



Physical, psychological, and sexual violence on adolescents in junior high school, senior high school, and college

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ABSTRACT

Dating violence is the second highest cause after dating violence. Adolescents are a population at risk for dating violence. This study aimed to analyze the differences at each level of education for incidents of physical, psychological, and sexual violence in dating to provide specific interventions based on the educational level to prevent dating violence. This study used a cross-sectional design. The sample size was determined based on the calculation of the Slovin formula so that there were 267 samples for junior high school level, 304 for high school level, and 220 for College Level. The sample used had inclusion criteria including having dated and for respondents aged <17 years obtaining parental consent by filling out informed consent. Sampling was done using stratified random sampling. The technique of taking respondents at the junior and senior high school levels uses a list of classes with the same number of male and female students and uses the Google form. The data were tested for normality with the result that the data were not abnormally distributed with a significant value of 0.001, and the data were not homogeneous. Then a different test was carried out for three unpaired groups using the Kruskal-Wallis test. The results of the study showed that there were differences in the incidence of physical violence in courtship at the junior high school, high school, and college levels (p -value = 0.001), there were differences in the incidence of psychological violence in courtship at the junior high school, high school and university levels (p -value = 0.001), there were differences incidents of sexual violence in dating at the junior high school, high school and university levels (p -value = 0.001). It is necessary to provide education about preventing dating violence, especially for students, because dating violence is more common in universities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Data from UNICEF in 2019 shows that adolescents are a large population, amounting to 1.2 billion people or 16% of the world's population. The teenage population in Indonesia is 64.19 million (24.01%), including 49.22% female and 50.78% male (Waliyanti et al., 2022). The transitional phase between childhood and adulthood during adolescence is called a growth spurt or rapid growth. In the development of adolescents towards adulthood, based on their psychosocial maturity and sexuality, adolescents will go through early adolescence (11-13 years), middle adolescence (14-16

years), and late adolescence (17-20 years)(Ade, 2014). Another research found that 53.2% of teenagers had risky sexual behavior. Respondents who had severe risk behavior were 12.72%. The severe risk behaviors include kissing wet, touching sensitive areas, sticking to the genitals whether wearing clothes or not, and having had sexual intercourse(Aprianti, Anggraini Nursal, & Pradipta, 2020; Arida, Widiani, & Wulanyani, 2005; Maryatun, 2013; Program et al., n.d.). Sukriani's research found that most early adolescents in Central Kalimantan had sexual intercourse 2.2% (Sukriani, Annah, Febriani, Krisnata, & Nasution, 2022). Besides being at risk for premarital sex, adolescents also have a risk of dating violence. Dating violence is an aggressive, rude, and limiting behavior in a dating relationship. Dating generally consists of three types, namely psychological, physical, and sexual violence (Sari Ratih Pembanyun & Lestari, 2022).

Komnas Perempuan's 2020 annual record of violence against women shows that there has been an increase in violence against women by 4% in the realm of personal violence, including in marriage or the household (domestic violence) and in personal relationships (personal relationships/dating). In 2020, violence in personal relationships has increased to 79%, or as many as 6,480 cases, from data on personal violence against women in the previous year, which was around 75%. These findings indicate that dating violence is in a fairly serious condition (Komisi Nasional Perempuan, 2021).

Teenagers are a population that has a high risk of violence in dating relationships. According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, in 2018, dating violence (KDP) was the second highest cause after cases of domestic violence. Based on education level, it was found that victims of the highest cases of violence were in high school, with a total of 1,375 cases, then junior high school, 1,119 cases of violence, and in Higher Education, 368 cases (Febryana & Aristi, 2019).

Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Central Java, is included in the top three cities with the most violent cases, with 1,296 dating violence cases (Kementrian PPA, 2021). Acts of violence committed against victims of dating violence, according to DP3A Semarang City, are sexual, physical, psychological, and economic (Semarang, 2022).

Based on previous research, it was explained that several factors cause dating violence, namely jealousy and dominance factors, a history of family violence, satisfaction in dating relationships, and prolonged conflict during courtship (Tunisa & Damaiyanti, 2021; Van Camp, Hébert, Guidi, Lavoie, & Blais, 2014). Factors that cause dating violence will also harm victims of violence. The impact of dating violence is that the victim will experience physical and psychological health problems. Physical impacts that occur, such as fractures, bruises, to extreme impacts, namely permanent disability. The psychological impact will also be at risk because if the victim already feels depressed, the victim will have a desire to commit suicide. Sexual violence at risk of dating will also impact adolescents, namely teenagers who marry early, have unwanted pregnancies, and are at risk of contracting infectious diseases (Ade, 2014; Febryana & Aristi, 2019; Haningrum, Lilik, & Agustin, 2014).

