

Patterns of Domestic Violence among Scholarship Students in the United States

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Abstract

This study explored the demographic, family and educational variables of scholarship students' families and the patterns of domestic violence the scholarship student is exposed to (verbal, social, sexual, physical, financial, and emotional). It also explored effects of domestic violence in the families of scholarship students in general and causes of violence among spouses on scholarships. To collect the required data, the Domestic Violence Inventory was administered to a sample of Saudi male and female scholarship students (N=351) in the United States. The descriptive analytical method was used. The results revealed that the majority of the participants were females (67.2%), and from the 30-40 age category (58.4%). It was found that (33.3%) of them got married through their friends. It was also found that 54.7 of them were Master students, 50.4% from scientific colleges and 43.0% chose the spouse as the other party to accompany in the scholarship. The general average for the effect of verbal, social, sexual, physical, financial, and emotional domestic violence were 3.20, 2.87, 2.32, 3.04, 2.89 and 2.94 respectively, all indicating a neutral degree of agreement. The results also showed that 87.4% of the participants believed men are more inclined to violence, 35% agreed that violence within the family leads to the feeling of insecurity, and 83.8% agreed that violence within the family shows man's authority. Verbal violence proved to be the most frequent (60.3%). There is sometimes agreement and harmony with the other party (51.4%). The highest percentage was for the husband domination (83.8%) as one of the causes of domestic violence among scholarship spouses.

Keywords

Domestic Violence • Saudi Scholarship Students • United States

Introduction

The Saudi 2030 Vision places great emphasis on the scholarship program to achieve sustainable development through sending students to study qualitative disciplines in distinguished international universities. It also seeks to develop the scholarship program and improve the efficiency of its operation, which means qualifying graduates more efficiently and in line with the urgent needs of the labor market and enhancing the competencies of education staff in order to raise the scientific qualification of male and female students.

No society is free from domestic violence that takes multiple forms, e.g., physical, financial, emotional, and sexual abuse. Domestic violence is known to affect not only the victim but all family members as well. Some press reports have documented family disputes between male and female citizens in the scholarship countries, some of which end with one of the conflicting parties resorting to foreign authorities, or with foreign authorities intervening on their own after noticing the existence of a problem as in cases of domestic violence.

Causes of these family disputes are as diverse as those affecting the marital relationship in the mother country. However, there is another type of disputes that is specific to students on scholarships. This study attempted to explore this specific type of disputes in the light of the demographic, family and educational variables of families experiencing violence [1].

With the increase in the number of students sent on scholarships to study at higher levels of education, especially after the success of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques program for external scholarships, a need has arisen to educate these young people about some practices that might expose them to problems with the legal authorities in the scholarship countries. Among these practices is domestic violence, which may take multiple manifestations that the student may regard as normal, while in those countries they are considered crimes punishable by law and the authorities intervene in them with strictness that is unusual in our societies (saudistudentsawarness.blogspot.com). It is important to identify the depth of the domestic violence problem that scholarship students

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face and attempt to prevent it. Thus, this study addressed the following questions:

What are the demographic, family and educational variables of scholarship students' families?

What is the level of violence (verbal, social, sexual, physical, financial, and emotional) in scholarship students' families?

What are the effects of domestic violence in scholarship students' families in general and scholarship spouses in particular?

What are the causes of domestic violence in scholarship students' families?

The demographic, family and educational variables of scholarship students' families.

Patterns of domestic violence to which the student is exposed (verbal, social, sexual, physical, financial and emotional).

The effects of domestic violence in scholarship students' families in general and scholarship spouses in particular.

Causes of domestic violence in scholarship students' families?

The significance of the current study lies in: The importance of studying domestic violence because of its profound negative psychological and social effects on the individual and the society. Developing an inventory to assess domestic violence among married and unmarried scholarship students. The results of this study may be useful in helping to reduce domestic violence. This study can be considered an addition to the Arabic library on the topic of domestic violence among male and female scholarships students [2].

Domestic violence: Domestic violence is defined as the direct and indirect actions practiced by a family member against the scholarship student with the aim of harming him/her. Scholarship students: In this study, scholarship students are Saudi male and female students on scholarships in the United States. The individual is affected by the environment in which s/he grows up and the thoughts, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors that s/he carries with him from this environment affect the way he deals with the family, which may lead him to domestic violence. Identified eighteen causes that may lead to violence within the family:

Ignorance and poor level of education.

Weakness of the religious faith and ignorance of the foundations of religion and the stipulations of Sharia.

Low educational level.

Unemployment.

Infidelity.

Marital disputes.

Jealousy.

Alcohol and drug addiction.

Poor education and care for young people.

Disputes over inheritance.

Discriminating among children. Inequality between wives.

Discrepancy in the culture of the spouses.

