

# The Influence of Female University Students' Perception of Dating Violence on Dating Violence Victim Behavior: Mediating effect of Violence Tolerance

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## 여대생의 데이트 폭력 인식이 데이트 폭력 피해자 행동에 미치는 영향: 폭력허용도의 매개 효과

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**Abstract** The purpose of this study is to analyze the mediating effect of female university students' perception of dating violence on the dating violence victims behavior. A questionnaire was distributed and collected to a total of 161 female students enrolled in four departments of U University. Frequency and percentage, correlation analysis, simple regression analysis, and hierarchical multiple regression analysis were performed, and the Sobel test was performed to verify the significance of the indirect effects. Findings First, it was found that female university students' perception of dating violence had a negative effect on the behavior of victims of dating violence, and the explanation power was 5%. Second, violence tolerance was found to have a positive effect on the behavior of all dating violence victims, and the explanatory power was 12%. Third, in the first stage, female university students' perception of dating violence significantly explained the tolerance of violence. In step 2, perception of dating violence significantly explained the behavior of dating violence victims, and in step 3, the tolerance of violence explained the behavior of victims of dating violence. When violence tolerance was introduced in step 4, the influence of dating violence perception on the victimization behavior of dating violence decreased, but it was not significant. That is, violence tolerance showed a partial mediating effect in the effect of dating violence perception on dating violence victim behavior. It is necessary to develop and implement practical programs that can raise perception of violence and lower the tolerance for violence to prevent victims of dating violence.

**Key Words** : Female university students, Perception of dating violence, Behavior of dating violence, Dating violence victim behavior, Mediation effect

**요약** 본 연구의 목적은 여대생의 데이트 폭력 인식이 데이트 폭력 피해자 행동에 미치는 영향에서 폭력허용도의 매개효과를 분석하는 것이었다. 본 연구를 위해 U대학교 4개 학과에 재학 중인 여대생 161명을 대상으로 설문을 배포 및 수집하였다. 통계분석은 빈도와 백분율, 상관분석, 단순회귀분석, 계층적 다중회귀분석, Sobel 검증을 시행하였다. 연구 결과 첫째, 여대생의 데이트 폭력에 대한 인식이 데이트 폭력 피해자 행동 간에 부정적 영향을 미치는 것으로 나타났고, 설명력은 5%였다. 둘째, 폭력 허용도는 모든 데이트 폭력 피해자의 행동에 정적영향을 미치는 것으로 나타났고, 설명력은 12%로 나타났다. 셋째, Sobel 검증 결과 첫 번째 단계에서 여대생 데이트 폭력에 대한 인식은 폭력에 대한 허용도를 유의하게 설명하였고, 두 번째 단계에서는 데이트폭력 인식이 데이트 폭력 피해자의 행동을 유의하게 설명하였다. 세 번째 단계에서는 폭력을 허용하는 것으로 데이트폭력 피해자의 행동을 설명하였고, 네 번째 단계에서는 폭력에 대한 허용을 도입하였을 때 데이트 폭력 인식이 데이트 폭력의 피해 행동에 미치는 영향은 감소하였지만 유의미한 수준은 아니었다. 즉, 폭력허용도는 데이트 폭력 인식이 데이트 폭력 피해자 행동에 미치는 영향에서 부분 매개효과를 보였다. 향후 데이트 폭력의 피해자 예방을 위해 폭력에 대한 인식을 높이고, 폭력에 대한 허용을 낮출 수 있는 실용적인 프로그램 개발 및 적용이 필요할 것이다.

**키워드** : 여대생, 데이트폭력에 대한 인식, 데이트 폭력 행동, 데이트 폭력 피해자 행동, 매개 효과

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## 1. Introduction

The informatization, diversification, and globalization of contemporary society has rapidly changed, the openness of sex culture and gender perception of university students[1]. As the “#MeToo” movement has recently spread, universities and human rights groups have launched numerous lectures and programs for university students to improve their perception of dating violence, share opinions about dating violence, and seek ways to prevent dating violence[2]. Dating violence can be defined as acts of violence that presupposes marriage or otherwise act with the intention of causing physical, mental or sexual harm to the other person[3]. People who have experienced of expressing violence and conflict with their spouses are accepting of spouses are accepting of spouse violence even after marriage[4]. Women who experienced dating violence, a precursor to spousal violence by their partners while dating on the premise of marriage, experienced more violence from their spouses after marriage[5]. Dating violence not only has a serious negative impact on spousal violence from a long-term perspective, but victims who have been exposed to violence for a long time become lethargic and more receptive toward violence[6].