Based on the results of a preliminary survey that was conducted in junior high schools, high schools/vocational schools in the city of Semarang, according to guidance and counseling teachers and observations of students at every school level, there are indeed many students who are dating with sexual behavior, in general, such as holding hands and embracing. However, among students dating, there were also cases of students who became pregnant out of wedlock and committed violence in the form of psychology and restrictions on daily and physical activities. The survey was also conducted on university-level students, both at public and private universities in the city of Semarang; according to the results of the survey of students, dating is already familiar among students, and acts of dating violence are also often found in the form of psychological, physical violence, the economy to sexual violence. From the various results of the explanation above, it is found that dating violence can be worrying; every year, there is an increase in the number of cases, and students in the university environment cannot be separated from these acts of violence. So this research will look at the differences in the incidence of dating violence, namely physical, psychological, and sexual violence, based on the level of education, namely junior high school, senior

high school, and college, to provide specific interventions based on the educational level to prevent dating violence

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design to analyze differences in physical, psychological, and sexual violence in courtship among adolescents at the junior high, high school, and tertiary levels. The population in this study were 1,459 junior high school students in the city of Semarang, 3,771 high school students in the city of Semarang, and 162,870 university students in the city of Semarang. The sample size was determined based on the calculation of the Slovin formula so that there were 267 samples for junior high school level, 304 for high school level, and 220 for tertiary institutions. The sample used had inclusion criteria including having dated, being willing to be a respondent with proof of signing informed consent, and respondents aged <17 years obtaining parental consent by filling out the informed consent. Sampling was done using stratified random sampling, which was carried out by assigning strata to junior and senior high schools in rural and urban areas and universities in private and public. There is one SMP and SMA in the rural area. Two SMP and SMA in the urban area. Three public universities and three private universities in the city of Semarang. The technique of taking respondents at the junior and senior high school levels used class lists with the same number of male and female students. Then the respondents filled out a questionnaire accompanied by a counseling teacher. Tertiary institutions use the Google form via WhatsApp media. The research uses a questionnaire that has been tested for its validity and reliability. Validity and reliability tests were conducted in junior and senior high schools in Semarang Regency and universities in Surakarta City. Variables in this study include sexual behavior, physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence. These variables were then tested for normality with the results that the data were not normally distributed with a significant value of 0.001 and were not homogeneous. Then a different test was carried out for three unpaired groups using the Kruskal-Wallis test. This research has passed the research ethics commission from the Faculty of Health, University of Dian Nuswantoro Semarang, with Number: 321/EA/KEPK-Fkes-UDINUS/XI/2022

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Characteristics of respondents know that the average age of respondents is 16.15, with a minimum age of 12 years and a maximum age of 24 years. As for gender, the majority of respondents, 54.5%, were female. Most respondents, 45%, are at the level of junior high school education. Respondents' average age of first courtship was 13.84 years, with the youngest dating age being five years old. Furthermore, for the frequency or number of courtship times, the average is 2-3 times. The stages of adolescent development are divided into early, middle, and late adolescence. The criteria for the age of early adolescence for women are 13-15 years and for men, namely 15-17 years. The criteria for the age of mid-adolescence for girls are 15-18 years and for boys 17-19 years, while the criteria for late adolescence for girls are 18-21 years and for boys 19-21 years (Santrock, 2003). Period Changes Adolescence involves three aspects, namely biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes. Biological changes include changes in individual physical characteristics; cognitive changes, including thinking and intelligence; and socio-emotional changes, including changes in the individual's relationships with others; changes in emotions, personality, and the role of social context in development (Batubara, 2010; Ikalor, 2013; Retnowati, 2013). With age, a person's emotions generally get better and more stable. Thus, adolescents in late adolescence are generally more emotionally stable and mature than in early adolescence (Yusuf, 2002).