Family disintegration.

Bad choice.

Weak adherence to traditions, norms and morals.

The globalization of family culture and the drift behind the media.

According to Article 1 of the 1993 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, domestic violence is defined as "any violent act that is motivated by gender bias and results in or is likely to result in harm or suffering, whether physical, psychological or sexual, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of freedom whether in public or private life". According to sociologists, domestic violence is "A form of illegal use of power that may be practiced by one or more family members against another or other members with the intent of subjugating them and in a way that interferes with their freedom and personal will and not sanctioned by written or unwritten laws.

It is any act or threat that uses force with the aim of harming a girl in the Saudi family. It may be verbal, physical, spiritual, social or sexual and it affects academic achievement

Defines domestic violence as "any behavior within a domestic setting intended to cause harm, bet it small or big, to a family member because of anger, frustration, desire for revenge or self-defense. It can also aim at forcing the partner to do or not to do something. It results in physical or psychological harm or both".

Adopted the definition of that refers to direct and indirect actions practiced Forms of Domestic Violence against a family member with the aim of causing psychological, verbal, physical or sexual harm.

Verbal violence: The use of violent language such as

cursing. Spiritual violence: It is a type of psychological violence and may be associated with physical violence.

Physical violence: Physical abuse that leaves a clear impact on the body. It includes the use of hands, legs or any tool that would leave a clear impact on the body. It can take the form of beating, kicking, biting, slapping, burning, hair pulling, or choking.

Social violence: This includes the prevention of legitimate rights that guarantee a normal social life, such as preventing the partner from communicating with others or pursuing scientific or professional development.

Sexual violence: This includes sexual harassment and abuse whether verbal or actual. It also includes uttering indecent expressions and coercive touching of sensitive parts of the body. Sexual abuse takes several forms such as rape and forced sexual intercourse

Theories of Domestic Violence

Dollard and Miller studied frustration and its relation to violence or aggression in humans. They considered violence a natural response to frustration, as the intensity of violence increases as frustration increases. If the individual is prevented from achieving a necessary goal, s/he gets frustrated and aggression is the reaction to the source of frustration, whether direct or indirect. Thus, the desire for violent behavior varies according to the amount of frustration experienced by the individual. This theory postulates that violence is a way to get rid

of anxiety resulting from a frustrating situation. It is based on the general assumption that the frustrated person is often involved in aggressive behaviors. A teenager who is mocked by others may take revenge on them aggressively. An unemployed husband who cannot find a job may hit his family members. Frustration invokes aggression and violence in families. This theory, thus, suggests that violence is preceded by frustration, and that violence occurs when the individual feels unable to achieve what s/he wants or fails to satisfy his/her needs or desires.

The Theory of Conflict

According to this theory, the family is a social organization that benefits some people more than others. Marx and Engels viewed the family as a mini-class society in which the class of men subjugates the class of women. Marriage is the first form of class conflict because through it a class achieves happiness at the expense of another. Ralph Darhrendorf defined conflict as the outcome of relations between individuals who complain of a difference in events. Family violence is explained the light of this theory in terms of control. Men are more powerful than women, and hence they control women. Similarly, adolescents are more powerful than children, and hence they can control them. The sociologist Syrian sees conflict as a component of all systems and interactions, including the family and marital interactions. Family members can be seen as facing a kind of conflicting requirements for there is competition with each other for power or exploitation and privileges, and at the same time participation with each other in order to survive. The family in the light of this theory is a social system that works on codifying close and interpersonal relationships through continuous processes of conflict, problem solving and conflict management. This theory postulates that domestic violence is the result of conflicts and daily interactions seeking authority or exploitation. The father exercises violence against his family members in order to impose authority and obtain privilege within the family structure. This theory also confirms that violence in the family can be avoided by spreading the culture of equality among its members.

The Psychoanalytic Theory (Freud and Horney)

Suggests that Freud attributes violence to the individual's attempt to control his/her anxiety, i.e. it seeks to obtain protection from anxiety and rid oneself of remorse (i.e. to get rid of invoking the punishment of the super-ego). Here suppression is used as defensive mechanism in which the individual attempts to facilitate the suppression of an event by collecting suppressed experiences. Freud suggests that violence can be interpreted as a form of revenge for the deception it carries and shows in the sexual aspects that may be directed towards the outside world and appear in the form of ridicule of others. Violence from Freud's point of view is nothing but a behavior or a way of expression to vent the internal conflicts of the individual out of the violent individual's desire to obtain psychological comfort.

Raising parents' awareness of the sensitivity of socialization and its reflection on their children in the future.

Raising spouses' awareness of the spirit and purposes of marital life and the highness of its position in Islamic values.

Keeping in mind that parental interactions are automatically transmitted to their children. Parents thus need to be a good role model for their children.

