

Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence and Violence Transfer toward their Peers and Parents

In SungYoun and Madhu Sudhan Atteraya

Keimyung University BKPLUS21 Training Center for social integration expert
Keimyung University, South Korea
elisayoun2020@gmail.com

Abstract. This paper explored relation between children's exposure to domestic violence that includes abuse of parents, witness father's violence, witness mother's violence and children's damage of school violence, school violence perpetration, violence toward their parents, using National Study of Domestic Violence data set collected in 2013. This study utilized a data set of total 1069 children and adolescents of the survey. In this study, we conducted descriptive analysis, correlation analysis logistics regression to explore relation of variables. The results are as follows. Children who experienced abuse of parents were more likely to suffer from school violence, cause violence at school and toward their parents than children who did not. Children who witnessed father's violence were more likely to be victims of school violence, cause violence toward their parents than children who did not. Children who witnessed mother's violence were more likely to suffer from school violence, cause school violence than children who did not. We intended to suggest implications based on these findings.

Keywords: Exposure on Domestic violence, school violence perpetration and Damage, Violence toward parents, 2013 National Study of Domestic Violence in South Korea.

1 Introduction

The voice that worries about deepening of violence in society has risen in Republic of Korea(Jung, 2012). Although The Protection Law of School Violence was enacted, school violence perpetration and damage are not lowered (Lee, 2014; Park, 2012). Marital violence have increased from 40.3% to 45.3% when compared to 2007 research in South Korea family, among violence between family members, the violence of children toward parents also increased(Ministry of Gender Equality Family, 2013). To prevent increase violence and cycle that destroys well-being of individuals and society seriously(Riger et al, 2002), we need to notice children's exposure on domestic violence. It is sure that exposure on domestic violence has a negative impact on children and adolescents(Magolin & Gordis, 2002). Children who witness IPV(Intimate Partner Violence)have serious difficulty emotionally and mentally in development(Kitzmann et al, 2003). Children who experience abuse of parents directly and indirectly showed increased aggressiveness and impulsiveness,

which leads to school violence perpetration(Kim, 2014) shows strong relation with violence toward their parents(Kim, Cho & Chung, 2008), While various variables such as gender, age, emotional attachment with parents, family stress have unclear relation with violence toward parents(Kennair & Mellor, 2007). Violence toward their parents is estimated around 20% in U.S.A and South Korea(Angew & Huguley, 1989; Kim & Song, 2007). But because of decision remaining silent of parents, actual rate seems higher(Kim, Cho & Chung, 2008). Some literatures reports exposure on domestic violence has relation with damage of school violence by lowering self-esteem and increasing depression. But Children's learning pattern of violence is likely to be different by ethnicity, culture, social factors(Carl, Todd&Cynthia, 2008). So influence of violence can be different, more appropriate studies are need in Korea culture context that was influenced by Confucian culture but made a rapid social and economical change. Also studies which range over exposure on domestic violence, school violence of children, violence toward parents together with national representative data set are unusual. Therefore this paper explored influence of children's exposure domestic violence affecting school violence perpetration, damage and violence toward their parents based on National Study of Domestic Violence in South Korea.

2 Paper Preparation

2.1 Data

This paper used **2013 National Study of Domestic Violence (NSDV)** in South Korea. Among them, this study selected a data set of 1069 children and adolescents respondents from 12-21 years old of **NSDV**. **NSDV (2013)** is investigated every 3 years by Ministry of Gender Equality and Family to collect basic data needed to establish policy related to national domestic violence support system.

2.2 Measure

2.2.1 Dependent variables: Dependents variables of this paper consist of damage of school violence 7items, school violence perpetration 7 items, violence toward parents 8 items. If children have experience about violence, score 1 was recorded. score 0 was recorded when they don't have any experience.

2.2.2 Independent variables: We analyzed 3 independent variables, Abuse of Parents, Witness Father's Violence, Witness Mother's Violence. If children have experience about violence, score 1 was recorded. Score 0 was recorded when they don't have any experience.

3 Results

First, the results of correlations are presented with table 2. Abuse of parents damage of school violence, school violence perpetration, violence toward parents all have correlation($p < .01$). But Gender was not significant. Second, the results of logistics regression are presented with table 3. After controlling age, gender, area size, children who experience abuse of parents are more likely to experience damage of school violence, cause school violence, cause violence toward parents than children who do not experience abuse of parents(95% Confidence intervals, OR 1.621, $p < .01$; OR 1.887, $p < .001$; OR 8.126, $p < .001$). Children who witness father's violence toward mother are more likely to be damaged of school violence, perpetrate violence toward their parents than children who do not witness father's violence (95% Confidence intervals, OR 2.071 $P < .01$; OR 2.472, $p < .01$). Children who witness mother's violence toward father are more likely to be damaged of school violence, perpetrate school violence than children who do not witness mother's violence(95% Confidence intervals, OR 1.886 $p < .05$; OR 1.933, $p < .05$).

4 Discussion and Conclusion

This study intends to explore relation among various violence variables in Korea's context. The results showed direct parent's abuse toward children affects all variables, children's perpetration of school violence, damage of school violence and cause violence toward their parents. Second, whether children witness father's violence or mother's violence influenced different variables. In case of witness father's violence toward mother, children are more likely to be harmed of school violence and perpetrate toward their parents, On the contrary to this, children who witness mother's violence are more likely to perpetrate other friends at school. In conclusion, this study demonstrates children who experience abuse of parents are in the highest risk to be damaged from school and perpetrate others. So various and delicate care to prevent this is needed for abused children. As not only witnessing IPV itself influences children's school perpetration and damage but parents with conflict and cause IPV are more likely to abuse children(Dube S.R., et al, 2002), National Domestic Violence Support System needs to focus on reducing conflict of parents at first. As this paper has limitation that doesn't show why witnessing father's and mother's violence have different negative impact on children, results has to be analyzed with caution.

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