The tolerance for violence would lead to the tolerance for dating violence[7]. This means what extent specific acts of dating violence are tolerated according to research. This violence tolerance is a very important common variable as a factor causing dating violence[8,9]. As a results of the study, there was also a mediating effect of violence tolerance in the process of direct experience of domestic violence, damage experience, and abuse experience of school violence, which had an effect on the violent experience of dating violence. In other words, tolerance for violence can be the cause of the perpetrators of dating violence. In addition, it was verified that sexual violence tolerance can be a significant variable in predicting the victimization ex-

perience of dating sexual violence[6].

In particular, dating sexual violence seriously affects not only the mental health of an individuals but also physical health, and negative lifestyle habits, depression. The post-traumatic stress caused by sexual violence also affect mental health[10].

In addition, this approach to dating violence needs to be analyzed at the individual level as well as the social structure level. It is necessary to explore individual perceptions of dating violence and the structures that influence dating violence. Therefore, this study was based on the need for a variety of social and institutional approaches to prevent dating violence. The mediating effect of tolerance of violence on the behavior of dating violence victims of female university students' perception of dating violence was analyzed. In order to establish sound sexual culture of university students and to prepare a preventive intervention plan for the problem of dating violence, it is necessary to explore psychological variables related to sex such as perception of dating violence and tolerance of violence, and to understand the influential relationship between the related variables.

Based on the necessity and purpose of the research discussed above, a schematic of the research model of the mediating effect of violence tolerance in the effect of female university students' perception of dating violence on the behavior of victims of dating violence is shown in Fig 1.

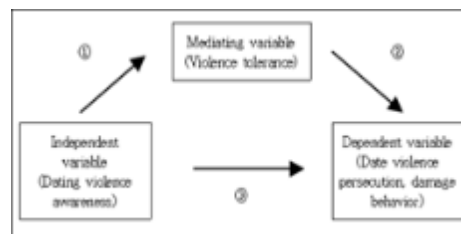


Fig. 1. The mediation model of baron & kenny

The purpose of this study is to preemptively address the problem of dating violence by examining the effects of female university students perception

on dating violence, violence tolerance, and victim behavior of dating violence. This study also aims to verify whether violence tolerance has a mediating effect among those variables. It will be a useful basis for future intervention. In order to achieve the research objectives, the research questions based on the theoretical background and research models are by Baron and Kenny[11] and research model are as follows.

Research Question 1. What is the relationship between female university students' perception of dating violence, tolerance for violence, and victimization of dating violence?

Research Question 2. How do female university students' perceptions of dating violence and tolerance of violence have effect on the behavior of victims of dating violence?

Research Question 3. What is the mediating effect of violence tolerance in the effect of female university students' perception of dating violence on the behavior of victims of dating violence?

## 2. Model and Analysis

### 2.1 Research Instrument

The questionnaire was used as it is, with the opinion that there is no problem after the content validity was verified by three experts. The CVI of the items was greater than the item-level CVI .80.

#### 2.1.1 Perception of dating violence

To measure the perception of dating violence, a scale developed by Jeong(2013)[12] was used. This scale consists of a total of 35 questions and five sub-factors. The items on the scale were eight questions about emotional violence, nine questions about verbal violence, four questions about sexual violence, seven questions about physical violence, and seven questions about cyber violence. The scale consists of five sub-factors, a total of 35 questions. Each question is on a Likert 5-point scale ranging from "not absolute dating violence" 1 point to "very serious dating violence" 5 points, with a total score

distribution of 35 to 175 points. The higher the participant's score, the higher their perception of dating violence. The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  of the test was .86. The reliability coefficient in this study Cronbach's  $\alpha$  is perception of emotional violence .89, perception about verbal violence .70, perception about sexual violence .86, perception about physical violence .69, perception about cyber violence .84, the overall perception of dating violence was .97.

