

Judul	:	Age, gender and duration of dating with the involvement in dating violence
Nama	:	Suci Musvita Ayu, Erni Gustina, Mohammad Zen Rahfiludin


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#21487 Review

SUMMARY **REVIEW** EDITING

Submission

Authors	Suci Musvita Ayu, Erni Gustina, Mohammad Zen Rahfiludin
Title	Age, gender and duration of dating with the involvement in dating violence
Section	Maternal_and_Reproductive_Health
Editor	Veronique Gucht (Review) Ellina Lytvyak (Review) Jennifer Spencer (Review)

Peer Review

Round 1

Review Version	21487-41334-1-RV.DOCX 2021-10-28
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Editor Decision

Decision	Accept Submission 2022-03-18
Notify Editor	Editor/Author Email Record 2022-03-18
Editor Version	None
Author Version	21487-42164-1-ED.DOCX 2022-03-02 DELETE 21487-42164-2-ED.DOCX 2022-03-10 DELETE 21487-42164-3-ED.DOCX 2022-05-18 DELETE
Upload Author Version	<input type="button" value="Choose File"/> No file chosen <input type="button" value="Upload"/>

International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS)
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Editor/Author Correspondence

Editor Subject: [IJPHS] Editor Decision

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2022-02-20 12:55 AM The following message is being delivered on behalf of International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS).

Dear Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs: Suci Musvita Ayu,

We have reached a decision regarding your submission entitled "Age, Gender and Duration of Dating with Involvement in Dating Violence" to International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS), a peer-reviewed and an OPEN ACCESS journal that makes significant contributions to major areas of public health science.

Our decision is major revisions required.
Proof read the English to professional before submit the revised version.

The goal of your revised paper is to describe novel technical results.

A high quality paper MUST has:

- (1) a clear statement of the problem the paper is addressing --> explain in "Introduction" section
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In preparing your revised paper, you should pay attention to:

1. Please ensure that: all references have been cited in your text; Each citation should be written in the order of appearance in the text; The references must be presented in numbering and CITATION ORDER is SEQUENTIAL [1], [2], [3], [4],

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2 An Introduction should contain the following three (3) parts:

- Background: Authors have to make clear what the context is. Ideally, authors should give an idea of the state-of-the art of the field the report is about.
- The Problem: If there was no problem, there would be no reason for writing a manuscript, and definitely no reason for reading it. So, please tell readers why they should proceed reading. Experience shows that for this part a few lines are often sufficient.
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Please submit your revised paper within 6 weeks.

I look forward for hearing from you

Thank you

Best Regards,
Dr. Lina Handayani

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Reviewer M:

Does the paper contain an original contribution to the field?:
Yes

Is the paper technically sound?:
Yes

Does the title of the paper accurately reflect the major focus contribution of this paper?:
Yes

Please suggest change of the title as appropriate within 10 words:
Age, Gender and Duration of Dating with Involvement in adolescent Dating Violence

Is the abstract a clear description of the paper?:
:
Yes

Please suggest change of the abstract
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Is the paper well written (clear, concise, and well organized)?:
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Please score the paper on a scale of 0 - 10 as per the directions below:

- 9-10 Excellent - Outstanding
- 7-8 Good
- 5-6 Average
- 3-4 Poor
- 0-2 Very Poor
- :
- 8

Comments to the Authors (how to improve this paper)::
needs some revision

Reviewer N:

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Yes

Is the paper technically sound?:
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Please suggest change of the title as appropriate within 10 words:
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- 9-10 Excellent - Outstanding
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- 0-2 Very Poor
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- 6

Comments to the Authors (how to improve this paper)::
Thank you for submitting such good work. Please see the document for my feedback.

There is quite a serious language issue (grammatical, structures, etc) Please do address them with professional help. Thank you.

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Editor Subject: [IJPHS] Editor Decision

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2022-03-10 04:53 AM The following message is being delivered on behalf of International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS).

