

# The Association and Difference between Potentially Victimizing Events and Sociodemographic Factors

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to investigate the lifetime prevalence of victimization and poly-victimization among adolescents and youth aged 12 years – 24 years.

**Methods:** A descriptive correlational design on adolescent users study was established for the period from August 20th, 2022 to March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023. A non-probability (Convenient) sample of (100) adolescents with substance use disorder which were selected from the inpatient psychiatric unit at teaching hospitals.

**Results:** The results of the Assessment of Victimization (55%) among Adolescents are exposed to victimization through their life. Where they reside in urban areas, the highest percentage of adolescents shows that they have graduated from primary school and live in nuclear families with sufficient income and with a low parental education level.

**Conclusions:** Most adolescents have been subjected to victimization during their lives, especially conventional crime, physical, witnessing and Indirect Victimization, peer and sibling, and maltreatment. There are significant differences in victimization among adolescents with regard to adolescents' level of education (secondary school) and father's occupation ( jobless fathers ), but there is no significant difference has been seen with regard to adolescents' age, monthly income, family type, father and mother education, and mother's occupation.

**Recommendations:** The study shows that adolescents are victimized during their lifetime that. Research and studies should focus more on the problems of adolescent victimization and how to prevent risk factors during the early stages of life. And also an emphasis on the role of civil society organizations in implementing the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, especially those concerned with issues of children and adolescents in holding conferences, seminars and panel discussions.

**Keywords:** Victimizing • Sociodemographic factors

## Introduction

Victimization is significant public health concern as well as an adverse event that can cause both physical and emotional pain and have a negatively influence on quality of life [1, 2]. Victimization against children is quite a common and disturbing phenomenon also occurring in different countries of the world. Recent longitudinal studies of children and adolescents found deleterious effects of victimization on psychological well-being, in particular depressive symptoms and substance use [3]. Adults, not coping with their problems, look for opportunities to react to their emotions against children who become victims of their mental, moral and social immaturity. The consequences of harmful experiences in childhood often include educational problems, difficult behaviour, an inability to cope with problems in adult life, duplicating learned, negative behaviour patterns and disorders in various areas of life [4]. Many factors contribute to mental health problems in Iraqi youth, including being victims and witnesses of violence, seeing family members become victims, being displaced from their homes and poverty [5]. Adolescent substance use is also a public

health concern. A 2011 national survey found that approximately 19% of 12<sup>th</sup>-grade students reported smoking cigarettes, 40% reported drinking alcohol, and 36% used marijuana in the past year. Substance use has been associated with increased aggression, violence, problems in school, drug dependence, and health problems, in adolescence and beyond [6]. Drug, alcohol, and tobacco abuse often known as substance abuse, is a global epidemic that touches all societal levels and strata. Addiction has a significant negative impact on the community due to accidents, crimes, as well as the individual and their family on a medical, psychological, and social level [7]. A study in Iraq showed increase substance use among adolescent and has number of risk factors, including age, family history, psychological disorders, and traumatic events such as sexual abuse and physical abuse that lead to substance use disorder in adolescent [8]. Regardless of the fact that boys appear to have more concurrent risk behaviors, The term "health risk behavior" has been used to refer to a variety of behaviors that may have a negative impact on one's health, including drug use, early sexual activity or unsafe sexual practices, risky driving, violent or suicidal behavior, antisocial behavior, and disordered eating, among others [9]. The phrase "Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder" (PTSD) refers to a psychological and emotional disorder that occurs after experiencing, seeing, or being exposed to a terrible event. The incident could involve rape, torture, murder, extreme harm to oneself or others, actual or threatened death, serious physical injury, or a threat to one's physical integrity as in the case of a natural disaster [10]. Social isolation has a detrimental effect on mental wellness and can raise the demand for medical and social services. Additionally, loneliness increases the chance of depressed mood, self-neglect, and lower quality of life, as well as an increased risk of the trend towards substance abuse [11]. Studies show that life happiness and the impression of social support have a big impact on the physical and mental health of elderly individuals [12].

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## Methods

### Design

A descriptive correlational design was conducted on adolescent users at Baghdad governorate for the period of (August 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022 to March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023). The study was carried out to assess the level of victimization that male adolescent exposures to and find out relationship between, male adolescent exposures to victimization, substance use and demographic characteristics of age, residence, academic level, family type in the psychiatric unit in Baghdad city.

