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Research Article

The Effects of College Students' Violence Exposure Experience and Social Support on Dating Violence

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Abstract

Background/Objectives: This study attempted to find out how college students' experiences of exposure to domestic violence and social support affect dating violence.

Methods/Statistical analysis: Multiple regression analysis was conducted to confirm the effects of domestic violence exposure experience and social support on dating violence. In addition, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted to confirm the validity of the scale, and intra-item correspondence was verified to confirm the reliability.

Findings: first, it was found that sexual dating violence behavior in the process of dating is affected by physical violence exposure at home. In addition, it was found that those exposed to physical violence at home actually exhibited physical violent behavior in the process of heterosexual intercourse, and those exposed to psychological violence at home actually exhibited psychological violent behavior. Second, as a result of examining how the experience of domestic violence exposure affects dating violence according to social support types, the higher the emotional support at home, the lower the dating violence experience.

Improvements/Applications: Based on the results of the study, it was confirmed that the experience of exposure to violence also affects heterosexuality, and emotional support

in the home is especially important. The research results will be able to prepare academic basic data when developing a program for the formation of healthy heterosexual relationships among college students, and it is expected that data will be helpful in preventing violence damage and counseling victims.

Keywords: Domestic violence exposure experience, physical violence, psychological violence, dating violence, social support

1. Introduction

Research on dating violence has steadily increased over time, and academic interest in it is also increasing. Since dating violence occurs in an intimate relationship, it is regarded as an affectionate fight, and it is considered a personal problem, and it is thought that there is no need for a third party's intervention [1], or its severity has not been properly recognized. In addition, there is a characteristic that it does not stop as a one-time occurrence as it repeatedly shows forgiveness and forgiveness between the perpetrator and the victim [2]. The period of college students, in the early adulthood, is a very important period as a member of society after the development of identity in adolescence, and seeks and develops the self through the formation of intimate relationships with the opposite sex [3]. In addition, at the same time as college admission, they experience a free life with psychological independence from their parents, and they begin heterosexual dating in a somewhat insufficient state [4]. Therefore, heterosexual dating occurs as an interaction between men and women, but in college students' period, they tend to focus on sensory or physical contact rather than the process of getting to know others [5]. The reason why dating violence appears a lot in the twenties is because attachment shifts from parents or friends to lovers in the developmental stage, and a lot of time and energy are spent for heterosexual dating even if they are or are not dating [2].

Most of the previous studies on dating violence were studies [6] dealing with the level and factors of sexual or physical violence. In addition, related factors such as violence tolerance, aggression, drinking, anxiety attachment, and relationship addiction were dealt with in the victim side [7], or the psychological factors and aggression of dating violence such as violence in the perpetrator side, sensitivity to rejection, and exposure to domestic violence. A cause study [8] was attempted to determine what kind of environment it takes

place. However, in the case of college students transitioning from adolescence to early adulthood, interpersonal relationships are expanded, and studies to examine the effects of intimacy and passive relationship aggression, which are developmental tasks to be performed at that time, on dating violence are insufficient. If college students continue to have relationships due to excessive intimacy during heterosexual dating, their dependence on each other becomes unstable, so there are more opportunities for disagreement of opinions and expectations, and if these conflicts are not properly resolved, dating violence is sometimes applied. Therefore, there is a high need for healthy heterosexual dating and research on the prevention of dating violence [9].

In previous studies, dating violence was described as an aggressive behavior that occurs between unmarried men and women in romantic relationships, which encompasses physical violence, verbal violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Recent studies are expanding the types of dating violence to include not only physical, emotional, and sexual violence, but also control behavior toward the other party [8]. Behavioral control involves examining cell phones, e-mails, etc. for actions that isolate the person from social relationships or place them under their control. This includes behaviors that prohibit people from meeting or attending meetings, making calls or checking occasionally, and forcing them to do what they want even if the other person hates them [9].

