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Family conflict and digital risk as determinants of adolescent violence victimization: A cross-sectional study in Depok, Indonesia

Konflik keluarga dan risiko digital sebagai faktor penentu korban kekerasan pada remaja: Studi potong lintang di Depok, Indonesia

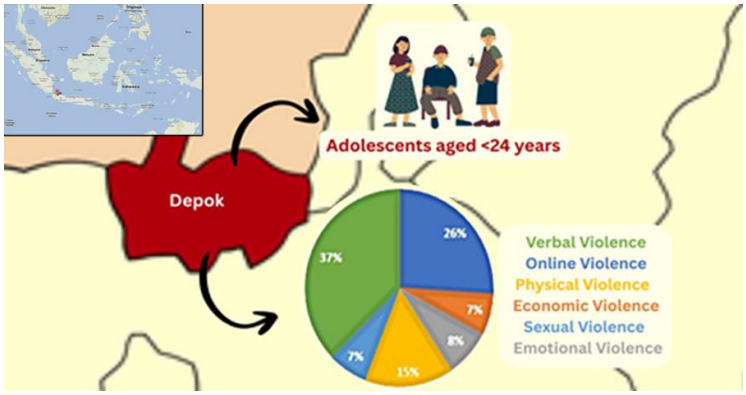
Chahya K. Herbawani*[1], Ulya Q. Karima[2], Rosalia D. Agustanti[3], Ismaya Ramadhanti[4], Asti E. R. Fitri[5], Febilla D. Riyanti[6]

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] Department of Public Health, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Abstract
Adolescence is increasingly recognized as a period of heightened vulnerability to violence victimization due to rapid bio-psychosocial transitions. However, evidence from Indonesian urban settings remains limited in disentangling family and digital determinants. This study aimed to identify factors associated with adolescent violence in Depok City. A cross-sectional survey was conducted from July to September 2025 among adolescents aged <24 years using self-administered questionnaires distributed via social media with accidental sampling, with 84.2% of respondent's female. Associations were examined using Chi-square tests and multivariate logistic regression to control for confounders. The prevalence of adolescent violence was 60.8%, with verbal violence (68.8%) and online violence (47.9%) as the most commonly reported types; perpetrators were most frequently strangers (49.0%) and peers (46.9%). High family conflict was strongly associated with violence victimization (AOR = 8.41; 95% CI: 3.74–18.90; p < 0.001), while high negative social media exposure also increased the odds (AOR = 3.41; 95% CI: 1.53–7.61; p = 0.003), and parenting style functioned as a confounding factor. These findings highlight the need for family-centered prevention emphasizing counseling, positive parenting, and structured parent–adolescent communication, alongside digital literacy to reduce online harm. Integrating Islamic values, such as *rahmah* (compassion), *sabr* (self-restraint), and *islah* (reconciliation), may strengthen non-violent communication and emotional support within families and community or faith-based youth programs, thereby contributing to adolescent psychosocial well-being and violence prevention as a public health priority.

Abstrak
Remaja semakin diakui sebagai periode yang rentan terhadap kekerasan akibat transisi bio-psiko-sosial yang cepat. Namun, bukti dari lingkungan perkotaan Indonesia masih terbatas dalam mengidentifikasi faktor keluarga dan digital yang memengaruhi. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang terkait dengan kekerasan pada remaja di Kota Depok. Survei potong lintang dilakukan dari Juli hingga September 2025 di kalangan remaja berusia <24 tahun menggunakan kuesioner yang diisi sendiri yang didistribusikan melalui media sosial dengan sampling acak, dengan 84,2% responden perempuan. Hubungan dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-square dan regresi logistik multivariat untuk mengontrol faktor pengganggu. Prevalensi kekerasan pada remaja mencapai 60,8%, dengan kekerasan verbal (68,8%) dan kekerasan online (47,9%) sebagai jenis yang paling sering dilaporkan; pelaku paling sering adalah orang asing (49,0%) dan teman sebaya (46,9%). Konflik keluarga yang tinggi secara signifikan terkait dengan korban kekerasan (AOR = 8,41; 95% CI: 3,74–18,90; p < 0,001), sementara paparan media sosial negatif yang tinggi juga meningkatkan risiko (AOR = 3,41; 95% CI: 1,53–7,61; p = 0.003), dan gaya pengasuhan berfungsi sebagai faktor pengganggu. Temuan ini menyoroti pentingnya pencegahan yang berpusat pada keluarga, yang menekankan konseling, pengasuhan positif, dan komunikasi terstruktur antara orang tua dan remaja, serta literasi digital untuk mengurangi bahaya online. Mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai Islam, seperti rahmah (kasih sayang), sabr (kesabaran), dan islah (rekonciliasi), dapat memperkuat komunikasi non-kekerasan dan dukungan emosional dalam keluarga dan program pemuda berbasis komunitas atau agama, sehingga berkontribusi pada kesejahteraan psikososial remaja dan pencegahan kekerasan sebagai prioritas kesehatan masyarakat.

