

Original Article

Views of Turkish Men about Violence against Women: A Community Mental Health Issue

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Abstract

Background: Violence is a community mental health problem and the trouble of human rights. The rates of violence against women are very high in the World and Turkey.

Aim: This study was conducted to determine how men define domestic violence against women.

Methodology: This cross-sectional study was conducted with 160 men who worked in Söktaş Textile Factory between December 2015 and March 2016. In the collection of data, data collection form which was prepared by the researchers according to the literature, percentage, frequency and chi-square test was used in data analysis.

Results: 91.9% of men stated that if they were preferred the chances they would not want to be opposite sex and 36.9% of men do not want girls' sex. 18.8% of men exposed to violence from family during their life, 24.4% witnessed domestic violence. 94.4% of men accept the domestic violence against women as disturbing and a major public health problem. At the same time, 30% of men who experience violence in the family throughout his life stated that violence may be a solution ($p=.019$), more than half of the men who witnessed domestic violence throughout the life stated that women who experience violence is not need to share with others in this case ($p=.000$).

Conclusions: In this study, there was no significant relationship between the expression for domestic violence and socio-demographic variables. Although there is low frequency, has been found behavior of violence against women of men, women's education and working life, have negative opinions related to sexual harassment of women. Exposure and witness to domestic violence throughout his life trigger the violence and remain confidential of violence.

Keywords: Violence against women; mental health; violence; men.

Introduction

Since the industrial revolution in the 18th century, we have been living in an environment where the incidence and severity of depression have rapidly increased to the extent that it has become a major disturbance. Today, the fact that people are well in terms of their mental health is of great importance, but maintaining mental health has become more difficult. Social and economic situations impact on an individual's mental health through aspects such as uncontrolled population increases, rapid and unplanned urbanization resulting from migration, unemployment, poverty, breakdowns in our system of social values, and economic recessions. We also

encounter greater disorder in family communication, increasing violence, as well as the widespread use of social media and mass media.

Increasing feelings of nervousness, mistrust and cynicism about the future are found to increase among individuals during social disorder and transition periods and negatively affect individuals' personalities, often leading to impaired community mental health (Hacıalioglu 2016).

Background

A key factor potentially impacting on community mental health is violence, which currently has an

influence on almost every aspect of our life. Violence can be defined as a situation where physical force and power are implemented in a threatening manner or directly against the self, another individual, group or community and it can cause physical injury, death, psychological harm, development disorder or growth retardation (World Health Organization [WHO] 2005). Women are increasingly exposed to violence from their fathers and brothers, and especially from their husbands with whom they share their life and need to trust the most in their homes where they need to be safest (KSGM 2009, Campbell et al. 2007). Women are exposed to kill more than nine times by close man (husband, boyfriend, same-sex partner,...) than by a foreigner. Intimate Partner Homicide (IPH) is different from other murder types, and the most important risk factor is the presence of domestic violence. Unemployment, education, income level, mental health problem of perpetrator, and addictive substance use narrative are important risk factors in IPH. In a study conducted in the USA, 13 per cent of the perpetrators were found to have mental illnesses. Especially a divorced man kills the woman with the thought of losing control and judgment over the woman (Campbell et al. 2007).

Following an act of domestic violence, undesired outcomes such as bruising, open wounds, cyanosis, burns, bites, bone fractures, damage to the eye and ear and abrasions from beatings can be seen on the bodies of the individuals exposed to it (Akin et al. 2011, Altinay and Arat 2007, Diop-Sidibe, Campbell and Becker 2006, Anderson et al. 2015). Short-term or long-term physical, mental, social and emotional problems can also be seen in family members and children exposed to the violence. Gynecological problems such as sexually transmitted diseases, urinary and vaginal infections, painful sexual intercourse in women suffering from violence and abuse; central nervous system problems such as back pain, headache, fainting and seizure, stress-related symptoms such as hypertension, loss of appetite, abdominal pain (Woods et al. 2008). Similar results have been shown in USA (Campbell 2002, Coker et al. 2002) and in international studies (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2003). One of the important consequences of violence is depression. Women experiencing intimate partner violence and abuse in the past five years, and women are traumatized in childhood have been

found to have a high depression score (La Fair, Bradshaw and Campbell 2012). Consequently, family members who experience or witness violence may become dissatisfied with their life and may live isolated from society or feel they must migrate to another place (Yildirim, Oztas and Hablemitoglu 2013). The most visible side of violence in society is violence against women. Women are exposed to oral, physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence due to a variety of reasons. Studies have reported that violence against women is increasing due to their low socio-economic status, having witnessed or been exposed to violence during childhood, living in the city, or if a woman has a higher income than the man. In one study, women with business owners were found to be more at risk of domestic violence. In other words, women who realize they do not have the same rights as men are less likely to experience domestic violence (Zakaliyat and Susuman, 2018).