### Setting of the study

The study was conducted in inpatient wards of teaching hospital in Baghdad city in Ibn Rushed Training Hospital for psychiatry.

The hospital was established in 1968 and is one of the most important and specialized hospitals in the field of acute psychiatric treatment, diagnosis and treatment of all types of psychiatric diseases, drug and alcohol addiction. Contain a substance use ward of the substance misuse, in which there are 16 beds for inpatients with addiction of all different kinds, primarily crystal meth addiction, then alcohol and medical drugs.

### Sample of the Study

A non-probability (Convenient) sample of (100) adolescents with substance use disorder which were selected from the inpatient psychiatric unit at teaching hospital according to the inclusion criteria that listed below ,the sample was as (100) adolescents are selected from Ibn Rushed Training Hospital.

### Instrument of the study

This protocol was provided with the research's instrument which was consisting of three parts: a list of common items for assessing demographical data of the participated adolescent's abusers, Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire:

basic screen questions [13]. Simple Screening Instrument for Aod Abuse [14]. The research instrument then being revised and evaluated by number of was ten. The researchers adopted the questionnaire for the present study with some modifications, the instrument was composed of three parts which are:

- Part I: This part contains the covering letter for obtaining the permission for participation in addition to socio-demographic data which include: age ,residency , academic level , family monthly income, mother and father occupations, education level of the father and mother, family type, with whom you are living and family members' drug use.
- Part II: Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire basic screen questions, self-report version. It includes five models with (32 items).
  - a. Module A: Conventional Crime (8 items).
  - b. Module B: Maltreatment (4 items).
  - c. Module C: Peer and Sibling Victimization (6 items).
  - d. Module D: Sexual Victimizations(7 items), and A.5.
  - e. Module E: Witnessing and indirect victimization (9 items). The scores were as follows, ranging from 0-1: the value yes (1), and No (0).
- Part III: This part contains Simple Screening Instrument for Aod Abuse Self-Administered Form (Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1994). Simple screening instruments for outreach for alcohol and other drug abuse and infectious disease). This scale composed (16 items), the scores were as follows, ranging from 0-1: the value yes (1), and No (0).

### Data collection

Data was collected from February 7<sup>th</sup> to April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2023; data collection began after the hospital authorities granted permission. The purpose of the study was conveyed to the participants prior to data collection in order to

**Table 1.** Distribution of sample according to their socio-demographic characteristics.

List	Characteristics	F	%	
1	Age (Years) M ± SD= 17.8 ± 2.4	12- less than 16	16	16
		16- less than 20	54	54
		20 and more	30	30
		Total	100	100
2	Residency	Urban	65	65
		Rural	35	35
		Total	100	100
3	Level of education	Doesn't read & write	16	16
		Read & write	14	14
		Primary school	36	36
		Intermediate school	25	25
		Secondary school	9	9
4	Family monthly income	Total	100	100
		Unsatisfied	31	31
		Somewhat satisfied	37	37
		Satisfied	32	32
5	Family type	Total	100	100
		Nuclear	66	66
		Single parent	14	14
		Extended	20	20
6	Living with	Total	100	100
		Parents	66	66
		Mother only	7	7
		Father only	5	5
		Alone	5	5
7	Substance user among family member	Others	17	17
		Total	100	100
		No	45	45
		Yes	55	55
		Total	100	100

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

gain their consent to participate. The data was gathered throughout utilization of self-report questionnaire, 'Arabic version' and as mean for data collection and through self-report with adolescent abuser, excepted some of their were doesn't read and write. In this case the researcher was fill the questionnaire by structured interview and based on their responses after reading the items of the questionnaire. The use of the questionnaire takes about 20 minutes - 30 minutes.

### Methods of statistics

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences was used to examine the data (SPSS, version 26). Data was evaluated using descriptive and inferential statistical approaches.

## Results

The Table 1 shows that average age for adolescents with substance use disorder is 17.8 years ± 2.4 years, in which 54% of them are with age group of 16-less than 20 year. The residency refers that 65% of adolescents are resident in urban while 35% are resident in rural. Relative to level of education, the highest percentage of adolescents reveals that they graduated from primary school as reported by 36% of them. The family monthly income shows that 37% of adolescents somewhat satisfied, 32% are satisfied, while 31% of them are unsatisfied with monthly income. The family type reveals that 66% of adolescents are living in families that are nuclear, in which they reported that they are living with their parents (66%). According to substance use disorder in family, 55% of adolescents reported that they have a family member with substance use disorder.