In previous studies, the violence that occurs between couples is expressed somewhat differently by researchers, because dating violence is used as a social concept rather than a legal concept [8]. Dating violence was defined as psychological violence, physical violence, and sexual violence performed by one person unilaterally with the intention of harming the other without agreement between the opposite sexes in a dating relationship [10]. Psychological violence is a verbal or non-verbal attack that threatens the other party by ignoring or criticizing the other person, yelling, insulting words and actions, or attempting to hit or throw objects, Physical violence is a beating act such as pushing or using the body to hit, choke or kick, or use the body to injure the other person by threatening with a weapon or throwing an object [10]. Sexual violence includes acts that forcefully demand or threaten to have sex, acts from forced sexual attempts to acts that range from sexual contact and sexual harassment, or acts that have actually reached or attempted to have sex [10].

Dating violence occurs among couples close to each other, and one person unilaterally interferes or restrains the other, including mental, physical, and sexual violence. Prior studies have shown that there is a significant relationship between the experiences of exposure to domestic violence in the growth period and the experiences of violence against dating and victimization [11, 12]. Children who witnessed or experienced violence between their parents at home will continue to form a violent relationship [13]. Among the theories that explain the process of domestic violence experiences affecting dating violence, social learning theory is the most representative theory. Bandura said that aggression is acquired through modeling, an experience of observing in addition to direct experience [14]. In other words, by observing the aggressive model of the child, it was considered that aggression could be promoted by causing a reinforcing effect on aggression or becoming insensitive to aggression. And social learning theory is that domestic violence children reinforce and learn how to solve problems of inappropriate interpersonal relationships that their parents showed, and reproduce them in general situations such as peer relationships. These learning theories explained the process by which domestic violence experiences influence children's aggression, and shows that domestic violence experiences can be a factor influencing dating violence. 'The Intergenerational Transmission of Violence' is a representative hypothesis that specifically explains the negative effects of domestic violence experiences on children. Children who witnessed parental violence at home or experienced violence from their parents will continue to form violent relationships [13]. Based on the social learning theory of such experiences of domestic violence, it is indicated that it is necessary to pay attention to the experiences of domestic violence as a major factor in the study of dating violence that occurs in dating relationships.

Social support relieves the pain of stress-related events in everyday life, and at the same time protects mental health, and is a positive function in terms of social function, and has been studied as a protective factor for social stress events [15,16]. According to Cohen & McKay, the effect of social support on individuals varies according to the type, and in particular, positive effects can be maximized when the type of support provided matches the needs of the person who needs it [17]. As social supporters of adolescents, direct family members such as parents and siblings, teachers, friends, and relatives are mainly

mentioned. In particular, parents, teachers, and friends can be classified as major social supporters. Domestic violence families are likely to not receive sufficient positive social support from their parents, and adolescents exposed to marital violence are likely to lack adequate parenting and protection from their parents due to the characteristics of their families. Support can play an even more important role [18]. In a study related to domestic violence damage, the higher the social support experience, the more opportunities to overcome the domestic violence crisis situation and to learn social skills in interpersonal relationships.

In the current dating violence studies, there are many studies examining negative variables such as the perpetrator's anger, obsession, and the victim's avoidance of experience, so there are relatively few studies on positive variables such as social support. The more you receive, the better you develop a positive self-image and a sense of self-efficacy, cope with conflicting problems, and develop interpersonal skills that allow you to consider others.

Therefore, in this study, we look into how experiences exposed to domestic violence and social support affect dating violence, and based on the research results, we expect to be used as basic data for the prevention of dating violence.

Accordingly, the following hypothesis was established.

Hypothesis 1: College students' experiences of exposure to domestic violence will have an effect on dating violence.

: Domestic violence (physical and psychological violence) Exposure experience will affect dating violence (sexual, psychological, physical).

Hypothesis 2: Social support will affect dating violence.

: Social support (emotional, material, informative) will affect dating violence (sexual, psychological, physical).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Subject

The subjects of this study were 244 students from B University and N University in

Cheonan. Gender distribution was 88 males (36.1%) and 156 females (63.9%), and the distribution by age ranged from 20 to 25 years old. The ages of the parents of the study subjects were fathers in their 50s (67%) and 40s (23.9%), and their mothers in their 50s (52.7%) and 40s (43.1%). Among the respondents, 60 respondents (24.6%) answered that they had no dating experience.