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- write the method in past tense
- Write biographies of authors after ref. section

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- and minimum 50 sources (mainly journal articles) for review paper

Dear Prof/Dr/Mr/Mrs: Suci Musvita Ayu,

It is my great pleasure to inform you that your paper entitled "Age, Gender and Duration of Dating with Involvement in Dating Violence" is ACCEPTED and will be published on the International Journal of Public Health Science (IJPHS). This journal is accredited SINTA 1 by Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency, Republic of Indonesia (RISTEK-BRIN) and has ACCEPTED for inclusion (indexing) in Scopus (<https://suggestor.step.scopus.com/progressTracker/?trackingID=D331D503BA1584BF>) since 2020 issues ([https://www.scopus.com/results/results.uri?src=s&st1=&st2=&sot=b&sdt=b&origin=searchbasic&rr=&sl=57&s=SRCTITLE%20\(International%20Journal%20of%20Public%20Health%20Science\)](https://www.scopus.com/results/results.uri?src=s&st1=&st2=&sot=b&sdt=b&origin=searchbasic&rr=&sl=57&s=SRCTITLE%20(International%20Journal%20of%20Public%20Health%20Science))). Congratulations!

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Age, Gender and Duration of Dating with Involvement in Dating Violence

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ABSTRACT

Males and females tend to engage in Dating Violence (DV). This research aims to analyze the relationship between age, gender, and dating duration with the involvement of perpetrators of violence in dating. A cross-sectional study was used as the method. The sample size for this study was 351 adolescents who were selected using the purposive sampling technique. The sample inclusion criteria are active students, have a partner, and are willing to be respondents. Data were analyzed using a chi-square test with a 95% Confidence Interval. This study shows that younger adolescents are more likely to be involved in DV. Almost all females have acted as perpetrators of physical and psychological violence in dating. Females and males have equal opportunities to engage in dating violence. The dating duration is also predicted as one of the causes of adolescent involvement in violence during courtship. The dating duration is predicted to be more prone to being involved – being the perpetrator – in dating violence. Victims must have the courage to take a stand and stop the relationship if they experience violence, and they must be wise and selective in help-seeking.

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1. INTRODUCTION (10 PT)

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as an act of using physical force to intentionally and threaten or against someone in a group or community, which results in injury, death, psychological disorders, and developmental disorders [1]. In Indonesia, at least one in ten adolescents reported that they had experienced physical violence such as being beaten, punched, kicked, or slapped. Some other adolescents were victims of sexual violence from their partner and could be shared by both females and males [2].

The National Commission (Komnas) found that 71% of cases of violence occurred in the private sphere, such as domestic violence (5,167 cases) and dating violence (1,873 cases) [3]. Dating Violence (DV) is common in Indonesia. The Women's National Commission (Komnas Perempuan) informed that the picture is concerning regarding DV. The number of DV in 2015 increased by two times compared to 2012. In 2015 there were 2,734 cases, while in 2012, there were 1,085 cases. In 2015 DV cases accounted for 25% of the total violence against women in the private sector. Women and the young adult population aged 19-23 years are at high risk of becoming victims [4]. The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection

Commented [D1]: This is a very strong statement. I don't think it is appropriate.

Commented [D2]: Please be careful with this statement if you cannot show any statistic whether more than 50% of dating couples are involved in DV.

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stated that 42.7% of unmarried women had experienced violence, and of 10,847 perpetrators of violence, 2,090 perpetrators were partners/friends [5], [6].

According to the Annual Records (CATAHU), there was an increase in violence cases from 2017 to 1,873 cases and 2018 to 2,073 cases. According to data from the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB), the DV number reached 703 cases, while in district courts, there were 216 cases of DV. According to CATAHU, when viewed from the age characteristics, the victims of DV are 13-18 years old, and the perpetrators are 19-24 years old [7]. Psychological violence is most common among adolescents aged 14 to 20 years, with 94% for females and 93% for males. Meanwhile, physical violence in dating reaches 42% in females and 39% in males [8]. The high rate of violence in dating has become a concern in various studies because it can negatively impact both physically and psychologically [9].

The most reported form of violence was physical violence (41%), which impacted mild to severe, such as suicide. Apart from physical violence, reported violence was sexual violence (31%), psychological violence (15%), and economic violence (13%) [3]. Verbal violence is part of the form of violence that is also often experienced by females. The verbal abuse can take the form of threats, insults, watching a partner, sending excessive text messages, to intimidation. This does not only happen to females.

