

Article

Spatial Variation of Divorce Cases in Iraq (2017-2022) Causes - Effects – Treatments

Elaf Fadhil Assad¹

1. Assistant Lecturer, Al Iraqia University, Iraq
- * Correspondence: ElaffadhilAsad@aliraqia.edu.iq

Abstract: The population life phenomena represented by births, deaths, migration, marriage, and divorce are the mirror that reflects the economic, social, cultural, political, and cultural conditions of Iraq, for the period (2017-2022), as they are among the dangerous societal phenomena that affect individuals and families. The research has relied on the descriptive approach to describe and analyze the phenomenon under discussion of the study. The research aims to reveal the spatial and temporal variation in the phenomenon of divorce recorded in Iraq according to the governorates and to analyze the geographical factors affecting this variation in order to seek to find the necessary solutions to reduce the problem. The study showed that there was a spatial variation in the number of divorce cases by governorate, as the absolute and relative importance varied toward rise and fall and according to administrative units, as well as variation in the size of the total increase and the percentage of annual change between governorates. The researcher relied on a number of source (Ben Maja, 1998, 65), (Ismail bin Hammad Al-Jawhari, 1984, 1518), (Gibran Masoud, 1997, 524), (Badran Abu Al-Enein, 1961, 213), (Ahmed Farrag Hussein, 1998, 23), (Al-Nasa'i, 1991, 78), (Abdul Rahim, 1993, 105).

Keywords: divorce, negative effects, Iraqi society

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1. Introduction

The population life phenomena represented by births, deaths, migration, marriage, and divorce are the mirror that reflects the economic, social, cultural, political and conditions of Iraq, as divorce is one of the most widespread problems at present that has become a major threat to societal cohesion in the country, especially the consequences of family disintegration, especially children who they fall victim to divorces that occur between parents and the circumstances that precede them resulting from severe disagreement between spouses, which lead to the impossibility of marital life and the impossibility of its continuation.

1.1. Research problem

- 1) Do the rates and numbers of divorce cases vary in Iraq according to the governorate?
- 2) What are the reasons for divorce in Iraq?

1.2. Research hypothesis

- 1) There is a spatial variation in the size and distribution of divorce cases between governorates.
- 2) There is variation in the occurrence of the phenomenon of divorce, and there are factors and variables directly related to this variation and are responsible for its variation spatially and temporally.

1.3. Research objectives

The research aims to reveal the spatial and temporal variation in the phenomenon of divorce recorded in Iraq according to the governorates and to analyze the geographical factors affecting this variation to seek to find the necessary solutions to reduce the problem.

1.4. Spatial and temporal limits of research

The research limits are divided into:

- 1) Spatial boundaries: The regional study area is fifteen provinces of Iraq, excluding the Kurdistan region. Iraq is located in the southwest of the continent of Asia, east of the country, intermediate between latitudes (5, 29, 22, 37) north, and longitudes (45, 38, 45, 48) to the east, and is bordered by Turkey to the north and Iran to the east, with Jordan and Saudi Arabia to the west, and the Arabian Gulf and Kuwait only to Saudi Arabia to the south. The total area of the study area is (395,478) km², distributed among the fifteen administrative units. The area of these units varies between the highest in value. For area, it is Baghdad Governorate with an area of (137,808) km², and the lowest value for area is Baghdad Governorate, with an area of (4555) km².
- 2) Temporal limits: The time limits are based on the study's duration (2017-2022) due to the availability of study data in these years.

1.5. Concepts and terminology

- 1) Divorce in the language means "releasing the way and lifting the restriction" whether the restriction is physical or moral, and it comes with this meaning, so it is said that I released the prisoner, meaning his concubine, and the freed prisoner who released his captive and released him, and the man divorced his wife completely and she divorced them, so they are divorced and free [1]. A divorce is divorced, meaning a woman divorces her husband, separates from him, and the marriage contract between them is dissolved [2]. Divorce in Sharia means lifting the fixed restriction on marriage, dissolving the marriage bond, and ending the marital relationship and lifting the marriage restriction immediately or financially with a specific word, whether the specific word is spoken, written, or indicated [3, 4]. *Le divorce est le moyen légal de dissoudre un mariage, et il se produit lorsqu'une décision de divorce est prononcée ou par simple divorce. Les personnes divorcées comprennent ceux entre lesquels le divorce a eu lieu, hommes et femmes.* Divorce is also considered an annulment of the marriage contract between the two eras using specific condition [5]. The concept of divorce varies from one country to another and from one society to another. In Iraq, according to the regulations for the dissolution of the marriage contract, divorce is defined as the lifting of the marriage contract at the request of the husband or wife, even if she was appointed or delegated to do so, or by the judge [6].
- 2) Divorce based on a lawsuit submitted to the court: These are cases that the judiciary has not decided upon (lawsuits pending legal procedures) because they do not meet the elements of legal and legal restrictions.

- 3) Divorce conducted by the court: These are the cases that the judiciary has decided to settle because they have fulfilled the conditions for divorce stipulated in the applicable national law.

2. Materials and Methods

The research was based on the descriptive approach to describe the phenomenon under study. It also relied on the analytical approach to understand the close relationship between demographic and non-population variables and drawing geographical maps and graphical shapes.