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents

Variabel	f	n
Level of school		
Junior high school	610	45.0
Senior high School	485	35.8
College	260	19.2
Sex		
Male	617	45.5
Female	738	54.5
Age		
Mean	16,15	
minimum	12	
maximum	24	
Age of first dating (years)		
Mean	13,84	
Minimum	5	
Maximum	22	
Number of dating (times)		
Mean	2-3	
Minimum	1	
Maximum	22	

Table.2 Physical violence experienced by respondents

Physical Violence	Junior High School		Senior High School		College	
	f	n	f	n	f	n
Hit	27	10.2	32	13.0	21	17.6
Slapped	18	6.8	27	11	17	14.3
Kick	14	5.3	32	9.1	14	6.8
Grabbed	11	4.2	29	8.3	20	9.7
Pushed	42	15.9	42	12.0	22	10.7
Grabbed hair	30	11.4	30	8.5	22	10.7
Slammed	1	0.4	23	6.6	19	9.2
Strangled	3	1.1	14	4.0	16	7.8
Clawed	15	5.7	13	3.7	6	2.9
Bitten	28	10.6	38	10.8	26	12.6

From the results of Table 2, it can be seen that the physical violence experienced by many respondents at the junior high school level was 15.9% of respondents who had been pushed, and 11.4% of respondents had been grabbed. Respondents had been bitten by 10.6% and beaten by 10.2%. Furthermore, for the physical violence often experienced by respondents at the high school level, 12% had been pushed, 10.8% had been bitten, and 13% had been beaten. While at the tertiary level, the physical violence that was often experienced was being beaten by 17.6%, slapped by 14.3%, and bitten by 12.6%. Dating violence is any form of action with an element of violence, including physical, sexual, or psychological violence that occurs in a relationship—dating, whether done in public or private life. The stages of adolescent development will relate to incidents of dating violence. The study results showed significant differences in the incidence of dating violence, both in physical, psychological, and sexual violence in junior high school, high school, and college students. The age of maturity in adolescence or early adulthood ranges from 20 to 30 years. Instability in early adulthood is the culmination of changing one's residence and is a period of instability in love, work, and education. Age is an indicator of a person with all the possibilities for him to have the opportunity to change his life. Teenagers tend to behave unstable in the field and often use coercion to show their existence. Teenagers tend to act arbitrarily because they have a romantic bond (dating). Based on their unconscious behavior, they become perpetrators or are involved in dating/partner violence. This is in line with reports from Chen and Raine. They show that young adult girls are at increased risk of physical and verbal abuse in dating (Chen & Raine, 2018; Zhang et al., 2013). Although research from Musvita Ayu shows different results, younger adolescents have a 0.65 times chance of being the

perpetrators of physical violence against their partner, but it is not statistically significant. Adolescents aged 19 years (young adolescents) are 1.29 times more likely to be perpetrators of psychological violence in dating than older adolescents (> 19 years), and this is statistically significant (Ayu, Gustina, & Rahfiludin, 2022).

Table 3. Psychological violence experienced by respondents

Psychological violence	Junior High School		Senior High School		College	
	f	n	f	n	f	n
Snapped	76	28.8	70	19.9	42	20.4
Shouted at	52	19.7	63	17.9	43	20.9
Humiliated	46	17.4	75	21.4	59	28.6
Blame	132	50.0	163	46.4	91	44.2
Threatened	23	8.3	42	12.0	36	17.5
Mocked	82	31.1	135	38.5	108	52.4
Slandered	62	23.5	73	20.8	37	18.0

It is known from Table 3 that psychological violence that occurs more frequently at the junior high school level is blamed by 50% and ridiculed by 31.1%. At the senior high school level, the respondents experienced the most forms of psychological violence, namely being blamed by 46.4% and ridiculed by 38.5%. Whereas in tertiary institutions, most respondents experienced psychological violence, namely ridiculed by 52.4% and blamed by 44.2%. Research shows that most respondents experienced psychological violence; this was in line with Zahra's research results when research showed that 26.9% of respondents experienced emotional violence, 24.4% experienced sexual violence, and 12.8% experienced physical violence. The psychological form of courtship violence is usually the beginning of violence. Many teenagers do not realize that they have become victims of dating violence. In addition, psychological violence is more difficult to avoid. Furthermore, psychological violence often occurs in adolescents who have only been dating for around 7-12 months because they have a high tolerance for partners. Then the violence in dating will increase along with the length of dating (Zahra & Yanuvianti, 2017).

