



The influence of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness in adolescent mediated by healthy relationships

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Abstract

Domestic violence is one of human society's most severe gendered ills. Researchers have demonstrated that domestic violence (physical, sexual, and emotional) increases sensitivity to psychopathologies as well as physical morbidity. Violence can be interpreted sociologically as an act of attacking, damaging, injuring, and damaging both physically and psychologically. This article examines the effect of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness, the effect of the healthy relationship on domestic violence prevention awareness, and the influence of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships. The method employed is quantitative, with survey methodologies and path analysis used in hypothesis testing. The research sample consisted of 135 samples selected at random using the Slovin formula. The findings revealed that sex education and a good relationship had a favorable and statistically significant impact on domestic violence prevention awareness. Then the result shows that sex education affects domestic violence prevention awareness mediated by healthy relationships. The results of this research can be an important reference for parents to provide sexual education to their children from an early age and always create harmonious and healthy relationships within the family to improve domestic violence prevention awareness.

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Introduction

Domestic violence (DV) is a serious problem that must be addressed by society, politics, and academia (Tripathi et al., 2023). It is at the heart of the institution of family and marriage, as well as gender interactions between men and women. Private and public life, as well as social, political, and economic institutions, are all included (Mukerji et al., 2023; Su et al., 2022). Domestic abuse victims experience a slew of mental health issues, which can have far-reaching financial and social effects (Pérez et al., 2023; Su et al., 2021). Domestic abuse affects about 7 million women in the United States each year, according to a major worldwide intimate partner and sexual assault survey (Goldfarb & Lieberman, 2021). More than half of domestic abuse victims are women with children (McFarlane et al., 2000; Orr et al., 2023).

15.5 million American children live in families where domestic violence has occurred in the previous year, according to McDonald et al. (2006). One in every four children will be exposed to family violence before the age of 18 (Finkelhor et al., 2011), and children whose mothers have had IPV are at a higher risk of developing physical, mental, and behavioral issues (Finkelhor et al., 2013). These children are more likely to engage in behaviors that are injurious to health including smoking, drug use, and high-risk sexual activity (Caetano et al., 2003).

According to data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women's Annual Records, there were 338,496 cases of gender-based alignment against women in 2021, a 50 percent rise from the previous year. According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, there are ten provinces with the highest number of cases of gender-based violence against women.

According to the Commissioner of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Alimatul Qibtiyah, 2022), these provinces do have the largest population in Indonesia. "There are 10 provinces with the most gender-based violence. Indeed, this is the island with the biggest population," Alimatul said at the launching of the 2022 Annual Notes for the National Commission on Violence Against Women. If sorted, West Java ranks first in cases of gender-based violence against women with a total of 58,395 cases. The second position is occupied by East Java with 54,507 cases, followed by Central Java with 52,697 cases. North Sumatra ranks fourth with 17,081 instances. DKI Jakarta and South Sulawesi came in second and third, with 14,863 and 14,975 instances, respectively. In Lampung, there were 12,260 cases of gender-based violence against women.

Following that, Riau had 12,017 instances and South Sumatra had 10,083 cases. Finally, 9,237 incidences of gender-based violence against women were reported in West Sumatra. Even though it is not the most populous province, West Sumatra has a high rate of violence.

The provision of early sexual education from parents to children is one of several factors that can prevent the development of domestic violence (Martin et al., 2018). Given the vital role of parents in giving sex education to adolescents, empowering parents is essential for the implementation of sexual education programs (Turnbull et al., 2008). WHO and UNESCO suggest that sex education should be given from an early age by parents. Parents have an important role in teaching their children about sex and relationships, sustaining family culture and ethos, and preparing their children for the problems and responsibilities that come with sexual maturity (Turnbull et al., 2008). This is because of the WHO report released on 13 December 2018 which stated that more than 1.1 million adolescents aged 10-19 years died in 2016, or more than 3,000 of them per day.

Physical contact between parents and children, as well as the quality of a healthy connection, are two important factors that can help avoid domestic violence (Kaufman-Parks et al., 2018). Domestic violence can also be reduced through interpersonal ties between parents and teenagers domestic violence (Suteja & Muzaki, 2020). Comprehensive sexual education can lower the likelihood of relationship violence (Rollston et al., 2020). When comprehensive sexual education, and crime prevention for sexual assault and victimization are combined, the effect on the occurrence of domestic violence is maximized (Armistead et al., 2021).

