

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND OPINIONS OF
INDIVIDUALS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN
TURKEY¹TÜRKİYE'DE KADINA YÖNELİK AİLE İÇİ ŞİDDET VE BİREYLERİN
KADINA YÖNELİK AİLE İÇİ ŞİDDETLE İLGİLİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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Öz: Son yıllarda sıkça gündeme gelen ve toplumun önemli bir sorunu haline dönüşen konulardan biride kadına yönelik şiddet konusudur. Kadına yönelik şiddet toplumda farklı şekillerde görülebilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı kadına yönelik farklı şiddet boyutları (fiziksel şiddet, cinsel şiddet, psikolojik-duygusal şiddet, ekonomik şiddet ve toplumsal cinsiyet ve genel olarak şiddet) ile ilgili görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Çalışmanın örneklemini 663 katılımcı oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada verilerin elde edilmesinde 57 maddelik bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler SPSS 18 istatistik programı ile analiz edilmiş, güvenilirlik geçerlilik sağlanmıştır. Cronbach's Alpha kat sayısı olarak 0.934 değeri elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler Kruskal Wallis, ANOVA, Jonckheere-Terpstra Test tekniklerine tabii tutulmuştur. Araştırma sonunda katılımcıların yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, gelir durumu ve yaşadıkları yer değişkenlerine göre şiddet türlerinin farklılık oluşturduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Şiddet, Aile, Birey, Görüş, Erkek

Abstract: Recently, violence against women has become at the top of the agenda and it has turned into an important problem of the society. Violence against women can be seen in different forms within the society. The purpose of this study is to determine opinions about different violence dimensions against women (physical violence, sexual violence, psychological-emotional violence, economic violence and gender mainstreaming and violence in general). Sample of the study was composed of 663 participants. A 57-item scale was used in acquiring data. Data acquired from the study was analyzed with SPSS 18 statistical program and reliability and validity were ensured. The value of 0.934 was acquired as Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The acquired data was subjected to Kruskal Wallis, ANOVA, Jonckheere-Terpstra Test techniques. At the end of the study, it was found that violence types showed difference by age, gender, educational status, income status and place of residence variables of the participants.

Key Words: Woman, Violence, Family, Individual, Opinion, Man

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INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is one of the most significant social problems still being at the top of the agenda all around the world and in Turkey. Although domestic violence is explained as a health problem by some psychologists and psychiatrists, we, as society, have to accept this as an important problem for humanity. There are lots of researches and studies regarding violence against women and other types of domestic violence within last two decades. In a worldwide study carried out by Krug et al. in 2002, it was found that between 10% and 69% of women were subjected to violence mainly by their spouses and partners (Krug et al., 2002). It is pointed out in another study that individuals who are subjected to violence in childhood suffer from psychological trauma and in latter stages they may also encounter with different medical problems (Hemenway et al., 1994; Riggs et al., 2000; Neugebauer, 2000). In a study performed by Yıldırım in 1998 regarding women exposed to violence and staying in women's shelter in Turkey, it was determined that married women exposed to violence had also been exposed to violence in their childhood by other family members (Yıldırım, 1998). It was found that 57% of female victims of violence that applied psychiatry clinics in Sivas in 2002 were victims of physical violence (Akyüz et al., 2002). In another study, it was showed that the rate of women suffering from physical trauma because

of domestic violence was 62% and 42% of these women had also experienced violence in their childhood (Vahip et al., 2006). There are results showing that particularly some female victims of violence living with their mother-in-law suffer more from physical violence, are subjected to physiological trauma, excluded from the family and more importantly are deceived when compared with other female victims of physical violence (First et al., 1997). It is a fact found in another study that female victims of violence are especially in young ages, they cannot defend themselves, they are insufficient in terms of education and economics and they are unconscious in terms of knowledge and experience (Kaplan, 1998; Yüksel et al., 2000, Doğanavşargil et al., 2003). On the other hand, in a worldwide study carried out by World Health Organization in 1992 about violence revealed that women being exposed to physical violence also experienced serious mental and physiological trauma (WHO, 1992). Furthermore, it is shown that the rate of those minor girls being forced by their family to marry men who are older than them, involuntary pregnancy and childbearing, being harassed sexually and forced sexuality is substantial in Turkey (Erbek et al., 2004).

