

Investigation of Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey

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ABSTRACT This study aims to analyze domestic violence and the opinions regarding the reasons of this violence. A three-part questionnaire was used as a measuring instrument in the research. The research population is composed of the cities of Istanbul, Tekirdag, Ankara, Kayseri, Izmir, Diyarbakir, Bursa, Aydin, Antalya, Mersin, Adana, Trabzon, Ordu, Samsun and Artvin from five regions in Turkey, and the research sample is composed of the randomly selected 221 individuals from these cities. Simple random sampling was used for selection of these participants. The research was subsumed under five factor dimensions and discussed in physical, sexual, psychological-emotional, economic and gender terms. Data obtained following the research was analyzed with SPSS 18 Statistics program. In conclusion, it has been determined that violence against women is a common social problem. In this sense, it is inevitable to create a public opinion that it is a violation of a human right that can be seen at every place, age, education and income level, and this violence cannot have any reasonable grounds.

INTRODUCTION

Violence is one of the most important problems in social life. Violence means all personal or collective aggressive behaviors related to causing physical, emotional and psychological damage to certain individual(s). Violence is not constructive but destructive in terms of its actions and results. Violence is resorted to in order to suppress the target people, and to domineer and to damage their properties consciously. Therefore, violence can result in psychological suppression, intimidation, physical damage, political suppression, economic exploitation, and giving damage to properties or death by its results (Sugur 2012: 151).

Family is the group that affects the individual in the socialization process mostly and most closely. In the development and socialization process of an individual, such factors as the structural attributes of the family in which the individual was raised, whether domestic functions are realized and the conflicts within the family may be effective in directing the individual towards the crime (Acar et al. 2015).

When one discusses the way violence occurs, it is observed that social values have a significant coverage. In this case, the majority of individuals called as victims of both physical and psychological violence are female. Domestic violence can be defined as an attack directed by other members of the family against one of the

family members. Domestic violence ranges from physically identified ones such as beating, injuring, mutilation, sexual assault, rape, killing to the verbal, emotional, mental violence acts that are difficult to identify. The most important feature of domestic violence that differentiates it from other types of violence is that domestic violence tends to be continuous. Domestic violence is generally observed as the violence directed by the males of the family against the females (Ünlü et al. 2009: 12).

Family can be the source of many personal and social problems. When the things are not well in the family, many problems can arise just like in other institutions. In this case, the family can get out of its positive functions and assume a negative role, and make its members' lives miserable. One of the leading problems in family appears as the domestic violence (Can 2014).

Violence and aggression in the family is a feeling that hits people where it hurts most-at home where individuals feel safe. Although home and family should be the foremost environment that can give the sense of shelter, safety and protection, being exposed to domestic violence at home by the most intimate ones, spouse, boyfriend, father, mother or brother, leads to irrecoverable damages. When the assault comes from the most intimate person, frustration and shame is experienced (Navaro 2000: 141).

The family taken as a model by children sometimes sets a positive or negative example for them.

Violent physical, emotional and verbal behaviors directed to the individual in infancy, childhood and youth become general in the individual and she or he resorts to violent acts and applies violence against all obstacles (Öztürk et al. 2014).

Domestic violence against women is a universal risk and social problem. Violence against women is a notion with a long history identified with men from the very first ages. What is new is that it has ensured that men be involved in the action plan for the solution (Demir and Nam 2014).

Domestic violence against women that was previously thought as a natural family issue and left out of legal supervision became a current issue only at the end of 1980s in Turkey. With the purpose of ensuring gender equality and combating domestic violence, awareness created by international commitments and developments and efforts of women's movement have formed a basis for various policies in combating domestic violence against women. In this sense, discussing the subject in basic laws with various aspects coincides with this same period (Sener 2011: 3).

Domestic violence against women has also been on the agenda of United Nations, the definition of domestic violence against women was made, the Council of Europe established expert commissions in this matter, and various international agreements were signed about this subject. The source of violence is unequal power relations. United Nations World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna 1993) recognized the women rights as human rights and defined domestic violence against women as behaviors "threatening the physical integrity, individual freedoms and basic rights of women" (Arin 1998: 201).

The term domestic violence against women was defined in Beijing Platform for Action as "all kinds of gender-based violence either in society or in private life, which result or will likely result in physical, sexual or psychological suffering of women including threat of such actions as pressure or arbitrary restriction on freedom". Domestic violence against women prevents achieving the goals of equality, development and peace. Domestic violence against women hinders women from using fundamental human rights and freedoms or makes them invaluable (KSSGM 1995: 86).

In Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action approved in The Fourth World Conference

on Women held in Beijing in 1995, domestic violence against women was recognized as an infringement of human rights. In Beijing Platform for Action, one of the 12 critic areas determined with the purpose of reaching to goals of equality, development and peace and requiring taking urgent precautions is elimination of domestic violence against women. Five years after the approval of Beijing Platform for Action, the Beijing+5 Conference was held in order to look through the present situation and it was emphasized that domestic violence against women and girls is a matter of human rights either in a public place or in private life and governments have responsibility to prevent it. Like UN, the Council of Europe also carries out studies for the protection and development of women's human rights and for elimination of violence against women accordingly (KSGM 2008: 68).

Violence against women and girls is recognized as the infringement of women's human rights whether it is in a public place or in private life. Violence against women and girls committed by the state or any official institution and organization is also accepted as an infringement of women's and girls' human rights. Therefore, no matter whether violence is used in public place or in private life, a great many legal and administrative precautions are taken in order to eliminate violence (KSSGM 2000: 8).

