



**Analysis of Factors Associated with the Incidence of Child Sexual Violence**

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**ABSTRACT**

Sexual violence against children is a violation of human rights with long-term impacts on the physical, psychological, and social aspects of the child. This study aims to analyze the factors associated with the incidence of sexual violence against children and to identify the most dominant influencing factor using a sequential explanatory mixed methods approach. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with the incidence of child sexual violence and to identify the most dominant influencing factor using a sequential explanatory mixed-methods design. The quantitative phase involved 55 respondents consisting of child victims and their mothers, selected through total sampling at the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) in South Tangerang City. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed using Spearman Rank correlation and logistic regression. The qualitative phase employed snowball sampling and in-depth interviews with victims, parents, and key informants, analyzed thematically. Quantitative results showed significant associations between sexual violence and child's age ( $p=0.026$ ), knowledge ( $p=0.000$ ), media use ( $p=0.039$ ), social environment ( $p=0.039$ ), family income ( $p=0.048$ ), and parenting style ( $p=0.049$ ). Multivariate analysis identified child's knowledge as the most dominant factor ( $OR=33.911$ ;  $p=0.004$ ). Qualitative findings reinforced that limited supervision, unsupportive environments, and poor parenting increase vulnerability. In conclusion, strengthening children's knowledge, improving parental supervision, and fostering supportive social environments are essential strategies to prevent child sexual violence.

Keywords: children; parenting; sexual violence

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**INTRODUCTION**

Sexual violence is a global issue that has serious impacts on the physical, psychological, and social health of victims, particularly children (Paradiatz, 2022). Child victims of sexual violence are at high risk of experiencing prolonged trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the emergence of antisocial behavior (Wulandari & Suteja, 2019). Such cases may occur in environments considered safe, such as the home, school, and community (Apriadi & Khadafie, 2020). Data indicate that the prevalence of sexual abuse occurs in both developed and developing countries (UN Women, 2014). Indonesia is among the countries with relatively high case numbers each year (Komnas Perempuan, 2020).

Cases of sexual violence in Indonesia have shown an alarming trend over the years (Christy, 2019). The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection reported 10,328 cases of sexual violence throughout 2021 (KemenPPPA, 2022). In 2022, 6,822 cases were reported up until September (KPAI, 2022). The situation in South Tangerang City also demonstrated a significant increase, with 120 cases of sexual violence recorded in 2023, rising from 71 cases in the previous year (DP3AP2KB, 2023). Moreover, the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of South Tangerang received 307 reports of violence in 2023, of which 252 cases involved children (P2TP2A Tangsel, 2023).

Previous studies indicate that individual, family, and environmental factors contribute to the increased risk of child sexual violence (Assink et al., 2019). Family-related factors such as lack of

parental supervision and permissive parenting styles have been shown to increase the risk of children becoming victims (Laird et al., 2020). However, research on specific factors associated with child sexual violence at the local level, particularly in South Tangerang City, remains very limited (Zakiyah et al., 2016). In fact, each region has different social, cultural, and community awareness conditions, requiring contextual analysis (Nugrahmi & Febria, 2020). This gap highlights the importance of conducting research that comprehensively examines causal factors in the region (Sweeting et al., 2022).

Based on this background, the research problem is formulated into two main questions. First, what factors are associated with the incidence of child sexual violence at the Integrated Service Center of South Tangerang City (Simuforosa, 2015)? Second, which factor is the most dominant in relation to the occurrence of child sexual violence in the region (Laird et al., 2020)? These research questions are crucial to address in order to form the basis for more targeted prevention strategies (Assink et al., 2019). Thus, this study seeks to provide contextual empirical data to support child protection policies (KemenPPPA, 2022). The general objective of this study is to analyze the factors associated with child sexual violence at the Integrated Service Center of South Tangerang City in 2025.