Table 2 identifies that 75% of mothers are housewives while only 13% are employees; 37% of fathers are employee and 27% of them are jobless.

Table 3 reveals that the highest percentage for level of education refers to 28% among adolescents' mothers that are "doesn't read and write" followed by 24% that are "read and write"; and also refers to 29% of fathers that are "read and write".

Table 4 presents the items of victimization among adolescents related to

**Table 2.** Distribution of sample according to their parents' occupation.

Occupation	Mother		Father	
	F	%	F	%
Employee	13	13	37	37
Housewife / Jobless	75	75	27	27
Retired	12	12	14	14
Free works	0	0	22	22
Total	100	100	100	100

f: Frequency, %: Percentage

"conventional crime"; the findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized based on mean scores with regard "Did anyone use force to take something away from you that you were carrying or wearing?" (Mean= .48), "Did anyone try to kidnap you?" (Mean= .29), and "Were you hit or attacked because of your skin color, religion, or where your family comes from?" (Mean= .37). While adolescents seen victimized with regard to "Did anyone steal something from you and never give it back?" (Mean= .63), "Did anyone break or ruin any of your things on purpose?" (Mean= .52), "Did anyone hit or attack you on purpose WITH an object or weapon?" (Mean= .54), "Did anyone hit or attack you without using an object or weapon?" (Mean= .62), and "Did someone start to attack you, but for some reason, it didn't happen?" (Mean = .58).

Table 5 presents the items of victimization among adolescents related to "maltreatment"; the findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized based on mean scores with regard "Did a parent take, keep, or hide you to stop you from being with another parent?" (Mean= .30). While adolescents seen victimized with regard to "Did a grown-up in your life hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?" (Mean= .68), "Did you get scared or feel really bad because grown-ups in your life called you names, said mean things to you, or said they didn't want you?" (Mean= .63), and "Did you get neglected?" (Mean = .52).

Table 6 presents the items of victimization among adolescents related to "Peer and Sibling Victimization"; the findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized based on mean scores with regard "Did anyone try to hurt your private parts on purpose by hitting or kicking you there?" (Mean= .43). While adolescents seen victimized with regard to "Have you been abused and harassed by a group of teenagers or any other group?" (Mean= .70), "Have you been hit by your brothers or sisters or those of your age at home, school or while playing?" (Mean= .70), "Did any person, even a brother or sister, pick on you by chasing you or grabbing your hair or clothes or by making you do something you didn't want to do?" (Mean = .52), "Did you get scared or feel really bad you because other were calling your names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around?" (Mean= .62), and "Did a boyfriend or girlfriend or

**Table 3.** Distribution of sample according to their parents' level of education.

Level of education	Mother		Father	
	F	%	f	%
Doesn't read & write	28	28	10	10
Read & write	24	24	29	29
Primary school	23	23	24	24
Intermediate school	9	9	12	12
Secondary school	3	3	11	11
Diploma	6	6	8	8
Bachelor	5	5	5	5
Post graduate	2	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

f: Frequency, %: Percentage

**Table 4.** Assessment of victimization related to "conventional crime" among adolescents (N=100).

List	Conventional Crime	Scale	f (%)	M	Assess.
1	Did anyone use force to take something away from you that you were carrying or wearing?	No	52(52)	0.48	Not victimized
		Yes	48(48)		
2	Did anyone steal something from you and never give it back? Things like a backpack, money, watch, clothing, bike, stereo, or anything else?	No	37(37)	0.63	Victimized
		Yes	63(63)		
3	Did anyone break or ruin any of your things on purpose?	No	48(48)	0.52	Victimized
		Yes	52(52)		
4	Did anyone hit or attack you on purpose WITH an object or weapon? Somewhere like: at home, at school, at a store, in a car, on the street, or anywhere else?	No	46(46)	0.54	Victimized
		Yes	54(54)		
5	Did anyone hit or attack you WITHOUT using an object or weapon?	No	38(38)	0.62	Victimized
		Yes	62(62)		
6	Did someone start to attack you, but for some reason, it didn't happen? For example, someone helped you or you got away?	No	42(42)	0.58	Victimized
		Yes	58(58)		
7	Did anyone try to kidnap you?	No	71(71)	0.29	Not victimized
		Yes	29(29)		
8	Were you hit or attacked because of your skin color, religion, or where your family comes from? Because of a physical problem you have? Or because someone said you are gay?	No	66(66)	0.37	Not victimized
		Yes	34(34)		

