RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessing Levels of Domestic Violence among Secondary-School Students in Al-Nasiriya City/ Iraq

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Abstract

Introduction: Violence is the intentional use of physical force against oneself, another person, or groups that result in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation[1]. Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is a pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting. Child exposure to domestic violence constitutes a prevalent concern nationwide. Over 15 million children are estimated to live in households in the U.S. in which at least one incident of physical domestic violence has occurred in the previous year. Lifetime of childhood exposure rates to physical domestic violence in the U.S. have been projected at approximately 16% [2]. Family violence described by the law on protection and treatment of child abuse in the United States which was issued that the abuse and neglect. Minimum is any act of talk or failed to act the part of a parent or caregiver that result in death, harm physical, verbal violence, emotionally dangerous, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and any act or failure to act resulting in imminent danger of serious harm[3]. Objectives: The purpose of the study is to assessing levels of domestic violence among secondary-school students in the Al-Nasiriya city and to find out any association between levels of domestic violence and some demographic characteristics. Methodology: A descriptive study was achieved from October, 20th, 2017 to July, 1st, 2018. A non-probability (purposive) sample of 600 students with age ranged between12 and 18 year was chosen from ten secondary schools (simple random sampling). A designed questionnaire was used for the study and it consists of two parts: part one contains demographic characteristics of the students which include age, gender, class, residency, income, house, level of education and occupation of father and mother, number of kids and order of kid; part two is the scale domestic violence (Zahra Abdel-Hamezah Hadi, 2013). This part is composed of (39) item and is divided into (3) sections domains; they are verbal violence which is composed of (10) items; Physical violence which is composed of (13) items and psychological violence which is composed of (16) items. The statistical analysis was achieved by using the descriptive statistics: frequency, percentage, distribution and inferential analysis such as Chi2. Results: Six hundred questionnaires were completed. 60.0% of sample is intermediate. 66.8% of sample is male, 25.3% of the students are in first class, 78.8% of sample is city, 46.3% of sample is monthly income almost enough, 27.7% of father is secondary graduate and 42.5 of mother is illiterate, 60.2% of sample occupation of father is free work and 88.7% of mother is house keeper. The severity of domestic violence of the participants ranged from mild 54.7% of the verbal violence; moderate 39.3% of physical violence; and mild 34.2%of psychological violence. Conclusion: The present study revealed that more than half of student are intermediate, and also more than half of the student are male, less than half of student are first class, more than half of student are city, less than half of income are almost enough, less than half of education father are secondary graduate and mother education are illiterate, more than half job of father are free work and job of mother are house keeper. 54.7% more than half of student are verbal violence, 39.3% less than half of physical violence and 34.2% of psychological violence. Recommendation: Necessity to provide for the services rehabilitation victims of domestic violence by supporting the role of social researcher in school and at home. Intensifying programs related to family guidance in order to increase family awareness through the various media. Urge concerned parties to establish laws legislation and deterrent systems to deal with cases of domestic violence. To spread awareness among the members of the community about the seriousness of this phenomenon.

Keywords: *Domestic violence, Student, School, Nasiriya city.*

Introduction

Violence is the intentional use of physical force against oneself, another person, or groups that result in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation [1]. Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is a pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting. Child exposure to domestic violence constitutes a prevalent concern nationwide. Over 15 million children are estimated to live in households in the U.S. in which at least one incident of physical domestic violence has occurred in the previous year. Lifetime of childhood exposure rates to physical domestic violence in the U.S. have been projected at approximately 16% [2].

Family violence described by the law on protection and treatment of child abuse in the United States which was issued that the abuse and neglect. Minimum is any act of talk or failed to act the part of a parent or caregiver that result in death, harm physical, verbal violence, emotionally dangerous, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and any act or failure to act resulting in imminent danger of serious harm [3]. Domestic violence is described as a performance of hostility that can be devoted by a spouse or family member. Warning signs of domestic violence are that victims are criticized by their spouses or partners for the small things the victim is forced to have sex against his or her will the blame for the violent outburst is placed on the victims and the victims are monitored by their spouses or partners.

Other warning signs are the uses of medications are controlled by his or her abusers property of value to the victim is destroyed by the abuser and threats are made against the victim and other members of their family [4]. Student exposure to domestic violence might be conceptualized as directly witnessing or overhearing the domestic violence but research suggests that a broader describe of exposure might be most appropriate.

Specifically children living in house in which domestic violence occurs are typically aware of and affected by the violence whether or not they directly witness. It should also be recognized that prominent scientific bodies express domestic violence to include acts of physical, psychological, emotional, verbal and sexual violence [5].

