



FACTORS RELATED TO THE EVENT OF VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENTS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC (CASE STUDY AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF P IN BANDUNG)

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Abstract, Background: The incidence of child abuse is increasing, especially at the age of teenagers. Many factors are associated with child abuse, such as the inheritance of violence between generations, employment, education, economic status, and parental divorce. The study aimed to identify factors related to the incidence of child abuse in adolescents at SMK P Bandung. **Methods:** This type of research uses a correlation research method with a cross-sectional approach. The sample of this study was students of Senior High School P Bandung was 43 respondents. Sampling using a purposive sampling technique. Bivariate analysis using the Spearman-Rank test.

Result: The study found that the incidence of child abuse was 20 respondents or (43.20%) experienced emotional violence, 19 respondents or (43.24%) experienced social violence, 14 respondents or (37.21%) experienced physical violence, and none experienced sexual violence. The statistical test results of the relationship between work factors and the incidence of child abuse obtained a p-value of 0.738 with an alpha value of > 0.05. The relationship between education and the child abuse incident was obtained (p-value of 0.015 and an alpha value of < 0.05). The relationship between economic factors and the incidence of child abuse obtained a p-value of 0.226 with an alpha value > 0.05. The relationship between intergenerational violence factors and the incidence of child abuse obtained a p-value of 0.004 with an alpha value of < 0.05. The relationship between parents' divorce factors and child abuse cases obtained a p-value of 0.866 with an alpha value of > 0.05. Suggestions for adolescents and the community or adults around children to prevent child abuse.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the education factor of parents and status of intergenerational violence with the incidence of child abuse.

Keywords: Adolescents, Child Abuse, Factors of Child Abuse

Background

Children are a vulnerable group that should get protection, but often children get rough treatment ⁽⁸⁾. The data of child abuse presented only come from reports received; every year, the incidence of child abuse increases in terms of quantity and quality⁽⁷⁾. The number of violent cases against children presented is like an iceberg phenomenon, where

the number is much different from what happened because the number is based only on reports ⁽⁵⁾. Cases of child abuse increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, data recorded by the World Health Organization (WHO) obtained data about 52,938,822 to 84,702,116 children experiencing violence, while the monthly data before the COVID-19 pandemic was 264,694,111 in the world, and for the Asian continent as many as 17,889,193⁽¹³⁾.

The case of child abuse in Indonesia has also increased. Data collection conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Protection found 3,296 cases of child abuse in girls and 1,319 for boys⁽¹⁰⁾. One of them in West Java Province also experienced an increase in child abuse; the number of cases of violence was at 493 cases of children becoming victims of violence⁽⁶⁾. The highest incidence in West Java in 2020 was in the city of Bandung, with a total of 70 cases, 30 of which were sexual violence, including online prostitution⁽²⁾. The magnitude of the number of child abuse cases in the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children or SIMFONI-PPA (2021) obtained the incidence of child abuse with 2,958 cases. The percentage that occurs in children aged 0-5 years is 6.7%, then 6-12 years is 19.5%, aged 13-17 years is the highest number, namely 33.6% with a total of 1058 cases, and ages 18-24 year is 10%. The highest cases occurred in the household environment, with 1,833 cases regarding the scene. Based on education, Senior High School is the highest with 920, junior high school has 772 cases, and Elementary School is 657.

The COVID-19 pandemic in the world requires everyone to keep their distance. In Indonesia, the term for social distancing, namely Large-Scale Social Restrictions, makes people stay at home. Teaching and learning activities are also carried out online, so school children must stay at home, but home is not always a safe place, especially for vulnerable groups such as children⁽¹¹⁾. Increased stress, school closures, loss of income, and social isolation due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have increased the risk of child abuse and neglect⁽¹³⁾. The factors related to the incidence of child abuse are the inheritance of violence between generations⁽¹⁾. Another opinion says that the risk factors that cause child abuse are work, education, and economic status⁽³⁾. Other sources also mention the factors behind child abuse, namely the parental divorce factor⁽⁹⁾. Violence committed can have a terrible impact; the impact can cause death in the most extreme impact, then can cause injury and disability. Apart from the impact on the child's body and mentality, another impact is that children will experience social problems, including difficulties in completing education, and are also at further risk of being involved in violence and crime⁽¹³⁾.