Aim, Scope and Method

The purpose of this study is to determine domestic violence against women and opinions of individu-



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als about domestic violence against women. Total number of participants is 663.

Data Analysis

Data acquired from the study was analyzed with SPSS 18 statistical program and reliability and validity were ensured. The value of 0.925 was acquired as Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The study was expanded by applying Kruskal Wallis, ANOVA, Jonckheere-Terpstra Test techniques.

IMPLEMENTATION and ANALYSES

Reliability Analysis

Table 1. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
,934	57

Since Alpha was found to be 0.934 in consequence of the reliability analysis, it can be suggested that the 57 factors have a very high level of reliability.

Hypotheses of the Study

- ✓ *H0: Gender is not an efficient variable on factors.*
- ✓ *H0: Age is not an efficient variable on factors.*
- ✓ *H0: Education is not an efficient variable on factors.*
- ✓ *H0: Place of residence is not an efficient variable on factors.*
- ✓ *H0: Income level of the family is not an efficient variable on factors.*

ANALYSES

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Demographic analyses of the study are provided in the following tables.



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Table 2. Demographic Statistics

		Count	Column N %
1- Gender	Female	285	66,43%
	Male	144	33,57%
2- Age	12-17	189	28,51%
	18-24	132	19,91%
	25-34	156	23,53%
	35-49	132	19,91%
	50-64	54	8,14%
3- Educational status	Illiterate	201	30,59%
	literate	138	21,00%
	primary school	105	15,98%
	secondary school	120	18,26%
	high school	93	14,16%
4- Marital status	Married	231	64,17%
	Single	129	35,83%
5- Educational status of the spouse if you are married	Illiterate	195	29,41%
	Literate	144	21,72%
	primary school	123	18,55%
	secondary school	120	18,10%
	high school	81	12,22%
6- Number of children	no children	204	36,17%
	1 child	105	18,62%
	2 children	126	22,34%
	4 children or more	129	22,87%
7- Geographical region where you are living	Black Sea	246	37,10%
	Central Anatolia	114	17,19%
	Aegean	144	21,72%
	Mediterranean	93	14,03%
	Marmara	66	9,95%
8- Place of residence	Metropolis	234	35,29%
	City	126	19,00%
	Town	87	13,12%
	Village	147	22,17%
	Other	69	10,41%
9- Occupation	Police officer	216	32,73%
	Public Servant	147	22,27%
	Teacher-Educator (including nursery school, kindergarten)	129	19,55%
	Self-employed (big business, owner of factory, etc.)	105	15,91%
	Worker (working in non-skilled works such as cleaning, building, agriculture, etc.)	63	9,55%
10- Occupation of your spouse	Police officer	264	39,82%
	Public Servant	108	16,29%
	Teacher-Educator (including nursery school, kindergarten)	123	18,55%
	Self-employed (big business, owner of factory, etc.)	108	16,29%
	Worker (working in non-skilled works such as cleaning, building, agriculture, etc.)	60	9,05%
11- Level of income	No income	252	38,18%
	Minimum wage	126	19,09%
	1000-2000	111	16,82%
	2001-3000	102	15,45%
	3001-4000	69	10,45%
12- Level of income of your family	No income	198	30,14%
	Minimum wage	147	22,37%
	1000-2000	102	15,53%
	2001-3000	141	21,46%
	3001-4000	69	10,50%
13- How did you get married?	We met my spouse, agreed on marriage and our families approved our marriage.	249	37,56%
	My spouse abducted me. Thus, I had to get married.	84	12,67%
	I was forced to get married by my family even though I did not want.	111	16,74%
	We met my spouse, agreed on marriage and got married even though our families did not want.	165	24,89%
	We got married with arranged marriage.	54	8,14%
14- Type of marriage	Only civil marriage	243	41,75%
	Only imam marriage	111	19,07%
	Both civil and imam marriage	108	18,56%
	No marriage	120	20,62%
15- For how many years have you been with your spouse?	Less than 1 year	243	36,65%
	1-3 years	99	14,93%
	4-5 years	114	17,19%
	6-10 years	144	21,72%
	11-15 years	63	9,50%



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Answers of the participants were grouped in order to be used in future analyses by taking scale key into consideration and by taking average of the answers.

- Physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women
- Physiological-emotional violence against women
- Economic violence against women
- Gender mainstreaming and violence in general

H0: Gender is not an efficient variable on factors.

According to the analysis results, it can be said that there is a difference by gender in the items whose sig. value is below 0,05 of threshold value. Accordingly, items of “Physical violence against women” (Male), “Sexual violence against women” (Male), “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (Male), “Economic violence against women” (Male), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (Male) vary by gender.



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Table 3. Gender Analyses Independent Samples Test

			Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed
Physical violence against women	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	13,479	
		Sig.	,000	
	t-test for Equality of Means	T	-10,642	-9,803
		Df	427	232,336
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000
		Mean Difference	-,78503	-,78503
		Std. Error Difference	,07377	,08008
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower -,93002 Upper -,64004	Lower -,94281 Upper -,62725
Sexual violence against women	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	,020	
		Sig.	,888	
	t-test for Equality of Means	t	-11,586	-11,877
		df	427	307,053
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000
		Mean Difference	-,87459	-,87459
		Std. Error Difference	,07549	,07363
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower -1,02296 Upper -,72622	Lower -1,01948 Upper -,72970
Physiological-emotional violence against women	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	1,198	
		Sig.	,278	
	t-test for Equality of Means	T	-2,585	-1,721
		Df	65	6,504
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,012	,032
		Mean Difference	-,52119	-,52119
		Std. Error Difference	,20159	,30275
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower -,92380 Upper -,11858	Lower -1,24830 Upper ,20592
Economic violence against women	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	22,820	
		Sig.	,000	
	t-test for Equality of Means	t	-13,102	-11,971
		df	427	227,845
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000
		Mean Difference	-,85527	-,85527
		Std. Error Difference	,06528	,07144
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower -,98357 Upper -,72697	Lower -,99604 Upper -,71450
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	8,034	
		Sig.	,005	
	t-test for Equality of Means	t	-9,944	-9,435
		df	427	250,064
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000
		Mean Difference	-,46573	-,46573
		Std. Error Difference	,04683	,04936
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower -,55778 Upper -,37367	Lower -,56295 Upper -,36851



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Table 4. Gender Group Statistics

1- Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
Physical violence against women	Female	285	1,6673	,65273	,03866
	Male	144	2,4523	,84155	,07013
Sexual violence against women	Female	285	1,7194	,75628	,04480
	Male	144	2,5940	,70128	,05844
Physiological-emotional violence against women	Female	60	1,7217	,46690	,06028
	Male	7	2,2429	,78498	,29669
Economic violence against women	Female	285	1,7039	,57065	,03380
	Male	144	2,5592	,75528	,06294
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	Female	285	2,6401	,43149	,02556
	Male	144	3,1058	,50675	,04223

H0: Age is not an efficient variable on factors.

According to the analysis results, it can be said that there is a difference by age in the items whose sig. value is below 0,05 of threshold value. Accordingly, items of, “Physical violence against

women” (35-49) , “Sexual violence against women” (35-49) , “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (25-34) , “Economic violence against women” (35-49) , “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (35-49) vary by age.

Table 5. Age Analyses ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Physical violence against women	Between Groups	241,501	4	60,375	81,015	,000
	Within Groups	490,367	658	,745		
	Total	731,868	662			
Sexual violence against women	Between Groups	297,562	4	74,390	132,060	,000
	Within Groups	370,655	658	,563		
	Total	668,217	662			
Physiological-emotional violence against women	Between Groups	3,798	4	,949	4,365	,003
	Within Groups	15,009	69	,218		
	Total	18,806	73			
Economic violence against women	Between Groups	190,364	4	47,591	74,329	,000
	Within Groups	421,301	658	,640		
	Total	611,665	662			
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	Between Groups	59,478	4	14,869	54,527	,000
	Within Groups	179,436	658	,273		
	Total	238,914	662			



