Knowledge about Child Sexual Abuse among Parents of Preschoolers in South Grogol Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta

Jamaludin[1], Dina Setya Rahmah Kelrey[1]

[1]*Department of Nursing Studies, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences*
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta

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Abstract: Knowledge of parents about the dangers of child sexual abuse have an important to decrease numbers of sexual assault on a child. Knowledge of parents affected by several factors, including the role of parents, age, education, employment status, marital status and income. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between the characteristics of parents with knowledge of the sexual abuse of preschooler in South Grogol. This method is quantitative correlative study design with 120 respondent who were taken using cluster sampling technique. The instrument is questionnaire with analyzed univariate and bivariate analysis (chi-square test). The results showed 55% of respondents have less knowledge about sexual abuse in preschool children and 45% of respondents have a good knowledge. There is a relationship between the role of parents (p = 0.01), education (p = 0.00), marital status (p = 0.01), and income (p = 0.00) with the knowledge of parents about sexual abuse in preschool children. The odds ratio (OR) role as parents show that father 0.373 times less likely to have good knowledge of the mothers and the elderly high income 4.07 times more likely to have better knowledge than low-income parents. There is no relationship between age (p = 0.507) and employment status (p = 0.66) with the knowledge of parents about child sexual abuse in preschool children.

1 INTRODUCTION

Sexual abuse in children is a very serious problem with short and severe damage, and long time for the victim. Not only does the child's physical harm, more than that, sexual abuse in children also injures the child psychologically and mentally. Sexual abuse in children is all sexual activity involving children before the age in which children could engage in sexual activity (Barliner, 2011).

Sexual abuse can be interpreted more specifically to physical violence and non-physical sexual violence. Physical sexual violence, for example, touches unnaturally the child's body parts (breasts and genitals), may also be oral, anal, and vaginal penetration. While non-physical sexual abuse in children refers to the act of forcing children to take pictures naked, involving or showing masturbation, involving or displaying pornographic material, and showing sexual relationships in children, both adolescence, schooling, and preschool (Johnson, 2004).

Preschoolers are children of 3 to 5 years of age. Child sexual development at this stage is a very important phase where in this phase children form a strong attachment with parents of different sex while identifying parents of the same sex. In this phase of the child really need the support and proper explanation about sexuality for identity and confidence of children.

Therefore, in order to educate and protect children, parents should be equipped with adequate knowledge, especially about sexual abuse. Knowledge of parents includes understanding, type, and signs of sexual violence in children. In addition, parents also need to know who has the potential to be the perpetrator, and potential children become victims. Parents are also required to provide knowledge to prevent acts of sexual abuse in children (Barliner, 2011).

The results of a preliminary study that researchers conducted in South Grogol Village, Kebayoran Lama, showed that most of the population is an urban community with a variety of backgrounds and cultures. While the results of interviews conducted show that from 24 parents, found that knowledge of parents is still very minimal about sexual abuse in children, especially signs of

symptoms, potential abusers, and how to prevent. In addition, demographic results show that 18 out of 24 parents in South Grogol Village, Kebayoran Lama who interviewed researchers are people with income levels, and low educational background.

Parental knowledge of sexual abuse is expected to prevent sexual abuse in children, but, in fact, the level of sexual abuse in children continues to increase. Parental characteristics (parent's role as father or mother, age, marital status, education, occupation, and income) are factors that can influence knowledge. Therefore, this study would like to see whether there is a relationship between the characteristics of parents with parental knowledge about sexual abuse in preschoolers (3-5 years).

2 METHODS

2.1 Hypothesis

The hypothesis proposed in this study relates to the theoretical framework as follows:

1) There is a relationship between parental role and parental knowledge about sexual violence in preschool children in South Grogol Village.
2) There is a relationship between age and parental knowledge about sexual violence in preschool children in South Grogol Village.
3) There is a relationship between parental education and parents' knowledge of sexual violence in preschoolers in South Grogol.
4) There is a relationship between the marital status of parents and parents' knowledge of sexual violence in preschool children in South Grogol Village.
5) There is a relationship between the status of the parents' occupation and the knowledge of parents about sexual violence in preschool children in the South Grogol Village.
6) There is a relationship between parental income and parents' knowledge of sexual violence in preschoolers in the South Grogol Village.

