

## Prevalence and Severity of Violence Against Women by their Partners in Kerman 2014

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**Abstract:** The main purpose of this research was determined the prevalence and severity of violence against women by their husbands took place in 2014 in Kerman. Domestic violence is the most common form of violence with the highest rate of frequency, lowest rate of report to the police and highest psychological, social and economic complications and its reduction is a general health priority. In this cross-sectional study, 20 clusters each consisting 20 households were selected through cluster sampling and by using postal codes from among families in the city of (located in south east of Iran) Kerman. The 433 married women were examined ultimately. Data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire with a Cronbach's Alpha of 89%. Data were analyzed through SPSS22 Software and analyzed using Chi-square test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, KruskalWallis, Mann-Whitney U, One-Sample t-test. Altogether, 86/8% of women had been exposed to various types of domestic violence by their partners, including psychological violence (21.1%), physical violence (30.6%), sexual violence (22.7%) and economic violence (25.6%). Considering the results for the prevalence of domestic violence and its related factors, reinforcing skills such as stress management, anger control and creative thinking, methods of dealing with challenges and difficulties of married life through training couples is highly recommended in order to reduce the rate of violence and establishing a calm familial environment.

**Key words:** Women, violence, partner abuse, environment, purpose

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### INTRODUCTION

Among all institutions, organizations and social institutes, family plays an important role and has special importance. All on-society-thoughtful people and also all family peacemakers have emphasized on its critical importance. Surely no society can't claim its health while not having healthy families. Without any doubt, none of the social problems that have emerged is free from the influence of family (Saroukhani, 2001). Family functioning is not only to provide physical, financial and emotional space and also warmth and intimacy for members but also destructive practices such as violence in the family can be extended. For many years, in some families, violence has turned their family center into a cold environment (Hampton *et al.*, 1999). Domestic violence is an issue that has been kept behind closed doors and in recent years increasingly studies have been conducted on beaten and abused women's experiences (Segal, 1999). Violence against women is the abuse of women in different forms such as aggression, psychological abuse, insult, beat,

non-social, violent sexual behavior or sexual behavior without the consent. Domestic violence (violence against women or shortly violence) includes a wide range of mental-physical injury even followed to the woman's death. In the declaration on the elimination of violence against women in 1993, this phenomenon has been introduced as an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace. According to the World Bank, rape and domestic violence than rape and domestic violence more frequently than diseases such as breast and uterine cancer and accidents results in the loss of 15-44 year old women's health (Bergman and Brismar, 1992). Based on the data from that organization in 2005, women who have experienced physical or sexual violence compared to women who did not have such experience in terms of health were poor or very poor. The main weakness of these women were about walking and moving for daily activities, pain and loss of memory. Violence is a public health and mental problem (Richardson *et al.*, 2002) that as a form of domestic violence includes any abusing action is taken place by

each of the woman's relatives and has variety of physical abuse, psychological, emotional and sexual covers (Anderson and Leigh, 2010). Violence against women is a serious problem in all contemporary societies (Holtzworth *et al.*, 1996). A general view of the hidden violence against women around the world is its concealment and that usually women do not talk about it. According to the world health organization, domestic violence occurs for every one third of women during their life (WHO, 2002). This problem even in developed countries that have enacted various laws to violence is alarming (Nelson *et al.*, 2004). According to epidemiologic data 21-34% of women around the world are beaten by their husbands and are victims of physical violence that the actual numbers are much higher than these values. Other types of violence are less noticeable and in most cases women are not willing to discuss about their problem (Kaslow *et al.*, 1998). Major psychological trauma related to violence against women can be noted as feelings of helplessness, lack of self-esteem, anxiety and depression. Based on recent researches, violence against women can have more serious consequences such as suicide and serious harm to the cause of the violence (actually killing) (Golding, 1999). Results show that sense of inferiority and humiliation of women from violence lead to severe depression, anxiety, fear, emotional problems and eventually suicide (Hampton *et al.*, 1999). In another research it is said that physical and mental harassment of women increases and also risk of suicide increases. In fact, it can be argued that physical and non-physical violence, imposed by the husband is one of the predictors of suicide in women (Kaslow *et al.*, 1998). Thus, violence against women is a serious social problem that has serious consequences for the victims of all cultures and ethnic groups (Ramos and Carlson, 2004). World health organization believes that violence against women is the main cause of anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts and stress in women's (Bernarda and Lilia, 2008). But now due to organic approach to society it is revealed that violence in the family is undoubtedly also threatens public health, in addition to the adverse effects on domestic violence victims, the children are also suffered and damaged. Violence has non-fatal physical consequences such as cuts to fractures and internal organ injuries, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted disease, spontaneous abortion, pelvic inflammatory disease, chronic pelvic pain, headache, irritable bowel syndrome, smoking, drug addiction, alcoholism, nutritional deficiencies and sexual dysfunction, suicide and homicide and deadly consequences and psychological consequences such as depression, fear, anxiety and obsessive (Moezi *et al.*, 2008). Healthy families and mothers and women with

