



Determinant Factors in Dating Violence: Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Dating violence in teenagers has become an international issue. According to studies on dating violence, the value of education is linked to the issues among teenagers. In the last two decades, research articles have revealed a great deal about the factors of dating violence. A literature study was used, comprising steps of identification, filtration, feasibility evaluation, and inclusion. From 2016 to 2021, this article was retrieved from Springer Link, JSTOR, and Portal Garuda in the previous six years. This article is a comprehensive evaluation of the research on the predictors of violence in dating among teenagers, including eight papers. The study results are reported regarding the degree of violence experienced by teenagers by gender, contributing variables, and forms of violence experienced by adolescents. This review makes recommendations for future studies to address gaps in the literature, undertake prospective studies, and investigate alternative causative variables, minimizing reliance on correlational and cross-sectional investigation techniques.

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ABSTRAK

Kekerasan dalam pacaran telah menjadi fenomena gunung es di kalangan remaja. Studi terkait dengan kekerasan dalam pacarana telah menunjukkan bahwa pentingnya edukasi terkait dengan masalah-masalah yang muncul di kalangan remaja. Artikel-artikel penelitian dalam 2 dekade ini telah secara signifikan mengungkap informasi terkait variabel kekerasan dalam pacaran. Metode yang digunakan adalah literatur review dengan tahap identifikasi, filtrasi, penentuan kelayakan, dan inklusi. Artikel ini diperoleh dari Springer Link, JSTOR dan Portal Garuda dalam enam tahun terakhir, dari 2016 hingga 2021. Artikel ini memberikan tinjauan komprehensif dari kumpulan literatur sejumlah 8 artikel terkait faktor determinan yang mempengaruhi kekerasan dalam pacaran di kalangan remaja. Hasil analisis: penelitian tentang kekerasan dalam pacaran disajikan dalam tingkatan kekerasan dalam jenis kelamin, faktor yang mempengaruhi dan jenis kekerasan yang dialami oleh remaja. Tinjauan ini menyajikan rekomendasi untuk penelitian masa depan untuk mengatasi kekurangan dalam literatur dan melakukan penelitian prospektif dan mempertimbangkan variabel-variabel penyebab lainnya, mengurangi ketergantungan mereka pada metode investigasi korelasional dan cross-sectional.

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INTRODUCTION

Dating violence (DV) is described as an act of violence that occurs in a relationship between a current and/or former intimate partner and includes physical and sexual violence, stalking, and verbal and psychological aggression (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). Adolescents are a very vulnerable group in terms of dating violence. During courtship, adolescents may engage in actions contrary to societal norms, customs, and cultures, as well as behaviors that fail to recognize their partner’s requirements for courtship. Acts of aggression or coercion against a partner, for example, are examples of inappropriate behavior (Watson et al., 2001). The condition has become so severe that it affects about 7% of women and 4% of men in their lifetime and usually begins before 18 years (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). Physical injury and trauma, various cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and reproductive system diseases, increased prevalence of high-risk behaviors, mental health disorders (e.g., post-traumatic stress disorder (stress) (Ahmed & Brigid R McCaw, 2010), (Reidy et al., 2015), major depressive disorder (Sabri et al., 2013), and homicide and/or suicide (Alleyne-Green et al., 2015).

DV can harm victims by closing themselves off from others, lowering academic grades, lazy activities, a crisis of trust in others, and low trust (Ayu, Sofiana, & Afrilianti, 2021). The role of the social environment, such as family and peers, is important in preventing violence in dating (Mardiah et al., 2020). Several studies have also stated that the role of peers is the focus of involvement and acts of violence in adolescents, especially dating behavior (Mutiso et al., 2021).

Factors that affect DV in adolescents are individual factors that cause a person to commit violence, namely the duration of courtship (Dank et al., 2014), self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-image (Purnama, 2018), gender perception of family history of violence (Mardiah et al., 2020), (Febryana & Aristi, 2019), gender role expectations (Purnama, 2018), peer acceptance (Febryana & Aristi, 2019). Drug use (Hashimoto et al., 2021) and personality disorders in relationships (Niolon et al., 2015), and community factors (Strang et al., 2020) are also other contributing factors.