Violence brings fear and insecurity to women's life by any means and prevents them from using their fundamental rights and freedoms. Particularly domestic violence appears as a concept with unknown prevalence that is considered as an element of family privacy and undisclosed, therefore becomes difficult to fight and prevent. "Law on the Protection of the Family" No. 4320 enacted in 1998 in Turkey with the purpose of preventing domestic violence brought an assurance for violence. Thanks to this regulation, domestic violence was defined in a legal text for the first time in Turkey and ensured police and justice mechanism to take action without the complaint of victim in occurrence of domestic violence (upon notified by the third persons). In order to solve the problems in enforcement of the Law on the Protection of the Family No. 4320, an "Amendment" was prepared following a series of meetings held with related public institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations and legal representatives under the coordinatorship of the General

Directorate on the Status of Women. The law on amending the Law No. 4320 was published in the Official Gazette on 4 May 2007 and entered into force. The notion of violence was broadly defined with the law, and the family members living apart despite being married, on whom the decision of separation has been given by the court or those who have the legal right to live apart and children are also protected. "Regulation on the Practice of the Law on Protection of Family" was prepared with the participation of related public institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations and legal representatives under the coordinatorship of the General Directorate on the Status of Women, and it entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 26803 dated 1 March 2008. The precautions in the Law No. 4320 were arranged in detail with the above-mentioned Regulation, and such notions as domestic violence, denunciation and complaint were clarified, and performance of the alimony and injunction decisions and procedures were discussed in a way to lead law enforcement units and citizens. However, a need to urgently reevaluate the Law occurred due to the need felt in the practice despite these amendments.

In this sense, a Law on Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence against Women was prepared with the contribution of all relevant institutions and organizations within the scope of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and it was enacted after being published in the Official Gazette No. 28239 dated 20 March 2012. The purpose of the Law is "to protect women, children, family members and victims of unilateral persistent follows who are exposed or likely to be exposed to violence, and to regulate the principles and procedures regarding the precautions that will be taken to prevent violence directed to these individuals". Protective and preventive measures that can be taken for the person protected with Law and the one who resorts or is likely to resort to violence were arranged in detail (KSGM 2013: 36-38).

In the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence opened for signature in May 2011, signed by 18 countries including Turkey in April 2012, approved by Turkey on 24 November 2011 and enacted after being published in the Official Gazette on 8 March 2012, it is stated that "violence against women is regarded as

an infringement of women's human rights and discrimination" and "this notion includes all gender-based violent acts."

Within the scope of the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance for the year 2005, one of the two components of the "Project for Promotion of Gender Equality" conducted with the purpose of ensuring that women in Turkey benefit from social opportunities as much as men and of protection of women's human rights is "Twinning Project for Promoting Gender Equality" and the other one is "Project for Combating Domestic Violence against Women". "Project for Combating Domestic Violence against Women" was carried out between December 2006 and December 2008 with the technical assistance of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and financial assistance of Delegation of the European Union to Turkey by the General Directorate on the Status of Women. The cities where the project implementations were carried out were determined with delicate attention to regional distribution. These cities were Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Gaziantep, "anlıurfa and Trabzon. Within the scope of this project, development and enhancement of institutional structures regarding elimination of domestic violence directed to enhancement of women's human rights were aimed in line with the political criteria foreseen to be realized in the European Union harmonization process. Within the project, the capacities of the institutions and organizations serving for the women who are exposed to domestic violence and under risk have been increased via training programs, meetings and conferences, communication and cooperation between the relevant stakeholders have been enhanced, and contributions to the increase in social awareness and sensitivity have been provided via visual materials produced and ensured to be displayed (<http://www.kadininstatusu.gov.tr>).

Not only official bodies and laws but also women's non-governmental organizations serve a function in prevention of violence against women. Women's non-governmental organizations hold local and regional campaigns for the implementation of the laws, unite in order to establish women's shelters and counseling centers and carry out various activities. Local implementation of laws and local availability and number of women's organizations in terms of violence policies are very important. In case of corporate negligence in local administrations, rejection of

legal rules by the actors in the public or ignorance of the necessity felt for comprehensive corporate assistance systems, women's organizations can develop strategies to reveal these authorized persons to the public and to embarrass them, and they can also function as concerning supervision, communication and socialization. Accordingly, they initiate campaigns to raise awareness for the violence against women at national level. They are accepted and respected at local level due to their strategies of reveal in the public and justifiable arguments, and this raises their chance of applying pressure (Uçar 2010: 11).

Although it is such an important and common problem, the number of the studies conducted regarding violence against women in Turkey is very few. Researches directed at women and gender since 1980s in Turkey have become widespread, the studies that transform and enrich both the fields of human and social sciences and social perception have been accomplished. However, the academic studies conducted have intensified on such areas as feminist historiography, literature, labor, the position of women in working life, Islam-headscarf matters, political participation of women and the contributions of women's movement to the democracy and violence has been neglected. What is left is limited data about violence against women, researches conducted at local or regional level or the studies of women's organizations. The first comprehensive quantitative research in this field is the field research entitled "Reasons and Results of Domestic Violence" conducted by Turkish Institution of Family research between 1993-1994 with a representative sample group within Turkey. Qualitative researches directed to how domestic violence is experienced by the individuals are considerably few. The research entitled "Gender-based Violence: Problem Detection and Analysis of the Methods of Combat" for 18 months supported by TUBITAK (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) has aimed to fill this gap. In this research, how violence against women in Turkey is defined, how it is perceived and what kinds of methods are developed both at non-governmental and state level have been analyzed (Altınay and Arat 2007: 12-13).

With the purpose of determining the indicators in order to monitor and combat domestic

violence against women, a big-scaled "Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey" has been conducted that will answer the question "What are the sources and types of violence against women?" within the scope of European Union Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance for the year 2005 in which General Directorate on the Status of Women was beneficiary for the first time.

Basic findings and statistical information of the Research of which the results were evaluated as official data within TSI "Official Statistics Program" were released to the public in the meeting held in February 2009.

Some striking data belonging to the research are as follows:

- ♦ The rate of women who are exposed to physical violence by their husband or ex-husband all over the country is thirty-nine percent.
- ♦ The rate of women who experienced emotional violence at any time of their life is 43.9 percent.
- ♦ The rate of women who are only exposed to sexual violence is 15.3 percent.
- ♦ The percentage of the combination of physical or sexual violence is 41.9 percent.
- ♦ The rate of physical violence is thirty-eight percent in the city and forty-three percent in the rural area.
- ♦ The rate of women who are injured due to the physical violence they are exposed to is twenty-five percent.
- ♦ The rate of uneducated women who were exposed to physical or sexual violence at least one time is 55.7 percent, the rate of those with high school education or higher is twenty-seven percent.
- ♦ The rate of women who agree with the statement, "In some cases, men can beat their wives" is 14.2 percent.
- ♦ The rate of women who cannot tell anybody the violence they are exposed to is 48.5 percent.
- ♦ The probability of having health problems, thinking about or trying to commit suicide is at least two times higher than women who are exposed to violence.
- ♦ 1 out of every 10 woman is exposed to physical violence during pregnancy.
- ♦ Sexual violence is experienced together with physical violence in many cases, and forty-two percent of women have stated to be exposed to physical or sexual violence.

