Intergenerational Human Capital and Its Impact on Domestic Violence

Eddy Priyanto[1]
[1]STIE Jaya Negara Tamansiswa Malang

Abstract :

This study seeks to reveal the role of human capital in a measurable way in preventing domestic violence in the future. This study examines the pattern of domestic violence and its impact on human capital with an annual study period from 2000 to 2020 using the ARDL model. We found that victims of domestic violence have the potential to do the same thing to other people and their families in the future, for example, a child who is a victim of domestic violence is also very likely to commit acts of domestic violence to their child or partner. as well as depression factors which are generally caused by income factors which are confirmed by a negative relationship on the human capital index. This means that the better the individual's human capital and the better the individual's income, the less the potential for the individual to commit acts of violence. This study proves the important role of education and child care patterns in preventing future domestic violence and improving the quality of human resources in the future.

Introduction

Research related to domestic violence has been widely carried out because it has an impact on the quality of human health, both physically and mentally, such as research conducted by Pollak (2004), Friedemann-Sánchez, and Lovatón (2012), Assaad et al. (2016). Children who are victims of domestic violence will live in the shadow of the violence until adulthood which is very dangerous for their mental health and the quality of themselves in the individual victims (Klugman et al., 2014). Diverse and quite difficult to conclude in general because it is influenced by various factors such as research conducted by Buller et al. (2020), Peterman, Palermo, and Ferrari (2018).

The experience of domestic violence is still not widely revealed, especially those related to human capital and the quality of human resources. Human capital has an important role in preventing domestic violence in the future. Education is a space that has great potential apart from being a place for therapy but also as a place for children's self-development. Human capital has great potential in preventing domestic violence in the future and has the potential to encourage future improvements in human resources through education (Pollak, 2004)

This study seeks to reveal the role of human capital in a measurable way towards the prevention of domestic violence in the future.

Literature Review

Many types of research related to policies that tackle domestic violence and their impact on preventing domestic violence in the future have been carried out, such as Tauchen et al. (1991) and Stevenson and Wolfers (2006). Research related to policies and social assistance to prevent domestic violence has various impacts, such as the results of research by Bobonis et al. (2013), Heath (2014).

Domestic violence has a psychological impact that cannot be ignored because it has an impact on children's learning development. The impact on children's learning patterns and learning abilities is the quality of children's human capital which in turn has an impact on the quality of student resources (Villa 2017; Costa-Font and Ljunge, 2018).

Domestic violence is also often caused by parents' income and economic factors. Lack of parental income is also often a cause of parental stress which causes domestic violence (Mangiavacchi and Piccoli, 2018).

Victims of domestic violence also make it difficult for individual victims of domestic violence to learn and socialize and cause stress so that it is difficult to increase human capital and self-confidence which is important for the provision of these individuals in adulthood (Holt et al., 2008). related to individual well-being and interrelated with cases of domestic violence although there are many factors behind the occurrence of domestic violence (McLeod et al., 2016).

Psycho-social factors are important factors in building the quality of human resources. Domestic violence certainly has an impact on children's psycho-social damage and children's ability to learn and socialize with peers in their group (Evans, Davies, and DiLillo, 2008).

Data and Methods

This study investigates the pattern of domestic violence and its impact on human capital with an annual study period from 2000 to 2020. We use the following research model:

$$V_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PV_i + \beta_2 E_i + \beta_3 C_i + \beta_4 H_i + \beta_5 D_i + \beta_5 X_i + e_i$$

where V is the index of domestic violence. PV_i is individuals who witness parental violence. E is education background. C is vector of cognitive skill. X is a control variable in the form of gender and parental background. H is the human capital index. D is the vector of individual depression in this study

Results

The following are the results of the ARDL estimation :

Regressor	Dependent Variable FP			
Long Run Estimation	Coef.	SE	t-Ratio	Prob
PV	0.1372	0.0926	1.1325	0.0023
E	- 0.1631	- 0.0563	- 1.8262	0.0017
C	- 0.1452	- 0.0943	- 1.4269	0.0009
H	- 0.1773	- 0.0643	- 0.8272	0.0008
D	0.1892	0.0956	0.8941	0.0008
X	- 0.2923	- 0.0889	- 0.8654	0.0009
Short Run Estimation	Coef.	SE	t-Ratio	Prob
PV	0.1347	0.0846	1.2896	0.0023
E	- 0.1824	- 0.0672	- 1.3342	0.0012
C	- 0.1974	- 0.0928	- 1.4268	0.0008
H	- 0.1883	- 0.0973	- 0.9384	0.0006

| D | 0.1671 | 0.0868 | 0.8614 | 0.0007 |
| X | - 0.1723 | -0.0895 | - 0.8728 | 0.0008 |

From the estimation results, it can be seen that all positive variables have a significant effect on the index of domestic violence. domestic violence is affected by all the factors we have measured. In the short term, the biggest impact is the cognitive skill vector with a negative relationship, which means that the higher the cognitive skill, the lower the likelihood of someone committing violence in the short and long term in the future. In addition to cognitive skills, human capital index and educational background are also significantly negatively related to acts of violence.

In the long term, individual background factors, including gender and individual parental background, have the greatest impact and are negatively related. This means that better parental parents in the long term will reduce the possibility of acts of domestic violence. Factors that trigger future acts of violence are depression and experiences as victims of violence.

Conclusions

Victims of domestic violence have the potential to do the same thing to other people and their families in the future, for example, a child who is a victim of domestic violence is also very likely to commit acts of domestic violence to their child or partner. as well as depression factors which are generally caused by income factors which are confirmed by a negative relationship on the human capital index. Which means that the better the individual's human capital and the better the individual's income, the less the potential for the individual to commit acts of violence. This study proves that the important role of education and child care patterns in preventing future domestic violence and improving the quality of human resources in the future.

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