Violence against children can be prevented by strengthening family economic support, ensuring family-friendly work policies (so that parents can continue to work while balancing childcare responsibilities), and modifying the practice of early home visits to be virtual while social distancing. Widespread adoption of prevention strategies can reduce child abuse and neglect and help ensure that children and youth experience safe, stable, and nurturing relationships and environments⁽¹²⁾.

Based on the data described above, the researcher considers it essential to conduct more in-depth research on factors related to child abuse. Because looking at the data and facts, this must be considered and prevented so that children get their rights to grow and develop and get protection; if the incidence of child abuse continues, it will have a physical and psychological impact on children. Therefore, researchers are interested in identifying factors associated with the incidence of child abuse in adolescents during the pandemic case study at P Bandung High School.

Methods

The research that will be conducted is a quantitative correlation with a cross-sectional approach. Research sample The sample in this study was high school students P Bandung with 43 respondents who met several criteria made by the researcher. The sampling technique used was the purposive sampling technique. In this study, there are two variables; namely, the independent variables include occupation, education, economic status, inheritance of intergenerational violence, and divorce status. The dependent Variable is Child Abuse with emotional violence, sexual violence, social violence, and physical violence. The research instrument used a modified questionnaire from the Balkan Epidemiological Study Instrument on Child Abuse & Neglect (BECAN). The researcher tested the validity of the questionnaire on 30 question items, and it was declared valid with the results of the t-count value of 0.457-0.735 and reliability using Cronbach's alpha value of 0.8, meaning that it was in the good category. The research procedure consists of the Preparation Phase for the problem. The researcher conducts a preliminary study, asks permission from the secondary school, the Implementation Phase,

obtains a research permit, and thoroughly explains the school's aims and objectives and research procedures. The school's respondents will approve the informed consent page, then the researcher distributes questionnaires and performs data processing. The final stage of processing using Spearman rank is presented in tabular form.

Results

Characteristics of Respondents and parents

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents (N=43)

Variabel	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Age 16	14	32,60%
	Age 17	29	67,40%
Total Responden		43	100%
Gender	Male	19	44,20%
	Female	24	55,80%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Family income	Less than income	19	44,20%
	More than income	24	55,80%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Parent Job	Work	90,70%	
	Not work	9,30%	
Total Respondent		43	100%
Parent education	Low	9	20,90%
	Midle	27	62,80%
	High	7	16,30%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Marital status	Marry	32	74,40%
	Divorce	11	25,60%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Violence between generations of parents	Yes		34,90%
	No	28	65,10%
Total Responden		43	100%

Table 1 above shows that from 43 respondents characteristics of respondents and their parents. Based on the results of data processing carried out, it is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. Analysis of the age characteristics shows that most respondents, namely 29 people (67.40%), are 17 years old. Based on gender, it shows that most of them are female, namely 24 people (44.20%). The description of parents' education shows that most of the respondents, 27 (62.80%), have secondary education status. The description of economic status from the study results shows that most of the 24 respondents (55.80%) earn above the Bandung regional minimum wage. The description of divorce status from the study results shows that most of the respondents, 32 (74.40%), are married. The study results show that most of the 28 (65.10%) did not experience intergenerational violence.