It also relied on the analytical approach to understand the close relationship between population and non-population variables, which formed a distribution pattern at the spatial level and by governorate, as the rise in the divorce cases index in geographical distribution maps reflected the depth of the problem of declining social security spatially and its negative effects on Iraqi society.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Change in registered divorce cases and their spatial variation in Iraq for the period (2017-2022)

Registered divorce cases are considered one of the most important demographic pillars relevant to determining the civil composition of the population, which includes (single, married, divorced, and widowed). This is because the change in divorce cases greatly affects the structure of the population composition and its trends in Iraq.

It is noted in Table 1 and Figure 1 that there is a variation in divorce cases across Iraq from year to year, as the number of divorce cases - which were filed with a lawsuit in court in 2017 - reached about (49,328) divorce cases, and the number of cases decreased during the year. In 2019, it reached (48,684) divorce cases, and then it increased again to reach (52,375) divorce cases in 2022, recording an increase in the size of the total increase for the period (2017-2022), amounting to an increase of (3,047) divorce cases [7,8].

As for the divorce cases conducted by the court, we note that they witnessed a gradual variation from year to year, as in 2017 they reached about (20,769) divorce cases, while these numbers decreased in 2019 to reach (18,369) divorce cases, and then they increased slightly in 2022. To reach (19,543) divorce cases, recording a decrease of about (-1,226) divorce cases during the period (2017-2022).

Table 1. Number of divorces and location of divorce

Year	Divorce cases conducted by the court	Divorce cases based on a lawsuit submitted to the court
2017	20769	49328
2019	18369	48684
2022	19543	52375
The size of the total increase	-1226	3047

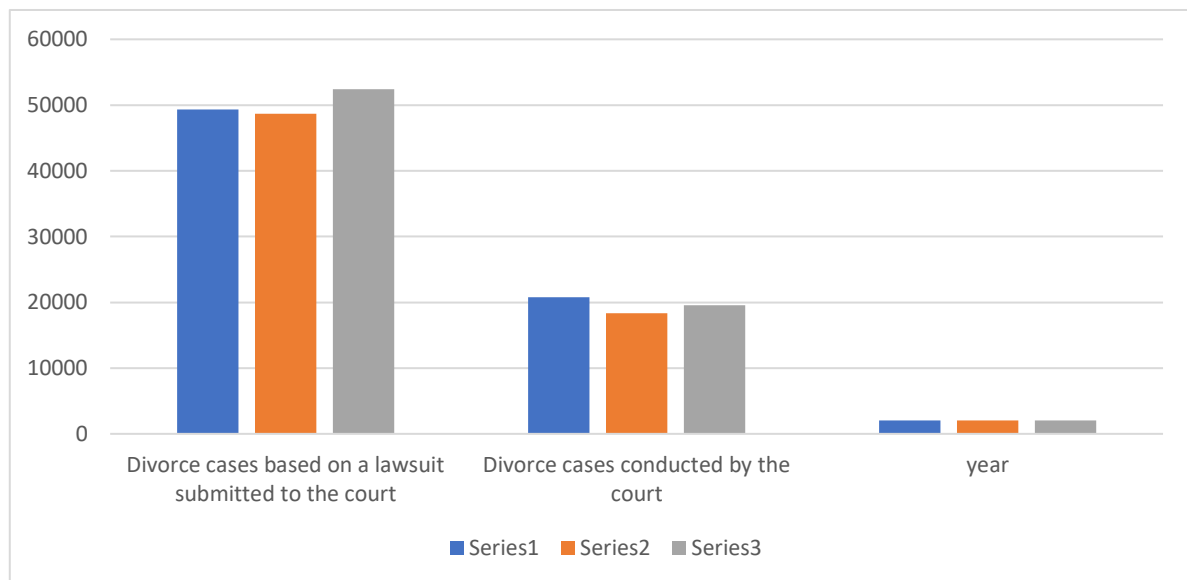


Figure 1. Number of divorces and location of divorce

The spatial variation in divorce cases based on a lawsuit submitted to the court according to the governorates for the period of the years (2017 and 2022):

The rate of divorce due to a lawsuit submitted to the court in Iraq in 2017 was about (49,328) divorce cases. As for the level of the governorates, it is noted from Table 2 and Figure 2 that there is a spatial variation in divorce rates between the governorates in the classification, as it is noted that there are three ranks. As for the divorce rate, the rates varied between the highest rate in Baghdad Governorate with a rate of (17262) and the lowest rate in Salah al-Din Governorate with a rate of (906), which are as follows:

1. The first rank, which is represented by (high classification), has an average range between (16,884 and 5,189) divorce cases and appears in (Baghdad) Governorate, which has an average of (16,884) divorce cases, with the highest value in the classification [5].
2. The second rank, which is represented by (medium classification), in which the raw divorce rate ranges between (5188-2099) divorce cases, and appears in the governorates of (Nineveh, Najaf, Babylon, Dhi Qar, Basra) with a rate of (3145, 2958, 3286, 3288, 5188) Divorce case.
3. The third rank, which is represented by (low classification), included the governorates (Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Anbar, Wasit, Diwaniyah, Muthanna, Maysan, Karbala), with values reaching (2087, 1050, 1838, 1550, 1853, 1851, 962, 1290, 2098) divorce cases, for each of them respectively, and the divorce rate for this rank ranged between (2098-962) divorce cases.