- ♦ Not only are the women with low level of education exposed to violence, but 3 out of every 10 woman with higher level of education have also been exposed to physical or sexual violence by their husbands.
- ♦ The most common violence for married women is the one applied by their husbands.
- ♦ Seven percent of women have stated that they were exposed to sexual abuse (before the age of 15).

The purpose of the research is to comprehend the differentiation in prevalence of violence via evaluation of the effects of policies and programs conducted within the last 5 years by repeating the research in 2014. The relevant research is planned to be completed in September 2014 and to publish the final report and to share with the public (<http://www.kadininstatusu.gov.tr/tr/28222/>).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The purpose of this research is to determine domestic violence against women in Turkey and the opinions of individuals on domestic violence against women. A questionnaire was applied to a total of 221 individuals in order to accomplish this goal. The questions in the first part are about demographic characteristics of the participants, those in the second part are concerning the ways applied by the individuals for violence against women, their opinions regarding gender and violence, and the questions in the third part are directed to determining the violence experienced. The research population is composed of the cities in 5 regions of Turkey "Istanbul, Tekirdag, Ankara, Kayseri, Izmir, Diyarbakir, Bursa, Aydin, Antalya, Mersin, Adana, Trabzon, Ordu, Samsun and Artvin" and the sample is composed of 221 individuals randomly selected from these cities. As the questionnaire used has not been utilized previously, it was subjected to a preliminary test and validity reliability analysis was conducted. Data obtained from a total of 50 participants who participated in this preliminary research from the cities of Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Diyarbakir was included. Following the first preliminary test, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was found as 0.872. This value indicates that the questionnaire tool used is highly reliable. However, in line with the opinions of experts, number of items and questions used in determining the

demographic characteristics of the participants were increased.

Non-parametric and parametric statistical tests were applied on data collected from the main research. The research lasted 10 months approximately. The population of research is Turkey and it was conducted in the sample cities of "Istanbul, Diyarbakir, Izmir, Bursa, Van, Tokat, Samsun, Ankara, Erzurum and Malatya". The reason of selecting these places is data obtained from the official applications by victims of violence to the public institutions and organizations. It was acted in accordance with the statistical information taken from relevant institutions. Selection of all participants was conducted with random selection and simple sampling. None of the participants were asked to indicate their identity information. All of the participants filled the questionnaire in line with their own problems and opinions. Scientists being expert in the fields of "Psychiatry, Sociology, Psychology and Public Health" joined the research. This research acts as a preliminary study.

Analysis of Data

Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, ANOVA, Factor Analysis, independent samples t-test, Tukey and Chi-Square analyses were utilized within the analysis. PASW 18.0 package program was used in the analysis of data obtained from the research. The significance level of 0.05 was taken into account in the relations and differences between variables.

Table 1: Reliability statistics

<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	<i>Number of items</i>
0.958	57

Due to Alpha = 0.958 following reliability analysis, 57 items can be said to be at very high reliability level (Table 1).

RESULTS

When the demographic characteristics of those to whom questionnaires were applied are examined, it is seen that forty-nine percent of them are young and aged between 12-24 years, and twenty-eight percent of them are in the middle and advanced age group. Forty-seven percent are illiterate, seventy-one percent are married and

twenty-nine percent are single, thirty-one percent of them do not have children but fifteen percent have four or more children. Thirty-eight percent of them do not have their own income. For the question, "How did you get married?", the answer is, "We met and decided to get married then families approved our decision" with a rate of thirty-eight percent. Type of marriage is civil marriage with the highest rate of forty-three percent. For the question, "How long have you been together with your spouse?", the answer is less than one year with a rate of thirty-seven percent. Detailed information about demographic characteristics is indicated in Table 2.

Types of Violence Against Women

Types of violence against women are physical violence, sexual violence, psychological-emotional violence and economic violence. They can be defined as follows.

Physical Violence: Such actions as slapping, kicking, punching, ill treating, twisting arm, choking, tying, pulling hair, injuring with sharp objects, burning with nitric acid or boiling water, putting out cigarette on her flesh, crushing hands and feet, mutilating, torturing, pushing her to live under unhealthy conditions, preventing her to use healthcare services, causing her to get physical damage are called physical violence. One of the most intense ways of physical violence against women is the one perpetrated with the excuse of honor or manners. Such reasons as the woman's clothes, the place she goes, her talking to strangers, having marital infidelity, conceiving a child out of wedlock, not being virgin, resisting to getting married with someone her family or relatives approve, getting divorced are considered as the violence used towards women by her husband or relatives with an excuse of honor or manners. Unfortunately, the husband or relatives can decide on committing this crime. Violence used towards women with an excuse of honor or manners is crime by the book and it is punished.

Sexual Violence: Such actions as forcing woman to forceful sexual intercourse (rape) in an undesired place, time and ways applied even by the husband, pushing her to have sexual intercourse with others, damaging genitals, forcing her to give or not to give birth, to have an abortion, to have incest (sexual abuse or rape among relatives) and to whore, forcing into marriage,

disturbing via telephone-letter with sexual content are considered as sexual violence.

Psychological Violence: Such actions as yelling, intimidating, swearing, threatening, insulting, preventing her to see her family, relatives, neighbors, friends or others, secluding, humiliating, taking her children away, keeping her under control with the excuse of jealousy, comparing her with other women, applying pressure on how to dress, whom to see or where to go, preventing the woman to improve herself are considered as psychological violence.

Economic Violence: Such actions as not giving money or giving limited money, not informing about family savings, income and expenditures, depriving woman of her properties and other incomes, not letting her work, making her work in an undesired job, putting restrictions that will negatively affect the professional life, making decisions alone without consulting her in economic matters related to the family are considered as economic violence (<http://www.kadinstatusu.gov.tr>).

Violence directed against women leads to serious health problems that affect both woman and children. The problems caused by the violence can be grouped as physical effects, mental effects, effects on reproductive health and long-term effects. One of the most important results of the violence directed against women is injury in women. Violence damages women's self, and exposes them to the risk of various mental health problems such as depression, suicide, alcohol and drug use. It results in sexual and physical violence, exhaustion, weakness and many other gynecologic disorders. Because of the disorders that occur following the violence directed against women, they cannot work, they are suspended from the workplace and accordingly they become poor and the battered women may lose their families and friends. Domestic violence reduces women's income and makes negative effect on maintaining a certain occupation. Violence also reduces women's efficiency (Yanikkerem et al. 2007: 35-40).

