

# The Impact Of Parent-Child Communication On Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness In Adolescent Mediated By Healthy Relationships

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## Abstract.

*Domestic violence, in general, either directly or indirectly harms the connection between a mother and her children, or between a husband and his wife. This article examines the effect of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness, the effect of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness, and the influence of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships. The method used is quantitative, with survey methodology and path analysis applied in hypothesis testing. The research sample consisted of 135 adolescents aged 16-24 who were randomly selected using the Slovin formula. According to the findings, communication and a positive connection had a positive and statistically significant impact on domestic violence prevention awareness. The outcome demonstrates that communication influences domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships. The findings of this study can serve as a valuable resource for parents seeking to increase their knowledge of domestic violence prevention by communicating with their children and maintaining harmonious and healthy relationships within the family.*

**Keywords:** Domestic violence, parent-child communication, healthy relationships and adolescents.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence (DV) is a major public health issue with serious consequences for victims' health and well-being (Bonomi et al., 2009; Devries et al., 2013; Kiani et al., 2021). Domestic violence has recently become a national and even global concern, as well as an essential societal issue affecting all levels of Indonesian society and the world. Even though patriarchy in society may be the root cause of a husband's violence against his wife. It is unclear why some men use violence against their wives while other men raised under the same societal circumstances do not (Piquero et al., 2021). Men who believe they must dominate with dyadic power and are dissatisfied with their inability to do so may instigate violence (Dutton, 2018). In power imbalances, where the male is submissive to his wife in some fashion, the guy might reclaim authority through physical dominance (Wake & Kandula, 2022). In recent decades, research on the role of power in the family has multiplied (Turk & Bell, 1972), but there has been a dearth of clear evidence from social scientists regarding how marital power links to domestic violence. Marriage strength is a challenging concept for social scientists to quantify (Scanzoni, 1979). Because power is not unidimensional, this measuring issue emerges (Heer, 1963). Furthermore, the literature demonstrates that there are as many definitions of power in marriage as there are researchers (Meyer et al., 1991). Furthermore, many variables may be theoretically associated with domestic violence, such as sexual education, which is taught to children at a young age to prevent violence in the family and even when they marry later in life (Perez-Vincent & Carreras, 2022).

Domestic violence against women affects approximately 30% of women worldwide (World Health Organization, 2017), with Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia having the highest frequency (Doku & Asante, 2015; Peltzer & Pengpid, 2014). According to data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women's Annual Records, there were 338,496 cases of gender-based violence against women in 2021, a 50% increase from the previous year. According to the commissioner of the National Women's Commission, there are ten provinces with the highest number of cases of gender-based violence against women. The commissioner of the national women's commission (Alimatul Qibtiyah, 2022), explained that there are 10 provinces with the most gender-based violence. If sorted, West Java ranks first in cases of gender-based violence against women, with a total of 58,395 cases. East Java is in second place with 54,507 cases, followed by Central Java with 52,697 cases. The findings suggest that Violence against women is a widespread problem, with dire physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, and economic consequences for

girls, and affects women of all ages, in every society and every socioeconomic group (Wood et al., 2022). Several studies have found that food insecurity in the household is a significant determinant of domestic violence (Chilton et al., 2014; de Moraes et al., 2016; Gibbet et al., 2018)

The high number of underage marriages raises the divorce rate, which can be attributed to a lack of healthy relationships due to too young an age, a lack of understanding of each other in the household, many husband and wife relationships outside of marriage, sexual abuse, rape, and domestic violence, all of which may be known (Holmes et al., 2022). Regarding sexuality, the family environment, particularly parents, must be the starting point (Tambling et al., 2022). Domestic Violence can be defined as an act of physically and psychologically attacking, harming, injuring, and damaging. In general, violence stems from conflict behavior caused by unequal relationships, which leads to a mismatch of aims, antagonism, and conflict behavior (Loveline & Jaja, 2020; Maqsood & Younas 2024). These three elements are consistent with the definition of conflict as a scenario in which players utilize opposing behaviors to attain incompatible aims and/or to demonstrate antagonism (Haque et al., 2022). Violence in the context of a family or household is typically the outcome of an unequal power dynamic between the husband, wife, and children (Leigh et al., 2023). Domestic violence can be caused by a variety of circumstances, including economic factors, such as a wife's financial dependence on her husband (Bhuller et al., 2024; Stubbs & Szoeki, 2022). Emotional maturity, as a determinant of maturity or age preparedness, influences cases of domestic violence in women who marry at a young age (Korkmaz et al., 2022).

