

HASIL CEK_26. Physical and Psicological Violence

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Physical and Psychological Violence in Dating with Sleep Duration of Adolescents in Bantul Regency

Suci Musvita Ayu¹, Liena Sofiana, Dina Ayu Martantita, and Erni Gustina³

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

¹corresponding author, email: suci.ayu@ikm.uad.ac.id;

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ABSTRACT

Background: The trend of juvenile delinquency, especially Dating Violence (DV) is still very high. According to the Annual Records (Catahu), there were 2,073 cases in 2018. The Special Region of Yogyakarta ranked sixth as region with the highest DV cases in Indonesia, reaching 980 cases in 2018. In Bantul Regency, 80 cases were reported in 2018. Dating violence can have negative impact on the physical and psychological well-being of adolescents. Physical violence can lead to bruises and fractures while psychological violence affects the victims in the form of depression, stress, anxiety and sleep disturbances. This study aims to analyze the relationship between physical and psychological violence in dating with sleep duration of adolescents. **Method:** This research used quantitative research method with a cross sectional approach. Data were analyzed using chi square. The sample consisted of 314 high school students (15-19 years old) who were recruited using purposive sampling technique. Only subjects who have dated or are currently dating were included in this study. **Results:** The results showed that there was a relationship between physical violence in dating and sleep duration (PR = 1,165; 95% CI = 1,050-1,293; p<0.05). However, there was no relationship between psychological violence in dating and sleep duration (PR = 1,068; 95% CI = 0,957-1,192; p>0.05). **Conclusion:** The results suggest that there is a relationship between physical violence in dating and sleep duration. Teenagers are advised to take advantage of the PIK-R program at school or visit counseling teachers that can help them solving their problems.

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1. Introduction

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Violence in dating (DV) is a phenomenon that often happened in the society. Nearly a third of women in the world who are in a relationship have experienced physical or sexual violence from their partner [1]. Teenagers can experience DV because their mental and emotional conditions are still developing. Thus, some are not able to control themselves and act violently without thinking. This makes teenagers vulnerable and creates problems in courtship that seem complicated and are difficult to deal with. As most teenagers are inexperienced, they are prone to commit violence acts. Such circumstances make dating in adolescents very vulnerable to violence [2]. Violence has a direct impact on women's health. In some cases, it can have severe impacts on the victim both in physical and mental health. Some effects can last for a long time even after the violence stops [3]. Violence from a partner is one of the most painful and traumatic experiences as it destroys trust and security [4].

Violence during dating can be categorized into physical violence, psychological abuse, and sexual coercion [5]. Physical violence refers to using or attempting to use physical abusive behavior such as pushing, hitting, slapping, and throwing objects. Psychological violence can be

in the form of humiliation, yelling, and giving certain names or nicknames that are degrading. Sexual violence includes coercing partners using verbal or physical violence to engage in a sexual activity without their consent [6,7].

Some studies reported that DV can cause negative impacts both in the form of physical and psychological impacts. Physical impacts include wounds such as cuts, bruises, and fractures while psychological impacts can lead to anxiety, fear, trauma, low self-esteem, stress, depression, and even death. In some cases, DV works like a cycle, making it difficult to stop unless the victim dares to get out of it [8].

Several studies reveal that DV can negatively impact the victims' health. These can be in the form of sleep disorders, eating disorders, weakened immune system, and low energy. These impacts can lead to a more serious impact, namely depression [9]. Sleep disorders do not only negatively affect adolescents' health but also disrupt their concentration level, thus disrupting their learning activity at school [10].

According to a report, 42.7% unmarried women have experienced relationship violence, and from 10,847 violence perpetrators, 2,090 perpetrators were girlfriends/friends [11]. The number of DV cases are still high in Indonesia. In 2017, there were 1,873 cases of violence. This number rose to 2073 in 2018. The number of violence in dating are consistently increasing. A report revealed that the number of DV reached 703 cases while 216 DV cases were recorded in district court. The age of DV victims ranges from 13-18 years old while the perpetrators' age ranges from 19-24 years old [12].

