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THE SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC AND HEALTH EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON A SAMPLE OF DIVORCED WOMEN IN AMMAN GOVERNORATE

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Abstract

The study aimed at acknowledging the social, psychological, economic and health effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate in Jordan, and to demonstrate the relationship of this to some variables of, such as gender, monthly income, education, age, nature of housing, and family size. The study was conducted on an objective sample consisting of (112) divorcée in the capital, Amman. The data were collected using a questionnaire tool. To achieve this objective, descriptive statistics were used that represented frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, the test of variance (t-test) and the analysis of one-sided variance, and one-way analysis of variance Scheffe to examine the correlation relationships between independent and dependent variables. The study came up with the following findings, namely: the suffer of divorced women from the social and economic effects together, but with variation in both psychological and health aspects occupy the first place. The weakness of the material income, which is not sufficient to meet the basic needs of her and her children such economic problem occupy the second rank. The study revealed that the children of divorced women suffer from economic deprivation, and widespread poverty in n the medium of divorced women. The psychological effects of divorce occupy the third rank, the feeling of children losing the tenderness of parenthood, and then it is followed by a woman often suffers severe psychological trauma after the divorce and depression, which makes her take some drugs such as sedatives and analgesics. Finally, the health effects. Most importantly, some of the above-mentioned findings vary according to some social variables. The study recommended the necessity of conducting more in-depth studies on divorce, along with the state's intervention in developing solutions that reduce divorce, confront its effects on divorced women, particularly economic and

psychological, and support family and community counseling policies for the purpose of combating the dark view of divorced women.

Introduction

Marriage is considered the most sacred pattern of human relationships, and the most important link of its framework is all the divine religions, customs, social traditions and various cultures, despite the different forms and types of human civilizations over the ages, due to this sacred bond of many moral, psychological and social benefits for the individual, the family and society. Therefore, God Almighty prescribed marriage for achieving the following purposes, such as housing, affection, and tranquility. God Almighty said: And of His signs is that He created for you wives from among yourselves, that you might reside with them, and has put kindness and mercy between you. Surely, there are signs in this for those who think. (Surat Al-Room, verse 21).

Our Arab societies in general, and Jordanian societies in particular, have witnessed a number of transformations and crises that have reflected on the marriage system and contributed to the exacerbation of the phenomenon of divorce as well as the dissolution of marital ties in an unprecedented way. As a result, this matter has become one of the most dangerous factors that threaten the most important pillars of society as a whole due to the disintegration of the family entity, which, in turn leads to an increase in the psychological suffering of divorced individuals, such as feelings of frustration, isolation, deprivation, psychological imbalance, aggression, and deprivation of innate satisfaction, in addition to the other social and ethical effects resulting from the dissolution of the marital bond and the increase in the number of dissolved families in contemporary society until divorce has become one of the most dangerous social phenomena that destroy the most important social institution. Accordingly, it prompted the researcher to shed light on the study of the most prominent aspects of the problem related to the effects of divorce on divorced women in Jordan from a sociology perspective, which considers it as the most dangerous phenomenon and results in many problems affecting all individuals, families and society as a whole, particularly divorced and divorcee are the most vulnerable to the tragedies of divorce due to the change in social relations and the size of problems associated with children from the cost of spending on them or deprivation of them or dispersal and fear for their future, in addition to the suffering of society's view of the absolute and suffering with the family and the surrounding social.

Problem of the Study

The study problem is determined in revealing the social, psychological, economic and health effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in

Amman Governorate, and demonstrating the relationship of these effects to some social variables, such as monthly income, education level, age, nature of housing, number of children, and duration of marriage, as the problem of divorce is one of the most serious Social phenomena and problems that threaten the individual, family and society together. The average total percentage of divorce accounted for 23.3% based on the totals of numbers of marriage contracts and divorce contracts from 2000 to 2018 AD, while the divorce rate for the above mentioned year amounted to 28.6% based on the number of marriage contracts for the same year 2018 and the total number of divorced women for the last 18 years in the capital Amman, particularly 123936 divorcées, with a total rate of 43%, based on the data of Supreme Judge Department for the year 2020. Therefore, it represents a problem of various dimensions that reflects on the psychology of divorcée, their families, and their children, due to their unexpected psychological, social and behavioral consequences. It is certain that many of the divorce leaves its bad effects on divorced women without realizing its seriousness on women in particular, where psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, and lack of communication and involvement in the general community. The problem of the study is embodied in revealing the aspects of the suffering of a group that constitutes a small number in our contemporary society.

The Purpose of the Study

1. Identifying the social characteristics of divorced women in the city of Amman.
2. Exposing the social, psychological, economic and health impacts of divorce on divorced women in the city of Amman.
3. Identifying the statistically significant differences about the effects of divorce on divorcées in the city of Amman that are attributed to monthly income, education, age, nature of housing, and family size.

