

Relationship between Demographic Characteristics and Incidence of Violence in Children in Malang City, East Java Indonesia

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Abstract: Cases of violence against children in Indonesia several years have increased by very sharp. Results of Survey Year 2013 by KPP-PA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and CPM, find happening to increase the number of children who experienced violence either sexually, physically, or emotionally. National Commission of Children Protection data in 2013 are available there were 1620 cases of violence against children: 490 (30%) physical violence, 313 (19%) emotional abuse, 817 (51%) sexual violence. Several actually could be more significant again. The various background behind the violence was much to do research. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between demographic characteristics and the incidence of violence in children. The study design used a correlation description where the study population was school-age children grades 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Muhammadiyah Elementary Schools in Malang. Simple Random Sampling obtained 347 samples. The process of processing data through editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating, then tested with Chi-Square. Based on data analysis, the results are obtained: based on gender, several siblings, parents' marital status, parents' last education, and parents' work, influence the occurrence of violence with a p-value of 0.020 - 0.048 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be interpreted that there is a relationship between demographic characteristics and the incidence of violence in children. The study concludes that demographic characteristics are the originators of violent incidents.

1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is in condition department emergency child. Cases of violence against children in Indonesia several years have increased by very sharp. Results of Survey of Violence Against Children In 2013 conducted by KPP-PA in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and CPM find the group aged 18-24 years, showed to 1 of 2 men and 1 out of 6 women at least experiencing any of the violence of sexual, physical or emotional. Based on National Commission of Children Protection data in 2013, there were 1620 cases of violence against children: 490 (30%) physical violence, 313 (19%) emotional abuse, 817 (51%) sexual violence. The data mentioned above are the data regarding cases that revealed by the police, the number of actual cases that are not or have not been exposed to so much bigger again

Children are the next generation of the nation. Children are a family investment; however, the condition becomes a hope for the future. A child,

whatever the conditions, requires the same attention as other children, lots of love, and affection. Young children need to be carried, invited to play, kissed, cuddled, fed, and lulled to sleep. As they grow, children need to play, have friends, and go to school, just like other children. The lack of access to get a playroom like this will affect the optimization of the growth and development of children in society (Momon S, 2008). If the child does not get proper care during his growth and development, then the child cannot grow and develop optimally so that the nation's successor is born physically, mentally, intellectually, socially, and spiritually.

The impact of the abuse treatment on children would cause trauma and leave the growth and development abnormalities that will affect later adulthood. Proved that when these perpetrators of violence not only do the mature, proven by the data of the Directorate General of Corrections, Kemenkumham the month August, 2014 Son of the Conflict with the Law include: The number of

custody of children as many as 1,441 children, consisting of children of men as many as 1,409 children and children of women as many as 32 children. Several inmates of children as many as 3,154 children, consisting of children of men as many as 3,096 children and children of women as many as 58 children. Furthermore, regard this raises the question correctly, whether the prison is a place that is good and true for the process of education, growth, and development of the child?

Many parentings consciously or unconsciously put parents as an authoritarian figure, sole rule maker, threatening, punishing when children make mistakes. As a result, children become afraid, reluctant, or dare not tell stories openly about what they want or experience. Children who often get violence, both from the closest people and strangers, often at the same time receive threats and prohibitions not to convey to others. The phenomenon of the iceberg in cases of sexual violence also occurred because the victims did not dare to report, or the only one reported, but behind them, there were 6 victims even more who did not report.

Various factors underlying the occurrence of violence have been widely studied. Lack of social control is the originator of the neglect of violence against children. Children who get punishment from parents is considered something familiar between children and parents. Neighbors or anyone who will not report the sentence as violent unless the child dies or is seriously injured. The relationship between children and adults behaves like a social hierarchy in the community. Children should not argue what is done by their parents. Father punishes children; teachers punish students, make the child as being that much lower and not enter who has the right and the will.

Oppressive economic and political structures have given birth to a violent subculture. Due to economic pressures, parents experience prolonged stress. He became compassionate. He gets angry easily. Physical fatigue does not allow him to joke with children. Emotional violence, verbal abuse, physical violence occurs. Parents can force children to do heavy work or sell their children to prostitution agents because of economic pressures.