In 2018, the Special Region of Yogyakarta ranked sixth as the region with the highest case of violence against women with 980 cases. In 2015, there were 90 cases of violence against women in Bantul Regency. This number increased to 94 cases in 2016 and 131 cases in 2017 [12]. In 2017 and 2018, there were 74 cases and 80 cases of dating violence respectively in Bantul Regency [13]. Based on these data, it can be seen that the cases of DV in Bantul Regency are relatively high. Therefore, this study attempts to determine the relationship between physical and psychological violence in dating with sleep duration of adolescents in Bantul Regency.

2. Materials and Method

This research takes the form of quantitative research using a cross sectional approach. Data were collected using purposive sampling technique, namely by determining special characteristics. The population in this study was 32,815 high school students (SMA) in Bantul Regency. The number of samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were 314 students. The inclusion criteria for the sample were students aged 15-19 years and have dated or are currently in relationship. The exclusion criteria were students who did not want to be respondents and students who did not complete the questionnaire. The number of samples was determined using the calculation as follows:

$$n = \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2}^2 p (1-p) N}{d^2(N-1) + Z_{1-\alpha/2}^2 p (1-p)}$$

Note:

N = Minimum number of samples required

Z = Z score based on the desired value of α

α = Degree of confidence

d = fault tolerance

p = special proportion studied in the population

1-p = q, which is the proportion for the occurrence of an event

$Z_{1-\alpha/2} = 1,96$

Thus:

$$n = \frac{(1,96)^2(0,29)(1-0,29)32.815}{(0,05)^2(32.815-1)+(1,96)^2(0,29)(1-0,29)}$$

$$n = \frac{25,945}{82,79}$$

$$n = 313,38$$

The variables in this study were physical violence (4) severe= $\bar{x} \geq 2$, mild= $\bar{x} < 2$), psychological violence (severe= $\bar{x} \geq 2$, mild= $\bar{x} < 2$), and sleep duration. The data analysis technique used were univariate and bivariate analysis using chi-square test and calculated with SPSS software.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Characteristic of Respondents

The respondents of this study were all high school students in Bantul Regency. The frequency distribution of respondents' characteristics based on gender, age, class, and parental income is presented in Table 1. Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents were female (76.8%). Most respondents were 16 years old (30.3%) and were in the tenth grade (34.1%). A large number of respondents (43%) were in the category of having parental income less than 1,750,000 IDR. A significant number of respondents experienced mild physical violence (65.3%) and mild psychological violence (55.4%). The majority of respondents had insufficient sleep duration as many as 251 (79.9%).

Table 1. Characteristic of Respondents

Variable	n	%
Gender		
Male	73	23.2
Female	241	76.8
Age		
15	77	24.5
16	95	30.3
17	81	25.8
18	57	18.2
19	4	1.3
Class		
X (10)	107	34.1
XI (11)	106	33.8
XII [12]	101	32.2
Parents' Income		
<1,750,500	48	43.0
1,750,500	135	15.3
>1,750,500	131	41.7
Physical Violence		
Severe	109	34.7
Mild	205	65.3
Psychological Violence		
Severe	140	44.6
Mild	174	55.4
Sleep Duration		
Insufficient	251	79.9
Sufficient	63	20.1

Table 2 shows that the most frequent acts of physical violence experienced by respondents were pushing or pulling roughly (16%). In terms of psychological violence, bringing up the past was the highest case (7%).

3.1.2. Bivariate Analysis

Based on Table 3, the results of the chi square test show that there is a relationship between physical violence in adolescents and sleep duration (PR = 1,165; CI 95% = 1,050-1,293; $p < 0.05$). More details can be seen on Table 3.