Objectives

The purpose of the study is to assess the levels of domestic violence among secondary-school students in the Al-Nasiriya city and to find out the association between these levels and some demographic characteristics of those students.

Methodology

A descriptive study was achieved from October, 20th, 2017 to July, 1st, 2018 to assess levels of domestic violence among the secondary-school students of Al-Nasiriya City. A non-probability (purposive) sample of 600 students with age ranged between12 and 18 year was chosen from ten secondary schools (simple random sample).

Those students, who were subjected to domestic violence and they were identified and well-known to the headmasters and social researchers of the secondary schools, took part in present study.

A designed questionnaire was used for the study and it consists of two parts: part one contains demographic characteristics of the students which include age, gender, class, residency, income, house, level of education and occupation of father and mother, number of kids and order of kid; part two is the scale domestic violence [6], which supposes to determine the levels of domestic violence, this part is composed of (39) item and is divided into (3) sections. They are verbal violence which is composed of (10) items; Physical violence which is composed of (13) items and psychological violence which is composed of (16) items.

The verbal of score was ranged from 10 to 30. The physical of score was ranged from13 to 39. The psychological of score was ranged from 16 to 48. The total of score was ranged from 39 to 117. The statistical analysis was achieved by using the descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) which was used to describe the demographic characteristics of the students participated; and to clarify the distribution of levels of the domestic violence to these characteristics. Chi2 was used to

determine the significant association between demographic characteristics and levels of domestic violence.

Results

Six hundred questionnaires were completed. 60.0% of sample is intermediate.

66.8% of sample is male, 25.3% of the students are in first class, 78.8% of sample is city, 46.3% of sample is monthly income almost enough, 27.7% of father is secondary graduate and 42.5 of mother is illiterate, 60.2% of sample occupation of father is free work and 88.7% of mother is house keeper. The severity of domestic violence of the participants ranged from mild 54.7% of the verbal violence; moderate 39.3% of physical violence; and mild 34.2%of psychological violence.

Table 1: Distribution of the study group according to the demographic characteristics

Sample Demographic Characteristics					
Age			**Gender**		
	f	**%**		**f**	**%**
≤15	360	60.0%	Male	401	66.8%
≥16	240	40.0%	Female	199	33.2%
Total	**600**	**100.0%**	**Total**	**600**	**100.0%**
Class			**Residency**		
	f	**%**		**f**	**%**
1st	152	25.3%	**Suburb**	127	21.2%
2nd	110	18.3%	**City**	473	78.8%
3rd	81	13.5%	**Total**	**600**	**100.0%**
4th	75	12.5%	**House**		
5th	95	15.8%		**f**	**%**
6th	87	14.5%	**Possessed**	518	86.3%
Total	**600**	**100.0%**	**Rent**	82	13.7%
			Total	**600**	**100.0%**
Level of Education					
Father			**Mother**		
	f	**%**		**f**	**%**
Illiterate	156	26.0%	Illiterate	255	42.5%
Read & Write	36	6.0%	Read & Write	34	5.7%
Primary	107	17.8%	Primary	151	25.2%
Secondary	166	27.7%	Secondary	108	18.0%
Instit-colleg-more	135	22.5%	Instit-colleg-more	52	8.7%
Total	**600**	**100.0%**	**Total**	**600**	**100.0%**
Occupation					
Father			**Mother**		
	f	**%**		**f**	**%**
Official	192	32.0%	House keeper	532	88.7%
Free works	361	60.2%	Official	50	8.3%
Retired	32	5.3%	Free work	18	3.0%
Unemployed	15	2.5%	**Total**	**600**	**100.0%**
Total	**600**	**100.0%**			
Number of Kids			**Child order**		
	f	**%**		**f**	**%**
1-4	154	25.7%	1-3	372	62.0%
5-8	357	59.5%	4-6	181	30.2%
9 & more	89	14.8%	7-9	36	6.0%
Total	**600**	**100.0%**	10&more	11	1.8%
			Total	**600**	**100.0%**
Income					
	F			**%**	
Enough	180			30.0%	
Almost enough	278			46.3%	
Not enough	142			23.7%	
Total	**600**			**100.0%**	

Table (1): Regarding the study group, indicates that the majority of the student jointed in the study is of age of twelve to eighteen (12-18 years), that the highest percentage is located in age group of (≤15) which is 60.0%. According to gender the majority of the sample which is 66.8% is male. The majority of them live in Nasiriya city which is 78.8% and the highest percentage are from the first class which is 25.3% of the intermediate school. According to house the majority of the sample which is 86.3% is possessed.

Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 27.7% are secondary graduate while 42.5% are illiterate for mother and occupation all father 60.2% are free works while 88.7% are house keeper for mother. Regarding number of kids the majority of the sample which is 59.5% within five to eight of children and child order the majority of the sample which is 62.0% within first to third of order. About monthly income for the family which is 46.3% their income are almost enough.

Table 2: Distribution of the sample according to the levels of Domestic Violence

Violence		Low		Moderate		High		Extremely High		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
	Verbal	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
	Physical	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%		
	Psychological	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%		
Domestic Violence		174	29.0%	177	29.5%	154	25.7%	95	15.8%		

Table (2): Shows levels of domestic violence; the highest level of verbal violence (54.7%) are within mild, level of physical violence (39.3%) are within moderate and level of psychological violence (34.2%) are within mild.

Table 3: Distribution in levels of domestic Violence according to demographic characteristics of the students

Demographics		Levels of Total Violence									
		Low		Moderate		High		Extremely High		Total	
		F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	f	%
Age	≤15	108	18.0%	112	18.7%	93	15.5%	47	7.8%	**360**	**60.0%**
	≥16	66	11.0%	65	10.8%	61	10.2%	48	8.0%	**240**	**40.0%**
	Total	**174**	**29.0%**	**177**	**29.5%**	**154**	**25.7%**	**95**	**15.8%**	**600**	**100.0%**
Gender	Male	110	18.3%	100	16.7%	133	18.8%	78	13.0%	401	**66.8%**
	Female	64	10.7%	77	12.8%	41	6.8%	17	2.8%	199	**33.2%**
	Total	**174**	**29.0%**	**177**	**29.5%**	**154**	**25.7%**	**95**	**15.8%**	**600**	**100.0%**
Class	1st	46	7.7%	48	8.0%	45	7.5%	13	2.2%	152	**25.3%**
	2nd	38	6.3%	39	6.5%	17	2.8%	16	2.7%	110	**18.3%**
	3rd	21	3.5%	24	4.0%	26	4.3%	10	1.7%	81	**13.5%**
	4th	17	2.8%	23	3.8%	19	3.2%	16	2.7%	75	**12.5%**
	5th	32	5.3%	25	4.2%	20	3.3%	18	3.0%	95	**15.8%**
	6th	20	3.3%	18	3.0%	27	4.5%	22	3.7%	87	**14.5%**
	Total	**174**	**29.0%**	**177**	**29.5%**	**154**	**25.7%**	**95**	**15.8%**	**600**	**100.0%**
Residency	Suburb	39	6.5%	28	4.7%	32	5.3%	28	4.7%	127	**21.2%**
	City	134	22.3%	147	24.5%	122	20.3%	67	11.2%	473	**78.8%**
	Total	**174**	**29.0%**	**177**	**29.5%**	**154**	**25.7%**	**95**	**15.8%**	**600**	**100.0%**
Income	**Enough**	69	11.5%	53	8.8%	39	6.5%	19	3.2%	**180**	**30.0%**
	Almost enough	72	12.0%	78	13.0%	79	13.2%	49	8.2%	**278**	**46.3%**
	Not enough	33	5.5%	46	7.7%	36	6.0%	27	5.5%	**142**	**23.7%**
	Total	**174**	**29.0%**	**177**	**29.5%**	**154**	**25.7%**	**95**	**15.8%**	**600**	**100.0%**
Level of Education — Father	**Illiterate**	37	6.2%	41	6.8%	49	8.2%	29	4.8%	156	**26.0%**
	Read & write	10	1.7%	9	1.5%	11	1.8%	6	1.0%	36	**6.0%**
	Primary	33	5.5%	36	6.0%	21	3.5%	17	2.8%	107	**17.8%**
	Secondary	49	8.2%	55	9.2%	38	6.3%	24	4.0%	166	**27.7%**
	Diploma↑	45	7.5%	36	6.0%	35	5.8%	19	3.2%	135	**22.5%**
	Total	**174**	**29.0%**	**177**	**29.5%**	**154**	**25.7%**	**95**	**15.8%**	**600**	**100.0%**
Mother	**Illiterate**	69	11.5%	74	12.3%	74	12.3%	38	6.3%	255	**42.5%**

