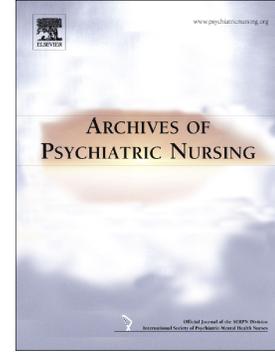


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## The Relationship between Domestic Violence against Women and Suicide Risk

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### Introduction

Domestic violence is one of major health crises in the world and in Turkey that threaten the physical and mental health (Erdoğan et al., 2009). According to a report published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013, it is reported that the violence is mostly experienced at family environment and against women, one out of every three women in the world is exposed to physical or sexual violence or abused in another way (WHO, 2013).

In the studies conducted on domestic violence in Turkey, it has been determined that 32.4-61.4% of women are exposed to violence (Özyurt et al., 2010; Şahin et al., 2012; Mayda & Akkuş, 2003; Nacar et al., 2009; Güler et al., 2006; Doğanavşargil & Vahip, 2007; Kocacık & Doğan, 2006; Yanikkerem et al., 2006). In the studies, when the types of violence to which women are exposed were examined, it was observed that the women were exposed mostly to physical violence with the rate of 38.3-64.8% (Doğanavşargil & Vahip, 2007; Kocacık & Doğan, 2006; Cengiz et al., 2010; Şahin et al., 2012); and sexual violence with the rate of 6.3-36.4% (Yanikkerem et al., 2006; Şahin et al., 2012). Domestic violence against women

not only affects the physical health of women but also causes the psychological problems. The most important mental problems seen in women after domestic violence are post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorder, and depression (Vahip & Doğanavşargil, 2006; Cengiz et al., 2010). It is seen that women generally hide this situation after the violence, withdraw into themselves, and fall into depression. Women can think of suicide as an escape to get rid of this psychological situation. For this reason, it is known that women exposed to domestic violence are in a higher risk group in terms of attempting to suicide (Özyurt & Deveci, 2010; Şahin et al., 2012; Temiz et al., 2014, WHO 2005).

According to the 2012 data of the WHO, 8 out of every 100,000 women committed suicide and ended their lives (WHO, 2012). According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, 876 of 3211 suicide cases happened in 2015 were women (TSI, 2015). In a limited number of study conducted throughout Turkey, it has been shown that suicide attempts related to family relations are higher in women (Alptekin et al., 2006; Şenol et al., 2005; Şengül et al., 2008; Önsöz et al., 2012; Bağlı, 2004; Tüzün et al., 2000; Yalvaç et al., 2014).

In the study conducted by Temiz et al. with female patients whose treatment continued in psychiatric services, suicide attempt was found to be high in violence limiting the social relations (Temiz et al., 2014). In the studies conducted with married women in different provinces, it was revealed that all of the women who stated that they had attempted suicide were exposed to domestic violence, experienced domestic crisis and thus they had attempted to suicide (Özyurt & Deveci, 2010; Şahin et al., 2012; Yalvaç et al., 2005). In the study conducted by Gökalp et al., with women who were exposed to violence it was determined that the rate of suicide attempt was higher (Gökalp et al., 1999). In the study conducted by Yaşan & Gürgen to evaluate the women who applied to a recently opened psychological counseling center, they determined that 65.4% of the women thought about suicide and/or attempted suicide at least once (Yaşan & Gürgen, 2004). Studies on violence against women abroad indicate that the rate of suicidal tendency is higher among women exposed to violence (Yang et al., 2006; Tadege, 2008; Hassanian-Moghaddam et al., 2016; Wolford-Clevenger et al., 2016).

Since there is a limited number of studies investigating suicide risks as a serious outcome of violence against women in Turkey, the aim of this study was to examine the relationship between violence against women and suicide risk.

In the study, the answers to the following questions were sought:

- Is there a relationship between the descriptive characteristics (age, duration of marriage, number of children, marriage type, income status, and age of the husband) and domestic violence in married women?
- Is there a relationship between the descriptive characteristics (age, duration of marriage, number of children, marriage type, income status, and age of the husband) and suicide risk in married women?
- Is there a relationship between domestic violence and suicide risk in married women?

## **Material / Methods**

### **Design of the Study:**

This was conducted as a correlational descriptive study.

### **Location and Time of the Study:**

The study was carried out between March 2017 and November 2017 in 3 Family Health Center regions affiliated with Yeşilyurt Municipality of Malatya Province.