Domestic violence can also occur due to psychological fatigue, which causes self-frustration and a husband's lack of ability to cope with stress (Sardinha et al., 2022). Furthermore, sex education can shape character in children so that they know how to distinguish what is permissible and what is not permissible to do to avoid free sex and sexual violence and prevent domestic violence (Kumar et al., 2013). Healthy relationships can also reduce the occurrence of domestic violence (Finnie et al., 2022). Furthermore, the physical touch between parents and children and the quality of a good relationship can prevent violence in the family (Kaufman-Parks et al., 2018). In this article, we present a brief discussion of the effect of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness, the effect of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness, and the influence of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness mediated by healthy relationships. In addition to the extensive and well-established literature, there has not yet been an elaboration of the three variables that we discussed, namely parent-child communication, healthy relationships, and domestic violence. In contrast to previous studies that used an analytical model, researchers in this study used path analysis. Previous studies that discussed the problem of domestic violence with various kinds of predictor variables that influenced it mostly used simple linear regression and multiple linear regression.

As a result, the research is carried out using the problem formulation listed below:

1. Is there a direct influence of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness?
2. Is there a direct effect of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness?
3. Is there an indirect effect of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships?

## **II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Parent-child Communication and Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness**

Communication is the process of exchanging symbols that contain meaning, which humans share in sending and receiving messages (Rogers & Shoemaker, 1971; Rosengren, 2000). Furthermore, communication and family are two things that cannot be separated because they are interrelated (Jowkar et al., 2011). Every family around the world needs communication to carry out the continuity of daily life and smooth socialization (Runcan et al., 2012). Jowkar et al. (2011) explained that family communication, especially the relationship between parents and children, can play an important role in social behavior (ie, school, peer group). Furthermore, according to Banham et al. (2000) and Montoya et al. (2022), family communication is the establishment of a pattern of life in which there is an element of education in the home, developing attitudes and molding children's behavior, which influences child development (Bacchus et al.,

2024). Family communication is communication between parents and children to develop affection, collaboration, and trust in a relationship through the openness of opinion, the openness of desire, and the openness in behavior to foster mutual understanding among family members (Astle et al., 2022).

Family communication differs from communication among ordinary group members (Nguyen et al., 2022; Runcan et al., 2012). Communication between parents and children is the estuary of solutions to resolve cases of violence (Busby et al., 2022; Cui et al., 2022). The method can be started by building open communication between teachers, parents, the community, and children. In this case, the educational tri-center is an important factor in handling cases of sexual violence against children (Muscarì et al., 2022). DV is a type of violence that takes the form of both physical and psychological actions in the home, either between husband and wife or between parents and children, and results in physical, psychological, sexual, and economic losses, as well as threats regarding a lack of freedom at home or in the family (Campbell, 2002). Openness in a family will make people feel close, which causes harmony in the family. Based on research conducted by Loveline and Jaja (2020), which found that there is an effect of preventing domestic violence through family counseling activities, this research takes the hypothesis:

H1: There is a direct influence of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness

## **2.2 Healthy Relationships and Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness**

Many meta-analyses explain that domestic violence, both violence against children from parents, violence from children against parents, husband-to-wife violence, and wife-to-husband violence, is caused by a lack of good interpersonal communication in the couple (Cervantes et al., 2024). There is no harmonious relationship among family members, even in the absence of a healthy relationship between them (Ollis et al., 2022). Even though the family is the smallest social environment in human life. Some say that the family is also called the first social foundation for humans. Some say that the family is the main measure of one's social life (Andres et al., 2021). Appreciation and affection for family members must show mutual respect, love, and mutual need for one another so that they can feel how meaningful and good a family is (Sharma & Khokhar, 2022). Positive communication, providing enough time, listening to explore the world of partners, and maintaining honesty family members must have communication skills, provide time for interaction, listen a lot and understand their world (husband, wife, and children), and maintain and cultivate honesty between them (Ritchie & Fitzpatrick, 1990).