Based on 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, violence is still difficult to obtain, and various indications indicate that it occurs quite often but is rarely revealed. Dating violence can impact health and have bad consequences in both the short and long term. Various impacts caused by violence in courtship include health and psychological disorders. The Adolescent Reproductive Health component states that most courtship begins in early adolescents aged between 15-17 years, with a slightly higher proportion in women at 5% compared to men at 44% (BKKBN et al., 2018). According to Kemenppa, DV cases in Indonesia show that 42.7% of teenagers experience violence, with 2,090 perpetrators being girlfriends/friends (Kemenpppa, 2018). DV happens a lot in Indonesia. According to the Annual Records (Catatan Tahunan, CATAHU), in 2017, there were 1,873 cases of violence, while in 2018, there were 2073 cases. According to data from the Office of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Perlindungan Anak dan Keluarga Berencana, DP3AKB), the DV number reached 703 cases, while in district courts, there were 216 cases of KPD. According to CATAHU, the age characteristics of DV victims aged 13-18 years and perpetrators in the 19-24 year age range (KOMNAS Perempuan, 2019).

Based on the recent events experienced by teenagers, this literature review needs to be done. This literature review was

conducted to discuss the factors that cause DV in adolescents. The author also compiles several articles related to the types of violence experienced in DV.

METHOD

Characteristics of participants and research design

This study adopted a literature review method. Springer Link, JSTOR, and Portal Garuda search for scientific publications in the last five years, from 2017 to 2021. The language used is English. The keywords used in each database are Dating Violence; Determinant Factor and adolescent or Dating Violence; Adolescent. Taking eight articles that have been published with the provisions that meet the inclusion requirements related to the problem of the study. The inclusion criteria for this literature review are (1) respondents are teenagers who have experienced dating violence, (2) this study is an analytical observational survey: cross-sectional and qualitative, (3) published in the previous five years, (4) Full Text, (5) Open Access, and (6) Research articles. The exclusion criteria were (1) non-Indonesian and non-English published research, (2) publications that did not meet the research topic, and (3) incomplete text. After that, reviewing articles, reducing data using a literature review matrix that contains various important things from research articles, compiling data from the results of data reduction, presenting data, validating data using credibility tests, using reference materials in the form of theories found.

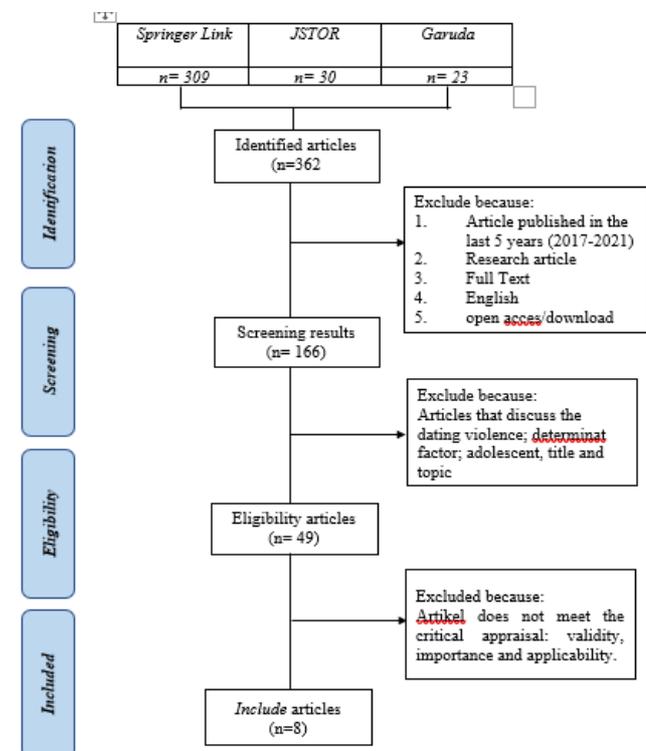


Figure 1. selection process

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of data and information extraction are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Article review results