#### 2.1.2 Dating violence victim behavior

The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2) developed by Straus et al. (1996) were revised by to measure the victims of dating violence Kim(1999)[12]. This scale consists of 22 questions. and consists of three sub-factors: emotional violence (11 questions), physical violence(7questions), and sexual violence(4questions). Each question is a Likert 5 point scale response method, 'very often' 5 points, 'frequent' 4 points, 'sometimes' 3 points, 'rarely' 2 points, 'none' 1 point. The higher the score of the perpetrator's actions, the more violent they are. In Kim's study[12], Cronbach's  $\alpha$  was .95. In this study, the overall reliability was Cronbach's  $\alpha$  .93. subfactor was emotional violence .88, physical violence .93, sexual violence .87, and the overall score .93.

#### 2.1.3 Violence tolerance

L. Foo & G. Margolin's(1995)[14] justification of violence scale was modified by Nam(2003)[15]. This scale consists of a total of 8 items, and participants are asked to answer whether or not it is justified to use violence against their lover in 8 different situations. Each question is a response method on a Likert 4-point scale, and is composed to respond with 'very not' 1 point, 'no' 2-points, 'good' 3-points, and 'very good' 4 points. The higher the score, the higher the tolerance for violence. In Nam's study[15], Cronbach's  $\alpha$  was .86. In this study, as a result of calculating Cronbach's  $\alpha$ , which represents the degree of agreement between items on this scale the overall scale was .91.

## 2.2 Research procedure

A criterion for selecting study participants were female students who responded that they had experienced dating at least once. The exclusion criteria for the subjects were those who disagreed with the purpose of the study or had no experience of heterosexual intercourse.

From October 21st to November 15th, 2019, the questionnaire was directly distributed to 161 female students enrolled in 4 departments of U University, along with explanations of the research, and sent to the students who obtained consent. The female students were informed that the questionnaire of the study was processed anonymously and their participation could be withdrawn at any time, and only participants who agreed to were allowed to participate in the questionnaire. A total of 161 questionnaires were collected and used to the final analysis, excluding questionnaires from those who gave up the study, had many insensitive responses, or recorded none.

## 2.3 Data analysis

The data collected in this study was analyzed by SPSS 20.0 statistical program. First, the frequency and percentage were calculated to represent the general characteristics of female university students. Second, a correlation analysis was conducted to find out the relationship between variables. Third, a simple regression analysis was conducted to analyze the effect of the perception of dating violence on the tolerance of violence and the effect of tolerance of violence on the behavior of dating violence victims. Fourth, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted to verify the influence of the perception of dating violence on the dating violence victims through violence tolerance, and a Sobel test was conducted to verify the significance of indirect effects.

## 3. Results

### 3.1 Descriptive statistics of measurement variables

Table 1 shows the average and the standard deviation of female university students' perception of dating violence, violence tolerance, and dating violence victim behavior.

**Table 1. Average and standard deviation of dating violence perception, violence tolerance, and dating violence victim behavior (N=161)**

	Division	Mean	SD
Perception of dating violence	Emotional violence	3.62	.81
	Verbal violence	4.22	.73
	Sexual violence	4.26	.82
	Physical violence	4.55	.53
	Cyber violence	4.18	.68
	Total	4.13	.58
Dating violence victim behavior	Emotional violence	1.89	.70
	Physical violence	1.18	.42
	Sexual violence	1.04	.23
	Total	1.37	.37
Violence tolerance	Total	1.81	.70

According to Table 1, the perception of dating violence was in the order of physical violence (4.55), sexual violence(4.26), verbal violence(4.22), cyber violence(4.18), and emotional violence(3.62). The dating violence victim behavior was in the order of emotional violence(1.89), physical violence(1.18), and sexual violence(1.04). The violence tolerance was found to be 1.81 on average out of 4 points.

### 3.2 Relationship between perception of dating violence, cognitive violence tolerance, and dating violence victim behavior

Table 2 shows the relationship between female university students' perception of dating violence and dating violence victim behavior. According to Table 2, there was a significant negative correlation between the overall perception of the dating violence( $r=-.22, p<.01$ ) and the overall dating violence victim behavior. There were a significant negative correlation between the perception of verbal violence ( $r=-.16, p<.05$ ), sexual violence( $r=-.26, p<.01$ ), physical violence( $r=-.19, p<.05$ ), cyber violence ( $r=-.21, p<.01$ ), and the overall dating violence vic-

tim behavior. There were a significant negative correlation between overall dating violence perception and, emotional violence victim behavior( $r=-.21, p<.01$ ), sexual violence victim behavior( $r=-.20, p<.05$ ).