Additionally, while women may perceive the violence as just physical, there are other factors such as unemployment, not having health insurance, having an unplanned pregnancy, or having multiple children can also be a form of violence. Some studies also suggest violence may arise from watching violent films and series, living with the husband's family, and the impact of the husband's alcohol use (Akbag and Barakas 2010, Efe and Ayaz 2010, Guler 2010, Djikonovic, Jansen and Otasevic 2010, WHO 2016). According to WHO, one out of every 35 women (35 per cent) are exposed to physical and sexual violence during their life (WHO 2016). Research results in the 'Violence against Women' report (2014) show that four out of every 10 women in Turkey are exposed to physical violence from their husbands/partners; with 12 per cent of married women exposed to sexual violence at some time during their life. The most common form of domestic violence against women is emotional violence/abuse. Forty-four percent of women across Turkey are exposed to some form of emotional violence. Another form of violence, economic violence/abuse, can be defined as ways of preventing women from working or causing them to leave their job, not giving them money for home expenses and capturing the woman's income. The incidence of women exposed to at least one of these behaviors at any time during their life is 30 per cent.

It is emphasized that domestic violence against women, which is destructive in every respect, is directly related to the patriarchal system which devalues women and aims to keep them on the second plan (İnceoglu and Kar 2010, Kandemirci and Kagnici 2014).

The main threat is the causes of violence and the vicious circle of it. At this point, it is necessary to mention about the culture that feeds violence. It is a fact that women and men are biologically different. However, the restriction of the life of the women, oppression, women humiliation is culturally constructed (Er 2013). In many religions, practices such as girls' marriage at a young age, giving a man her money even if a woman works, and not having the right to make ideas and decisions in any way are cultural forms (Gurhan 2010). In such societies, the existence of some post-violence sanctions may also be limited in the prevention of violence, as long as there are no long-standing cultural changes and legal regulations affecting women's status within society.

Recently, the men's movement for prevention of violence against women has focused on the roles and responsibilities of men and emphasized that a key part of the solution to overcoming violence against women is by educating men. To attempt intervention studies and to change attitudes and behaviors we must first address how men define violence against women. Given the high levels of the population exposed to violence then these attempts also have the potential to contribute to improved mental health within society.

Methodology

Aim and Type of Research: This cross-sectional study was undertaken with the aim of identifying the views of Turkish men about domestic violence against women.

Target Population: This study was conducted with 160 men who were working in the Söktaş Textile factory between December 2015 and March 2016. The target population included all men working in this factory, which was selected because individuals who worked there came from diverse socio-economic and family structures and there was a large number of male employees. The posthoc analysis to determine the power of the research participants showed 85 per cent power between 3 per cent of effect size with a 95 per cent confidence interval.

Data Collection: Research data were collected within working hours between December 2015 and March 2016 with male employees completing a survey form. Before the study commenced researchers provided all employees with information about the study and the data collection form, as well as details pertaining to the confidentiality of data.

Within the data collection form, six questions addressed socio-demographic characteristics, 10 questions asked about family characteristics, 32 questions sought views about violence against women – all these questions were prepared by the researchers in accordance with literature (Kanbay et al. 2012, Laeheem 2013, Laeheem and Baka 2012). While there are different measurement tools used in the literature to measure perceptions and attitudes of different groups in society toward violence, violence is perceived and approached differently in every society as it also has a cultural origin. Recognizing these differences, we prepared the data collection tool used in this research based on the literature instead of using a standardized measurement tool.

Statistical Analysis: The SPSS 20.0 program was used for data entry and subsequent analysis with chi-squared test used in measurements as well as descriptive statistical analysis. Results were assessed as having a 95 per cent confidence interval and significance was assessed at $p < 0.05$ level.

Ethical Consideration: Before starting this research, permission was granted by the Ethics Committee of Noninvasive Clinic Studies of Medical Faculty of Adnan Menderes University (14083461/050.04-478) and written and verbal consents of the individuals participating in the research were collected.