Choosing a wife with good religious, moral and family background to ensure that the problems of daily life are overcome wisely.

Deepening the spirit of respect and spreading the culture of dialogue and avoiding provocation between spouses.

Spreading the spirit of fun and happiness among family members and overcoming differences.

Instilling the concepts and values of the Holy Qur'an and understanding the purposes of the true religion in the relationships between family members.

Educating women about their rights guaranteed by Islam.

Enhancing a sense of pride in belonging to Islam and striving to correctly understand the purposes of the religious stipulations.

Spreading sound understanding of verses and hadiths around which suspicions are raised such as the use of violence against the wife and children.

Correcting convictions that portray life as a struggle between men and women.

All countries even developed ones that have strong universities send students on external scholarships in order to benefit from contact with diverse experiences, as development in various fields of life is not restricted to a particular country. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia exerts great efforts to develop the country and works on the intellectual, spiritual and material advancement of the people in order to achieve prosperity and a stable and secure life for them. One of such efforts is the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Scholarship Program. Scholarships refer to sending students and researchers to foreign countries in various educational stages in order to seek knowledge and return with development goals that will benefit them and their country. According to the Ministry of Education it means dispatching citizens and qualified students abroad to pursue postgraduate studies in order to obtain specialized scientific qualifications.

In the last ten years, the interest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in sending students to study abroad has increased on the grounds that external scholarship is one of the most important avenues of communication among civilizations. Scholarships have many positive effects on students, which led King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz to approve his program for external scholarships in 2005. According to the latest official statistics issued by the Ministry of Higher Education in 2014, the total number of student scholars studying abroad reached 207,000 in more than 26 countries around the world. Asserts that the external scholarship is one of the most important strategic options for investing human resources and achieving development. Therefore, it has become an essential part of the plans and budgets of governmental organizations of different specializations and sizes. Political, economic and social global changes have made it necessary that universities make for openness to achieve wider tribute compared with distinguished universities.

Defines the external scholarship as the process of sending students to the best international universities to pursue their

undergraduate and graduate studies in various sciences and disciplines and obtain good quality learning. It raises the competence of the sons and daughters of the country to serve multiple fields. Define Saudi students on scholarships as students benefiting from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques program for external scholarships in American universities. Defines scholarships as the sending of students by government and private institutions to study overseas. He defined scholarship students operationally as students sent to universities in different countries of the world to study various sciences and disciplines. Explored the level of domestic violence among primary school students. The results showed that participants did not suffer from domestic violence. No statistically significant differences in domestic violence were found by gender.

Investigated domestic violence against girls in the Saudi society and its impact on their academic achievement. The researcher sought to identify patterns of domestic violence and causes, effects and frequency of each pattern. The results revealed that verbal violence is the most frequent and that fathers exercise most violence against their girls. Several causes of violence were identified including social, religious, educational, environmental, and economic causes. The most important effects of violence on academic achievement were poor concentration, mental wandering, and low educational level. Explored the demographic and social characteristics of families whose children are exposed to violence, as well as the characteristics of the victim children. The study concluded that abusing children is not related to a specific level of education or the emotional state of the child. Patterns of violence against children ranged from light beating that achieved the highest mean scores to complete negligence and expulsion from home. Studied the reality of violence against wives in the Central Jordan Valley and its relation to the social and demographic characteristics of the spouses. The structured interview was used to collect data. It was found that violence against wives is mainly related to families with low income, big family size, unemployed husbands, especially older husbands, husbands with a low level of education, husbands who are not religiously committed or who are religiously extreme, and those who do not understand the rights of wives. All these categories of husbands suffer from mental health problems in the first place and organic health problems in the second. It was also found that violence decreases in families where wives work and contribute to family spending.

Aimed to determine the relationship between academic adaptation, metacognitive thinking and prevalent personality traits and differences in them in the light of a number of demographic variables. Data collection tools included three scales to probe participants' academic adaptation, metacognitive thinking and personality traits. The results showed that scholarship students were below average in neuroticism and kindness. However, they were found to be above average in extroversion, purity and conscientiousness. A positive correlation was found between the trait of purity and metacognition.

Aimed to identify the relationship between cultural intelligence and quality of life among Saudi male and female students on scholarships in the United Kingdom. No significant differences were found in cultural intelligence or quality of life by years of alienation. However, there were significant gender differences in favor of female students. The researcher recommended including cultural intelligence skills in the English language curricula in the secondary school. Explored the

administrative obstacles facing students on scholarships in America and Britain, and the proposed solutions to overcome them from their point of view. The participants from the two countries agreed on the administrative obstacles related to the Ministry of Education and the lack of clarity on scholarship rules and regulations. The study presented suggestions to overcome the administrative obstacles facing students on scholarships and recommendations that would contribute to improving the scholarship program and eliminating the obstacles that students studying abroad may face. Studied the manifestations of cultural shock among Saudi scholarship students and the factors affecting them during their study in the United Kingdom. The study concluded that there were no differences between males and females on the culture shock questionnaire. Furthermore, there was no effect for the place of residence of the scholarship students in their home country. However, an effect on cultural shock was found for unmarried students. Proficiency in the language of the new culture was found to be the most important factor affecting the culture shock because language is the basic tool of communication.