Doctor Tabatabaei, a media expert in Iran, once wrote that childhood is one of the stages of the age of a human being, who has his own needs and capacities. Soft souls and physical children do not have the readiness to be confronted with conflicts and problems experienced by adults. Neil Postman, an American writer, also wrote that if there were no boundaries between the world of children and the

world of adults, there would be no more so-called childhood. Children are not adults in mini size. They need support, support, and protection from "adult" actors: family, community, government, and country.

Protection of children must be all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally following human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination, as stated in Law No. 35 Th.2014 on Amendment of Law No.23 Th. 2002 on Child Protection. Necessary efforts to explore a variety Characteristic that can be behind the violence on children so that can be obtained openness child when getting abuse, whether physical, emotional, and sexual, so that all the behavior of the potentially abusive child and various incidents in children can be anticipated.

The research question is what the correlation between demographic characteristics and the incidence of violence in children is? The objective is identifying data about the shape, and the background behind the sociological, children get violent, identifying the frequency of violence on children, to analyze the relationship characteristic of the incidence of child abuse

2 METHODS

The design of this study was a correlative descriptive study, in which the research variables of respondents' characteristics were correlated with the variable of violence on children. The population in the study of this were student SD Muhammadiyah derby Malang grade 3, 4, 5, and 6, which were taken by random and obtained 347 respondents of SD Muhammadiyah 1, 5, 6, and 9 the city of Malang, East Java, Indonesia.

The research was carried out in each SD Muhammadiyah, namely 1, 5, 6, and 9 from the date of 1 November until 15 December 2017. The process of collection of data was done, by the way, distributing questionnaires on each student in each class at a different time. After the questionnaires were distributed, the researcher read the questions and explain the purpose of each question were listed on the questionnaire. For students' grades three and four, the researchers provide explanations one by one on each question that exists in the questionnaire as attached because of the level of understanding of children who still need assistance. The univariate test in this study included age and sex. The bivariate test in this study was to determine the relationship between respondents' characteristics and the

incidence of violence. The statistical test used in this study is the Chi-Square (X^2) test.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondent

Table 1, shows that the majority of respondents who often get violence are male sex (56%), and the results of the chi-square test in table 1, shows that there is a significant relationship between sex and the incidence of violence, with P-value: 0.02 ($\alpha < 0.05$). Gelles Richard J. declared Inheritance of violence between generations (Intergenerational Transmission of violence), that child will learn the behavior of the violence of the parents, and when it grew into adulthood, they commit acts of violence to her in any case (RJ Gelles, 2006).

Table 1: Respondent Characteristics by Gender

Gender	F	%
Male	153	44%
Female	194	44%
Total	347	100%

Table 2: Respondent Characteristics by Age

Ages	F	Percentage
Year 8	47	14%
Year 9	81	23%
Year 10	109	31%
Year 11	72	21%
Year 12	28	8%
Year 13	10	3%
Total	347	100%

Figure 2 shows that the majority of respondents aged 10 years (31%) followed by the age of 9 years (23%) and the age of 11 years (21%) and the age of the other — Chi-Square test results in Table 1. The show is no relationship between character age on the incidence of violence. It is pointed to the right number of violence at the level of the school base is very high. It has probably happened because the parents do not understand the development and needs of the child as well as his ability with age so that parents treat children is wrong (Radja et al., 2016)

Table 3: Respondent Characteristics by School Level

School Level	F	%
Level 3	71	20%
Level 4	103	30%
Level 5	93	27%
Level 6	80	23%
	347	100%

In Table 3, it is explained that the majority of respondents were Grade 4 respondents (30%) followed by Grade 5 (27%), Grade 6 (23%), and Grade 3 Primary Schools (20%). Chi-square test results showed no relation, which exhibited significantly between levels of classes with the incidence of violence with p-value 0.0625 ($\alpha > 0.05$). It is pointed to the right number of violence at the level of the school base is very high. It has probably happened because the parents do not understand the development and needs of the child as well as the ability to appropriate age so that the parents treat the child is wrong. (Radja et al., 2016)

3.2 Information Sociology Data

Data sociology that is presented in the form; frequency tabulation based on the number of siblings, the order of children to what, the marital status of parents, the level of education of fathers and mothers, and the work of fathers and mothers.