2.2 Research Design

The research design used in this research is quantitative research using correlational method of analytic design. Correlational research is a study designed to test the relationship between two or more variables within a group. In addition, this study is also useful to see the direction of the relationship

(positive or negative) and the strength of the relationship of research variables (Dharma, 2011; Swardjana, 2012). The independent variables of this study are the characteristics of the parents while the dependent variable is the knowledge of parents about sexual violence in preschool children.Therefore, researchers want to see the relationship and direction of the two variables.

2.3 Time and Location of Research

This research was conducted in Grogol Selatan, Kebayoran, South Jakarta. The study was conducted from May 1 to 7 May 2015.

2.4 Population and Sample

The population in this study were parents of preschool children of age (3 - 5) years. The number of preschoolers in the southern Grogol sub-district is 874 people spread over 10 RWs. (Data Office of South Grogol Urban Village, 2014). The sample selection in this research using cluster sampling technique is taking samples on the existing cluster. Where individuals within the group are heterogeneous but between groups do not have differences (Budiarto, 2008; Dharma, 2011).

The first step is to rank the number of preschoolers (3 - 5) years old in the South Grogol Village based on the domicile within the RW. After that systematically in select one cluster or RW with preliminary study results that reveal knowledge of parents about sexual violence in preschool children is still lacking. This is also supported by the greatest number of preschool children to represent and represent the entire population of preschool parents in Grogol Selatan Urban Village. So selected RW 05 as a sample in this study, with a sample size of 120 people.

2.5 Research Instruments

Data collection tool in this study is a questionnaire that refers to the theory in accordance with the basic research. The scale used in the questionnaire for knowledge variables is the Guttman Scale. Where the scale is a series of statements about the objects that match the research in sequence. Measurement scale with this type will get a firm and consistent answer "right" or "wrong" (Notoadmojo, 2012; Widoyoko, 2013).

Normality test on scoring data using Kolmogorov - Smirnov test resulted p value = 0,092. The p> 0,05 value proves that the data has a normal

distribution. Therefore, the categorization of knowledge uses the mean instead of the median, where the mean value is 22.72. Respondents were stated to have less knowledge if they had a total score <22.72 and were stated to have good knowledge when the total score was ≥22.72.

2.6 Validity and Reliability Test

Researchers arrange a series of statements based on theoretical basis, in the form of a grid of the questionnaire to further tested the validity of research instruments in the form of content validity. Content validity is done to three lecturers of nursing children, Nursing Science Program Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences State Islamic University "Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta".

The technique of instrument reliability testing in this study used the Kuder-Richardson (KR-20) technique. In this method does not require statements in the instrument must be the same level of difficulty. In addition, this method requires only three pieces of information: the number of items statement questionnaire, mean (Mean), and standard deviation (SD). This method is often used for measuring devices with dichotomous scales (2 answer choices). So, it can be said that this method is most suitable for measuring instrument reliability with Guttman scale (Dharma, 2011; Simamora, 2005).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents in Grogol Selatan Urban Village in this study consisted of the role as parent, age, education, employment status, marital status and income. Respondents in this study are parents who have preschool children 3 - 5 years who are domiciled in RW 5 Village Grogol Selatan. The total number of respondents is 120 people. The respondent characteristic data is presented in the form of frequency distribution and percentage.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondents' role as parents.

No.	Role of parents	f	%
1.	Father	51	42.5
2.	Mother	69	57.5
Total		120	100

Table 2: Frequency distribution of respondents' age.

No.	Age	f	%
1.	18-40 years old	88	73,3
2.	>40 years old	32	26,7
Total		120	100

Table 3: Frequency distribution of respondents' education.

No.	Education	f	%
1.	Elementary School	24	20,0
2.	Junior High School	41	34,2
3.	Senior High School	32	26,7
4.	College	23	19,2
Total		120	100

Table 4: Frequency distribution of respondents' employment status.

No.	Employment Status	Father	Mother	f	%
1.	Work	50	39	89	74,2
2.	Does not work	1	30	31	35,8
Total		51	69	120	100

Table 5: Frequency distribution of respondents by marital status.

