Dimensions of Women’s Empowerment in Prevention of Domestic Violence: A Qualitative Study in Iran

Maryam Mataji Amirroud
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Ali Ramazankhani (Ali.Ramezankhani2018@gmail.com)
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Mohtasham Ghafari
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Hamid Soori
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Research Article

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Empowerment, Qualitative study, Women, Iran

Posted Date: February 10th, 2022

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1332707/v1

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Abstract

**Background:** Empowerment is a key goal in anti-violence programs against women that can empower women against violence in a variety of situations and minimize its negative consequences. Therefore, the present study was conducted to identify the dimensions of women's empowerment in prevention of domestic violence (PDV) in Iranian women.

**Methods:** In this qualitative study, an exploratory sequential mixed-methods design was used and conventional content analysis was carried out. Thirty-one participants (fifteen professionals and sixteen married women) were selected by purposeful sampling. Data were gathered through 21 individual semi-constructed interviews and two five-person focus group discussions in 2019. Guba and Lincoln's criteria for establishing trustworthiness were explored.

**Results:** After the data analysis, multiple revisions and merging of 892 primary codes based on similarity were led to the extraction of 18 sub-categories. Then, five main-categories were identified as dimensions of women's empowerment in PDV, which were: marital social skills, knowledge, perceptions & self-evaluations, agency in family finance and economic independence, spiritual health, and access to resources.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study provide a comprehensive view of the dimensions of women's empowerment in PDV in Iran. Participants cited the marital skills, knowledge, perceptions and self-evaluation as most important dimensions in facilitating women's empowerment to deal effectively with domestic violence. These findings can be used as a basis for planning interventions to reduce violence against women.

Introduction

Violence against women is a global public health issue [1]. Until recently, most governments considered domestic violence against women as a relatively minor social problem, while this type of violence is common form of violence against women [2], and is include sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, and controlling behaviors by spouse [3], which make substantial consequences on women's physical and mental health [4]. The WHO declared almost 1 in 3 women of ever-married/partnered women of reproductive age (15–49 years) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime [1]. Researchers reported that the highest level of the prevalence of domestic violence by spouses, on average, can be observed in the southeast of Asia (37.07%), East Mediterranean (37%) and Africa (36.6%) respectively [5], with the lowest in Japan (15%) and the highest in Ethiopia (71%) [4].

Violence against women also is a social problem in Iran, similar to many other countries [6], although there are not many reliable statistics for this issue in Iran but there are enough evidences for this [7], so that a national survey in 28 provinces of Iran showed that 66% of Iranian women were victims of
domestic violence at least once [8]. In Tehran province in 2006, domestic violence against women was estimated that physical and emotional-psychological violence were 30% and 29% respectively [9]. Also, a study conducted in Urmia City in 2014, found that 89.3% of women were subjected to physical violence in various forms [10]. To understand the seriousness of this problem, it must be considered that the female population includes 49.7% of the total population of Iran [11], therefore, the consequences of this violence would definitely affect the whole society [12].

In the recent decades, the quantity of interventions to address violence against women worldwide has been increased [13], and advocates within the domestic violence movement, have named “empowerment” as a main aim of services [14], because if the level of women's empowerment increases, the experience of domestic violence decreases [15].

Therefore, since the consensus on the defining features of the empowerment structure is unclear, a clear definition of empowerment and its dimensions would promote the development of common metrics for research and assessment.[16]

To addresses this gap in knowledge, we conducted a qualitative-research to explore the research participants' perspectives on the women's empowerment in PDV, in order to obtain a clear concept of empowerment and its dimensions.

Expected, the results of this study, can be used as a guideline for developing and facilitating the framework of a specific educational interventions in PDV, and as well as designing a tool for evaluating the level of women's empowerment in Iran.

**Materials And Methods**

**Study Design**

We applied a qualitative approach and a conventional content analysis method, because it was a useful way to study less known, and culture-sensitive issues. Figure1 below shows the summary steps of this study.

**Participants and Sampling**

Participants were selected using purposive sampling, and theoretical sampling was utilized to calculate the number of participants with extensive experience or with knowledge of the event. Also, to create the greatest diversity in the data, women with different demographic characteristics (Table1) from social emergency centers and health centers in Tehran and Urmia and specialists in various scientific and occupational fields (Table2) in Tehran and Urmia Universities of Medical Sciences were selected. Inclusion criteria for women included: being married, age over 18, agreeing to participate in the study and sharing their experiences. Inclusion criteria for specialists were: having a background in
scientific research or professional experience and knowledge related to women's health and violence against women.