## METHOD

This study employed a mixed-methods design with a sequential explanatory approach, beginning with a quantitative phase using a cross-sectional design to analyze the relationship of factors contributing to child sexual violence, followed by a qualitative phase to explore the findings through in-depth interviews. The study population consisted of all child victims of sexual violence in South Tangerang City in 2024 who were registered at the Integrated Service Center, with a sample of 55 respondents (children and mothers) determined using a total sampling technique. Quantitative data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed statistically through univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with the Spearman Rank test, and regression. Qualitative data were obtained from child victims, parents, families, caregivers, and the head of the local office using snowball sampling, then analyzed thematically through the stages of data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing.

## RESULT

Table 1.  
Distribution of Respondents by Child's Age

| Variable                     | Category            | f  | %    |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|------|
| Incidence of Sexual Violence | Mild                | 48 | 87,3 |
|                              | Severe              | 7  | 12,7 |
| Child's Age                  | 5–9 years           | 21 | 38,2 |
|                              | >9 years            | 34 | 61,8 |
| Child's knowledge            | Low                 | 8  | 14,5 |
|                              | Mild                | 25 | 45,5 |
|                              | High                | 22 | 40,0 |
| Mass Media Use               | Poor                | 35 | 63,6 |
|                              | Good                | 20 | 36,4 |
| Social Environment           | Poor                | 20 | 36,4 |
|                              | Good                | 35 | 63,6 |
| Family income                | 2.000.000-4.000.000 | 18 | 32,7 |
|                              | >4.000.000          | 37 | 67,3 |
| Parenting style              | Kurang              | 28 | 50,9 |
|                              | Baik                | 27 | 49,1 |

Based on the frequency distribution, most respondents experienced sexual violence in the mild category, accounting for 48 children (87.3%), while the severe category was experienced by 7 children (12.7%). The majority of victims were aged over 9 years, totaling 34 children (61.8%), whereas those aged 5–9 years were 21 children (38.2%), indicating that older children have a higher

risk. The highest proportion of children's knowledge levels was in the moderate category, with 25 children (45.5%), followed by good knowledge in 22 children (40.0%) and poor knowledge in 8 children (14.5%), suggesting that some children still have low awareness. Most children's use of mass media was in the poor category, with 35 children (63.6%), while only 20 children (36.4%) were categorized as good, showing that media has not been optimal as an educational tool. The majority of the social environment was categorized as supportive, with 35 children (63.6%), although 20 children (36.4%) still lived in less supportive environments. Most families had an income above IDR 4,000,000 per month, totaling 37 families (67.3%), while 18 families (32.7%) had an income of IDR 2,000,000–4,000,000, indicating that cases occur across different economic levels. Parenting styles were relatively balanced, with 28 families (50.9%) in the poor category and 27 families (49.1%) in the good category, illustrating that parenting practices are an important factor in children's vulnerability to sexual violence.

Table 2.  
Relationship Between Child's Age and the Incidence of Sexual Violence

| Child's Age | Incidence of Sexual Violence |            |           | <i>p-value</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
|             | Mild                         | Severe     | Total     |                |
| 5–9 years   | 21 (100%)                    | 0          | 21 (100%) | 0,026          |
| >9 years    | 27 (79,4%)                   | 7 (20,6%)  | 34 (100%) |                |
| Total       | 48 (87.37%)                  | 7 (12.72%) | 55 (100%) |                |

The analysis showed that all children aged 5–9 years (100%) experienced only mild sexual violence, while among the group aged >9 years, 20.6% experienced severe sexual violence. The *p*-value of 0.026 indicated a significant relationship between the child's age and the incidence of sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ). This finding suggests that older children (>9 years) have a higher risk of experiencing more severe categories of sexual violence.

