

## THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ROLE, KNOWLEDGE AND PEERS TOWARD ATTITUDE OF DATING VIOLENCE AMONG ADOLESCENT

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**Abstract**— The phenomenon of dating violence is an iceberg. Dating violence is an act of threat or act of violence by one member of unmarried couple to other member in a courtship relationship. This violence is aimed at gaining control, power, and strength over their partners. Attitudes have a major role in the formation of behavior because attitudes toward behavior as a degree of positive or negative assessment of individuals towards a behavior. This is a cross sectional study that aims to identify factors that influence adolescent attitudes toward dating violence. With a total sample of 123 teenagers aged 16-19 years old, data collection was carried out using an interview method using questionnaires. Gender role ( $p=0,000$ ) , Knowledge ( $p=0,009$ ), Peers ( $p=0,035$ ) significantly affected attitude toward dating violence among adolescent.

**Keywords**—Adolescent, Attitude of dating violence, Dating Violence, Gender role, Knowledge

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of dating violence is an iceberg, because there are actually many more cases, but many things that make it not come to the surface, one of which is because it is not reported [1]. Research in the United States states that the level of physical violence is quite high at 30-34% and psychological violence is 93-98% in dating couples [2]. Another study states that from 31 universities around the world, the prevalence rate of physical violence ranges from 17% to 45% in dating relationships [3].

Dating violence also often occurs in Indonesia and can be said to be quite high. According to Meutia Hatta, the Minister of Women's Empowerment at the Press Conference in 2008, stated that 1 in 5 young women in Indonesia had experienced dating violence, this conclusion was based on a survey of 300 teenagers. Annual Report of the National Women's Commission in 2017 mentions the number of dating violence as many as 2171 cases so that cases of dating violence occupied the second position after domestic violence for violence in the personal sphere [4].

Dating violence occurs in several forms such as verbal / emotional, sexual and physical. Verbal violence for example is like insulting, limiting the time of his partner with his friends, accusing of cheating, threatening, and so on. Sexual violence such as rape, unwanted touches, unwanted kisses. Physical violence such as hitting, pinching, kicking [5]. All forms of violence in this dating relationship have an impact on the victim which includes physical, psychological and reproductive health. Physical effects such as pain, heat, swelling, bruising,

injury to the body part that experienced violence. Callahan's research [6] found that victims of dating violence both women and men will experience lower psychological well-being. Psychological impacts experienced by victims of violence include anxiety, self-closure, depression, excessive fear, low self-confidence [7]. In addition there are impacts on risky sexual health behaviors such as unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, smoking and so on [8].

The Feminist Theory presented by Bograd (1988), that there is a common view of adherents of feminist theory who consider power as an honor given to men over women. So that if there is a conflict or dispute in courtship, it can be influenced by the gender role formed in him which can eventually become violent if the individual cannot react with tolerance to his partner [9].

PKBI Sebaya (2017) reported that Surabaya had a high number of violent incidents compare to other cities in East Java with 156 cases. The majority of cases of violence had are cases of sexual violence, which are 102 cases. Data from Center of Integrated Services for Woman and Child Protection (Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak/PPTP2A) Surabaya shows that the number of violence against women and children in Tambaksari District has increase in the last three years.

The high incidence of dating violence among adolescent indicates that the problem of violence against teenagers are very serious and must be handle immediately. Violence is a form of imbalance between the roles of women and men to cause domination and discrimination. The actions of a person are influenced by their attitude towards dating violence. The attitude that a person has his/her behavior in the future. A number of studies mention several factors that influence a person's attitude about dating violence. These factors are gender role, knowledge and peers.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type of research used in this study was analytical observational, with a cross sectional research design. This research was conducted in schools of Tambaksari sub-district area, Surabaya City. The choice of the research location was based on the number of violence against women and children has increase in the last three years. This study was conducted from April until July 2018. The number of research subject was 123 adolescent from four highschools in sub district Tambaksari, Surabaya city. The dependent variable is attitude toward dating violence among adolescents. The data collection process was carried out by interview using questinnaires to respondents directly. Data analysis in this study uses univariate analysis, namely frequency distribution table and bivariate analysis, namely binomial logistic regression using IBM SPSS ver. 21

## III. RESULT

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents based on sex, age, gender role, knowledge, peers and attitude toward dating violence can be seen in table 1 below :

*Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents in sub-district Tambaksari Surabaya city*

Variable	Amount (n=100)	
	Frequency	Percentage %
	Age	
15 y.o	22	17,9

Variable	Amount (n=100)	
	Frequency	Percentage %
16 y.o	61	49,6
17 y.o	33	26,8
18 y.o	4	3,3
19 y.o	3	2,4
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	56	45,5
Female	67	54,5
<b>Gender role</b>		
Masculinity	52	42,3
Feminine	71	57,7
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	88	71,5
Bad	35	28,5
<b>Peers</b>		
Strong	80	65
Weak	43	35
<b>Attitude</b>		
Do not Agree	49	39,8
Agree	74	60,2

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that most respondents are in the age of 16 years, which is 49,6%. Respondents dominated by female students which amount 54,5%. Respondents with feminine were more than respondents with masculinity, namely 57,7%. As many as 71,5% of respondents had a good knowledge about dating violence and the remaining 28,5% had a bad knowledge about dating violence. Respondents who participated in this study mostly had strong peers influence, namely 65%.