M: Mean, Assess: Assessment  
Not victimized= 0 - 0.50, Victimized= 0.51 - 1

**Table 5.** Assessment of victimization related to “Maltreatment” among adolescents (N=100).

List	Maltreatment	Scale	f (%)	M	Assess.
1	Did a grown-up in your life hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?	No	32(32)	0.68	Victimized
		Yes	68(68)		
2	Did you get scared or feel really bad because grown-ups in your life called you names, said mean things to you, or said they didn't want you?	No	37(37)	0.63	Victimized
		Yes	63(63)		
3	Did you get neglected? (When someone is neglected, it means that the grown-ups in their life didn't take care of them the way they should. They might not get them enough food, take them to the doctor when they are sick, or make sure they have a safe place to stay).	No	48(48)	0.52	Victimized
		Yes	52(52)		
4	Did a parent take, keep, or hide you to stop you from being with another parent?	No	70(70)	0.3	Not victimized
		Yes	30(30)		

M: Mean, Assess: Assessment  
 Not victimized= 0 – 0.50, Victimized= 0.51 - 1

**Table 6.** Assessment of victimization related to “Peer and sibling victimization” among adolescents (N=100).

List	Peer and Sibling Victimization	Scale	f (%)	M	Assess.
1	Have you been abused and harassed by a group of teenagers or any other group?	No	30(30)	0.7	Victimized
		Yes	70(70)		
2	Have you been hit by your brothers or sisters or those of your age at home, school or while playing?	No	30(30)	0.7	Victimized
		Yes	70(70)		
3	Did anyone try to hurt your private parts on purpose by hitting or kicking you there?	No	57(57)	0.43	Not victimized
		Yes	43(43)		
4	Did any person, even a brother or sister, pick on you by chasing you or grabbing your hair or clothes or by making you do something you didn't want to do?	No	48(48)	0.52	Victimized
		Yes	52(52)		
5	Did you get scared or feel really bad you because other were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around?	No	38(38)	0.62	Victimized
		Yes	62(62)		
6	Did a boyfriend or girlfriend or anyone you went on a date with slap or hit you?	No	28(28)	0.72	Victimized
		Yes	72(72)		

M: Mean, Assess: Assessment  
 Not victimized= 0 – 0.50, Victimized= 0.51 - 1

**Table 7.** Assessment of victimization related to “Sexual Victimizations” among adolescents (N=100).

List	Sexual Victimizations	Scale	f (%)	M	Assess.
1	Did a grown-up YOU KNOW touch your private parts when you didn't want it or make you touch their private parts? Or did a grown-up YOU KNOW force you to have sex?	No	61(61)	0.39	Not victimized
		Yes	39(39)		
2	Did a grown-up you did NOT KNOW touch your private parts when you didn't want it, make you touch their private parts or force you to have sex?	No	68(68)	0.32	Not victimized
		Yes	32(32)		
3	Have you been sexually assaulted by your peers at school or in your area of residence?	No	85(85)	0.15	Not victimized
		Yes	15(15)		
4	Did someone force you or try to force you to have sex with them?	No	69(69)	0.31	Not victimized
		Yes	31(31)		
5	Did anyone make you look at their private parts by using force or surprise?	No	63(63)	0.37	Not victimized
		Yes	37(37)		
6	Did anyone hurt your feelings by saying or writing something sexual about you or your body?	No	62(62)	0.38	Not victimized
		Yes	38(38)		
7	Did you do sexual things with anyone 18 or older, even things you both wanted?	No	53(53)	0.47	Not victimized
		Yes	47(47)		

