Objective: to determine the incidence of exposure to violence among women before and during marriage and pregnancy; to establish the independent effect of different socio-demographic factors associated with abuse. Methods: Women living in the study area were determined to give birth in last 12 months. The existence of physical and/or sexual violence in three periods: before marriage, during marriage and during pregnancy. Results: It was determined that 18.5% of the participants had been exposed to premarital violence, 9.7% during marriage and 3.2% during pregnancy. Conclusion: Improvement in women’s education level and economic status will play a key role in the prevention of violence against them.