



Analysis of Factors Affecting The Incidence of Sexual Violence toward Children at Semarang City Integrated Service Center

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Article Info

Article History:
Accepted 21 March 2020
Approved 10 October 2020
Published 23 December 2020

Keywords:
Sexual Violence,
Children, Integrated
Service Center

Abstract

Child Sexual violence is a universal crime regardless of the age of the child or gender. In 2017, in Semarang City there were 136 cases of child violence, 41 cases of sexual violence, while in 2018 there were 197 cases of child violence totaling 58 cases constituting sexual violence. The purpose of this research is to analyze, the economic status of parents, parental education, parenting types, peers, to the incidence of child sexual violence in the city of Semarang. The research method using the mixed method begins with the use of quantitative methods supported by qualitative methods, using a cross sectional research design. Quantitative data were collected using questionnaires, documentation and interviews, qualitative data were obtained through observations, field notes, and in-depth interviews with parents of victims and victims' assistants by purposive sampling. The research of sampel were victims of sexual violence aged 8-17 years, 35 respondents. Data analysis in this study used the chi square test and test logistic regression and qualitative descriptive analysis. The results of data analysis found the the economic status had an influence on the incidence of sexual violence against children p value 0.041 < 0.05 and Parental education, with a p value of 0.012. whereas in the type of foster parents and peers there was no influence on the incidence of child sexual violence with each p value of 0.652 and p value of 0.682. The logistic regression results showed the most influential variable on the incidence of child sexual violence was parental education with an OR obtained 5.306 p value 0.009. The results of qualitative research concluded that low economic status and low parental education have also influenced the child sexual violence in Semarang city.

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INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is the involvement of a child in sexual activities in which he or she does not fully understand, or is unable to give consent. Sexual violence is characterized by sexual activity between children and adults or other children. These activities are intended to provide satisfaction for that person. Sexual violence includes sexual exploitation in prostitution or pornography, forcing children to view sexual activities, exposing their genitals to children for the purpose of sexual gratification, sexual stimulation, touching, forcing children to hold other people's genitals, sexual intercourse, rape, sexual intercourse by people, who have blood relations (incest), and sodomy (Rachmi & Astuti, 2007). According to the Marriage Law No. 1/1974 Article 47 (1) states that a child is "a person who has not reached the age of 18 years or has never been married, is under the control of his parents as long as they are not removed from power".

Based on the results of research in Australia, it is also stated that 38% of women and 13% of men have experienced sexual violence during childhood, 41% of victims of violence under 15 years of age, 10% of sexual violence committed by foreigners and 90% committed by known people (Anggreni et al., 2017)

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2010-2014 stated that around 42% -62% of all KTA (Violence Against Children) were cases of sexual violence and most of the incidents were at home and school, so homes and schools were no longer safe for children (Ermaya & Hennyati, 2018). The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) also stated that there was an increase in violence against children in 2015 from 2,898 reported cases, 62 percent were sexual violence, this number increased from 2014, namely 2,737 case reports and not infrequently there were many cases that were not or not yet reported. Currently, sexual crimes have been categorized as extraordinary crimes. Sexual crimes will damage the nation's future generations because of the tendency of victims to become perpetrators when they are adults (Ratih & Daud, 2015). Victims of sexual harassment will generally save trouble, therefore incidents of sexual harassment can occur because repeat offenders are not dealt with immediately. (Briere et al., 2017).

The Legal Resources Center for Gender Justice and Human Rights (LRC-KJHAM) Semarang, noted that throughout 2016 there were 496 cases of sexual violence against children in Central Java, the number is scattered in every

Regency and City in Central Java. The most cases occurred in Semarang City with 199 cases. In KTA cases, 80.4% of the 496 cases experienced sexual violence. In the age category of victims who were children, it reached 29.50%, the majority of the perpetrators were adults, reaching 53.83%. At the age of children was 4.70%, and elderly perpetrators were 2.20% (Hardiyanti et al., 2018). In Indonesia, the disclosure of cases of sexual violence at the Jakarta International School (JIS) has caught the attention of almost all people in Indonesia. The community seemed hit by the news considering the case occurred at an international standard children's education institution and was allegedly committed by school employees (Probosiwi & Bahransyaf, 2015).

In the city of Semarang, based on data from the Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the number of violence against children has increased from 2017 there were 136 cases of violence against children, where there were 41 cases of sexual violence against children, while in 2018 there were 197 cases of violence against children a total of 58 cases were cases of sexual violence.

