Impact of Domestic Violence on Nursing Collegians Behavior

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Abstract-   Domestic violence and its impact on human behavior of the most important problems facing the people at this time because of the pressures of life and the health problems and the many wars, news and frequent scenes of violence a day is considered.

Descriptive study was conducted for the students of the relationship the College of Nursing of the four stages of the study the morning and both sexes were taken prying composed of 200 students from all 50 students' stage.

The study begin from December 2015 to March 2016 were chosen disproportional stratified sample, where information was collected by questionnaire designed and composed of three axes the first axes included demographic data (10 items) second axis included data about violence included (20 item) and last one data about the behavior included (30 items).

The study showed that the rate of violence among students is less (57%) and in concerning behavior study showed that (90.5%) is a good behavior and finally, with concern to the relationship between violence and behavior the study shows there is a significant relationship between them.

The study recommended to presentation educational lectures on domestic violence and what of negative influence on behavior and relationships between humans and find out the reasons and factors affecting that considered source of violence and to Planning appropriate successful solutions.

Index Terms- Impact, Domestic Violence, Behavior

I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a major public health problem around the world and in the United States. It is a crime in all 50 states.

Domestic violence refers tor physical, verbal, psychological, sexual, or economic abuse (e.g., withholding money, lying about assets) used to exert power or control over someone or to prevent someone from making a free choice. According to the U.S. Department of Justice (2010), "This includes any behaviors thatg intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound[w] someone." Rape, incest, and dating violence are all considered to be forms of domestic violence.

Domestic[m] violence in Florida is[b] defined as any assault, aggravated assault, battery or aggravated battery, sexual assault or battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical[b] injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member. Florida defines family or household member as current or former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who currently reside together or resided together in the past as if a family, parents of a child in common regardless of whether married or not. With the exception of those who have a child in common, the family or household members must currently reside or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit (6).

Importance of the study;

Approximately 9% of high school students reported being hit, slapped, or physically, hurt deliberately by a boyfriend or girlfriend (3).

-Victims of domestic violence are usually women (22% - 25%)and children [6]

_Among adult victims of Demos tic violence 22.4 % of women، and 15% of men have a history of some sort of partner violence between the ages of 11 and 17 [1]

_Dome tic violence among older adult estimated that 90% of elder abuse occurs at the hands of family member and that females are abused at a higher rate than male [11]

-One in 4 women and 1 in 7 men age 18 and older in United states have been the victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their life time nearly 15% of women and 4% of men have be injured as arsenal of acts of domestic violence that include، rape، physical violence and stalking by an intimate partner in their life time [1]

37.3% of women with a disability reported experiencing some form of domestic violence during their life time as compared to 20.6% of women without a disability [3]

II. METHODOLOGY

Design of study:

Descriptive correlation analytic study was conducted to identify impact of domestic violence on nursing collegians behavior, including (200) student in university of kufa nursing faculty. (December 2015 to March 2016)

Administrative arrangement:

Prior to actual collection data, formal administrative approval was obtained to conduct the study from following: -

A- An official arrangement paper was obtained from the faculty of nursing.

Setting of the study:

The study was conducted at the Faculty of Nursing University of Kufa

Sampling and sample selection:

Disproportional stratify sample   technique was used, a purposive sample of (200) student of university of kufa faculty nursing

Methods of data collection and tools:

Data were collected through the use of questionnaire from data were collected in the **following sequences: -**
Interviewing of study sample:

The investigator collected data from study by using an interviewing questionnaire form, the questionnaire included demographic data (10 items), violence data (20 items). behavior data (30 items).

Statistically analysis:

A descriptive statistical method (parametric method for percentages, frequency and mean), and inferential statistical method (chi-square, correlation coefficient and P value) were used to analyze the data.