Results

The average age of the men who participated in the research was 36.14 ± 7.95 years and their age at their first marriage age was 25.34 ± 3.98 years. More than half of the men indicated they were high school graduates (50.6 per cent), employees (68.1 per cent), and had a medium-level income (68.1 per cent). Three out of four of the participants were married (78.1 per cent), nearly all reported marrying for love (94 per cent), with 30.6 per cent reporting being married for 11 to 20 years. Some 40.7 per cent of participants had three or more children and 91.9 per cent stated

that they would not want to be the opposite sex if they were given the chance to choose their sex. In addition, 36.9 per cent stated that they did not want their children to be female. There were 18.8

per cent who stated they had been exposed to domestic violence during their life and 24.4 per cent stated that they had witnessed domestic violence in their family (see Table 1).

Table 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Male Respondents

Characteristics	n	Per cent
Educational background		
Primary school graduate	13	8.1
Secondary school graduate	18	11.3
High school graduate	81	50.6
University graduate and more	48	30.0
Occupation		
Officer	51	31.9
Employee	109	68.1
Income status		
Bad	11	6.9
Medium	109	68.1
Good	40	25.0
Marital status		
Single	35	19.4
Married	125	78.1
How they married		
Secretly	14	8.8
Married out of love	94	58.8
Arranged marriage	19	11.9
Other	2	1.2
Duration of the marriage		
Less than one year	5	3.1
1-5 years	33	20.6
6-10 years	23	14.4
11-20 years	49	30.6
More than 20 years	19	11.9
The number of children		
None	31	19.3
1	20	12.5
2	44	27.5
3 and more	65	40.7
Wanting to be belong to opposite sex		
Yes	13	8.1
No	147	91.9
Wanting their children's sex to be girl		
Yes	101	63.1
No	59	36.9
Experiencing domestic violence		
Being exposed to the violence	30	18.8
Witnessing to the violence	39	24.4
Age	36.14+7.95	
Age of first marriage	25.34+3.98	

Table 2. Range of Men's Views About Violence Against Women

	Agree		Disagree		No Idea	
	n	Per cent	n	Per cent	n	Per cent
1. Existence of the violence towards women disturbs me.	151	94.4	6	3.8	3	1.9
2. Domestic violence is an important public health problem.	151	94.4	6	3.8	3	1.9
*3. Spare the rod and spoil the child is a very realistic proverb.	46	28.8	101	63.1	13	8.1
*4. In some circumstances, it isn't a problem to slap the woman.	27	16.9	118	73.8	15	9.4
*5. The woman who is exposed to violence mustn't share this situation with other people.	31	19.4	121	75.6	8	5.0
*6. There can be valid reasons for the fact that a man can use violence towards the woman.	31	19.4	117	73.1	12	7.5
*7. Woman must be under the control of man.	69	43.1	87	54.4	4	2.5
*8. I disagree with the fact that women can work in every line of work.	77	48.1	73	45.6	10	6.3
*9. Women must be at home before their husbands.	64	40.0	84	52.5	12	7.5
*10. Men need to receive more education than women.	39	24.4	106	66.3	15	9.4
*11. The woman must get permission from her husband when she needs to go somewhere.	115	71.9	39	24.4	6	3.8
12. I believe in the equality of women and men.	125	78.1	28	17.5	7	4.4
*13. Caring for the children is primary duty of the woman rather than the man.	89	55.6	64	40.0	7	4.4
*14. Men don't need to do housework.	32	20.0	118	73.8	10	6.2
*15. If the woman disobeys, being beaten by a man can solve the problem.	12	7.5	135	84.4	13	8.1
*16. If they can't manage their marriage, having a child can solve the problem.	24	15.0	121	75.6	15	9.4
*17. In some circumstances, it isn't a problem to slap the woman.	21	13.1	132	82.5	7	4.4
*18. Violence is normal during arguments due to anger.	23	14.4	124	77.5	13	8.1
*19. The fact that a man who is drunk beats his wife is a forgivable situation.	7	4.4	148	92.5	5	3.1
*20. If the woman disobeys, she must be suppressed.	45	28.1	100	62.5	15	9.4
*21. Girls must marry the men who their families want them to marry.	11	6.9	142	88.8	7	4.4