better mental health can make a significant impact on mental health of society (Otadi, 2008). In >1000 families the conflict between the partners is so that consulting the Forensic Medical Center gets inevitable. Unfortunately, due to privacy of homes in various communities, accurate and reliable statistics on the frequency of this type of violence in the world and in our country is not available (Price and Baird, 2003). This social problem causes difficulties for some organizations in communities such as the courts and forensic medicine (Vosoogh and Forouzes, 2013). With the increasing cost of health care for women suffering from physical and psychological diseases caused by violence, loss of productivity and work force are the consequences of this cultural, social and health problem. Because violence against women affects severely on achieving other goals such as development plans and health, it is essential that the community be aware of its dimensions to prevent abuse through educational programs lay victims of violence addressed. Due to the dramatic growth of this social damage and paying less attention to it, the main purpose of this research was determine the prevalence and severity of violence against women by their husbands took place in 2014 in Kerman.

**Literature review:** Torkashwand *et al.* (2013) and colleagues a study in the city of Rafsanjan in 2012 that the results showed that women aged 60-19 years with a mean and standard deviation of  $83/7 \pm 28/31$ . In general, 50.9% of women had experienced domestic violence. The frequency of violence 1/23% physical violence 1/38% verbal abuse 3/21% emotional violence and 9/18% had experienced sexual violence. Violence age ( $p < 0/001$ ), the age of the husband ( $p = 0/001$ ), the number of times the husband married ( $p < 0/001$ ) and disabled children in the family ( $p < 0/001$ ) had a statistically significant association.

Vosoogh and Forouzes (2013) conducted a study as demographic study of victims of domestic violence that have referred to forensic center in Zanjan province in 2013 showed that there is a significant difference up to 99% among the age groups, education, place of birth and occupation for women, men's job and number of children. The most frequent cause of fights between the spouses was financial problems with 23.2% frequency and in 46.3% of the cases the first date of domestic violence was in the 1st month of marriage. The 81% of women were 5 times and more victims of domestic violence while 65.8 of them had consulted forensics.

Balali and Hassani (2009) conducted a research in 2006 in Kerman, the results showed that 46% of women had tolerated different kinds of violence including psychological violence (6/78%), physical violence

(6/55%), sexual (6/28%) and economic (7/34%). Domestic violence with men education ( $p = 0/001$ ) and women education ( $p = 0/004$ ), male jobs ( $p = 0/001$ ), living in the village until the age of 20 for men ( $p = 0/002$ ) and women ( $p = 0/023$ ), men addiction ( $p = 0/001$ ) had a direct relationship. The Most frequent reason of the violence through the eyes of abused women w poor economic status (4/25%) and spouse's job (9/8%).

Brecklin and Forde (2001) conducted a research in America, the results shows that persecution is carried out with the aim to control and dominate and 90% males and 7-8% women are doer and 2-3% is mutual.

Jones and Horan (1997) conducted a research in America as the American college of obstetricians and gynecologists: a decade of responding to violence against women, the results shows prevalence of domestic violence in different countries from 21-41% have been reported.

Hedjazi *et al.* (2013) and colleagues conducted a study in the city of Mashhad in 2012 that totally 816 persons with the mean age of  $27.34 \pm 4.83$  years old for women and  $32.77 \pm 8.23$  years old for men and with average duration of marriage  $8.24 \pm 3.98$  were involved. Most affected women aged 20-35 years and men mostly were under 40 years old and mostly domestic violence was conducted in the first years of marriage. Almost half of men of violence were drug addicted and about 80% of cases had a history of previous violence.

Mcwhirter (1999) conducted a research in Chile, the results show the prevalence in developing countries is very much, for example in Chile as 1 out of 4 women are physically hurt and 3 out of 4 women are emotionally ill.

Odujinrin (1993) conducted a study on a sample of 100 women in Nigeria, the results showed that 81% of women are mistreated. Antonopoulou (1999) conducted a research in Greece as Domestic violence in Greece, the results shows in Athens as 1 out of 3 women are beaten by their husbands.

Focett (1999) and Horne (1999) conducted a research in Russia and Nicaragua, the results shows that the number of abuse within marriage is significant in Russia and Nicaragua.