M: Mean, Assess: Assessment  
 Not victimized= 0 – 0.50, Victimized= 0.51 - 1

**Table 8.** Assessment of victimization related to “Witnessing and Indirect Victimization” among adolescents (N=100).

List	Witnessing and Indirect Victimization	Scale	f (%)	M	Assess.
1	Did you SEE one of your parents get hit by another parent, or their boyfriend or girlfriend?	No	52(52)	0.48	Not victimized
		Yes	48(48)		
2	Have you seen any of your brothers being physically abused by a parent, such as beating?	No	43(43)	0.57	Victimized
		Yes	57(57)		
3	Did you SEE anyone get attacked on purpose WITH a stick, rock, gun, knife, or other thing that would hurt?	No	34(34)	0.66	Victimized
		Yes	66(66)		
4	Did you SEE anyone get attacked or hit on purpose WITHOUT using a stick, rock, gun, knife, or something that would hurt?	No	23(23)	0.77	Victimized
		Yes	77(77)		
5	Did anyone steal something from your house that belongs to your family or someone you live with? Things like a TV, stereo, car, or anything else?	No	49(49)	0.51	Victimized
		Yes	51(51)		

6	Was anyone close to you murdered, like a friend, neighbor or someone in your family?	No	46(46)	0.54	Victimized
		Yes	54(54)		
7	Did you SEE someone murdered in real life? This means not on TV, video games, or in the movies?	No	41(41)	0.59	Victimized
		Yes	59(59)		
8	Were you in any place in real life where you could see or hear people being shot, bombs going off, or street riots?	No	21(21)	0.79	Victimized
		Yes	79(79)		
9	Were you in the middle of a war where you could hear real fighting with guns or bombs?	No	56(56)	0.44	Not victimized
		Yes	44(44)		

M: Mean, Assess: Assessment  
 Not victimized= 0 – 0.50, Victimized= 0.51 - 1

**Table 9.** Analysis of Variance for Victimization among Adolescents with regard to Sociodemographic Variables (N=100).

Variables	Victimization	Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Age		Between Groups	74.521	2	37.261	1.082	0.343
		Within Groups	3340.119	97	34.434		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Level of education		Between Groups	384.675	4	96.169	3.015	.022*
		Within Groups	3029.965	95	31.894		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Income		Between Groups	3.494	2	1.747	0.05	0.952
		Within Groups	3411.146	97	35.166		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Family type		Between Groups	2.105	2	1.053	0.03	0.971
		Within Groups	3412.535	97	35.181		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Father's education		Between Groups	419.38	7	59.911	1.84	0.089
		Within Groups	2995.26	92	32.557		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Mother's education		Between Groups	299.479	7	42.783	1.264	0.277
		Within Groups	3115.161	92	33.86		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Father's occupation		Between Groups	286.229	3	95.41	2.928	.038**
		Within Groups	3128.411	96	32.588		
		Total	3414.64	99			
Mother's occupation		Between Groups	419.38	7	59.911	1.84	0.089
		Within Groups	2995.26	92	32.557		
		Total	3414.64	99			

df: Degree of freedom, F: F-statistic, Sig: Significance  
 \*Significant with secondary school at p-value= .025 (multiple comparison test)  
 \*\*Significant with Jobless fathers at p-value= .041 (multiple comparison test)

anyone you went on a date with slap or hit you?" (Mean= .72).

Table 7 presents the items of victimization among adolescents related to "Sexual Victimization"; the findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized with regard to all items as seen with mean scores.

Table 8 presents the items of victimization among adolescents related to "Witnessing and Indirect Victimization"; the findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized based on mean scores with regard "Did you see one of your parents get hit by another parent, or their boyfriend or girlfriend?" (Mean= .48) and "Were you in the middle of a war where you could hear real fighting with guns or bombs?" (Mean = .44).

The adolescents are seen victimized with regard to "Have you seen any of your brothers being physically abused by a parent, such as beating?" (Mean= .57), "Did you SEE anyone get attacked on purpose WITH a stick, rock, gun, knife, or other thing that would hurt?" (Mean= .66), "Did you SEE anyone get attacked or hit on purpose WITHOUT using a stick, rock, gun, knife, or something that would hurt?" (Mean = .77), "Did anyone steal something from your house that belongs to your family or someone you live with? Things like a TV, stereo, car, or anything else?" (Mean= .51), "Was anyone close to you murdered, like a friend, neighbor or someone in your family?" (Mean= .54), "Did you SEE someone murdered in real life?" (Mean = .59), and "Were you in any place in real life where you could see or hear people being shot, bombs going off, or street riots?" (Mean = .79).

