



Series: [Advances in Health Sciences Research](#)

Proceedings of the 1st Tarumanagara International Conference on Medicine and Health (TICMIH 2021)

[HOME](#)

[PREFACE](#)

[ARTICLES](#)

[AUTHORS](#)

[ORGANIZERS](#)

[PUBLISHING INFORMATION](#)

[PREVIOUS VOLUME IN SERIES](#)[NEXT VOLUME IN SERIES](#)

The 1st Tarumanagara International Conference on Medicine and Health (TICMIH) 2021 was held by Consortium of Health Science of LLDIKTI Region III collaborated with Untar Institute of Research & Community Engagement (LPPM Untar). The conference brought a topic about "Challenges and Opportunities for Overcoming Infectious Diseases in the 21st Century." The scope of the articles included but was not limited to the following: Medicine, Health, Public Health, Infectious Disease & Tropical Medicine, Community Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, Nutrition, Obstetrics, and Clinical Psychology.



Series: [Advances in Health Sciences Research](#)

Proceedings of the 1st Tarumanagara International Conference on Medicine and Health (TICMIH 2021)

[HOME](#)[PREFACE](#)[ARTICLES](#)[AUTHORS](#)[ORGANIZERS](#)[PUBLISHING INFORMATION](#)

Honorary chair

Prof. Dr. Ir. Agustinus Purna Irawan

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Steering Committee

Assoc. Prof. Hugeng, MT, Ph.D.

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Jap Tji Beng, Ph.D.

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Dr. dr. Meilani Kumala, M.S., Sp.GK(K)

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Organizing Committee/Chairman

Dr. dr. Arlends Chris, M.Si.

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Organizing Committee/Treasurer

Mei Ie, S.E., M.M.

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Proceedings and scientific session

Dr. Hetty Karunia Tunjungsari

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Erick Sidarta, S.Si. M.Biomed.

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Programs

Dr. Fransisca Iriani Roesmala Dewi

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Design and publication

AR. Johnsen F, S.Kom.

Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Editorial Board

Prof. Anthony McLean, MD, FCICM

Department of Intensive Care Medicine, Nepean Hospital/ Nepean Clinical School Derby St, Kingswood, Australia.

Soemiwati Holland, MD, FACE

Hackensackmeridian Health – Jersey Shore University Medical Center, New Jersey, USA

Anthony Paulo Sunjaya, MD, SM

Respiratory Division, The George Institute for Global Health and School of Medical Sciences, UNSW Medicine

Bujung Hong, Dr. med

Department of Neurosurgery Hannover Medical School, Germany

Lawrence Ong, MBBS, Ph.D

Department of Immunology, Westmead Hospital, NSW, Australia

Prof. Herdiman T. Pohan, MD

Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia

Erni J. Nelwan, MD, PhD

Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia

Sharifah Shakinah, MD

Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia

Prof. Saptawati Bardosono, MD, PhD

Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia

Dr. phil. Edo Sebastian Jaya, M.Psi., Psikolog

Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia

Velma Herwanto, MD, PhD

Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Atlantis Press

Atlantis Press – now part of Springer Nature – is a professional publisher of scientific, technical & medical (STM) proceedings, journals and books. We offer world-class services, fast turnaround times and personalised communication. The proceedings and journals on our platform are Open Access and generate millions of downloads every month.

For more information, please contact us at: contact@atlantis-press.com

[▶ PROCEEDINGS](#)[▶ JOURNALS](#)[▶ BOOKS](#)[▶ POLICIES](#)[▶ MANAGE COOKIES/DO NOT SELL MY INFO](#)[▶ ABOUT](#)[▶ NEWS](#)[▶ CONTACT](#)[▶ SEARCH](#)

1st Tarumanagara International Conference on Medicine and Health (TICMIH 2021)

Challenges and Opportunities for
Overcoming Infectious Diseases in the
21st Century

Advances in Health Sciences Research Volume 41

Online

5 - 6 August 2021

Editors:

**Anthony McLean
Soemiwati Holland
Anthony Paulo Sunjaya
Bujung Hong
Lawrence Ong
Herdiman T. Pohan**

**Erni J. Nelwan
Sharifah Shakinah
Saptawati Bardosono
Edo Sebastian Jaya
Velma Herwanto**

ISBN: 978-1-7138-4088-6

Printed from e-media with permission by:

Curran Associates, Inc.
57 Morehouse Lane
Red Hook, NY 12571



Some format issues inherent in the e-media version may also appear in this print version.

Copyright© (2021) by Atlantis Press
All rights reserved.
Copyright for individual electronic papers remains with the authors.