**Table 1. Demographic characteristics of women**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational-level</strong></td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>4(25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary to high-school</td>
<td>7(43.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collegiate</td>
<td>5(31.25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic-situation</strong></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>5(31.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>8(50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>3(18.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td>Turk</td>
<td>5(31.25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kurd</td>
<td>4(25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fars</td>
<td>5(31.25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other ethnicities</td>
<td>2(12.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years of marriage</strong></td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>3(18.75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>6(37.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>7(43.75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation</strong></td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>10(62.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>6(37.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Mean ± SD (39.62±8.73)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Demographic characteristics of professionals**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Mean of Work-experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health education and promotion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>University professor</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Psychologist</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>University professor, Therapist</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sociologist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>University professor, Therapist</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-educator</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Researcher in women health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological consultant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social emergency worker</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social-worker</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Social emergency worker</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psycho-Nursing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Psychiatric nurse</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data collection**

This qualitative study was extracted from a large research project with an exploratory sequential mixed-methods design in 2019. After receiving the code of ethics from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences [Code: IR.SBMU.PHNS.REC.1400.011], the data were collected by the first author through 21 semi-structured interviews and two five-person focus group discussions (FGD), with 31 participants. Prior to the interview, the authors prepared a question guide (Table3). These open-ended and semi-structured questions were the same for all participants and were followed by more specific questions according to the participants' answers. Each interview lasted between 30 and 90 minutes.

A group of 5 women and a group of 5 social emergency experts participated in the discussions. The FGD each lasted about an hour and 30 minutes. Data collection process continued until data saturation. The researcher obtained prior permission from the participants to record all interviews and the sessions content.

**Table3: Guide questions for interviews**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What do you think about domestic violence against women?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What do you know about women's empowerment programs in the face of violence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>What do you think about what are the characteristics of an empowered woman in PDV?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How do society, family, and relatives affect women's ability to properly deal with domestic violence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Why do you think some women cannot prevent their husband's violence?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data analysis**

The analysis process simultaneously was performed with data collection. All interviews were coded with open thematic coding and analyzed through inductive thematic analysis. MAXQDA (2018) was applied to
manage coding the interviews. Graneheim and Lundman's five-step qualitative content analysis approach [17] was employed for data analyzing, as following:

Initially, each interview transcript was read several times to gain a general understanding about its overt and covert content. Then, meaning units were extracted and coded. In the next step, the codes were classified according to their similarities and differences into sub-categories and main-categories.

**Trustworthiness**

The criteria proposed by Guba and Lincoln were used to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. To increase credibility, immersion, members checking, and peer review were considered. Research process was monitored by two independent colleagues to achieve dependability. To ensure confirmability, all the research stages were documented and revised, and purposeful sampling was performed with maximum variety, accurate description of participants and research environment for increasing transmissibility.

**Results**

The data from interviews and FGDs were analyzed. 892 primary codes were extracted. Then, 116 open codes were obtained, that were placed in 18 sub-categories and 5 main-categories (Table 4).

**Table 4:** Main-categories and associated sub-categories of women’s empowerment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main category</th>
<th>Sub category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marital Social Skills</td>
<td>Assertive behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conversation and intimate communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flexibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emotions management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge, Perceptions and Self-evaluation</td>
<td>Self-awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knowing husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perception of traditional-norms and gender-differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-efficacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency in Family Finance and Economic Independence</td>
<td>Family economic management and decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Authority and independence in finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual Health</td>
<td>Hope and trust in God's help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patience and forgiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feeling satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to resources</td>
<td>Access to advocacy resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to educational and learning opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Category 1: Marital Social Skills**

Five effective parameters on marital social skills were emphasized by participants as following:

**Assertive behavior**

Most of interviewees emphasized that assertive behaviors could be an important step in empowering women in PDV, which was manifested through saying no to husband's unreasonable wishes, defending themselves, freely expressing wishes, expectations and opinions.

"It is very important for women to be able to express their sexual desires and needs, but women are ashamed and this leads to sexual violence against them." (Social Worker Expert)
Conversation and intimate communication

Effective and respectful conversation with full attention and considering the appropriate time for conversation, along with understanding, supporting, prioritizing the spouse and maintaining his respect and value in front of others could strengthen intimacy and love in marital relationships and protect the woman from spouse violence.