	Agree		Disagree		No Idea	
	n	Per cent	n	Per cent	n	Per cent
*22. The woman mustn't argue with the man.	34	21.3	113	70.6	13	8.1
*23. In some circumstances, shouting is a normal situation.	47	29.4	99	61.9	14	8.8
*24. The woman doesn't need to work or earn money.	31	19.4	102	63.8	27	16.9
*25. Bringing home the bacon is duty of the man.	83	51.9	69	43.1	8	5.0
*26. If the man doesn't want it, the woman mustn't work.	67	41.9	76	47.5	17	10.6
27. The woman can spend her money in any way she wants.	41	25.6	104	65.0	15	9.4
*28. It isn't true that the woman can earn more than her husband.	24	15.0	118	73.8	18	11.3
*29. Being dressed too light is a reason for being harassed.	57	35.6	89	55.6	14	8.8
*30. Even if she doesn't want it, having intercourse with her husband is her duty.	22	13.8	124	77.5	14	8.8
*31. The fact that a woman who is out at late hours is harassed is normal.	50	31.3	101	63.1	9	5.6
*32. The woman who is exposed to a sexual assault is at fault for this.	22	13.8	120	75.0	18	11.2

* = Negative items

Among the men surveyed in this study 94.4 per cent perceived domestic violence against women as an important and disturbing community health problem. While nearly half (43.1 per cent) gave a negative response to the items Women must be under the control of men, Women must be at home before their husbands, most gave a positive approach response to the item of I believe in the equality of women and men (78.1 per cent). A few men agreed that If the woman disobeys, being beaten by a man can solve the problem (7.5 per cent), In some circumstances, it isn't a problem to slap the woman (13.1 per cent), Violence is normal during arguments due to anger (14.4 per cent).

Additional responses were In some circumstances, shouting is a normal situation (29.4 per cent) and The fact that a man who is drunk beats his wife is a forgivable situation (4.4 per cent). Participants supported that Men need to receive more education than women in terms of education and working life (24.4 per cent), but they also agreed with Women can't work in every line of work (48.1 per cent),

The woman doesn't need to work or earn money (19.4 per cent), If the man doesn't want it, the woman mustn't work (41.9 per cent) and It isn't true that the woman can earn more than her husband (15.0 per cent). In response to questions about sexual abuse they agreed with Being dressed too light is a reason for being harassed (35.6 per cent), as well as The fact that the woman who is out at late hours is harassed is normal (31.3 per cent) and The woman who is exposed to a sexual assault is at fault for this (13.8 per cent) (see Table 2).

Some of the research participants' family characteristics and views about domestic violence have been compared in Table 3. In response to questions about the type of marriage and views about violence, the vast majority of the men who married out of love did perceive domestic violence as a community health problem ($p = .000$).

Those men who married secretly, or with arranged marriages were more likely to perceive using violence as a solution ($p = .028$). Individuals who married by secretly were more likely to believe in the equality of women and men ($p = .001$); individuals who married out of love stated that men have to do housework ($p = .003$) and responded that if they could not manage their marriage, having a child could

solve the problem ($p = .002$). Individuals who married by secretly or with arranged marriages were more likely to agree that if the woman disobeys, she must be suppressed ($p = .034$). Those men who married out of love stated that in some circumstances shouting is not a normal situation ($p < 0.05$), that women sometimes need to work and earn money ($p = .037$), and it was not a problem that a woman earned more than her husband ($p = .027$).

When exploring men's economic situations and their views about violence, some individuals who indicated they had a bad economic situation ($p < 0.05$) stated that they were not disturbed by domestic violence ($p = .029$), and that if they could not manage their marriage, having a child could solve the problem ($p = .033$). They also agreed that in some circumstances, it was not a problem to slap the woman ($p = .015$), that violence was normal during arguments due to anger ($p = .033$), and that if women were 'dressed to kill' this was a reason for being harassed ($p = .001$).

Participants were asked if they had the chance would they want to be the opposite sex? Individuals who did not want to be the opposite sex ($p < 0.05$) indicated that they were disturbed by violence ($p = .000$), that women can argue with men ($p = .001$) and if women were dressed to kill this was a reason for being harassed ($p = .005$).

Building on this question about choice of sex, the men who wanted their child to be a girl stated ($p < 0.05$) that women need to share their experience of violence with other people ($p = .001$), that there was no valid reason for a man to use violence toward a woman ($p = .034$) and that it was not normal for a woman who is out at late hours to be harassed ($p = .027$).