Kempe *et al.* (1962) conducted a research in America, the results showed that about 3.5 million women and girls have been subjected to physical violence. According to the FBI, on average, each year  $>1,300$  women are murdered by their husbands and their boyfriend.

Ghahari *et al.* (2006) and colleagues conducted a study in Tonekabon, it has been shown in Iran that the prevalence of domestic violence is very high as 96/61% of the students in Tonekabon have experienced abuse from their husband that 91% was emotional, 55% physical and

43% have experienced sexual abuse and 66% of Iranian women from the beginning of their marriage has been victim of violence at least once, however, the amount and types of domestic violence in different provinces of Iran has significant diversity and differences.

Tang (1998), conducted a study in china, the result showed that psychological abuse from husbands increases the risk of depression and anxiety in the Chinese women.

Stodeh *et al.* (2010) and colleagues conducted as relationship in women with addiction and non-addiction husbands in Rasht City 2010, the results shows that addiction has a major role in the persecution of women.

### **Research hypotheses:**

- $H_1$ : It seems that the frequency and severity of physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence against women by their husbands in 2014 in Kerman has no significant difference
- $H_2$ : It seems that the intensity of physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence against women by their husbands in 1393 in Kerman has no significant difference
- $H_3$ : It seems that the frequency and severity of violence against women by their husbands according to demographic characteristics and background variables (age, age at marriage, marriage duration, number of children, education, female and male education, housing status, income status man, jobs, etc) has not a significant difference in Kerman in 2014
- $H_4$ : It seems that the intensity of physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence against women by their husbands in 2014 has no significant difference compared to questionnaire results

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In this study population is consisted of all married women in Kerman that according to the 2011 population and housing census, 357, 963 people had been total number of women in Kerman that 170000 of them are married and among them 433 people were selected using Cochran formula. In this study, married women living in Kerman were selected through cluster-random sampling, 20-household clusters were selected based on postal code. The cluster heads were determined randomly and information was collected through interviews on location by trained interviewers that all were female and all had interviewer background. In this study, divorced women and married but dead-spouse women and temporarily-married women were excluded. Cluster sampling is a sampling technique used when "natural" but

relatively heterogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population. In this technique, the total population is divided into these groups (or clusters) and a simple random sample of the groups is selected.

**Measurement instruments:** In this study, collecting data tool is a researcher-made questionnaire that was used for similar study in 2006 in Kerman (Balal and Hassani, 2009) but given the passage of time some items was added in the questionnaire according to qualified and experienced teachers' opinion. The questionnaire consisted of two parts, the first part relates to underlying demographic data such as age, education, occupation and consists of 23 items (13 open questions, 10 closed questions with the options Yes, No and I do not know) and the second part relates to incidence of domestic violence in the form of yes and no question and in the event has occurred, then it will have been specifying the type of the violence including physical, sexual, psychological, economic and its intensity. The study on domestic violence consists of 30 questions that 24 of them were in the form of Likert [severe (4), severe (3), medium (2), mild (1)] and 4 of them were open questions. In this study in order to determine the validity and reliability of the used data a collecting methods, validity and confirmatory factor analysis method is used and Kendall's correlation coefficient was used to determine the validity of the jury's view and the score according to view of the judges was 0.82 indicating agreement on the jury questionnaire items and to examine the internal consistency of the test Cronbach's alpha was used that in fact we want to see to what extent the perceptions of the respondents on the questions were the same. According to the questionnaire which was already several parts Cronbach alpha for the questions was as follows: physical violence (0.86), sexual violence (0.81), economic violence (0.79), psychological violence (0.84) and the total questionnaire (0.89).

**Method of data analysis:** This study includes a table of descriptive statistics of frequency, mean and standard deviation as well as a variety of inferential statistics such as Kendall test for the validity Napamtryk, Chi-square test of independence  $N^2$ , Nekoyee test on Chi-square value, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine normality or abnormality of sample size, Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-whinay and single-sample t-test all analyzes were performed using the Softwarw's SPSS22 and Excel.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, a variety of physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence against women by their

husbands was investigated and each type of violence had some items that were used to measure and are shown in Table 1. According to chi-square test, for the prevalence of violence against women with regard to the items discussed, there was a significant difference ( $p < 0/001$ ) that the highest-frequency item was pushing and 192 out of 433 women (43/3) had responded positively to it and this item is for physical violence measurement. The second item was restrictions on home expenses that 133 (30/7%) people had responded to it positively and this item belongs to economic violence and the third item was obligations in sexual relations and 112 (25/8%) people had responded to it positively and this item belongs to sexual violence. According to Table 1, most of the participants said that the violence was severe (84/7%).