Numerous factors must be met to create a peaceful and harmonious family, one of which is the presence of interpersonal communication between spouses and children (Roberson et al., 2018). Especially the husband and wife, because they are the family's captains, directing and bringing the family to realize its function and position in society (Kisaakye et al., 2022). Family closeness has an important role in the process of forming children's behavior and psychology, child psychology is formed by the habits between parents and children (Elston Lafata et al., 2023). Most children will imitate the behavior of their parents toward them. So that children do it outside the family (Hielscher et al., 2021). Family closeness can be assessed through family communication and healthy relationships between families. There is a healthy relationship effect on the occurrence of conflict in a relationship as well as in the family and on the prevention of domestic violence (Holmes et al., 2022). So the hypothesis in the study is:

H2: There is a direct effect of a healthy relationship on domestic violence prevention awareness

## **2.3 Parent-child Communication and Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness through Healthy Relationships.**

The development of communication in a harmonious family and respecting the opinions of adolescents can create a good self-concept for him (Tadpatrikar et al., 2021). It can also affect the way they behave and develop good relationships with the environment in the house or outside (Antle et al., 2022). Meanwhile, families that are not harmonious and unable to respect the opinions of adolescents are a psychological hazard, and these adolescents tend to be at risk of committing acts of deviant behavior such as verbal or non-verbal violence because they have a negative self-concept (Stubbs & Szoek, 2022). An open family attitude develops effective communication such as respecting the opinions of adolescents, and adolescent thoughts, and providing opportunities to express themselves as friends for adolescents will help adolescents gain their identity. Research conducted by Muscarì et al. (2022) found that the intensity of

communication within the family influences the prevention of domestic violence through the level of physical closeness to intimate relationships, so this study takes the hypothesis:

H3: There is an indirect effect of parent-child communication on domestic violence preventing awareness through healthy relationships

### **Objectives Of The Research**

The primary goal of this study is to investigate the impact of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness, the effect of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness, and the impact of parent-child communication on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships. Based on the theoretical overview and framework offered, a hypothesis that parent-child communication has a good influence on domestic violence prevention awareness can be formed. Healthy relationships have a favorable effect on domestic violence prevention awareness, and parent-child communication has a positive effect on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships.

## **III. METHODS**

### **4.1 Research Sample**

The residents of Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia, are all adolescents ages 16 to 24. The non-probability sampling method (non-random sampling) employing the quota sampling approach was the methodology employed in the study. When gathering samples from a population (especially one with a high number of people), quota sampling is a sampling approach that sets a goal quantity that must be met. Additionally, it was decided that 210 individuals from 6,785 families in Cimpaeun Village would make up the sample size for this study, which was deemed to be acceptable and able to represent the population.

According to Slovin, the sample size should be calculated using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \cdot e^2}$$

Note:

n = sample size

N = population size

e = Percentage of tolerance for error in sampling-related accuracy.

As a result, the researchers arrived at the following decision when calculating the sample size for this study:

$$n = \frac{210}{1 + 210 \cdot (0,05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{210}{1,55}$$

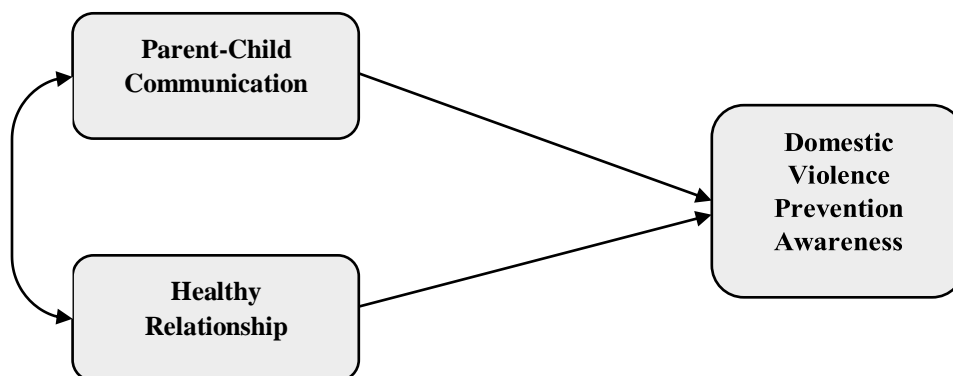
$$n = 135,5$$

Rounded up to 135 people.

From the calculation results, it is known that the sample size is 135 people of adolescent age.