The men's views about being exposed to domestic violence revealed that individuals who had not been exposed to domestic violence stated ($p < 0.05$) that they were disturbed by the existence of violence against women ($p = .001$), and that in some circumstances using violence was not an appropriate solution ($p = .019$) and women do not have to have intercourse with their husband ($p = .037$).

Finally, those men who had not witnessed domestic violence stated ($p < 0.05$) that women need to share their experience of violence with other people ($p = .000$) (see Table 3).

Discussion

In our research, nearly all male participants stated that if they had the chance to choose their sex, they did not want to be the opposite sex, with one out of every three stating that they did not want their child to be a girl. This was also found in a Turkish study with 80 per cent of their participants agreeing and 58.4 per cent indicating that they did not want their child to be girl (Kanbay et al. 2012). Results show that violence against women can often start before they give birth through the man's desire to have a male child or the abortion of girl children in many societies.

Nearly half of the men who participated in this research stated that they had been exposed to violence and had witnessed domestic violence during their life. In addition, according to our research results, being exposed to violence and witnessing violence triggered the use and hiding of violence. Kanbay et al.'s (2012) research reported figures are higher than found within our own findings. Differences between these findings may stem from differences in participants' geographical areas. In a Thai study, participants stated that their parents would always argue, and their fathers harmed their mothers mentally and physically, they also reported being punished consistently in their own childhood (Laeheem and Bookprakarn 2016). Findings from the literature show that individuals who have always been exposed to violence and have witnessed it in their childhood learn to use violence as a solution by adopting these behaviors and they behave in similar ways in their adulthood (White and Widom 2003, O'Leary and Williams 2006, Campbell et al. 2007, Laeheem and Baka 2012, Laeheem 2013, Cui et al. 2013). In contrast, an American study found that being exposed to violence and abuse by a parent in adolescence was not necessarily related to similar behaviors of the individuals in their early adulthood period (Ireland and Smith 2009).

It is common knowledge that women are very vulnerable to violence and its negative effects on their body and mental health. In our research, 94.4 per cent of the men perceived domestic violence against women as a disturbing and significant community health problem. The WHO defined 'Violence against Women' as a health problem in 2002 (Salacin et al. 2009). The fact that violence is often seen and has the potential to cause death and disabilities also

makes violence a community health problem. In many societies, the health dimension of violence is neglected, and it is only addressed as a social problem, this leads to delays in preventing irreversible results of the violence.

Given what we know about violence one needs to ask why it is so difficult to diagnose. Victims are generally scared and too ashamed to inform others about the abuse, or they become very capable of hiding signs of the violence. They can often develop strong denial mechanisms and think that that violence can be solved and that it is not such a bad thing. Situations of domestic violence are therefore hidden before they are recognized by others outside the domestic setting. The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) has reported that standards need to be established so that signs of child abuse, domestic violence or abuse of older people are defined correctly. Additionally, services need to be provided and health staff must be alert for recent-onset symptoms in such situations. It has been stated that home care staff and community health nurses are particularly important at this stage because they are always within society and they play a key role in determining domestic violence (Akdeniz 2014).

Our research has confirmed that some of the male participants supported the idea that if the woman disobeys, that being beaten by a man can solve the problem; in some circumstances, it was not seen as a problem to slap the woman and they considered that violence is normal during arguments due to anger. One out of every three participants supported the belief that, in some circumstances, shouting is a normal situation and some also felt that if a man who is drunk beats his wife then this is a forgivable situation in terms of using violence. Kanbay et al.'s study (2012) showed similar findings to our study. According to some study findings, the woman dressed courageously is responsible for sexual assault (Whatley 2005).

Because domestic violence shows similar features in different societies, with the main reason for this violence being a male-dominant approach, this makes it a current issue. In our research, participants supported that men must receive more education than women, these men also disagreed with the statements that women can work in every line of work; the woman doesn't need to work or earn money; if the man doesn't want it, the woman mustn't work; some

also supported that the woman can earn more than her husband in terms of education and working life. Judgments concerning violence against women are influenced by gender and norms of sexuality. Perceptions about the dominance of men in households and close relationships legitimize violence. At the same time, domination through physical beatings, male uncontrollable sexual urges, beliefs that women are deceptive, and perceived marriage as a guarantee for sexuality trigger violence (Flood and Pease 2009). In a study of the views of men who perpetrator, it was found that men were behaviors of the controller because of skepticism, negligence, jealousy (Dobash and Dobash 2011).