**Research hypotheses:** Hypothesis<sub>1</sub>: it seems that the frequency and severity of physical, sexual, economic and psychological against women by their husbands 2014 have no significant difference in Kerman (Table 2).

Nekouei on value of chi-square tests were used to show the difference frequency and according to the results different types of violence had significant differences and frequency of violence from more to less was physical, economic, sexual and psychological respectively and according to the results of the study, hypothesis 1 is rejected.

**Hypothesis<sub>2</sub>:** It seems that the intensity of physical, sexual, economic and psychological against women by their husbands in 2014 in Kerman has no significant difference (Table 3).

According to results of Smirnov-Kolmogorov test ( $p < 0.005$ ) normality hypothesis of society is rejected, therefore, non-parametric tests were used and to test the mean difference between groups Kruskal-Wallis test was used that results showed that the intensity of various types of violence is significantly different and from more to less they are physical, economic, sexual and psychological, respectively and according to study results, hypothesis 2 is rejected.

**Hypothesis<sub>3</sub>:** It seems that the severity of violence against women by their husbands according to demographic characteristics and background variables (age, age at marriage, during marriage, number of children, education, female, male education, housing, income male jobs) has no significant difference in Kerman in 2014 (Table 4 and 5).

To test the mean difference in a number of groups Kruskal-Wallis test was used and results showed that the

Table 1: Distribution of violence against women in 2014

Prevalence of violence type	Very severe		Severe		Average		Slight		Total (433)	Sig.
	Prevalence	Percent	Prevalence	Percent	Prevalence	Percent	Prevalence	Percent		
<b>Physical</b>										
Pushing	164	85/4	22	11/4	6	3/1	0	0	192	
Impact (punches, kicks, slaps) beatings with belts, 86 sticks, whips	98	91/6	3	2/8	6	5/6	0	0	107	
Beating up to breaking a body part	96/6	1	1/1	2	2/2	0	0	89	45	
Assault with cold weapon	43	95/5	0	0	0	0	2	4/5	20	
Threaten with firearms	0	0	3	15	2	10	15	75	0	
burning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Sexual</b>										
Indifference and apathy	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	7	
Obligation in sexual relations	68	80	2	2/3	5	5/9	3	3/2	78	
Sexual violence	93	83	3	2/7	7	6/2	9	8	112	0/001
Sex at inappropriate situation	63	7/7	2	2/4	5	6/2	11	13/6	81	
<b>Economical</b>										
Crackdown on home expenses	60	92/3	5	7/7	0	0	0	0	65	
Prohibition of employment of women	127	95/4	4	3	2	1/5	1	0/75	134	
Lack of financing	64	80	7	8/75	6	7/5	3	3/75	80	0/001
Hiding their income	71	87/9	3	3/8	1	1/3	4	5/1	79	
Taking women income	68	94/4	4	5/6	0	0	0	0	72	
Intimidation	0	0	4	19	10	47/6	7	33/3	21	
threat of divorce	58	95/1	1	1/4	2	3/3	0	0	61	
Deep mistrust	39	92/8	0	0	0	0	3	7/2	42	
<b>Mental</b>										
Imprisoned at home	43	71/6	2	3/3	11	18/3	4	6/6	60	
Denial of visiting parents and relatives	40	90/9	3	6/8	1	2/3	0	0	44	0/001
Humiliation and ridicule permanently	31	62	7	14	10	20	2	4	50	
	60	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	

Table 2: Prevalance comparison of different types of violence in 2014

Types of violence	f	Percentage	Sig.
Physical	460	30/6	
Sexual	343	22/8	
Economical	385	25/6	0/001
Mental	317	21/1	
Total	1505	100	

Table 3: Comparison of intensity different types of violence in 2014

Types of violence	Mean	SD	Sig.
Physical	4/56	±1/06	
Sexual	3/84	±1/68	
Economical	4/2	±1/46	0/001
Mental	3/42	±1/87	
Total	4	±1/6	

severity of physical violence on the job groups of men, sex life of couples with children, according to marriage duration were significantly different ( $p < 0/05$ ). Economic violence of men occupational groups, children sex, spouses housing, women education and number of children is significantly different ( $p < 0/05$ ). Psychological violence due to the housing situation of spouses, age, age, number of children, men education is significantly different

**Hypothesis<sub>3</sub>:** It seems that the severity of violence against women by their husbands according to demographic

characteristics and background variables (age, age at marriage, during marriage, number of children, education, female, male education, housing, income male has no significant difference in Kerman in 2014 (Table 6).