In this part where the opinions are taken regarding the types of violence against women, individuals to whom the questionnaire is applied are asked to state their opinions about physical, sexual, psychological-emotional and economic violence. The most agreed upon behavior for the questions where physical violence is questioned (1-8) is, "Men can beat their wives in such cases

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of the participants

		Column N %
<i>Sex</i>	Female	60
	Male	40
<i>Age</i>	12-17	29
	18-24	20
	25-34	24
	35-49	20
	50-64	8
<i>Education</i>	Illiterate	47
	Literate	53
<i>Marital Status</i>	Married	71
	Single	29
<i>Education of Your Spouse if You're Married</i>	Married	64
	Single	36
<i>Number of Children You Have</i>	No children	31
	1 Child	16
	2 Children	19
	3 Children	19
	4 Children and more	15
<i>Geographical Region Where You Live</i>	Black Sea	37
	Central Anatolia	17
	Aegean	22
	Mediterranean	14
	Marmara	10
<i>Type of Place Where You Live</i>	Metropolitan	35
	City	19
	Town	13
	Village	22
	Other	10
<i>Occupation</i>	Police	33
	Civil servant	22
	Teacher-instructor	20
	Self-employment	16
	Worker	10
<i>Your Spouse's Occupation</i>	Police	40
	Civil servant	16
	Teacher-instructor	19
	Self-employment	16
	Worker	9
<i>Your Income Level</i>	I have no income	38
	Minimum wage	19
	1000-2000	17
	2001-3000	15
	3001-4000	10
<i>You Family's Income Level</i>	I have no income	30
	Minimum wage	22
	1000-2000	16
	2001-3000	21
	3001-4000	11
<i>How Did You Get Married</i>	We met and decided to get married then families approved our decision	38
	I was eloped forcefully. So I had to get married.	13
	My family made me get married although I never wanted.	17
	We met and got married although families didn't approve.	25
	We got married with arranged marriage.	8
<i>Type of Marriage</i>	Only civil marriage	43
	Only imam marriage	23
	Both civil and imam marriage	16
	No marriage	18
<i>How Long Have You Been Together With Your Spouse</i>	Less than year	37
	1-3 years	15
	4-5 years	17
	6-10 years	22
	11-15 years	10

as they don't fulfill their duties at home" with a rate of thirteen percent. "It is an excusable situation for a drunk man to beat his wife" comes second with a rate of eleven percent. In questions interrogating sexual violence (9-14), the mostly agreed behaviors are, "Violence can be directed against a woman who wants to use contraception methods" with a rate of eleven percent, and "It is a reason of violence for a woman to demand sexual intercourse from her husband". In questions where psychological-emotional violence is questioned (15-24), the mostly agreed statements are, "Woman always has to follow her husband's or the man's advice in her family" with a rate of eleven percent, and "If the woman doesn't follow her husband's advice, she needs to be suppressed and violence should be directed" with a rate of ten percent. In questions about economic violence (25-30), the mostly agreed statements are, "It is a normal behavior for a man to prevent the woman from working and causing her to quit" with a rate of eleven percent, and "A woman can spend her money or income however she wants" with a rate of eight percent. Although these results seem to be low rates, approving violence against women and considering violence as an acceptable behavior are highly negative in terms of human rights. Detailed information about the opinions on the types of violence against women is indicated in (Table 3).

Gender and Violence

One of the most important notions used in women studies is the notion of "gender". Two different notions of sex are mentioned in social sciences literature. The first one is biological sex and the other one is gender. Biological sex indicates classification of individuals as male and female according to their physical differences, while gender defines different roles and behavior of women and men in the society (Sugur 2009: 3). Differences of biological sex are those observed between women and men in terms of not learnt and inborn characteristics. Differences of gender are those observed among people in terms of learnt characteristics that are acquired during socialization. Differences of gender vary among individuals and from one culture to another (Dökmen 2004: 11).

Patriarchal understanding that prefers considering being a woman and man as two different edges or two different notions tries to separate

gender roles with a sharp line. The attributes generally expected to be "be like this" in men are "don't be like this" in women. Similarly, the points indicating "be" for women have been forbidden for men with the expectation of "don't be like this". While such notions as soft, easy going, weak, dependent, passive, indecisive, and acquiescent are adopted for women, the characteristics of being firm, dominant, strong, active, decisive, ambitious, successful and independent have been adopted for men. The system has divided the attributes that make each one a complete person in terms of sexual roles between men and women and this turns one into half and incomplete individuals (Navaro 1997: 29).

In this part where the opinions of individuals on gender and violence are asked, the mostly agreed statements are as follows. "It isn't right for a woman to earn more than her husband" with a rate of forty-six percent, "Domestic violence is an important public health problem" with a rate of thirty-three percent, "I believe that as it is your husband, he can both beat and love you" with a rate of thirty-two percent, "Home has a meaning with little arguments" with a rate of twenty-eight percent, "A woman exposed to violence shouldn't share this with anyone else and should hide the problems and violence she is exposed to" with a rate of twenty-seven percent, "The person resorting to violence has to seek psychological assistance" with a rate of twenty-four percent, and "A woman must receive psychological assistance after she is exposed to violence" with a rate of nineteen percent. When these answers are evaluated in general terms, it is observed that gender discrimination sustains. Jobs, behaviors and perspectives considered appropriate for women have reflected on answers at high rates. The opinion that a woman must receive psychological assistance after she is exposed to violence is only nineteen percent. Negative effects of violence on women are ignored. For a woman to share the violence she is exposed to with others has been only found appropriate at a rate of twenty-seven percent. Violence is still regarded as a problem that must stay within the family. Detailed information about the opinions on gender and violence is indicated in Table 4.