For permission requests, please contact the publisher:

Atlantis Press
Amsterdam / Paris

Email: contact@atlantis-press.com

Conference Website: <http://www.atlantis-press.com/php/pub.php?publication=ticmih-21>

Printed with permission by Curran Associates, Inc. (2022)

Additional copies of this publication are available from:

Curran Associates, Inc.
57 Morehouse Lane
Red Hook, NY 12571 USA
Phone: 845-758-0400
Fax: 845-758-2633
Email: curran@proceedings.com
Web: www.proceedings.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS AMONG WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	1
<i>Lia Hervika, Monty P. Satiadarma, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF MARIGOLD LEAF EXTRACT (TAGETES ERECTA L.)	6
<i>Mario Abdiwijoyo, Eny Yulianti, David Limanan, F. Ferdinal</i>	
THE USE OF ART THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF EATING DISORDERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	12
<i>Zaida M. Prijatna, Monty P. Satiadarma, Linda Wati</i>	
TEACCH FOR PARENTS AND CHILD WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.....	20
<i>Noni, Naomi Soetikno, Samsunuwijati Mar'at</i>	
ASSOCIATION OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS AND HYPERTENSION IN THE ELDERLY	25
<i>Olivia Charissa, Dorna Yanti Lola Silaban, Frisca, Meilani Kumala</i>	
THE ROLE OF FATHERS' PARENTING STRESS AND HIS PARENTING STYLES ON BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	30
<i>Endriansah Jayanto, Rismiyati E. Koesma, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
HUMANIZATION OF HUMANS THROUGH ALTRUISM: A STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS	41
<i>Hanna Christina Uranus, Rismiyati E. Koesma, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SITTING DURATION AND LOW BACK PAIN ON OFFICE WORKERS IN DKI JAKARTA 2021	48
<i>Andy Yuwono, Octavia Dwi Wahyuni</i>	
RISK FACTORS ANALYSIS WITH ANXIETY AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN INDONESIA DURING COVID-19 SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS.....	52
<i>Vicky Hong, Monica Djaja Saputera, Arlends Chris</i>	
THE CHILDHOOD OF WORKAHOLIC MANAGERS AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	57
<i>Priska Eugenea, Naomi Soetikno, Roswiyani Roswiyani</i>	
THE ROLE OF CHILD MALTREATMENT AND TENDENCY TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN LATE ADOLESCENTS.....	63
<i>Yola Ongah, Naomi Soetikno, Fransisca I. R. Dewi, Mary Jane Batobara-Yap, Jolly S. Balila</i>	
PREVALENCE OF DATING VIOLENCE IN LATE ADOLESCENCE	69
<i>Syahni Soraya Putri, Monty P. Satiadarma, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
PHYTOCHEMICALS PROFILING AND TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF CINNAMON BARK EXTRACT (CINNAMOMUM BURMANII)	75
<i>Jeffrey Saputra Kawi, Eny Yulianti, David Limanan, F. Ferdinal</i>	
ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT AS A MARKER FOR SEPSIS DIAGNOSIS.....	81
<i>Frans JV Pangalila, Velma Herwanto, Riana, Enty Tjoa, Melina Hertanto, Yesyka Agustina, Suryanti Haryanto, Benjamin MP Tang</i>	

APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS INTERVENTIONS ON CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN INDONESIA: A PROPOSAL FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS.....	86
<i>Amala Fahditia, Heryanti Satyadi, P. Tommy Y. S. Suyasa</i>	
PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF METHANOLIC-EXTRACT OF KEMBANG BOKOR ROOTS (HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA)	91
<i>Elizabeth, Eny Yulianti, David Limanan, Frans Ferdinal</i>	
EFFECT OF A LIFESTYLE MEDICINE PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE RISKS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AMONG YOUNG MALE ADULTS IN A CHOSEN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE PHILIPPINES	97
<i>Mary Jane Botabara-Yap, Donna Mae Rodriguez, Pamela Hendra Heng</i>	
THE MEDIATING ROLE OF DEPRESSION BETWEEN CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.....	105
<i>Frisca Priscilia Boentario, Naomi Soetikno, Fransisca I.R. Dewi</i>	
SELF-IDENTITY AND NEEDS OF COSPLAYER IN ROLE PLAYING	111
<i>Vienchenzia Oeyta Dwitama Dinatha, Fransisca Iriani Roesmala Dewi</i>	
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SLEEP QUALITY IN STUDENTS OF TARUMANAGARA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	116
<i>David Christian, Susy Olivia Lontoh</i>	
ANXIETY AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	122
<i>Ferrel Ursula, Anthony Paulo Sunjaya, Arlends Chris</i>	
LONELINESS OF Z GENERATION ADOLESCENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: DESCRIPTIVE STUDY	127
<i>Valencia Giovanni Permana, Samsunuwiyati Mar'at, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPROVISATIONAL MUSIC THERAPY IN IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL INTERACTION SKILLS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	132
<i>Felita Oktaviani, Monty P. Satiadarma, Roswiyani</i>	
DEPRESSION AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	139
<i>Nurul Salamah, Naomi Soetikno, Roswiyani Roswiyani</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPRESSIVE SUPPRESSION AND PROBLEMATIC SMARTPHONE USE	146
<i>Irene Apriani, Sri Tiatri, Beryl Ben Mergal</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN TOBOALI HOSPITAL, SOUTH BANGKA SELATAN	151
<i>Ucitha Septyadina, Shirly Gunawan</i>	
THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT TOWARDS STRESS IN EARLY ADULTHOOD DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19	156
<i>Christine Hadinata, Riana Sahrani</i>	
MECHANISM DISTRESS TOLERANCE DRIVEN SMOKING ADDICTION BEHAVIOR AMONG INDONESIAN ADULTS.....	163
<i>Imma Yedida Ardi, Sri Tiatri, Mahlon Juma</i>	