		Read & write	9	1.5%	12	2.0%	10	1.7%	3	0.5%	34	5.7%
		Primary	49	8.2%	46	7.7%	26	4.3%	30	5.0%	151	25.2%
		Secondary	28	4.7%	39	6.5%	29	4.8%	12	2.0%	108	18.0%
		Diploma↑	19	3.2%	6	1.0%	15	2.5%	12	2.0%	52	8.7%
		Total	174	29.0%	177	29.5%	154	25.7%	95	15.8%	600	100.0%
Occupation	Father	Official	72	12.0%	52	8.7%	44	7.3%	24	4.0%	192	32.0%
		Free work	92	15.3%	113	18.8%	95	15.8%	61	10.2%	361	60.2%
		Retired	7	1.2%	8	1.3%	11	1.8%	6	1.0%	32	5.3%
		Unemployed	3	0.5%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	15	2.5%
		Total	174	29.0%	177	29.5%	154	25.7%	95	15.8%	600	100.0%
	Mother	House keeper	154	25.7%	166	27.7%	132	22.0%	80	13.3%	532	88.7%
		Official	18	3.0%	7	1.2%	14	2.3%	11	1.8%	50	8.3%
		Free work	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	8	1.3%	4	0.7%	18	3.0%
		Total	174	29.0%	177	29.5%	154	25.7%	95	15.8%	600	100.0%

Table (3): Regarding the Total violence, reveals that the majority of the student jointed in the study is of age of twelve to eighteen (12-18 years), that the highest percentage is located in age group of (≤15) which is 18.7%. According to gender the majority of the sample which is 18.8% is male. The highest percentage is from the first class which is 8.0% of the intermediate school and the majority of them live in Nasiriya city which is 24.5%. Regarding to monthly income for the family which is 13.2% their income is almost enough. Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 9.2% are secondary graduate while 12.3% are illiterate for mother and occupation all father 18.8% are free works while 27.7% are house keeper for mother

Table 4: Distribution in levels of verbal Violence according to demographic characteristics of the students

			Levels of Verbal Violence									
Demographics			Low		Moderate		High		Extremely High		Total	
			F	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Age		≤15	206	34.3%	103	17.2%	41	6.8%	10	1.7%	360	60.0%
		≥16	122	20.3%	60	10.0%	40	6.7%	18	3.0%	240	40.0%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Gender		Male	208	34.7%	112	18.7%	58	9.7%	23	3.8%	401	66.8%
		Female	120	20.0%	51	8.5%	23	3.8%	5	0.8%	199	33.2%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Class		1st	86	14.3%	51	8.5%	14	2.3%	1	0.2%	152	25.3%
		2nd	72	12.0%	23	3.8%	11	1.8%	4	0.7%	110	18.3%
		3rd	44	7.3%	25	4.2%	11	1.8%	1	0.2%	81	13.5%
		4th	33	5.5%	22	3.7%	12	2.0%	8	1.3%	75	12.5%
		5th	53	8.8%	20	3.3%	18	3.0%	4	0.7%	95	15.8%
		6th	40	6.7%	22	3.7%	15	2.5%	10	1.7%	87	14.5%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Residency		Suburb	68	11.3%	29	4.8%	17	2.8%	13	2.2%	127	21.2%
		City	260	43.3%	134	22.3%	64	10.7%	15	2.5%	473	78.8%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Income		Enough	118	19.7%	37	6.2%	22	3.7%	3	0.5%	180	30.0%
		Almost enough	146	24.3%	78	13.0%	36	6.0%	18	3.0%	278	46.3%
		Not enough	64	10.7%	48	8.0%	23	3.8%	7	1.2%	142	23.7%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Level of Education	Father	Illiterate	78	13.0%	43	7.2%	30	5.0%	5	0.8%	156	26.0%
		Read & write	18	3.0%	11	1.8%	4	0.7%	3	0.5%	36	6.0%
		Primary	61	10.2%	28	4.7%	9	1.5%	9	1.5%	107	17.8%
		Secondary	94	15.7%	45	7.5%	21	3.5%	6	1.0%	166	27.7%
		Diploma↑	77	12.8%	36	6.0%	17	2.8%	5	0.8%	135	22.5%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
	Mother	Illiterate	134	22.3%	75	12.5%	36	6.0%	10	1.7%	255	42.5%
		Read & write	18	3.0%	10	1.7%	5	0.8%	1	0.2%	34	5.7%
		Primary	91	15.2%	32	5.3%	19	3.2%	9	1.5%	151	25.2%
		Secondary	60	10.0%	33	5.5%	10	1.7%	5	0.8%	108	18.0%
		Diploma↑	25	4.2%	13	2.2%	11	1.8%	3	0.5%	52	8.7%
		Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Occupation Father		Official	117	19.5%	48	8.0%	19	3.2%	8	1.3%	192	32.0%