Graphical Abstract



Keyword
adolescence; family conflict; parenting; social media; violence

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Correspondence
Jl. Raya Limo, Kecamatan Limo, Kota Depok, Jawa Barat 16515.
chahyakharin@upnvj.ac.id

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a critical developmental period marked by rapid biological, psychological, and social changes that demand continuous behavioral adaptation (Fombouchet et al., 2023; Mastorci et al., 2024). When adaptive capacities are insufficient, some adolescents exhibit risk-taking behaviors that undermine psychosocial well-being at personal and social levels (Ajisuksmo, 2021; Defoe, 2021; Zhang & Wang, 2025), including tendencies that manifest as violence either as perpetration or victimization (Borrego-Ruiz & Borrego, 2025). Violence is a major public health concern that intersects with reproductive health, mental health, and broader social functioning (Shalak et al., 2024). Global evidence indicates substantial exposure to violence among adolescents and young women, including intimate partner violence reported among adolescent girls aged 15–19 years (Sardinha et al., 2024), and elevated rates of psychological and other forms of violence in intimate partnerships (Akalin & Ayhan, 2022). Large-scale adolescent studies further show that aggression clusters with mental health problems and interpersonal conflict (Rong et al., 2025), while population-based data among women also demonstrate high lifetime exposure to violence (De Paola et al., 2024).

This issue is directly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through prevention of violence-related morbidity and mental health consequences, SDG 5 (Gender Equality) through elimination of violence against women and girls, and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) through reduction of all forms of violence and protection of children and adolescents. In Indonesia, evidence shows violence among adolescents remains substantial: the 2013 National Survey on Violence Against Children documented notable proportions of boys and girls aged 13–17 years experiencing physical, emotional, and sexual violence in the previous 12 months, while other findings suggest nearly half of children have been exposed to violence, predominantly emotional forms (Amalia et al., 2025). However, reported figures likely underestimate the true burden due to underreporting driven by fear, stigma, and limited reporting access, reinforcing the “iceberg” phenomenon in adolescent violence (Syukriani et al., 2022). These trends highlight an urgent need for context-specific research to guide prevention strategies addressing both offline and online determinants of adolescent violence.

Despite accumulating evidence that adolescent violence is shaped by developmental vulnerability, family environments, and digital exposure, many settings still lack locally grounded analyses that quantify which modifiable determinants most strongly predict violence among adolescents. In Depok City, reports indicate a steady rise in violence cases over time (Azzahra, 2023; Subiyanto, 2025), underscoring an urgent public health challenge that requires targeted, evidence-based prevention. A general solution is to strengthen violence prevention through integrated, multi-level strategies that combine family-centered approaches (positive parenting, supervision, and supportive communication) with school- and community-based education, including digital literacy and safe online engagement, to reduce adolescents’ risks of becoming victims or perpetrators of violence (Doğan et al., 2025; Rizzo et al., 2023).