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING, TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY, AND TOXICITY TEST OF BASIL LEAF EXTRACT (OCIMUM X AFRICANUM LOUR).....	169
<i>Timotius, David Limanan, Eny Yulianti, F. Ferdinal</i>	
HOW PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION EFFECTS ON BURDEN IN CAREGIVERS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW	174
<i>Eirene Adeleine Silaen, Fransisca I. Roesmala Dewi, Heryanti Satyadi</i>	
THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY WITH THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF STUDENT IN FACULTY OF MEDICINE TARUMANAGARA UNIVERSITY IN 2019-2020.....	185
<i>Yemima Graciela Munawar, Susy Olivia Lontoh</i>	
FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN PARENTING TALENTED AUTISTIC ADOLESCENTS.....	190
<i>Astri Anggraini Hapsara, Fransisca I. Roesmala Dewi, Riana Sahrani</i>	
EASY AND INEXPENSIVE INTERVENTION FOR PARENTS? PHYSICAL ACTIVITY INTERVENTIONS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN INDONESIA: LITERATURE REVIEW STUDY.....	197
<i>Rizky Bina Nirbayaningtyas, Heryanti Satyadi, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN GUNUNG PUTRI HOSPITAL PURWAKARTA.....	203
<i>Deitra Rifqah Oktaviani, Shirly Gunawan</i>	
CRIMINALITY AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG ADULT.....	208
<i>Andiyani Yanuari, Naomi Soetikno, Riana Sahrani</i>	
GRIT AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS)	214
<i>Cindy Arlinda Christanty, Fransisca Iriani R Dewi, Riana Sahrani</i>	
METHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF ROSE FLOWERS (ROSA CHINENSIS JACQ.): PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION AND TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY	220
<i>Natasya Theresia Simatupang, David Limanan, Eny Yulianti, Frans Ferdinal</i>	
REVIEW AND PROSPECT OF MINDFULNESS-BASED ART THERAPY IN REDUCING SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION IN CANCER PATIENTS	224
<i>Melissa, Monty P. Satiadarma, Arlends Chris</i>	
SOCIAL SUPPORT AND QUALITY OF LIFE ON ONLINE-LEARNING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.....	230
<i>Elizabeth Sulistyorini, Roswiyani Roswiyani</i>	
THE RELATIONSHIPS OF SELF-COMPASSION AND STRESS AMONG EMERGING ADULTS EXPERIENCING EARLY ADULT CRISIS	236
<i>Jennifer Amanda, Roswiyani Roswiyani, Heryanti Satyadi</i>	
DOES FRIENDSHIP MATTER FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER? PEER-MEDIATED INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE SOCIAL COMPETENCE: REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION.....	244
<i>Tamara Wina, Naomi Soetikno, Pamela Hendra Heng</i>	
PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING, TOTAL ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY AND TOXICITY TEST OF WHITE JASMINE FLOWER EXTRACT (JASMINUM SAMBAC)	251
<i>Vincent Suaputra, David Limanan, Eny Yulianti, Frans Ferdinal</i>	

ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.....	258
<i>Lidia Sandra, Fransisca Iriani R. Dewi, Riana Sahrani</i>	
EFFECTIVENESS OF DEEP BREATHING RELAXATION AND MUSIC THERAPY AS A PAIN-REDUCING INTERVENTION IN POST-CAESAREAN SECTION PATIENTS	267
<i>Furry Puspitaningdyah, Maruli Pardamean Karo Sekali, Ni Gusti Ayu Eka, Windy Sapta Handayani Zega</i>	
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG EMERGING ADULTS: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY	272
<i>Frida Condinata, Monty P. Satiadarma, P. Tommy Y. S. Suyasa</i>	
DISTANCE LEARNING ON PAEDIATRICS CLERKSHIP: A NEW EXPERIENCE FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA	276
<i>Wiyarni Pambudi, Herwanto, Fransiska Farah, Eko Kristanto, Melani Rahmi Mantu, Naomi Esthernita Fauzia Dewanto</i>	
AUTISTIC CHILDREN PARENTING STRESS: A STUDY ON PARENTS TAKING CARING OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	281
<i>Inke Ayu Pertiwi, Samsunuwiyati Mar'at, Naomi Soetikno</i>	
PROBLEMATIC SMARTPHONE USE AND PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE: THE TWO FACES OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADDICTION	286
<i>Jordain R. Taufik, Sri Tiatr, Vencie B. Allida</i>	
STRESS RELATED WOUND CARE MANGAGEMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: IMPROVING OUTCOMES THROUGH KAKI DIABET INDONESIA TELEMEDICINE.....	292
<i>Ronald Winardi Kartika, Niko Azhari Hidayat, Pamela Hendra Heng, David Victorious Lukas</i>	
FACTORS INFLUENCING ADHERENCE TO TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT AMONG PATIENTS IN UPTD PUSKESMAS MUARADUA AND UPTD PUSKESMAS BUAY PEMACA OGAN KOMERING ULU SELATAN	300
<i>Risti Emelda, Shirly Gunawan</i>	
SEVERE COVID-19 TREATMENT USING HYPOXIC-MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL SECRETOME: A CASE REPORT	305
<i>Siufui Hendrawan, Sandy Qlintang, Ronald Winardi Kartika, Vera Kurniawati, David Victorious Lukas</i>	
THE IMPACT BETWEEN QUALITY OF LIFE AND SELF COMPASSION ON THE EMERGENCE OF DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	311
<i>Alice Dian Permata Sari, Roswiyani Roswiyani</i>	

Author Index

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 50-R/UNTAR/PENELITIAN/II/2023

Rektor Universitas Tarumanagara, dengan ini menugaskan kepada saudara:

1. **SYAHNI SORAYA PUTRI**
2. **MONTY P. SADIADARMA, SPsi,MS/AT,MFCC,DCH,Dr., Psikolog**
3. **NAOMI SOETIKNO, Dr., M.Pd., Psikolog.**

Untuk melaksanakan kegiatan penelitian/publikasi ilmiah dengan data sebagai berikut:

Judul : Prevalence of Dating Violence in Late Adolescence
Nama Media : Proceedings of the 1st Tarumanagara International Conference on Medicine and Health (TICMIH 2021)
Penerbit : Atlantis Press
Volume/Tahun : 41/2021
URL Repository : <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/ticmih-21/125965070>

Demikian Surat Tugas ini dibuat, untuk dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya dan melaporkan hasil penugasan tersebut kepada Rektor Universitas Tarumanagara

14 Februari 2023

Rektor



Prof. Dr. Ir. AGUSTINUS PURNA IRAWAN

Print Security : be4bfd42e1fac827054452cf40942e53

Disclaimer: Surat ini dicetak dari Sistem Layanan Informasi Terpadu Universitas Tarumanagara dan dinyatakan sah secara hukum.

Lembaga

- Pembelajaran
- Kemahasiswaan dan Alumni
- Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat
- Penjaminan Mutu dan Sumber Daya
- Sistem Informasi dan Database

Fakultas

- Ekonomi dan Bisnis
- Hukum
- Teknik
- Kedokteran
- Psikologi
- Teknologi Informasi
- Seni Rupa dan Desain
- Ilmu Komunikasi
- Program Pascasarjana

Prevalence of Dating Violence in Late Adolescence

Syahni Soraya Putri¹, Monty P. Satiadarma^{2,*}, Naomi Soetikno²

¹ Professional Psychology Magister Program, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

² Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: montys@fpsi.untar.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Dating violence in late adolescence is one of the phenomena which need to get more attention. It is because of prevalence rates are really high and there were negative impacts on the development showed from adolescence who experience it. The impact of dating violence in adolescence can be seen in all aspects of development such as physical, psychological, sexual and social functioning. Dating violence includes physical, sexual, and psychological violence that occurs during dating periods. This study aims to describe an overview of dating violence in late adolescence. This study is using quantitative descriptive as a research method. Participants on this study were 119 participants which 24 males and 95 females. Characteristics of participants aged 18-21 years old and in a relationship. The dating violence was measured using Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS-2). The result of this study showed that 61.3% of participants had experienced dating violence before. Moreover, 42.5% of participants reported that they were sole victims, 15.1% were sole perpetrators, and 42.5% were experienced as a victim and perpetrator.