“I spend time with my husband every day, sitting and talking to him and listening to him, when my husband sees how I treat him, he treats me well.” (31 years old woman)

flexibility

Woman’s flexibility will allow her to accept more issues, which can lead to less conflict between her and her husband. Adapting to the situation by changing thoughts and behavior, accepting the individual differences and different tastes, and adapting to difficult situations in life were emphasized as components of women flexibility in marital life.

“You always want your husband to be the way you want him to be, you want to change him exactly what you like. This is one of the things that causes violence, because you cannot accept differences and this is problematic”. (Health specialist)

Emotion management

Woman’s ability to control anger, regulate emotions, controlling the expression of anger and provoking the husband’s anger, also not worry to express opinions and feelings, overcoming negative emotions, internal fears, and daily stresses, were important in women’s ability to control husband’s violent behaviors.

“When a woman has poor anger management skill, provokes her husband’s violence and he hits her. A man who hits should not be provoke”. (Social worker expert)

Decision-making

Independence in decision-making, decisively and consciously decision-making without immediate feelings, participation in family decisions and accepting their responsibility, were considered as components of women’s active decision-making which increased women’s self-confidence and her ability to solve problems.

“Many women like their husbands to decide for them, but if my husband decides without me, I protest, he always consults with me and it makes me feel important and I can help solve problems”. (38 years old woman)

Category 2: Knowledge, Perceptions and Self-evaluation
Five crucial factors in knowledge, perceptions, and self-evaluation (self-efficacy and self-esteem) were emphasized by most of interviewees.

### 2.1. Self-Knowledge

We react to the issues around us, based on our knowledge of our weaknesses and strengths, so woman's knowledge of her inner strengths and weaknesses, expectations, roles, responsibilities and her rights in life, can make her capability or incapability of facing violence.

“A woman that sees herself more capable, will more strongly stand against her husband’s violence, until she sees herself as weak.” (40 years old woman)

### 2.2. Knowing husband

The interviewees believed that increasing knowledge of the mood and characteristics of the husband helped women to better coordinate their behavior with the mood of the husband in any situation and had better control over the situation.

“She has a way with her husband’s, means she knows how her husband is, whether she can talk to him or not, what behavior she does now is better. These help her a lot, and certainly have a good result.” (Psychonursing-specialist)

### 2.3. Perception of traditional norms and gender differences

The respondents believed that rejection of gender superiority, the rejection of women's conviction to silence and continuation of marital life under any condition, rejecting the taboo of divorce for women, not recognizing violence against women as normal in married life, could empower women in PDV.

“I thought divorce is a taboo. I thought I should go on with this life because I thought a woman who divorces would be miserable.” (Abused-48-year-old-woman)

### 2.4. Self-efficacy

Women's belief in their ability to prevent husband violence, improve living conditions and rely on themselves in decision-making, removes fear from them and increases their self-confidence in trying to save from husband violence.

“Women must first put fear aside. They must be confident. They must believe that no one but themselves can help them.” (38- years-old-woman)

### 2.5. Self-esteem

Women who don’t consider themselves worthy of any abusive behavior, unconditionally accept themselves, and believe in their worth as a woman, can motivate themselves to strive and get rid of husband violence, and be empowered.
“I think some women are satisfied with the minimum, they do not know they deserve more, so they do not try to change the situation, and tolerate any behavior.” (32 years old woman)

**Category 3: Agency in Family Finance and Economic Independence**

Women's agency in finance and economic independence at the family through management and participation in economic decision-making, authority and independence in finance, was another women's empowerment dimension in PDV.

**3.1. Family economic management and decision-making**

The participants believed that women who could have a plan to spend family revenue, adjust living expenses, and be involved in cost decision-making and management, could prevent the husband's violent behavior.

“If woman makes the right decision to spend money, won’t have economic violence. But mostly men don’t give their wives any choice because they think women spend extravagantly.” (Health-Educator)

**3.2. Authority and independence in finance**

According to the interviewees, having financial independence, financial self-reliance and personal income management enables women to make decisive decisions to get rid of their husbands' violence.

“If I had a job and an income when my husband was harassing me, I could have made a better decision. It helped me a lot since I became independent.” (Abused 41 years old woman)

**Category 4: Spiritual Health**

Spiritual empowerment was considered as another of women's empowerment dimension including following parameters:

**4.1. Hope and trust in God's help**

Interviewees believed that trusting in God's help, and hoping that their prayers for deliverance from violence would be answered, could give women hope to get rid of violence.