In order to test the mean difference between the two groups Mann-Whitney test was used; result showed that the severity of physical violence against women who do not have physical health problems is significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ). The severity of sexual violence in addicted women, women who had not experienced parental separation, women who experience violence as a child, women with drug-addicted spouses, women with mentally-ill husbands and women whose husbands had experienced violence in childhood, is significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ). Economic violence among housewives, women who experience violence in their childhood in women with drug-addicted spouses, women with health problems and women whose husbands had experienced violence in childhood was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ). Psychological violence in women with health problems and women whose husbands had experienced parental separation was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 4: Comparison of violence within groups in 2014

Types of violence demographic specifications	Physical violence		Economic violence		Sexual violence		Mental violence	
	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.
<b>Women age (years)</b>								
Under 20	4/53±1/04		3/48±1/88		4/06±1/71		2/84±1/93	
20-24	4/71±0/79		3/79±1/75		4/24±1/46		3/77±1/77	
25-29	4/5±1/14		3/84±1/63		3/73±1/65		3/4±1/85	
30-34	4/58±1/04		4/27±1/26		4/83±1/23		3/67±1/84	
35-39	4/23±1/39		3/79±1/64		4/2±1/45		4/02±1/56	
40-44	4/48±1/22	0/451	4/2±1/5	0/076	0/076	0/346	4/4±1/35	0/003
45-49	4/7±0/92		4/21±1/47		4±1/66		3/14±1/95	
50-54	4/7±0/88		4±1/57		4/43±1/24		3/16±1/91	
55-59	4/83±0/5		4/28±1/52		4/37±1/35		3/57±1/91	
60-64	4/2±1/29		3/84±1/77		4/26±1/24		4/15±1/67	
≥65	4/6±1/13		3/06±2		4/42±1/38		3/75±1/85	
<b>Age of women marriage (years)</b>								
Under 15	4/57±1/08		4/2±1/47		4/27±1/53		3/15±1/91	
15-19	4/56±0/98	0/83	3/68±1/76	0/31	4/18±1/53	0/335	3/48±1/85	0/38
20-24	4/55±1/1		3/95±1/6		4/08±1/49		3/33±1/87	
≤25	4/57±1/12		3/75±1/76		4/38±1/29		3/60±1/88	
<b>Marriage duration (years)</b>								
Under 1	4/89±0/39		3/97±1/52		4/55±1/1		3/56±1/86	
4-1	4/63±1		3/83±1/69		3/96±1/61		3/5±1/85	
5-9	4/26±1/31	0/01	3/77±1/69	0/89	4/33±1/36	0/264	3/64±1/79	0/71
10-14	4/47±1		4/16±1/34		4/1±1/5		3/66±1/78	
15-20	4/4±1/28		4±1/73		4/14±1/43		3/23±1/89	
≤20	4/6±1		3/75±1/77		4/26±1/45		3/26±1/92	
<b>Number of children</b>								
0	4/7±0/66		3/8±1/4		4/07±1/51		3/09±1/95	
1	4/43±1/22		3/33±1/81		4/02±1/58		3/26±1/87	
2	4/55±1/1	0/393	3/94±1/67	0/002	4/07±1/59	0/037	4±1/65	0/006
3	4/45±1/15		4/2±1/48		4/43±1/29		3/51±1/82	
4	4/34±1/23		3/1±1/86		4/34±1/37		3/27±1/96	
≤5	4/74±0/87		3/69±1/73		4/72±0/9		3/07±1/93	
<b>Women education</b>								
Illiterate	4/16±1/52		3/66±1/66		4/5±1/16		3/86±1/7	
Elementary	4/54±0/97		3/8±1/73		4/7±0/92		2/95±1/88	
Middle school	4/89±0/37		3/6±1/78		4/65±1		3/28±1/9	
Diploma	4/56±1/03	0/317	3/9±1/6	0/76	4/34±1/41	0/004	3/36±1/9	0/49
Associate degree	4/59±1		3/7±1/75		3/96±1/6		3/31±1/89	
<BA and	4/43±1/26		3/8±1/71		3/91±1/57		3/68±1/79	
<b>Men education</b>								
Illiterate	4/56±1/2		4/2±1/65		4/13±1/64		3/29±1/99	
elementary	4/38±1/05		3/7±1/73		4/4±1/21		4/5±1/25	
Middle school	4/63±0/93		4/2±1/35		4/47±1/21		4/05±1/63	0/001
diploma	4/48±1/19	0/65	3/7±1/74	0/53	4/06±1/5	0/485	3/11±1/89	
Associate degree	4/61±1/03		3/8±1/71		4/1±1/6		3/39±1/88	
>BA and	4/6±0/99		3/7±1/72		4/23±1/45		3/28±1/91	