The National Commission on Abuse Against Women in Indonesia recorded a comparable increase in the number of domestic abuse complaints and cases in the country. The World Health Organisation is looking into this issue and asking countries to take proper steps to combat concurrent domestic violence. However, there is still a scarcity of literature about domestic violence. As a result, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness, the effect of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness, and the effect of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness mediated by healthy relationships. The research objects were the married men and women in Indonesia, especially those who are adolescents. The research gap in this study is about the analysis used, namely, path analysis, whereas previous studies that discussed the three variables discussed, only used simple linear regression and multiple linear regression.

Literature Review

Sex Education and Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness

Domestic violence is described as any act perpetrated against a person, particularly a woman, that causes physical, sexual, or psychological pain or suffering, as well as home neglect, which includes threats to commit actions, coercion, and unlawful deprivation of liberty inside the family sphere (Lloyd, 2018). Domestic violence crimes are described as violence in the private realm, often happening between individuals linked through intimacy (intimate relationships, sexual interactions, adultery), blood relations, or legally regulated relationships (Campbell, 2002).

Violence can be interpreted sociologically as an act of attacking, damaging, injuring, and damaging both physically and psychologically. In general, violence originates in conflict behavior that arises from unequal relationships, which then results in a mismatch of goals, hostility, and conflict behavior. These three aspects are in line with the conflicting views as a situation in which actors use conflicting behavior with each other to achieve incompatible goals and/or to express their hostility (Haque et al., 2022). In the context of a family or household, violence usually occurs as a result of an unequal power relationship between husband, wife, and children (Leigh et al, 2023). This power relation in turn will trigger one of the family members to become the object of the relation. An analysis of gender-based violence is an analytical tool to understand this condition critically (Hine et al., 2022). The term gender-based violence is used to describe various forms of violence based on social differences, particularly gender differences between women and men in the form of physical, sexual, and psychological neglect, threats, coercion, and other forms of action that deprive freedom, both privately and publicly (Muliono, 2021)

Sexual education is one of the processes or efforts to limit and prevent sex abuse, particularly undesirable negative consequences such as unexpected pregnancies, sexually transmitted illnesses, depression, and acts of sexual violence that frequently occur in youngsters (Lindberg & Kantor, 2022). Meanwhile, Patton (2020) defines sex education as a method of teaching or education that can assist young people in dealing with life problems that stem from sexual urges. Thus, the goal of this sex education is to explain everything about sex and sexuality logically.

Adolescent sex education has lately been crucial for reducing the risk of infection with sexually transmitted diseases, premarital sex, and pregnancy. Sexual education

programs that are selective and effective can reduce sexual activity while increasing contraceptive use in sexually active adolescents (Chu et al., 2015). Since 1956, sexual education has been a required part of the school curriculum in Sweden. The subject is often introduced between the ages of 7 and 10 and continues through the higher secondary classes, incorporating subjects like biology and history. In England, however, sex education is not required in schools since parents refuse to allow their children to attend sessions (Mellanby et al., 2001). The Federation of Indonesian Teachers' Union (FITU) released data on sexual violence in education units from January to April 2023. The data shows that there were 15 cases of sexual violence in both schools and Islamic boarding schools. The Federation of Indonesian Teachers' Union urges the central government and regional governments not to ignore the fulfillment of the right to education for children who are victims of sexual violence and children who conflict with the law," said (Florida et al., 2023).

FITU found that as many as 46.67 percent of cases of sexual violence during January-April 2023 occurred at the Elementary School level, 13.33 percent at the Junior High School level, 7.67 percent occurred at the Vocational High School, and 33.33 percent at the Islamic Boarding School. Of the 15 cases, 46.67 percent of the education units were under the authority of the Ministry of Religion and 53.33 percent were under the authority of the Ministry of Education and Culture. There were 15 perpetrators of sexual violence within the educational unit, all of them male. The status of the perpetrators was, namely, the Leaders and Caretakers of Islamic boarding schools 33.33 percent; Teachers 40 percent; School principals as much as 20 percent, and School Caretakers only 6.67 percent. Meanwhile, the total victims were 124 children, both boys and girls (Finnie et al., 2022) explained.