2.2. Measurement Scales

2.2.1. Domestic Violence Exposure Experience Scale

To measure the experience of domestic violence, Straus' PCCT (The Parent-Child Conflict Scale) and Choi Ji-hyun's scale, which was modified and used, were used as they were [19, 20]. The section on neglect was constructed by excluding items from the PCCTS that do not fit the Korean culture among emotional and physical abuse. The reliability in this study is the experience of exposure to psychological violence (.708) and the experience of exposure to physical violence (.907).

2.2.2. Date Violence Scale

The scale to measure the frequency of violence and damage to dating was modified and supplemented by Straus et al.'s The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS-2) to suit the situation of domestic university students [19]. The scale consists of five subscales consisting of negotiation, psychological violence, physical violence, sexual violence, and injury. The reliability in this study was found to be sexual violence (.981), physical violence (.948), and psychological violence (.875). In this study, only 3 subscales of psychological violence, physical violence, and sexual violence were used to select subjects who had experiences of dating violence.

2.2.3. Social support Scale

To find out social support, 16 items classified into three categories of emotional support, informational support, and material support were used according to the revised and revised research on the social support scale developed by Park Ji-won [21]. The reliability in this study was shown as material support (.845), emotional support (.931), and information support (.973). Each question is composed of a Likert-style 5-point scale ranging from 'not at all' (1 point) to 'very often' (5 points), and the higher the score, the

higher the social support.

3. Data analysis

In this study, SPSS/PC+ 25.0 Version was used for data analysis. Multiple regression analysis was conducted to confirm the effects of domestic violence exposure experience and social support on dating violence. In addition, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted to confirm the validity of the scale, and intra-item correspondence was verified to confirm the reliability.

4. Results

4.1. Domestic violence exposure experience, social support, dating violence factor analysis results

This study was conducted to investigate the effects of domestic violence exposure experiences and social support on dating violence. First, exploratory factor analysis was conducted to determine which factors consisted of the experience of domestic violence exposure, the type of dating violence, and the type of social support, and VARIMAX was used as the principal component analysis method and the factor rotation method. The method of selecting Eigen Value=1.0 or higher as a factor was selected. Items below .40 were deleted from the commonality value. The results of exploratory factor analysis are shown in [Table 1, Table 2, Table 3]. As a result of exploratory factor analysis for each factor, the total explanatory amount of domestic violence exposure experience was 67.23%, which was found to be two factors. Each factor was named psychological violence (factor 1) and physical violence (factor 2). In addition, the total explanation of dating violence was 79.2%, and it was found to be three factors: sexual violence (factor 1), physical violence (factor 2), and psychological violence (factor 3). The explanatory amount of social support was 82.5%, and each factor was named informational support (factor 1), emotional support (factor 2), and material support (factor 3).

Table 1: Factor Analysis Results for Domestic Violence

Item	Factor		Communality
	Factor 1	Factor 2	

The Effects of College Students' Violence Exposure Experience and Social Support on Dating Violence

violence 8	.848		.798
violence 6	.809		.691
violence 10	.784		.708
violence 7	.731		.695
violence 1	.690		.477
violence 3	.652		.602
violence 9	.594		.650
violence 2	.591		.502
violence 5		.900	
violence 4		.692	
Eigen Value	4.436	2.288	
% of Variance	44.358	22.881	
Cumulative % of Variance	44.358	67.239	

Table 2: Factor Analysis Results for Dating Violence

Item	Factor			Communality
	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	
violence 15	.921			.948
violence 17	.918			.958
violence 22	.912			.934
violence 21	.899			.946
violence 20	.897			.955

violence 18	.863			.855
violence 19	.778			.772
violence 12	.667			.895
violence 14		.811		.846
violence 11		.761		.817
violence 10		.744		.812
violence 13		.713		.761
violence 16		.699		.872
violence 6		.655		.736
violence 9		.627		.727
violence 8		.578		.638
violence 2			.834	.775
violence 1			.783	.670
violence 5			.766	.625
violence 4			.654	.668
violence 7			.619	.558
violence 3			.569	.661
Eigen Value	7.492	5.70	4.236	
% of Variance	34.054	25.908	19.254	
Cumulative % of Variance	34.054	59.962	79.216	