	Free work	191	31.8%	100	16.7%	53	8.8%	17	2.8%	361	60.2%
	Retired	13	2.2%	11	1.8%	6	1.0%	2	0.3%	32	5.3%
	Unemployed	7	1.2%	4	0.7%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	15	2.5%
	Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%
Mother	House keeper	299	49.8%	142	23.7%	65	10.8%	26	4.3%	532	88.7%
	Official	23	3.8%	14	2.3%	12	2.0%	1	0.2%	50	8.3%
	Free work	6	1.0%	7	1.2%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	18	3.0%
	Total	328	54.7%	163	27.2%	81	13.5%	28	4.7%	600	100.0%

Table (4): Regarding verbal violence, indicates that the majority of the student jointed in the study is of age of twelve to eighteen (12-18 years), that the highest percentage is located in age group of (≤15) which is 34.3%. According to gender the majority of the sample which is 34.7% is male. The highest percentage is from the first class which is 14.3% of the intermediate school and the majority of them live in Nasiriya city which is 43.3%. Regarding to monthly income for the family which is 24.3% their income is almost enough. Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 15.7% are secondary graduate while 22.3% are illiterate for mother and occupation all father 31.8% are free works while 49.8% are house keeper for mother.

Table 5: Distribution in levels of Physical violence according to demographic characteristics of the students

Demographics		Levels of Physical Violence								Total	
		Low		Moderate		High		Extremely High			
		F	%	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Age	≤15	55	9.2%	141	23.5%	155	19.2%	49	8.2%	360	60.0%
	≥16	35	5.8%	95	15.8%	69	11.5%	41	6.8%	240	40.0%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Gender	Male	55	9.2%	133	22.2%	130	21.7%	83	13.8%	401	66.8%
	Female	35	5.8%	103	17.2	54	9.0%	7	1.2%	199	33.2%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Class	1st	23	3.8%	62	10.3%	54	9.0%	13	2.2%	152	25.3%
	2nd	20	3.3%	47	7.8%	27	4.5%	16	2.7%	110	18.3%
	3rd	10	1.7%	28	4.7%	29	4.8%	14	2.3%	81	13.5%
	4th	13	2.2%	28	4.7%	17	2.8%	17	2.8%	75	12.5%
	5th	15	2.5	40	6.7%	25	4.2%	15	2.5%	95	15.8%
	6th	9	1.5%	31	5.2%	32	5.3%	15	2.5%	87	14.5%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Residency	Suburb	18	3.0%	42	7.0%	38	6.3%	29	4.8%	127	21.2%
	City	72	12.0%	193	32.2%	144	24.0%	61	10.2%	473	78.8%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Income	Enough	34	5.7%	73	12.2%	54	9.0%	19	3.2%	180	30.0%
	Almost enough	36	6.0%	107	17.8%	91	15.2%	44	7.3%	278	46.3%
	Not enough	20	3.3%	56	9.3%	39	6.5%	27	4.5%	142	23.7%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Level of Education — Father	Illiterate	18	3.0%	52	8.7%	54	9.0%	32	5.3%	156	26.0%
	Read & write	7	1.2%	13	2.2%	9	1.5%	7	1.2%	36	6.0%
	Primary	15	2.5%	46	7.7%	34	5.7%	12	2.0%	107	17.8%
	Secondary	21	3.5%	75	12.5%	48	8.0%	22	3.7%	166	27.7%
	Diploma↑	29	4.8%	50	8.3%	39	6.5%	17	2.8%	135	22.5%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Level of Education — Mother	Illiterate	32	5.3%	100	16.7%	78	13.0%	45	7.5%	255	42.5%
	Read & write	4	0.7%	12	2.0%	14	2.3%	4	0.7%	34	5.7%
	Primary	22	3.7%	68	11.3%	41	6.8%	20	3.3%	151	25.2%
	Secondary	15	2.5%	49	8.2%	31	5.2%	13	2.2%	108	18.0%
	Diploma↑	17	2.8%	7	1.2%	20	3.3%	8	1.3%	52	8.7%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Occupation — Father	Official	41	6.8%	73	12.2%	51	8.5%	27	4.5%	192	32.0%
	Free work	46	7.7%	142	23.7%	199	19.8%	54	9.0%	361	60.2%
	Retired	2	0.3%	17	2.8%	8	1.3%	5	0.8%	32	5.3%
	Unemployed	1	0.2%	4	0.7%	6	1.0%	4	0.7%	15	2.5%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%
Occupation — Mother	House keeper	75	12.5%	223	37.2%	158	26.3%	76	12.7%	532	88.7%
	Official	13	2.2%	8	1.3%	20	3.3%	9	1.5%	50	8.3%

