

Karakteristik keluarga sebagai faktor resiko kejahatan seksual pada anak = Family characteristics as risk factor for child sexual assault

Asri Megaratri Pralelda, author

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Abstrak

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Latar Belakang: Kejahatan seksual terhadap anak terjadi di seluruh dunia. Komnas Perlindungan Anak Indonesia mencatat, telah terjadi 21.869.797 kasus pelanggaran hak anak di Indonesia, dengan 42-58% merupakan kejahatan seksual terhadap anak dari tahun 2010 hingga 2014. Hal-hal yang terdapat pada diri anak, karakteristik keluarga serta faktor lingkungan dapat menjadi faktor resiko bagi anak untuk menjadi korban kejahatan seksual.

Tujuan: Mencari hubungan antara karakteristik keluarga sebagai faktor resiko dengan kejadian kejahatan seksual anak.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kasus-kontrol dengan kasus berasal dari rekam medik pasien anak korban kejahatan seksual periode Januari 2012-Desember 2014 sedangkan kontrol adalah anak bukan korban kejahatan seksual yang berobat di Poliklinik Kiara RSCM selama bulan Oktober 2015. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik purposive sampling dan menggunakan kuesioner kekerasan seksual anak yang diadopsi dari Guidelines WHO 2003. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-square dan dinyatakan bermakna apabila $p < 0,05$ lalu dilakukan perhitungan RO serta IK95%.

Hasil: Diperoleh 230 subyek pada setiap kelompok kasus dan kontrol, dengan rentang usia 2-18 tahun. Kejadian kejahatan seksual meningkat sesuai dengan bertambahnya usia, terbanyak (65,2%) pada remaja (12-17 tahun). Terdapat hubungan antara keberadaan orangtua dengan kejahatan seksual anak ($p=0,009$; RO 1,84; IK 1,16-2,91), namun tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendapatan keluarga ($p=0,499$; RO 0,88 IK=0,60-1,28) dan anggota keluarga yang padat ($p=0,641$; RO 0,92; IK=0,64-1,32) dengan kejadian kejahatan seksual anak.

Kesimpulan: Anak dengan orangtua tidak lengkap terbukti memiliki resiko untuk terjadinya kejahatan seksual anak (RO 1,84; IK 1,16-2,91). Tingkat pendapatan keluarga dan jumlah anggota keluarga tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian kejahatan seksual anak.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Child sexual assault occurs all over the world. Indonesia National Commission in Child Protection states that 42-58 % of 21,869,797 cases occurred between the years of 2010 to 2014. Risk factors that can contribute for a child becoming a child sexual assault victim are the characteristic from the child, the family and the environment.

Aim: This study was designed to discuss the relationship between the incidence of

child sexual assault with the characteristics of the family as a risk factor.

Method: samples for case-control study was taken by purposive sampling. The case group were taken from medical records of child sexual assault victims during January 2012 until Desember 2014, while the control group from non child sexual victims who are outpatients of Clinic Kiara RSCM during Oktober 2015 using the same questionnaire. Data is analyzed using Chi-square and significant when $p < 0.05$. OR and CI 95% is also calculate.

Result: Both groups consists of 230 subjects, with an age range 2-18 years.

Incomparison with the control group. The incidence of child sexual assault increases with age, the highest (65.2%) in adolescent (12-17 years). This study showed a significant relationship between the presence of a parent towards the incidence with child sexual assault ($p=0.012$, RO=1.88, CI=1.13-2.85), but showed no significant relationship between family income ($p=0.499$, OR=0,88; CI=0.60-1.28) and the number of family members ($p=0.641$, RO=0.92, CI=0.641.32).

Conclusion:

The result showed that children who have complete parents have a proven risk to become victims of child sexual assault. The level of family income and the number of family members does not associated with the incidence of child sexual assault.

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