**Table 2. Relationship between female university students' perception of dating violence and dating violence victim behavior** (N=161)

Division		Dating violence victim behavior			
		Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Total
Perception of dating violence	Emotional violence	-.15	-.03	-.07	-.13
	Verbal violence	-.15	-.09	-.15	-.16*
	Sexual violence	-.25**	-.18*	-.17*	-.26**
	Physical violence	-.14	-.20*	-.30***	-.19*
	Cyber violence	-.20*	-.12	-.21**	.21**
	Total	-.21**	-.13	-.20*	-.22**

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 3 shows a relationship between female university students' tolerance for violence and dating violence victim behavior. According to Table 3, there was a significant positive correlation between the overall violence tolerance and the overall dating violence victim behavior( $r=.34, p<.001$ ). There was a significant positive correlation between the overall violence tolerance and the emotional violence victim behavior ( $r=.34, p<.001$ ) and physical violence victim behavior( $r=.26, p<.001$ ).

**Table 3. Relationship between female university students' violence tolerance and dating violence victim behavior** (N=161)

Division	Dating violence victim behavior			
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Total
Violence tolerance	.34***	.26**	.07	.34***

\*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

### 3.3 The Influence of dating violence perception and violence tolerance on dating violence victim behavior

Table 4 shows the influence of female university students' perception of dating violence on their dat-

ing violence victim behavior. According to Table 4, the overall perception of dating violence was found to have a significant negative effect on the overall dating violence victim behavior( $\beta=-.22, p<.01$ ), and the explanatory power was 5%. Among the sub-factors of the perception of dating violence, the perception of sexual violence was found to have the greatest influence on the overall dating violence victim behavior( $\beta=-.20, p<.05$ ), and the explanatory power was 7%.

**Table 4. The influence of female university students' perception of dating violence on the dating violence victim behavior** (N=161)

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Non-standardization coefficient		$\beta$	t	R	R <sup>2</sup>	F
		B	SE					
Emotional violence	(Constant)	31.97	4.22					
	Overall violence perception	-.08	.03	-.21	-2.67**	.21	.04	7.14**
Sexual violence	(Constant)	5.42	.51					
	Overall violence perception	-.01	.003	-.20	-2.56*	.20	.04	6.55*
Overall dating violence victim behavior	(Constant)	48.38	5.50					
	Overall violence perception	-.11	.04	-.22	-2.78**	.22	.05	7.74**
Emotional violence	(Constant)	31.90	6.22					
	Verbal violence perception	.03	.12	.02	0.20	.26	.07	2.81*
	Sexual violence perception	-.47	.23	-.20	-2.04*			
	Physical violence perception	.06	.21	.03	0.26			
	Cyber violence perception	-.19	.19	-.12	-1.01			
Sexual violence	(Constant)	6.51	.62			.30	.09	3.86**
	Verbal violence perception	.04	.02	.03	0.27			
	Sexual violence perception	-.01	.03	-.04	-0.37			
	Physical violence perception	-.07	.03	-.27	-2.72**			
	Cyber violence perception	-.01	.02	-.03	0.79			
Overall dating violence victim behavior	(Constant)	52.05	6.79			.33	.07	3.14*
	Verbal violence perception	.05	.16	.04	0.34			
	Sexual violence perception	-.61	.30	-.20	-2.03*			
	Physical violence perception	-.17	.27	-.06	-0.61			
	Cyber violence perception	-.17	.25	-.08	-0.68			

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 5 shows the influence of female university students' violence tolerance on the dating violence victim behavior.

**Table 5. The influence of female university students' perception violence tolerance on the dating violence victim behavior** (N=161)

Dependent variable	Independent variable	Unstandardized coefficient		$\beta$	t	R	R <sup>2</sup>	F
		B	SE					
Emotional violence	(Constant)	14.11	1.69					
	violence tolerance	.46	.10	.34	4.50***	.34	.11	20.28***
Physical violence	(Constant)	6.29	.63					
	violence tolerance	.14	.04	.26	3.39**	.26	.07	11.52**
Overall dating violence victim behavior	(Constant)	24.39	2.07					
	violence tolerance	.61	.13	.34	4.67***	.34	.12	20.89**

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

According to Table 5, the violence tolerance was found to have a significant positive effect on the overall dating violence victim behavior ( $\beta = .34$ ,  $p < .001$ ), and the explanatory power was 12%.