The trigger for sexual violence that occurred in children during the Covid-19 pandemic increased by 60 percent, and the perpetrators were those closest to them. This is due to a parenting style that is not right. Besides that, children who are victims of divorce and parents who leave their children are also the causes of sexual violence against children (Rachmasari et al., 2023). Not only that, parents who are immature due to early marriage also have the potential to create violence against children. All of that is based on the lack of understanding of parents regarding sex education in children (Masykuroh & Qosyasih, 2023). Therefore, the Indonesian government requires every school to make sex education a part of the school curriculum, from kindergarten to tertiary institutions, and most importantly sex education must be taught from an early age by parents (Pratama et al., 2023).

Many health educators believe that comprehensive sexual education will help reduce the number of teen pregnancies. Interventions combining education and contraception appear to minimize unplanned adolescent pregnancies, although no intervention appears to be the most successful (Chu et al., 2015). Education can play a crucial role in boosting self-confidence, delaying marriage, and increasing the age at first sexual intercourse. Compulsory sex education can help girls empower themselves, which is the most effective technique for preparing them for late marriage, postponing planned pregnancies, and becoming better moms (Shtarkshall et al., 2007).

Parents must teach their children sex education, which is related to current norms, so that later children may take care of themselves by learning what is normal behavior for the opposite sex. Sex education can help prevent the frequency of sexual assault against children. It can also help a family become more familiar with the boundaries of what is normal for parents and children. There is an influence of sexual education on preventing sexual harassment, where children who already know about sexual education are more careful and know the modes of sexual crime both in the public environment and in the family (Sardinha et al., 2022). So, the hypothesis in the study:

H1: There is a direct influence of sexual education on domestic violence prevention awareness

Healthy Relationship and Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness

A healthy romantic relationship has strong communication and negotiation skills, loving behavior, self-expression, respect, trust, honesty, and fairness. This characteristic, together with the absence of relational abuse, is regarded as vital. There has been minimal research into what constitutes a healthy love relationship in the literature. As previously stated, this concept is founded on contemporary romantic relationship theory and the broader literature on adolescent perceptions of good romantic relationships (Hielscher et al., 2021).

Marriage has a considerable impact on health behavior and lifestyle changes throughout time. As a result, rather than exploring these parts separately, there is a growing emphasis in the existing literature on the dyad, which situates individual behavior and health outcomes in the context of broader social interactions (Roberson et al., 2018). Health behaviors have been proposed as potential mediators, or indirect pathways, by which marital interactions may have a negative impact on health outcomes (Kiecolt-Glaser et al., 2010). Romantic relationships are linked to long-term health problems

such as high blood pressure and obesity (Bennett-Britton et al., 2017). Negotiating early love relationships is an important developmental task for many young people in late adolescence, and its success has an impact on mental health and well-being. Good-quality relationships, according to a study, can increase young people's well-being, and their long-term absence is also associated with loneliness and decreased contentment (Kiecolt-Glaser et al., 2010). Relationships of 'poor quality,' on the other hand, such as those with higher levels of conflict, a weaker sense of control, and a lack of 'authenticity,' appear to have a detrimental influence, particularly on depressive symptoms in teenagers (Gómez-López et al., 2019).

One of the factors that triggers a healthy relationship is open communication. In a healthy relationship, partners can communicate openly with each other and feel comfortable discussing any issues. A healthy relationship between spouses, parents-children or other individuals can prevent violence and even domestic violence. There is a healthy relationship effect on the occurrence of conflict in a relationship, as well as in the family on the prevention of domestic violence (Holmes et al., 2022). So, the hypothesis in the study:

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

Sex Education and Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness through Healthy Relationship