Table 3: Factor Analysis Results for Social Support

Item	Factor	Communali
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The Effects of College Students' Violence Exposure Experience and Social Support on Dating Violence

		Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	ty
support	7	.812			.753
support	11	.766			.836
support	10	.763			.840
support	16	.722			.728
support	13	.709			.797
support		.669			.820
9 support		.659			.828
15 support	12	.656			.834
support		.626			.839
8					
support	1		.803		.675
support	3		.709		.789
support	4		.652		.797
support			.631		.776
5					
support	2			.761	.747
support	14			.758	.750
support				.739	.788
6					
Eigen Value		5.927	4.359	2.929	
% of Variance		37.043	27.243	18.303	
Cumulative % of Variance		37.043	64.287	82.590	

4.2. Validation result for hypothesis 1

In this study, multiple regression analysis was performed to verify “Hypothesis 1:

College students' experiences of exposure to domestic violence will affect dating violence". As a result, it was found that the experience of exposure to domestic violence had a significant effect on dating violence. In detail, first, it was found that the physical violence exposure experience had a significant effect on sexual dating violence ($t=3.929$, $p<.001$). On the other hand, the experience of psychological violence exposure did not significantly affect sexual dating violence ($t=.715$, $p>.05$). In addition, the experience of exposure to psychological violence was found to have a significant effect on psychological dating violence ($t=4.171$, $p<.001$). On the other hand, physical violence exposure experience did not have a significant effect on psychological dating violence ($t=1.771$, $p>.05$). In addition, the experience of physical violence exposure was found to have a significant effect on physical dating violence ($t=3.192$, $p<.001$). On the other hand, the experience of psychological violence exposure did not significantly affect physical dating violence ($t=.712$, $p>.05$). From these results, it is interpreted that those who experience psychological violence at home actually engage in psychological violence in their dating process, and those who experience physical violence at home are interpreted as actually engaging in physical violence in their dating process.

In addition, sexual dating violence is interpreted as being more important to the experience of physical violence than the experience of psychological violence. Tables for each study result are shown in [Table 4-1, Table 4-2, Table 4-3].

Table 4-1: Results of the impact of domestic violence experiences on sexual dating violence

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Non-standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t
		B	Standard error	Beta	
sexual dating violence	physical domestic violence psychologi	.297	.075	.356	3.929***

	cal domestic violence	.018	.049	.033	.366 ns
F=15.118, p<.001 R ² =.143					

Table 4-2: Results on the effects of domestic violence experiences on psychological dating violence

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Non-standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t
		B	Standard error	Beta	
psychological dating violence	physical domestic violence	.233	.131	.153	1.771 ns
	psychological domestic violence	.359	.086	.360	4.171***
F=26.122, p<.001 R ² =.224					

Table 4-3: Results on the effects of domestic violence experiences on physical dating violence

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Non-standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t
		B	Standard error	Beta	

physical dating violence	physical domestic violence	.342	.107	.294	3.192**
	psychological domestic violence	.050	.070	.066	.712 ns
F=11.832, p<.001 R ² =.143					

4.3. Validation result for hypothesis 2

In this study, multiple regression analysis was performed to verify “Hypothesis 2: The experience of domestic violence exposure will have an effect on dating violence according to the type of social support.” As a result, in detail, first, emotional support was found to have a significant effect on sexual dating violence (t=-3.356, p<.001). Informational support was found to have a significant effect on sexual dating violence (t=2.112, p<.05). On the other hand, material support had no significant effect on sexual date violence (t=1.260, p>.05). Second, it was found that emotional support had a significant effect on physical dating violence (t=-2.586, p<.01). On the other hand, information support did not have a significant effect on physical dating violence (t=1.767, p<.05). Material support did not have a significant effect on physical date violence (t=1.351, p>.05). Third, both physical support, emotional support, and information support did not have a significant effect on psychological dating violence. From these results, it is interpreted that the higher the emotional support at home, the lower the dating violence experience. Therefore, it is very important to increase emotional support for children at home. The research results for Hypothesis 2 are shown in [Table 5-1, Table 5-2].

