



The Effect of Substance Abuse on Domestic Violence

Pengaruh Penyalahgunaan Narkoba terhadap Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga

Zahraa Ali Abed Alhussein¹, Eman Hussien Alwan^{2*}

BScN. Student Psychiatric and Mental Health Department/ College of Nursing University of Baghdad, Iraq.

PhD, Psychiatric and Mental Health Department/ College of Nursing University of Baghdad, Iraq

Objective: find out the relationship between drug abuse and domestic violence

Methods: descriptive study design. A sample of (50) couples were introduced. A two questionnaire self-report w used to gather data from drug users and abused women .data were gathered in 2024 between January and March

Results: The results indicate that the average age of the male is 27±4, then 24 ±4 female, are married, and (38%) were graduated from secondary school while 36% of their wives are graduated from intermediate schools. 82% of clients with substance use are working with free works while 78% of their wives are housewives. 42% of participants are within monthly income of 601000 – 900000 Iraqi dinars. 60% of wives betrayed by their clients with substance use problems. there is positive significant relationship between substance use among clients and domestic violence among their wives at p-value= .037.

Conclusion: Among substance abuse and domestic violence are positive correlated, as shown by significant reverse correlation with p-valy67uue=. 037.

Domestic abuse is prevalent and unacceptable in both lifetime and present times. Regardless of age, economic standing, or educational attainment, women will at some point in their lives become victims of abuse. Abuse of drugs increases the chance of violence.

Recommendation: Spreading the culture of the danger of drugs and treatment from them by opening rehabilitation centers in various cities and villages

. Focus on protecting women and developing work to protect them from the risk of violence in coordination with community police

Keywords: Peer Conformity, Discipline, Vocational High School Students

Tujuan: mengetahui hubungan penyalahgunaan narkoba dengan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga

Metode: desain penelitian deskriptif. Sampel sebanyak (50) pasangan diperkenalkan. Laporan mandiri berupa dua kuesioner yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dari pengguna narkoba dan perempuan yang mengalami pelecehan. Data dikumpulkan pada tahun 2024 antara bulan Januari dan Maret.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata usia laki-laki adalah 27±4 tahun, kemudian 24±4 perempuan, sudah menikah, dan (38%) berpendidikan SLTA dan 36% istri

OPEN ACCESS

ISSN 2548 2254 (online)

ISSN 2089 3833 (print)

Edited by:

Ghozali Rusyid Affandi

Reviewed by: Latipun Latipuni Iga
Novikayati

*Correspondence:

Dwi Nastitii
dwinastiti@umsida.ac.id

Received: 18 June 2024

Accepted: 19 June 2024

Published: 19 June 2024

Citation Ali Mahmud Ashshiddiqi
(2024) Relationship Between
Effectiveness of Teleworking and
Job Performance on Online

Shop Employees

Psikologia : Jurnal Psikologi. 11i1.
doi:
10.21070/psikologia.v11i1.1812

tamatan SMP. 82% klien pengguna narkoba bekerja dengan pekerjaan gratis sementara 78% istri mereka adalah ibu rumah tangga. 42% peserta memiliki pendapatan bulanan 601.000 – 900.000 dinar Irak. 60% istri dikhianati oleh kliennya karena masalah

penggunaan narkoba. terdapat hubungan positif dan signifikan antara penggunaan narkoba di kalangan klien dengan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di kalangan istri dengan $p\text{-value} = 0,037$.

Kesimpulan: Antara penyalahgunaan narkoba dan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga berkorelasi positif, ditunjukkan oleh korelasi terbalik yang signifikan dengan $p\text{-value} = 0,037$.

Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga merupakan hal yang lazim dan tidak dapat diterima, baik dalam masa hidup maupun saat ini. Tanpa memandang usia, status ekonomi, atau tingkat pendidikan, perempuan pada suatu saat dalam hidup mereka akan menjadi korban pelecehan. Penyalahgunaan narkoba meningkatkan kemungkinan terjadinya kekerasan.