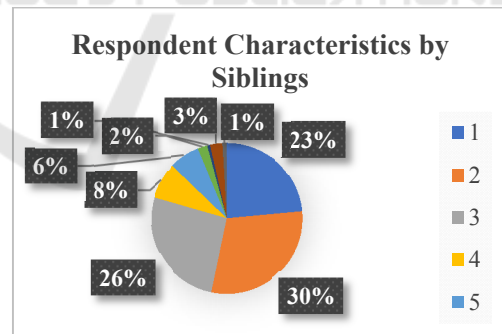


Figure 1: Respondent Characyeristic by Siblings

Based on Figure 1, the frequency of respondents is based on the number of siblings, ranging from single children to three siblings, which is 23-30%. The chi-square test results in table 1 show that there is a significant relationship between the number of siblings and the incidence of violence, with a p-value of 0.0431 ($\alpha < 0.05$). Total brother helped determine the burden of economic family, so that the potential of the occurrence of violence, but the number of families also can be a source of power which is

excellent for improving the economy of the family. Acts of violence also occur in the middle class and wealthy families. However, many of the family was inadequate for several reasons. (R. Gelles & Perlman, 2012).

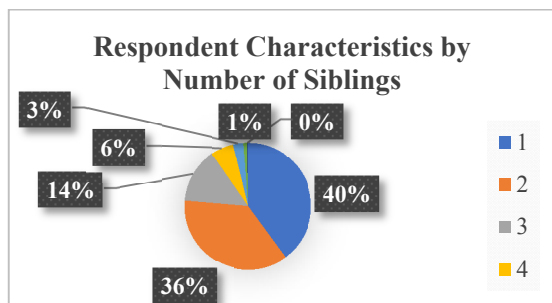


Figure 2: Respondent Characteristic by Number of Siblings

Based on Figure 2, the majority of respondents ranked 1-3 children. Chi-Square test results, showing not there is a relationship that significant between the orders of the child in the family with the incidence of violence, with a P-value: 0.110 ($\alpha > 0.05$). Stress caused by various social conditions increases the risk of violence against children in the family. The conditions of these include unemployment, illness, poor housing condition, a larger than average family size, the presence of a new baby, a disabled person at home (RJ Gelles, 1989).

In Figure 3, the majority of respondents came from the wedding, those parents were intact (64%). Chi-Square test results showed there is a relationship that significant between the status of marriage the parents with the incidence of violence, with a P-value: 0.03 ($\alpha < 0.05$). One older single more allows committing acts of violence against children compared with the parent intact. Apart from that, families where nice husband or wife to dominate in the making decision important, such as where housed live, work what that would be taken, if family have children, and some of the decisions the other, has the level of violence against children are much higher compared with families that conjugal same the same shall be liable on decisions such (RJ Gelles, 1989).

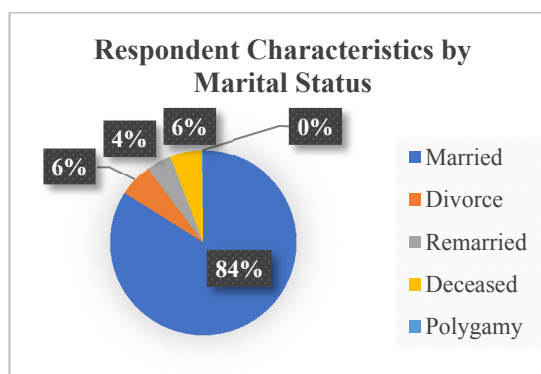


Figure 3: Respondent Characteristic by Marital Status

Table 4: Respondent Characteristics by Parents Educational Level

Educational Level	Fathers' Educational Level	Mothers' Educational Level
Unschooling	2%	4%
Elementary School	9%	7%
Secondary School	9%	8%
High School	37%	33%
Tertiary	43%	48%
	100%	100%

Table 4 shows the tabulated frequency of respondents based on parents' educational level, with the highest percentage of last education being High School and Tertiary. Chi-Square test results showed that there was a significant relationship between parental education and violent incidents, with P values of 0.03 and 0.04 ($\alpha < 0.05$). Low education and attention to the elderly, as well as the lack of knowledge of how to educate children the right, will have an impact on the behavior of the parents to provide care to children. Education and income of the parents are low is one of the factors that can trigger happens level of violence that is experienced by the child. Hope the parents were too high without knowing the limitations of the child and view the parents that the child is the right to belong to the parents or the assets of the economy led to the parents do not know the needs and abilities of children, so the parents are always imposing its will against children (Mary, 2017).