Table 4. Sexual violence experienced by respondents

Sexual violence	Junior High School		Senior High School		College	
	f	n	f	n	f	n
Hugged	23	8.7	70	19.9	62	30.1
Touched	5	1.9	31	8.8	59	28.6
Kissed	6	2.3	16	4.6	23	11.2
Forced to attach genitals	1	0.4	8	2.3	13	6.3
Oral sex	1	0.4	14	4.0	17	8.3
Vaginal sex	1	0.4	4	1.1	12	5.8
Video call sex	2	0.8	4	1.1	10	4.9
Phone Sex	2	0.8	1	0.3	10	4.9
Get submissions of sexual photos/videos	4	1.5	4	1.1	11	5.3

Table 4 presents information about sexual violence that the respondent has experienced. It was found that sexual violence was forced to perform oral sex at tertiary institutions at 8.3%, at the high school level at 4%, and at the junior high school level at 0.4%. Furthermore, respondents who had been forced to attach their genitals obtained 6.3% at the tertiary level, 2.3% of respondents at the high school level, and 0.4% of respondents at the junior high school level. In contrast, sexual violence was forced to have sexual intercourse in tertiary institutions by 5.8%, for respondents at the high school level by 1.1%, and at the junior high school level by 0.4%.

Table 5. Test of Different Respondents Based on Levels of Middle School, High School, and College

Variable	Mean	X ²	p-value
Physical Violence		120.386	0,001
Junior high school	0.72		
Senior high school	3.35		
College	5.12		

Psychological Violence		43.181	0,001
Junior high school	4.79		
Senior high school	3.71		
College	5.12		
Sexual Violence		142.206	0,001
Junior high school	0.17		
Senior high school	1.52		
College	2.57		

Based on the table above, it is known that there are significant differences in the variables of physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence in dating between junior high school, high school, and university students, with a p-value of 0.001. Furthermore, to find out the comparison at each level, the Kruskal Wallis follow-up statistical test was carried out with the following results:

Tabel 6. Analysis of Differences at Each Level

School Level	Physical Violence		Psychological Violence		Sexual Violence	
	Sig.	Adj.Sig.	Sig.	Adj.Sig.	Sig.	Adj.Sig.
College – Senior high school	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
College – Junior high school	0.001	0.001	0.151	0.453	0.001	0.001
Senior – Junior high school	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Based on the table above, it is known that if further analysis is carried out to find out the differences at each level, the results show that there are significant differences in physical and sexual violence at the college and high school levels, college and junior high school and high school and junior high school with a p-value of 0.001. In Psychological Violence, there is no significant difference at the college and junior high school levels, and there is a significant difference at the college and high school levels and high school and junior high school with a p-value of 0.001. The results of the study show that the higher the school level, the higher the average adolescent experiences dating violence. This is in line with the results of previous research Relationship violence occurs among the high school and college population, with an increasing trend as longer relationships are formed in young adulthood. Physical and sexual coercion in dating relationships ranges from 10 to 25% among high school students, increasing on average to 20 to 30% at college age (Wekerle & Wolfe, 1999). Fajri's research explains that dating experiences during adolescence are their early experiences. This can increase emotions, including fear, anxiety, and stress, so sometimes it makes them show this expression of fear by acting aggressively towards their partners. Furthermore, adolescents aged 16-24 do not have much experience, independence, and support from peers who also lack experience. Therefore, they tend to be confused and anxious about the relationship and maintain it without adequate knowledge. Lack of experience, an independence that is not yet fully stable, as well as support or advice from peers who also lack experience, so violence occurs more and more, and this also makes it difficult for adolescents to know what their partners are doing, such as controlling and excessive jealousy, is behavior dating violence. This ultimately limits the ability of adolescents to respond appropriately when dating violence occurs, and most adolescents consider this to be a sign that these adolescents love each other (Fajri & Nisa, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

Significant differences exist in physical, psychological, and sexual violence at the junior, high school, and tertiary levels. Follow-up analysis found significant differences in physical and sexual violence at the college and high school levels, college and junior high school, and high school and junior high school. In Psychological Violence, there is no significant difference at the college and junior high school levels, and there are significant differences at the college and high school levels and high school and junior high school. This study has limitations, that it has not analyzed gender issues

related to incidents of dating violence, so it is suggested that other researchers can examine the relationship between gender roles and incidents of dating violence.

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