	Free work	2	0.3%	5	0.8%	6	1.0%	5	0.8%	18	3.0%
	Total	90	15.0%	236	39.3%	184	30.7%	90	15.0%	600	100.0%

Table (5): Regarding physical violence, reveals that the majority of the student jointed in the study is of age of twelve to eighteen (12-18 years), that the highest percentage is located in age group of (≤15) which is 23.5%. According to gender the majority of the sample which is 22.2% is male. The highest percentage is from the first class which is 10.3% of the intermediate school and the majority of them live in Nasiriya city which is 32.2%. Regarding to monthly income for the family which is 17.8% their income is almost enough. Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 12.5% are secondary graduate while 16.7% are illiterate for mother and occupation all father 23.7% are free works while 37.2% are house keeper for mother

Table 6: Distribution in levels of Psychological violence according to demographic characteristics of the students

Demographics		Levels of Psychological Violence									
		Low		Moderate		High		Extremely High		Total	
		F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Age	≤15	131	21.8%	75	12.5%	102	17.0%	52	8.7%	360	60.0%
	≥16	74	12.3%	50	8.3%	65	10.8%	51	8.5%	240	40.0%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Gender	Male	129	21.5%	69	11.5%	124	20.7%	79	13.2%	401	66.8%
	Female	76	12.7%	56	9.3%	43	7.2%	24	4.0%	199	33.2%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Class	1st	51	8.5%	30	5.0%	55	9.2%	16	2.7%	152	25.3%
	2nd	47	7.8%	29	4.8%	16	2.7%	18	3.0%	110	18.3%
	3rd	30	5.0%	14	2.3%	26	4.3%	11	1.8%	81	13.5%
	4th	21	3.5%	19	3.2%	17	2.8%	18	3.0%	75	12.5%
	5th	35	5.8%	17	2.8%	28	4.7%	15	2.5%	95	15.8%
	6th	21	3.5%	16	2.7%	25	4.2%	25	4.2%	87	14.5%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Residency	Suburb	46	7.7%	18	3.0%	33	5.5%	30	5.0%	127	21.2%
	City	157	26.2%	106	17.7%	134	22.3%	73	12.2%	473	78.8%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Income	Enough	78	13.0%	36	6.0%	42	7.0%	24	4.0%	180	30.0%
	Almost enough	84	14.0%	60	10.0%	83	13.8%	51	8.5%	278	46.3%
	Not enough	43	7.2%	29	4.8%	42	7.0%	28	4.7%	142	23.7%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Level of Education — Father	Illiterate	51	8.5%	29	4.8%	43	7.2%	33	5.5%	156	26.0%
	Read & write	10	1.7%	8	1.3%	11	1.8%	7	1.2%	36	6.0%
	Primary	39	6.5%	23	3.8%	28	4.7%	17	2.8%	107	17.8%
	Secondary	56	9.3%	38	6.3%	51	8.5%	21	3.5%	166	27.7%
	Diploma↑	49	8.2%	27	4.5%	34	5.7%	25	4.2%	135	22.5%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Level of Education — Mother	Illiterate	83	13.8%	57	9.5%	73	12.2%	42	7.0%	255	42.5%
	Read & write	11	1.8%	9	1.5%	9	1.5%	5	0.8%	34	5.7%
	Primary	55	9.2%	31	5.2%	35	5.8%	30	5.0%	151	25.2%
	Secondary	37	6.2%	22	3.7%	35	5.8%	14	2.3%	108	18.0%
	Diploma↑	19	3.2%	6	1.0%	15	2.5%	12	2.0%	52	8.7%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Occupation — Father	Official	75	12.5%	42	7.0%	45	7.5%	30	5.0%	192	32.0%
	Free work	120	20.0%	73	12.2%	104	17.3%	64	10.7%	361	60.2%
	Retired	7	1.2%	6	1.0%	14	2.3%	5	0.8%	32	5.3%
	Unemployed	3	0.5%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	15	2.5%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%
Occupation — Mother	House keeper	180	30.0%	119	19.8%	145	24.2%	88	14.7%	532	88.7%
	Official	21	3.5%	4	0.7%	14	2.3%	11	1.8%	50	8.3%
	Free work	4	0.7%	2	0.3%	8	1.3%	4	0.7%	18	3.0%
	Total	205	34.2%	125	20.8%	167	27.8%	103	17.2%	600	100.0%