Research conducted by Hertinjung (2016) states that most of the victims of sexual violence are children and adolescent girls under 18 years of age, who are still students with the economic status of families in the lower middle class Parents' education is one of the factors in the occurrence of sexual violence where parents with low education will have an effect on low income, and are unable to provide good care for their children. The same research results were also expressed by Teja (2016), which states that the low quality of the perpetrators of sexual violence against children shows that the family, which is expected to provide the basis for children's personality development, does not carry out its functions properly, including the family control function, and the family environment is not going well. The cause of the tendency to violence against children where the parents' low formal education is one of the factors that can trigger the level of violence experienced by children. Lack of knowledge and insight related to child care, growth, and development also causes parents to often mistreat their children (Maryam, 2017).

Data shows that peer groups also play an important role in sexual violence. American national research reports that 66% of boys and 52% of teenage girls indicate that they have committed sexual violence against their peers; 58% students reported experiencing physical sexual violence; and 70% of adolescent students reported experiencing non-physical sexual violence, (Namrata, 2014). Sexual violence against children has a lasting

impact on child development. The impact of sexual violence on children can be physical, psychological, or social. The physical impact can be in the form of a wound or tear in the hymen while the psychological impact includes mental trauma, fear, shame, anxiety and even the desire or attempted suicide. Social impacts, for example, cynical treatment of the community around them, fear of being involved in social relationships and so on (Orange & Brodwin, 2005) (Paramnastri & Supriyati, 2010).

The results of the research by Olafson (2011) suggest that it may be because CSA (Child Sexual Abuse) includes various types of actions, responses and symptoms of victims and adult survivors vary widely in impact, from basically asymptomatic to lifelong, disabling psychological, behavioral, and health consequences. . Although sexually abused children do not experience prolonged psychological symptoms, their risk increases for future victimization; malfunctioning of adults; and changing attitudes about oneself, others, and the world (Berliner, 2011). Sawyer & Bagley, (2017) in their research said that in Britain, as elsewhere in the world, child abuse and neglect, physical, sexual, emotional that takes place in families and communities, is an important public health problem with negative consequences for a lifetime. live with depression, anxiety, suicide, psychosomatic disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychosis, substance abuse, and self harm.

METHODS

This research method is mix methods, namely with a quantitative approach supported by a qualitative approach. The research begins with the collection and analysis of quantitative data, followed by the collection and analysis of qualitative data. Cross sectional research design.

The population taken was victims of sexual violence who reported the integrated service center in the city of Semarang. The sample in this study were 35 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The data collected includes quantitative data and qualitative data.

The independent variables in this study are the economic status of parents, parental education, types of parenting and peers. The dependent variable in this study is the incidence of sexual violence against children. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation, questionnaires and documentation. In this study, univariate, bivariate analysis was carried out using the Chi Square test and multivariate using the logistic regression test to see the effect on the dependent variable and the independent variable (Dahlan, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion on the analysis of factors that influence the incidence of sexual violence against children in the city of Semarang, namely the economic status of parents, parental education, type of care for parents and peers can be seen from the results of the bivariate and multivariate univariate analysis in the following descriptions.

Univariate analysis was performed on each research variable. This analysis produces a frequency distribution and the percentage of each variable under study. In this study, the analysis was carried out to determine the factors that influence the incidence of sexual violence against children in the Semarang City.

Table 1. Respondents Distribution of Economic Status of Parents, Parents Education, Parenting Types and Peers

Variable	Case	
	Frequency	Percentage
Parents Education		
Low	17	48.6
Intermediate	13	37.1
High	5	14.3
Parents Social Economy		
Poor	25	71.4
Not poor	10	28.6
Parenting Type		
Authoritarian	28	80
Democratic	7	20
Peers		
Negative effect	9	25.7
Positive effect	26	74.3

Based on table 1, most of the respondents have low education (48.6%) while the respondent's parents who have higher education are only 5 people (14.3%), secondary education 37.1%. Most of the respondents were in the poor category (71.4%). In the parenting type, 28 parents used the authoritarian parenting type (80%) and 20% democratic parenting, while 26 respondents had

peers who had a positive influence (74.3%) and 9 people or 25.7% of the peers had negative influences.