Description of the incidence of Child Abuse in Respondents

Table 2. Description of the incidence of Child Abuse in Respondents (n=43)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Emotional abuse	Yes	20	43,26%
	No	23	54,26%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Social abuse	Yes	19	43,24%
	No	24	56,74%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Physical abuse	Yes	14	37,21%
	No	29	62,72%
Total Respondent		43	100%
Sexual abuse	Yes	0	0%
	No	43	100%
Total Respondent		43	100%

Table 2 shows a description of the incidence of child abuse in children. The description of child abuse from the study results shows that most of the 23 respondents (54.26%) did not experience emotional violence, and

almost half of the 20 (43.26%) experienced emotional violence. The description of child abuse in social terms from the study results shows that most respondents, 24 (56.74%), did not experience social violence, and 19 (43.24%) experienced it, for the category of respondents who experienced social violence, almost half experienced it. The description of child abuse in terms of physical violence from the study results shows that most respondents, 29 (62.79%), did not experience physical violence, and 14 (37.21%) experienced violence and fall into the category of almost half experienced. The description of child abuse in terms of sexual violence from the study results shows that none of them experienced sexual violence.

The relationship between parents' occupations and child abuse

Table 3. Table of the related factors of child abuse in response (n=43)

Variable	Category	Fre-quency	%	r	P-value
Family income	Less than income	19	44,20%	0,18 9	0.226
	More than income	24	55,80%		
Total Respondent		43	100%		
Parent Job	Work		90,70%	0,05 3	0.738
	Not work		9,30%		
Total Respondent		43	100%		
Parent education	Low	9	20,90%	0,37 0	0.015
	Middle	27	62,80%		
	High	7	16,30%		
Total Respondent		43	100%		
Marital status	Marry	32	74,40%	0,04 7	0.766
	Divorce	11	25,60%		
Total Respondent		43	100%		
Violence between generations of parents	Yes	15	34,90%	0,43 4	0.004
	No	28	65,10%		
Total Respondent		43	100%		

Table 3 shows the relationship between parents' occupations and the incidence of child

abuse. Based on the study results and further statistical tests were carried out using SPSS 16 Spearman rank software, the p-value was 0.738 with an alpha value of > 0.05. Therefore, H0 is accepted, H1 is rejected, the correlation coefficient value is -0.053, which is included in the correlation coefficient value (0.00-0.1999), indicating that the strength of the correlation is frail. So it is known that there is no relationship between employment status and the incidence of child abuse in adolescents. This study is in line with another research ⁽⁴⁾; the same respondent's characteristics are parent employment status. It can be concluded that there is no relationship between parents' work status and obtained from the results of the study the proportion of 12 respondents who work as many as four people (33.3%) who commit violence against children. Meanwhile, of the 20 respondents who did not work, 17 people (85%) committed violence. From the results of the chi-square test, the p.value is 0.006 < = 0.05. The study results align with the research of ⁽⁴⁾ that shows 15 (50%) respondents not working. The chi-square test result on the parent work with the verbal abuse incidence found a p-value of $0.830 > \alpha = 0.05$, which means that there is no relationship between the characteristics of parents' employment status with the incidence of verbal abuse. It illustrates that parents who work and do not work can commit violence against children.

The Relationship between Economic parents and Child Abuse

Table 3 shows the economic relationship of parents with the incidence of child abuse. Based on statistical tests using SPSS 16 Spearman rank software, a p-value of 0.226 was obtained with an alpha value of >0.05; therefore, H0 was accepted, and H1 was rejected. The correlation coefficient value is -0.189, which is included in the correlation coefficient value (0.00-0.1999), indicating that the strength of the correlation is frail. There is no relationship between economic status and the incidence of child abuse in adolescents at P Bandung High School, which is in line with research conducted that there is no relationship between income or family economic status and child abuse incidence. By research, the number of people with low income is 20 people (66.7%) compared to parents who have an income of 10 people

(33.3%). The distribution of data on the incidence of violence in both has similar results. The results of the Kendal test concluded that there was no relationship between the characteristics of parents' income and the incidence of child abuse⁽⁴⁾.