Keywords: Dating, Dating Violence, Adolescence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dating violence is one of the serious problems which affect younger people in the world. Dating violence defined as committed violence in the form of physical, sexual, and psychological during the dating period [1]. World Health Organization (WHO) [2] stated 1 in 3 women in the world have experienced dating violence either physically or sexually.

In Indonesia, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection with Statistics Indonesia conducted National Women's Life Experience Survey in 2016. The results show that 33.4% women aged 15-64 years have experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence during their lifetime, with details of 18.1% experienced physical violence and 24.2% experienced sexual violence. Based on these results, it is also known that the percentage both physically and sexually violence experienced by unmarried women is 42.7%. The high rate of violence become a concern because from 10,847 perpetrators, 2090 perpetrators are dating partner or friends [3].

Behavior examples in dating violence which commonly found among the community are physical violence such as slapping or gripping a partner's body.

For psychological violence the examples are humiliating or threatening the partner. In economic violence we can see people spend or exploiting partner's property. The behavior which portrayed sexual violence are groping or forcing to have sexual relations under threat and violence. Last violence is activity restrictions such as being overly possessive and often suspicious towards partner [3]. One of the incidents which involve adolescence happened in Surabaya on March 2017. The perpetrator is a male student. He raped his girlfriend because she was busy with her campus activities so she was not pay much attention to him. The case about dating violence became more extreme over the time because sometimes it caused death. Back in May 2017 there was a case found in Indonesia. A perpetrator burned his girlfriend to death because of jealousy [4].

All the cases occurred before is in line with the previous research which states that dating violence in adolescence should begin to get more attention because prevalence rates are really high and there were negative impacts on the development showed from adolescence who experience it [5]. High prevalence of dating violence in adolescence is caused by various things, one of the reasons is because adolescence in a transition period from childhood to adulthood. In this developmental age,

adolescence started to decide who they are with all their uniqueness and purpose in life [6].

In this age range, adolescences also tend to interact more with other people outside their families. They begin to seek close relationships with the opposite sex or dating [7], [8]. Hickman [9] said that along with the development of dating relationships in adolescence, the risk of dating violence is also followed. There are indications that adolescences do not yet have extensive knowledge related to romantic relationships and how to do appropriate coping related to conflicts that may arise during dating, thus placing adolescences at a higher risk for experiencing dating violence [10].

Furthermore, the impact of dating violence in adolescence can be seen in all aspects of development such as physical, psychological, sexual and social functioning [9]. Physical dating violence is associated with a greater risk of depression, *posttraumatic stress disorder* (PTSD), suicidal ideation and risky sexual behavior in young adulthood [11]. Murray [10] also stated they who experiencing dating violence also indicate a tendency to have poor school performance, substance abuse, eating disorders, and HIV. Then, in general, experiencing dating violence also related to the quality of future romantic relationships in adulthood. [12], [13]. After all the explanation above, the goal of this study is to have an overview about dating violence in late adolescence.

2. DATING VIOLENCE

2.1. Definition of Dating Violence

Dating violence is the use or threat of physical violence or the existence of restrictive measures carried out with the aim of inflicting pain or injury on the other party in a dating relationship [14]. Straus dan Gelles [15] stated that dating violence is actions that are carried out with the aim or intention to physically harm the partner through verbal aggression, physical aggression, sexual violence, and/or stalking by the current partner or previous partner. Another definition is dating violence includes a pattern of coercive or manipulative behavior by a person against his or her partner with the aim of establishing or maintaining control in a relationship [10]. Based on the three definitions previously mentioned, we conclude that dating violence is a series of behaviors with the aim of hurting and controlling the partner by of verbal aggression, physical aggression, and/or sexual violence during the dating period.