### 3.4 Mediating effect of the violence tolerance in influence of perception of dating violence on dating violence victim behavior

According to Table 6, in the first stage, perception of dating violence significantly explained violence tolerance ( $\beta = -.24$ ,  $t = -3.09$ ,  $p < .01$ ). In the second stage, the perception of dating violence significantly explained the dating violence victim behavior ( $\beta = -.22$ ,  $t = -2.78$ ,  $p < .01$ ). In the third stage, violence tolerance significantly explained the dating violence victim behavior ( $\beta = .34$ ,  $t = 4.57$ ,  $p < .001$ ). When violence tolerance was an input in the fourth stage, the influence of dating violence perception on dating violence victim behavior decreased ( $\beta = -.14$ ,  $t = -1.87$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Therefore, violence tolerance showed a partial mediating effect in the effect of dating violence perception on dating violence victim behavior.

**Table 6. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis to verify the mediating effect of female university students' violence tolerance**

(N=161)

Verification stage of model	Unstandardized coefficient		$\beta$	t	R	R <sup>2</sup>	F
	B	SE					
Stage1(X→M)	23.80	3.05					
	-.07	.02	-.24	-3.09**	.24	.06	9.56**
Stage2(X→Y)	48.38	5.50					
	-.11	.04	-.22	-2.78**	.22	.05	7.74**
Stage3(M→Y)	24.39	2.07					
	.61	.13	.34	4.57***	.34	.12	20.89***
Stage4(X,M→Y)	35.29	6.18					
	.55	.04	.31	4.03***			
	-.07	.14	-.14	-1.87***	.37	.14	12.36***

X: Perception of dating violence, Y: Dating violence victim behavior, M: Violence tolerance

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Additionally, as a result of the Sobel test ( $a = -.07$ ,  $sa = .02$ ,  $b = .61$ ,  $sb = .13$ ), when the violence tolerance (mediation variable) was applied to the effect of perception of dating violence (predictive variable) on dating violence victim behavior (dependent variable), Sobel's T: Z value was  $-2.81$  ( $p < .01$ ). That is, it was found that there was a mediating effect because the Z value was greater than  $-1.96$ .

## 4. Discussion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of female university students' perception of dating violence and tolerance of violence on the behavior of dating violence victims. This study also aimed to verify whether violence tolerance had a mediating effect in the relationship between these variables. Another purpose of this study was to prepare basic data for counseling and therapeutic intervention for the prevention and education of dating violence and identifying intermediate variables. The major findings of this study are discussed as follows.

First, it was observed that there was a significant negative correlation between female university students' perception of dating violence and victimization of dating violence. In other words, the lower

the perception of emotional violence, verbal violence, sexual violence, physical violence, cyber violence which are sub-factors of violence perception, the more victim behavior tends to increase. The same results are shown in the study of male university students[16].

In the meantime, research on victim behavior is incomplete because previous domestic and foreign studies have focused on the behavior of violence rather than the behavior of victims of dating violence, it shows a tendency to allow Yeom, Koo and Kim[16] and Yu and Lee[17]. This study investigated the relationship and influencers of the perception of violence and victim behavior. In future studies, it is necessary to investigate whether variables such as past child abuse, domestic violence, and parental attachment affect the perception of violence and victims' behavior.

Second, there was a significant positive correlation between the tolerance of dating violence and the total victim behavior. In particular, psychological violence( $r=.34$ ) and physical violence( $r=.26$ ) among victim behaviors were found to be associated to violence tolerance, which agreed to the research results of Koo[18]. According to Koo[18], violence occurs when anger is not properly expressed. How to accept physical violence is a very important parameter because it starts from the desire to respond to one's request by inducing fear and rear in the other person. In the future, when developing or training a dating violence preventing program. it is necessary to implement methods such as role play and modeling that can lower tolerance for violence. Psychologicay violence mainly includes abusive language, insults, shameful, verbal abuse, controlling the other person's behavior, extreme jealousy, obsession, and stalking. Emotional violence occupies the highest rate in this study as well. Emotional dating violence is an important mechanism for predicting physical violence because it causes great damage to and individual's life due to psychological shock such as loss of self-esteem, anxiety, and depression[6,18].