Table 2. Spatial distribution of the change in divorce cases due to a lawsuit submitted to the court in Iraq for the period 2017-2022

Governorate		Number of divorce cases filed with a lawsuit filed with the court		The size of the total increase 2017-2022
		2022	2017	
1-	Baghdad	17262	16884	378
2-	Nineveh	2667	3145	-478

3-	Diyala	2047	1838	209
4-	Babylon	2371	3286	-915
5-	Najaf	3686	2958	728
6-	Kirkuk	2012	2087	-75
7-	Dhi Qar	1474	3288	-1814
8-	Anbar	1531	1550	-19
9-	Basra	7401	5188	2213
10-	Wasit	1747	1853	-106
11-	Salahaddin	906	1050	-144
12-	Double	1268	962	306
13-	Maysan	2085	1290	795
14-	Karbala	3220	2098	1122
15-	Diwaniyah	2698	1851	847
Total		52375	49328	

Source: From the work of the researcher: Relying on: Republic of Iraq, Supreme Judicial Council, Presidency of the Federal Court of Appeal, Statistics Division, 2017-2022.

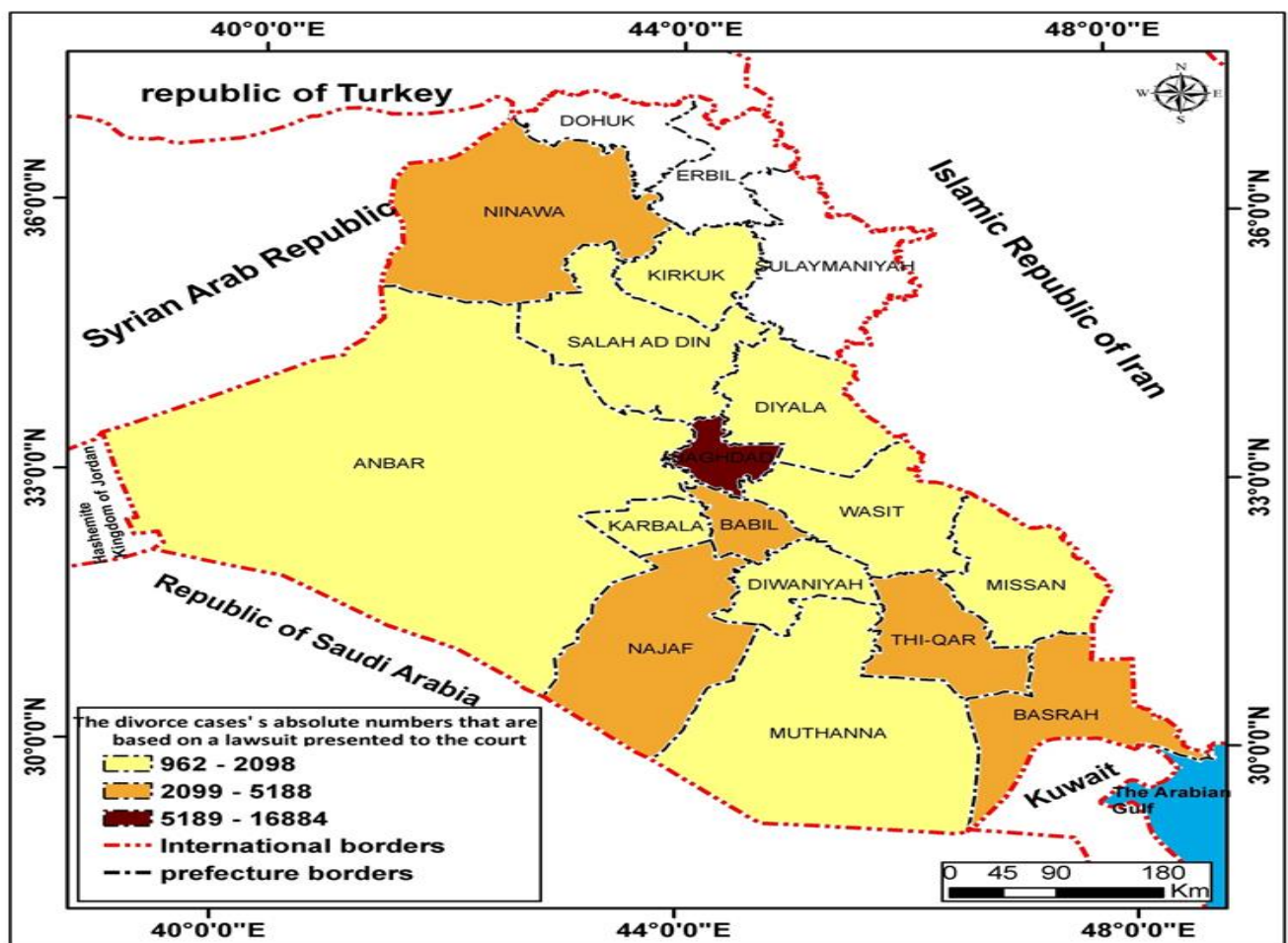


Figure 2. Map of Spatial variation in the absolute importance of divorce cases brought to court in Iraq by governorate for the year 2017

As for divorce cases submitted to the court in Iraq according to the governorates for the year 2022, it is noted from Table 2 and Figure 3 that there is a spatial variation in the classification. It is noted that there are three ranks for the distribution of absolute importance. For divorce cases for the year 2022 in Iraq, their values varied. Divorcees have the highest value in Baghdad Governorate with a volume of (17,262) divorce cases, and the lowest value in Al-Muthanna Governorate with a volume of (906) divorce cases, which are as follows:

1. The first rank (high classification), whose absolute importance values range from (17,262 to 7,402) divorce cases, appears in Baghdad Governorate, whose absolute value for the volume of divorce cases is (17,262) divorce cases, with the highest value in the classification [9].
2. The second rank, which is represented by (average classification), the absolute importance value for the volume of divorce cases ranged from (7401-3687) divorce cases, and it appears in Basra Governorate, where the absolute importance value for the volume of divorce cases is (7401) divorce cases.
3. The third rank, which is represented by (low classification), included the rest of the governorates (Nineveh, Diyala, Babil, Najaf, Kirkuk, Dhi Qar, Anbar, Wasit, Salah al-Din, Muthanna, Maysan, Karbala, and Diwaniyah), with values of absolute importance amounting to (2667)., 2047, 2371, 3686, 2012, 1474, 1531, 1747, 906, 1268, 2085, 3220, 2698) divorce cases for each of them, respectively, and the absolute importance value of these ranks ranged from (3686-906) divorce cases.

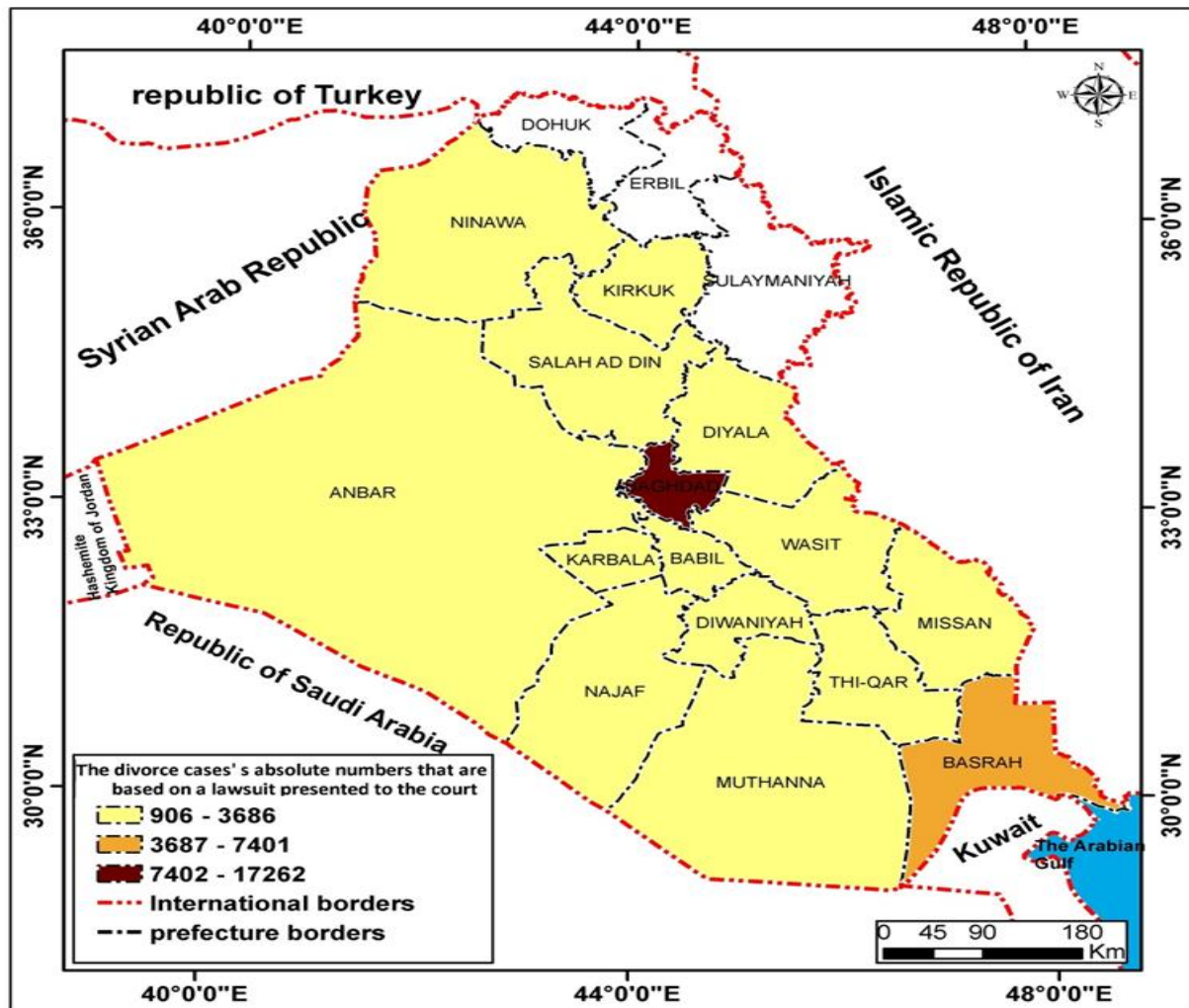


Figure 3. Map of Spatial variation in the absolute importance of divorce cases filed with a court in Iraq by governorate for the year 2022

The spatial variation in divorce cases conducted by the court according to the governorates for the period (2017-2022):

The divorce rate conducted by the court in Iraq in 2017 reached (20,769) divorce cases. As for the governorate level, it is noted from Table 3 and Figure 4, that there is a spatial variation in divorce rates between the governorates in the classification. It is noted that there are three levels of divorce rate, the rates of which varied between. The highest rate is in Baghdad Governorate with a rate of (10597), and the lowest rate is in Maysan Governorate with a rate of (50), and they are as follows:

1. The first rank, which is represented by (high classification), ranges in rate from (10,597 - 1,903) divorce cases and appears in (Baghdad) Governorate, which has an average of (10,597) divorce cases, with the highest value in the classification [10].
2. The second rank, which is represented by (the average classification), in which the raw divorce rate ranges between (1902-743) divorce cases, and appears in the governorates of (Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Anbar, and Basra) with a rate of (1527, 1257, 1267, 1902, 1198) divorce case.
3. The third rank, which is represented by (low classification), included the governorates (Kirkuk, Wasit, Diwaniyah, Muthanna, Maysan, Karbala, Dhi Qar, Babylon, Najaf), with values reaching (742, 329, 444, 60, 50, 416, 463, 453, 64) divorce

cases, for each of them respectively, and the divorce rate for this rank ranged between (50-742) divorce cases [11].

Table 3. Spatial distribution of the change in divorce cases conducted by the court in Iraq for the period 2017-2022

sequence	Governorate	Number of divorce cases conducted by the court		The size of the total increase 2017-2022
		2017	2022	
1	Baghdad	9331	10597	-1266
2	Nineveh	2450	1527	923
3	Diyala	908	1267	-359
4	Babylon	226	453	-227
5	Najaf	32	64	-32
6	Kirkuk	317	742	-425
7	Dhi Qar	41	463	-422
8	Anbar	2780	1902	878
9	Basra	909	1198	-289
10	Wasit	171	329	-158
11	Salahaddin	1416	1257	159
12	Double	61	60	1
13	Maysan	425	50	375
14	Karbala	0	416	-416
15	Diwaniyah	476	444	32
		20769	19543	1226-

Source: From the work of the researcher: Relying on: Republic of Iraq, Supreme Judicial Council, Presidency of the Federal Court of Appeal, Statistics Division, 2017-2022.

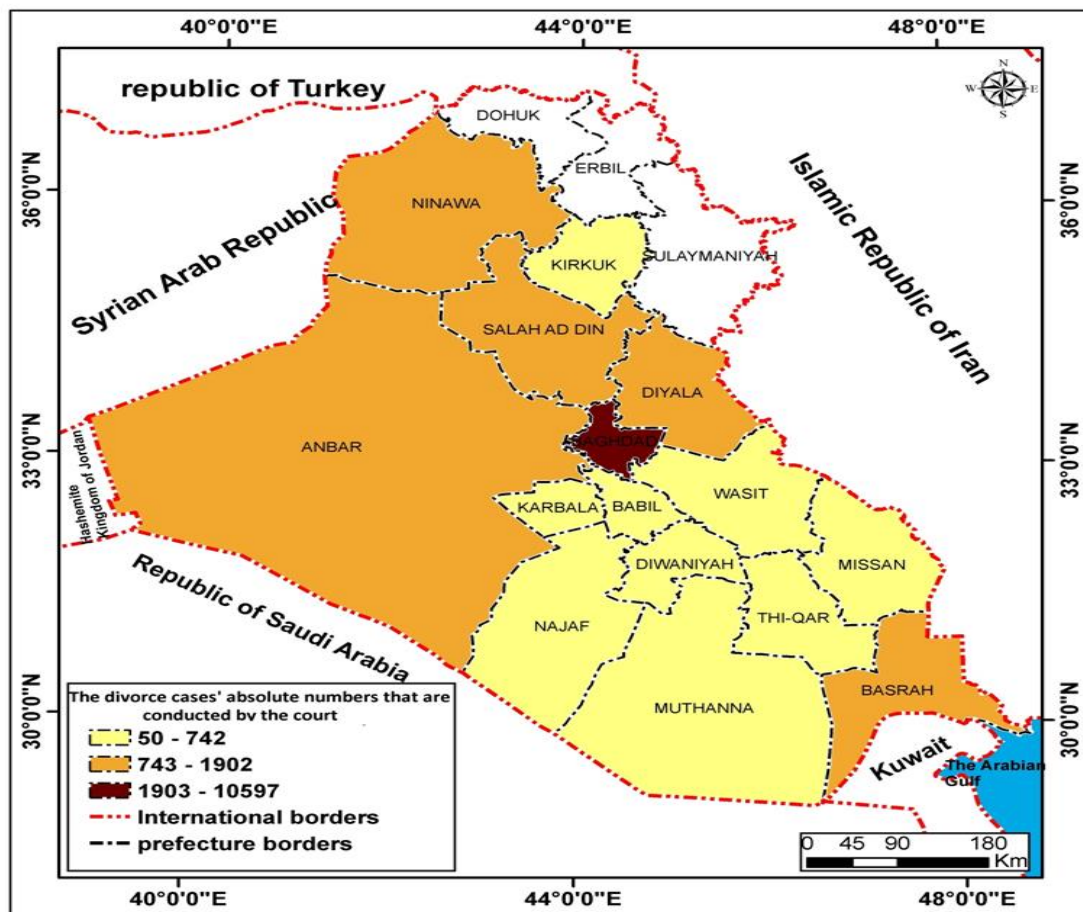


Figure 4. Map of Spatial variation in the absolute importance of divorce cases conducted by the court in Iraq by governorate for the year 2017