Adolescent problems are currently very complex and worrying, one of which is the low knowledge of adolescents about sex education, with female and male adolescents aged 14–19 who admit to having a partner or boyfriend who has had premarital sexual intercourse each reaching 34.7 percent and 30.9 percent respectively (Kependudukan & Nasional, 2008). Education about sexuality is very important for adolescents, where later adolescents can know the boundaries of relationship problems so that a healthy relationship is established between the two people. A healthy relationship is a relationship whose participants take care of one another, where no one is harmed, avoiding gender-based violence even when they are married. With sex education, a relationship can work within existing boundaries; healthy or romantic relationships between husband and wife, as well as between parents and children as potential mediators, or indirect pathways, where sexual education can negatively or positively affect awareness of the occurrence of domestic violence. Research conducted by Johnson and Stylianou (2022) showed an indirect effect of parent-to-child sex education communication on awareness of domestic violence

through the close relationship between the two. Based on that research, this research makes the hypothesis

H3: There is an indirect effect of sexual education on domestic violence preventing awareness through healthy relationships

Objectives of the Research

The main objective of the research is to examine the influence of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness, the influence of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness, and the influence of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships. Based on the theoretical review and frame of mind mentioned, a hypothesis that sex education has a good effect on domestic violence prevention awareness can be developed. There is a positive effect of healthy relationships on domestic violence prevention awareness, and there is a positive effect of sex education on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships.

Methodology

Research Sample

The population is especially adolescents aged 16-24 years who live in Cimpaen Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia. The technique used in the research was non-probability sampling method (non-random sampling) using the quota sampling technique. Quota sampling is a sampling technique by setting a certain amount as a target that must be met in taking samples from the population (especially populations with large numbers). Furthermore, in this study, the sample size or the number of individuals, subjects, or elements of the population taken as a sample of 210 people from 6,785 families in Cimpaen Village was determined, which was relatively adequate and could reflect the population.

The sample size according to Slovin must be taken using the following formula (Equation (1)) :

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

Note:

n = sample size

N = population size

e = percentage of tolerance for inaccuracy due to errors in sampling.

Thus, in the calculation of the sample size for this study, the researchers determined such as follows:

$$n = \frac{210}{1 + 210 \cdot (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{210}{1.55}$$

$$n = 135.5$$

Rounded up to 135 people.

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

General Background

This study took a quantitative approach and ran from November 2022 to May 2023. Endogenous variables and exogenous variables are the two types of variables in route analysis methodologies. Sex education, healthy relationship, and domestic violence prevention awareness are variables. The endogenous variable is domestic violence prevention awareness, while the exogenous variables are sex education and healthy relationships. The relationship between variables is presented in Figure 1 below.

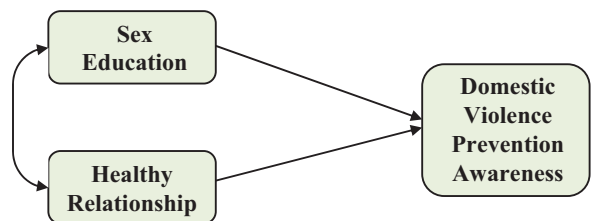


Figure 1 Relationship between variables

Instruments and Procedures

A Likert scale questionnaire was implemented, including three latent variables: domestic violence prevention awareness, sex education, and healthy relationships. There were 35 statements, each has its variable. This instrument used a Likert scale with 5 degrees of freedom: 5 for “Always”, 4 for “Frequently”, 3 for “Sometimes”, 2 for “Rarely” and 1 for “Never”.

To assess the validity of the instrument’s content, all items were evaluated by 5 subject experts. The experts provided criticism of the device’s design. The researchers improved the instrument based on the re-evaluated input. The acceptance criteria were taken from Aiken (1985) validity coefficient value table.

Cronbach’s Alpha internal consistency was used to assess instrument dependability. The reliability of this instrument was tested on 20 respondents who were not part of the research sample. The IBM SPSS v.22 application was used to analyze the data on each variable’s dependability.

Table 1 shows that the reliability coefficient of sex education is $\alpha = 0.763$; healthy relationships with $\alpha = 0.944$; and domestic violence prevention awareness with $\alpha = 0.933$. Because the reliability coefficient value for each variable is greater than 0.7, it is classified as “adequate”.