Violence Experienced

After violence is experienced, prevention of violence and improvement of the victims' condition are regarded among the important matters

Table 3: Opinions on the types of violence against women

	<i>The least important (in percent)</i>	<i>2(in percent)</i>	<i>3(in percent)</i>	<i>4(in percent)</i>	<i>The most important (in percent)</i>
1. Men can beat their wives in such cases as they don't fulfill their duties at home.	36	22	13	16	13
2. It may sometimes be necessary to beat children in order to educate them.	34	25	17	16	8
3. Slapping a woman, throwing something to her, pulling her hair or pushing her around are not considered as violence.	41	19	12	19	9
4. It is a normal behavior for a man to beat his wife if she doesn't follow his advice.	36	21	16	19	7
5. Violence due to anger in the time of argument is a normal behavior.	40	17	17	20	6
6. It is an excusable behavior for a drunk man to beat his wife.	33	18	20	18	11
7. Threatening with such tools as knife and gun isn't counted as violence.	40	15	22	19	4
8. There may be valid reasons for a man to direct violence against woman.	42	20	14	19	5
9. Violence can be directed against a woman who doesn't have a sexual intercourse despite her husband's will.	36	16	22	16	10
10. Violence can be directed against a woman who wants to use contraception methods.	37	13	15	24	11
11. A woman who doesn't fulfill sexual needs of her husband can be cheated on.	35	29	23	12	2
12. It is a reason of violence for a woman to demand sexual intercourse from her husband.	35	26	12	15	11
13. Forcing woman for sexually humiliating or actions isn't considered as violence.	30	30	20	13	7
14. It is a normal behavior for a woman to have a sexual intercourse with her husband only for fear although she doesn't want to.	26	23	24	19	9
15. A woman can never act without taking her husband's permission.	31	26	22	18	3
16. If a woman doesn't agree with her husband on any matter, she needs to keep quiet not to argue.	33	21	24	18	4
17. Woman always has to follow her husband's or the man's advice in her family.	33	22	17	18	11
18. Insulting and swearing isn't counted as violence.	34	26	17	17	6
19. Threatening and intimidating is not considered as violence.	31	26	15	24	5
20. Humiliating in front of others isn't considered as violence.	33	24	19	17	7
21. It is not counted as violence to threat woman over damaging her family, children and friends.	32	23	14	23	9
22. A woman should get permission from her husband if she needs to go somewhere.	35	17	20	19	9
23. If the woman doesn't follow her husband's advice, she needs to be suppressed and violence should be directed.	32	19	21	18	10
24. It is a normal behavior for a man to yell at women in some cases.	36	15	23	20	5
25. A woman can spend her money or income however she wants.	33	21	16	22	8
26. It is a normal behavior for a man to prevent the woman from working and causing her to quit.	31	23	17	18	11
2. A woman has to inform her husband and get permission for all kinds of expenditures.	31	17	24	21	6
28. It is a normal behavior for a man to deprive woman of her income.	40	22	22	12	5
29. Woman shouldn't work if man doesn't want to.	32	24	23	17	5
30. It is a normal behavior for a man not to give money for home expenses.	38	21	23	14	4

Table 4: Opinions on gender and violence

	<i>The least important (in percent)</i>	<i>2(in percent)</i>	<i>3(in percent)</i>	<i>4(in percent)</i>	<i>The most important (in percent)</i>
1. A man shouldn't do such household chores as cooking, doing dishes, washing and ironing.	32	22	26	15	4
2. It is normal for girls aged between 12 and 17 to get married.	39	19	20	15	6
3. A woman has to conform to man's domination and authority.	37	17	23	18	6
4. A woman must always be restricted and kept under man's control.	37	20	22	17	4
5. Marriage is an obligation for women.	37	20	24	15	4
6. The decision of a woman's marriage is only made by her family, father or brothers.	37	16	22	21	5
7. Child care is the primary duty of a woman rather than man.	38	13	17	21	11
8. Man of the house is responsible for a woman's attitudes and behaviors.	36	30	19	11	3
9. It is a man's duty to earn a living for the family.	37	29	13	12	10
10. I don't find right for women to work in all lines of business.	35	31	14	12	8
11. It is normal for a woman who is outside alone at a late hour to be harassed and raped.	30	24	20	21	6
12. Wearing seductive clothes is a reason for a woman to be harassed and raped.	35	20	19	19	7
13. It is the woman's duty to have a sexual intercourse with her husband although she doesn't want to.	50	50	0	0	0
14. Violence against women bothers me.	29	21	19	22	10
15. Domestic violence is an important public health problem.	12	19	14	21	33
16. The proverb 'Spare rod and spoil the child' is so true.	90	9	2	0	0
17. A woman exposed to violence shouldn't share this with anyone else and should hide the problems and violence she is exposed to.	17	19	8	29	27
18. A woman must come home earlier than her husband.	25	21	20	28	6
19. I believe that as it is your husband, he can both beat and love you.	10	16	10	31	32
20. Men must be educated more than women.	50	32	2	12	4
21. It isn't right for a woman to earn more than her husband.	13	14	12	16	46
22. Home has a meaning with little arguments.	19	16	16	22	28
23. A woman must receive psychological assistance after she is exposed to violence.	5	45	22	8	19
24. There is no reason and sex for violence. This is a psychological problem.	51	37	7	3	2
25. The person resorting to violence has to seek psychological assistance.	31	13	3	29	24
26. Precautions and legislations to protect women from domestic violence are insufficient.	60	17	12	11	0
27. Punishments given for domestic violence are insufficient.	38	32	5	12	13

following the determination of violence. Therefore, it is important to understand the reasons of domestic violence and to know how women who are exposed to violence combat violence. Knowing how and with whom women being exposed to violence in Turkey share violence and where they apply to following violence and whether they react to violence. In short, knowing how a woman being exposed to violence reacts to this

situation with what kinds of mechanisms ensures determination of the situation and it will demonstrate how to combat violence as a society. It is also important how women's methods of combating violence change according to their characteristics, and this information will yield clues to women who are or can be victims to protect themselves against violence. Accordingly, determination and analysis of women's methods to

combat violence in Turkey is of a particular importance and is necessary for domestic violence (Ergöçmen 2009: 830).