The Concepts of the Study

Theoretical Concepts

- **Divorce as a language:** a word that is derived from the transitive verb divorce and it means releasing when the woman dissociated from her spouse, she becomes divorcée.

-**Divorce in Law:** the legal dissolution of a marriage occurs immediately or in money with a specific explicit wording. The former is occurred by irrevocable divorce, while the latter is occurred by revocable divorce, which is the dissolution of the marriage bond (Al-Sharnabati, 2001).

-Idiomatically: the termination of marital relations by virtue of Sharia and the law that is resulted in removing the property from the marital home.

-The Effects: are the positive and negative changes that occur in the thoughts, beliefs, knowledge, behavior, and feelings of individuals within the social, psychological, economic, and health framework in which they live.

-The social problem: a situation that affects a large number of individuals, where other individuals in society believe that these attitudes are the source of difficulties and disadvantages. Consequently, the social problem appears to be an objective position on the one hand and a social interpretation on the other hand.

Procedural Concepts

-Divorce: it is the dissolution of the marital bond legally and the separation of spouses from each other completely of the legitimate and legal capacity in Amman city.

- **Impacts:** are social, psychological, economic, or health problems that are resulted from divorce on divorcées in Amman city.

- **The Social Problem:** every imbalance that divorced women suffer due to their divorce and their living alone or with their children in Amman city and the existence of something that affects their social, psychological, economic, or health lives and considering it as a negative situation that leaves them alive.

Theoretical Framework

The dissertations of popular functionalism in modern sociology confirm that the individual in society has a set of instinctive, social and psychological needs, and the individual seeks to satisfy them through different social systems, and that the continuation of any system depends on the jobs provided to satisfy these needs and in the event that the system is unable to secure and satisfy, there is a need to determine the defects and tackle them in order to return to normal. If the marriage and family system are not able to achieve the goals that the individual seeks, such as achieving emotional stability, procreation, social status, etc. one or both spouses will decide to separate and terminate the marriage because it did not achieve most of their aspiration (Al-Jaber, 1990). (Al-Ghamdi, 2009)

Divorce in Jordanian Community

The Jordanian society has witnessed in recent decades, of transformations and changes from various levels, which have been reflected in the family, marriage rituals, and meanings among the generations, and the unreasonable expansion of the phenomenon of divorce. This accompanied the transformations of the family accompanying the transformation of society

from the patriarchal system in which the husband was in control of the family entity as it is the head of the family and the source of authority and various decisions in exchange for the obedience of women to the husbands. Such transformations are attributed to the education of women and the work that gave them another different status, and the transformation of the family from the extended to the core family of small size, which has become subject to many changes that keep pace with the developments of contemporary society in terms of the nature of marital relations, roles, the system of rights, duties, values and norms that have changed in the interest of educated and working women (Al-Khattaba, 2018), and influenced by the culture of expatriate societies.

Marital relations were no longer hierarchical. Therefore, the concept of consultation and family dialogue was introduced, and with them many aspects of family sovereignty transformed to become a modern wife that is different from the traditional wife in terms of society perspective. Accordingly, the modern women influenced various family policies and decisions and gave up some traditional roles, and occupied a new social position that enabled her to become out of the traditional control regarding male authority in order to let her gain more personal freedom and independence in many affairs. Owing to this reason, new conflictual relationships emerged which have led to increased rates of divorce in modern society. (Al-Badayneh, 2003).

Divorce has become a real and shocking problem in the Jordanian society. As the Sharia courts registered 70,734 marriage contracts in Jordan during the year 2018, on the other hand, registered 20,279 divorce cases in the same year, that were distributed as follows 8,305 cases were in Amman only, with a rate of 40.9% (Supreme Judge Department, 2020). Its first aspect falls on both the wife and the husband - despite its justifications in some cases - because of the psychological, social and even economic problems and crises that divorce may cause, especially for women, in which society might consider her from a social point of view: a view that carries with it suspicion and doubt in her actions and behavior, which leads her to the feeling of guilt, emotional failure, disappointment, and frustration, which increases her complexity and delays her adaptation to her current reality, especially by returning to her family bearing the title of *divorcée*, without bearing her nor her children responsibility nor, particularly if she is not working which forces her to give up her children and their custody. If she is working, this may restrict her further to security and militancy for fear of people's talk (Khwaiter, 2010). (Tunisian, 2002).

It should be noted that there is a conflict of roles between husbands and wives. To clarify, each one of them want to play the primary role in the family and love of control, the inability to bear family responsibility and try to

abandon it, the disagreement over the way of raising children in light of the disturbing changes in the family financially and economically, and the neglect of the duties and marital rights by one of them (Al-Majali and Al-Qaisi, 2002). This results from the nature of contemporary rapid societal transformations that have been reflected in the changes of Jordanian family values, its way of life, its internal roles and its interactions with the surrounding external variables, and the shift towards social democracy, equality and freedom, and women's rights, even education and work for women is almost related to the production of cases of family conflict, and as It is the state of ignorance, poverty and a misconception of the rights and duties of each of the spouses as they constitute fertile ground for the emergence of marital conflicts and problems (Al-Khattaba, 2018) that lead to separation.