An increased education level for women is an especially important factor that can lead to changes and improvements in women's roles and responsibilities. Providing women with an occupation and education also enables women to take on the role of supporting the family and having a say in family decisions. In a Turkish study confirmed that as the education levels of both genders increase this changes the attitude that the man is superior to the woman and the man has dominance in the home environment (Ersoy 2009). The fact, our study findings that showed men need to receive more education than women reflects both traditional educational levels and cultural origins. There is also a directly proportional relationship between being male and having a job in many societies (Kuzu 2013). Although poverty and violence often coincide, the main determiner in economic origins of violence is that a woman is income-generating, and especially if she earns more than the man. The fact that a woman earns more than her husband doubles the risk of violence (Altınay and Arat 2007, Zakaliyat and Susuman 2018).

In every society, there are different answers for questions reflecting cultural structures, such as 'How do men and women behave? How do they dress? What are the habits and occupations that are unique to women and men?' (Ersoy 2009). Our research confirmed that one in three male participants agreed with the statement that being dressed to kill is a reason for being harassed, that it is expected and normal that the woman who is out at late hours is harassed, and the woman who is exposed to a sexual assault is at fault. Kanbay et al.'s (2012) results parallel our own study findings. Perceptions about the place of gender in the society, how violence is expressed and discriminatory expressions in language can

support the development of violent behaviors toward women. There is a lasting relationship between men being sexist, patriarchal and sexually aggressive, and violence against women. One of the most important findings emerging from studies of attitudes towards violence against women is gender discrimination (Flood and Pease 2009).

In our research, some of the men found that the proverb of 'Spare the rod and spoil the child' was very realistic and supported their view that using violence may be a solution. Similarly, they felt that the woman who is exposed to violence must not share this situation with other people, and there can be valid reasons for men to use violence toward women. Domestic violence is rarely reported by women. Because family problems are perceived as sensitive problems, not being spoken, a subject that should not be intervened (Hasyim, Kurniawan and Hayati 2011).

Individuals who have grown up in families where violence is used as a solution, can also regard violence as right (Can 2014). Factors related to attitudes about bringing up children—such as having a female child being considered as inferior, with female children tending toward domestic works and male children being directed toward work outside the home—were also evident in this group. There were also those who felt that it was normalizing to use violence against women if it is 'necessary', that women are firstly responsible for saving their honor and, 'if it is necessary' then killing them is accepted. Within education and working life factors indicating that men need to receive more education than women were supported, as was their understanding that even if they do the same work, women and men are not equal—these provided a perpetual feature of domestic violence. Negative expressions about women within the cultural structure of societies, such as 'Women must be beaten and she must be pregnant all the time (Kadının karnından sıpayı sırtından sopayı eksik etme), her hair is longer than her mind (saçı uzun aklı kısa)' play an important role in normalizing domestic violence. The fact that similar expressions are supported in our study shows the impact of cultural structure on domestic violence.

Our research confirmed that if they had the chance to choose, some of the men did not want their child to be a girl; that thoughts about violence were accepted as a normal thing; and

that using violence, hiding violence and that harassment of a woman who is out at late hours is normal are related beliefs. This relational result also shows attitudes and perspectives toward the female gender; it emphasizes that a male-dominant approach is common, and they are still perceived as superior to women. Therefore, as mentioned in previous sections, because women are perceived as having a lower status this is one of the important components which underpins the risk for violence. In parallel with our study findings, women who are exposed to violence often do not share this violence and support hiding the violence because they do not perceive it as serious, they worry that they will be separated from their children, they think that the man who uses violence will change, and they are ashamed and scared of being ostracized (Hatunoglu, Hatunoglu and Avci 2014).

Limitations of the Study

Because employees in this factory worked in shifts, some individuals could not be reached during the days when research data were collected. Participation was voluntary because the research subjects' views, perceptions and attitudes were collected.

Conclusion

While no significant relation has been found between expressions about domestic violence and socio-economic variables in our research, we found that men have negative views about: behaviors toward using violence against women, women's education and working life, sexual abuse against women, and perceiving violence as a right. Being exposed to violence in the family and witnessing violence during life were triggers to using violence and hiding it. The prevalence of violence increases gradually and its dimension changes day-by-day. Domestic violence, a universal problem, is a repetitive trauma beyond being an important source of stress. This trauma is caused by the person or persons closest to the woman, making it difficult to cope with (Ross 2011). Also, in most societies, the view that domestic violence is a 'private matter' issue may prevent the problem from being viewed as a family-specific problem and taking necessary measures (Kandemirci and Kagnici 2014). Nowadays, children who grow up in families that include violence show violent behaviors in different environments in childhood and adolescence periods, even before adulthood; they also tend to use risky behaviors. It is important to

monitor a wide range of policies, including education, security, health, social services, law and media to prevent domestic violence against women.