Table 3.  
Relationship Between Children's Knowledge and the Incidence of Sexual Violence

| Children's Knowledge | Incidence of Sexual Violence |           |           | <i>p-value</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                      | Mild                         | Severe    | Total     |                |
| Low                  | 3 (37,5%)                    | 5 (62,5%) | 8 (100%)  | 0,000          |
| Mild                 | 24 (96,0%)                   | 1 (4,0%)  | 25 (100%) |                |
| High                 | 21 (95,5%)                   | 1 (4,5%)  | 22 (100%) |                |

The analysis showed that among children with low knowledge, most experienced severe sexual violence, with 5 children (62.5%), while only 3 children (37.5%) experienced mild violence. Conversely, in the groups with moderate and good knowledge, the majority experienced mild sexual violence (96.0% and 95.5%), with only one child in each group experiencing severe violence. The *p*-value of 0.000 indicated a highly significant relationship between children's knowledge and the incidence of sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 4.  
Relationship Between Mass Media Use and the Incidence of Sexual Violence

| Mass Media Use | Incidence of Sexual Violence |           |           | <i>p-value</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                | Mild                         | Severe    | Total     |                |
| Poor           | 33 (94,3%)                   | 2 (5,7%)  | 35 (100%) | 0,039          |
| Good           | 15 (75,0%)                   | 5 (25,0%) | 20 (100%) |                |

The analysis showed that among children with poor use of mass media, most experienced mild sexual violence, with 33 children (94.3%), while only 2 children (5.7%) experienced severe sexual violence. Conversely, in the group with good use of mass media, the proportion of children experiencing severe sexual violence was higher, with 5 children (25.0%), while 15 children (75.0%) experienced mild sexual violence. The *p*-value of 0.039 indicated a significant relationship between mass media use and the incidence of sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 5.  
Relationship Between Social Environment and the Incidence of Sexual Violence

| Social Environment | Incidence of Sexual Violence |           |           | <i>p-value</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                    | Mild                         | Severe    | Total     |                |
| Poor               | 15 (75,0%)                   | 5 (25,0%) | 20 (100%) | 0,039          |
| Good               | 33 (94,3%)                   | 2 (5,7%)  | 35 (100%) |                |

The analysis showed that among children with a poor social environment, the proportion of severe sexual violence was higher, with 5 children (25.0%), while 15 children (75.0%) experienced mild sexual violence. Conversely, in the group with a good social environment, most children experienced mild sexual violence, with 33 children (94.3%), and only 2 children (5.7%) experienced severe sexual violence. The p-value of 0.039 indicated a significant relationship between the social environment and the incidence of sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 6.

Relationship Between Family Economic Status and the Incidence of Sexual Violence

| Family Income         | Incidence of Sexual Violence |           |           | <i>p-value</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                       | Mild                         | Severe    | Total     |                |
| 2.000.000 – 4.000.000 | 18 (100,0%)                  | 0 (0,0%)  | 18 (100%) | 0,048          |
| >4.000.000            | 30 (81,1%)                   | 7 (18,9%) | 37 (100%) |                |

The analysis showed that in the group of families with an income of IDR 2,000,000–4,000,000, all children experienced mild sexual violence, totaling 18 children (100.0%), with none experiencing severe sexual violence. Conversely, in the group with an income above IDR 4,000,000, 30 children (81.1%) experienced mild sexual violence, while 7 children (18.9%) experienced severe sexual violence. The p-value of 0.048 indicated a significant relationship between family economic status and the incidence of sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 7.

Relationship Between Parenting Style and the Incidence of Sexual Violence

| Parenting Style | Incidence of Sexual Violence |           |           | <i>p-value</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
|                 | Mild                         | Severe    | Total     |                |
| Poor            | 22 (78,6%)                   | 6 (21,4%) | 28 (100%) | 0,049          |
| Good            | 26 (96,3%)                   | 1 (3,7%)  | 27 (100%) |                |

The analysis showed that among children from families with poor parenting styles, 22 children (78.6%) experienced mild sexual violence, while 6 children (21.4%) experienced severe sexual violence. Conversely, in the group with good parenting styles, the majority of children experienced mild sexual violence, with 26 children (96.3%), and only 1 child (3.7%) experienced severe sexual violence. The p-value of 0.049 indicated a significant relationship between parenting style and the incidence of sexual violence ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Table 8.