### **4.2 General Background**

This quantitative analysis was conducted from August 2022 to June 2023. In route analysis approaches, there are two categories of variables: endogenous variables and exogenous variables. Parent-child communication, healthy relationships, and domestic violence prevention awareness are all variables. Domestic violence prevention awareness is the endogenous variable, while parent-child communication and healthy relationships are exogenous variables. Figure 1 illustrates the link between variables.



**Fig 1.** Relationship between variables

The population consists of all adolescents between the ages of 16 to 24 who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia.

**4.3 Data Analysis**

In this study, the survey method with a causal approach was employed, which followed the problems addressed and the targets formed. Meanwhile, analyze the data using path analysis with the Goodness Fit Index (GFI). The Sobel test can also be used to investigate the indirect effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables via intervening variables. The survey approach was employed since this research reveals the causal relationship and hypotheses, whereas quantitative refers to the interpretation and measurement of research data in numerical form. Endogenous factors and exogenous variables are used in the path analysis technique. Communication, healthy relationships, and domestic violence prevention awareness were the variables explored in this study. In this study, the endogenous variables are domestic violence prevention awareness and healthy relationships, while the exogenous variable is communication.

**IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Result**

Table 1 shows the data analysis description for each of the three variables.

**Table 1.** Results of descriptive statistics

	Communication	Healthy Relationship	Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness
N	135	135	135
Minimum	94	103	95
Maximum	133	150	126
Mean	114.98	87,79	131,63
Std. Deviation	10.31	12,01	9,68

**5.1 Testing Requirements Analysis**

Path analysis necessitates that the study sample be drawn from a normally distributed population, the regression equation be clear and linear, and the relationship between the variables in the model be significant. In this regard, it is necessary to first evaluate the path analysis requirements before evaluating the model.

**5.2 Regression Significance and Linearity Test**

The overall results of the regression significance and linearity tests are summarized in the following table.

**Table 2.** Results of the Significance Test and Regression Linearity Test

Regression	Regression Equation	Significance Test		Linearity Test	
		F <sub>count</sub>	F <sub>table</sub> α = 0,05	F <sub>count</sub>	F <sub>table</sub> α = 0,05
Y on X <sub>1</sub>	$\hat{Y} = 80,294 + 0,302X_1$	45,698 **	3,91	1,430 <sup>ns</sup>	1,55
Y on X <sub>2</sub>	$\hat{Y} = 75,838 + 0,297X_3$	37,276 **	3,91	0,940 <sup>ns</sup>	1,53

\*\* : Significant

ns: Non-significant (linear regression)

### 5.3 Normality Test

Recapitulation of the normality test calculation results for the regression estimate error, as indicated in the table below.

**Table 3.** Error Estimation Normality Test Results Regression

Regression Estimation Error	n	L <sub>count</sub>	L <sub>table</sub> α = 0,05	Evidence
Y o X <sub>1</sub>	135	0,0554	0,076	Normal Distribution
Y on X <sub>2</sub>	135	0,0596	0,076	Normal Distribution

### 5.4 Partial Correlation Coefficient

#### 5.4.1 X<sub>1</sub> with Y Controlling X<sub>2</sub>

A partial correlation analysis is used to examine the impact of communication on awareness of domestic violence prevention when the healthy relationship is controlled. The partial correlation coefficient and test results are shown in the table below:

**Table 4.** Significant Test Results for Partial Correlation Coefficient between X<sub>1</sub> and Y, if X<sub>2</sub> is controlled

dn	Partial Correlation Coefficient	T <sub>count</sub>	t <sub>table</sub> α = 0,05	Evidence
132	r <sub>y1.3</sub> = 0,460	5,953	1,98	Significant

Based on the table's findings, it is possible to conclude that the partial correlation coefficient between communication and awareness of domestic violence prevention is very significant, implying that communication makes a meaningful contribution to prevention awareness if the healthy relationship is consistently controlled. domestic violence.

#### 5.4.2 Sobel Test Analysis

The indirect influence of communication on domestic violence prevention knowledge through healthy relationships.