Relationship between Parental Education and Child Abuse

Table 3 shows the relationship between parental education and the incidence of child abuse. Based on the results of statistical tests using SPSS 16 Spearman rank software, a p-value of 0.015 was obtained with an alpha value of < 0.05 ; therefore, H_0 was rejected, and H_1 was accepted. The correlation coefficient value is -0.370, which is included in the correlation coefficient value (0.20-0.399), indicating that the strength of the correlation is weak. So it is known that there is a relationship between educational status and the incidence of child abuse. This research is in line with research conducted⁽³⁾ that shows the proportion of 15 respondents with higher education (40%) who commit violence against children. In comparison, out of 17 respondents with low education, as many as 15 people (88.2%) who commit violence, from the chi-square test result, obtained a p-value of $0.013 < = 0.05$, this indicates that there is a relationship between mother's education and the occurrence of violence in children.

Relationship Between Generations of Violence with Child Abuse

Table 3 shows the relationship between generations of violence with the incidence of child abuse. Based on the results of the study, most of the respondents stated that they had a history of violence as many as 13 (31%) respondents, almost 28 (65.10%) parents had never experienced violence, and 15 (34.90%) experienced violence. Based on the results of statistical tests using SPSS 16 Spearman rank software, a p-value of 0.004 was obtained with an alpha value of < 0.005 ; therefore, H_0 was rejected, and H_1 was accepted. The correlation coefficient value is 0.434, which is included in the correlation coefficient value (0.40-0.5999), indicating moderate correlation strength. So it is known that there is a relationship between

intergenerational violence with the incidence of child abuse in adolescents at P Bandung High School.

Relationship between Parental Divorce Status and Child Abuse

Table 3 shows the relationship between parental divorce and the incidence of child abuse. Based on the results of the study, it showed that 13 (31%) respondents experienced violence, and 11 (25.60%) parents experienced divorce, and 32 (74.40%) parents were married. Based on statistical tests using SPSS, 16 Spearman rank software, a p-value of 0.766 was obtained with an alpha value of > 0.05 ; therefore, H_0 was accepted, and H_1 was rejected. The correlation coefficient value is 0.047, which is included in the correlation coefficient value (0.00-0.1999), indicating that the strength of the correlation is frail, so it is known that there is no relationship between the divorce status of parents the incidence of child abuse in adolescents. In line with research⁽¹⁾, with respondents consisting of Muhammadiyah Elementary School students throughout Malang City who were taken randomly, 347 respondents were researched with the results that 64% of respondents who experienced violence came from intact parental marriages 6% with divorced parents.

Conclusions

From the results of the study, it was found that the incidence of child abuse in adolescents was known to be emotional violence as many as 20 respondents (43.26%), social violence as many as 19 respondents (43.24%), physical violence as many as 14 respondents (37.21%) children experienced, and sexual violence 0 children experienced. There is a relationship between the education factor of parents (P-value 0.015 and an alpha value of < 0.05). Furthermore, there is a relationship between the status of intergenerational violence with the incidence of child abuse with a P-value of 0.004 with an alpha value of < 0.05 in high school P Bandung.

Suggestion

Based on the research results above, it can be suggested that health or nursing services are expected to provide periodic counseling with health promotion media such as brochures or leaflets, booklets so that they can increase knowledge and understanding of how violence against children can occur. For research sites, it can be taken into consideration to optimize the role of guidance and counseling in schools to provide better guidance and knowledge about child abuse. Future researchers are expected to develop research variables and research methods further, the number of different respondents to analyze the factors most related to child abuse in adolescents.

Author's Contributions

Maidartati is a lecturer at the Faculty of Nursing at ARS University Bandung, a graduate of S1 Nursing, S1 Nurses at BSI University Bandung, Masters Degree in STIKES A. Yani Cimahi. Sri Hayati, Lecturer at the Faculty of Nursing, Adhirajasa Reswara Sanjaya University. Ajeng Dwi Lestari, S.Kep, a student of the Faculty of Nursing Adhirajasa Reswara Sanjaya University. All authors designed the study, completed the entire field work, input and analysis data. All authors contributed to writing the report of research and manuscript.

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