Table 9 shows that there are significant differences in victimization among adolescents with regard to adolescents' level of education (secondary school) and father's occupation ( jobless fathers) at p-values=0.22 and 0.38, but there is no significant difference has been seen with regard to adolescents' age, monthly income, family type, father and mother education, and mother's occupation.

## Discussion

The total of participants in the study was one hundred samples, all of whom were adolescent males, whose ages ranged from 12 years -21 years, and most of the participants were between 16 years-20 years, according to Table 1. A study conduct in South Africa to examine the relationship between multiple victimization and drug use, their mean age participants was 15 years [15]. Study to study the clinical and socio-demographic profile of various substance users in the Vindhya region, Madhya Pradesh, India. The majority of the subjects with substance use had onset within the age range of 10 years-20 years (44%) [16].

Concerning residency, the result showed that (65%) of adolescents substance use are living in urban, while 35% are resident in rural. study the clinical and socio-demographic profile of various substance users in the Vindhya region, Madhya Pradesh, India. Their result indicate that was( 60.2%) from urban and (39,8%) rural [16] . Study in Baghdad city to assess the stressful life events for patients with substance abuse the result shows majority of sample

(95.3%) were living in urban area [17]. The level of education showed that highest percentage of (36%) is primary education level. Study in Baghdad city to measure the correlation between their dependence and locus of control and readiness to change the result of level of education to the study indicates that more half of patient (41.4%) of study sample with primary level [18]. Study by Al-Hamzawi (2011) in Al-Diwania governorate in Iraq to study the association of SUDs with criminal (46.7%) finished the primary school. The researcher attributes this to the reasons related to the individual himself who did not have the appropriate conditions to complete their studies, especially in our country, Iraq, which has been going through difficult circumstances for years, forcing most adolescents to leave their studies and bear responsibility their families and because substance use leave their studies [19]. Concerning income, the finding showed the highest percentage (37%) was sufficient income. These results disagree with a study by Sajem and Khalifa (2011) in Baghdad city to assess the types of violence among adolescents. The participants in the study answered that their family income was moderate (53.33%) [20]. Study in United states to study Longitudinal pathways linking family risk, neural risk processing, delay discounting, and adolescent substance use was showed (50%) of the non-poor families, The researcher sees this result as normal, because we already knew substance use of male adolescents negatively affects the monthly income of the family, if it keeps it stable in some cases and the study sample had works and self-reliant, meaning the work is sufficient for them and fulfilling their needs [21]. Regarding the family type showed that the highest percentage of sample (66%) is nuclear family type. These result are consistent with the study of Ajayi & Somefun in Nigerian who has studied "Recreational drug use among Nigerian university students: Prevalence, correlates and frequency of use" their result indicate that (58.2%) was nuclear family [22]. Another in Egyptian to detect the prevalence of substance use and dependence among secondary school was showed (80.5%) of nuclear families [23]. Concerning living with the results indicated that highest percentage (66%) was living with parents. These result are consistent with the study of Raheem et al (2007) in a southern state to examine "Relationship between family structure and substance use among public middle school students" It was a result (63.89%) living with parents [24]. Another study by John P. Hoffmann. (2017) in United States to family structure and adolescent substance use showed that (59.09%) from Mother-father family structure. The researcher sees that the situation of youth is completely different from that of other countries, as the vast majority of Arab youth live with their families in adolescence, which is of great importance for adolescents in dependence in social and economic matters [25]. Regarding substance user among family member the result showed that the highest percentage of sample (55%) is substance user among family member. This result agree with study in Belgium (2022) to quantify the longitudinal relationship between parental alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and child well-being, showed (72%) from parent substance use [26]. Study in Madhya Pradesh, India to study the clinical and socio-demographic profile of various substance users' show (64%) substance user among family member [16]. Adolescents pay the price of a family drug or alcohol abuse more, as the negative effects are reflected on them in the form of personality weakness, guilt, anxiety, a sense of helplessness, fear and chronic depression, which can accompany them even after maturity, this adolescents is more likely to abuse drugs in adolescence and adulthood due to someone's addiction his family members.