Review of Related Literature

Regardless the increasing number of studies focusing on the family and its issues, problems, and divorce, the family needs more continuous scientific research due to its distinguished importance. Therefore, the study reviews the most prominent of these studies, including: Al-Badaynah and Al-Qtetat study (2018), entitled: "Problems and Pressures Facing Divorced Women before the consummation into Jordan. The sample consisted of all the divorced women before the consummation of marriage and the category of successful marriage in the governorates of Tafila and Karak for the year 2011, they accounted for (320) in which (160) out of them are divorcées, whereas (160) out of them are married women who were chosen randomly. The results showed that divorced women before the consummation of marriage suffer from the general pressures more than women with successful marriages, and that the group of divorced women suffer from stigmatization, as they are characterized by low self-esteem, and less adaptation compared to married women. (Rathi & Pachaur, 2018), a study entitled: "The problems Faced by Divorced women in the Pre- and Post-Divorce Period", relying on primary and secondary sources to collect data, and deliberately chosen interviews for a sample of divorced women in the city of Meerut. The researcher gained access to all divorced women. Therefore, only 38 women were contacted, and it was concluded that divorcées faced various difficulties and challenges related to social, family, financial, emotional, and psychological problems. It was found that divorcées who receive family support face fewer problems compared to their counterparts who do not receive family support.

Also, Al-Khatiabah (2018) study entitled: "Marital Problems that Threaten Family Security in Light of Some Social Variables: a social Study on Husbands Working in Government Departments in Irbid Governorate". It was conducted on a purposive sample consisted of 170 items. The researcher designed a questionnaire that contained 50 paragraphs, to collect field data.

The study found the most prominent marital problems threatening family security. was social problems, followed by moral problems, subsequent by economic and religious problems, then children, and finally emotional reasons. The results indicated that there are no differences attributed to gender variable in most of the causes of marital problems except for emotional reasons, and such differences were in favor of wives who suffered greater than husbands thus, and there are no differences in most causes of marital problems except for economic reasons, and urban families suffer more economically than rural families, and there are no differences attributable to the duration of marital life except for reasons related to children and for the interest of families whose duration has been more than ten years old. However, the study found differences in the causes of marital problems due to the family size because the families that are characterized by a large size suffer more in the causes of marital problems, especially economic and emotional reasons compared to small families that are less affected by those reasons. On the other hand, Al-Khattah (2017) study entitled: "Situational Regret and its Relationship to Psychological Toughness in a Sample of Recently Divorced Women". This study aimed at identifying the level of situational remorse and its relationship to psychological toughness in a sample of recently divorced women in Karak governorate. They have been identified through social development centers and family protection institutions. The sample accounted for (115) women. For this objective, the following tools were used, namely: the Situational Regret Scale and the Psychological Stiffness Scale. The study indicated that the attitudinal remorse of newly divorced women was average, and that the level of psychological rigidity among newly divorced women in Karak governorate came with an overall low score, while the commitment and challenge of divorced women was moderate. Most of the dimensions were connected negatively together and statistically significant in the sense that the greater the attitudinal remorse of the woman, the lower the level of psychological stiffness (Afifi, 2017; Eid, 2012).

Nagar and Gujarat (2011) conducted a study on: "The Effect of the Passage of Time on the Psychological and Emotional Health of Divorced Women of Different Age Groups". The Number of participants in the study was 50 divorcee aged between (30-20) and 50 in Age group (30-40). The effect of divorce was evaluated within a month of the divorce granted and after one year of the divorce, the emotional health was assessed using a questionnaire. The mental health of the divorced woman was measured through the Mental Health Inventory (MHI), the use of a semi-structured interview schedule for post-divorce experiences, and the application of content analysis to materials from the interview Table. It has been found that divorced women experience better mental health over time, and these results have vital implications for understanding the structure of society. However, Al-Ghamdi (2009) study on: "The Extent of the Divorced Woman's

Adaptation to Her New Economic Situation, and Her Adaptation to the Surrounding Social Environment,” it was conducted on a sample of 100 divorced women, using the questionnaire tool to collect information. The results showed that the divorced woman suffers from all social, economic, and psychological aspects, and her suffering is manifested in her exposure to rumors and contempt from those around her. She also has the feelings of failure and disturbances in her social relationships, and the poor psychological adjustment that appears through her suffering from a sense of sadness and depression as a result of holding her a responsibility of family disintegration.