The SPSS calculation results on the indirect influence of X<sub>1</sub> on Y via X<sub>2</sub> are as follows:

**Table 5.** Summary of Indirect Effects of X<sub>1</sub> on Y Through X<sub>2</sub>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
Communication	0,222	0,079
Healthy Relationship	0,234	0,045

$$z_{\text{count}} = \frac{0,222 \times 0,234}{\sqrt{(0,234^2 \times 0,079^2) + (0,222^2 \times 0,045^2)}} = \frac{0,052}{\sqrt{0,0004}} = \frac{0,052}{0,021} = 2,473$$

$z_{\text{table}} = 1,98$

The following are the results of the direct influence section's analysis and calculating process:

**Table 6.** Direct Influence Between Variables

No.	Direct Effect	Path Coefficient	T <sub>count</sub>	t <sub>table</sub> α = 0,05	Evidence
1.	X <sub>1</sub> on Y	0,356	5,514	1,98	Significant
2.	X <sub>2</sub> on Y	0,291	4,467	1,98	Significant

Moderator variables have an indirect effect on endogenous variables, in addition to the direct effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables.

**Table 7.** Indirect Effect Between Variables and Total Effect

Variable Influence	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence Through X <sub>2</sub>	Total Influence
X <sub>1</sub> on Y	0,356	0,055	0,411
X <sub>2</sub> on Y	0,291	0,063	0,423

## 2. Discussion

According to the study's findings, the first hypothesis analysis results that communication had a direct positive effect on awareness of preventing domestic violence. Based on these data, it is possible to conclude that communication has a direct positive influence on awareness of domestic violence prevention.

Increased communication will raise awareness about domestic violence prevention. The conclusions of this investigation back up the opinions of numerous experts, like Antle et al. (2020), who stated that good communication between parents and children can reduce the occurrence of domestic violence. The explanation of the theory above leads to the conclusion that good and harmonious parent-child communication influences improving awareness of domestic violence prevention in teenagers aged 16-24 years who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City. The third hypothesis analysis resulted that the healthy relationship had a direct positive effect on awareness of preventing domestic violence. Based on these findings it can be concluded that awareness of domestic violence prevention is directly positively influenced by healthy relationships.

Increasing healthy relationships will result in increased awareness of domestic violence prevention. The findings of this investigation agree with the judgments of various specialists, including Alejo (2014) explaining that healthy relationships can prevent domestic violence. According to the theory's explanation, a good relationship between parents and children that goes well and harmoniously influences awareness of preventing domestic violence in adolescents aged 16-24 years who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City. According to the findings of the fourth hypothesis, there is an indirect influence of parent-child communication on awareness of preventing domestic violence through a good connection. To raise awareness of domestic violence prevention, promote parent-child dialogue so that healthy relationship grows. This implies that parent-child communication is critical for raising awareness about domestic violence prevention. According to Tambling et al. (2021), promoting good communication between parents and children might raise awareness of preventing domestic violence through healthy connections between parents and children. The explanation of the theory leads to the conclusion that good and harmonious communication between parents and children affects healthy relationships, as well as improves knowledge of the prevention of domestic violence. The healthy relationship then affects increasing awareness of preventing domestic violence, implying that healthy relationships can mediate the influence between communication between parents and children and awareness of preventing domestic violence in adolescents aged 16-24 years living in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City.

## V. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study lead to various conclusions, the first of which is that communication has a direct good effect on awareness of domestic violence prevention. This suggests that good parent-child communication can raise awareness of preventing domestic violence among teenagers aged 16 to 24 in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia. Second, healthy relationships have a direct good effect on domestic violence prevention awareness. This suggests that an increase in healthy relationships has resulted in a greater knowledge of the need of preventing domestic abuse among teenagers aged 16 to 24 living in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City. With a path coefficient of 0.291, the healthy relationship variable is the lowest variable that promotes awareness of domestic violence prevention. Increasing teenage understanding of domestic violence prevention can be accomplished by cultivating a positive relationship between parents and children, which can encourage independence, curiosity, self-esteem, and the ability to make better decisions.

And strengthen parent-child bonds by participating in their life and communicating with them. Also, as you become older, don't forget to learn how to balance parent-child interactions. Third, healthy relationships have an indirect effect on the understanding of domestic violence prevention through parent-child communication. In other words, a healthy relationship can mitigate the influence of parent-child communication and understanding of preventing domestic violence among teenagers aged 16-24 living in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City. The direct influence of parent-child communication on awareness of preventing domestic violence among adolescents aged 16-24 living in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City is 0.356, and the indirect effect through healthy relationships is 0.055, for a total effect of 0.411. Significantly, the healthy relationship variable is a moderator variable because the total effect of parent-child communication on awareness of preventing domestic violence through a healthy relationship is greater than the direct effect of parent-child communication on awareness of preventing domestic violence.

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