Table 5: Comparison of violence within groups in 2014

Types of violence demographic specifications	Physical violence		Economic violence		Sexual violence		Mental violence	
	Mean SD	Sig.	Mean SD	Sig.	Mean SD	Sig.	Mean SD	Sig.
<b>Men age (years)</b>								
Under 20	1/12±4/46		1/29±4/45		1/2±4/63		1/85±3/46	
20-24	0/5±4/81		1/76±3/71		1/6±4/09		1/81±3/59	
25-29	1±4/6		1/78±3/71		1/66±4		1/98±2/98	
30-34	1/13±4/48		1/59±3/92		1/39±4/25		1/8±3/67	
35-39	1/17±4/49		1/62±3/85		1/69±3/69		1/74±3/72	
40-44	1/07±4/53	0/89	1/46±3/06	0/89	1/35±4/32	0/095	1/65±3/97	0/16
45-49	1/31±4/36		1/83±3/62		0/9±4/7		1/73±3/69	
50-54	0/97±4/62		1/29±4/38		1/45±4/14		1/98±2/92	
55-59	1/07±4/47		1/56±3/88		1/58±3/94		1/89±3/23	
60-64	1/05±4/53		1/69±3/97		1/31±4/38		1/91±2/9	
>64	1±4/66		1/89±3/5		1/32±4/42		1/94±3/4	

Table 5: Continue

Types of violence demographic specifications	Physical violence		Economic violence		Sexual violence		Mental violence	
	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.
<b>Monthly income of women (toman)</b>								
Without	1±4/56		1/69±3/7		1/31±4/39		1/85±3/45	
>25000 thousand	1/48±4/26		1/77±3/8		1/77±3/7		1/97±3/09	
250-500 thousand	1/13±4/6	0/331	1/85±3/7	0/331	1/72±3/6	0/88	1/87±3/47	0/94
500-750 thousand	1/06±4/7		1/28±4/5		1/71±3/7		1/98±3/29	
750 thousand up to 1 million	1±4/54		0/64±4/7		1/56±4/08		2/08±3/18	
<1 million	-		-		-		-	
<b>Monthly income of men(toman)</b>								
Without	0/07±5		2/19±3		0/08±5		2/19±3	
>25000 thousand	1±4/58		1/4±4/4		1/69±4/06		1/94±3/25	
250/500 thousand	0/89±4/67	0/809	1/79±3/8	0/809	1/75±3/77	0/096	1/98±3/26	0/83
500-750 thousand	1±4/57		1/7±3/8		1/46±4/23		1/92±3/4	
750 thousand up to <1 million	1/18±4/49		1/67±3/58		1/34±4/33		77±3/62	
<1 million	1/1±4/5		1/594/03		1/34±4/3		1/84±3/4	
<b>Men job</b>								
Unemployed	2/3±3/6		1/45±4/2		2±3		0/44±4/2	
Worker	1/2±4/39		1/54±4/06		1/45±4/32		1/84±3/32	
Employee	1±4/6		1/66±3/84		1/5±4/09		1/83±3/59	
Self-employed	0/89±4/7	0/007	1/77±3/75	0/007	1/31±4/37	0/001	1/88±3/45	0/69
Engineer	1/06±4/7		1/99±2/56		1/42±4/28		1/93±3/09	
Doctor	1/35±4/2		2/3±2/33		1/9±3/47		1/95±3/56	
Retired employee	1/6±3/7		2/19±3/4		1/41±2		1/88±3/7	
<b>Children sex</b>								
Boy	1/25±4/34		1/64±3/94		1/47±4/07		1/8±3/48	
Girl	1/06±4/55	0/042	1/73±3/65	0/37	1/58±4/02	0/027	1/9±3/32	0/13
Both	1/13±4/52		1/74±3/76		1/34±4/4		1/82±3/61	
No child	0/58±4/82		1/54±4		1/53±4/08		1/95±3/08	
Rental	0/99±4/59	1/71±3/87	1/5±4/1	1/8±3/54				
<b>Housing status</b>								
Living with parents	0/72±4/75		1/53±3/99		1/31±4/42		1/94±2/67	
Personal	1/19±4/47	0/515	1/85±3/55	0/01	1/49±4/2	0/0312	1/85±3/57	0/002
Others	0/5±4/62		1/85±2		0/86±4/3		1/85±2	