Percentage parents' occupation in Table 2 for adolescents substance user refer to (75%) of mothers are housewives while (37%) of fathers are employee. Study to find out the association between the levels of prevalence of these types of substance abuse and some demographic characteristics, that indicate 35% of fathers are working with free works, while among mothers it shows 46.1% are housewives [27]. Another study in 2023 in Iran to investigate the effect of parents' economic status index as a factor on the sexual abuse of children and adolescent showed the result indicates that many factors, including economic causes and the unemployment status of parents, play a role in the occurrence of child abuse. Statistics show that more than (33.7%) of fathers are unemployed, and the risk of sexual abuse is higher in children whose fathers are unemployed [28]. Children often consider their parents as role models for them, so many children try to imitate their parents. As for the father's profession, it is noted that there are two ways about it. While children are proud of their father's professions and try to imitate them, others are ashamed of the fathers' professions if they are modest, and therefore, they seek not to reveal it to others, which destabilize the child's self-confidence and reduce the strength of his personality. In front of the others.

The highest percentage among the fathers and mothers of the adolescents in table 3 indicated those who were of "Read & write and less" where the

percentage of fathers was (29%) and mothers were (28%) Doesn't read & write .while study in Iran by Jalilian and other (2015) showed most of the parents could read and write [29]. An Arab study conducted in the countries of Jordan to determine predictors of bullying victimization among Jordanian adolescents, he showed through his results having (25%) a parent with a lower educational level [30].

With regard to Conventional Crime in Table 4, the results of drug abuse adolescents showed that they were not victimized within the domain of "conventional crime" and whose answer was "No" in the following items: "Did anyone use force to take something away from you that you were carrying or wearing?" (52%), "Did anyone try to kidnap you?" (71%), and "Were you hit or attacked because of your skin color, religion, or where your family comes from?" (66%). While those who were subjected to victimize in the following items and who answered with "Yes" "Did anyone steal something from you and never give it back?" (63%), "Did anyone break or ruin any of your things on purpose?" (52%), "Did anyone hit or attack you on purpose WITH an object or weapon?" (54%), "Did anyone hit or attack you WITHOUT using an object or weapon?" (62%), and "Did someone start to attack you, but for some reason, it didn't happen?" (58%). More than one study was conducted in this regard, including a study to investigate the lifetime validity of victimization and poly victimization in Chile. The results of their study regarding conventional crime were revealed. Approximately (76.1%) of participants reported experiencing in their lives [31].

Regarded the maltreatment victimization in Table 5, Most of the male adolescents were the victims of "Maltreatment" item, who answered "yes" to most of the items except one, according to the following and their answer was "no" "Did a parent take, keep, or hide you to stop you from being with another parent?" (NO= 70). While adolescents seen victimized with regard to "Did a grown-up in your life hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?" (Yes= .68), "Did you get scared or feel really bad because grown-ups in your life called you names, said mean things to you, or said they didn't want you?" (Yes= .63), and "Did you get neglected?" (Yes= .52). A study in Asia (2010) on a group of children who used smoking once or more. The half-year prevalence of psychological aggression, minor physical maltreatment, severe physical maltreatment, and very severe physical maltreatment were 78.3%, 23.2%, 15.1%, and 2.8% respectively [32].

The results of peer and sibling victimization in (Table 6) showed that most of the abused adolescent victims were exposed to "Peer and Sibling Victimization";, and their answers were "Yes", with the exception of one element whose answer was "No", The findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized based on mean scores with regard "Did anyone try to hurt your private parts on purpose by hitting or kicking you there?" (No= .43) While adolescents seen victimized with regard to "Have you been abused and harassed by a group of teenagers or any other group?" (Yes= .70), "Have you been hit by your brothers or sisters or those of your age at home, school or while playing?" (Yes= .70), "Did any person, even a brother or sister, pick on you by chasing you or grabbing your hair or clothes or by making you do something you didn't want to do?" (Yes= .52), "Did you get scared or feel really bad you because other were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around?" (Yes= .62), and "Did a boyfriend or girlfriend or anyone you went on a date with slap or hit you?" (Yes= .72). Pinto and other in their studies showed (60.3%) of the study participants reported veyperiencing at least ictimization among adolescents in one type of victimization able 7 related to "sexual vby their peers or ictimizations".siblings [32].