Results of Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis on the Incidence of Child Sexual Violence

| Variable                  | B      | SE    | Wald   | p-value | Exp(B) | 95% CI Exp(B)   |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| Child's age (>9 years)    | 2,170  | 1,019 | 4,543  | 0,033   | 8,757  | 1,184 – 64,775  |
| Child's knowledge (low)   | 3,521  | 1,215 | 8,402  | 0,004   | 33,911 | 3,067 – 374,964 |
| Mass Media Use (good)     | 1,901  | 0,915 | 4,321  | 0,038   | 6,692  | 1,108 – 40,421  |
| Social Environment (poor) | 2,148  | 1,026 | 4,381  | 0,036   | 8,567  | 1,143 – 64,217  |
| Family income (> UMK)     | 1,812  | 0,941 | 3,712  | 0,054   | 6,126  | 0,988 – 37,994  |
| Parenting style (poor)    | 1,744  | 0,889 | 3,854  | 0,050   | 5,721  | 1,001 – 32,709  |
| Constant                  | -6,892 | 2,001 | 11,864 | 0,001   | 0,001  |                 |

The logistic regression analysis showed that several variables had a significant relationship with the incidence of child sexual violence. Children aged >9 years were significantly associated with a higher likelihood of experiencing severe sexual violence, with a p-value of 0.033 and  $\text{Exp}(B) = 8.757$ , indicating that older children had nearly nine times greater risk compared to those aged 5–9 years. Low knowledge among children was also significantly associated ( $p = 0.004$ ) with a 33.9-fold higher risk of experiencing sexual violence compared to children with good knowledge. Interestingly, good use of mass media showed a significant relationship ( $p = 0.038$ ) with a 6.7-fold higher risk, suggesting that certain media exposure may increase vulnerability. A poor social environment was significantly associated ( $p = 0.036$ ) with an 8.6-fold higher risk compared to a

good social environment. Poor parenting style was also significant ( $p = 0.050$ ) with a 5.7-fold higher risk, while family income above the regional minimum wage was nearly significant ( $p = 0.054$ ). Among these variables, low child knowledge emerged as the most dominant factor, with the highest odds ratio (33.9 times), indicating that improving children's knowledge should be prioritized as a key strategy in preventing sexual violence.

### **Qualitative Results**

In-depth interviews with child victims revealed that most of them experienced severe psychological trauma. The children expressed feelings of fear, anxiety, difficulty sleeping, and frequent nightmares after the incident. Some children became reluctant to play with their peers due to losing trust in others. This fear often arose when they had to interact with unfamiliar people. These conditions indicate that the impact of sexual violence is not only physical but also leaves deep emotional scars. Parents of the victims reported experiencing significant difficulties in accompanying their children after the incident. Most parents felt unprepared to face the trauma experienced by their children, and many of them also suffered psychological distress. One mother expressed her confusion in explaining the incident to her child, as she herself was still in shock. This situation was exacerbated by the parents' limited knowledge of how to support children who are victims of sexual violence. This finding highlights the importance of providing psychological support not only for the children but also for their families.

Another theme that emerged was the issue of parenting and parental supervision, which were perceived as less than optimal. Some informants admitted that work demands often led them to leave their children unsupervised. Children who frequently played alone or outside without proper control were more vulnerable to perpetrators. One parent regretted not paying closer attention to their child's daily activities. This parenting factor aligns with the quantitative findings that parenting is a dominant factor in cases of child sexual violence. Community support also appeared as an important aspect emerging from the interviews. Several families of victims reported that they received little support from neighbors or the surrounding community. Some families even felt ostracized after the incident, which added to their psychological burden. Some informants stated that society still tends to view cases of sexual violence as a family disgrace rather than a social issue that should be addressed collectively. This social stigma made the families of victims feel increasingly isolated.

Interviews with authorities, including related government agencies, showed that assistance efforts had been carried out through counseling and aid provision. However, limitations in human resources and facilities made the interventions less than optimal. While some families felt supported, they still required continued assistance for the psychological recovery of their children. These findings emphasize the importance of synergy among families, communities, and the government in providing protection and recovery for victims. Thus, the qualitative results reinforce the quantitative findings that parenting, family support, social environment, and government intervention are crucial factors in addressing child sexual violence.