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Table 6. Age Descriptives

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Physical violence against women	12-17	189	1,5627	,54077	,03934
	18-24	132	2,1984	,76572	,06665
	25-34	156	2,8935	,97086	,07773
	35-49	132	3,1009	1,06135	,09238
	50-64	54	2,5294	1,10671	,15060
	Total	663	2,3874	1,05145	,04083
Sexual violence against women	12-17	189	1,4870	,63099	,04590
	18-24	132	2,3334	,72807	,06337
	25-34	156	3,0035	,77736	,06224
	35-49	132	3,1852	,78094	,06797
	50-64	54	2,6106	,99815	,13583
	Total	663	2,4419	1,00468	,03902
Physiological-emotional violence against women	12-17	48	1,6792	,40421	,05834
	18-24	11	1,9273	,37173	,11208
	25-34	6	2,4833	,97245	,39700
	35-49	4	1,8250	,15000	,07500
	50-64	5	1,6400	,53666	,24000
	Total	74	1,7865	,50757	,05900
Economic violence against women	12-17	189	1,6657	,59818	,04351
	18-24	132	2,3030	,75985	,06614
	25-34	156	2,6767	,88827	,07112
	35-49	132	3,1141	,85970	,07483
	50-64	54	2,7856	1,05756	,14392
	Total	663	2,4100	,96123	,03733
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	12-17	189	2,6181	,40910	,02976
	18-24	132	3,0327	,53684	,04673
	25-34	156	3,1746	,60106	,04812
	35-49	132	3,4043	,52818	,04597
	50-64	54	3,3600	,57750	,07859
	Total	663	3,0486	,60075	,02333

H0: Education is not an efficient variable on factors.

According to the analysis results, it can be said that there is a difference by education in the items whose sig. value is below 0,05 of threshold value. Accordingly, items of, “Physical violence against

women” (primary school), “Sexual violence against women” (primary school), “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (primary school) , “Economic violence against women” (high school) , “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (primary school) vary by gender.



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Table 7. Education Analyses Test Statistics^{a,b}

	Physical violence against women	Sexual violence against women	Physiological- emotional violence against women	Economic violence against women	Gender mainstreaming and violence in general
Chi-square	267,765	219,343	9,202	199,602	198,476
df	4	4	4	4	4
Asymp. Sig.	,000	,000	,056	,000	,000

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: 3- Education status



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Table 8. Education Ranks

3- Education status	N	Mean Rank
Physical violence against women		
Illiterate	201	167,99
Literate	138	299,95
Primary school	105	469,61
Secondary school	120	437,23
High school	93	421,71
Total	657	
Sexual violence against women		
Illiterate	201	172,53
Literate	138	337,28
Primary school	105	442,10
Secondary school	120	416,79
High school	93	413,92
Total	657	
Physiological-emotional violence against women		
Illiterate	43	32,97
Literate	11	43,41
Primary school	4	63,63
Secondary school	7	34,14
High school	8	39,06
Total	73	
Economic violence against women		
Illiterate	201	185,09
Literate	138	316,97
Primary school	105	419,47
Secondary school	120	417,76
High school	93	441,21
Total	657	
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general		
Illiterate	201	188,09
Literate	138	307,41
Primary school	105	428,69
Secondary school	120	421,21
High school	93	434,05
Total	657	



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H0: Place of residence is not an efficient variable on factors.

According to the analysis results, it can be said that there is a difference by place of residence in the items whose sig. value is below 0,05 of

threshold value. Accordingly, items of, “Physical violence against women” (metropolis), “Sexual violence against women” (metropolis), “Economic violence against women” (village), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (village) vary by gender.

Table 9. Place of Residence Analyses Jonckheere-Terpstra Test^a

	Physical violence against women	Sexual violence against women	Physiological-emotional violence against women	Economic violence against women	Gender mainstreaming and violence in general
Number of Levels in 8-Place of residence	5	5	5	5	5
N	663	663	74	663	663
Observed J-T Statistic	124735,500	111636,000	908,000	117882,000	117679,500
Mean J-T Statistic	83749,500	83749,500	781,500	83749,500	83749,500
Std. Deviation of J-T Statistic	2747,736	2747,492	92,116	2747,098	2752,642
Std. J-T Statistic	14,916	10,150	1,373	12,425	12,326
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,170	,000	,000

a. Grouping Variable: 8- Place of residence

Table 10. Place of Residence Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Physical violence against women	663	2,3874	1,05145	1,00	4,88
Sexual violence against women	663	2,4419	1,00468	1,00	4,33
Physiological-emotional violence against women	74	1,7865	,50757	1,00	4,00
Economic violence against women	663	2,4100	,96123	1,00	4,83
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	663	3,0486	,60075	1,81	4,48
8- Place of residence	663	2,5339	1,42326	1,00	5,00



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H0: *Income level of the family is not an efficient variable on factors.*

According to the analysis results, it can be said that there is a difference by income level of the family in the items whose sig. value is below 0,05 of threshold value. Accordingly, items of,

“Physical violence against women” (2001-3000),
“Sexual violence against women” (2001-3000),
“Physiological-emotional violence against women” (1000-2000), “Economic violence against women” (2001-3000), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (2001-3000) vary by gender.