Bivariate analysis of the effect of the relationship between the economic status of parents on the incidence of sexual violence is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Analysis of the Effect of Parents' Economic Status on the Incidence of Sexual Violence in Children

Variable	Sexual Violence				P
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Economic Status					
Poor	20	80.0	5	20.0	0.041*
Not poor	4	40.0	6	60.0	

Based on table 2, it can be seen that economic status has an influence on the incidence of sexual violence against children with a p value of 0.041 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that the economic status of the parents has an effect on. The incidence of sexual violence against children mostly occurred to children of parents with poor economic status (80.0%). Rajjaya & Sudibia, 2017) in their research said that the problem that arises if parents are busy working considering that the poor will increase their working hours to meet family needs, are children being neglected or lack of attention

from parents. Basrowi & Juariyah's research (2010) states that people who have low socioeconomic levels tend to have low levels of education as well. People still don't understand the importance of education. People still think that education is not a guarantee for a prosperous life, away from poverty. They think that schools are a waste of time and money.

The effect of the relationship between parental education on the incidence of sexual violence against children is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Analysis of the Effect of Parental Education on the Incidence of Sexual Violence in Children

Variable	Sexual Violence				P
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Parents Education					
Low	15	88.2	2	11.8	0.012*
Intermediate	8	61.5	5	38.5	
High	1	20.0	4	80.0	

Table 3 shows that parental education shows that the majority of the incidence of sexual violence in children occurs in the low education of parents (88.2%), medium 61.5% and higher education 20.0%, this is also evidenced by a p value of 0.012 which means that there is a relationship between parental education. against incidents of sexual violence against children.

This is in line with research (Rakhmawati et al., 2017) which states that the higher the mother's knowledge of sexual violence against children, the

higher the attitude to prevent sexual violence against children. Vice versa, the lower the mother's knowledge, the lower the attitude to prevent sexual violence in early childhood. The higher parental knowledge will affect the development of children's behavior, especially sexuality behavior (Andari et al., 2019)

The effect of the relationship between parenting types on the incidence of sexual violence against children is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. The effect of the relationship between parenting types on the incidence of sexual violence against children.

Variable	Sexual Violence				P
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Parenting type					
Authoritarian	20	71.4	8	28.6	0.652
Democratic	4	57.1	3	42.9	

It can be seen that 71.4% of parents have authoritarian parenting for their children, while the remaining 57.1% have a democratic type of care, this is related to the p value 0.652 which shows that there is no relationship between the type of care for the incidence of sexual violence against children. In line with the results of research conducted by (Pravitasari, 2012), on the effect of parenting (authoritarian, democratic and permissive) on the perception of adolescent free sex behavior. The results of this study indicate that authoritarian

parenting does not affect the perception of adolescent free sex behavior where authoritarian parenting is needed to be applied to adolescents in certain matters. Especially in relation to the implementation of values that must be instilled in adolescents as early as possible consistently and with commitment by parents.

The effect of peer relations on the incidence of sexual violence against children is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Analysis of Peer Influence on the Incidence of Sexual Violence in Children

Variable	Sexual Violence				P
	Yes		No		
	N	%	N	%	
Peers					
Negative effect	7	77.8	2	22.2	0.685
Positive effect	9	34.6	17	65.4	

Based on table 5 above, it can also be seen that most respondents have playmates who have a positive influence as many as 26 respondents, and peers who experience incidents of

sexual violence are 34.6% less than peers who have a negative influence, namely 77.8% experience incidents of sexual violence. It can be concluded that peers have no relationship with the incidence

of sexual violence against children with a p-value of 0.685. In line with the research (Normanita et al., 2018) in her study also said that the role of peers is more towards providing information about reproductive health and sexual behavior so that it can have a positive effect on premarital sexual behavior.

The results of the multivariate analysis with logistic regression show that there are 2 independent variables that deserve to be statistically maintained, namely the economic status of the parents and parental education.

Table 6. Logistic Regression Factors that Most Influence the Incidence of Sexual Violence toward Children in Semarang City.

No	Variable	P	OR	IK 95%
1	Economic Status of Parents	0.298	2.677	0.419 – 17.096
2	Parents' Education	0.009	5.306	1.507 – 18.684

Based on table 6, there are two variables with significant values, namely the variable of parental education and parental economic status. The p value for the economic status variable was 0.298, while the p value for the parent education variable was 0.009. In the economic status, the OR value was 2.677, while the OR value for parental education was 5.306. This shows that parental education has a significant effect on the incidence of sexual violence against children compared to the economic status of the parents

In the qualitative results, the researcher used the main respondent, namely the victim or the victim's parents / the closest person to the victim and supporting respondents, namely assistant officers from the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the sub-district who were in charge of assisting victims in handling cases that occurred and reporting cases, sampling using purposive sampling with a total number of cases of 25 cases.