2.2. Type of Dating Violence

Dating violence can be seen in the form of physical, psychological sexual, or economic violence. Based on Poerwandari [16], here is the description: (1) Physical violence. Physical violence is defined as an aggressive

behavior that results in pain, ill, or seriously injured. Behavior examples for this violence such as hitting, kicking, pushing, slapping, punching, strangling, molesting a partner's body parts, and using weapons against a partner [17], (2) Psychological violence. psychological violence it is shown by insulting, threatening, causing fear, making the partner lose confidence, saying harsh words or cursing towards partner, making partner a subject of ridicule situation. Any behavior that intimidates, humiliates, and controls a partner even though there is no physical, included in psychological violence.[18], (3) Sexual violence. Sexual violence occurs when a partner is forced to perform sexual acts like touching, kissing, sexually harassing, forcing sexual intercourse with threats, (4) Economic violence. Economic violence occurs when partner neglected by those who should be responsible, partners are forced to work or are economically exploited.

2.3. Factors which Affect Dating Violence

Sugarman and Hotaling [14] mentions dating violence is caused by several factors including: (1) Family history. It is because individuals who witnessed parental violence were significant predict they are going to be victims in dating violence. Then, individuals who receive violence from their parents also tend to become victims in dating violence. On the other side, adolescences who experience a more positive family climate and have more competent parenting styles tend to show more effective problem-solving skills and exhibit less violent dating behavior, (2) Dating experience. When individuals have experienced dating violence before, these individuals are likely to experience or become perpetrators of violence in the next dating relationships, (3) Family income. Families with lower incomes appear to be more likely to engage in dating violence than individuals from families with higher incomes. This gives the assumption that individuals who come from families with higher incomes tend to have all their basic needs fulfilled so that they have dating relationships as a recreational function, (4) Religion. There is a tendency for individuals who report having certain religious beliefs to have other forms of coping when experiencing conflict with their partners rather than doing violence, (5) Place of origin. Individuals living in urban areas tend to be more involved in dating violence than individuals living in rural areas. This is because individuals who live in urban areas are more easily exposed to aggression and easy to express emotions through violence.

3. METHODS

This study was using quantitative descriptive as a research method. It is also using online questionnaire to collect data. This form used due to the situation of COVID-19 pandemic at the time data was collected.

Table 1. Demographic Data

Data	Total (N= 119)	Significance Test	
		t	F
Sex			
Male	20.2%	.809	
Female	79.8%		
Age			
18 years	26.1 %		
19 years	18.5 %		
20 years	33.6 %		
21 years	21.8 %		
Place of Origin			
Live in Java Island	94.1 %	.700	
Live Outside Island	5.9 %		
Parents Marital Status			
Married	78.2 %		
Divorced	7.6 %		17.556*
Widowed	10.9 %		
Unclear	3.5 %		
Family Outcome (Monthly)			
Less than Rp 532.000	5.0 %		
Rp 532.000 – Rp 1.200.000	21.0 %		2.549
Rp 1.200.000 – Rp 6.000.000	54.6 %		
More than Rp 6.000.000	19.3 %		
Dating Duration			
n = 12 months	42.9 %		

3.1 Participants

Participants were selected based on the criteria aged 18-21 years old and in a relationship. From those criteria, 119 participants were selected which 24 males and 95 females. This study used accidental sampling and snowball sampling. The use of both techniques allows previous participants to provide recommendations about their friends or relatives who met the characteristics of sample. By using snowball sampling allowed researcher to get more data.

3.2 Measures

Dating violence was measured using Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS-2) [18] which has Cronbach’s alphas .917. CTS-2 measured 5 components, which were negotiation, psychological aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion, and injury. But in this study, negotiation component was excluded because: (1) inter-item correlation value is bad, (2) the operationalization of the negotiation didn’t match and tend not to describe dating violence, (3) negotiation component contained high social desirability and tend to encourage participants to choose only certain answers.

In this study, CTS-2 translated into Bahasa Indonesia and had Cronbach’s alphas .989 for 16 items. Each items scored by Likert scale from 1=never to 5=always. The higher score indicates the more often participants had experiences dating violence.

4. RESULTS

Table 1 shows demographic data from the participants. From table 1 we can describe that participant of this study is mostly female. Through table 1, it also can be described that the majority of participants were individuals aged 20 years. Then, the majority of participants in this study live in Java Island. Furthermore, participants in this study were also dominated by adolescence who came from families with parents who had marital status. Participants came from the middle socioeconomic group which was described as having a monthly expense of Rp. 1,200,000 to Rp. 6,000,000.

Researchers divided the characteristics of the dating duration into a range of 12 months of dating. The majority of participants had a relationship that lasted between 1 – 12 months totaling 144 participants. Moreover, most of the participants have experience dating 2 - 3 times during their lifetime.