Al-Ibrahim (2007) carried out a study entitled: “The Level of Mental Health of a Sample of Divorced Women in Irbid City”. The sample consisted of 201 divorced women, using the questionnaire tool. The results showed that the level of mental health among divorced women was average, and there was an impact on the educational level of the woman, where the results were in favor of divorced women who hold higher degrees, while the results in the professional situation were in favor of divorced women workers. Abdeen's study (2007) entitled: “Psychological and Social Causes and Effects of Divorce in the Sultanate of Oman”. It was conducted on a sample consisted of 100 divorced women, revealed the existence of 22 reasons for divorce, the most prominent of which is the intervention of parents that accounted for 36%, followed by lack of verbal and intellectual communication which amounted to 32%, then the lack of responsibility achieved 28%. In the same vein, Halawani (2006) conducted a study to identify "The Circumstances Associated with the Occurrence of Divorce and the Most Important Effects that Women Suffer as a Result of Divorce". The sample contained (158) Saudi divorced women. The findings revealed that poor morals of the husband and his lack of appreciation for marital life and its responsibilities, and the existence of relationships It is illegal for other women constitute the major contributors to divorce. However, the existence of problems related to children, the difficulty of spending on them, to be deprived from them, or fear for their future, and society's view of inferiority towards them, as well as the problems with parents.

Commenting on Previous Studies

After acknowledging previous studies and research that addressed the subject of the study related to revealing the psychological, social, economic, and health effects of divorce on divorced women in Amman society, as it was found that there is a lack of this type of studies at the Arab level in general and the Jordanian level in particular. The current study was consistent with previous studies on its topic related to divorce, while it was inconsistent with the previous studies in the target group, the variables discussed, deals with the

multiple effects. In other words, it is unlike many previous studies that focused on emotional or psychological effects alone.

Methods and Procedures

This study is a descriptive study that relies on the use of the social survey methodology in the sample in order to know the psychological, social, economic, and health effects of divorce from the point of view of a sample of divorced women in light of some variables in Amman governorate. This approach is one of the best approaches used in the human and social sciences for the purposes of collecting field data, analyzing them, and presenting the results to discuss them in light of the objectives and questions, and provide empirical knowledge about the phenomenon described.

The Population of the Study: the population of the study consisted of all divorced women in the Amman Governorate, and it is extremely difficult to quantify the actual number of them, noting that the number of divorce cases for the last 18 years reached (123936) divorcées according to the Supreme Judge Department 2020 AD and less than this number due to the existence of deceased people who died in death during these years and a group of women who got married again. The largest percentage of divorced women among the governorates of Jordan is Amman governorate because of the large number of residents and the different nature of the environment and the type of society.

The Sample of the Study: the study sample was chosen by the objective method. It consisted of (112) divorced women in the Amman governorate, where approximately 75 female respondents were interviewed directly, while the rest were interviewed through social media and through charitable and voluntary societies, to elicit the necessary information and to answer the questions of the questionnaire.

Demographic Characteristics of the Population

The field results indicate that the majority of divorced women live with a monthly income that is less than 500 dinars and their percentage is (58.9), followed by the income category which ranges from 501 to 1000 dinars (26.8), and the rest of the category of 1001 dinars or above. Considering the level of divorced women education, the highest percentages amounted to (48.2) who hold a bachelor degree, followed by a high school category accounted for (21.4), subsequent by a master's class and above (18.8), and the lowest equally percentages achieved (7.1), for those with primary, elementary and lower levels.

The majority of divorced women reside in their parents' dwelling constituted (55.4), while the category of those divorcées who live alone accounted for (18.8), whereas those who live in foster homes for divorced

women amounted to (25.9). However, the category of women with 3 sons or less reached (60.7), including divorced women without children, while a divorced group having 4-6 Children constituted (33.0), while the divorced group having 7 or more did not exceed (6.3). It is noticeable that those whose age of marriage was 10 years or more increased by (34.8), followed by a percentage of (26.8). The duration of their marriage was 3 years or less, and the lowest group ranged between 7-9 and their percentage accounted for (17.0).

Demonstrating and Analyzing the Findings

This study aimed to reveal the social, psychological, economic and health effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman Governorate, and to demonstrate the relationship of that to some social variables, and subsequently present the results and analyze them in light of the study's questions:

The first question: what is the effect of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman Governorate? To answer this question, the means and standard deviations of the effects of divorce were extracted on a sample of divorced women in the Amman governorate, as illustrated in Table (2) below:

Table (2) The means and standard deviations of the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate, arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	No.	Field	Means	Standard Deviations	Level
1	1	The social effects of divorce	2.27	.519	Medium
2	3	The economic effects of divorce	2.27	.683	Medium
3	2	The psychological effects of divorce	1.95	.590	Medium
4	4	The health effects of divorce	1.84	.698	Medium
		The effects of divorce	2.10	.449	Medium

Table (2) shows that the means ranged between (1.84-2.27), as the social and economic effects of divorce occupied the first rank with the highest means of (2.27), while the health effects of divorce occupied the last place with an average of (1.84). The mean of the effects of divorce as a whole constituted (2.10).