Table (6): Regarding psychological violence, shows that the majority of the student jointed in the study is of age of twelve to eighteen (12-18 years), that the highest percentage is located in age group of (≤15) which is 21.8%. According to gender the majority of the sample which is 21.5% is male. The highest percentage is from the first class which is 9.2% of the intermediate school and the majority of them live in Nasiriya city which is 26.2%. Regarding to monthly income for the family which is 14.0% their income is almost enough. Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 9.3% are secondary graduate while 13.8% are illiterate for mother and occupation all father 20.0% are free works while 30.0% are house keeper for mother

Table 7: Association between domestic violence and demographic characteristics

		Domains of Domestic Violence									Domestic Violence		
		Verbal			Physical			Psychological					
		x^2	df	p-value	x^2	Df	p-value	x^2	df	p-value	x^2	df	p-value
Demographic Characteristics	Age	11.62	3	**0.001**	1.69	3	0.639	5.27	3	0.153	5.49	3	0.139
	Gender	5.78	3	**0.010**	40.40	3	**0.001**	17.71	3	**0.001**	22.53	3	**0.001**
	Class	39.51	15	**0.001**	18.33	15	0.246	35.36	15	**0.002**	29.76	15	**0.013**
	Residency	11.86	3	**0.001**	8.30	3	**0.040**	7.74	3	**0.052**	7.14	3	0.068
	Income	18.30	6	**0.001**	7.70	6	0.261	10.65	6	0.100	15.14	6	**0.019**
	House	7.58	3	0.06	14.20	3	**0.003**	5.39	3	0.145	6.633	3	0.085
	Level of Education — Father	13.14	12	0.36	16.76	12	0.160	6.51	12	0.888	10.65	12	0.559
	Level of Education — Mother	9.684	12	0.64	28.83	12	**0.004**	8.61	12	0.736	21.90	12	**0.039**
	Occupation — Father	7.65	9	0.57	14.88	9	0.094	9.75	9	0.371	12.80	9	0.172
	Occupation — Mother	9.98	6	0.13	17.00	6	**0.001**	9.96	6	0.127	12.36	6	**0.054**
	Number of Kids	5.38	6	0.50	4.60	6	0.596	0.17	6	1.000	1.00	6	0.986
	Kid's order	6.61	9	0.68	10.80	9	0.200	7.99	9	0.536	7.93	9	0.542

Table (7): reveal that older student (p= 0.001); female students (p= 0.010), higher class (p= 0.001); live out Nasiriya (p= 0.001) and lower income (p= 0.001), have more levels of verbal violence. Regarding physical violence the female students (p= 0.001); living out Nasiriya (p= 0.040); living in rent house (p=0.003); higher level of mother's education (p= 0.004) and mothers who work (p= 0.001), have the effect on the level of physical violence. Finally, female students (p= 0.001), higher class (p= 0.002) and living out Nasiriya (p= 0.052), have higher levels of psychological violence. The results of reveal that female students (p= 0.001), higher class (p= 0.013), live out Nasiriya (p= 0.068), low income (p= 0.019) and living in rent house (p= 0.085), higher level of mother's education (p= 0.039) and mothers who work (p= 0.054), have the effect of domestic violence

Discussion

Regarding the study group, table (1) indicates that the majority of the student jointed in the study is of age of twelve to eighteen (12-18 years), that the highest percentage is located in age group of (≤15) which is 60.0%. According to gender the majority of the sample which is 66.8% is male.

The majority of them live in Nasiriya city which is 78.8% and the highest percentage are from the first class which is 25.3% of the intermediate school. According to house the majority of the sample which is 86.3% is possessed. Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 27.7% are secondary graduate while 42.5% are illiterate for mother and occupation all father 60.2% are free works while 88.7% are house keeper for mother.

Regarding number of kids the majority of the sample which is 59.5% within five to eight of children and child order the majority of the sample which is 62.0% within first to third of order.

About monthly income for the family which is 46.3% their income are almost enough. (Table 1).

A study that understand the aspects of violence confirmed that the existing consensus on this issue does not fully reflect the reality of violence between male and female in intimate relationships with their families at any age groups. The converse of these findings also needs to be emphasized: the vast majority of male and female are not violent to each other in intimate relationships.

A key implication of these findings is that domestic violence is not a women's issue or a men's issue but a relationships issue [7]. Concerning the level of education, the table appears that the highest percentage for father which is 27.7% is secondary graduate while 42.5% are illiterate for mother.