Table 5-1: The effect of social support on sexual dating violence

Dependent	Independen	Non-standardized	Standardized	
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The Effects of College Students' Violence Exposure Experience and Social Support on Dating Violence

variable	t variable	coefficient		coefficient	t
		B	Standard error	Beta	
sexual dating violence	emotional support	-.275	.082	-.566	-3.356***
	informational support	.189	.089	.384	2.112**
	material support	.060	.048	.142	1.260 ns
F=15.118, p<.001 R ² =.063					

Table 5-2: The effect of social support on physical dating violence

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Non-standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t
		B	Standard error	Beta	
physical dating violence	emotional support	-.300	.116	-.441	-2.586**
	informational support	.223	.126	.324	1.767ns
	material support	.092	.068	.154	1.351ns
F=2.739, p<.001 R ² =.044					

5. Conclusion and Discussion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of domestic violence exposure experience on dating violence in college students. In addition, it was confirmed whether there is a difference in dating violence behavior according to the type of social support. Based on the results of this study, it is believed that it will be helpful in solving the damages by providing assistance in the prevention of the defeat of dating violence and counseling for victims, and providing social support to the victims of violence.

The results of this study are interpreted as first, that those who experienced psychological violence at home actually engage in psychological violence in their dating process. In addition, it is interpreted that a person who has experienced physical violence at home actually engages in physical violence in their dating process. In addition, it is interpreted that sexual dating violence is more important than the experience of exposure to psychological violence at home. Second, it is interpreted that the higher the emotional support at home, the lower the dating violence experience. Therefore, it is very important to increase emotional support for children in the relationship between parents and children at home, and it was confirmed that experiences exposed to violence can have an effect on heterosexual relationships when they become adults through natural learning.

The results and significance of this study are as follows.

First, as a result of examining the correlation of major variables, it was confirmed that there was a significant correlation overall between the experience of exposure to domestic violence, the experience of dating violence, and social support. Psychological and physical violence of parents showed a positive correlation with day violence, which is consistent with previous studies that the more experienced domestic violence exposure, the higher the possibility of exposure to dating violence while acquiring negative emotional expression.

Second, as a result of examining the effects of emotional support, informational support, and material support, which are sub-factors of social support, on dating violence, all sub-factors showed negative correlation. In other words, the higher social support, the less experienced dating violence. These results are consistent with the findings of a study showing that even though they have been exposed to domestic violence, the higher social

support they have, the more adaptive they have to cope with dating violence. These results indicate that the higher the social support, the lower the damage of dating violence. Even if you have been exposed to domestic violence, if you are given an environment in which you can receive social support from the people around you as you grow up, you can develop an adaptive interpersonal relationship and establish a stable relationship. It means that you can continue.

Based on the above research results, it was confirmed that the experience of domestic violence was a major factor influencing the relationship formation in heterosexual relationships, and the importance of social support was once again emphasized. These results are expected to serve as basic academic data in developing programs and educational contents for healthy heterosexual relationships for college students. In addition, it is expected that the results of this study will be used as basic data for education to prevent dating violence, including mature self-observation, understanding of others, and strategies to improve interpersonal relationships.

As a limitation of this study, the measurement tool used in this study is a self-report questionnaire, which may reflect the subjects' personal factors, so there is a possibility of distortion. In future studies, follow-up studies are needed that consider methods such as interviews, observer evaluation, and experimental studies other than self-report questionnaires. In addition, this study selected male and female college students as the study subjects, and often had a short dating period. When looking at previous studies, since the influence of dating violence on violence may vary depending on the dating period, a follow-up study is needed that considers targets such as prospective couples with long periods of dating or high intimacy by expanding the survey targets to unmarried adults.

6. References

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