Dating violence is caused by multiple factors, such as individual, community, and environmental levels. Gender, age, low education level, lack of understanding, alcohol use and/or drug addiction, deviant sexual orientation, information support, family history of violence, and attitudes toward dating violence are all risk factors for violence at the individual level [10]–[12] and length of courtship, where exposure to violence increased with relationship length [13]. Research states that past experiences of violence and exposure to violent content on social media are predicted as causes of dating violence [14]. Poverty, easy access to alcohol and drugs are predicted as risk factors for violence at the community level. In the environment, violence can occur due to social norms that apply to the society where violence is considered normal, economic status, lack of social protection [10].

In general, males have a more supportive attitude towards violence than females. Males tend to justify violence more than females [15]. But females are also potential perpetrators of violence. One study found that males were more likely to be victims and females were more likely to be perpetrators of DV. Adolescent females were found to have more aggressive attitudes than males towards dating conflicts [16]. A study found that violent behavior among males living in low-income urban environments is motivated primarily by money and drugs. In contrast, violent behavior among females is mainly motivated by gossip [17]. The study also found that adolescents who witnessed acts of dating violence tended to be involved [18].

Exposure to violence by parents was identified as the cause of adolescents between both sexes committing violence during dating, especially physical violence [19]. Adolescents of both sexes (male and female) who oppress others also tend to commit physical, verbal, and sexual violence in dating [20]. Research reports an increased risk of emotional violence against males. This increase happened due to changes in gender roles, where the role of females became stronger, resulting in a negotiation of roles in the relationship. However, females use this condition to fully control a relationship, not fight for gender equality [21]. Females who have an attitude that supports violence have the opportunity to become perpetrators of dating violence, especially physical violence [22].

Dating violence is a public health problem that has negative consequences for both victims and perpetrators. Dating violence is correlated with depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, alcohol and drug abuse, and unprotected sex [23]. DV also has long-term health and social impacts for its victims, even death. In the United States in 2003-2016, 2,188 children aged 11-18 years died, 7% of whom were victims of DV. Research on dating violence has been widely reported, both risk factors and consequences of violence experienced by victims or perpetrators. However, studies linking perpetrators of violence in dating to gender and length of courtship have not been widely reported. Therefore, this study reports the relationship between perpetrators of dating violence with gender and dating duration.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is an **observational analytic study** using a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design [24]. The research population is Universitas Ahmad Dahlan students who are active in the 2020/2021 academic year. The sample taken is 404 students. The sample inclusion criteria are active students in the 2020/2021 academic year, have a partner, and are willing to be respondents. The exclusion criteria are students who drop out in the current academic year and students who do not complete the questionnaire. 87% (351 people) met the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the number of samples used. The indicator in determining the categorization of the questionnaire is carried out using the ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) technique by determining the cut-off point used to express positive and negative test results. This questionnaire has been adapted [25] from Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and tested the validity of

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Commented [D5]: Up to this point, there is no detailed explanation about DV. What is considered as sexual DV, psychological DV, economical DV, etc.

Readers might not immediately understand what the authors have understood for years because they came from different background.

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experts in previous studies with Aiken’s V value of 0.8. Categorization in this study 0 (never), 1-3 times (sometimes), 4-9 times (often), and 10 to infinity (always). This questionnaire was distributed using Google forms. This research was assisted by a team that previously had briefings related to the content in the questionnaire. This research has obtained ethical approval from the Research Ethics Committee Universitas Ahmad Dahlan with no. 012008030.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Results

Table 1 describes the frequency distribution of the characteristics of Universitas Ahmad Dahlan students based on the age of the respondents. The age of adolescents in this study varied. In this study, the 18 and 19 years old had a higher percentage than the other ages.

