Abstract: Introduction: Violence against women by an intimate partner is a major contributor to the ill-health of women. WHO study indicated that 15–71% of women experience physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. Primary and secondary prevention are central points in domestic violence concept, therefore looking at violence against women from a public health perspective offers a way of capturing many dimensions of the phenomenon in order to develop multispectral responses. This study has examined the application of BASNEF model in prediction of domestic violence against women in Sabzevar.

Materials and methods: This is an analytical- descriptive and causality study conducted on 256 women who referred to the health centers in Sabzevar. The sampling method was proportionally stratified and randomized. Data was collected by self–reported questionnaire based on BASNEF model and Conflicts Tactics Scale (CTS). The instrument was validated and reliable through content validity and internal consistency ([alpha].84), respectively. Data was analyzed by descriptive and analytical statistics including Pearson Correlation and Structural Equation Modeling. SPSS (16) for data entry and primary analysis was used. Lisrel software (8.1) for the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was applied.

Results: The mean age of women was about 27 and the mean length of women living with their husbands was about 7 years .The results of t-value were: attitude and intention=3.32, subjective norms and intention =3.67, intention and domestic violence =3.25, enabling factors 0.98. The standardized values were: 0.55, 0.38, 0.39, for subjective norms, attitude toward domestic violence, intention, respectively. RMSEA was 0.10. Chi-square statistic divided by degrees of freedom equals to 3.96 and P-Value for Test of Close Fit (RMSEA < 0.05) = 0.00048

Discussion: The effect of subjective norms on domestic violence was significantly higher. Although the effect of subjective norms and attitude toward domestic violence were significant, the goodness of fit of this model on this data was not so good. (RMSE>0.09 and X^2/df >3).

Due to the importance of domestic violence prevention, more researches, applying and comprising health education and promotion planning models are suggested.

Key words: Domestic violence, BASNEF, Women, Sabzevar health centers.

Presentation: Oral