**The Population and Sample Selection of the Study:** The population of the study consisted of married women aged 18 years and over in 10 Family Health Centers located within the boundaries of Yeşilyurt Municipality of Malatya Province. For the sample of the study, 3 Family Health Centers were determined among 10 Family Health Centers according to population density by the method of drawing. There are a total of 10,000 married women aged 18 years and over registered in 3 Family Health Centers. The sample size for the study was determined as 1000 married women as a result of the power analysis made at significance level of 0.05 and confidence interval of 0.95. The researchers reached up to 1050 married women. However, the study was completed with 1025 women because 25 women could not answer the questions completely. The names of married women in Family Health Centers were listed and selected by using simple random sampling method.

### **Exclusion Criteria of the Study:**

Having a disability to disrupt communication and having a mental disability.

### **Data Collection Tools**

In the data collection, a 6-question questionnaire prepared by the researcher upon the literature review, Domestic Violence Scale (DVS), and Suicide Probability Scale were used

#### **Domestic violence Scale (DVS)**

The Turkish validity and reliability study of the 30-question questionnaire prepared by Çetiner (2006) to determine the degree and types of violence in the family was conducted by İdiz in 2009 (Çetiner, 2006; İdiz, 2009). The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of the scale was found as 0.95. The participants reported how often they experience the items mentioned in the Domestic Violence Scale (DVS) in 5-point Likert-type scale. In this scale, 1 signifies "never, 2 signifies "rarely", 3 signifies

“sometimes”, 4 signifies “usually” and 5 refers to “always”. There is no reverse scored item in this scale. The scale has a total of 5 subscales as physical violence, verbal violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic violence (Çetiner 2006; İdiz 2009). In the study, the Cronbach’s alpha coefficient was found as 0.92. Scale point average varies between 30-150 points. High scores of the scale signify that domestic violence is high.

### **Suicide Probability Scale**

The scale developed by Cull and Gill (1982) to measure the probability of suicide is a 5-point Likert-type scale with 36 items (Cull and Gill, 1990). The Turkish reliability and validity study of the scale was conducted by Tuğcu in 1996 (Tuğcu, 1996). The scale has 4 subscales. These are “Hopelessness” (HP) including 12 items, “Suicide Ideation” (SI) including 8 items; “Negative Self-Evaluation” (NSE) including 9 items; “Hostility” (HS) including 7 items, respectively. The Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of the scale is 0.98. In the study, Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of the scale was determined as 0.95. While the highest score of the scale is 147, the lowest score is 31. The high scores on the scale signify that the probability of suicide is high.

### **Data Collection**

The data were collected between March 2017 and November 2017. The data were collected by the research through face-to-face interview with the married women, registered at Family Health Centers, during home visits. It took approximately 15-20 minutes to apply the data collection form. Questions that women do not understand are explained without adding any comment.

### **The ethical principles of the study**

In order to conduct the study, approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences (2017 / 19-7) and legal permissions were obtained from the related institutions. The women included in the study were informed about the purpose of the study and their questions were answered. The women were informed about that the information they provide would be confidential, not be used elsewhere and that they have the right to withdraw from the study anytime they want.

### **Assessment of the Study Data**

The data obtained from the study were evaluated by using SPSS 18 statistical package program. Percentage distribution, arithmetic mean, t-test in independent groups and Correlation were used to assess the data.

## **Results**

It was found that 39.3% of the women who participated in the study were in the age range of 29-39 years, 26.7% were married for 18-23 years, 40.1% had 3 or more children, 56.7%

were married with arranged marriage, 57.9% had middle income level and husbands of 38.9% of them were in the age range of 29-39 years (Table 1).

Womens' mean DVS subscale and total mean score was found to be  $112.25 \pm 7.69$ , Suicide Probability subscale and total mean score was found to be  $70.12 \pm 5.68$ . In the study, it was found that domestic violence levels of the women were high and their suicide risks were moderate (Table 2).

When the DVS subscale and total mean scores of the women participating in the study were compared in terms of the age, a statistically significant difference was found between mean score of the emotional ( $p < 0.05$ ), physical ( $p < 0.05$ ), verbal violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), and DVS total mean score ( $p < 0.05$ ). In advanced analysis, it was determined that the small ages of the women increased the rate of domestic violence. When the women's DVS subscale and total mean scores were examined according to their marriage duration it was found that the a statistically significant difference was found between mean score of the emotional ( $p < 0.05$ ), physical ( $p < 0.05$ ), sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), verbal violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), economical violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), and DVS total mean score ( $p < 0.05$ ).