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents by age

Characteristics Age of respondents (years old)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
17	14	4.0
18	85	24.2
19	85	24.2
20	71	20.2
21	63	17.9
22	23	6.6
23	6	1.7
24	4	1.1
Total	351	100

Table 2 shows that almost all adolescents have been involved in dating violence. Most of the 351 adolescents were female, and more than half experienced a long courting (> 12 months). The involvement of adolescents in violence (physical and psychological) during dating is no different. This means that adolescents commit violence, mild or severe, as long as they are involved in a courtship relationship.

Table 2. Univariate analysis of the involvement of violence in dating, gender, and dating duration

Variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Physical Violence Involvement (n=168)		
Severe	85	50.6
Mild	83	49.4
Psychological Violence Involvement		
Severe	178	50.7
Mild	178	49.3
Gender		
Female	318	90.6
Male	33	9.4
Dating Duration		
>12 month	207	59.0
≤12 month	144	41.0

Table 3 shows that from 168 adolescents dating, most adolescents aged less than 19 years have committed acts of physical violence in dating 0.65 times to commit physical violence to their partners but not statistically significant. Females have committed sexual violence against their partners. Females are 1.15 times more likely to commit violence during dating than males, which is not statistically significant. Meanwhile, more than half of adolescents experience dating violence as long as they are dating. Adolescents briefly involved in romantic relationships (dating) had a 0.79 times probability of being involved in violence in a courtship relationship, which was mild but not statistically significant.

Tabel 3. Chi-square test analysis between the involvement of physical violence, age, gender, and dating duration

Variables	Physical violence involvement (n=168)				P-value	OR CI95%
	Severe		Mild			
	n	%	n	%		
Age						
≤ 19 years old	42	49.4	44	53	0.65	1.02 (0.78-1.48)
> 19 years old	43	53.9	39	47		
Gender						
Female	68	80.0	70	84.3	0.55	1.15 (0.81-1.64)
Male	17	20.0	13	15.7		
Dating Duration						
>12 month	60	70.6	50	60.2	0.12	0.79 (0.56-1.11)
≤12 month	25	29.4	33	39.8		

Title of manuscript is short and clear, implies research results (First Author)

Total	85	100	83	100
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Table 4 explains that young adolescents or less than 19 years of age are 1.29 times more likely to commit acts of psychological violence in dating than older adolescents and are statistically significant. The majority of females have higher involvement in psychological violence in both severe and mild categories. Females are 1.02 times more likely to be involved in dating violence than males. Meanwhile, adolescents who dated for more than 12 months found more than half involved in severe and mild dating violence. Adolescents with a short dating duration have a 0.61 chance of being involved in dating violence in the mild category and are statistically significant.

Table 4. Chi-square test analysis between the involvement of psychological violence, age, gender, and dating duration

Variables	Psychological violence involvement				P-value	OR CI95%
	Severe		Mild			
	n	%	n	%		
Age						
≤ 19 years old	82	46.1	102	59.0	0.02	1.29 (1.05-1.59)
> 19 years old	96	53.9	71	41.0		
Gender						
Female	161	90.6	157	90.8	1.000	1.02 (0.71-1.44)
Male	17	9.4	16	9.2		
Dating Duration						
>12 month	125	70.2	82	47.4	< 0.001	0.61 (0.48-0.78)
≤12 month	53	29.8	91	52.6		
Total	178	100	173	100		

3.2. Discussions

This research is related to the behavior of adolescent violence in the Yogyakarta area. Younger adolescents have a 0.65 times chance as perpetrators of physical violence to their partners but 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. The age of maturity in adolescence or early adulthood ranges from 20 to 30 years [26]. Instability in early adulthood is the peak of a person's change of residence and is a time 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 their respective lives [27]. In the field, adolescents tend to behave unstably and often use coercion to show their existence. Adolescents tend to act as they wish because they have a romantic bond (dating). Based on their unwitting behavior, they become perpetrators or are involved with violence in dating/partners. This is in line with reports from Chen and Raine. They show that early adult girls are at increased risk of physical and verbal abuse in dating [28]. Dating and romantic relationships at an early age can be very problematic [29].