Rekomendasi: Menyebarkan budaya bahaya narkoba dan pengobatannya dengan membuka pusat rehabilitasi di berbagai kota dan desa. Fokus pada perlindungan perempuan dan pengembangan upaya untuk melindungi mereka dari risiko kekerasan dengan berkoordinasi dengan polisi Masyarakat

Keywords: Peer Conformity, Discipline, Vocational High School Students

Introduction:

Human rights are violated, and there is a serious and persistent public health problem with violence against women, especially in close relationships and sexual assault. mainly taking into account this violence. Seldom are incidents isolated; instead, they typically increase in frequency and intensity. [1] Any act of gender-based violence, whether conducted in private or public, that has the potential to cause physical, sexual, or mental pain or suffering to women is classified as domestic violence. This definition also includes threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrarily depriving a woman of her freedom [2]. The psychological effects of an abusive and unsatisfactory marriage have been more pronounced for both spouses and children [3].

Adolescence is a time when aggressive conduct is frequently seen. In addition, is one of the most significant mental health issues affecting teenagers, linked to a variety of behavioral and psychological [4] On the other hand, the connection between drug use and domestic violence is becoming more widely acknowledged globally [5]. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines substance abuse as a risky/harmful habit of addictive drugs, including alcohol and illegal narcotics [6].

AUDs, or alcohol use disorders, are. Disability adjusted life years for the age ranges of 15 to 44 were caused by alcohol use disorders, ranking among the top five causes. The most recent global statistics indicates that 3 million deaths were attributed to hazardous alcohol usage. [7] It has a significant impact on every aspect of society, including the high expense of healthcare, the impact on people's families and physical and mental health, and the negative consequences on society due to crime and violence [8]. Recent meta-analyses have demonstrated a connection between alcohol use disorders and a higher risk of a number of adverse outcomes [9].

After 2003, drug abuse became more of an issue in Iraq, especially among young people. This was caused by a multitude of factors, including a decline in strong religious beliefs, an increase in domestic abuse, and a lack of hope for this generation's future [10] Concern over how conflicts and wars affect drug use in Iraq is growing [11]. Drug misuse has emerged as a major issue for the people of Iraq; in addition, drugs have an impact on the country because of their direct health impacts, and they are a major factor in many crimes and terrorist activities [12].

Many factors lead people to use drugs, such as peer pressure, sensation seeking, and self-medication for psychological and physiological conditions. [13] The majority of these patients put off getting therapy because they believed they didn't require it [14].

It is regarded as a brain disorder since research has demonstrated that drugs and alcohol physically alter the way the brain functions and is organized. Particularly, it has been demonstrated that drugs and alcohol affect brain regions that might result in poor judgment, a loss of self-control, an inability to regulate emotions, as well as a lack of motivation, memory, and learning function. [15]

Families and healthcare professionals are working together more frequently to address individual health issues and offer recommendations for bettering the quality of service [16].

Design

Correlational descriptive study: this kind of design involves using a questionnaire to collect data on the presence or quantity of one or more variables of interest. The questionnaires include questions about demographic characteristics, The Simple Screening Instrument for Substance Abuse (SSI-SA) 16- item. The Malayalam Domestic Violence Scale is a 20-item

Study Sitting

survey in two drug rehabilitation centers: the Al-Hayat Recovery Center at Al-Hussein Teaching Hospital, which is in the city of Nasiriyah, and the Ibn Al-Rushd Teaching Hospital for Psychiatry in Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Iraq from 8 January 2024 to 1 March 2024

Study instruments:

1- The Simple Screening Instrument for AOD (SSI-AOD).

2- The Malayalam Domestic Violence Scale

Data collection procedure: The researcher interviewed the participants (addicted patients), explained the instructions, answered their questions, persuaded them to join, and thanked them for their help. Individual bases were utilized for the interview procedures, and each interview lasted 15–20 minutes after the steps that must be included in the study design were taken.