Scientific literature emphasizes prevention models that address both digital and interpersonal contexts of adolescent violence. In digitally connected environments, adolescents’ exposure to violent content and harmful interactions on social media can shape norms and attitudes toward aggression and facilitate cyberbullying, which may escalate into offline aggression (Franco & Boniel-Nissim, 2024; Slone et al., 2025; Marciano et al., 2020; Sobkin & Fedotova, 2021). Empirical studies indicate significant associations between social media use patterns, cyberbullying, and youth violence outcomes, supporting prevention initiatives that incorporate structured digital literacy, online safety education, and skills-based interventions focused on emotion regulation and non-violent communication (Doğan et al., 2025). In this framework, preventive education is strengthened when delivered through both formal and non-formal channels, enabling adolescents to recognize, avoid, and respond safely to online risks (Agha et al., 2023; Finkelhor et al., 2021; Steinfeld, 2021).

Concurrently, family-based solutions are consistently identified as protective against adolescent violence. The family is a primary social environment shaping adolescent behavior and personality development (Doty et al., 2023), and parenting style, supervision, and communication patterns are central to violence prevention. Harsh parenting and inadequate monitoring are associated with increased aggression and poorer emotional regulation (Liu et al., 2022), while supportive parenting and effective parental mediation are linked with healthier internet use patterns and reduced likelihood of adolescent aggression (Ren &

Zhu, 2022). Within a family health framework, strong family functioning, attachment, and constructive conflict resolution correlate with fewer health-risk behaviors and problematic outcomes, including aggression, and with improved psychosocial well-being (Jianhua et al., 2025; Low, 2023). These findings collectively support an integrated prevention orientation: strengthening family processes while equipping adolescents with competencies to navigate digital environments safely.

Existing evidence indicates that adolescent violence is multifactorial, shaped by internal and external determinants. External factors include socioeconomic conditions, social environments, cultural norms, educational background, and particularly social media exposure in contemporary contexts (Heizomi et al., 2021; Meléndez Guevara et al., 2022; Dou & Zhang, 2025; Hassan, 2025). Prolonged family stress—especially persistent family conflict—may precipitate violent behaviors even among adolescents without initial aggressive tendencies (Hammett et al., 2022). Meanwhile, research increasingly recognizes that digital ecosystems can intensify risk through exposure to harmful content and cyberbullying dynamics, with potential spillover into offline aggression (Franco & Boniel-Nissim, 2024; Slone et al., 2025; Sobkin & Fedotova, 2021). In parallel, family health literature consistently highlights protective roles of positive family functioning and parenting processes, showing associations with reduced aggression and improved adolescent psychosocial outcomes (Jianhua et al., 2025; Low, 2023; Ramaswami et al., 2022), including healthier internet use when parents apply supportive mediation (Ren & Zhu, 2022).

However, a critical gap remains in local Indonesian urban contexts regarding empirical quantification of how family conflict and negative social media exposure jointly relate to adolescents' experiences of violence, especially amid rising local reports (Amalia et al., 2025; Ramaiya et al., 2021; Ramaiya et al., 2025, Yudha & Chuemchit, 2024). Many studies address family or digital factors separately, leaving limited evidence to guide integrated interventions that simultaneously target family dynamics and online risks in a single analytic framework. Accordingly, the novelty of this study lies in examining the associations between family conflict, negative social media exposure, and adolescent violence in Depok City while accounting for key covariates (e.g., parenting-related factors) to better inform family-centered and digitally responsive prevention strategies. Therefore, this study aimed to identify and analyze factors associated with adolescent violence in Depok City, providing evidence to support the development of effective, context-specific prevention and intervention programs.

METHODS

This study employed a cross-sectional design to identify factors associated with adolescent violence in Depok City, West Java, Indonesia. Data were collected over a three-month period from July to September 2025 using a self-administered questionnaire delivered online. The study population comprised male and female adolescents aged <24 years residing in Depok City, regardless of prior experiences of violence. The age criterion followed the classification framework by the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations defining individuals aged 10–24 years as "youth" (UNFPA, 2022). A total of 158 adolescents participated. The inclusion criteria were adolescents (male or female) aged <24 years living in Depok City who voluntarily agreed to complete the online questionnaire, while the exclusion criterion was incomplete questionnaire submission.