Based on gender, both males and females have the potential to become perpetrators of violence. Examples of behaviors that males and females often carry out are checking cellphones, yelling, hitting, and even limiting the association of their partners. Even though social distancing is enforced during the pandemic, they still restrict and monitor their partners via WhatsApp. The findings of this study suggest that females have a greater probability of being involved in dating violence than males. The previous report has shown that females are more likely to be perpetrators of DV [30], [31]. When viewed from the gender aspect of aggression, it is emphasized that the differences in the tendency of violent behavior by males and females depend on the situation. Males are more likely to act aggressively on others even when no one is provoking them, whereas females are just as aggressive as male-only when provoked. Dubu et al. [32] reported that males were more likely to engage in physical, sexual, and emotional violence. In contrast, females were more likely to engage in forms of verbal and emotional aggression. The literature review conducted by Dardis et al. [33] showed that physical violence in courtship is perpetrated by 17% to 48% of females and 10% to 39% of males. On the other hand, female students in China and America use physical violence as a way out or resistance from other violence perpetrated by a male [34]. Likewise, with the findings reported by Taylor and Xia [35], one in four males have experienced physical violence in a relationship.

Various reports indicate a trend of a male experiencing violence in dating relationships compared to females. This happens because the portion of the female who commits violence based on an expression of anger tends to retaliate against violence and give punishment for unpleasant treatment. Most females who commit violence are influenced by feelings of frustration, jealousy, and intense anger [36]. Rodríguez Francos et al. [37] revealed that 47% of Spanish females perceive jealousy as a sign of love. Cascardi and Avery-Leaf [38] also reported that males are more prone to be victims of psychological violence in dating

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than females. The underlying motivation for males and females to commit violence in relationships is to regain a sense of power and satisfaction with their partners [39].

The duration of courtship or the length of a relationship will raise females' expectations for their partners. Females will obey their partner's wishes, forming a pattern of power and dependence relations directly proportional to violence. The greater the dependence, the greater the opportunity to be controlled, thus potentially experiencing violence. The length of courtship, female expectations, and reluctance to follow their partner will form a power relation and dependence [40]. According to the study results reported by Creamer et al. [41], of respondents who had dated for the twelve months before the survey, 8.2% of them experienced physical violence in their relationship. This is because the duration of courtship is positively correlated with the probability of violence in dating [42].

One of the factors that can affect violence in a dating relationship is a factor in the relationship, namely the length of time dating. This study is in line with the results reported by previous studies. Another study explains that the longer the courtship, the higher the likelihood of violence in the relationship [43]. The long duration of a dating relationship is usually characterized by increased levels of trust, intimacy, and commitment [44]. This provides an opportunity for violence to occur. Females committed to a relationship often tolerate their partner's attitudes that lead to violence, abuse, and rationalize behavior to maintain the relationship [45].

4. CONCLUSION

This study shows that younger adolescents are more likely to be involved in violent dating activities. This study also shows that almost all females have experienced violence, physically or psychologically, on their partners during dating. Females and males have the same opportunity to be involved as perpetrators of dating violence. The duration of courtship is also predicted as one of the causes of adolescent involvement in violence during courtship. Long duration of courtship is predicted to be more vulnerable to being involved as perpetrators of violence in dating.

Dating violence, physical or psychological violence, cannot be justified by anyone. Therefore, researchers suggest that adolescents be more selective and very careful in choosing friends to hang out with because friends can affect the lives of adolescents in the future. Teens should get to know their partners thoroughly before starting a deeper relationship. Explore his family background because knowing his family background will make it easier to understand the nature of the couple. In addition, the victim must have the courage to take a stand, must have the courage to say "No" and immediately stop the relationship when receiving violence. Adolescents are also asked to be more thoughtful and selective in help-seeking (HS) when experiencing violence. With this research, it is hoped that it can provide solutions to the problems experienced by adolescents and involve parents, teachers, and peers.

This study has several limitations. First, we have not included the broader demographic characteristics of the respondents. Second, this study also reviews adolescents in terms of their role as perpetrators of violence. Therefore, future research needs to consider aspects of family economic status, parenting patterns, cultural factors, and history of violence experienced by respondents in the family. Other researchers also need to elaborate on the role of adolescents as perpetrators and victims simultaneously. This becomes important as a basis for consideration in designing appropriate intervention patterns.

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