When the women's DVS subscale and total mean scores were examined according to their number of children it was found that the a statistically significant difference was found between mean score of the emotional ( $p < 0.05$ ), physical ( $p < 0.05$ ), sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), verbal violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), economical violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), and DVS total mean score ( $p < 0.05$ ). When the women's DVS subscale and total mean scores were examined according to their income status it was found that the a statistically significant difference was found between mean score of the emotional ( $p < 0.05$ ), physical ( $p < 0.05$ ), sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), verbal violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), economical violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), and DVS total mean score ( $p < 0.05$ ). When the women's DVS subscale and total mean scores were examined according to their husband's age it was found that the a statistically significant difference was found between mean score of the emotional ( $p < 0.05$ ), physical ( $p < 0.05$ ), sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), verbal violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), economical violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), and DVS total mean score ( $p < 0.05$ ). The advanced analysis revealed the increased marriage duration, increased number of children, decreased income status, and high age of the husband increased the domestic violence.

When DVS subscale and total mean scores of the women in the study were compared according to the marriage type, there was a statistically significant difference between mean scores of emotional ( $p < 0.05$ ), physical ( $p < 0.05$ ), verbal ( $p < 0.05$ ), sexual ( $p < 0.05$ ), economic

violence ( $p < 0.05$ ), subscales and DVS total mean score ( $p < 0.05$ ), (Table 3). It was determined in the advanced analysis that arranged marriage increased the domestic violence.

When the Suicide Probability subscale and total mean scores of the women participating in the study were compared in terms of the age, a statistically significant difference was found between the hostility ( $p < 0.05$ ), and hopelessness subscales ( $p < 0.05$ ). In advanced analysis, low marriage ages were found to increase the suicide risk.

When suicide probability subscale and total mean scores of the women were examined in terms of their marriage duration, the difference found between the suicide ideation subscale and marriage duration was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). In advanced analysis, it was determined that as the marriage duration increased, suicide risk increased.

When the suicide probability subscale and total mean scores of the women in the study were compared in terms of marriage type, there was a statistically significant difference between the hostility and suicide ideation subscales ( $p < 0.05$ ). It was found in advanced analysis that the suicide rate was higher for those who got married with arranged marriage. When the suicide probability subscale and total mean scores of the women were compared in terms of their income status, the difference found between mean scores of hostility, hopelessness, and suicide ideation subscales and total mean scores of suicide probability was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the advanced analysis, low income levels were found to increase the suicide risk in women.

When the suicide probability subscale and total mean scores of the women in the study were compared in terms of their husbands' age, a statistically significant difference was determined with the suicide ideation subscale and the husband' age ( $p < 0.05$ ), (Table 4). In the advanced analysis, it was observed that high ages of the husbands of the women increased the suicide risk.

When the DVS subscale and total mean scores of the women participating in the study were compared with their subscale and total mean scores of the suicide probability scale, it was found that there was a statistically positive significant correlation between emotional violence, verbal violence, sexual violence and total mean scores of DVS and all subscales and total mean scores of the suicide probability scale ( $p < 0.05$ ), (Table 5). As the violence against women increased, the probability of suicide increased positively.

## Discussion

The results of this study conducted to investigate the relationship between the domestic violence against women and suicide risk were discussed in accordance with literature information.

It was found that most of the women participating in the study were aged between 29-39 years, got married for 18-23 years, had 3 or more children, got married with arranged marriage, and had middle income level. The results of the present study show similarity with a study in the literature (Trygged et al., 2014).

Domestic violence rate of the women was found to be high in the study. In the study conducted by Parker et al. (2016) with 197 women in United States of America, the rate of domestic violence against women was found to be high (Parker et al., 2016). The rate of domestic violence against women was observed to be high in the study conducted by Stemhenson et al., in 2016 with 4025 women in India (Stemhenson et al., 2016). Suicide risk of the women was found to be moderate in the study. The rate of suicide risk of women was observed to be moderate in the study conducted by Bessa et al., in 2014 (Bessa et al., 2014). The results of the present study show similarity with a study in the literature.