No	Author and Years	Title	Method	Research result
1	Ayu, Sofiana, & Sabrina (2021)	Physical and psychological violence in dating with stress among adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic	The study design was cross-sectional. The sample of this study was 314 students (15-19 years old) in Bantul Regency, using purposive sampling technique, data analysis using multiple logistic regression.	The results show that there is a significant relationship to stress, namely gender (p-value = 0.050), physical violence (p-value = 0.000), and psychological violence (p-value = 0.000). Age (p-value = 0.653) and parents' income (p-value = 0.100) did not have a significant relationship with stress.
2	Ayu, Sofiana, & Afrilianti (2021)	Physical and Psychological Violence in Dating with Physical Activity in Adolescents	This study uses logistic regression analysis. The research subjects were 314 high school students in Bantul Regency who were selected by purposive sampling	The results showed that the relationship between age, gender, parental income, physical violence and psychological violence in dating was not statistically significant (p-value: age = 0.708, gender = 0.276, parents income = 0.100, physical violence = 0.941 and psychological violence = 0.637). Physical violence variable is the most dominant variable affecting physical activity in adolescents.
3	Khaninah & Widjanarko (2016)	Perilaku agresif yang dialami korban kekerasan dalam pacaran (Aggressive behavior experienced by victims of dating violence)	The method used in this study is a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach using observation and interview data collection techniques. Sampling technique using the snowball technique	The forms of aggressive behavior received by victims of dating violence are verbal or symbolic aggression, namely, in the form of harsh words, words that are not worth hearing, degrading/vilifying, threatening, demanding, and limiting association. In the case of property rights infringement, the subject's property is used arbitrarily by the spouse or used without permission. Physical attacks in the form of asking for force or seizing the subject's belongings and hitting or hurting. While the reason for the victim's survival is a shame because everyone already knows their courtship relationship, and the victim thinks and hopes that their partner can change for the better and their relationship can be repaired.
4	Mardiah et al. (2020)	Peranan dukungan sosial dalam mencegah Kekerasan dalam pacaran: studi korelasi pada Remaja di Jakarta (The role of social support in preventing dating violence: a correlation study among adolescents in Jakarta)	Participants in this study were 400 adolescents aged 15-18 years, consisting of 305 girls (76.3%) and 95 boys (23.8%).	The regression test results found that family support plays an important role in preventing violence against adolescents in Jakarta. But not with social support.
5	Purnama (2018)	Kekerasan dalam pacaran pada remaja (Dating violence in teenagers)	The type of research is descriptive-analytic, with explanatory research with a quantitative approach. The number of research samples is 260 samples.	The results showed that there was a relationship between the variables of dating frequency (p = 0.001), self-esteem (p = 0.041), self-image (p = 0.000), and perceptions of gender roles (p = 0.048) with violence in dating.
6	Sholikhah & Masykur (2020)	"Atas Nama Cinta, Ku Rela Terluka" (Studi Fenomenologi pada Perempuan)	Phenomenological methods and using data explication analysis techniques. This study was	The results revealed that the subject persisted in an unfavorable situation due to the comfort provided by the partner. The partner as a need, and the subject has lost his virginity. The causes of violence include; the subject cannot fulfill the

		Korban Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran)	conducted on three subjects: women who have been victims of dating violence, have been in a relationship for at least three years, and are between 18-25 years old.	girlfriend's wishes, the subject violates the rules determined by the boyfriend, the subject feels that he is weak, the girlfriend is jealous, the boyfriend and girlfriend has low self-control dominates.
7	Mariani & Mentari (2016)	Hubungan antara pengetahuan remaja perempuan tentang Kekerasan dalam pacaran, lamanya pacaran dan kecerdasan Emosional dengan kejadian kekerasan dalam pacarana di SMAN 9 cirebon tahun 2014 (The relationship between knowledge of adolescent girls about violence in dating, length of courtship and emotional intelligence with the incidence of violence in dating at SMAN 9 cirebon in 2014)	The research method uses analytic with a cross-sectional approach, purposive sampling technique, sample 162.	Based on bivariate analysis, it shows that there is a relationship between knowledge of adolescent girls (p-value = 0.002) and length of courtship (p-value = 0.000) with the incidence of violence in dating, there is no relationship between emotional intelligence (p-value = 0.750) and the incidence of domestic violence, in a relationship. It is hoped that the school and health workers will continue to provide reproductive health counseling, including material on violence in courtship.
8	Febryana & Aristi (2019)	Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Tindakan Kekerasan dalam Pacaran pada Siswa SMA (Factors Associated with Dating Violence in High School Students)	This research is a quantitative type with a cross-sectional study design. The subjects of this study were high school students X who had or were in a relationship, the sample of this study was 132 students.	The results showed that 80.3% of respondents had committed acts of violence in dating. Factors related to acts of violence in dating are the experience of violence in the family (P-value 0.042) and exposure to violent content in online media (P-value 0.048). Schools can increase students' knowledge by holding counseling related to reproductive health, where one of the materials is dating violence. Parents should improve good communication with teenagers, learn proper parenting from an early age and when children reach their teens.

Factors that influence dating violence

Several articles clearly state the factors that influence a person to experience dating violence, such as adolescent knowledge (Mariani & Mentari, 2016), (Febryana & Aristi, 2019), family support and social support (Mardiah et al., 2020), frequency/duration of courtship (Purnama, 2018), not being able to fulfill the wishes of a partner and being protective of a partner (Sholikhah & Masykur, 2020), a history of violence in the family and social media are also very influential on the incidence of violence in a teenager (Febryana & Aristi, 2019)

Knowledge with violence in dating

Knowledge about violence is an important step or contributes information that is quite important to the incidence of violence in dating. Good knowledge should encourage youth not to commit violence. Of the 481 respondents, 70.7% had high knowledge of violence (Gustina et al., 2020). Adolescent knowledge about reproductive health, especially related to dating violence, obtained p-value

= 0.002 < = 0.005, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between female adolescent knowledge about dating violence and the incidence of dating violence at SMAN 9 Cirebon. 2014 (Mariani & Mentari, 2016). In addition, it is known that respondents' knowledge is that 59.1% of respondents have high knowledge related to dating violence, but 79.5% of respondents do not understand the definition of dating violence.