Compared the dimensions of the cultural identity of Saudi children (from 5 to 6 years) of scholarship and non-scholarship parents. It was found that knowledge of the Islamic religion was average for children of scholarship students and high for children of non-scholarship students. The two dimensions of national belongingness and native traditions were average and weak respectively for children of scholarship students. Explored the role of social networks in shaping the knowledge and attitudes of Saudi scholarship students towards local issues by identifying the patterns of their use of these networks, the motives for their exposure to them, and the goal of this exposure and its cognitive, emotional and behavioral effects. The researcher also explored the most important networks scholarship students used as a source of information on local issues, the extent to which they trusted them, and the most important local issues that captured the most attention from scholarship students. The results revealed that 100% of the participants used social networks. Facebook came at the top of networks used by scholarship students. Also, a positive average relationship was found between the level of trust in social networks and the degree of reliance on them as a source for information about local issues. Examined the relationship of behavioral practices to the potential security risks that Saudi scholarship students may be exposed to outside the Kingdom. The study also explored if there were statistically significant differences between participants regarding the potential security risks they may be exposed to by their social characteristics and knowledge of ways to prevent the potential security risks. The sample consisted of Saudi scholarship students in America, Britain and Australia. Results revealed a direct relationship between behavioral practices and the security risks of theft, fraud, accusation, burglary and threats. The frequent behaviors that proved to expose students to security risks included lack of caution and preventive measures, ignorance of the regulations of the scholarship country, getting into problems with others, living in slum areas, consumption of alcohol and drugs, visiting places of prostitution, nightclubs, cafes, and other suspicious places, and forming relationships with unknown people. There were statistically significant differences in exposure to potential security by social characteristics, gender, the scholarship country and previous exposure to security risks in the scholarship country. Attempted to identify the factors beyond the selection of scholarship universities

from the perspectives of Saudi graduate students. It was concluded that academic factors had the most influence on the selection of universities for Saudi students studying in Britain. These included the ease of communication with supervisors, followed by the administrative and organizational factors represented in obtaining data and information about the university, and finally the social factors represented in the availability of a convenient social environment.

It is clear from the previous presentation that most studies dealt with domestic violence and the problems of scholarship students. Most studies sought to come up with recommendations to help with addressing these problems. The current study is similar to previous studies in that it addresses the serious problem of domestic violence and that it uses the descriptive method with a questionnaire for data collection. The current researcher benefited from the surveyed previous studies in building the theoretical framework, designing the study tool, selecting the study population, and determining the appropriate statistical methods. The current study is different from the previous studies in dealing with domestic violence among students on scholarships as a sample that has not yet been studied.

Methods

Population and Sample: The research population was Saudi students on scholarships in the United States. The research sample consisted of 351 students selected randomly. It is an 84-item inventory using a 5-point scale ranging from 5 'Always or almost always true of me' to 1 'Never or almost never true of me'. The inventory assessed six dimensions of domestic violence: verbal, social, sexual, physical, financial and emotional.

Face Validity

The scale was presented to seven professors of psychology to decide on its validity for assessing domestic violence, the wording of items and the inclusion of items under domestic violence dimensions. Some items were either deleted or reworded. This left the questionnaire with 84 items distributed under the six dimensions of domestic violence.

Internal Consistency

The internal consistency of the inventory was established by computing correlations between items the total scores of the dimensions they belonged to. Correlation coefficients ranged between 0.56 and 0.68, which were all statistically significant at the 0.01 level. To establish the reliability of the inventory, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. This yielded data presented in (table 1).

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	No. of Items
0.99	0.99	84

Table 1. Cronbach's alpha reliability of the inventory.

From the above table, it is clear that the value of Cronbach's alpha was high (99), which indicated that the inventory was highly reliable. Results of the first research question: What are the demographic, family and educational variables of scholarship students' families. To

answer this question, frequencies and percentages of scholarships students' demographic, family and educational data were used as shown in (table 2).