Table 11. Level of Income of the Family Analyses ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Physical violence against women	Between Groups	306,150	4	76,538	117,934	,000
	Within Groups	423,139	652	,649		
	Total	729,289	656			
Sexual violence against women	Between Groups	212,648	4	53,162	77,798	,000
	Within Groups	445,532	652	,683		
	Total	658,180	656			
Physiological-emotional violence against women	Between Groups	5,104	4	1,276	6,403	,000
	Within Groups	13,551	68	,199		
	Total	18,655	72			
Economic violence against women	Between Groups	189,102	4	47,275	73,521	,000
	Within Groups	419,248	652	,643		
	Total	608,349	656			
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	Between Groups	79,895	4	19,974	83,136	,000
	Within Groups	156,646	652	,240		
	Total	236,541	656			



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Table 12. Level of Income of the Family Descriptives

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Physical violence against women	No income	198	1,4915	,48250	,03429
	Min. wage	147	2,2571	,64510	,05321
	1000-2000	102	2,7562	,78206	,07744
	2001-3000	141	3,2726	1,11981	,09431
	3001-4000	69	2,9313	1,07913	,12991
	Total	657	2,3926	1,05438	,04114
Sexual violence against women	No income	198	1,6114	,67712	,04812
	Min. wage	147	2,5951	,96829	,07986
	1000-2000	102	2,9062	,61730	,06112
	2001-3000	141	2,9753	,89430	,07531
	3001-4000	69	2,8339	,99902	,12027
	Total	657	2,4536	1,00166	,03908
Physiological-emotional violence against women	No income	45	1,6378	,35630	,05311
	Min. wage	12	1,9083	,51427	,14846
	1000-2000	2	3,0500	,21213	,15000
	2001-3000	7	2,0714	,86355	,32639
	3001-4000	7	1,9429	,29921	,11309
	Total	73	1,7918	,50902	,05958
Economic violence against women	No income	198	1,7400	,61311	,04357
	Min. wage	147	2,2043	,78206	,06450
	1000-2000	102	2,8332	,79412	,07863
	2001-3000	141	3,0747	1,02219	,08608
	3001-4000	69	2,8517	,82180	,09893
	Total	657	2,4168	,96300	,03757
Gender mainstreaming and violence in general	No income	198	2,6362	,39903	,02836
	Min. wage	147	2,9014	,50868	,04195
	1000-2000	102	3,2426	,54788	,05425
	2001-3000	141	3,5591	,51490	,04336
	3001-4000	69	3,2370	,54320	,06539
	Total	657	3,0509	,60048	,02343



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CONCLUSION and ASSESSMENT

Answers of the participants were grouped in order to be used in future analyses by taking scale key into consideration and by taking average of the answers.

1. Physical violence against women
2. Sexual violence against women
3. Physiological-emotional violence against women
4. Economic violence against women
5. Gender mainstreaming and violence in general

- Items of “Physical violence against women” (Male), “Sexual violence against women” (Male), “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (Male), “Economic violence against women” (Male), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (Male) vary by gender.
- Items of “Physical violence against women” (35-49), “Sexual violence against women” (35-49), “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (25-34), “Economic violence against women” (35-49), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (35-49) vary by age.
- Items of “Physical violence against women” (primary school), “Sexual violence against women” (primary school), “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (primary

school), “Economic violence against women” (high school), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (primary school) vary by gender.

- Items of “Physical violence against women” (metropolis), “Sexual violence against women” (metropolis), “Economic violence against women” (village), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (village) vary by gender.
- Items of “Physical violence against women” (2001-3000), “Sexual violence against women” (2001-3000), “Physiological-emotional violence against women” (1000-2000), “Economic violence against women” (2001-3000), “Gender mainstreaming and violence in general” (2001-3000) vary by gender.

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