Data Analysis:

Analyzing data is an essential step in nursing research, wherein various methods are employed to describe and assess information gathered by the researcher. The choice of analysis method depends on the nature of the collected data, with quantitative research specifically utilizing descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze numerical data. (O'Connor, 2020) [17]

The data were analyzed and interpreted through use of the application of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 26.0.

Results

Table Age group (year)	Clients		Wives	
	F	%	f	%
Less than 20	0	0	5	10
20 – less than 30	39	78	39	78
30 – less than 40	10	20	6	12
40 and more	1	2	0	0
Total	50	100	50	100

M±SD	27 ± 4	24 ± 4
-------------	---------------	---------------

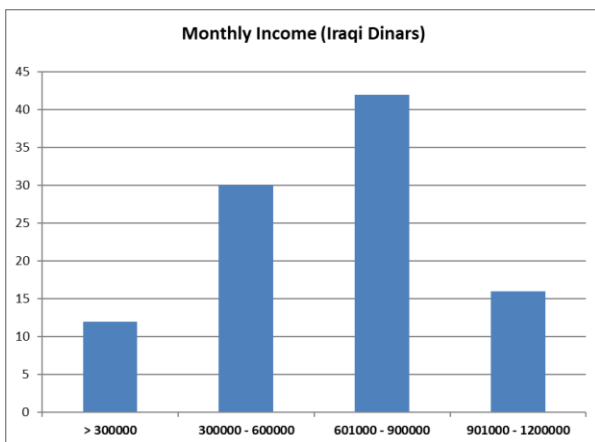
Level of education	Clients		Wives	
	F	%	f	%
Doesn't read & write	1	2	1	2
Read & write	5	10	16	32
Primary school	19	38	9	18
Intermediate school	11	22	18	36
Secondary school	10	20	3	6
Diploma/bachelor	4	8	3	6
Total	50	100	50	100

f: Frequency, %: Percentage, M: Mean, SD: Standard deviation

The table (3-2) reveals that 38% of clients are graduated from primary schools while 36% of their wives are graduated from intermediate schools.

Occupation	Clients		Wives	
	F	%	f	%
Governmental employee	4	8	1	2
Free work	41	82	7	14
Student	1	2	3	6
Jobless	4	8	-	-
Housewife	-	-	39	78
Total	50	100	50	100

f: Frequency, %: Percentage, M: Mean, SD: Standard deviation



This figure indicates that 42% of participants are within monthly income of 601000 – 900000 Iraqi dinars.

The table (3-3) indicates that 82% of clients with substance use are working with free works while 78% of their wives are housewives

Severity	f	%	M	SD	Ass.
No problem	0	0	13.14	1.654	Severe
Mild	1	2			
Moderate	15	30			
Severe	34	68			
Total	50	100			

f: Frequency, %: Percentage

M: Mean for total score, SD: Standard Deviation for total score, Ass: Assessment

No problem= 0 – 4, Mild= 4.1 – 8, Moderate= 8.1– 12, Severe= 12.1– 16

This table indicates that 68% of clients are with severe substance use problems (M±SD= 13.14±1.654).

Violence	f	%	M	SD	Ass.
No violence	2	4	41.66	11.406	Moderate
Low	17	34			
Moderate	30	60			
High	1	2			
Total	50	100			

f: Frequency, %: Percentage

M: Mean for total score, SD: Standard Deviation for total score, Ass: Assessment

No violence= 0 – 20, Low= 20.1 – 40, Moderate= 40.1– 60, High= 60.1– 80

Table (3-7): Relationship between Substance Use among Clients and Domestic Violence among their Wives (N=50)

This table manifests that wives of clients with substance use associated with moderate violence as reported among 60% with high score of violence ($M \pm SD = 41.66 \pm 11.406$).