Table 1 Instrument reliability results

Variable	Reliability Statistics		
	Cronbach’s Alpha	Cronbach’s Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Sex Education	.763	.735	25
Healthy Relationships	.944	.789	35
Domestic violence prevention awareness	.933	.775	30

Note: The total number of items is 90.

Data Analysis

In this study, the survey method with a causal approach was employed, which followed the problems addressed and the objectives that were formed. Meanwhile, we used path analysis with index / adjusted testing or the Goodness Fit Index (GFI) to analyze the data. The Sobel test is also used to examine the indirect effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables through intervening variables. Because this research reveals the causal relationship and hypotheses, the survey approach was chosen, whereas quantitative refers to the interpretation and measurement of research data in numerical form.

The path analysis technique uses two types of variables: endogenous variables and exogenous variables. The variables investigated in this study were sex education, healthy relationships, and domestic violence prevention awareness. Domestic violence prevention awareness and healthy relationships are the endogenous variables in this study, while sex education is the exogenous variable.

Results

Table 2 shows the data analysis description for each of the three variables.

Table 2 shows that from 135 research samples, the score of the sex education variable ranges from 55 to 110, resulting in an average score of 114.96 with a 6.15 standard deviation. The average score of the healthy relationships variable is 87.79, deriving from 103 as the lowest and 150 as the highest score with a 12.01 standard deviation. Lastly, the domestic violence prevention awareness variable’s lowest and highest score range from 95 to 126, making an average score of 131.63 with a 9.67 standard deviation. The path analysis was used to test Hypotheses 1 and 2. Meanwhile, Hypothesis 3 was tested using the Sobel test.

Hypothesis Testing 1: Sex Education Has a Significant Effect on Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness

Hypothesis Testing 2: Healthy Relationships Have a Significant Effect on Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness

Hypothesis Testing 3: Sex Education has an indirect Effect on Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness Mediated by Healthy Relationships

Table 2 Results of descriptive statistics

Evidence	Sex Education	Healthy Relationship	Domestic Violence Prevention Awareness
N	135	135	135
Minimum	55	103	95
Maximum	110	150	126
Mean	114.96	87.79	131.63
Std. Deviation	6.15	12.01	9.68

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X1 with Y Controlling X2

After controlling for healthy relationships, the effect of sexual education on domestic violence prevention awareness is investigated using partial correlation analysis. The following table displays the partial correlation coefficient and test results:

Table 3 Significant test results for partial correlation coefficient between X_1 and Y , if X_2 is controlled

dn	Partial Correlation Coefficient	T_{count}	t_{table} $\alpha = 0,05$	Evidence
132	$r_{y2.3} = 0.462$	5.988	1.98	Significant

According to the table data, the partial correlation coefficient between sexual education and domestic violence prevention awareness is highly significant if the healthy relationship is constantly controlled. This can be interpreted as sexual education making a significant stable contribution to domestic violence prevention awareness if the healthy relationship is controlled consistently.

Analisa Sobel Test

The indirect effect of sexual education on domestic violence prevention awareness through healthy relationships.

SPSS calculation results on the indirect effect of X_1 on Y through X_2 can be summarized as follows (Table 4 and Equation (2)):

Table 4 Summary of indirect effects of X_1 on Y through X_2

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
Sex Education	0.209	0.068
Healthy Relationship	0.228	0.045

$$Z_{\text{count}} = \frac{0.209 \times 0.228}{\sqrt{(0.228^2 \times 0.068^2) + (0.209^2 \times 0.045^2)}} = \frac{0.048}{\sqrt{0.0003}} = \frac{0.048}{0.018} = 2.624 \quad (2)$$

$$Z_{\text{table}} = 1.98$$

It is possible to summarise the findings of the analysis and calculation process done in the direct influence section as follows (Table 5):

Table 5 Direct influence between variables

No.	Direct Effect	Path Coefficient	T_{count}	$t_{\text{table}} \alpha = 0.05$	Evidence
1.	X_1 on Y	0.360	5.551	1.98	Significant
2.	X_2 on Y	0.291	4.467	1.98	significant

In addition to the investigation of the direct effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables, moderator variables have an indirect effect on endogenous variables (Table 6).