The second question: what are the social, psychological, economic, and health effects of divorce on divorced women in Amman? The means and standard deviations of the estimates of the study sample individuals were calculated on the paragraphs for each domain separately, as follows:

First, the social effects of divorce:

Table (3) The means and standard deviations related to the social effects of divorce, arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	No.	Field	Means	Standard Deviations	Level
1	3	Society still views divorced women with cruel inferiority	2.50	.747	High
2	8	A divorced woman experiences a feeling of being permanent surveillance in her social environment	2.46	.721	High
3	4	I have been subjected to harassment by people for being a divorcee	2.36	.781	High
4	9	Divorced women often suffer from poor community confidence of her	2.33	.776	High
5	1	Divorce weakens a	2.29	.810	Medium

		woman's chances of getting married again			
6	2	Divorce limited my social relationships with others	2.21	.818	Medium
7	6	A divorced woman suffers from low social status due to divorce	2.19	.811	Medium
8	7	Divorce often produces behavioral delinquencies in children	2.17	.793	Medium
9	5	The divorce weakened my social communication with others	2.15	.841	Medium
10	10	One of the benefits of divorce is the restoration of freedom, and this is appropriate for the divorced woman	2.04	.853	Medium
		The social effects of divorce	2.27	.519	Medium

Table (3) shows that the means ranged between (2.04-2.50). Paragraph (3) which states that: “society still looks at the divorced woman with a harsh inferior view” in the first place with a mean of (2.50), followed by suffering from permanent monitoring in paragraph (8), then people harassment of the divorced woman in paragraph (4), after that the lack of community’s confidence in woman in paragraph (9). These effects were of a high level of effect. However, paragraph No. (10), which contains “one of the benefits of

divorce is the restoration of freedom and this is appropriate for the divorced woman,” occupied the last rank with an average of 2.04.

Second, the psychological effects of divorce

Table (3) The means and standard deviations related to the psychological effects of divorce, arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	No.	Field	Means	Standard Deviations	Level
1	19	A woman's divorce affects the children's sense of a loss of paternity tenderness	2.29	.843	Medium
2	13	Women often go into severe psychological trauma after a divorce	2.09	.855	Medium
3	15	The majority of divorced women become depressed	2.09	.800	Medium
4	18	I feel constant irritation and tension when talking to others	1.94	.852	Medium
5	14	I feel constant fear and phobia after my divorce	1.88	.818	Medium
5	17	My desire to be isolated and alone increased after the divorce	1.88	.803	Medium
7	16	My inability	1.87	.833	Medium

		to cope with psychological stress due to divorce			
8	12	Divorced women tend to have a sense of low self-esteem and inferiority	1.79	.850	Medium
9	11	I feel shy because of my divorce	1.72	.819	Medium
		The psychological effects of divorce	1.95	.590	Medium

Table (3) shows that Paragraph No. (19) which indicates: “the divorce of a woman affects the children's feeling of losing the tenderness of paternity” occupied the first rank with a mean of (2.29), followed by divorce that causes psychological trauma to the woman, and most divorced women suffer from depression. However, paragraph No. (11), which states “I feel ashamed because of my divorce,” occupied the last rank with a mean of (1.72). The mean of the psychological effects of divorce as a whole was (1.95).

Third, the economic effects of divorce

Table (4) The means and standard deviations related to the economic effects of divorce, arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	No.	Field	Means	Standard Deviations	Level
1	20	The material income is not sufficient for my children to satisfy their basic requirements	2.34	.844	High
1	24	The majority of the divorced women children	2.34	.823	High

		suffer from economic deprivation			
3	25	I find it difficult to cover the medical expenses after my divorce	2.27	.747	Medium
4	23	Most of the divorced women suffer from poverty	2.24	.852	Medium
5	21	A divorced woman becomes a financial burden for her family	2.23	.849	Medium
6	22	I suffer from major financial problems	2.22	.835	Medium
		The economic effects of divorce	2.27	.683	Medium

Table (4) shows that the means ranged between (2.22-2.34). Both paragraphs No. (20 and 24) achieved a high level which contain: “Material income is not sufficient for my children to meet their basic requirements,” and “Most children of divorced women suffer from economic deprivation" with a mean of (2.34), followed by "insufficient income for medical expenses, and most of the women suffer from poverty. The last rank achieved by paragraph (22) that states "I suffer from major financial problems" with an average of (2.22). The means of the economic effects of the divorce as a whole accounted for (2.27).

Fourth, the health effects of divorce

Table (5) The means and standard deviations related to the health effects of divorce, arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	No.	Field	Means	Standard Deviations	Level
1	30	My health	1.90	.890	Medium

		worsened after the divorce			
2	27	I increased my intake of sedatives and analgesics after my divorce	1.88	.867	Medium
3	28	My body changed after the divorce	1.85	.841	Medium
4	29	My visits to the doctor increased continuously after my divorce	1.82	.862	Medium
5	26	I became suffering from some chronic diseases that resulted from my divorce	1.75	.844	Medium
		The health effects of divorce	1.84	.698	Medium

Table (5) shows that paragraph No. (30), which states: “my health condition has worsened after the occurrence of divorce,” comes first, followed by taking painkillers after the divorce. However, “I have become suffering from some chronic diseases that resulted from my divorce” occupied the last rank and the means of the health effects of divorce as a whole achieved (1.84).