As for the spatial variation in the absolute importance of the divorce cases conducted by the court in Iraq according to the governorates for the year 2022, it is observed, and from Table 3 and Figure 5, that there is a spatial variation in the classification of divorce. Three ranks are observed in the distribution of the absolute importance of divorce cases in the year 2022, which varied. Its absolute values are between the highest value in Baghdad Governorate with the size of (9331) divorce cases, and the lowest value in Karbala Governorate with the size of (0) divorce cases, and they are as follows:

1. The first rank, which is represented by (high classification), its absolute importance values range from (9331-2781) divorce cases, and it appears in Baghdad Governorate, whose absolute value for the volume of divorce cases is (9331) divorce cases, and with the highest value in the classification, the high number of divorce cases. In Baghdad Governorate, due to the increase in population density, given that it is the capital, there is a noticeable increase in the number of divorces outside the court (divorce of minors).
2. The second rank, which is represented by (average classification), the absolute importance value of the volume of divorce cases ranged from (2780-910) divorce cases, and it appears in the governorates of (Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Anbar), whose absolute value of the volume of divorce cases is (2450, 1416, 2780). A case of divorce. The state of political instability, which caused the displacement of minors from the central, southern and northern governorates, in addition to the presence of a great desire among many families and some displaced clans to marry under-age girls, thus led to divorce in a large way, because they found themselves facing

great responsibilities and that they were not qualified. To bear the marital burdens, which results in problems.

3. The third rank, which is represented by (low classification), included the rest of the governorates, namely (Diyala, Babylon, Najaf, Kirkuk, Dhi Qar, Wasit, Basra, Muthanna, Maysan, Karbala, and Diwaniyah), with absolute importance values that reached (908, 226, 32, 317, 41, 909, 171, 61, 425, 0, 476) divorce cases for each of them, respectively, and the absolute importance value of these ranks ranged from (0-909) divorce cases.

As for the size of the total increase for the period (2017-2022), we note that most governorates witnessed a decrease in the number of divorce cases conducted by the court, with the exception of each of the governorates (Ninoli, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Maysan, and Diwaniyah), in which the size of the total increase in divorce cases increased by (923, 878, 159, 375, 32) respectively, and this applies to the relative rate of change.

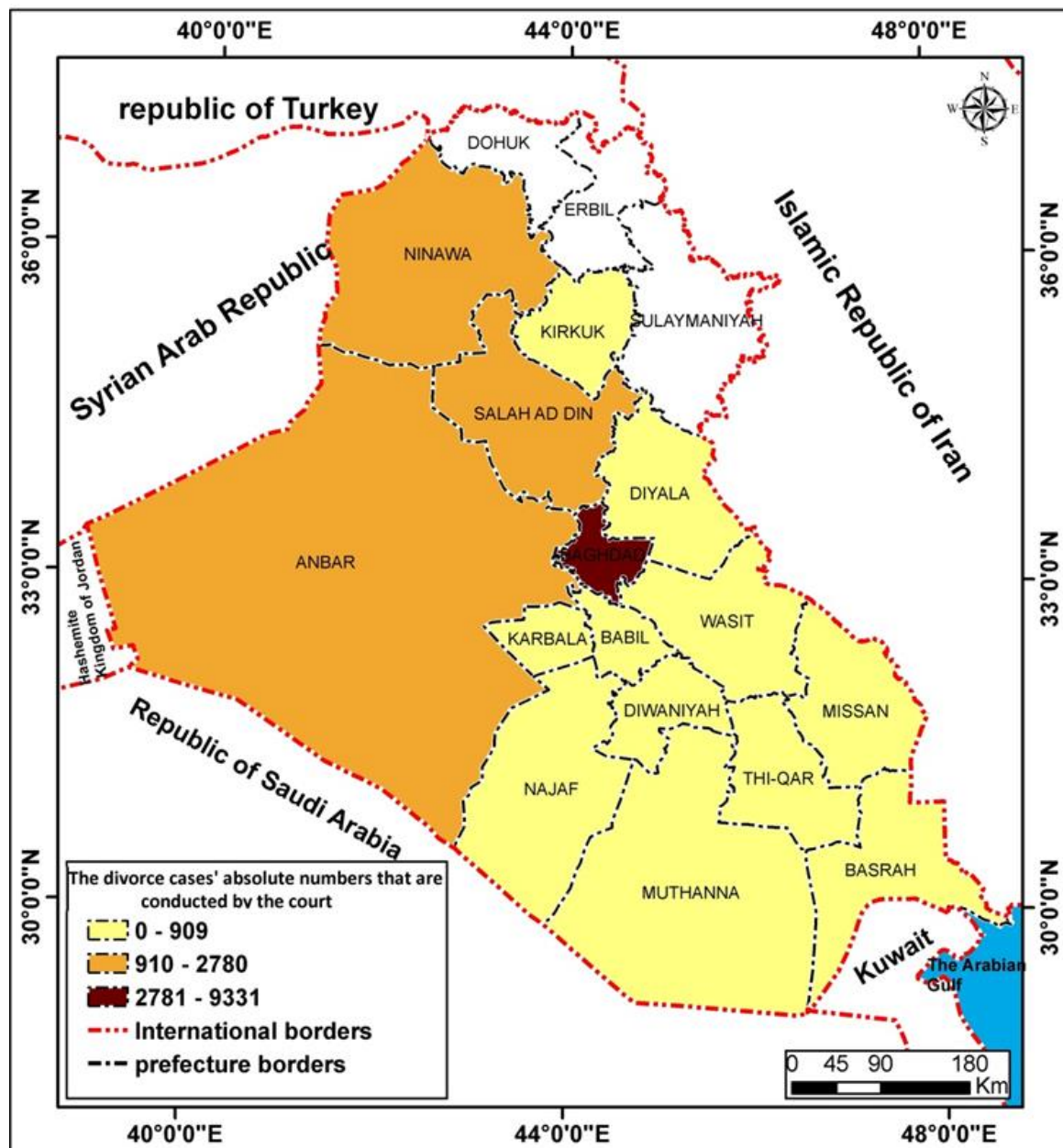


Figure 5. Map of Spatial variation in the absolute importance of divorce cases conducted by the court in Iraq by governorate for the year 2022