Participants were recruited using accidental sampling, whereby respondents who accessed the questionnaire link through social media platforms voluntarily participated. The questionnaire link was disseminated via multiple channels to increase reach within the target population, including X/Twitter, WhatsApp groups, Instagram, and other social media networks. The research procedure involved (1) preparing the online questionnaire and distribution materials, (2) disseminating the survey invitation through social media, (3) obtaining informed consent electronically prior to participation, (4) collecting responses over the study period, and (5) screening entries to exclude incomplete submissions before analysis.

The instrument was a structured questionnaire consisting of sections assessing sociodemographic characteristics and psychosocial/behavioral factors related to adolescent violence. Demographic items included initials, age, gender, education level, parents' education, parents' occupation, and family income. The questionnaire also contained subscales assessing parenting attitudes (15 items), family conflict (10 items), experiences of violence (13 items), knowledge about violence (10 items), access to social media (4 items), experience seeking information about violence

(7 items), perceptions of sexual violence information through social media accessibility (7 items), and negative experiences with peers on social media (10 items). Questionnaire items were compiled from a combination of previously published instruments and additional items developed by the research team to capture adolescent violence and relevant risk factors. Although formal validation and reliability testing were not conducted in this study, several items were adapted from previously validated instruments, supporting the content relevance of the measures. Data were collected in a quantitative format and presented descriptively as frequencies and proportions.

Data analysis comprised univariate, bivariate, and multivariate procedures. Univariate analysis summarized the frequency distribution of all variables to describe participant characteristics and the distribution of study factors. Bivariate analysis used Chi-square tests at a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) to assess associations between independent variables and the dependent variable (adolescent violence). Variables meeting analytic criteria were subsequently included in multivariate logistic regression to estimate adjusted associations (odds ratios) between predictors and adolescent violence, while controlling for potential confounders and identifying confounding effects within the model.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta (Approval No. 10.189.B/KEPK-FKMUMJ/VIII/2024). Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained electronically prior to questionnaire completion. Confidentiality was maintained by collecting minimal identifiers (initials only) and restricting data access to the research team.

RESULTS

Table 1 summarizes the demographic profile and distribution of risk-related variables among adolescents in Depok City. Respondents were predominantly female (84.2%) and largely in the late adolescent stage (93.0%), with most having completed senior high school (65.8%). Regarding parental characteristics, mothers were most commonly educated to the senior high school/vocational level (50.6%), whereas fathers were more frequently college educated (49.4%). More than half of mothers were not working (56.3%), while the majority of fathers were employed (93.7%). In terms of socioeconomic status, the largest proportion of families reported a monthly income above the minimum wage (44.9%). More than half of adolescents reported having experienced violence (60.8%). Most respondents demonstrated high knowledge about violence (64.6%), reported high family conflict (56.3%), and perceived parenting style as good (52.5%). For media-related variables, most adolescents reported social media use of ≥3 hours per day (83.5%), with high perceived access to social media (60.8%) and high exposure to information related to adolescent violence (55.1%). Additionally, more than half reported high levels of negative experiences on social media (55.7%).

Table 2 presents the characteristics of violence reported by adolescents. Verbal violence was the most common form experienced (68.8%), followed by online violence (47.9%). The main perpetrators were strangers (49.0%) and peers (46.9%). Nearly half of adolescents experienced violence from a single perpetrator (46.9%). Most adolescents reported experiencing violence fewer than four times (70.8%). The timing of violence was often uncertain (59.4%), although the afternoon was the most frequently reported specific time period (25.0%). The duration of violence was commonly brief, occurring instantly (<5 minutes, 44.8%) or within a short period (<30 minutes, 40.6%). The most frequently reported location for violence was social media or messaging applications (39.2%), indicating the prominence of digitally mediated contexts in adolescents' violence experiences.