When the age and domestic violence status of the women in the study were examined, the difference found was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed in the study that the women with small ages were exposed to violence more. It was found in the study by Rocca et al. (2008) that factors like smaller ages of women than their husbands, low educational levels and less economic freedoms increased the rate of violence against women (Rocca et al., 2008). Women often are married at early age in the eastern culture in Turkey. The fact that married women in early ages can not defend their rights and fear their spouses can be considered as the reason for the high level of violence. When the duration of marriage and domestic violence levels of the women participating in the study were compared, a statistically significant difference was found ( $p < 0.05$ ). As the marriage duration increased, the rates of their exposure to physical, emotional, verbal, sexual, and economic violence also increased. Intolerance exhibited by women against their husbands with increasing the marriage duration can be considered as the reason for this. A statistically significant difference was found when the number of children and domestic violence were examined ( $p < 0.05$ ). Women with high numbers of children were observed to be exposed higher rates of domestic violence. Having a greater number of children in the eastern culture in Turkey is important in marriages. Since the high number of children increased the workload and led to economic difficulty for the family, this can be associated with the marital adaptation problems

between the couples. For this reason, women with a high number of children may be exposed to more domestic violence.

When the domestic violence levels of women were examined according to their marriage type in the study, the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Those who got married with arranged marriage had higher rate of exposure to emotional, physical, verbal, and economic violence. According to the study by Şahin, arranged marriage brings not to know each other sufficiently and leads communication problems, thus causing violence (Şahin, 2012). Although the arranged marriage rate decreased year by year in Turkey, especially in the eastern culture it is still preferred. Arranged marriage also brings many problems. These problems can cause violence by bringing conflicts between spouses in marriage. The results of the present study are in parallel with the literature. In the study, when the domestic violence level of the women were investigated according to their income status, a statistically significant difference was determined ( $p < 0.05$ ). The rate of domestic violence increased with decreasing income level. In their study, Zara et al., observed that domestic violence rate of the women increased with their decreasing income level (Zara et al., 2008). In their study, Kumar et al., determined that women with low income levels had higher levels of violence exposure (Kumar et al., 2013). As in all the world is increasing at the rate of women's participation in working life in Turkey. The dependence of women with economic power on their spouses is diminishing and women are free. The reason of this result can be associated with the fact that women with low income level have no economic freedom which makes them dependent to their husbands thus their husbands are dominant in the marriage. It can be asserted that this may increase the possibility of the women to be exposed to violence.

When the suicide risk of the women in the study was examined, the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Small ages in women increase the hostility and hopelessness among the subscales of suicide probability. In the study by Temiz et al., it was found that 31% of the women exposed to physical violence were exposed to the violence before the age of 15 and 11% of the women exposed to sexual violence were exposed to violence before the age of 15 (Temiz et al., 2014). It can be thought that the levels of hostility and hopelessness towards the spouses of women who are violent in early ages in the direction of these findings may increase. When the suicide risk of women was examined in terms of their marriage duration, a statistically significant difference was found between marriage duration and the suicide ideation subscale ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the study, increased marriage duration also increases the suicide ideation. As the its reason, it can be asserted that the women who got married for a long time experience the burnout and accordingly they think about committing suicide. There

was a statistically significant difference between the hostility and suicide ideation subscales of suicide probability scale according to the marriage type of women ( $p < 0.05$ ). It has been determined that hostility is higher in women married by flirting. In those who got married with arranged marriage, the risk of suicide risk was higher. Arranged marriages in Turkey, especially are seen widely in the eastern culture. Since those women who get married with arranged marriage do not know their husbands completely, more debates occur between the spouses which causes uneasiness in the family. After this uneasiness, women may think of suicide as a consequence of depression and introversion.

When suicide probability total score and subscales were examined in terms of income level, there was a statistically significant difference between income level and the suicide probability total score and hostility, hopelessness, suicide ideation subscales ( $p < 0.05$ ). Decreased income status increases the risk of suicide. It was stated in the study by Bessa et al., that the level of violence seen by women with low economic levels from their husbands was higher than those with high economic levels (Bessa et al., 2014). A high income status is necessary for a comfortable life. As the income status becomes lower, the increased problems between men and women will increase the rate of violence which will create psychological problems in women so suicide ideation can be thought to increase accordingly. When the husband's age and suicide risk were compared, the difference between the suicide ideation subscale of suicide probability scale and the husband's age was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). In Turkey the age of marriage in men is seen as culturally higher than in women. The age difference between spouses causes conflict and communication problems between generations. This situation can be considered as a cause of suicidal risk in women.