All of the above quantitative data, whether high or low, have negative effects on the qualitative indicators of human life, especially societal human security because the results of this dangerous phenomenon will undoubtedly affect all population groups, especially vulnerable groups such as children who fall victim to their parents' divorce. With the increase in the number of divorces in the country, so too (the viewing lawsuits) and the burden that these lawsuits leave on the shoulders of the state and its judicial institutions, as well as on the citizens in particular, and the lack of eligibility for the viewing place, which reflects negatively on the psychology of the child in custody and the parents together. The majority of Iraqi courts of appeal lack rooms, halls, or a place designated for viewing, except for the social researcher's office, which is most likely not prepared and does not have the capabilities for viewing, due to its narrowness and extreme crowding with auditors and lawyers.

3.2. Geographical factors affecting the spatial variation in divorce cases registered in Iraq

3.2.1. Demographic factors

The demographic characteristics represented by the size of the population, its distribution, and its age and gender composition have a major impact on any society, especially its close relationship with the prevailing population phenomena and problems, including the phenomenon of divorce. Table 4 shows the demographic indicators for the population of Iraq for the year 2022, which shows the relative importance of the population size (%) and the crude divorce rate per thousand. The relative importance of divorce registered in Iraqi courts (%). Population distribution and population size have a direct correlation with the phenomenon of divorce and are considered an essential and influential factor in the spatial variation map of registered divorce cases in the country, as Baghdad Governorate has the highest relative importance in population size, corresponding to a high divorce rate. The raw divorce rate per thousand, with the highest relative importance, reached (47.7)%. As for the increase in divorce cases in each of the governorates (Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Diyala), which came respectively in terms of the raw divorce rate per thousand, with a relative rate of (14.2, 12.5, 4.6)%. The problem emerged due to the effects of the declining security factor and what this witnessed Governorates from military operations against ISIS terrorist gangs, so that Basra Governorate appears among the other governorates that joined alongside Baghdad Governorate due to the effects of varying population size and population growth, corresponding to an increase in registered divorce cases amounting to (4.7%).

Table 4. Spatial distribution of registered divorce cases and demographic indicators in Iraq for the year 2022

Governorate	Indicators of divorce			Population indicators	
	Crude divorce rate per thousand*	Relative importance of population size%	Number of registered divorce cases	Population size	
Baghdad	9006001	47.7	9331	1.036	24.8
Nineveh	4133536	12.5	2450	0.593	11.4
Diyala	1814368	4.6	908	0.500	5.0
Babylon	2288456	1.2	226	0.099	6.3
Najaf	1630807	0.2	32	0.020	4.5
Kirkuk	1770765	1.6	317	0.179	4.9
Dhi Qar	2321851	0.2	41	0.018	6.4

Anbar	1963346	14.2	2780	1.416	5.4
Basra	3223158	4.7	909	0.282	8.9
Wasit	1527911	0.9	171	0.112	4.2
Salahaddin	1767837	7.2	1416	0.801	4.9
Double	902480	0.3	61	0.068	2.5
Maysan	1233053	2.2	425	0.345	3.4
Karbala	1350577	0.0	0	0.000	3.7
Diwaniyah	1430714	2.4	476	0.333	3.9
	36364860	100.0	19543	5.802	100.0

Source: The researcher's work is based on the Republic of Iraq, the Ministry of Planning, the Central Bureau of Statistics, (unpublished data), the Supreme Judicial Council, the Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs, the Department of Planning and Statistics (unpublished data).

* Crude divorce rate = number of divorces registered during a year / mid-year population * 10,000

The effects of spatial variation in the structure of the age composition of the Iraqi population show an effective role in the variation in registered cases of marriage and divorce, as the age of divorce in Iraq officially begins with the legal age for marriage in accordance with the Personal Status Law in force, which begins at the age of fifteen years and requires achieving legal maturity and physical capacity. It must be done with the permission of the judge, and accordingly, the demographic indicators represented by the concentration and rise in the percentage of middle age groups (15-64 years) with a relative rate of no less than (56%) indicate the presence of a demographic shift during the foreseeable future in Iraq and the importance of this stage that requires Investing it in a way that enhances social security, not the opposite.

Table 5. Size of age groups in Iraq for the period (2016-2022)

Year	الفئة العمرية					
	14-0year	%	64-15 year	%	65 or more	%
2016	15231920	40.2	21451370	56.6	1200253	3.2
2019	15833657	40.5	22090954	56.5	1203278	3.1
2022	17096605	40.7	23653015	56.3	1299263	3.1

Source: The researcher's work is based on the Republic of Iraq, the Ministry of Planning, the Central Bureau of Statistics, (unpublished data), the Supreme Judicial Council, the Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs, the Department of Planning and Statistics (unpublished data).