Family support and social support with dating violence

Family is the most important pillar in the life of a teenager. Family support or family support in all adolescent activities is positive for adolescents' behavior. The role of the social environment, such as family and peers, plays an important role in preventing violence in dating. A total of 341 respondents (70.9%) stated that the role of the family is not to commit violence but rather how teenagers should act and carry out all activities positively (Gustina et al., 2020). Based on the results of the correlation test, it was found that family

support was negatively correlated with dating violence in the victim category ($r = -108, p < .05$) (Mardiah et al., 2020).

Frequency or duration of dating with violence in dating

One of the factors that occur in dating violence is dating frequency. The results showed that most teenagers who had a frequency of dating more than four times were 140 teenagers (Purnama, 2018). Qualitative research was also carried out by researchers and obtained results that the duration or length of courtship contributed to the incidence of violence in courtship at school (Daud, 2016).

History of violence in the family with violence in dating

According to the survey results, most respondents (61.4%) had experienced violence in the family. According to bivariate analysis, there is a strong relationship between violence in the family and the incidence of violence in dating (P -value = 0.042). As a teenager, witnessing violence by parents has a negative impact and can lead to aggressive behavior in the future (Febryana & Aristi, 2019; Khaninah & Widjanarko, 2016). The relationship between parenting styles ($p = 0.014$; $RP = 0.691$) with the incidence of violence in dating. There is no relationship between conflict in the family ($p = 0.102$; $RP = 1.789$) with the incidence of violence in dating (Ayu & Triyani, 2020).

Levels of violence by gender

Based on several articles that have been collected, male and female sex have the same opportunity to experience violence and become a variable that affects the occurrence of violence in dating, even tends to occur in (Ayu, Sofiana, & Sabrina, 2021), (Ayu, Sofiana, & Afrilianti, 2021) and (Febryana & Aristi, 2019). Problems that occur in sexual violence are observed, strong gender differences emerge, with women consistently reporting experiences of sexual victimization more often than men (Ebrahim & Atteraya, 2020), (Aizpitarte et al., 2017), (Strang et al., 2020). But the argument about who is more ruthless is rather weak. Male and female violence experiences as perpetrators and victims, respectively, may occur simultaneously. Only rarely do adolescents report (Goodson & Hayes, 2021), (Ameral et al., 2020), and (Purnama, 2018).

Type of violence experienced

After determining the factors that become the focus of violence in dating, it is also important to know the types of violence experienced by adolescents. Adolescents often think that the violence they experience is not violence and often considers the behavior they get is normal (Follingstad et al., 1999), (Sabina et al., 2014). Several articles show that the most frequently experienced violence is psychological, but it is not widely reported (Hedge et al., 2017) and often has an impact on stress (Ayu, Sofiana, & Sabrina, 2021) to suicide (Alleyne-Green et al., 2015). Based on a review of articles, threatening activities also contribute to violence (Mesra et al., 2014).

Physical violence is also a form of violence often reported because it has a fairly serious impact (Ayu, Sofiana, & Sabrina, 2021). Frequently reported physical violence was abrasions/scratches 66.7%, bites 20.4%, and lacerations/cuts (Choi et al., 2015). In addition, adolescents have also experienced being pushed by a partner as much as 16%, pushing down from a vehicle as much as 10% and flexing their

hands, injuring them with hard objects, and slamming their partners' bodies each as much as 8% (Ayu, Sofiana, & Sabrina, 2021). Sexual violence is a contributor to dating violence in several countries. Sexual violence in Spain accounts for 20% (Bundock et al., 2020)(Sanz-Barbero et al., 2020), in America, 59% (Lachman et al., 2019), and in the UK, 8.7% (Hashimoto et al., 2021).

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Based on the articles found, the age range is too long, so it is less specific which adolescence will be studied. The analysis used is limited to one time (cross-sectional) not specific to a retrospective cohort that looks at previous exposures.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The literature related to dating violence provides a lot of knowledge about the incidence of violence, factors, and types of violence among adolescents. This review has identified several methodological problems and gaps in dating violence. This review presents recommendations for future research to address deficiencies in the literature, conduct prospective studies, and consider other causal variables, reducing their dependence on correlational and cross-sectional investigative methods.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Funding Statement

The author does not receive support from any organization for the work submitted.

Conflict of Interest statement

The author has no conflict of interest with anyone. The focus of the study by the author is related to dating violence. The author explores themes related to dating violence from 2018 until now.

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