Results of the Study

This chapter presents the findings of the data analysis systematically in tables as they correspond with the objectives of the study as follows:

Table (1) Statistical Distribution of the Study Sample by their Demographic Data

Demographic Data	Rating	Frequency	Percent
Residency	Urban	172	86.0
	Rural	28	14.0
Gender	Male	42	21.0
	Female	158	79.0
Age / Years	20 And More	153	76.5
	Less Than 20	47	23.5
Level Of Education	First	50	25.0
	Second	50	25.0
	Third	50	25.0
	Fourth	50	25.0
Father levels of education	Illiterate	6	3.0
	Primary School Graduated	32	16.0
	Intermediate School Graduated	45	22.5
	Secondary School Graduated	44	22.0
	College And More	73	36.5
Mother levels of education	Illiterate	13	6.5
	Primary School Graduated	64	32.0
	Intermediate School Graduated	47	23.5
	Secondary School Graduated	45	22.5
	College And More	31	15.5
Father profession	Employee	93	46.5
	Jobless	62	31.0
	Retired	45	22.5
Mother profession	Employee	27	13.5
	Housewife	170	85.0
	Retired	3	1.5
Monthly income	Enough	75	37.5
	Enough To What Limit	100	50.0
	Not Enough	25	12.5

This table shows that the study sample in residence show that urban areas are the largest (86%) of the rural area, as well as the gender that the vast majority of women (79%) than men, and also at the age of 20 and more are more largest percentage (76.5%) ,as well as the level of education students are equal (25%) for all grade levels, and in the same context, the educational level of the father are for college and above (36.5%), and also the educational level of the mother is a primary school (32%) is the largest percentage, as well as the profession of the father that Employee (46.5%) and mother profession majority of housewife (85.0%), as well as for the biggest monthly income

ratio is Enough to what Limit (50%) and finally the family members was 7.9 (57%).

Table (3) Statistical Distribution of the Study Sample overall responses to the violence domain items

Main domain	Rating	Frequency	Percent	m.s.	Assessment
Overall violence	High	86	43.0	1.93	Low
	Low	114	57.0		
	Total	200	100.0		

This table shows that (57%) of the study sample are exhibit low violence, while (43%) of them are exhibit a high violence.

Table (5) Statistical Distribution of the Study Sample overall responses to the behavior domain items

Main domain	Rating	Frequency	Percent	m.s.	Assessment
Overall students' behaviors	Bad	19	9.5	1.80	Good
	Good	181	90.5		
	Total	200	100.0		

This table shows that (90.5%) of the study sample are exhibit good behaviors, while (9.5%) of them are exhibit a bad behavior.

Table (6) relationship between the study sample violence and their behaviors

Main Domains	Rating	Overall Violence		Chi-square value	d.f	p-value
		High	Low			
Overall Students Behaviors	Bad	13	6	5.535a	1	0.018
	Good	73	108			
Total		86	114			

This table shows that there is a significant relationship between the violence and the study sample behaviors at p-value less than 0.05.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

A methodically arranged understanding and rationally derived discussion of study results will be presented in this chapter with the support of the available literatures and related studies.

The data were analyzed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistics in order to meet the study objectives.

The vast majority in table (3) that (57%) of the study sample are show low violence, while (43%) of them are show a high violence.

A study conducted by (Jewkes R, etal.2010) has shown that college students tend to be less violent than their peers who did not arrive at the university level. [8]

The largest in table (5) that (90.5%) of the study sample are exhibit good behaviors, while (9.5%) of them are exhibit a bad behavior.

The study has shown (Bryant, S and Spencer, G 2009) that the students at the undergraduate level are a good behavior and what it receives from the science and knowledge through their studies and reflections that university surrounding them requires them to show good behavior. [2]

The vast majority in table (6) that there is a significant relationship between the violence and the study sample behaviors at p-value less than 0.05.

A study carried out by the (Natan, M. & Rais, I. 2010) showed that there is an inverse relationship where the lower the level of behavior has increased the level of violence and this is what happens when you increase the level of good behavior and therefore less level of violence of the individual. [10]

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions:

According to the present study findings, we can make the following conclusions:

1. The vast majority in table (3) that (57%) of the study sample are exhibit low violence, while (43%) of them are exhibit a high violence.

2. The vast majority in table (5) that (90.5%) of the study sample are exhibit good behaviors, while (9.5%) of them are exhibit a bad behavior.

3. The vast majority in table (6) that there is a significant relationship between the violence and the study sample behaviors at p-value less than 0.05.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To do a workshop for students to clarify the causes of domestic violence, its consequences and repercussions and solutions.

2. To form a committee in the faculty for the diagnosis and Counseling and guidance and treatment students who have behavior was violent.

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