### **DISCUSSION**

The results of this study show that a child's age has a significant relationship with the occurrence of sexual violence. Children over the age of 9 were more likely to experience severe sexual violence compared to children aged 5–9 years. This is consistent with Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which states that late school-age children have broader social relations but are not yet fully able to anticipate risks. Supporting studies by Marlina et al. (2021) and Susanti & Wulandari (2022) reinforce the finding that older children require different supervision and protection education compared to early childhood. The researcher argues that the older the child, the higher their exposure to risky social interactions, thus protection approaches need to be adjusted according to their developmental stage.

Children's knowledge also proved to be significantly related to sexual violence, even emerging as the most dominant variable in the multivariate analysis. Children with low levels of knowledge were more vulnerable to severe sexual violence because they were unable to recognize forms of abuse or protect themselves. This is consistent with the Health Belief Model and the study by Wibowo & Anggraeni (2020), which state that knowledge influences risk perception and preventive actions. However, knowledge alone is not sufficient without assertive courage, as explained by Raharjo & Mahendra (2023). Therefore, child protection education needs to combine cognitive, affective, and social skill aspects to be more effective.

The use of mass media produced interesting results, where children with better media access were actually more at risk of experiencing severe sexual violence. Interviews revealed that children with high internet access were more often exposed to sexual content or invitations to communicate from strangers. This finding aligns with the studies of Pratiwi & Anwar (2021) and Maulana & Fitria (2023), which emphasize the importance of digital literacy and intensive supervision. However, Saraswati & Budianto (2020) argued that media can act as a protective factor if accompanied by strong digital literacy. Thus, the problem lies not in media access itself, but in the lack of guidance and support from parents and schools in media use.

The social environment also proved to influence the occurrence of sexual violence. Children living in unsupportive environments were more likely to experience severe sexual violence compared to those in supportive environments. This is consistent with Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory and the study of Kurniawan & Sari (2021), which emphasize the importance of community roles in building collective monitoring systems. In contrast, Gunawan & Nurlela (2023) noted that even religious environments do not automatically protect children if social cohesion is weak. The researcher believes that society still regards child protection as solely a family matter, whereas collective involvement is essential for early risk detection.

Family economic status was also significantly related to sexual violence, where children from higher-income families were more likely to experience severe abuse. The researcher suspects this is related to limited supervision due to parents' busy work schedules, causing children to be more often left under the care of others. This aligns with Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, which emphasizes that a child's sense of security cannot be replaced by material fulfillment alone. Studies by Prasetya & Iskandar (2021) and Wulandari & Setiawan (2022) also highlight that parental emotional involvement is more important than financial stability. Thus, economic well-being must be balanced with quality parenting and family communication.

Parenting style is another important factor related to sexual violence. Children raised with poor parenting styles, particularly authoritarian or permissive, were more vulnerable to severe sexual violence. Baumrind's theory explains that democratic parenting is more effective in fostering resilience and children's courage to report abuse. Studies by Damayanti & Hidayat (2021) and Yunita & Handayani (2022) support this finding, even though parenting style is not the sole protective factor. The researcher argues that balanced, supportive, and communicative parenting forms the foundation of child protection against sexual violence. Therefore, child-friendly parenting education must become a priority agenda in public health programs and family education.

## **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of this study emphasizes that the occurrence of sexual violence against children is significantly influenced by factors such as age, knowledge, media use, social environment, family economy, and parenting style, with children's knowledge identified as the most dominant factor. Older children with low levels of knowledge, unsupervised media use, residence in unsupportive environments, families with limited supervision, and unresponsive parenting styles are at higher risk of experiencing severe sexual violence. Therefore, prevention efforts should focus on strengthening children's sexual literacy from an early age, fostering communicative parenting, ensuring

supervision of digital media use, and encouraging active involvement of both family and the social environment in child protection.

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