Table 3 shows the results of bivariate and multivariate analyses examining factors associated with adolescent violence. In the bivariate analysis (Chi-square), knowledge, family conflict, parenting style, exposure to violence-related information, and negative experiences on social media were identified as candidate variables associated with adolescent violence using the study criterion ($p < 0.25$) and were subsequently entered into the multivariate logistic regression model. In the adjusted model, two factors remained significantly associated with adolescent violence. Adolescents reporting high family conflict had substantially higher odds of experiencing violence than those reporting low family conflict (AOR = 8.41; 95% CI: 3.74–18.90; $p < 0.001$). Adolescents reporting high negative social media experiences also had higher odds of violence compared to those with low negative experiences (AOR = 3.41; 95% CI: 1.53–7.61; $p = 0.003$). Parenting style, while associated in the bivariate analysis, functioned as a confounding factor

Table 1
Frequency and distribution for demographics and risk variables of adolescents (n = 158)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	25	15,8
Female	133	84,2
Adolescent Age Stage		
Middle adolescent (<18 years)	11	7
Late adolescent (≥18 years)	147	93
Last Education		
Junior High School	9	5,7
Senior High School / Vocational	104	65,8
College and above (D3/D4/S1/S2)	45	28,5
Mother's Education		
Elementary School	11	7
Junior High School	12	7,6
Senior High School / Vocational	80	50,6
College and above (D3/D4/S1/S2/S3)	54	34,2
No schooling	1	0,6
Father's Education		
Elementary School	10	6,3
Junior High School	8	5,1
Senior High School / Vocational	61	38,6
College and above (D3/D4/S1/S2/S3)	78	49,4
No schooling	1	0,6
Mother's Occupation		
Working	69	43,7
Not working	89	56,3
Father's Occupation		
Working	148	93,7
Not working (incl. deceased)	10	6,3
Parents' Monthly Income		
Below Minimum Wage (< Rp 5,195,720.78)	45	28,5
Equal to Minimum Wage (Rp 5,195,720.78)	42	26,6
Above Minimum Wage (> Rp 5,195,720.78)	71	44,9
Adolescent Violence		
No	62	39,2
Yes	96	60,8
Knowledge		
High	102	64,6
Low	56	35,4
Family Conflict		
Low Conflict	69	43,7
High Conflict	89	56,3
Parenting Style		
Good	83	52,5
Poor	75	47,5
Social Media Access		
< 3 hours	26	16,5
≥ 3 hours	132	83,5
Information on Adolescent Violence		
High	87	55,1
Low	71	44,9
Assessment of Social Media Access		
High	96	60,8
Low	62	39,2
Negative Experiences on Social Media		
Low	70	44,3
High	88	55,7

and did not remain statistically significant in the final multivariate model.

DISCUSSION

The analysis indicated that family conflict was the strongest factor associated with adolescent violence (AOR = 8.41; 95% CI: 3.74–18.90). The relationship between family conflict and adolescent violence is supported by both theoretical and empirical evidence. The family system, as the most proximal social environment for children, can be disrupted by frequent and intense conflicts such as arguments or criticism. These disruptions can lead to negative

Table 2
Distribution of characteristics of violence experienced by adolescents (n = 96)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Type of Violence		
Online	46	47,9
Economic	12	12,5
Emotional	14	14,6
Physical	27	28,1
Sexual	12	12,5
Verbal	66	68,8
Perpetrator of Violence		
Teacher/School Staff	5	5,2
Stranger	47	49
Parents	18	18,8
Partner (Boyfriend/Girlfriend)	18	18,8
Sibling	13	13,5
Peer	45	46,9
Number of Perpetrators		
1 person	45	46,9
2–3 people	34	35,4
> 3 people	17	17,7
Frequency of Violence		
< 4 times	68	70,8
≥ 4 times	28	29,2
Time of Violence		
Morning	2	2,1
Afternoon	24	25
Night	13	13,5
Uncertain	57	59,4
Duration of Violence		
Instant (< 5 minutes)	43	44,8
Short (< 30 minutes)	39	40,6
Long (> 30 minutes)	3	3,1
Repeated over time	11	11,5
Place of Violence		
Home	19	19,6
School	9	9,3
Neighborhood	13	13,4
Social media / messaging apps	38	39,2
Public places (street, park, mall)	18	18,6

Note: Multiple responses were permitted for the type of violence and number of perpetrators variables

developmental outcomes, including depression, anxiety, and increased risk of violence victimization. While all families experience some degree of conflict, persistent and severe disputes may escalate into domestic violence (Morelli et al., 2023). In accordance with the tenets of Social Learning Theory, exposure to family violence has the potential to normalize aggressive behavior, thereby increasing the likelihood of adolescents imitating such actions or affiliating with violent peers. Empirical findings from Li et al. (2021) demonstrated that family violence was significantly and positively associated with adolescent violence (β = 0.13), even after adjusting for gender and age. The findings of this study provide a valuable explanation for the reasons why, in the present study, family conflict was able to function as a strong predictor of adolescent violence, even after adjustment.

