Marital Violence: Prevalence and Risk Factors

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Introduction:

Marital abuse is a serious social problem that has damaging impact on women's wellbeing. Therefore, prevention and intervention efforts require determining the risk factors involved.

Objective:

Study the prevalence and risk factors of marital violence against women.

Methods:

A descriptive cross-sectional and analytical study carried on 50 married women without psychiatric history.

Data collection was conducted via a questionnaire exploring socio-demographics characteristics and the marital relationship.

Three scales were passed:

- The Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS): to assess verbal domestic violence (six items) and physical domestic violence (nine items).

- Maternity social support scale (MSSS): to evaluate the social and family support.

- Marital satisfaction scale of Azrin: assessing the satisfaction experienced of the wife at the partner's behavior.

Results:

The average age was 41 ± 11.5 years.

Education level did not exceed the primary level in 64% cases. The socioeconomic level was judged to be average in 72% of cases.

The prevalence of marital violence in its verbal and physical forms was 72%. More than one third of women (44%) reported that they were victims of physical violence.

Low socioeconomic level (p=0,003), low partner's educational level (p=0,049), parental history of childhood abuse (0,002), poor marital satisfaction (0,001) and poor social and family support (0,01) were significantly associated with physical violence.

Conclusion:

Marital abuse in its various forms remains a worldwide phenomenon. Several risk factors inherent to the woman, the husband and their marital relationship seem to be associated with marital violence in its physical form.