Variable		Frequency	%	Total
Gender	Males	115	32.8	351 (100%)
	Females	236	67.2	
Age	From 20 to less than 30	129	36.8	351 (100%)
	From 30 to less than 40	205	58.4	
	From 40 to less than 50	16	4.6	
	Over 50	1	0.3	
Years marriage	of From 1 to less than 5	98	27.9	351 (100%)
	From 5 to less than 10	97	27.6	
	From 10 to less than 15	29	8.3	
	Over 15	5	1.4	
No. of family members	Less than 3	120	34.2	247 (70.37)
	From 3 to less than 5	106	30.2	
	From 3 to less than 7	18	5.1	
	Over 7	3	0.9	
Method marriage	of Relatives	96	27.4	225 (64.1)
	Friends	117	33.3	
	Other	12	3.4	
Qualification	Secondary school	6	1.7	351 (100%)
	Bachelor	130	37	
	Master	192	54.7	
	PH.D.	23	6.6	
Field of study	Health	86	24.5	351 (100%)
	Science	177	50.4	
	Human	88	25.1	
Scholarship duration	Less than a year	3	0.9	351 (100%)
	From a year to more than 2 years	252	71.8	
	Over 4 years	96	27.4	
The other party	The husband	151	43	344 (98%)
	The wife	65	18.5	
	Son	18	5.1	
	Daughter	2	0.06	

	Brother	60	17.1	
	Sister	21	6	
	Nephew	11	3.1	
	Aunt	11	3.2	
	Niece	5	1.4	
Age of the spouse	From 20 to less than 30	81	23.1	343 (97%)
	From 30 to less than 40	166	48.4	
	From 40 to less than 50	88	25.7	
	Over 50	8	2.3	

Table 2. Demographic data of participants.

It is clear from table 2 that the majority of the participants were females (67.2%). More than half of the participants (58.4) were from 30 to 40 years of age. A percentage of 33.3 of them married with the help of friends. The most frequent qualification was the Master degree (54.7). The most frequent field of study was science (50.4). Finally, 43% of the participants selected the other party to accompany him/her in the scholarship. Results of the second research question: What is the level of violence (verbal, social, sexual, physical, financial, and emotional) in scholarship students' families?

To answer this question about the level of domestic violence in families of Saudi scholarship students, means, standard deviations, frequencies, and percentages were used. To identify the degree of agreement of responses, a 5-point scale ranging from 'strongly agree' to 'strongly disagree' was used as illustrated in (table 3).

Sig.	%	M	Weight	Degree of agreement
Very high agreement	Over 80	4.21-5	5	Strongly agree
High agreement	60-80	3.41-4.20	4	Agree
Moderate agreement	40-60	2.61-3.40	3	Neutral
Weak agreement	20-40	1.81-2.60	2	Disagree
Disagreement	Under 20	1-1-1.80	1	Strongly disagree

Table 3. The scale of degrees of agreement.

The scale used in the study was calculated by totaling the scores of the item and dividing the sum by the number of agreement items: $5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1/5$, i.e., $15/5=3$. The computed value of the hypothetical average was 3. Thus, if the average of the item exceeded 3, this meant that participants agreed on the item. In the following section, participants' responses on the items of the dimensions of domestic violence are presented.

Order	Frequency (%)	M	SD	Agreement
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	Strongly apply	Apply to some extent	Weakly apply	Don't apply				
2	The other party shouts at me							
	176	55	58	11	51	3.84	1.44	Agree
12	The other party deliberately swears at children							
	14	18	66	115	138	2.02	1.07	Disagree
1	The other party deliberately talks loudly at home							
	195	49	41	21	54	3.91	1.48	Agree
General mean of verbal violence						3.2		Neutral

Table 4. Frequencies, means and standard deviations of the verbal violence items.

As shown in (table 4), the item that achieved the highest mean ($M=3.91$; $SD=1.48$) was 'The other party deliberately talks loudly at home', while the item that achieved the least mean ($M=2.02$; $SD=1.07$) was 'The other party deliberately swears at children'. The general mean of all the items of the verbal dimension of domestic violence was 3.20, which indicated a neutral degree of agreement.

Source	SS	df	MS	351	Number of Obs
Effect	518.59	11	47.14	94.76	F()
				0	Prob > F
Residuals	168.63	339	0.5	0.755	R2
				0.747	Adjusted R2
Total	687.22	350	1.96	0.71	Root MSE

Table 5. Results of the test of statistical significance of the verbal violence items.

As clear from (table 5 and 6), the obtained R2 indicates that the dimension items explain 75% of the dimension, while the remaining effect can be explained by other items not included in the dimension. As for the statistical significance level of the dimension, it is statistically significant because the significance level of Prob > F is 0.000, which is less than 5%.