The findings of this study indicate a strong and statistically significant association between negative social media experiences and adolescent violence. In Adolescents who reported higher levels of negative experiences on social media were 5.78 times more likely to experience or engage in violence compared to those with lower levels of negative experiences (OR = 5.78; 95% CI: 2.87–11.64; $p < 0.001$). After adjusting for other variables in the multivariate model, this relationship remained significant, with an Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR) of 3.41 (95% CI: 1.53–7.61; $p = 0.003$). This suggests that negative experiences on social media are an independent risk factor for adolescent violence.

Previous studies have indicated that negative experiences on social media are linked to aggressive behavior, with risky digital engagement acting as a

Table 3
Factor associated with adolescent violence

Variables	Violence		Total	P-value[a]	OR (95% CI)	P-value[b]	AOR (95% CI)
	No (%)	Yes (%)					
Knowledge							
High	45 (44.1)	57 (55.9)	102	0.127*	1.81 (0.91–3.61)		
Low	17 (30.4)	39 (69.6)	56				
Family Conflict							
Low	48 (69.6)	21 (30.4)	69	0.000**	12.25 (5.69–26.37)	0.000**	8.41 (3.74–18.90)
High	14 (15.7)	75 (84.3)	89				
Parenting Style							
Good	42 (50.6)	41 (49.4)	83	0.004**	2.82 (1.44–5.50)	0,284	1.56 (0.69–3.52)
Poor	20 (26.7)	55 (73.3)	75				
Social Media Access							
< 3 hours	11 (42.3)	15 (57.7)	26	0,896	1.17 (0.50–2.73)		
≥ 3 hours	51 (38.6)	81 (61.4)	132				
Violence Information							
High	27 (31.0)	60 (69.0)	87	0.030**	0.46 (0.24–0.89)		
Low	35 (49.3)	36 (50.7)	71				
Social Media Evaluation							
High	40 (41.7)	56 (58.3)	96	0,542	1.30 (0.67–2.51)		
Low	22 (35.5)	40 (64.5)	62				
Negative Social Media Experience							
Low	43 (61.4)	27 (38.6)	70	0.000**	5.78 (2.87–11.64)	0.003**	3.41 (1.53–7.61)
High	19 (21.6)	69 (78.4)	88				

Note: * p < 0.25 in bivariate analysis (eligible for inclusion in multivariate model); ** p < 0.05 (statistically significant); [a] P-value from bivariate analysis using Chi-square test; [b] P-value from the final multivariate logistic regression model; CI= confidence interval; OR= odds ratio; AOR= adjusted odds ratio.

mediating factor (Giannakopoulos & Prassou, 2025). Evidence shows that 8.7% of adolescents reported lifetime cyberbullying victimization, which was prospectively associated with higher depressive, somatic, and attention problems, as well as greater odds of suicidal behaviors and alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis experimentation one year later (Nagata et al., 2025). These results highlight those negative online experiences can contribute to psychological distress and maladaptive behavioral responses, ultimately strengthening the link between cyber-victimization and offline aggression as a form of violence occurring among adolescents (Chan et al., 2021; Li et al., 2021; Schulz et al., 2025).

Adolescents who have negative experiences on the internet tend to exhibit emotional instability, which may increase their likelihood of engaging in violent behavior. Exposure to online harassment or bullying can lead to psychological distress, including anxiety, depression, and anger, which in turn may reduce emotional regulation and increase the likelihood of aggressive or violent behavior among adolescents (Gomes et al., 2024; Moreta-Herrera et al., 2025). Repeated exposure to violent or aggressive content on social media may normalize such behaviors, leading adolescents to perceive violence as an acceptable method for resolving conflict or gaining social dominance (Chen et al., 2025; Lee et al., 2024; Ran et al., 2025). In addition, this also indicates that adolescents who are frequently exposed to graphic violence on social media are more likely to engage in direct acts of violence. Adolescents who experience exclusion or humiliation online may develop social withdrawal or seek affiliation with deviant peer groups, increasing exposure to high-risk environments and violent behavior (Kim et al., 2024; Yang et al., 2021). Excessive and emotionally driven use of social media has been associated with impulsivity, poor self-control, and aggressive behavior, serving as a reinforcing mechanism for the link between negative online experiences and violence (Liu et al., 2021; Marciano et al., 2020).