When data related to violence experienced are evaluated in general terms, below results have been obtained. When the types of violence are questioned separately, physical violence comes first with eighty-six percent and economic violence comes second with eighty-four percent. The answer to the question, "Who directed violence against you in the family?" is spouse or partner with seventy-seven percent. The place where violence is resorted is the home shared with partner at a rate of eighty-one percent. Violence has been experienced once with a rate of thirty-nine percent and twice with a rate of nineteen percent. When they have been asked to identify the most experienced type of violence, physical violence comes first again with sixty percent. The rate of those who refer to somewhere after they experience violence is only twenty-five percent. The rate of those receiving psychological assistance following violence is twenty-two percent, those receiving legal assistance is eighteen percent and the rate of those receiving medical support is eighty-nine percent. This result can be explained with high rate of physical violence. The answer to the question, "Did legal authorities and law enforcement officers provide you protection or similar security precaution following violence?" is No with ninety-percent. The answer is No again to the question, "Were any protection or similar security precautions provided?" with a rate of ninety-four percent. Security system after violence is insufficient. Although the answer to the question, "Did you share the violence you experienced with your family and friends?" is Yes with a rate of eighty-two percent, the answer to the question, "Did you get any support or benefit from those you shared the violence you experienced?" is No with a rate of eighty-one percent. The rate of those who are ashamed of the violence they experienced is eighty-nine percent. This is a really high rate. Not those resorting to violence but instead victims feel shame. Victims of violence think that they don't deserve violence with a rate of ninety-seven percent. Those saying Yes to the question, "Do you know the legal procedures and places to apply when you experience violence?" with a rate of eighty-three percent also said Yes to the question, "Would you like to be informed about violence?" with a rate of ninety-seven

percent. These results are controversial. They said Yes to the question, "Are you thinking about breaking up with your husband or partner?" with a rate of eighty-three. However, they aren't provided with any protection or assurance about security after they are break up with. The answer to the question, "Did those resorting to violence have any materialistic expectation from you?" is No with eighty-five percent. The reason of violence is not materialistic. Detailed information of the opinions on violence experienced is indicated in Table 5.

Factor Analysis of the Opinions on Types of Violence against Women, Gender and Violence

A factor analysis has been conducted following the evaluation of the answers given to the questions related to violence against women. Five factors have been determined after this factor analysis. These factors are as follows (Table 6):

- 1st Factor:** Physical violence
- 2nd Factor:** Sexual violence
- 3rd Factor:** Psychological-emotional violence
- 4th Factor:** Economic violence
- 5th Factor:** Gender and violence in general

Advanced Analyses

H1: Sex is an effective variable on factors

Following the analyses, it has been concluded that sex is an effective variable on physical violence and sexual violence. Advanced analyses indicate that women are exposed to physical and sexual violence more than men (Table 7).

H2: Age is an effective variable on factors

Following the analyses, it has been concluded that age is an effective variable on physical, sexual and psychological-emotional violence. Advanced analyses indicate that young women are exposed to physical, sexual and psychological-emotional violence more than men and elderly women (Table 8).

H3: Education is an effective variable on factors

Following the analyses, it has been concluded that education is an effective variable on

Table 5: Opinions on violence experienced

			<i>Column N %</i>
1.	Did you experience physical violence in your life?	Yes	86
		No	14
2.	Did you experience sexual violence in your life?	Yes	45
		No	55
3.	Did you experience psychological-emotional violence in your life??	Yes	82
		No	18
4.	Did you experience economic violence in your life??	Yes	84
		No	16
5.	Who directed violence against you in the family?	Husband or partner	77
		Father	8
		Mother	0
		Brother	10
		Sister	2
		Male relatives	1
		Female relatives	0
		Grandfather	0
6.	Where did you experience violence?	At home shared with husband	81
		At mother's house	2
		At father's house	7
		At relatives' house	4
		At family's house	5
		At brother's house	0
7.	How many times did you experience violence?	1 time	39
		2 times	12
		3 times	12
		4 times	19
		5 times or more	18
8.	Which type of violence did you experience most?	Physical	60
		Sexual	19
		Psychological-emotional	3
		Economic	11
		All	6
9.	Did you apply to anywhere when you experienced violence?	Yes	25
		No	75
10.	Did you receive psychological assistance when you experienced violence?	Yes	22
		No	78
11.	Did you receive medical support when you experienced violence?	Yes	89
		No	11
12.	Did you receive legal assistance when you experienced violence?	Yes	18
		No	82
13.	Did you get required support following violence from legal authorities and law enforcement officers?	Yes	10
		No	90
14.	Did legal authorities and law enforcement officers provide you protection or similar security precaution following violence?	Yes	6
		No	94
15.	Did you get a permanent physical damage after the violent act?	Yes	15
		No	85
16.	Were you ashamed of the violence you experienced?	Yes	89
		No	11
17.	Did you share the violence you experienced with your family and friends?	Yes	82
		No	18
18.	Did you get any support or benefit from those you shared the violence you experienced?	Yes	19
		No	81
19.	Do you think that you deserved violence?	Yes	3
		No	97
20.	Do you know the legal procedures and places to apply when you experience violence?	Yes	83
		No	17
21.	Would you like to be informed about violence?	Yes	97
		No	3

Table 5: Contd...

		Column N %
22.	Are you thinking about referring to an association or women's shelters if you consider yourself a victim of violence?	Yes 86 No 14
23.	What kind of addiction did the perpetrator have?	Alcohol 38 Drugs 7 Gambling 3 Another sexual intercourse "male or female" 29 Internet "social media facebook -twiter" 14 Economic 10
24.	Did those resorting to violence have any materialistic expectation from you?	Yes 15 85
25.	What is the age difference between you and your husband or partner?	5- 13 5+ 24 10 14 15 14 20 19 25 2 30 3 35 3 40 2 50 3 60 3
26.	Are you thinking about breaking up with your partner or divorcing from your husband?	Yes 83 No 17
27.	Do you think that you can continue your life by receiving support from a relative or institution after you break up with your partner or divorce from your husband?	Yes 17 No 83
28.	What scares you most when you break up or divorce?	Psychological issues 5 Self-confidence 41 Materialistic and economic 25 People around divorced person 6 Children 23

physical violence and sexual violence. Advanced analyses indicate that women with low education level are exposed to physical and sexual violence more than men (Table 9).

H4: Sex is not an effective variable on the factors regarding violence

Following the analyses, it has been concluded that sex is not an effective variable on factors regarding violence. Both sexes are exposed to violence for the same reasons. However, it should be taken into account that women are exposed to violence more. Advanced analyses indicate that alcohol, another partner and Internet are the main sources of violence (Table 10).