The third question: are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha= 0.05$) concerning the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in the Amman governorate attributed to variables of monthly income, education level, age, nature of current housing, the total number of children, and the age of the marriage period?

To answer this question and to demonstrate the significance of the statistical differences between the means, one-way analysis of variance was used, as clarified in the following Tables:

First, monthly income

Table (6): means, standard deviations, and one-way analysis of variance for the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate according to the monthly income variable

The fields effects	Categories	Number	Means	Standard deviations	F value	Statistical significance
The social effects of divorce	500 dinar and below	66	2.29	.475	.120	.887
	From 501 to 1000 dinar	30	2.23	.570		
	From 1001 dinar and above	16	2.27	.617		
	Total	112	2.27	.519		
The psychological effects of divorce	500 dinar and below	66	2.05	.526	2.711	.071
	From 501 to 1000 dinar	30	1.83	.634		
	From 1001 dinar and above	16	1.74	.692		
	Total	112	1.95	.590		
The economic effects of divorce	500 dinar and below	66	2.55	.501	16.863	.000
	From 501 to 1000 dinar	30	1.95	.645		
	From 1001 dinar and above	16	1.76	.863		
	Total	112	2.27	.683		
The health effects of divorce	500 dinar and below	66	1.91	.688	.960	.386
	From 501 to 1000 dinar	30	1.69	.636		
	From 1001 dinar and above	16	1.85	.841		
	Total	112	1.84	.698		
The effects of divorce as a whole	500 dinar and below	66	2.21	.385	4.450	.014
	From 501 to 1000	30	1.96	.450		

	dinar				
	From 1001 dinar and above	16	1.94	.590	
	Total	112	2.10	.449	

Table (6) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) attributed to the effect of monthly income in all fields except for the economic effects of divorce and in the effects of divorce as a whole, and to explain the statistically significant positive differences between the means, Post Hoc Comparisons according to Scheffe approach were used. As indicated in Table (7).

Table (7) Post Hoc Comparisons Scheffe approach of the effect of monthly income on the economic effects of divorce, and the effects of divorce as a whole

The fields effects	Level	Means	500 dinar and below	From 501 to 1000 dinar	From 1001 dinar and above
The economic effects of divorce	500 dinar and below	2.55			
	From 501 to 1000 dinar	1.95	.60*		
	From 1001 dinar and above	1.76	.79*	.19	
The effects of divorce as a whole	500 dinar and below	2.21			
	From 501 to 1000 dinar	1.96	.24*		
	From 1001 dinar and above	1.94	.27	.02	

At the level of significance ($\alpha= 0.05$)

It is indicated from Table (7) the following:

Second, the level of education

Table (8): means, standard deviations, and one-way analysis of variance to the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate according to the education level variable

The fields effects	Categories	Number	Means	Standard deviations	F value	Statistical significance
The social effects of divorce	Without high school	16	2.28	.409	.396	.756
	High school	24	2.26	.527		
	University degree	51	2.31	.485		
	Master and higher	21	2.17	.666		
	Total	112	2.27	.519		
The psychological effects of divorce	Without high school	16	2.25	.509	3.874	.011
	High school	24	1.86	.528		
	University degree	51	2.02	.592		
	Master and higher	21	1.65	.597		
	Total	112	1.95	.590		
The economic effects of divorce	Without high school	16	2.43	.699	8.740	.000
	High school	24	2.60	.437		
	University degree	51	2.31	.616		
	Master and higher	21	1.69	.740		
	Total	112	2.27	.683		
The health effects of divorce	Without high school	16	1.95	.747	1.433	.237
	High school	24	1.88	.685		
	University degree	51	1.91	.685		
	Master and higher	21	1.56	.683		
	Total	112	1.84	.698		
The effects of divorce as a whole	Without high school	16	2.24	.459	3.997	.010
	High	24	2.14	.398		

	school				
	University degree	51	2.16	.432	
	Master and higher	21	1.82	.449	
	Total	112	2.10	.449	

Table (8) shows that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) attributed to the effect of the level of education in all fields except for the social effects of divorce, and the health effects of divorce, and to explain the statistically significant positive differences between the means Post Hoc Comparisons Scheffe approach were used. As shown in Table (9).

Table (9) Post Hoc Comparisons Scheffe approach for the effect of education level on the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate

The fields effects	Level	Means	Without high school	High school	University degree	Master and higher
The psychological effects of divorce	Without high school	2.25				
	High school	1.86	.39			
	University degree	2.02	.23	.16		
	Master and higher	1.65	.60*	.21	.37	
The economic effects of divorce as a whole	Without high school	2.43				
	High school	2.60	.17			
	University degree	2.31	.11	.28		
	Master and higher	1.69	.74*	.91*	.62*	
The effects of divorce as a whole	Without high school	2.24				
	High school	2.14	.10			
	University degree	2.16	.09	.01		

	Master and higher	1.82	.43*	.33	.34*	
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Statistical significant at ($\alpha= 0.05$)

It can be seen from Table (9) the following: - There were statistically significant differences ($\alpha= 0.05$) between without high school and the master's degree or higher, and the differences came in favor of the first group concerning the psychological effects of divorce.