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis of Dating Violence

Data	Total (n)
Dating Experience	
Have experienced dating violence	61.3 % (46)
Never experienced dating violence	38.7 % (73)
Dating Violence	
Victims	42.5 % (31)
Perpetrator	15.1 % (11)
Both	42.5 % (31)
Type of Dating Violence (Victims)	
Psychological Aggression	53.2 % (33)
Physical Assault	1.6 % (1)
Sexual Coercion	12.9 % (8)
Injury	6.5 % (4)
More than one violence	25.8 % (16)
Type of Dating Violence (Perpetrators)	
Psychological Aggression	43.9 % (18)
Sexual Coercion	7.3 % (3)
Injury	7.3 % (3)
More than one violence	41.5 % (17)
Type of Dating Violence (Both)	
Psychological Aggression	43.8 % (32)
Physical Assault	1.4 % (1)
Sexual Coercion	8.2 % (6)
Injury	6.8 % (5)
More than one violence	39.7 % (29)

Based on the result researchers found from data analysis that there were research variables that had a significant average difference with some demographic data. On the other hand, there are also research variables that do not have a significant average difference with some demographic data. The following will describe the results of the calculations obtained.

First, there was no significant difference in dating violence in terms of sex. This reveals that male and female show an equal experience of dating violence. Second, there was a significant difference in the mean score of dating violence based on parent marital status. These results indicate that the differences in the parent marital status of the participants indicate the different experiences of dating violence. Post-hoc analysis was conducted to see which groups had different means. The group of participants with parents who had marital status showed a significantly different mean of dating violence from the group of participants with parents who had divorced status ($p < 0.05$). The group of participants with parents who have divorced status shows a significant difference in the mean of dating violence compared to the

group of participants with parents who have widowed and unclear status ($p < 0.05$).

Third, there was no significant difference in dating violence based on socioeconomic status. These results show that the socioeconomic status of individuals does not provide a difference in the experience of violence in dating. Fourth, dating violence based on dating duration showed there was no significant difference. In the other words, differences in the length of dating do not show differences in the experience of dating violence that occurs. Last, there is a significant difference in dating violence in terms of dating frequency ($F = 3.992$, with $p < 0.05$). These results illustrate that the difference in the number of individual dating experiences does not show a difference in the experience of violence in dating that occurs. A post-hoc analysis also conducted in this variable. The group of participants with dating frequency more than 5 times showed that they significantly have different dating violence experience from the group of participants with the frequency of dating 1 time, 2-3 times, and 4-5 times.

Based on table 2 the result of this study showed that 61.3% of participants had experienced dating violence. From participants who have experienced dating violence, 42.5% of participants reported that they were sole victims, 15.1% were sole perpetrators, and 42.5% were experienced as a victim and perpetrator. From the victim's perspective, we can interpret that the type of dating violence they experienced was mostly psychological aggression (53.2%), followed by adolescence who experienced more than one type of violence (25.8%), then those who experienced sexual coercion (12.9%), get injured from their partner (6.5%), and were involved in physical assault (1.6%).

Based on the perpetrator's view, dating violence which showed is mostly in the form of psychological aggression (43.9%). The next largest percentage are perpetrators who commit more than one violence (41.5%). Sexual coercion and injury are in the next position (both 7.3%). In this result study, there were no perpetrators who physically assault their partners.

Through table 2, we can also see the types of dating violence based on victim's and perpetrator's views. They mentioned that the most violence they had ever experienced and done was psychological aggression (43.8%). Then, they also stated they were experienced and did more than one violence (39.7%). Next, 8.2% of participants were experience sexual coercion from and towards their partner. 6.8% of participants got injured and had caused injury during their dating period. Last, 1.4% of participants were experience and had done physical assault.

5. DISCUSSION

Most of participants in this study showed a higher experience of dating violence in the form of psychological aggression compared to other forms of violence. This result is in line with previous research which states that the prevalence of violence in dating with psychological forms is more often found than other forms of violence, such as physical and sexual [19]. The study also supports the results of this study, where the least forms of dating violence experienced by participants are sexual violence and physical injury.

Significant differences are seen when tested dating violence based on family status and dating frequency. This situation may be caused by the majority of participants in this study have parents with marital status. Adolescence who experienced a more positive family climate and have more competent parenting styles tend to show more effective problem-solving skills and exhibit less violent dating behavior [14]. The dating experience can be characterized by a history of dating, a history of dating violence, and experiences of sexual behavior. In the history of dating, the frequency of a person having a dating relationship is said to be one of the factors that

increase the risk of individuals experiencing dating violence. This is in accordance with the results of research which shows that there are differences in the experience of violence in dating based on the frequency of a person's previous dating [14].