H5: Sex is an effective variable on legal factors regarding violence

Following the analyses, it has been concluded that sex is an effective variable on legal factors

regarding violence. It is observed that men take legal action faster in case they are exposed to violence. Accordingly, it has been determined that women do not believe in the law and they feel shy in benefiting legal assistance (Tables 11a and b).

H6: Age isn't an effective variable on the source of violence

Following the analyses, it has been concluded that age isn't an effective variable on the sources of violence. Every age group can be exposed to violence. However, it is seen that women are exposed to violence by husband, brother and father more (Tables 12a and b).

DISCUSSION

Today, one out of three women experiences physical, sexual, economic or psychological violence

Table 6: Factor analysis of the opinions on types of violence against women, gender and violence

<i>Rotated component matrixa</i>		<i>Component</i>				
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Men can beat their wives in such cases as they don't fulfill their duties at home.	.777				
2.	It may sometimes be necessary to beat children in order to educate them.	.775				
3.	Slapping a woman, throwing something to her, pulling her hair or pushing her around are not considered as violence.	.774				
4.	It is a normal behavior for a man to beat his wife if she doesn't follow his advice.	.766				
5.	Violence due to anger in the time of argument is a normal behavior.	.752				
6.	It is an excusable behavior for a drunk man to beat his wife.	.748				
7.	Threatening with such tools as knife and gun isn't counted as violence.	.741				
8.	There may be valid reasons for a man to direct violence against woman.	.739				
9.	Violence can be directed against a woman who doesn't have a sexual intercourse despite her husband's will.		.734			
10.	Violence can be directed against a woman who wants to use contraception methods.		.730			
11.	A woman who doesn't fulfill sexual needs of her husband can be cheated on.		.728			
12.	It is a reason of violence for a woman to demand sexual intercourse from her husband.		.714			
13.	Forcing woman for sexually humiliating actions isn't considered as violence.		.714			
14.	It is a normal behavior for a woman to have a sexual intercourse with her husband only for fear although she doesn't want to.		.712			
15.	A woman can never act without taking her husband's permission.			.709		
16.	If a woman doesn't agree with her husband on any matter, she needs to keep quiet not to argue.			.708		
17.	Woman always has to follow her husband's or the man's advice in her family.			.698		
18.	Insulting and swearing isn't counted as violence.			.695		
19.	Threatening and intimidating is not considered as violence.			.689		
20.	Humiliating in front of others isn't considered as violence.			.686		
21.	It is not counted as violence to threat woman over damaging her family, children and friends.			.682		
22.	A woman should get permission from her husband if she needs to go somewhere.			.676		
23.	If the woman doesn't follow her husband's advice, she needs to be suppressed and violence should be directed.			.672		
24.	It is a normal behavior for a man to yell at women in some cases.			.669		
25.	A woman can spend her money or income however she wants.				.667	
26.	It is a normal behavior for a man to prevent the woman from working and causing her to quit.				.665	
27.	A woman has to inform her husband and get permission for all kinds of expenditures.				.652	
28.	It is a normal behavior for a man to deprive woman of her income.				.644	
29.	Woman shouldn't work if man doesn't want to.				.638	
30.	It is a normal behavior for a man not to give money for home expenses.				.633	
1.	A man shouldn't do such household chores as cooking, doing dishes, washing and ironing.					.629
2.	It is normal for girls aged between 12 and 17 to get married.					.629
3.	A woman has to conform to man's domination and authority.					.619
4.	A woman must always be restricted and kept under man's control.					.613
5.	Marriage is an obligation for women.					.606
6.	The decision of a woman's marriage is only made by her family, father or brothers.					.600

Table 6: Contd...

<i>Rotated component matrixa</i>	<i>Component</i>				
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
7. Child care is the primary duty of a woman rather than man.					.600
8. Man of the house is responsible for a woman's attitudes and behaviors.					.591
9. It is a man's duty to earn a living for the family.					.591
10. I don't find right for women to work in all lines of business.					.576
11. It is normal for a woman who is outside alone at a late hour to be harassed and raped.					.559
12. Wearing seductive clothes is a reason for a woman to be harassed and raped.					.508
13. It is the woman's duty to have a sexual intercourse with her husband although she doesn't want to.					.504
14. Violence against women bothers me.					-.743
15. Domestic violence is an important public health problem.					.679
16. The proverb 'Spare rod and spoil the child' is so true.					.602
17. A woman exposed to violence shouldn't share this with anyone else and should hide the problems and violence she is exposed to.					.533
18. A woman must come home earlier than her husband.					.454
19. I believe that as it is your husband, he can both beat and love you.					-.385
20. Men must be educated more than women.					-.565
21. It isn't right for a woman to earn more than her husband.					-.564
22. Home has a meaning with little arguments.					-.436
23. A woman must receive psychological assistance after she is exposed to violence.					.848
24. There is no reason and sex for violence. This is a psychological problem.					.748
25. The person resorting to violence has to seek psychological assistance.					.648
26. Precautions and legislations to protect women from domestic violence are insufficient.					.456
27. Punishments given for domestic violence are insufficient.					-.492

at least once in a lifetime. Intense studies to combat this important problem have been carried out both in this country and all over the world in recent years. However, violence against women and especially domestic violence is still one of the significant social problems that must be solved in the country as in the whole world. It is one of the most important human rights problems. Domestic violence against women exists in the whole world without knowing any economic, social and geographical limits, and it not only affects women's physical and mental health, but also causes them to lose their self-esteem, self-confidence and the ability to control their own life. It reduces the quality of life, adds fear and insecurity to women's life and prevents them from using their basic rights and freedoms. It will not be possible to ensure gender equality and to bridge the gap between public and private places for women unless violence against women and domestic violence problem is solved.

The fact that women cannot be represented in decision-maker positions with sufficient num-

bers prevents offering permanent solutions for protection of victim and prevention of violence (Moroglu 2012: 358).

According to data of the World Bank, the number of women aged between 15 and 44 years, who lost their life because of violence all over the world is higher than those who died because of cancer, malaria, traffic accident and wars (KSGM 2012: 9). Although there is an increasing interest for domestic violence against women in Turkey, data at national level regarding the greatness and content of the subject is not sufficient. Domestic violence is mostly directed against the wife by the husband, and it is observed that the relevant studies are still limited due to the fact that the problem is perceived as private and women have difficulty in confessing and expressing because of family and social pressures.