The parenting style may act as a confounding factor in the relationship between family conflict and adolescent violence because it influences both the exposure and the outcome. Parenting style has been demonstrated to influence adolescents' social media experiences, with research indicating that supportive parenting is associated with reduced problematic or risky social media use. Conversely, a paucity of familial support has been demonstrated to increase the likelihood of adolescents engaging in risky online behaviors (Geurts et al., 2023; Leijse et al., 2023; Pazdur et al., 2025). Authoritarian parenting, typified by stringent discipline and a tolerance for aggression, has been demonstrated to engender a familial environment characterized by conflict. Such stringent parenting methodologies, though often intended to correct behavior, have the potential to exacerbate conflict and compromise family relationships (Rus et

al., 2025). In accordance with this mechanism, a study conducted in Turkey revealed that adolescents exposed to authoritarian or neglectful parenting exhibited a higher propensity to manifest both proactive and reactive forms of violence (Özdemir Bişkin, 2024). Overall, the evidence indicates that poor parenting styles may contribute to family conflict and indirectly increase adolescents' exposure to or involvement in violence, thus acting as a confounding factor in this relationship.

Family conflict involving verbal or physical violence can create a chronically stressful environment for adolescents (Farmakopoulou et al., 2024). Such an environment often leads to emotional distress and a diminished sense of safety, which in turn may impair adolescents' ability to regulate their emotions and increase impulsive behaviors that can escalate into violent actions (Özdemir Bişkin, 2024; Yin et al., 2025). Furthermore, conflicts that result in emotional imbalance and a lack of support may heighten adolescents' vulnerability, both as potential perpetrators of violence and as victims—due to their reduced capacity for self-protection. Adolescents who are exposed to violent content on social or electronic media, or who experience online violence, often report psychological stress after such exposure (Slone et al., 2025). Studies have shown a positive association between exposure to violent media content and higher levels of aggression, which in turn are linked to increased violent behaviors among adolescents (Delhove & Greitemeyer, 2021).

Therefore, it is essential to adopt a family-centered prevention approach when addressing violence among adolescents. Parents should be able to provide emotional support and strengthen the secure attachment with their adolescent children to foster effective emotion regulation through family counseling and parenting class programs, enabling early recognition of adolescent behaviors (Jugovac et al., 2022; Mackova et al., 2022). It is also important to guide and supervise adolescents in their use of the internet and social media (Purboningsih et al., 2025). Considering the significant association of negative social media experience identified in this study, parental digital mediation is needed to guide and monitor adolescents' online activities. Additionally, support from the community and peers by building positive social networks is necessary so that adolescents can reduce the risks associated with online interactions. Access to counseling services at schools or easily accessible healthcare facilities is also crucial to ensure that adolescents with emotional instability are appropriately guided, preventing the emergence of aggressive or violent behaviors (Paulus et al., 2021).

This study provides a comprehensive examination of psychosocial and behavioral factors related to adolescent violence. The implementation of multivariate logistic regression facilitated the identification of significant predictors, with the adjustment for potential confounders serving to enhance the validity of the findings. However, the utilization of accidental (nonprobability) sampling introduces limitations on the generalizability of the results, as the participants may not adequately represent the broader adolescent population.