Implications for Research and Practice

Preventing male violence against women is possible through continuous, systematic efforts at families, relations, communities, institutions and community level (Flood 2011). From a broad perspective, violence affects mental health of all in society. All of these components, education is a primary priority for early intervention. We therefore suggest that:

- Policies and approaches about preventing violence must include the precursors to violence and attempts must be planned accordingly.
- Attempts for preventing violence must start before beginning a family. These attempts can be done within the scope of four main objectives:
 - All couples who apply for marriage must receive a routine education program about violence, the effects of all aspects of violence, and this must not be dependent on willingness as the tests must be done before marriage.
 - Education about bringing up children, family integrity, family communication and violence, coping with stress and anger management must be given to the parents who come for monitoring and follow-up, especially in primary healthcare services in prenatal and postpartum periods provided by community health nurses. While it is necessary to go through a training and exam process in order to be able to drive, is not any education for family building and child bringing up being a major deficiency?
 - Counseling services as a school-based education program must provide special education programs to children observed as at risk and their families.
 - Children and young people should be educated about women and men have equal development and the right to life from the school age.
 - Parents should be made aware of the importance of raising human rights for equality of both genders in preschool period.
 - Young people in adolescence (especially sensitive young people exposed to risky behaviors) must be educated about drug use and violent behaviors within the scope of society-based approach.

Why are these recommendations, including for early age group, so important? It is known that violence used in adulthood does not usually stem from an acute reason, it stems from the fact that individuals adopt and internalize these behaviors over time and, more importantly, individuals grow up with these behaviors. Every intervention implemented in the early periods of life will be useful for preventing violence.

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Table 3. Comparison of Men’s Family Characteristics and Their Views about Violence Against Women

Family Characteristics	Views															
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16
How they married																
Secretly	-	100	-	71.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.7	-	64.3	-	57.1
Married out of love		93.6		83.0								78.9		78.7		84.0
Arranged marriage		100		57.9								73.7		47.4		63.2
Test and Significance		$\chi^2=33.$ 515 p=.000		$\chi^2=17.$ 241 p=.028								$\chi^2=26.$ 210 p=.001		$\chi^2=23.$ 361 p=.003		$\chi^2=24.$ 634 p=.002
Income status of the family																
Bad	72.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.5
Medium	96.3															76.1
Good	95.0															80.0
Test and Significance	$\chi^2=10.$ 829 p=.029															$\chi^2=10.$ 513 p=.033
Not wanting to be belong to the opposite sex																
Yes	69.2															
No	96.9															
Test and Significance	$\chi^2=17.$ 596 p=.000															
Not wanting to have a girl baby																
Yes	-	-	-	-	82.2	76.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No					64.4	67.8										
Test and Significance					$\chi^2=13.$ 772 p=.001	$\chi^2=6.7$ 66 p=.034										
Being exposed to domestic violence																
Yes	90.0	-	-	53.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No	95.4			78.5												
Test and Significance	$\chi^2=14.$ 460 p=.001			$\chi^2=7.9$ 50 p=.019												
Witnessing domestic violence																
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No																
Test and Significance					$\chi^2=10.$ 608 p=.225											

Table 3. (Continued)

Family Characteristics	Views															
	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32
<i>How they married</i>																
Secretly	-	-	-	42.9	78.6	-	57.1	42.9	-	-	-	57.1	-	-	-	-
Married out of love				72.3	92.6		69.1	71.3				83.0				
Arranged marriage				36.8	78.9		36.8	36.8				47.4				
Test and Significance				$x^2=16.677$ p=.034	$x^2=18.813$ p=.016		$x^2=16.395$ p=.037	$x^2=16.741$ p=.033				$x^2=17.380$ p=.027				
<i>Income status of the family</i>																
Bad	54.5	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.9	-	-	-
Medium	82.6	78.0											55.0			
Good	90.0	85.0											70.0			
Test and Significance	$x^2=12.279$ p=.015	$x^2=10.521$ p=.033											$x^2=19.010$ p=.001			
<i>Not wanting to be belong to the opposite sex</i>																
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.1	-	-	-
No						72.1							58.5			
Test and Significance						$x^2=9.723$ p=.001							$x^2=10.707$ p=.005			
<i>Not wanting to have a girl baby</i>																
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		70.3	-
No															50.8	
Test and Significance															$x^2=7.194$ p=.028	
<i>Being exposed to domestic violence</i>																
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.0	-	-
No														81.5		
Test and Significance														$x^2=6.570$ p=.037		