Overall score	Spearman correlation	p-value
Substance use	.295	0.037
Domestic violence		

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This table manifests that there is positive significant relationship between substance use among clients and domestic violence among their wives at $p\text{-value} = .037$.

DISCUSSION

The results of the data analysis demonstrated how the sample was distributed based on sociodemographic characteristics, revealing an average age of (26 ± 4) years old and 78% of them falling into the category of "20-less than 30 years old." The widespread notion that drug use impairs the productivity of the youngest and most productive age group is supported by this study. Similar findings were seen in several investigations [18]. although some people found different outcomes [19]

and it is 24 ± 4 years for wives. Furthermore, 78% of their brides are between the ages of 20 and under 30. The educational backgrounds of the clients show that 38% have completed elementary school, while 36% of their spouses have completed intermediate school. Results in line with the study's findings show that divorced education, regardless of how common it is among spouses, has a protective effect against domestic violence. When it came to domestic violence, couples with similar levels of education were the most vulnerable [20].

In terms of employment, 82% of substance-abusing clients work for free, whilst 78% of their spouses are stay-at-home moms. This study runs counter to that of Lamptey (2006), who discovered that drug usage is more prevalent in young men, those from dysfunctional homes, and students who drop out of school. Regarding actions connected to one's work, [21].

According to the monthly income, 42% of participants get an average income of between 601000 and 900000 Iraqi dinars. An increasing body of research suggests that teenagers from higher socioeconomic backgrounds may potentially be more vulnerable to substance use disorders. Research suggests that adult substance use, especially alcohol use, may be price-sensitive, with some research finding that consumption declines with price rises. According to reports from others, there exists an indirect correlation between substance use problem and low family socioeconomic level. [22] [23].

60% of clients with high scores for violence were wives of clients who reported moderate to moderate levels of violence. This result is in line with the previously mentioned study's findings. Substance abuse in general, alcoholism, and drug abuse were strongly associated with victimization and violence. [24]. Substance abuse among clients is positively correlated with domestic violence among their spouses. Research emphasizes the importance of awareness and intervention by showing how substance misuse, particularly drug use, is a significant contributing factor to domestic violence.[25].

Reference

[1] World Health Organization. Violence against women: intimate partner and sexual violence against women: evidence brief. World Health Organization; 2019.

[2] Sumra M, Asghar S, Khan KS, Fernández-Luna JM, Huete JF, Bueno-Cavanillas A. Smartphone apps for domestic violence prevention: a systematic review. *International journal of environmental research and public health*. 2023 Mar 23;20(7):5246

[3] Mohammed QQ, Sajit KR. Psychological Distress for Divorced Women in Baghdad: A Cross-Sectional Study. *kufa Journal for Nursing sciences*. 2016;6(2).

[4] Mohammed QQ. Association between Parental Treatment and Aggressive Behaviors among Adolescent Students. *Iraqi National Journal of Nursing Specialties*. 2023 Jul 5;36(1):36-42.

[5] Radcliffe P, Gadd D, Henderson J, Love B, Stephens-Lewis D, Johnson A, Gilchrist E, Gilchrist G. What role does substance use play in intimate partner violence? A narrative analysis of in-depth interviews with men in substance use treatment and their current or former female partner. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 2021 Nov;36(21-22):10285-313.

[6] Salih F, Noori A. Effectiveness of an educational program on knowledge of high school students about substance abuse in Kirkuk City. *Iraqi National Journal of Nursing Specialties*. 2021 Jun 27;34(1):95-102

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58897/injns.v34i1.465>

[7] Hasan, W. (2022). Dependence Severity, Locus of Control, and Readiness to Change in Male Alcoholic Clients: A Correlational Study. *Iraqi National Journal of Nursing Specialties*, 35(2), 68–81. <https://doi.org/10.58897/injns.v35i2.553>

[8] Hussein HA, Alwan IH, Sajit KR. Assessment of Psychosocial and Physical Factors Associated with a Substance Re-abuse after Treatment among Patients with Addiction at Psychiatric Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad City-Iraq. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*. 2020 Feb 1;11(2).