- There were statistically significant differences ($\alpha= 0.05$) between master's and higher on one side and everyone without high school and university students. The differences came in favor of below high school and university in the economic effects of divorce.

- The existence of statistically significant differences ($\alpha= 0.05$) between a master's degree or higher on one side and everyone without high school, and university, and the differences came in favor of everything below high school and university regarding the effects of divorce as a whole.

Third, age

Table (10): means, standard deviations, and one-way analysis of variance to the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate according to the variable of age

The fields effects	Categories	Number	Means	Standard deviations	F value	Statistical significance
The social effects of divorce	Less than 33 years	54	2.26	.473	2.944	.057
	From 33 to 41 years	34	2.41	.532		
	From 42 and above	24	2.08	.557		
	Total	112	2.27	.519		
The psychological effects of divorce	Less than 33 years	54	1.98	.522	1.332	.268
	From 33 to 41 years	34	2.02	.578		
	From 42 and above	24	1.78	.730		
	Total	112	1.95	.590		
The economic effects of	Less than 33 years	54	2.33	.614	5.169	.007
	From 33 to	34	2.45	.690		

divorce	41 years					
	From 42 and above	24	1.90	.710		
	Total	112	2.27	.683		
The health effects of divorce	Less than 33 years	54	1.83	.640	1.094	.339
	From 33 to 41 years	34	1.96	.789		
	From 42 and above	24	1.69	.683		
	Total	112	1.84	.698		
The effects of divorce as a whole	Less than 33 years	54	2.12	.381	4.249	.017
	From 33 to 41 years	34	2.22	.438		
	From 42 and above	24	1.89	.542		
	Total	112	2.10	.449		

Table (10) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) attributed to the effect of age in all fields except for the economic effects of divorce, and the effects of divorce as a whole in order to show the statistically significant positive differences between the means, Post Hoc Comparisons Scheffe approach, as shown in Table (11):

Table (11) Post Hoc Comparisons Scheffe approach for the effect of age on the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate

The fields effects	Level	Means	Without high school	High school	University degree	Master and higher
The economic effects of divorce as a whole	Less than 33 year	2.33				
	From 33 to 41	2.45	.12			
	From 42 and above	1.90	.43*	.54*		
The effects of divorce as a whole	Less than 33 year	2.12				
	From 33 to 41	2.22	.10			
	From 42 and above	1.89	.23	.34*		

Statistical significance at ($\alpha=0.05$)

It can be seen from Table (11) the following:

- The existence of statistically significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) between 42 years and more on one side and everyone who is less than 33 years old, and 33-41 years old on the other hand.
- There were statistically significant differences ($\alpha= 0.05$) between 42 years and more and 33-41 years, and the differences came in favor of 33-41 years in the effects of divorce as a whole.

Fourth, family size

Table (12): means, standard deviations, and one-way analysis of variance of the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in the Amman Governorate according to the total number of children variable

The fields effects	Categories	Number	Means	Standard deviations	F value	Statistical significance
The social effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	68	2.24	.530	.587	.557
	From 4-6 years	37	2.30	.511		
	Children more than 6 years	7	2.44	.472		
	Total	112	2.27	.519		
The psychological effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	68	1.92	.540	.506	.605
	From 4-6 years	37	1.97	.626		
	Children more than 6 years	7	2.14	.881		
	Total	112	1.95	.590		
The economic effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	68	2.21	.697	.808	.448
	From 4-6 years	37	2.38	.637		
	Children more than 6 years	7	2.33	.799		
	Total	112	2.27	.683		

The health effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	68	1.83	.686	1.006	.369
	From 4-6 years	37	1.80	.706		
	Children more than 6 years	7	2.20	.775		
	Total	112	1.84	.698		
The effects of divorce as a whole	Children aged 3 and under	68	2.07	.425	.926	.399
	From 4-6 years	37	2.13	.451		
	Children more than 6 years	7	2.29	.658		
	Total	112	2.10	.449		

Table (12) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) attributed to the effect of family size in all fields and in the tool as a whole. This confirms all the previously identified effects at the same level on divorced women, whether their families were small, medium, or large.