Table 6: Intensity comparison of violence between the two groups in 2014

Types of violence demographic specifications	Physical violence		Economic violence		Sexual violence		Mental violence	
	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.
<b>Women job</b>								
Housewife	4/56±1		3/76±1/69		4/4±1/28		3/35±1/88	
Employed	4/56±1/13	0/61	4±1/65	0/072	3/7±1/69	0/001	3/59±1/84	0/22
<b>Women addiction</b>								
Yes	4/55±1/13		4/7±0/95		4/41±1/38		3/43±1/89	
No	4/56±1/05	0/68	3/7±1/71	0/003	4/18±1/47	0/223	3/42±1/87	0/97
<b>Women physical problem</b>								
Yes	3/94±1/47		3/7±1/78		4/44±1/14		3/42±1/91	
No	4/58±1	0/005	3/8±1/68	0/89	4/19±1/47	0/53	3/42±1/87	0/91
<b>Women mental problem</b>								
Yes	4/66±0/88		3/57±1/85		4/14±1/58		3/48±1/93	
No	4/55±1/07	0/61	3/86±1/67	0/45	4/2±1/46	0/97	3/42±1/86	0/77
<b>Women's parent separation</b>								
Yes	4/56±0/97		3/1±1/76		4±1/52		3/44±1/84	
No	4/56±1/06	0/83	3/8±1/67	0/016	4/2±1/46	0/32	3/42±1/87	0/91
<b>Childhood violence experience</b>								
Yes	4/57±0/98		4/09±1/51		4/35±1/34		3/51±1/85	
No	4/55±1/13	0/65	3/5±1/8	0/003	4/05±1	0/028	3/34±1/88	0/95
<b>Men addiction</b>								
Yes	4/59±1/04		4/25±1/4		4/52±1/13		3/44±1/87	
No	4/54±1/06	0/36	3/69±1/75	0/004	4/08±1/55	0/02	3/41±1/87	0/69
<b>Men physical problem</b>								
Yes	4/59±1		3/93±1/68		4/5±1/14		3/98±1/7	
No	4/55±1/07	0/53	3/82±1/71	0/52	4/1±1/53	0/009	3/27±1/88	0/001

Table 6: Continue

Types of violence demographic specifications	Physical violence		Economic violence		Sexual violence		Mental violence	
	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.	Mean (SD)	Sig.
<b>Men mental problem</b>								
Yes	4/02±1/68		5±0/01		3/5±1/8		3/91±1/78	
No	4/56±1/04	0/7	3/82±1/73	0/026	4/2±1/4	0/13	3/41±1/87	0/4
<b>Men's parents separation</b>								
Yes	4/52±1/06		3/93±1/58		4/13±1/57		3/77±1/74	
No	4/56±1/07	0/71	3/85±1/73	0/93	4/19±1/45	0/9	3/33±1/89	0/034
<b>Childhood violence experience</b>								
Yes	4/56±0/97		4/08±1/48		4/42±1/56		3/4±1/86	
No	4/55±1/11	0/43	3/7±1/78	0/034	4/07±1/34	0/027	3/43±1/87	0/92

Table 7: Evaluation of difference between violence averages and averages of questionnaire in 2014

Violence types	Questionnaire			
	averages	Mean SD	t-values	Sig.
Physical	3	4/56±1/06	32/2	0/001
Sexual	3	3/84±1/68	10/4	0/001
Economic	3	4/2±1/46	17/3	0/001
Mental	3	3/42±1/87	5	0/001

**Hypothesis 4:** It seems that the intensity of physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence against women by their husbands in 2014 has no significant difference compared to questionnaire results (Table 7).

One-Sample t-test was used to evaluate this hypothesis and The results showed that averages of all types of violence in this study are significantly higher with respect to 5-choice Likert that was 3 ( $p < 0/05$ ).

### CONCLUSION

In this study, the frequency and severity of violence against women had a significant difference including physical, economic, sexual and psychological, respectively. Which is compatible with the results of other researches including research done by Torkashwand *et al.* (2013) that examined the frequency of domestic violence against women who consulted to health centers in the city of Rafsanjan 2012 and results showed that women had experienced violence including as more to less frequent: physical violence, verbal abuse, emotional and sexual. The research by Moezi *et al.* (2008) as domestic violence and its relation to women mental health of Chahar-Mahal Bakhtiari Province showed that the points of the under-investigation group on dimensions including physical, depression and obsession was higher than cut point and needed to be treated and comparison between the study group and the control group demonstrated that there is significant differences among complains about physical, depression and aggression violence (Ghahari *et al.*, 2006). Also in 1393, the intensity of physical, sexual, psychological and economical violence was significantly higher than average score of questionnaire that the majority of women