These results noncurrent with results of (Zahra and Mozhgan, 2016) has been studied the domestic violence and its related factors based a prevalence study in Iran.

It is find the most of the parents are diploma to secondary school graduated [8].Regarding number of kids the majority of the sample which is 59.5% within five to eight of children and child order the majority of the sample which is 62.0% within one to three of order. These results agree with socio-demographic factors associated with domestic violence in urban slums, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. Their findings indicate that mother's illiteracy their educated and have more than 2 children. The researchers confirm these domains have been significant with mother's psychological health [9].

Parents' occupation findings indicate 60.2% are free works of fathers and 88.7% are house keeper for mother. About monthly income for the family which is 46.3% their income are almost enough. Many studies confirmed that these variables play important and major factors in stressful life events especially family violence, annual incidence rates have plateaued over the past ten years.

Poverty that not have works and the increased stress it causes can increase the risk for family violence, which suggests that economic downturns like the great Recession may contribute to this stagnation. Income support in new and existing interventions may help reduce family violence, especially among high-risk, poor families [10].

Shows levels of domestic violence; the highest level of verbal violence (54.7%) are within mild, level of physical violence (39.3%) are within moderate and level of psychological violence (34.2%) are within mild (Table 2). The study agree with a study has been assessed verbal violence among students in Ubon-Ratchathani Province, Thailand.

By mixed methodology research: both qualitative and quantitative research. The data, thus, were collected by using the quantitative method, observation and interviewing teachers. After the statistical analyzed, the results show verbal violence was at a low to moderate level with a mean 2.51-3.50 respectively [11].It is also, results agree with Zahra and Hanaa (2013) have been studied measured domestic violence among students in the preparatory stage. The research community included students in the preparatory stage of Thi-Qar Governorate.

The sample consisted of (600) students. After collection the data and analyzing it

statistically using the statistical (SPSS-20), results indicated the low level of violence experienced by the students surveyed as a verbally, physically, and psychologically [12]. Reveal that older student (p= 0.001); female students (p= 0.010), higher class (p= 0.001); live out Nasiriya (p= 0.001) and lower income (p= 0.001), have more levels of verbal violence. Regarding physical violence the female students (p= 0.001); living out Nasiriya (p= 0.040); living in rent house (p=0.003); higher level of mother's education (p= 0.004) and mothers who work (p= 0.001), have the effect on the level of physical violence.

Finally, female students (p= 0.001), higher class (p= 0.002) and living out Nasiriya (p= 0.052), have higher levels of psychological violence. The results of reveal that female students (p= 0.001), higher class (p= 0.013), live out Nasiriya (p= 0.068), low income (p= 0.019) and living in rent house (p= 0.085), higher level of mother's education (p= 0.039) and mothers who work (p= 0.054), have the effect of domestic violence (Table 7). The results come with results have been studied relationship between family conflict, values and school adjustment of secondary school adolescents in rivers state.

A total of 1,000 adolescent students were drawn through multi-stage sampling technique. They responded to two questionnaires titled; Family Conflict and Values Scale (FCVS), and School Adjustment Scale (SAS) on a four point scale. These instruments were validated and had reliability coefficient values of 0.731 for FCVS and 0.728 for SAS respectively. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study.

Relevant data gathered were analyzed with Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistic as statistical tool. The results of the study showed that there is a positive relationship between family conflict, values and school adjustment which are all statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that families should be encouraged by stakeholders such as teachers, counselors, school authorities to support their children and wards with school adjustment challenges in view of the fact that these family variables (conflict and values) significantly relate with adolescents school adjustment [13].

A study that give explanation for this result is that students who have sources of social support from friends and family members, such as guidance feedback, intimacy, positive social interactions and tangible assistance (money or materials) are likely to be able to handle effectively any academic, social, personal-emotional problems lower violence. Therefore, they will be in a position to adjust to school situations without many problems[14].

Conclusion

The present study revealed that more than half of student are intermediate, and also more than half of the student are male, less than half of student are first class, more than half of student are city, less than half of income are almost enough, less than half of education father are secondary graduate and mother education are illiterate, more than

half job of father are free work and job of mother are house keeper.54 .7% more than half of student are verbal violence, 39.3% less than half of physical violence and 34.2% of psychological violence.

Recommendation

- Necessity to provide for the services rehabilitation victims of domestic violence by supporting the role of social researcher in school and at home.

- Intensifying programs related to family guidance in order to increase family awareness through the various media.

- Urge concerned parties to establish laws legislation and deterrent systems to deal with cases of domestic violence.

- To spread awareness among the members of the community about the seriousness of this phenomenon.

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