Fifth, the duration of marriage

Table (13): means, standard deviations, and one-way analysis of variance for the effects of divorce on a sample of divorced women in Amman governorate according to the age variable and the duration of marriage

The fields effects	Categories	Number	Means	Standard deviations	F value	Statistical significance
The social effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	30	2.31	.464	1.178	.321
	From 4-6 years	24	2.16	.651		
	Children from 7-9 years	19	2.15	.569		
	From 10 years and more	39	2.36	.432		
	Total	112	2.27	.519		

The psychological effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	30	1.95	.546	1.053	.373
	From 4-6 years	24	1.80	.498		
	Children from 7-9 years	19	1.91	.621		
	From 10 years and more	39	2.06	.655		
	Total	112	1.95	.590		
The economic effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	30	2.40	.565	1.759	.159
	From 4-6 years	24	2.00	.736		
	Children from 7-9 years	19	2.32	.675		
	From 10 years and more	39	2.32	.716		
	Total	112	2.27	.683		
The health effects of divorce	Children aged 3 and under	30	1.85	.654	.135	.939
	From 4-6 years	24	1.80	.690		
	Children from 7-9 years	19	1.78	.689		
	From 10 years and more	39	1.89	.759		
	Total	112	1.84	.698		
The effects of divorce as a whole	Children aged 3 and under	30	2.14	.385	1.451	.232
	From 4-6 years	24	1.96	.470		
	Children from 7-9 years	19	2.05	.409		
	From 10	39	2.19	.490		

	years and more				
	Total	112	2.10	.449	

It is clearly obvious from Table (13) that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha= 0.05$) attributed to the effect of the duration of the marriage period in all fields and in the tool as a whole. The results confirm that there are no differences about the effects of divorce on divorced women attributed to the duration of marriage.

Discussion

The study drew a conclusion that, divorce impacts on divorcées encompass both social and economic aspects, but with variation in psychological and health aspects. The social effects were represented by the society’s view of the divorcée as an inferior and cruel look, and her feeling of constant control in her social environment and the harassment she is subjected to from society, which inflicts oppression upon her when it keeps her within the circle of control and suspicion, and not trusting her. All of which constitute the most dangerous thing that the group of divorcées face in society. This is explained by the survival of the old cultural stereotypical image that society has maintained for a long time in its inferior view of the divorcée, which restricts and fights her freedom. Such finding is consistent with the findings of Al-Bedana and Al-Qatitat (2018), and Abdeen (2007) in its focus on social effects.

The study deduced that economic effects occupy the first rank that are manifested in material income that is not sufficient to meet the needs and basic requirements of children, and that the children of divorcée suffer from economic deprivation, in addition to the prevalence of poverty among divorcées. In particular, the findings showed (58.9) of divorced women in Amman their income is less than 500 Jordanian dinars, that is, they live within poverty threshold. This is consistent with the findings of Al-Ghamdi's study (2009) in its focus on the impact of the economic aspect on the divorced woman, and the findings of Halawani (2006) also agree with the repercussions of the deteriorating economic situation on the deprivation of children.

The psychological effects occupied the third rank that are represented in the effect of divorce on the children's feeling of losing the tenderness of parenthood, followed by the severe psychological trauma that women often suffer after the divorce, to the point of taking some drugs such as sedatives and analgesics. Divorce declines woman's psychological state, which necessitates her to resort to positive psychological support from others. This finding is in line with the findings of Al-Kthatnah(2017) and Al-Brahimi

(2007) that focused on the psychological aspect and its effects. A reasonable number of divorced women become depressed. This finding bears a close resemblance with Nawal (2014) study in Algerian society. In respect of the health effects, the most important thing that the divorced woman suffers was the health condition that worsens after the occurrence of the divorce, and also the increase in the proportion of taking painkillers and sedatives and visiting the doctor on an ongoing basis, and this indicates that the health aspect for some is getting worse because of the divorce which generates a weak interest in health and malnutrition. Surprisingly, most of the previous studies did not reveal or clarify the health effects of divorce, while this study bridged this gap.

Considering the effects of divorce with some social variables. The findings of the study indicated that there are no differences attributed to the age variable in all areas except for the economic effects of divorce, and in the same context there are no differences on the effects of divorce attributed to the impact of the monthly income in all areas except for the economic effects of divorce and it was in favor of women with low income are the one who suffered the most, and there were statistically significant differences due to the effect of the level of education in all fields except for the social effects of divorce, and divorcées with low educational attainment .i.e. high school and below, suffer more from the effects of divorce compared to divorcées with higher education .i.e. bachelor and above. This finding is inconsistent with Al-Ibrahim's study (2007).

Regarding the health effects of divorce, a group of divorced women suffered from poor health conditions after the divorce, and this led to their desire to take sedatives and analgesics as drugs to relief their suffering. The study found that there were no statistically significant differences concerning the impacts of divorce on divorcées attributed to the effect of the variables of family size and the duration of marriage in all fields.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of this study, the researcher recommends the following:

- Conducting broader and comprehensive studies for the purpose of quantifying the effects of divorce in its various fields.
- Holding rehabilitation programs, seminars and lectures for divorced women to help them overcome the crises they go through after divorce.

- The government should solve the issue of the poor economic situation of divorced women, particularly those who live without a monthly income or with a low income that guarantees a decent living for them and their children.
- The enactment of legislation and programs aimed at the continuation and stability of marital life for the family to face the rising divorce rate.

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