In addition, physical violence refers to beating, pushing, biting, grabbing or shaking arms, pulling hair, or throwing objects to respond to one's needs by causing fear. This study did not investigate how physical violence is exercised. Nevertheless, given that the permissibility of physical violence is permissible[18], the scope of love violence can be clearly defined by examining the methods of physical violence mainly used in future research. In previous studies, factors affecting the permissibility of psychological and physical dating violence from the perpetrator's point of view were expression of anger and exposure to pornography[18-20]. However, empirical studies on the influence factors on the victim's side were insufficient. In future research, an in-depth investigation into the factors affecting the tolerance of violence from the perspective of the victim is imperative.

Third, the perception of dating violence had a significant negative effect on the behavior of victims of dating violence. Similar results were found in the study of Lim[21]. 'Perception' refers to the awareness of a violent situation. Violent behavior can be prevented when the other person is clearly aware that the behavior towards me is violent[21]. In addition, depending on whether one is aware of the dating violence situation or not. she/he can take counter measures according to the situation. In general, in a dating relationship the danger signals of dating violence have been taken lightly to the extent of 'small fight' or 'love fight,' and the victim may not recognize the seriousness of the violence. In the study of Jung and Ko revealed that, many middle and high school students experienced dating violence and did not recognize it[12,13], More than half of them have never received a preventive education related to dating violence, thus raising awareness of dating violence. It suggests that there is a desperate need for immediate education.

Fourth, the tolerance of violence had a significant positive effect on the total dating violence victim behavior. In the study of Jang[23], Group with high tolerance to violence are more likely to

engage in physical and sexual violence. to this end prevention programs that can increase basic communication skills and sensitivity to violence are imperative.

Fifth, according to the Sobel's test, female university students' perception of dating violence significantly explained their degree of tolerance for violence and the behavior of victims of dating violence. Tolerance of dating violence explained the behavior of victims of dating violence. When introduced, the effect of the perception of dating violence on the victim behavior of dating violence decreased, but it was not significant. Violence tolerance showed a mediating effect in the influence of adolescent childhood abuse experience on inflicting behavior on dating violence[24], and violence tolerance was found to be partially mediated in the effect of exposure to domestic violence on dating violence[25]. Among the victims of dating violence in this study, physical violence scores were the highest verbal violence in Yeom's study[16], and emotional violence scores in Seo's study[24]. This difference is judged to be different in how sensitively they perceive dating violence according to general characteristics such as gender and age of the study subjects. In dating violence studies, it is important to identify the causes and influencing factors, but empirical studies are still insufficient, and each study shows inconsistent results. This means that there are mediating variables between variables related to dating violence, suggesting that further research is needed in the future

## 5. Conclusion

Summarizing the results of the above study, it is predicted that tolerance for violence can play a mediating role in reducing dating violence in the relationship between university students' perception of dating violence and victim behavior. Even though dating violence continues, the reason the relationship continues while allowing violence is because they hate breaking up with the partner and are wor-

ried that the partner will be hurt. Victims of dating violence tended to do things on their own. rather than seeking help from others to get out of a violent situation. Individual efforts to recognize dating violence as violence, enable the parties to express their intentions clearly, and require education and campaigns to form and maintain safe and healthy relationships on campuses within universities. In addition legal and institutional punishment for dating violence must be severe, and measures for victims are urgently needed.

Based on the conclusions of this study, I would like to make the following suggestions.

First, this study attempted to grasp the perception and actual situation of dating violence by using a self-report questionnaire targeting university students. However this research method consisting only of a questionnaire has limitations in exploring the phenomenon of dating violence in detail. Therefore if a follow-up study selects subjects who have experienced dating violence and conducts a qualitative study at the same time, it will be possible to accurately grasp the patterns, actual conditions, and related phenomena of dating violence. Second, although previous studies dealt with variables such as childhood abuse and domestic violence experiences of dating violence perpetrators, and pornography addiction, future studies need to investigate the degree of permissibility of dating violence according to the general characteristics of dating violence victims. Third, there is a need for repetitive studies on the mediating effect of the perception of dating violence and the tolerance of violence in victim behavior. Fourth, for a preventive approach to lower tolerance for dating violence, a study on middle and high school students is imperative, and practical dating violence prevention programs that can be applied in pre-university schools are essential. Fifth, the study did not examine the general characteristics of the subjects' experience of sexual intercourse in heterosexuals. It has been suggested that future studies will be conducted including general characteristics that may affect per-



ception of dating violence, victimization behavior, and tolerance of violence.

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