No.	Marital Status	Quantity	%
1.	Married	108	90
2.	Divorced	12	10
Total		120	100

Table 6: Frequency distribution of respondents' monthly income.

No.	Income	f	%
1.	High	40	34,2
2.	Low	80	65,8
Total		120	100

Table 7: Frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge about sexual violence in preschoolers.

No.	Knowledge Level	f	%
1.	Less	66	55,0
2.	Good	54	45,0
Total		120	100

3.2 Relationship between Parental Roles and Parents' Knowledge of Sexual Violence in Preschoolers

Father has less knowledge about sexual violence in preschoolers, it appears that there are only 16 well-informed (31.4%) of 51 people. While majority mother has good knowledge about sexual violence in

preschooler that is counted 38 people (55,1%) from 69 good knowledge mother. Chi Square test results (X^2) showed that P value 0.01 which means that there is a relationship between the role as a parent with knowledge about sexual violence in preschoolers.

3.3 Relationship between the Age of the Respondent and the Knowledge of Sexual Violence in Preschool Children

Respondents with the age of 18-40 years (early adulthood) who have less knowledge amounted to 50 people (56.8%) of 88 people. Whereas for parents aged 41-60 years (middle adulthood) between the knowledge of good and less, balanced is 16 people (50.0%) of 32 people. From Chi Square test result (X^2) obtained that P value 0,507 meaning that there is no relation between age of parent with knowledge about sexual violence in preschooler.

3.4 Relationship between Respondents' Education and the Knowledge of the Respondents about Sexual Violence in Preschool Children

Respondents with higher education, the knowledge of sexual violence in preschoolers is getting better. Chi Square test results (X^2) showed that P value 0.00 which means that there is a relationship between parent education with parents' knowledge about sexual violence in preschool children.

3.5 Relationship Status of a Parent's Job with Parental Knowledge about Sexual Violence

Parents who do not work have a higher percentage for good knowledge that is 48.4% or 15 people out of 31 respondents who do not work. While the parents who work presentation of 43.8% or 39 people from 89 respondents who work. Chi Square test results (X^2) showed that P value 0.6 which means that there is no relationship between respondent's employment status with the knowledge of respondents about sexual violence in preschool children.

3.7 Relations between the Marital Status with Respondent's Knowledge about Sexual Violence in Preschool Children

Parents with married status have a good knowledge of 49.1% or 53 people from 108 people. Parents with divorced status are only 8.3% or 1 person out of 12 people with good knowledge. In this item the bivariate test is performed using the Fisher test, because the Chi-Square test is not eligible. Fisher test result P value 0.01 indicating a relationship between marital status of parents with knowledge of parents about sexual violence in preschool children.

3.7 The Relationship of Respondents' Incomes with the Knowledge of the Respondents about Sexual Violence in Preschool Children

High-income respondents had good knowledge of 67.5% while most low-income respondents had less knowledge about sexual violence in preschool children 66.3%. Chi Square test results (X^2) obtained P value 0.00 which means there is a relationship between parents 'income with parents' knowledge about sexual violence in preschool children in Grogol Selatan Village. An analysis of the strength of the relationship between income and knowledge of parents is shown by OR value of 4.07. Therefore, it can be concluded that high-income parents are four times more likely to have a good knowledge of sexual violence in preschoolers than low-income parents.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that:
1) Based on the characteristics of the respondents, the most data are the role of the parents as the mother (57.5%), the early adult age is 18-40 years (73.3%), primary education (54.2%), marital status (90%), employment status (74.2%), and low monthly income (65.8%).
2) Respondents who had less knowledge about sexual violence in preschool children (55%). So, most parents in South Grogol Village have less knowledge about sexual violence in preschoolers.
3) Based on the result of the research, it was found that two variables were not able to prove a

significant correlation with knowledge about sexual violence in preschool child that is age (p = 0,507) and job status (p = 0,66).

4) The other four variables are parent role (p = 0,01), education (p = 0,00), marital status (p = 0,01), and income (p = 0,00), showing significant relation with parents' knowledge of sexual violence in preschoolers. The odds ratio (OR) roles as parents indicate that 0.373 fathers are less likely to have good knowledge than mothers. While earning reveals that high-income parents are four times more likely to have a good knowledge of sexual violence in preschool than low-income parents.

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