Order	Frequency (%)	M	SD	Agreement
29	The other party ignores buying medicine for children			
	1.4	3.4	17.4	37.9
			39.9	1.89
			0.9	Disagree
1	The other party deliberately overuses social media			
	67.8	8.5	6.8	3.4
			13.4	4.14
			1.44	Agree
30	The other party deliberately comes home late			
	16.8	7.4	52.1	5.4
			18.2	1.75
			0.85	Disagree
2	I feel the other party compares me with his/her colleagues			
	48.4	20.2	10.3	4.3
			16.8	3.79
			1.49	Agree
3	I feel the other party watches my behaviors			
	28.2	23.1	27.6	5.4
			15.7	3.34
			1.36	Agree

General mean of social violence	2.87	Neutra l
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Table 6. Frequencies, means and standard deviations of the social violence items.

From data in the above table, the item 'the other party deliberately overuses social media' achieved the highest mean ($M=4.14$; $SD=1.44$), while the item 'The other party deliberately comes home late' achieved the lowest mean ($M=1.75$; $SD=0.85$). The general mean of the social violence dimension was (2.87), which indicated a neutral degree of agreement (Table 7).

Source	SS	df	MS	351	Number of Obs
Effect	396.81	29	13.68	55.49	F()
				0	Prob > F
Residuals	79.9	320	0.25	0.834	R2
				0.819	Adjusted R2
Total	457.71	349	1.36	0.5	Root MSE

Table 7. Results of the test of statistical significance of the social violence items.

As seen in the previous table, the obtained R2 indicates that the dimension items explain 83% of the dimension, while the remaining effect can be explained by other items not included in the dimension. As for the statistical significance level of the dimension, it is statistically significant because the significance level of Prob > F is 0.000, which is less than 5% (Table 8).

Order	Frequency (%)				M	SD	Agreement
	Strongly apply	Apply	Apply to some extent	Weakly apply	Don't apply		
8	The other party deliberately ignores my sexual desires						
	0.9	2.8	25.4	41.6	29.3	2.04	Disagree
2	The other party has deliberate perverted relation with friends						
	6	1.1	49.9	23.4	19.7	2.5	Disagree
1	The other party deliberately watches porn movies						
	3.1	4.6	55.8	17.1	19.4	2.55	Disagree
General mean of sexual violence						2.32	Neutral

Table 8. Frequencies, means and standard deviations of the sexual violence items.

From data in table 8, the item that achieved the highest mean ($M=2.55$; $SD=0.96$) was 'The other party deliberately watches porn movies', while the item that achieved the lowest mean ($M=2.04$; $SD=0.86$) was 'The other party deliberately ignores my sexual desires'. The general mean of the sexual violence dimension was ($M=2.32$), which indicates a neutral degree of agreement (Table 9).

Source	SS	df	MS	351	Number of Obs
Effect	136.99	7	19.57	55.91	F()
				0	Prob > F
Residuals	119.35	341	0.35	0.534	R2
				0.525	Adjusted R2
Total	256.36	348	0.74	0.59	Root MSE

Table 9. Results of the test of statistical significance of the sexual violence items.

As seen in the previous table, the obtained R2 indicates that the dimension items explain 53% of the dimension, while the remaining effect can be explained by other items not included in the dimension. As for the statistical significance level of the dimension, it is statistically significant because the significance level of Prob > F is 0.000, which is less than 5%.

Order	Frequency (%)					M	SD	Agreement
	Strongly apply	Apply	Apply to some extent	Weakly apply	Don't apply			
2	The other party throws things at me when we disagree							
	49.9	13.7	15.4	8.8	16.2	3.64	1.52	Agree
1	The other party breaks furniture when angry							
	50.7	10.3	16	5.4	17.7	3.71	1.55	Agree
7	The other party deliberately beats children							
	0.6	2.3	23.9	33.6	39.6	1.91	0.88	Disagree
General mean of physical violence						3.04	Neutra	

Table 10. Frequencies, means and standard deviations of the physical violence items.

From data in table 10, the item that achieved the highest mean ($M=3.71$; $SD=1.55$) was 'The other party breaks furniture when angry', while the item that achieved the lowest mean ($M=1.91$; $SD=0.88$) was 'The other party deliberately beats children'. The general mean of the sexual violence dimension was ($M=3.04$), which indicates a neutral degree of agreement (Table 10).

Source	SS	df	MS	351	Number of Obs
Effect	653.16	6	108.85	243.78	F()
				0	Prob > F
Residuals	153.61	344	0.45	0.81	R2
				0.806	Adjusted R2
Total	806.76	350	2.31	0.67	Root MSE

Table 11. Results of the test of statistical significance of physical violence items.

As seen in table 11, the obtained R2 indicates that the dimension items explain 81% of the dimension, while the remaining effect can be explained by other items not included in the dimension. As for the statistical significance level of the dimension, it is statistically significant because the significance level of Prob > F is 0.000, which is less than 5% (Table 11).