Men and boys, transgender women, and non-binary survivors of sexual violence told Human Rights Watch that they did not seek any medical or mental health services in Syria for a range of reasons, including shame, fear of stigma, and a lack of trust in the health care system. Syrian survivors of sexual violence who fled to Lebanon told Human Rights Watch they found limited services and inadequate support from humanitarian organizations. Violence against women is unique, and entrenched in our society, where she and many other experts note that social structures “perpetuate and maintain gender inequalities.” READ MORE: What a national action plan on gender-based violence might achieve “if Canada gets it right. The term “femicide” isn’t meant to convey women are being killed more often than men, Dawson says. “It’s about underscoring that when women and girls are killed, it is in ways that are very distinct from the ways in which men and boys are killed and, therefore, prevention requires an approach that recognizes those differences.” (35), lesser women than men are in telecommutable jobs, thus making it difficult for them to adapt to the changing conditions. This increased economic dependence not only increases their risk of gender-based violence but also makes it difficult to leave their perpetrators. In return, these mental health issues and related factors such as alcoholism tend to lead to a rise in gender-based violence (39–42). Several researchers have reported that the sales of alcohol have skyrocketed during pandemic [e.g., (43, 44)]. Polakovic (43) reported a rise of 55% in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States. It has been reported that women who experience one form of gender-based violence are more likely to experience other forms of gender violence (55). Availability of data on violence against women and girls has increased significantly in recent years, and data on the prevalence of intimate partner violence is now available for at least 106 countries. Visit our research and data page for more information on why data is critical to UN Women’s work supporting women and girls experiencing violence. Globally, 35 per cent of women have ever experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, or sexual violence by a non-partner. This figure does not include sexual harassment. Some national studies show that the number can be as high as 7

Domestic violence and sexual abuse are often called "women's issues." But in this bold, blunt talk, Jackson Katz points out that these are intrinsically men's issues and shows how these violent behaviors are tied to definitions of manhood. A clarion call for us all "women and men" to call out unacceptable behavior and be leaders of change. International legal framework. DEDAW. CEDAW. VDPA. DEVAW. Belém do Pará. Maputo. Istanbul. Related topics. Prosecution of gender-targeted crimes. Women's shelter. 25 November. 6 February. By country. Gender violence. v. t. e. Violence against women (VAW), also known as gender-based violence and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), are violent acts primarily or exclusively committed against women or girls. Such violence is often considered a form of hate crime, committed against women or girls. Violence against women is a serious health and social problem for women worldwide. Researchers have investigated the broad physical and mental health consequences of violence against women but few have focused on immigrant and refugee women. Research Article | Open Access. Volume 2012 | Article ID 434592 | <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/434592>. Sepali Guruge, Brenda Roche, Cristina Catalo, "Violence against Women: An Exploration of the Physical and Mental Health Trends among Immigrant and Refugee Women in Canada", *Nursing Research and Practice*, vol. 2012, Article ID 434592, 15 pages, 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/434592>. Show citation. Availability of data on violence against women and girls has increased significantly in recent years, and data on the prevalence of intimate partner violence is now available for at least 106 countries. Visit our research and data page for more information on why data is critical to UN Women's work supporting women and girls experiencing violence. Globally, 35 per cent of women have ever experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, or sexual violence by a non-partner. This figure does not include sexual harassment. Some national studies show that the number can be as high as 7. Violence Against Women (VAW) is a peer-reviewed, international, and... This article found that young women who experienced gender-based violence and homelessness valued a community-based, trauma-informed group intervention. Little is known regarding the types of interventions most effective in supporting wellness and recovery of victims of gender-based violence, particularly those journals.sagepub.com. Promoting Wellness and Recovery of Young Women Experiencing Gender-Based Violence and Homelessness: The Role of Trauma-Informed Health Promotion Interventions - Nadine Reid, Amie Kron, Thanara Rajakulendran, Deborah Kahan, Amanda Noble, Vicky