of violence.

However, Flores (2016) mentions that the factors that cause domestic violence are motivated by intolerance, or when people are not educated to tolerate or accept differences in ideas, as well as the lack of impulse control, when there is not a good development of emotional ties. Thus Nazara, Salvatierra & Salazar (2018) assert that violence can manifest itself through biological, psychological factors in the particular environment or social factors such as the intergenerational transmission of violence.

Consequently, it was possible to verify the typologies of conflicts that originate inside the homes of the housing complexes in Manabí. The survey applied showed that

among the typologies, the most frequent is the lack of economic resources, which can generate signs of violence or conflicts inside their homes, In the same way, the professionals in charge of the attention to the housing complexes affirm that they have witnessed before several types of confrontations originated because of the confinement that has caused the COVID 19 which has led to situations of stress and anxiety in the families, in same manner, by not having limits, clear rules, the paranormative and normative crises appear in the home as it is common the conflicts between couples, between parents and children.

According to Jhumka (2020), women who are displaced, refugees and those living in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable, though, with typologies such as stress, economic problems, increased disruption and protection, and reduced access to services, these can increase the risk of violence. As distancing measures are implemented and people are asked to stay at home, the risk of violence is likely to increase.

It is necessary to expose that within the typologies that are presented they can



increase due to the confinement, where the stress by the economic lack of income can cause discontent and to orient its preoccupation in more not understandable violent characteristics, same that affect directly to the women.

It was possible to describe the effects that domestic violence produces in the families, where the people surveyed affirm that they can suffer physical, emotional and psychic damages and maintain problems of self-esteem, establishing that when domestic violence exists it can affect the social, educational or experiential development of their children, Likewise, the professionals in charge of the care in the Housing Complexes, affirm that the effects produced by domestic violence, is the alteration of the emotional state, distrust, physical, emotional and psychological sequels, that harm the development of the children generating the incapacity to maintain or to establish affective relations, and even to have a loss of respect and confidence.

Consequently, Álava & Veliz (2016) state that violence in any of its forms is, without a doubt, the crudest expression of the exercise of power, men over women, adults of both

sexes over children, the rich over the poor and in general the strong over the weak.

To this it can be established that within the effects that can generate the domestic violence as far as the relation that is had with the confinement due to the Covid 19, several inductive characteristics exist as it is to have a diffusion of the family, the distance of its members in the behavior or mental attitudes presented directly in psychophysical, psychosocial, specific, and generic or general problems.

5. CONCLUSIONS

As a conclusion, it was possible to identify several causes of domestic violence due to the domiciliary confinement by Covid-19 in the homes of the families in the "Casa para Todos" housing complexes. Several actions that generate domestic violence were presented, having as an affinity the transformation of persons with a conscience into aggressors that can cause physical, psychological, sexual, economic or social harm. These are the most relevant aspects that contribute to the verification of the general objective of this study.



It was possible to know that the factors that cause violence are intolerance, inability to solve problems, which can lead to the consumption of alcohol or drugs, this is produced by the lack of rules at home, lack of spaces for dialogue and even because of the economic situation due to the trigger of untimely dismissals that affected several families, acts or consequences that lead to generate pressure, generating discomfort within the family nucleus.

Regarding the fulfillment of the objective about the typologies of conflicts that are originated inside the homes of the housing complexes, it is recognized that the lack of economic resources can generate signs of violence or conflicts inside their homes, because it affects the emotional state, or because of the confinement that has caused the COVID 19, generating symptoms of stress and anxiety, having the appearance of paranormative and normative crises, typologies that are closely directed to the concern that are presented in violent features.

Evidently there is another reach of the objective that refers to the effects that domestic violence produces in the families, showing that when violent actions exist they

can suffer physical, emotional, psychic damages, that would lead in the future to have problems of self-esteem, an increase in the alteration of the emotional state, distrust, physical, emotional and psychological sequels, same that can be aggravated when having a diffusion of the family, the distance of its members in the behavior or mental attitudes.

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