When the domestic violence and suicide risk of women in the study were compared, a statistically positive correlation was determined ( $p < 0.05$ ). As the rates of women's exposure to domestic violence increased, their suicide risk increased. In a 10-year follow-up study by Trygged et al., it was determined that the suicide attempts of women who experienced violence were higher (Trygged et al., 2014). According to the results of the research report on domestic violence against women in Turkey, women have suicide idea after the violence (Özcan et al., 2016). According to the study conducted by Gokalp et al. with women exposed to violence, the rate of suicide attempt was determined as 47% (Gokalp et al., 2014). In the study by Devries et al., the violence committed by the spouse and the other family members was among the most significant risk factors for suicide attempt (Devries et al., 2011). Since the women exposed to violence may think of suicide attempts as a coping way or escape, it

can be asserted that as the violence increases, suicide attempt increases. These data support the present study and is similar to the literature. In accordance with these data, we can predict domestic violence against women may cause suicide.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

In the study, it was found that the rate of women's violence exposure was high and their probability of suicide was moderate. As the rate of violence exposure of the women increased, suicide risk also increased. In line with these results, it may be recommended to raise awareness and to develop a conscious attitude and behavior towards violence by providing trainings to women.

### **Limitation**

The limitation of this research is included only 3 Family Health Centers investigation between 10 Family Health Centers, study was conducted with a small sample group and the study recruitment was in only one location; therefore, study findings cannot be generalized to other settings.

### **Conflict Of Interest**

None of the authors reports a conflict of interest.

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**Table 1.** Descriptive Characteristics of the Women

	n	%
<b>Age</b>		
18-28	274	26.7
29-39	403	39.3
40-50	248	24.2
51-61	100	9.8
<b>Duration of Marriage</b>		
0-5 years	247	24.1
6-11 years	263	25.7
12-17 years	241	23.5
18-23 years	274	26.7
<b>Number of Children</b>		
0	127	12.4
1	204	19.9
2	282	27.5
3 and more	411	40.1
<b>Marriage Type</b>		
Flirt	444	43.3
Arranged Marriage	581	56.7
<b>Income Status</b>		
Low	84	8.2
Middle	593	57.9
High	348	34.0
<b>Age of the husband</b>		
18-28	141	13.8
29-39	399	38.9
40-50	306	29.9
51-61	179	17.5

**Table 2.** DVS and Suicide Probability Scales and Total Mean Scores of Subscales

	<b>Obtained min-max scores</b>	<b>X±SD</b>
DVS	50-112	112.25±7.69
Suicide Probability	40-71	70.12±5.68



**Table 4.** Comparison of Subscale and Total Mean scores obtained by the Women from the Suicide Probability Scale in terms of their Descriptive Characteristics