“Ever since I went to Quran class, I have learned not to lose hope, one day God answer my prayer and I will be saved.” (Abused 40 years old woman)

**4.2. Feeling of satisfaction**

Women's satisfaction with themselves, marital life and their efforts to satisfy their husband's desires, was cited as a crucial factor in reducing marital conflicts.
“Many women are dissatisfied with life with their husbands and seek happiness elsewhere, which leads to more intimacy and conflict.” (40 years old woman)

4.3. Patience and forgiveness

Patience and resilience were mentioned as the personality traits that helped women control their anger, which were considered as the most important signs of spiritual health.

“Patience is very important in marital life. A woman should be patient so that when her husband says something, she takes time to reply it in a calmer situation.” (Social worker expert)

4.4. Positive-thinking

Focusing on positive thoughts, not blaming themselves for all problems, and not being pessimistic the problems in marital life, were mentioned as spiritual-wellbeing factors in PDV.

“I always thought our fight would not end and there would never be happiness in our house, I said maybe it's my fault that we fight.” (Abused 38 years old woman)

Category 5: Access to resources

According to the interviewees, women access to social and family support, and also education and learning opportunities could increase their ability to controlling and prevention of husband's violence. In the following, we will investigate these subcategories.

5.1. Access to advocacy resources

Existence and access of support centers in society for women, and benefit from the advocacy of family members, especially parents, could help to increase women's knowledge and receive the training and guide needed to properly deal with the husband's violence. Also, could increase the feeling of power and security in women, and could reduce the psychological stress caused by feeling lonely in life.

“A woman who lives in a remote area or a village certainly does not have easy access to the centers that help her, so she may accept the conditions. When there is no help, she has to compromise, without enjoying her own life”. (A health specialist)

“Family, it is very important. If you do not have a father who supports you, your husband will do whatever he wants to you”. (Abused 39 years old woman)

5.2 Access to educational and learning opportunities

The interviewees mentioned access to education, information, and learning opportunities such as the presence of a successful woman or an independent and capable mother in women's life, growing up and being educated with an emphasis on independence and responsibility, having the opportunity to progress,
freedom of choice and decision-making, as important resources for education, learning and understanding the right path of life for women and girls.

"The inner weakness of a woman goes back to her childhood, who was always dominated, punished, not given the right to choose. This will cause a girl, when entering life, not having self-confidence, and is afraid of everything to do alone, of making mistakes, always dependent and seek approval". (A Psycho-Nursing)

"Our people do not receive training on marital life skills at all, especially mutual understanding and respect, and all of which is forced to be gained through experience after a few years of marital life which should be gained before marriage". (A Family Psychologist)

**Discussion**

The present study is the first qualitative study in Iran led to identify 4 dimensions in women's empowerment in PDV. The most important dimension that repeatedly emphasized was the marital social skills, which included a set of psychosocial competencies, interpersonal skills, and adaptive behaviors that made women capable to face the demands and challenges of everyday life effectively. The most emphasized skill was courageous behavior that could empower women to respectfully express needs, ideas, feelings, and boundaries which could reduce threats or abuse [18]. This finding supports studies show that the lack of courageous behaviors lead challenges in relationships with spouse resulting in experiencing a variety of sexual, physical, and multiple abuses [19].

In the present study, communication and conversation skills were considered as key factors that could prevent and control the marital violence. Consistent with this finding, other studies illustrated a positive relationship between high quality relations of couples and stability of marriage [20]: On the other hand, women's ability to empathize through understanding, supporting, accompanying, and having realistic expectations of their husbands, helped them to avoid violence. This result is in line with other studies.[21-23] Women's flexibility or ability to accept and adapt with differences, was also an important factor, which previous studies suggested as a key psychological variable to stop partner violence [24]. Furthermore, anger management and emotion regulation were considered as important parameters. It was illustrated that women with higher skill in anger management could overcome many of problems [25]. According to the participants, decision-making skill would empower women in PDV. Similar to this finding, it was indicated that this skill improved abused women's health and quality of life [26], and women who made more decisions jointly with their partner were less likely to experience violence [27, 28].