3.3 Cross Tabulation between Violence and Respondent Demographic Data

In the tabulation cross this, the data on violence are classified into there and not the violence, which tests the hypothesis performed with the Chi-Square test on

each variable. In the test chi-square, in each cell is not found their cell frequency is 0 (zero) or the frequency

expectation of less than 5 (five), so the analysis followed by the Chi-Square test.

Table 5: Crosstab relationship between demographic characteristics and violent incidents.

Characteristics Demography		Violence			P-value
		Yes	No	Total	
Gender	Man	161	33	194	00.02
	Woman	107	46	153	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Class School Level	3	63	8	71	0,4527778
	4	86	17	103	
	5	72	21	93	
	6	47	33	80	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Ages	8	41	6	47	0,1395833
	9	74	7	81	
	10	83	26	109	
	11	45	27	72	
	12	20	8	28	
	13	5	5	10	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Child order	1	122	15	137	0,0763889
	2	103	22	125	
	3	24	24	48	
	> 3	19	18	37	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Number of siblings	1	58	21	79	0,2993056
	2	68	32	100	
	3	74	14	88	
	> 3	68	12	80	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Wedding status	Married	242	46	288	00.03
	Divorce	22	33	55	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Parents educational level	Unschoolled	45	12	57	0.048
	Elementary school	16	6	22	
	Middle school	16	8	24	
	High school	88	22	110	
	Tertiary	113	31	144	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Mother education status	Unschoolled	44	8	52	0.033
	Elementary school	20	6	26	
	Middle school	17	9	26	
	High school	79	33	112	
	Tertiary	108	23	131	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Father's Employment status	Work	195	54	249	0.044
	Unemploy	73	25	98	
Total Score		268	79	347	
Mothers' Employment status	Work	183	49	232	0.023
	Unemploy	85	30	115	
Total Score		268	79	347	

Based on Table 5, indicate that the demographic Characteristic who have a relationship that is

significant to the incidence of violence is Characteristic demographic types of sex, number of

siblings, the status of marriage the parents, the level of education the parents, and the work of the parents. Score p-value at the seventh Characteristic of respondents is between 0.02- 0048, which means that the numbers are much smaller than the level of error ($\alpha < 0.05$), while the class, the age of the child, the position of the child to not there is a relationship that is significant to the occurrence of violence. A score of P-value of 0.0652 to 0.201, which means that the numbers are more substantial than the level of error ($A > 0.05$).

Demographics characteristics that influence the occurrence of violence on children is a kind of sex, several siblings, the status of marriage the parents, the status of education, and the status of the work the parents. Children who get punishment from parents is considered something familiar between children and parents. The relationship between children and adults behaves like a social hierarchy in the community. Children should not argue what is done by their parents.

Father punishes children; teachers punish students, make the child as being that much lower and not enter who has the right and the will. Oppressive economic and political structures have given birth to a violent subculture. Due to economic pressures, parents experience prolonged stress. He became compassionate. He gets angry easily. Physical fatigue does not allow him to joke with children. Emotional violence, verbal abuse, physical violence, and sexual violence occur (Midwifery & Midwifery, 2015).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Demographics characteristics of the child influence the occurrence of violence. A character who has a relationship that is significant to the incidence of violence on children is a kind of sex, some siblings, the status of marriage the parents, the status of education, and the status of the work the parents. Boys get more violence than girls. The number of members of the family is significant to trigger the occurrence of violence for dealing with stress due to the crush of the economy, although the magnitude of the number of members of the family also can be a source of power humans are useful in the economy of the family. Character other co-related to the incidence of violence is the status of marriage, the parents, the status of education and employment status, where everything can be geared to the stability of the economy and an understanding of the patterns of custody of the child. Children should not argue what is done by their parents. Father punishes children; teachers punish students, make the child as being that

much lower and not enter who has the right and the will. Due to economic pressures, parents experience prolonged stress. He became compassionate. He gets angry easily. Physical fatigue does not allow him to joke with children. Emotional violence, verbal abuse, physical violence, and sexual violence occur.

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