Table 2. Forms of Physical and Psychological Violence Experienced by Adolescents

Variable	n	%
Physical Violence		
Hitting or punching	67	7
Hitting or slapping	59	6
Clawing	71	8
Twisting hands	74	8
Slamming	74	8
Pushing or pulling	154	16
Biting	75	8
Suffocating	76	8
Forcing to get off a vehicle	98	10
Hurting with hard objects	73	8
Tearing clothes off	57	6
Coercing to have sex without consent	62	7
Psychological Violence		
Disdaining	210	4
Demanding to obey the partner	273	6
Getting angry if reprimanded	238	5
Demanding sex	155	3
Limiting the partner's social life	301	6
Keeping the partner from his/her friends	263	6
Scolding in front of others	225	5
Being stingy	229	5
Underestimating academic ability	226	5
Shouting	224	5
Being disrespectful	278	6
Invoking fear	237	5
Treating the partner like a fool	221	5
Being rough	240	5
Mocking appearance	219	5
Threatening	222	5
Bringing up the past	308	7
Insulting in front of others	202	4
Scaring the partner	207	4
Saying hurtful things	256	5

Table 3. Bivariate Analysis Results

Variable	Sleep Duration				Total		P-Value	PR (CI 95%)
	Insufficient		Sufficient		n	%		
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Physical Violence								
Severe	96	8.2	3	20.6	09	4.7	0.013	1.165 (1.050-1.293)
Mild	155	1.8	0	79.4	05	5.3		
Psychological Violence								
Severe	116	6.2	4	38.1	40	4.6	0.309	1.068 (0.957-1.192)
Mild	135	3.8	9	61.9	74	5.4		

3.2. Discussion

The results of the study indicate that adolescents experienced sleep disorders due to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic. They have insufficient sleep duration because school activities are carried out online. In addition, an interview with 3 students regarding student activities during the pandemic via WhatsApp chat revealed that student often stayed up late during the Covid-19 pandemic which ultimately affected their sleep duration. These students stayed up late because they did schoolwork, chatted with friends, and watched movies.

According to the results of interviews with students who are victims of physical violence in dating, the injuries from physical violence affected their activities. The victims were

traumatized because of the wound or bruise that were painful and caused scars on the victim's body. In addition, the injuries also disrupt the victims' sleep duration [27-28].

The results of this study suggest that adolescents who experienced severe physical violence were 1,165 times more likely to experience sleep duration disorders than those who do not experience physical violence and are statistically significant. According to a study, physical violence such as pinching on certain body parts and throwing keys very hard at the face caused injuries to certain body parts [14]. Several studies also mentioned the impact of physical violence on victims includes feeling sick, being injured or disabled, and death [15].

Based on the results of this study, psychological violence with sleep duration had no statistical relationship. However, it was found that psychological violence disrupted the sleep duration of adolescents. This shows that a number of students experienced psychological violence which results in the disruption of sleep duration. This is in line with the results of a previous study which reported that their DV respondents experienced fear, sadness, and depression to the point of unable to concentrate and sleep due to the traumatic events [16,25-26]. The results of an interview with one of the respondents who experienced psychological violence revealed that the victim experienced psychological pressure and felt less confident, depressed, and burdened by the experience. In addition, they felt anxious and sad, resulting in insufficient sleep duration.

Insufficient sleep duration is one of the triggers of stress that can cause health problems [29-30]. People who experience health problems such as psychological problems and problems in the daily activities have insufficient sleep duration. Insufficient sleep duration can affect a person's mood, reduce alertness, and increase the risk of vehicle accident [17].

It is important to take account of sleep duration because insufficient sleep duration change the body [19-21]. Changes that often occur include weakened immune system, weight gain, coronary heart disease, and hypertension [22-24]. These diseases can also affect adolescents. A number of adolescents with hypertensive disorders have a habit of staying up late which induce an increase in blood pressure, causing hypertension [18].

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the previous analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between physical violence in dating and sleep duration. However, no relationship is found between psychological violence in dating and sleep duration. Teenagers are advised to be more selective and careful when dating in order to prevent dating violence. In addition, teenagers can take advantage of the PIK-R program in schools or visit the counseling teachers that can help them to solve their problems.

Declaration

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