In this study, knowledge, perceptions and self-evaluation through two components of self-efficacy and self-esteem, were considered as another dimension of women's empowerment in PDV. Consistent with this finding, studies indicated that high emotional self-efficacy led women to better cope with negative emotions such as anger [29], and low self-esteem caused abused women to remain in violent relationships and not to pursue more constructive solutions [30, 31].
The experts also believed that more knowledge of women, especially about themselves and the psychological characteristics of the husband, provides the necessary conditions for their successful entering marital life [32]. Regarding to women's perceptions of traditional norms governing society, studies in Iran illustrated that maintaining many traditional principles and patriarchal attitudes in the Iranian society had the greatest effect on violence against women [33]. Therefore, according to Samahgan et al., Changing gender norms and attitudes could be a key factor in preventing these women from becoming victims [34].

Women's agency in family finance and economic independence were another dimension which considered as an effective factor in PDV and as promoted self-confidence to leave a violent life. In line with this finding, several studies suggested that employment and revenue of women were a protective parameter against the husband's violence [35, 36], and showed that women's lack of power to decide on their revenue could make them more vulnerable to the risk of violence of the intimate partner [37].

Evidence showed that spiritual health and religious participation facilitated women's empowerment against violence [38]. In the present study, this parameter strengthened self-confidence, and sense of control over life. Other studies also indicated that couples with higher religious beliefs were more likely to have marital satisfaction with less violence to each other [39], and women's active involvement in spiritual practices such as mosque and church attendance increased their ability to cope with stressful situation [40].

According to the interviewees, access to advocacy resources and learning opportunities including social and family advocacy, education, information and higher education, positive learning models, and a secure job could be a strong construct in the empowerment structure for the prevention and control of the husband's violence. This finding was consistent with studies that showing women who had economic, occupational and educational power and access to social and family advocacy resources were less likely to be abused by their husbands [41-43]. Having a job and higher education were other protective factors that were considered as empowerment resources, which was consistent with the studies by Sen & Bolsoy (2017), Yakubovich et al. (2018), Alangea et al. (2018) [24, 25, 44]. Also, regarding access to information and educational and learning opportunities, Yount et al. (2017), Sharif et al. (2013), Khalili et al. (2019), and Perez-Martinez et al. (2021), the positive effect of educational plans emphasized the violence and showed that access to education, especially skills training, plays an important role in reducing the frequency and severity of violence against women and can lead to marital reconciliation and family solidarity [45-48].

The most important limitation of this study was women's fear of participating in the study, which was addressed by ensuring that their personal information was kept confidential. Despite this limitation, our findings offer important recommendation for public health interventions in PDV through women's empowerment programs such as marital life skills training, as well as informing women of their rights and values.
Conclusion

Domestic violence against women in Iran, like other countries, is a serious problem and many studies have emphasized the empowerment of women as one of the most important strategies to deal with it.

According to the results of this study, the concept of women's empowerment in the field of violence included five main dimensions. Participants cited marital social skills, knowledge, perceptions and self-evaluation as most important factors in facilitating women's empowerment to deal effectively with domestic violence. Also, further analysis showed that spiritual health, agency in family finance and economic independence, and access to resources, were other key dimensions in shaping the concept of women's empowerment in PDV. Therefore, in order to stop or reduce domestic violence against women, it is suggested to pay attention to interventions planning for improving marital social skills, especially assertive behaviors, promoting knowledge and perceptions, spiritual health, economic independence, agency in family finance, and providing the necessary conditions and facilities for access to advocacy resources and learning opportunities. It is hope that by emphasizing the dimensions identified in this study in planning interventions to reduce violence against women, we will observe the promotion of more women's health in the family and the society.

Abbreviations

PDV: prevention of domestic violence; FGD: Focus Group Discussion.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval to conduct key informant interviews for the study was granted by Ethical Review Committee at the Shaheed Beheshtee University of Medical Science in 2019 [reference number IR.SBMU.PHNS.REC.1400.011].

Written and verbally informed consent was received from the participants prior to the interviews after presenting the information sheet of the study and consent form of the study, and we anonymized all transcribed interviews.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

The text and audio files of the interviews are in the possession of the primary researcher of the project Maryam Mataji Amirroud. As participants can be identified from the data, they will not be shared publicly. Interested persons can inquire through the contact information of the relevant author.
Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding

The study was partially supported by an internal grant for data collection from the Shaheed Beheshtee University of Medical Science.

Authors' contributions

This study was conceptualized by MM and AR. MM conducted the interviews, transcription and translation of the recordings. MM, AR, MG, HS performed thematic analysis. All authors drafted the text of the manuscript. All authors critically reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content and administrative, technical, and material support. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Women and professionals who participated in this research and shared their lived experiences with us.

References

Islamic Republic of Iran 2004.


Figures
Figure 1

Summary of the steps of this study