Results indicate that adolescents are not victimized in all items of adolescent sexual Victimizations, with a percentage of (65.8). Emerson Hospital's Youth Risk Behavior Survey12 (2018) reported 8% of the 11,018 subjects had unwanted sexual contact with someone. This percentage was higher for female subjects (11%) than for male subjects (3%). Exact statistics on the prevalence of sexual victimizations are not available because many victims do not disclose abuse until adulthood, and it is common for instances to never be reported. For several reasons, including fear of the family, stigma, or difficulty appreciating the situation they are in, especially in childhood [33].

presents the items of victimization among adolescents related to "Witnessing and Indirect Victimization"; in table 8, the findings indicate that adolescents are not victimized with regard "Did you see one of your parents get hit by another parent, or their boyfriend or girlfriend?" and "Were you in the middle of a war where you could hear real fighting with guns or bombs?" Where the percentage of the answer with the word "no" to these two statements reached (40.5%) of the total number of participants in the study , The adolescents are seen victimized

with regard to "Have you seen any of your brothers being physically abused by a parent, such as beating?", "Did you SEE anyone get attacked on purpose WITH a stick, rock, gun, knife, or other thing that would hurt?" , "Did you SEE anyone get attacked or hit on purpose WITHOUT using a stick, rock, gun, knife, or something that would hurt?", "Did anyone steal something from your house that belongs to your family or someone you live with? Things like a TV, stereo, car, or anything else?" (Mean= .51), "Was anyone close to you murdered, like a friend, neighbor or someone in your family?", "Did you SEE someone murdered in real life?" , and "Were you in any place in real life where you could see or hear people being shot, bombs going off, or street riots?". Their percentage amounted to about 60% of the male adolescents who are hospitalized or referred to mental health centers and hospitals. To analyze the prevalence of victimization and poly-victimization in a community sample study in (2019) in Mexican by López, Claudia; Pereda and Noemí shwed studies (61%) reported witnessing and indirect victimization during their lifetime [34].

Another study by Guerrero et al., (2021) in Iraq to describe the adolescents' perception of the problems, causes, and consequences of psychoactive substance use in the school environment witnessed violence within the family, (49%). Because of the violence that adolescents are exposed to, due to the many internal conflicts between the members of Iraqi society, in addition to what they see on television or social networking sites, and the sectarian wars that Iraqi society is going through, children and adolescents are the victims [35].

The result in table 9 shows there is no significant difference has been seen with regard to adolescents'(age, monthly income, family type, father and mother education, and mother's occupation). The result in this study represent there are a significant relationship between victimization among adolescents with regard to adolescents' level of education (secondary school) at p-values= 0.22 . Study conduct by Quille-Mamani and other (2023), to investigate the factors associated with child and adolescent abuse showed that the level of education, 47.1% of those affected by psychological abuse were in secondary school, there are significant relationships between educational level and physical abuse (P=0.004) and sexual abuse (P=0.037) (36). The study showed there is relationship in victimization among adolescents with father's occupation ( jobless fathers) at p-values= 0.22 and 0.38. An Arab study found that there is a significantly associated with age and exposure to bullying victimization [30]. Study in Iran to investigate the effect of parents' economic status index as a factor on the sexual abuse of children and adolescent found of live in bad economic conditions, 35.5% of them. The findings of this research confirm that there is a statistically significant relationship between child victimization. Especially sexual abuse and the jobless status of parents the economic status of parents, Statistics in the study show that more than (33.7%) of fathers are unemployed [28] . Many factors, including economic reasons and the parents' unemployment status, play a role in the occurrence of child abuse. The risk of abuse is higher for children whose parents are unemployed. It is necessary to identify these factors in order to limit and prevent the exposure of children and adolescents to victimization during their life periods, especially the period of childhood and adolescence, it is the most important age stage during his life [36].

## Conclusion

Most adolescents have been subjected to victimization during their lives, especially conventional crime, physical, witnessing and Indirect Victimization, peer and sibling, and maltreatment. There are significant differences in victimization among adolescents with regard to adolescents' level of education (secondary school) and father's occupation (jobless fathers), but there is no significant difference has been seen with regard to adolescents' age, monthly income, family type, father and mother education, and mother's occupation.

## Recommendation

Emphasizing the role of civil society organizations in implementing the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, especially those concerned with issues of children and adolescents, in holding conferences, seminars and panel discussions. The results can also be used by the Ministry of Education to generate prevention programs for children and their families focused on schools, since early detection for violence it the first step to successful intervention and these findings highlight the importance of targeting witnessed violence in prevention and intervention efforts and conducting more studies on adolescents

on how to prevent risk factors that contribute to adolescent violence.

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