The present findings, which identify family conflict as the strongest predictor of adolescent violence and negative social media experiences as an independent risk factor, may be framed within a culturally sensitive Islamic promotive and preventive approach (Elsaesser et al., 2021; Saladino et al., 2024). Islamic teachings emphasize *rahmah* (compassion) and harmonious family relations as foundational principles, which align with evidence showing that warm, supportive parenting reduces aggressive behavior and improves emotional regulation among adolescents (Boullion et al., 2023; Ratliff et al., 2023). The prohibition of *zulm* (injustice or harm) further reinforces non-violence as a moral imperative, supporting family-based interventions that promote empathy, patience, and constructive conflict resolution. In the digital context, Islamic ethical principles governing respectful communication resonate with empirical findings from Chabbouh et al. (2023) linking cybervictimization and exposure to violent content with increased aggression and psychological distress. Integrating these values into parenting programs and digital literacy interventions may therefore enhance cultural relevance and community acceptance while strengthening evidence-based strategies for the prevention of adolescent violence (Purnama et al., 2022; Parra-Cardona et al., 2021).

This study has several limitations. The cross-sectional design precludes causal inference, as exposures and outcomes were measured at a single time point, preventing the establishment of temporal precedence and allowing for potential reverse causality. Second, the reliance on self-reported data introduces the possibility of information bias, including recall bias and social desirability bias, which may result in misclassification of key variables. Third, the use of online recruitment may have led to selection bias, as

participation required internet access and digital literacy, potentially limiting sample representativeness and external validity. Furthermore, the absence of gender diversity among the respondents may have influenced the observed associations in terms of both magnitude and direction. Independent and dependent variables were collected using the same self-report instrument, the findings may be affected by common method bias, which could inflate observed associations due to shared method variance rather than true underlying relationships. Therefore, future research should examine broader multilevel factors—such as peer group dynamics, school climate, neighborhood safety, mental health status, substance use, and patterns of digital content exposure—to better explain adolescent violence pathways and to inform more comprehensive interventions. Such evidence is essential for developing strategic prevention efforts addressing adolescent violence as a public health priority and as part of broader reproductive health concerns.

CONCLUSIONS

This study found that family conflict and negative experiences in internet use were significantly associated with adolescent violence in Depok City, even after controlling for parenting style as a confounding factor. Adolescents reporting higher levels of family conflict and greater negative social media experiences were more likely to experience violence, indicating that both household relational dynamics and digitally mediated interactions constitute important, modifiable risk contexts for youth violence victimization. These findings reinforce the family health perspective that adolescent safety and psychosocial well-being are strongly shaped by the quality of family functioning, communication, and emotional support, while also reflecting the growing public health relevance of online environments as settings where violence may occur.

The results imply that prevention should prioritize family-centered interventions as a primary strategy, complemented by supportive roles from schools and health or social services, including UPTD PPA. Practical approaches include strengthening non-violent family communication through counseling, parenting education, conflict resolution skills, and parental digital mediation to guide adolescents' safer engagement with social media. In culturally responsive programming, integrating Islamic values such as rahmah (compassion), sabr (self-restraint), and peaceful conflict resolution may reinforce protective family norms and promote empathy-based, non-violent interactions among adolescents and caregivers.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Chahya K. Herbawani contributed to study design and conceptualization, led data collection and field investigation, drafted the manuscript, critically reviewed and revised the paper, and approved the final version. Ulya Q. Karima contributed to study design and conceptualization and participated in fieldwork, manuscript review, and revision. Rosalia D. Agustanti contributed to study design and conceptualization and participated in fieldwork, manuscript review, and revision. Ismaya Ramadhanti contributed to participant recruitment, data collection, fieldwork implementation, and manuscript drafting and revision. Asti E. R. Fitri contributed to participant recruitment, data acquisition, data analysis, fieldwork implementation, and manuscript drafting and revision. Febilla D. Riyanti contributed to study design and conceptualization and provided input on the study methodology.

AUTHORS' INFORMATION

Chahya Kharin Herbawani, S.Keb., Bd, M.K.M. is a Lecturer in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia. Ulya Qoulan Karima, SKM, M.Epid is a Lecturer in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia. Rosalia Dika Agustanti, S.H., M.H is a Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia. Ismaya Ramadhanti, S.K.M. is a Public Health Graduate from the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia. Asti Elysia Rahmatul Fitri, S.K.M. is a Public Health Graduate from the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia. Febilla Dwinanda Riyanti is a Public Health Graduate from the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The author(s) declare no potential conflict of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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