When looking at the numerical data of violence directed against women, it is seen that men in the first 10 months of the year 2013 killed 168 women, raped 148 women and girls, injured 170

Table 8: The effect of age on factors

		<i>Sum of squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>Physical Violence</i>	Between groups	88.161	4	22.040	36.780	.000
	Within groups	125.839	210	.599		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Sexual Violence</i>	Between groups	13.042	4	3.261	3.407	.010
	Within groups	200.958	210	.957		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Psychological-emotional Violence</i>	Between groups	16.643	4	4.161	4.427	.002
	Within groups	197.357	210	.940		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Economical Violence</i>	Between groups	9.236	4	2.309	2.368	.054
	Within groups	204.764	210	.975		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Gender and Violence in General</i>	Between groups	6.869	4	1.717	1.741	.142
	Within groups	207.131	210	.986		
	Total	214.000	214			

Table 9: The effect of education on factors

		<i>Sum of squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>Physical Violence</i>	Between groups	20.611	1	20.611	22.701	.000
	Within groups	193.389	213	.908		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Sexual Violence</i>	Between groups	5.005	1	5.005	5.101	.025
	Within groups	208.995	213	.981		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Psychological-emotional Violence</i>	Between groups	.374	1	.374	.373	.542
	Within groups	213.626	213	1.003		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Economical Violence</i>	Between groups	.169	1	.169	.168	.682
	Within groups	213.831	213	1.004		
	Total	214.000	214			
<i>Gender and Violence in General</i>	Between groups	.647	1	.647	.646	.422
	Within groups	213.353	213	1.002		
	Total	214.000	214			

women and harassed 123 women and girls according to news from local and national newspapers, news websites and agencies compiled by Bianet Independent Communication Network. Sixty-nine percent of women and girls were raped by familiar men, and fifty percent of rapes occurred at the women's house. Numbers are horrifying as seen. These numbers include only the cases reflected on media. Taking into account these facts, university research centers, non-governmental organizations, official and private institutions and municipalities have to cooperate and find a solution concerning violence against women in addition to international and national legislations and scientific researches. Precautions taken must be actualized.

Turkey ranks 123rd in the world's gender equality index. The fact that Turkey ranks 123rd

in the world's gender equality index that measures equality between men and women in terms of women's participation in business life, opportunities obtained by or presented to women, access to education and health facilities and most importantly their representation in decision-making mechanisms indicates that the country falls behind in the field of women's human rights.

In conclusion, it is everybody's duty to mold public opinion stressing that violence against women is a common social problem and it is the violation of human rights that can be observed in the whole world, everywhere, at all ages and all levels of education and income and directed without any reasonable grounds, to support the current studies, to prevent violence that keeps women from using their basic rights and freedoms and to stop violence.

Table 10: The effect of sex on the factors regarding violence

<i>F</i>	<i>Levene's Test for Equality of Variances</i>			<i>t-test for Equality of Means</i>				
	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i> (2-tailed)	<i>Sig.</i> <i>difference</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. error</i> <i>difference</i>	<i>95% confidence interval of the difference</i>	
							<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
23. Which ones below is the perpetrator addicted to?	.439	-.894	219	.372	-.22472	.25135	-.72010	.27066
Equal variances assumed	.509							
Equal variances not assumed		-.887	183.907	.376	-.22472	.25329	-.72444	.27500

Table 11a: The effect of sex on legal factors regarding violence (Chi-Square Tests)

	<i>Value</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Asymp. Sig.</i> (2-sided)	<i>Exact Sig.</i> (2-sided)	<i>Exact Sig.</i> (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.717 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	12.417	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	13.511	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.655	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	221				

a. 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.71.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table 11b: The effect of sex on legal factors regarding violence (Crosstabs)

		<i>Sex</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	
12. Did you receive legal assistance when you were exposed to violence?	Yes	13	26	39
	No	119	63	182
	Total	132	89	221

Table 12a: The person in the family resorting to violence (ANOVA)

5- Who resorted to violence in your family?

	<i>Sum of squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
Between groups	5.004	4	1.251	.775	.543
Within groups	348.861	216	1.615		
Total	353.864	220			

Table 12b: The person in the family resorting to violence

<i>Tukey</i>	<i>Sex</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
	<i>Column N %</i>	<i>Column N %</i>
Husband or partner	72	75
Father	8	9
Mother	0	0
Brother	20	2
Sister	0	0
Male relatives	0	12
Female relatives	0	0
Grandfather	0	1
Grandmother	0	0

CONCLUSION

The study shortly indicates that five different violence factors have been established according to the results of factor analysis. These are physical, sexual, psychological-emotional, economic and gender and violence in general.

Sex is an effective factor for physical and sexual violence. Women are exposed to physical and sexual violence more. Age is an effective factor on physical, sexual and psychological violence. Young women are exposed to violence more. Education is an effective factor on physical and sexual violence. Women with low level of education are exposed to physical and sexual violence more.

Sex is not an effective variable on factors regarding violence. However, it has been determined that women are mostly exposed to violence due to such reasons as alcohol, another partner and Internet. Sex is an effective variable on legal variables regarding violence. Women believe in law and take legal action less. Age is not an effective variable on the source of violence. However, women are exposed to violence by their husband, brother and father mostly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Violence must be considered as a preventable problem. Determination of the reasons of the problems and finding solution offers for these problems must be the basis. Violence doesn't belong to a certain sex, age, race, belief and society, this is a world's and humanity's problem. Following this research, which was conducted as its population being Turkey and some cities included in sample, comparison of violence problem by regions will help clearer perception of the violence notion by exemplifying Turkey population and seven regions.

In addition to comparison of regions, solution offers can be created by discussing socioeconomic condition of regions, education, information related to people living there, political structure and legal dimensions. Support from the public sector and law enforcement officers must be ensured in combating violence, and a more reliable research must be conducted by conveying data regarding the participants' problems and "traumatic, psychological and legal" ones from these institutions to researchers. It has been observed following the research that particularly women's shelters, legal units, law enforcement officers, rehabilitation centers and some public institutions are insufficient to take permanent and "protective" measures for victims of violence. This condition causes victims of violence not to participate in the research voluntarily. Security of the participants must be ensured, and improvements should be made regarding the solution offers to prevent violence suggested by the victims of violence by taking into account regional factors.

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