announced violence with extreme severity that probably one of the its reasons is the knowledge of women about their rights. Also according to the survey results it is clear that in our society still patriarchal culture continues that confirms the results by Eedi (2005) research that his research as evaluation of economic, social and cultural effects of violence against women in the city of Naghadeh, showed that believing in patriarchy has a significant relation with violence against women. The severity of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence in some groups was significantly different including severity of physical violence in self-employed men and engineers, sexual violence unemployed men and workers, economic violence in self-employed men and workers and psychological violence in employee and physician was more frequent. The severity of physical violence on women without children and economic violence on women with children for both types have been further. Sexual and economic violence on women living with spouse parents and psychological violence on women who have rented houses was further. The severity of sexual violence in the age group 30-55 was the highest and in women 60-64 years psychological violence was further. The severity of physical violence was further on women with marriage duration under 1 year. Sexual violence on women without children and on who had 3 children, economic violence on women with 4 children, and psychological violence on women with 2 children was further. Economic violence on women with elementary education, middle school education and illiterate was further. Psychological violence was greater in men with primary and middle school education. The severity of physical violence in women who do not have health problems was significantly greater. The severity of sexual violence on addicted women, women who had experienced parental separation, women who had experience violence in their childhood, women with addicted spouses, women whose husbands had experienced violence in childhood was significantly further. Economic violence on housewives, women who had experienced violence in childhood, women with



addicted spouses, women whose husbands had health problems and women whose spouses had experienced violence in childhood was significantly further. Psychological violence on women whose husbands had physical problems and women whose husbands had experience parental separation was significantly higher. Ahmadi *et al.* (2006) in a study as (the effects of domestic violence on the mental health of married women in Tehran) showed that among variables spouse addiction, low economic status, number of children in the family, and relative interferences with domestic violence there is a significant statistical relationship. Hedjazi *et al.* (2013) in a study as forensic epidemiology of violence in women consulted to forensic center of the city in Mashhad in 2012, showed that almost half of men of violence were addicted and women marriage duration was 5-12 years and women aged 20-35 years and men aged mostly under 40 years. By Schumacher *et al.* (2001) a study as effective factors on men violence against women in 2001 was done. The results indicated that the variables observing and experiencing violence in childhood observed and depression caused by alcohol and drugs were significantly related to violence and a research by Ghahari *et al.* (2006) was conducted as a mental health survey on women whom were abused by their husbands in Tehran in 1385 that results showed that experiences of being abused under the condition of any type of it is predictor of a person's mental health problems and that experience of sexual abuse with psychological problems women who are victims of domestic violence has a significant relation. Vosough and Forouzes (2013) in a study as demographic survey on the victims of violence on women who had consulted to forensic in Zanjan province in 2010, showed that there is a significant relation up to level of 99% among different age groups of women. Miles's research as sex, bases and domestic violence in 2006 in US indicated that men whose level of education is lower than their spouses compared to men whose level education is as the same as their spouses, significantly committed more domestic violence and lower level of income of husbands compared to their wife increased domestic violence (Miles, 1999). Narimani and Agha (2005) in Ardebil conducted a research as men's violence against women and its related variables that results showed that physical violence and demographic variables such as the couple's education, family social class, income and psychological variables such as anxiety, depression, assertiveness of both men women are linked significantly. Balali and Hassani (2009) showed that there is a relation between violence against women and men job.

## **LIMITATIONS**

Being rejected by some women that were decreased by choosing trained women interviewers in order to collect data and trust:

- Questionnaires were distributed with the consent and trust of respondents
- Questionnaires were nameless and information was confidential
- All information was completed with the utmost accuracy and honesty

## **SUGGESTIONS**

- Since, men and women with low education had the highest violence and they includes 50.2% of our statistical population, therefore they should be primary and secondary prevention goals
- As violence was more frequent in addicted groups, groups with physical and psychological problems, thus, specific and various programs for this group should be considered
- Training people from childhood to prevent and control violence through media and education
- Educating people through media and universities about appropriate behavior for couples
- Adopting some programs for the prevention of this type of violence in society
- Strengthening the skills such as stress management, anger control and creative thinking, and teaching methods of dealing with the challenges and difficulties of married life to couples
- Adopting more effective rules and punishments for who commits domestic violence

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Creating courses in elementary school, middle and high schools as mental health and violence control
- Establishment of academic curriculum courses as understanding the opposite sex and provide solutions to maintain physical and mental quality of life
- Holding couples relations training workshops in all regions of Kerman
- Adopting a specific network in mass media for education and training for couples to better understand each and increase quality
- Distributing free posters to people under the special program of training on important issues of marriage every month
- Broadcasting programs on punishments for domestic violence to make people aware of them

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