	Negative Self-Evaluation	Hostility	Hopelessness	Suicide Ideation	Total Score
<b>Age</b>					
18-28	16.71 ± 3.88	15.44 ± 2.67	26.50 ± 3.94	10.71 ± 3.91	69.37 ± 11.25
28-39	16.81 ± 3.88	15.18 ± 2.52	26.77 ± 4.17	10.99 ± 3.90	69.75 ± 11.45
40-50	16.77 ± 3.97	15.03 ± 2.59	26.95 ± 4.55	11.34 ± 4.26	70.10 ± 12.10
51-61	16.82 ± 3.73	14.25 ± 2.49	25.52 ± 4.34	11.62 ± 3.51	68.21 ± 10.62
<b>Test Value</b>	F= .035	F= 5.406	F=3.048	F= 1.805	F= .706
<b>Significance</b>	p= .991	<b>p= .001</b>	<b>p= .028</b>	p= .145	p= .548
<b>Duration of Marriage</b>					
0-5 years	16.37 ± 4.03	15.34 ± 2.63	26.41 ± 4.02	10.76 ± 4.17	68.89 ± 11.80
6-11 years	16.87 ± 3.81	15.17 ± 2.49	26.68 ± 4.18	10.79 ± 3.70	69.51 ± 11.45
12-17 years	16.68 ± 3.74	15.14 ± 2.53	26.78 ± 4.05	11.00 ± 3.90	69.62 ± 10.96
18-23 years	17.13 ± 3.93	14.86 ± 2.69	26.61 ± 4.63	11.64 ± 4.03	70.25 ± 11.69
<b>Test Value</b>	F= 1.53	F= 1.53	F=.33	F= 2.84	F= .61
<b>Significance</b>	p=.148	p=.205	p=.797	<b>p=.037</b>	p=.605
<b>Number of Children</b>					
0	16.97 ± 4.01	15.28 ± 2.72	26.32 ± 3.63	10.81 ± 4.11	69.40 ± 11.26
1	16.77 ± 4.34	15.49 ± 2.53	26.52 ± 4.35	11.03 ± 4.31	69.81 ± 12.84
2	16.54 ± 3.69	14.99 ± 2.59	26.78 ± 4.38	10.96 ± 3.85	69.29 ± 11.41
3 and more	16.87 ± 3.74	14.98 ± 2.56	26.65 ± 4.27	11.22 ± 3.82	69.73 ± 10.91
<b>Test Value</b>	F= .53	F= 2.21	F= .38	F= .45	F= .12
<b>Significance</b>	p= .661	p=.085	p=.767	p=.716	p=.946
<b>Marriage Type</b>					
Flirt	16.64 ± 3.93	15.32 ± 2.67	26.72 ± 4.43	10.65 ± 3.79	69.34 ± 11.74
Arranged Marriage	16.88 ± 3.85	14.97 ± 2.52	26.54 ± 4.08	11.37 ± 4.06	69.77 ± 11.28
<b>Test Value</b>	t= -.97	t= 2.16	t=.69	t= -2.91	t= -.60
<b>Significance</b>	p= .329	<b>p= .031</b>	p= .487	<b>p=.004</b>	p= .549
<b>Income</b>					
Low	19.22 ± 4.61	15.35 ± 3.14	29.15 ± 4.22	5.02 ± .54	14.05 ± 1.53
Middle	17.10 ± 3.79	15.09 ± 2.65	26.87 ± 4.38	4.00 ± .16	11.53 ± .47
High	15.63 ± 3.45	15.12 ± 2.34	25.59 ± 3.64	3.15 ± .16	9.36 ± .50
<b>Test Value</b>	F= 36.14	F= .368	F=27.56	F= 36.64	F= 38.33
<b>Significance</b>	p= .692	<b>p=.000</b>	<b>p= .000</b>	<b>p= .000</b>	<b>p= .000</b>
<b>Husband's Age</b>					
18-28	16.07 ± 3.26	15.32 ± 2.87	26.30 ± 3.72	10.12 ± 2.88	9.55 ± .80
29-39	16.76 ± 3.96	15.23 ± 2.51	26.65 ± 4.23	10.84 ± 3.99	11.82 ± .59
40-50	16.92 ± 3.85	15.08 ± 2.51	27.05 ± 4.25	11.30 ± 4.21	11.30 ± .64
51-61	17.10 ± 4.18	14.79 ± 2.66	26.06 ± 4.25	11.87 ± 4.04	12.30 ± .91
<b>Test Value</b>	F= 2.140	F= 1.510	F=2.369	F=6.015	F=1.624
<b>Significance</b>	p= .094	p= .210	p= .069	<b>p= .000</b>	p= .182

**Table 5.** Comparison of DVS Subscale and Total Mean scores of the Women with their Subscale and Total Mean scores of Suicide Probability Scale

	<b>Negative Self-Evaluation</b>	<b>Hostility</b>	<b>Hopelessness</b>	<b>Suicide Ideation</b>	<b>Scale Total</b>
<b>Emotional Violence</b>					
<b>r</b>	.50	.12	.38	.54	.52
<b>p</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>
<b>Verbal Violence</b>					
<b>r</b>	.46	.14	.39	.49	.50
<b>p</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>
<b>Physical Violence</b>					
<b>r</b>	.35	.03	.18	.37	.32
<b>p</b>	<b>.000</b>	.343	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>
<b>Sexual Violence</b>					
<b>r</b>	.32	.16	.34	.36	.40
<b>p</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>
<b>Economic Violence</b>					
<b>r</b>	.30	.31	.28	.29	.31
<b>p</b>	<b>.000</b>	.320	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>
<b>Scale Total</b>					
<b>r</b>	.47	.11	.39	.50	.50
<b>p</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>	<b>.000</b>

**Highlights**

- The findings of the study are domestic violence against women related to suicide risk each other.
- Turkey and all over the world are increasingly violent. This situation brings some problems to women.
- Violence against women negatively affects the mental health of women.