

Hubungan antara adverse childhood experience dan kekerasan secara langsung dan siber yang terjadi dalam hubungan intim pada dewasa muda = Relationship between adverse childhood experience and In-person and cyber intimate partner aggression among young adults

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Abstrak

Literatur menunjukkan bahwa kedua bentuk kekerasan hubungan intim, yakni secara langsung yang disebut sebagai in-person intimate partner aggression (IPA) dan secara siber yang disebut sebagai cyber intimate partner aggression (CIPA), kerap kali terjadi pada populasi dewasa muda. Berdasarkan penelitian terdahulu, IPA dan CIPA dapat diprediksi oleh adverse childhood experience (ACE) melalui proses belajar sosial. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat peran ACE dalam memprediksi IPA dan CIPA, serta menguji hubungan antara kedua bentuk kekerasan tersebut. Penelitian ini melibatkan 945 individu dewasa muda di Indonesia yang pernah atau sedang menjalani hubungan romantis. Instrumen-instrumen yang digunakan adalah Revised Conflict Tactics Scales–Short Form (CTS2S; Straus & Douglas, 2004) untuk mengukur tindakan IPA; (2) Cyber Aggression in Relationship Scale (CARS; Watkins dkk., 2018) untuk mengukur tindakan CIPA; dan (3) Childhood Trauma Questionnaire–Short Form (CTQ- SF; Bernstein dkk., 2003) untuk mengukur ACE. Hasil analisis regresi menunjukkan bahwa dimensi physical assault, psychological aggression, dan sexual coercion dari IPA dan perilaku CIPA secara keseluruhan dapat diprediksi secara signifikan dan positif oleh ACE ($\beta=0.005$, $SE=0.001$, $p>0.001$; $\beta=0.016$, $SE=0.002$, $p>0.001$; $\beta=0.005$, $SE=0.001$, $p>0.001$; $\beta=0.085$, $SE=0.016$, $p>0.001$). Seluruh dimensi IPA ditemukan memiliki hubungan yang positif dan signifikan dengan CIPA ($p<0.001$). Implikasi hasil penelitian serta saran metodologis dan praktis dibahas lebih lanjut.

.....The literature shows that both direct and online forms of intimate partner aggression, known as in-person intimate partner aggression (IPA) and cyber intimate partner aggression (CIPA), are common in the young adult population. Based on earlier studies, IPA and CIPA can be predicted by adverse childhood experience (ACE) through social learning processes. Therefore, this study was conducted to examine the role of ACE in predicting IPA and CIPA, as well as the relationship between the two forms of intimate partner aggression. This study involved 945 young adults in Indonesia who were or are currently in a romantic relationship. The instruments used were Revised Conflict Tactics Scales–Short Form (CTS2S; Straus & Douglas, 2004) to measure IPA; (2) Cyber Aggression in Relationship Scale (CARS; Watkins et al., 2018) to measure CIPA; and (3) the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire–Short Form (CTQ-SF; Bernstein et al., 2003) to measure ACE. The results of the regression analysis showed that the dimensions of IPA (physical assault, psychological aggression, and sexual coercion) and CIPA can be predicted significantly and positively by ACE ($\beta=0.005$, $SE=0.001$, $p>0.001$; $\beta=0.016$, $SE=0.002$, $p>0.001$; $\beta=0.005$, $SE=0.001$, $p>0.001$; $\beta=0.085$, $SE=0.016$, $p>0.001$). All dimensions of IPA were also found to have a positive and significant relationship with CIPA ($p<0.001$). The implications of the research as well as methodological and practical suggestions are discussed further.