

Frequency of sexual violence and its relation to sexual satisfaction in married women in Ardebil

Abstract

Background: Considering that no such study has been conducted in Ardabil, especially in the suburbs, in this study we aimed to investigate the frequency of sexual violence and its relationship with marital satisfaction in married women on the outskirts of Ardabil.

Aim: To determine the frequency of sexual violence and its relationship with sexual satisfaction in married women on the outskirts of Ardabil.

Methods and material: In this study, the statistical population was all women living on the outskirts of Ardabil who referred to rural urban health centers. The sampling method was stratified, during which we selected a number from each health unit as a sample and entered the study. Finally, 200 people were selected from 20 health centers. The Larson Sexual Satisfaction Questionnaire and the Sexual Violence Researcher Questionnaire were used to collect information. Due to the normality of data distribution, the Pearson Correlation Test (Pearson Correlation Test) was used to determine the relationship between quantitative variables.

Results: The present study was performed on 200 married women on the outskirts of Ardabil. In this study, a researcher-made questionnaire was used and its validity and reliability were assessed before sampling. Summarizing the results showed that in our study, 84.5% reported sexual violence as moderate and 10.5% as high. 5% also described this index as low. The results of our study showed that sexual violence has a positive and statistically significant relationship with all sub-criteria as well as the total score of sexual satisfaction. In other words, as sexual satisfaction increases, so does sexual violence. The frequency of moderate sexual violence was the highest in all age groups. In the 26 to 30 age group, 24.4% of women reported severe sexual violence. This study showed that in couples with an age difference of 5 to 10 years, sexual violence has a positive and

significant relationship with sexual adjustment, quality of life and sexual attitude ($P < 0.05$) and also in couples with more than 10 years of sexual violence with Sexual compatibility and quality of life show a positive and significant relationship ($P < 0.05$). Women with university education also reported 78% moderate sexual violence and 17.1% severe sexual violence.

Conclusion: In the present study, we showed that most of the women in the suburbs of the city face moderate sexual violence. Sexual violence also increases with increasing sexual satisfaction.

Keywords: Sexual Violence, Sexual Satisfaction, Married Women, Suburbs