Data analysis on the socioeconomic of parents, both the main respondent amounted to 3 respondents and 3 supporting respondents (respondents) with a total of 25 cases, 18 cases with low economic status, so it can be concluded that the economic status of the victim's parents is still in the poor category because the income is not sufficient for meet the needs of the family, namely an average of 1 million - 1.5 million per month with the work of some manual laborers, traders, pedicab drivers and odd jobs. work takes a lot of time, so they rarely get together with their children, especially during the daytime to the afternoon, children are only entrusted to their neighbors or their husbands who do not work or their stepfather. This often triggers

sexual violence against children by the people closest to the victim. (Mahanani & Paramestri, 2016) said that in general the subject believed that perpetrators of sexual violence were generally committed by people who were close to the victim, either physically close (location, neighbors), or emotionally close (family and friends).

Nuriyah (2017) in her research also said that a history of low parental education can affect children's knowledge about sexual violence. The economic and social life background of the victims' families, most of the cases occurred in poor families or those with low economic status.

The analysis of parental education shows that both the main respondent and the supporting respondents said that most of the respondents only graduated from SMP and SD totaling 16 cases. The results of the study concluded that low economic education had an effect on the incidence of sexual violence against children. This is in line with research conducted by (Andari et al., 2017) which states that someone who has taken secondary education is considered to have sufficient knowledge and information, therefore parents who have secondary education are expected to have information and knowledge about sexual violence that may occur in children. Based on research (Islawati & Paramastri, 2015), one thing to note is that perpetrators of sexual violence usually come from groups of people who have no education (low education) and who are older / adult / large.

According to Maryam (2017) in her research it is also said that the low education and attention of parents and the lack of knowledge of how to educate children properly will have an impact on the behavior of parents in providing care

for children where violence occurs in the family, both physically and psychologically. Wurtele et al., (1992) in Kenny et al., (2008) said that it is likely that parents who discuss CSA (Child Sexual Abuse) with their children are more educated and have more personal involvement with CSA (e.g. knowing the victim CSA or themselves) than those parents who did not discuss CSA with their children.

Types of parenting, most of the respondents said that their parents applied authoritarian parenting were 19 cases, democratic in 5 cases. In the type of authoritarian parenting during childhood or puberty it is very necessary because at this time the child is looking for self-identity, so that the parents who apply clear rules to the child, the child will be more careful to be responsible for himself. This is not in line with the results of the study which stated that the parenting style that can shape children's morale is democratic parenting by 43%. With good morals, children understand better how to respect themselves and others so that children can behave socially well (Jannah, 2016).

Research by Cromer (2006) also found that authoritative parenting is related to the ability of adolescents to perceive risk, so that adolescents can make decisions to avoid risky behavior. (Kurniawan, 2016) said that inadequate parental supervision is a predictor of increased risky sexual behavior, and authoritative parenting has an effect on lower risky sexual behavior. This is not in line with the results of the study (Leeds et al., 2014) where the higher the communication about sex between mothers and their teenage children, the lower the risky sexual behavior among African American students.

Among the peers of 25 cases there were 19 cases that had a positive effect and 6 cases that had a negative effect where on average the parents knew their children's friends, namely school friends and friends in the surrounding environment, when playing. Children play by watching television and playing cellphones at home with their friends and some are playing with their younger siblings at home, most of them say that their children play not more than their time when it is late in the afternoon the children will come home, only a small proportion said their children sometimes exceed their time to arrive. Just returned home tonight, especially for parents whose children have started adolescence > 15 years and help support the family economy. The results of the data analysis show that peers do not influence the incidence of sexual violence against children because most of the peers show a positive influence. Research (Kurnia &

Akmal, 2018), says that one of the functions of peers is as a cognitive source of knowledge.

Nisfiannoor (2004) states that the direct result of peer acceptance for a teenager is a sense of worth and meaning and is needed by the group. This will lead to feelings of joy, joy and satisfaction which in turn generate positive self-confidence and courage. This is not in line with the results of the study (Ayu et al., 2019) where it was found that many young women experience physical violence from their boyfriends, and experience anxiety in facing their boyfriends who are schoolmates / peers.

CONCLUSION

Factors that influence the incidence of sexual violence against children are low / poor parental economic status and low parental education, while the most influential factor is low parental education.

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