Order	Frequency (%)					M	SD	Agreement
	Strongly apply	Apply	Apply to some extent	Weakly apply	Don't apply			
3	The other party blackmails me financially							
	21.1	30.5	24.8	5.7	17.9	3.31	1.35	Neutral
1	I am forced to spend money on the other party							
	60.1	10.3	6	6.3	17.4	3.89	1.57	Agree
2	The other party deliberately ignores meeting my basic needs							
	26.5	18.5	33.3	4	17.7	3.32	1.38	Neutral
10	The other party deliberately deprives me of going shopping							
	1.1	4	18.2	36.2	40.5	1.89	0.92	Disagree
General mean of social violence						2.89		Neutral

Table 12. Frequencies, means and standard deviations of the financial violence items.

From data in (table 12), the item that achieved the highest mean (M=3.89; SD=1.57) was 'I am forced to spend money on the other party', while the item that achieved the lowest mean (M=1.89; SD 0.92) was 'The other party deliberately deprives me of going shopping'. The general mean of the sexual violence dimension was (M=2.89), which indicates a neutral degree of agreement.

Source	SS	df	MS	351	Number of Obs
Effect	445.2	9	49.47	86.09	F()
				0	Prob > F
Residuals	195.95	341	0.57	0.694	R2
				0.686	Adjusted R2
Total	641.15	350	1.83	0.76	Root MSE

Table 13. Results of the test of statistical significance of the financial violence items.

From the previous table, the obtained R2 indicates that the dimension items explain 69% of the dimension, while the remaining effect can be explained by other items not included in the dimension. As for the statistical significance level of the dimension, it is statistically significant because the significance level of Prob > F is 0.000, which is less than 5% (Table 13).

Order	Frequency (%)					M	SD	Agreement
	Strongly apply	Apply	Apply to	Weakly apply	Don't apply			

some extent								
16	The other party does not support me psychologically and spiritually							
	5.7	23.9	46.7	6.6	17.1	2.37	1.07	Disagree
17	I feel the other party hates his/her children							
	25.6	6	42.2	8.8	17.4	1.83	0.89	Disagree
1	I feel annoyed when the scholarship comes closer to its end without making an accomplishment							
	23.4	50.1	6.6	2.3	17.7	3.78	1.27	Agree
10	I feel annoyed that I accompanied the other party in the scholarship							
	28.5	48.1	7.4	2.6	13.4	3.59	1.35	Agree
General mean of social violence						2.94		Neutral

Table 14. Frequencies, means and standard deviations of the emotional violence items.

From data in (table 14), the item that achieved the highest mean (M=3.87; SD=1.27) was 'I feel annoyed when the scholarship comes closer to its end without making an accomplishment', while the item that achieved the lowest mean (M=1.83; SD 0.89) was 'I feel the other party hates his/her children'. The general mean of the sexual violence dimension was (M=2.94), which indicates a neutral degree of agreement.

Source	SS	df	MS	351	Number of Obs
Effect	397.03	16	23.69	76.36	F()
				0	Prob > F
Residuals	103.61	334	0.31	0.785	R2
				0.775	Adjusted R2
Total	428.64	350	1.83	0.57	Root MSE

Table 15. Results of the test of statistical significance of the emotional violence items.

As seen in (table 15), the obtained R2 indicates that the dimension items explain 78% of the dimension, while the remaining effect can be explained by other items not included in the dimension. As for the statistical significance level of the dimension, it is statistically significant because the significance level of Prob > F is 0.000, which is less than 5%. Results of the third research question: What are the effects of domestic violence in scholarship students' families in general and scholarship spouses in particular? To answer the third research question about the effects of domestic violence in scholarship students' families, frequencies and percentages were used. The following section presents this data (Table 16).

	Frequency	%	Total
1. In your point of view, who is more violent:			
The man	297	87.4	340
The woman	43	12.6	
2. Violence in the family results in:			
Loss of self-confidence	22.9	78	336

Juvenile deviation	18.8	64	
Poor upbringing	12.1	41	
Loss of security	35	119	
Inability to integrate in life	9.1	31	
Other	0.9	3	
3. Does violence in the family show man's authority?			
Yes	83.8	285	340
No	16.2	55	
4. What are the most important violence practices in the family?			
Slapping	2.9	10	335
Verbal violence	42.6	145	
Physical violence	37.6	128	
Shouting and threatening	14.4	49	
Other	0.9	3	
5. What is the main cause of domestic violence in the Saudi family?			
Weak religious faith	145	42.6	340
An economic cause	42	12.4	
A social cause	153	45	
6. Which type of domestic violence is most frequent in the society?			
Verbal violence	205	60.3	340
Physical violence	90	26.5	
Emotional violence	45	13.2	
7. Do you expect domestic violence to disappear?			
Yes	44	12.9	340
No	296	87.1	
8. Do media increase domestic violence?			
Yes	312	91.8	340
No	28	8.2	
9. Have public and private institutions contributed in fighting violence?			
Yes	283	83.2	340
No	57	16.8	

Table 16. Frequencies and percentages of the additional questions.