In the absence of effective population policies in the country that would bring about tangible economic, social and cultural changes in Iraqi society, this will result in a deterioration in human, societal, economic, and other life, and in particular the problem in question.

3.2.2. Economic factors

There is no doubt that poverty and the deterioration of economic conditions are among the most prominent social problems that the population of Iraq suffers from, which today has a clear social dimension through its impact on the human security of society, especially since a large segment of the Iraqi population is suffering from a decline in their standards of living. As the number of poor people in 2018 reached (7,496,996) million people, Nineveh Governorate came the highest with (1,430,021) million people, followed by

(Dhi Qar, Baghdad, Al-Qadisiyah, Maysan, and Basra) governorates with (938,152, 821,675, 629,383, 510,384, 459,546) people, respectively, and the poverty gap and its severity had reached (1.9) for the year 2018. The problem of poverty was linked to the peculiar economic composition of the population of Iraq and the spread of unemployment and its high volume at a relative rate that reached (11%) during the year 2018 Akinrinola, A. A., as the political and security conditions that affected The country has gone through crises, wars, terrorist operations, and the war with the terrorist ISIS to raise levels of poverty in light of Iraq's rentier economy and the many social and humanitarian repercussions that followed as well as the effects of land erosion and spread.

Dunes, the difficult legislative environment, the decline in public and private investments in modern technologies, and other reasons that caused the decline of agriculture in Iraq in general and in the areas affected by the ISIS invasion in particular, especially the impact of the main grain production areas, where ISIS controlled production, confiscated crops, destroyed equipment, and planted mines. The ground floor damaged the water networks in Salah al-Din and Nineveh, where it was estimated that farmers lost (50%) of their income. All of these circumstances are sufficient to show the extent of the problem at the temporal and spatial level, especially its repercussions on the average annual per capita income and the problems of insufficient financial resources for the stability of marital life in the country.

3.2.3. *Social worker*

There are many direct and indirect social causes that lead to the collapse of marital ties in Iraqi society, as the study suggests attributing the exacerbation of the problem primarily to early marriage (inside and outside the court) because marriage at the age of less than eighteen years makes both parties psychologically incompetent or Socially, especially the lack of life experiences in most cases, especially the weakness of coexistence and societal adaptation and the inability to bear the resulting life responsibilities under circumstances that may not be conducive to the stability of marital life in terms of living conditions and others, in addition to that, marital infidelity, which is one of the challenges facing many couples. It is represented by the involvement of one or both spouses in a sexual relationship outside marriage and is often the result of the incorrect use of modern technologies that have entered our society during the twenty-first century and are available without protection or controls to achieve technological human security. The bad use of social networking sites comes in second place among the reasons for divorce due to the lack of awareness in the correct use of these sites with the variation in population characteristics, the characteristics of Internet use vary in terms of the number of times of use and addictive behavior towards (sexual addiction, electronic game addiction, dialogue addiction, information overload), as the country was classified according to one of the recent Iraqi studies with a high level of Internet use during the year 2019. With a relative rate of (85.9%), Baghdad Governorate topped the highest rate of use at (96.7%), while the lowest rate of use was in Dhi Qar Governorate at (64.4%), and this indicates the rise and fall in the severity of the problem of divorce conducted by the Iraqi courts for the years 2017. 2022 in both governorates, not to mention other reasons such as the problem of infertility, polygamy, and incompatibility between spouses, especially with a poor choice of partner and the difference in age between spouses, and other reasons resulting from shared housing in light of the lack of adequate and independent housing due to the high prices of real estate and land in the country, etc. It has many repercussions, the most prominent of which is the interference of the family in the spouses' affairs and the problems and disputes it raises, which in most cases lead to the disintegration of families and divorce, and other social causes represented by women's financial independence and the thinking of some women about the possibility of living without a husband, especially if they are asked to contribute

and spend on the house and children, and finally not least is the collapse of marital relations due to addiction to alcohol and its dire effects on the woman and children, including neglect and violence, which ultimately lead to the rift of the family and divorce.

4. Conclusion

The phenomenon of divorce has increased at the present time, and the reasons were multiple, including customs, traditions, and cultural and social aspects caused by migration from the countryside to the city, as well as the economic situation that had a major role in the increase in divorce cases, as well as the introduction of technologies related to social networking sites. These factors together caused the collapse of the social system.

- 1) The total number of divorce cases - with a claim submitted to the court in Iraq in 2017 - amounted to about (49,328) cases, and it increased to about (52,375) cases in 2022, an annual increase of (3,047) cases, subject to increase. As for the divorce cases conducted by the court in Iraq in 2017 It reached about (20769), recording a slight decrease in 2022 to about (19543).
- 2) Divorce cases increased significantly in Baghdad Governorate, according to the geographical distribution map of the phenomenon, as the governorate came within the "high classification" during the period 2017-2022.
- 3) The study showed the spatial variation in the volume of divorce cases registered in Iraq for the year 2022 from one governorate to another. Divorce indicators recorded a rate of (0.53) per thousand. Anbar Governorate, Baghdad, had the highest raw divorce rate of (1.41, 1.03) per thousand, and the lowest rate in Karbala and Dhi Qar Governorate.
- 4) Population and non-population geographic factors have an impact on the spatial variation of the phenomenon of divorce, as the demographic factor is highlighted by the variation in population growth between governorates and the relative and absolute importance of population, as well as economic and social factors in the spatial variation of the phenomenon studied and by governorate.

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