6. CONCLUSION

This study advanced the knowledge of prevalence of dating violence in late adolescence. The findings from this study indicated that most of late adolescence had experienced dating violence. From participants who have experienced it, we can conclude they could be sole victims, sole perpetrators, or a victim and perpetrator. Psychological aggression is the most common type of dating violence. On the other hand, the least common type of dating violence is physical assault. This study also found there was a significant difference in the average score of dating violence based on family status and dating frequency.

Further study about dating violence in late adolescence should also consider other variables which related to the characteristics of participants like family, peer group or any support systems. Dating violence in late adolescence could affect the development in their future life. For that reason, the preventive actions also need to be developed.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Professional Psychology Magister Program, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia for the helpful comments on earlier versions of this article.

REFERENCES

- [1] T. S. Mars and A. M. Valdez, "Adolescent dating violence: Understanding what is 'at risk?,'" *J. Emerg. Nurs.*, vol. 33, no. 5, pp. 492–494, 2007.
- [2] W. H. Organization, *Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: Taking action and generating evidence*. World Health Organization, 2010.
- [3] K. P. Perempuan and P. A. R. Indonesia, "Waspada bahaya kekerasan dalam pacaran," *Diunduh dari <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/31/1669/waspada-bahaya-kekerasan-dalam-pacaran>*, 2018.
- [4] J. Rachel, "Kekerasan dalam Pacaran, Waspada Sejak Dini!," 2017. <https://pkbi.or.id/kekerasan->

dalam-pacaran-waspada-sejak-dini/.

- [5] K. J. Vagi, E. F. Rothman, N. E. Latzman, A. T. Tharp, D. M. Hall, and M. J. Breiding, "Beyond correlates: A review of risk and protective factors for adolescent dating violence perpetration," *J. Youth Adolesc.*, vol. 42, no. 4, pp. 633–649, 2013.
- [6] K. Mallista, N. Soetikno, and W. Risnawaty, "Sexual Harassment in Adolescent," in *The 2nd Tarumanagara International Conference on the Applications of Social Sciences and Humanities (TICASH 2020)*, 2020, pp. 549–552.
- [7] D. Ariestina, "Kekerasan dalam pacaran pada siswi SMA di Jakarta," *Kesmas Natl. Public Heal. J.*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 161–170, 2009.
- [8] L. R. Marotz and K. E. Allen, *Developmental Profiles: Pre-Birth Through Adolescence*. Cengage Learning, 2015.
- [9] A. C.-T. Shen, M. Y.-L. Chiu, and J. Gao, "Predictors of dating violence among Chinese adolescents: The role of gender-role beliefs and justification of violence," *J. Interpers. Violence*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 1066–1089, 2012.
- [10] A. Murray, "Teen Dating Violence: Old Disease in a New World," *Clin. Pediatr. Emerg. Med.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 25–37, 2019.
- [11] D. E. Howard, K. J. Debnam, and M. Q. Wang, "Ten-year trends in physical dating violence victimization among US adolescent females," *J. Sch. Health*, vol. 83, no. 6, pp. 389–399, 2013.
- [12] D. Exner-Cortens, J. Eckenrode, and E. Rothman, "Longitudinal associations between teen dating violence victimization and adverse health outcomes," *Pediatrics*, vol. 131, no. 1, pp. 71–78, 2013.
- [13] M. Fernet, M. Hébert, and A. Paradis, "Conflict resolution patterns and violence perpetration in adolescent couples: A gender-sensitive mixed-methods approach," *J. Adolesc.*, vol. 49, pp. 51–59, 2016.
- [14] D. B. Sugarman and G. T. Hotaling, "Dating violence: Prevalence, context, and risk markers," 1989.
- [15] M. Próspero and S. Vohra-Gupta, "Gender differences in the relationship between intimate partner violence victimization and the perception of dating situations among college students," *Violence Vict.*, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 489–502, 2007.
- [16] Y. Putri, "Hubungan Antara Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran Dan Self Esteem Pada Perempuan Dewasa Muda," *J. Publ.*, 2012.
- [17] R. C. Shorey, J. Febres, H. Brasfield, and G. L. Stuart, "Male dating violence victimization and adjustment: The moderating role of coping," *Am. J. Mens. Health*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 218–228, 2012.
- [18] M. A. Straus, S. L. Hamby, S. Boney-McCoy, and D. B. Sugarman, "The revised conflict tactics scales (CTS2) development and preliminary psychometric data," *J. Fam. Issues*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 283–316, 1996.
- [19] J. R. Temple *et al.*, "Psychological abuse, mental health, and acceptance of dating violence among adolescents," *J. Adolesc. Heal.*, vol. 59, no. 2, pp. 197–202, 2016.