It is clear from the above table that the majority of the participants (87.4%) believed that men are more inclined to violence and 35% of them agreed that violence within the family leads to the feeling of insecurity. The majority (83.8%) agreed that violence within the family shows man's authority. A percentage of 60.3% reported that verbal violence is the most frequent (Table 16).

	Frequency	%	Total
11. Is there harmony between the spouses?			
Yes	32	44.4	72
No	3	4.2	
Sometimes	37	51.4	
12. If there is a dispute between spouses, what type of dispute is it?			
Jealousy	17	37	46
Betrayal	7	15.2	
Doubt	22	47.8	
13. How is disagreement between spouses settled?			
Relatives	3	4.2	72
Spouses	33	45.8	
Getting a way for a while	36	50	
14. What are the causes of violence in families?			
Marital disputes	37	64.9	72
Social and economic disparity between spouses	13	22.8	
Economic crises	7	12.3	
Other	15	20.8	
15. In case there is a dispute in the family, it is resolved by:			
Negotiation	55	76.4	72
Mediation	11	15.3	
Divorce	6	8.3	
16. Who is in charge of the family's budget?			
The husband	35	48.6	72
The wife	37	51.4	
17. Has the husband punished you for any situation?			
Yes	72	100	72
No	0	0	
18. If yes, what was the situation?			
Neglecting children's affairs	4	8	72
Going out for work	13	26	
Being indifferent to him	14	28	
Going out of the house repeatedly	19	38	
Other	22	30.5	
19. What is the nature of punishment?			
Beating	10	21.3	47
Abandonment	27	57.4	

House arrest	9	19.1	
20. I contact the cultural bureau if exposed to violence from the other party			
Yes	41	56.9	72
No	31	43.1	
21. I am warned not to resort to authorities for protection from the other party			
Yes	41	56.9	72
No	41	43.1	
22. The family prestige prevents me from reporting the cultural bureau if abused by the other party			
Yes	34	47.2	72
No	38	52.8	

Table 17. Frequencies and percentages of questions for married participants.

There is agreement and harmony with the other party (51.4%).

The most common type of dispute is doubt (47.8 %.)

50% of them choose to stay away for a while in case of disputes

Marital disputes topped the list of factors leading to violence within the family (64.9%)

Family disputes are resolved by negotiation between spouses (76.4 %.)

The wife takes over the family budget (51.4 %.) Domestic violence shows husband domination (83.8 %.)

The most important form of violence is verbal violence (42.6 %), followed by physical violence (37.6 %), threatening (14.4%) and slapping (2.9 %.)

The social factor is the strongest cause of domestic violence (45%), followed weakness of the religious faith (42.6%) and the economic factor (12.4 %.)

The most common types of domestic violence are verbal violence (60.3%), physical violence (26.5%) and emotional violence (13.2 %.)

87.1% of the participants did not expect domestic violence to disappear.

91.8% of participants believed that media increases violence.

83.2% of the participants believed that government and private institutions have fought violence.

Discussion

The results of the study reveal that scholarship students, married or unmarried, face difficulties and challenges because of the change of the social environment and the regulations and laws of the scholarship countries. Scholarship students may lack experience and knowledge of the new environment and the way to deal with it with its unfamiliar culture, especially for female students who are not

accustomed to doing necessities of her personal life alone at home, which constitutes a new burden for her.

There are many difficulties that scholarship students face, including educational difficulties, e.g., academic load and the long hours they spend between the university and the library, which many students are not accustomed to in their mother universities. There are also the economic difficulties that can be considered the biggest challenges. These include managing the house and the budget, especially in light of their weak monthly allowances and high prices in scholarship counties. Being overwhelmed with the financial management of the budget and managing the ordinary affairs of life, students may be distracted from their main goals. Also, some of students on scholarships face in one way or another some kind of racial discrimination regarding housing and insurance or social problems that result in legal violations, whether in marital relations, the way of dealing with children, or the lack of appropriate social or health care. All of these difficulties combined affect the family stability of the scholarship students.

Conclusion

Organizing qualifying courses and instructive lectures to educate students about the nature of life in the United States and its laws and regulations. These can be presented by former scholarship students. Providing workshops on how to face the difficulties and obstacles that may arise in scholarship countries and how to alleviate anxiety and achieve adjustment. Educating married scholarship students about ways of dealing with the spouse to increase compatibility and happiness between them. Providing programs in managing family financial resources and budget planning for scholarships students. Replicating this study with other scholarship countries, so results can be generalized and benefited from.

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