- [9] Abdul_Redha GJ, Hussein HA. The relationship between social support and suicidal behavior among alcohol and drug addicts. *Mosul Journal of Nursing*. 2022 Jul 21;10(2):266-71
- [10] Muzil JA, Abdulwahid DA, Abed AH, Kammad ZA. Substance abuse in Iraq, Quantifying the Picture. *Journal of Population Therapeutics and Clinical Pharmacology*. 2023 Jun 1;30(12):302-13.
- [11] Al-Hemiary NJ, Al-Diwan JK, Hasson AL, Rawson RA. Drug and alcohol use in Iraq: findings of the inaugural Iraqi Community Epidemiological Workgroup. *Substance use & misuse*. 2014 Nov 10;49(13):1759-63.
- [12] Shakhat AM, Hashim MT. Assessment of stressful life events for patients with substance abuse in Baghdad city. *Iraqi National Journal of Nursing Specialties*. 2013;26(2).
- [13] Muwfaq Younis, N., & Bahlol Naji, A. (2021). Efficacy of Health Belief Model-Based Training in Changing the Beliefs about Substance use. *Kufa Journal for Nursing Sciences*, 11(1).
- [14] Hasan WA, Mohammed QQ. Dependence Severity and Locus of Control Among Male Alcoholic Clients: A Correlational Study. *Pakistan Journal of Medical & Health Sciences*. 2022 Jun 18;16(05):660-.
- [15] Kadhim JJ, Mohammed QQ. The Role of Nutritional Status in Recovery of patients with Substance use Disorders. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*. 2021 Apr 25:10157-66.
- [16] Hussein E. Clients' Perspective towards Family-centered Care Health Services of Family-provider Partnership. *Iraqi National Journal of Nursing Specialties*. 2022 Dec 30;35(2):41-50.
- [17] O'Connor S. Secondary data analysis in nursing research: a contemporary discussion. *Clinical Nursing Research*. 2020 Jun;29(5):279-84..
- [18] Din NU, Khan AW, Suhaff AA, Hussain Z, Ganai AM, Ahmad MS. Socio-demographic & clinical profile of patients with substance use disorders seeking treatment: A hospital-based study. *Res Med Eng Sci*. 2019 Apr 29;7(4):808-14..
- [19] Cooper, R. J. (2013). Over-the-counter medicine abuse—a review of the literature. *Journal of Substance Use*, 18(2), 82–107.
- [20] Rapp D, Zoch B, Khan MM, Pollmann T, Krämer A. Association between gap in spousal education and domestic violence in India and Bangladesh. *BMC public health*. 2012 Dec;12(1):1-9.
- [21] Lamptey JJ. Socio-demographic characteristics of substance abusers admitted to a private specialist clinic. *Ghana Medical Journal*. 2005;39(1):2-7
- [22] Humensky JL. Are adolescents with high socioeconomic status more likely to engage in alcohol and illicit drug use in early adulthood? *Substance abuse treatment, prevention, and policy*. 2010 Dec;5(1):1-0
- [23] Khalifa, M. (2016). Evaluation of Youth's Health Risk Behaviors in Baghdad City. *Iraqi National Journal of Nursing Specialties*, 29(1), 119–128. <https://doi.org/10.58897/injns.v29i1.248>
- [24] Cafferky BM, Mendez M, Anderson JR, Stith SM. Substance use and intimate partner violence: a meta-analytic review. *Psychology of Violence*. 2018 Jan;8(1):110
- [25] Nkporbu, Ak., Oti, Ik. Systematic Review of Pattern and Prevalence of Drug use Associated with Domestic Violence. *Journal of biomedical research & environmental sciences*, (2022).;3(7):762-770. doi: 10.37871/jbres1511