From table 1 it can be seen that the most respondents (60,2%) was agree with dating violence, it means that it was acceptable for man or woman doing violence to their partner.

## 2. Effect of Gender role, knowledge, and peers towards attitude of dating violence

The results of the analysis of the influence of gender role, knowledge, and peers of respondents toward attitude of dating violence can be seen in table 2 below:

*Table 2 Effect Of Gender Role, Knowledge, And Peers Towards Attitude Of Dating Violence*

Variable	Attitude toward dating violence		Information
	p-value	Exp (B)	
Gender Role	0.000	0.110	Significantly affect adolescent attitude toward dating violence
Knowledge	0.009	3.968	Significantly affect adolescent attitude toward dating violence
Peers	0.009	2.691	Significantly affect adolescent attitude toward dating violence

Table 2 shows the results of binomial logistic regression analysis of the influence of gender role, knowledge and peers toward attitude of dating violence. Based on table 2, gender role ( $p = 0.000$ ) were found to be statistically significant in influencing attitude toward dating

violence among adolescent with  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ . The value of  $\text{Exp}(B) = 0,110$  means that masculinity was likely to agree with dating violence 0,110 times compared to feminine.

Knowledge had a significant influence in determining adolescent attitude toward dating violence which is indicated by the value of  $p < \alpha$  that is  $0.009 < 0.05$ . The value of  $\text{Exp}(B) = 3,968$  means that adolescents who had bad knowledge was likely to agree with dating violence 3,968 times than who had good knowledge.

Peers had a significant effect on adolescent attitudes toward dating violence. This is indicated by the value of  $p < \alpha$  that is  $0.009 < 0.05$ . The value of  $\text{Exp}(B) = 2,691$  means that adolescents who had strong influence of peers was likely to agree with dating violence 2,691 times than who had weak influence of peers.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

##### 1. The Influence of Gender Role toward Attitude of Dating Violence among Adolescent

The result of data analysis showed that gender role significantly influence adolescent attitude related to dating violence. Gender roles describe how a man and woman should think and act. Masculinity are more indicative of the characteristic role of independent, ambitious, dominant, and less responsive related about feelings (Bem, 1975). So that the characteristic masculinity supported a person to behave violence in romantic relationship.

This is supported by study conducted by Dwiyono (2009) states that the role of gender influences someone had tendency to behave aggressively. Wade and Brittan-Powell (2001) found that someone who had masculinity is more prominent towards attitude and acceptance of violence against a partner. They tend to support that it is normal to commit acts of violence against their partners [10][11].

Statistical result of the influence of gender role on attitude toward dating violence was found that masculinity affected on attitude about violence in romantic relationship among adolescent. The results of the study are in line with previous studies where someone who had masculinity was likely to agree with dating violence.

##### 2. The Influence of Knowledge toward Attitude of Dating Violence among Adolescent

Knowledge or cognitive is very important domain in building behavior (overt behavior). Knowledge is product of knowing and it is happened after someone sensed particular object. If a person had good knowledge can create good behavior and attitude [12]. Based on the result of the study, teenagers who had bad knowledge about violence in romantic relationship were more likely to agree with dating violence, and teenagers who had good knowledge about violence in romantic relationship were more likely disagree with dating violence. Knowledge is one of the factors that can influence attitude toward dating violence among adolescent.

Research conducted by Sari (2017) states that there is relationship between knowledge and the incidence of dating violence with strong relationship [13]. Another study by Maula states that health promotion affect adolescent toward knowledge and attitude of dating violence [14].

The results of statistical tests on the effect of knowledge on attitude toward dating violence was found that bad knowledge affected on attitude about violence in romantic relationship among adolescent. The results of the study are in line with previous studies where a person have bad knowledge about dating violence was likely to agree with dating violence.

##### 3. The Influence of Peers toward Attitude of Dating Violence among Adolescent

Peers is one of the factors that determine a person's attitude regarding dating violence. Teenagers spend most of their time in school and meet their peers compared to parents. Adolescent begin to rely on their peers as the main source of support and guidance. Therefore, peers tend to have a significant impact on teenager's decision about wheather to

date, with whom he/she is dating, and when to breakup with their partners [15]. Furthermore, the experiences that teens witness or perceive their peers to have within romantic relationships might shape teens perceptions of what is normal or acceptable in their own romantic relationships. So, each social context can promote attitudes and behaviors that encourage and discourage dating violence [16].

Statistical test results of the effect of peers on attitude toward dating violence was found that teens who had strong peers influence affected on attitude about violence in romantic relationship among adolescent. The results of this study are in line with Budiarti (2015) state that there is relationship between peers and dating violence. If a person have strong peers influence was likely to agree with dating violence.

## V. CONCLUSION

Gender role, knowledge, and peers have a significantly effect on attitude toward dating violence among adolescents in Tambaksari sub-district, Surabaya City. Increasing knowledge about types of dating violence, educating how to prevent dating violence, increasing awareness of violence among adolescent to reduce accepting about datin violence among adolescent. The attitude that a person has toward dating violence affects his behavior in the future.

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