Table 6 Indirect effect between variables and total effect

Variable Influence	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence Through X_2	Total Influence
X_1 on Y	0.356	0.055	0.411
X_2 on Y	0.360	0.063	0.423

Discussion

The reason why the researchers chose the adolescent population in Depok City is because the high number of cases of violence in the Depok City area is still increasing, especially in 2022, and 2021 is higher than in 2020. This is an important concern to prevent domestic violence. One predictor that can reduce domestic violence is sexual education which is taught early on, from the family and school. Furthermore, a healthy relationship becomes an antecedent that influences domestic violence prevention awareness.

According to the findings of this study, sex education has a favorable direct effect on domestic violence prevention awareness. Based on these data, it is possible to conclude that sexual education has a direct positive influence on domestic violence prevention awareness. Higher sexual education will result in higher awareness of domestic violence prevention. The findings of this study agree with those of other experts, including Insetta et al. (2015). According to the study's findings, sexual education can help avoid domestic violence.

According to the findings of this study, sexual education can help avoid domestic violence in teenagers aged 16 to 24 living in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City. To reduce the prevalence of domestic violence, it is critical that parents teach and direct sexual education to their children, hence lowering acts of sexual violence against children. Because sexual education is an effort to teach, educate, and direct sexual behavior properly and correctly, the role of parents is very important, namely, as the best source of information for children, particularly regarding knowledge of sex.

The findings of this research also prove that a healthy relationship has a direct positive effect on domestic violence prevention awareness. Based on these data, it is possible to conclude that healthy relationships have a direct positive influence on domestic violence prevention awareness. Increased understanding of domestic violence prevention will result from increased healthy partnerships. This study's conclusions are compatible with the opinions of numerous experts, 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 domestic violence prevention awareness in adolescents aged 16–24 years who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia.

There is an indirect effect of sexual education on domestic violence preventing awareness through healthy relationships. So, increasing domestic violence prevention awareness can be done by increasing sexual education so that healthy relationship increases. This means that sex education is important to increase domestic violence prevention awareness. This is following the opinion of Brotto et al. (2021) explaining that sexual education for children can increase domestic violence preventing awareness through a healthy relationship between parents and children.

According to the idea above, sexual education affects healthy relationships as well as improves domestic violence prevention awareness. The healthy relationship then has an effect on domestic violence preventing awareness, implying that healthy relationships can

mediate the influence between sexual education and domestic violence preventing awareness in adolescents aged 16–24 years living in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia.

Conclusion

The study reached numerous conclusions based on the analysis. First, sex education has a positive effect on domestic violence prevention awareness. Second, healthy relationship has a positive effect on domestic violence prevention awareness. Third, sex education has an indirect effect on domestic violence prevention awareness mediated by healthy relationships. According to the findings, increasing sexual education can help to raise domestic violence prevention awareness. With a path coefficient value of 0.360, sexual education is the highest variable that can affect the rise in preventing domestic violence awareness among adolescents aged 16–24 who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia. A healthy relationship has a positive direct effect on domestic violence prevention awareness. This means that the increase in healthy relationships has increased by preventing domestic violence awareness among adolescents aged 16–24 who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia. The healthy relationship variable is the smallest variable that influences domestic violence prevention awareness with a path coefficient value of 0.291. Increasing teenage understanding of domestic violence prevention awareness 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. Strengthen parent-child bonds by participating in their life and communicating with them. Don't forget to teach your children how to harmonize their relationships with their parents as they get older.

It is advised that future researchers investigate domestic violence with more than two predictors, namely, sex education and healthy relationships, exploring other predictors that can affect domestic violence prevention awareness as new knowledge and a new paradigm.

Limitations

The population selection in this study was only for adolescents aged 16–24 years who live in Cimpaeun Village, Tapos District, Depok City, Indonesia, using the

path analysis method, so it is suggested in future research: (1) to expand the research population as in other cities or other research carried out in one or more provinces; and (2) to use other analytical methods such as SEM (structural equation modeling).

Because the study's discussion of predictors of domestic violence preventing awareness is limited to sexual education, and healthy relationships, it is suggested that future research discusses predictors other than those that researchers have discussed, because predictors that can increase domestic violence prevention awareness are numerous.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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