

## FACTORS RELATED TO VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY IN PASAR KOTA BAKTI VILLAGE, SAKTI DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Children have the right to receive protection and optimal growth and development; however, in practice, various forms of violence and violations of children's rights are still found, both physical, mental, and social, especially in the family environment. This study aims to analyze factors related to the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District. The study used an analytical survey design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population was all parents who have children aged 6–12 years in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, totaling 62 respondents, with a total sampling technique. The results of the analysis showed a significant relationship between parental age ( $p = 0.032$ ), parental gender ( $p = 0.038$ ), educational level ( $p = 0.019$ ), occupation ( $p = 0.046$ ), knowledge ( $p = 0.000$ ), attitude ( $p = 0.000$ ), and parental behavior ( $p = 0.000$ ) with the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children. The conclusion of this study indicates that parental characteristics and behavioral aspects are significantly associated with violence against children aged 6–12 years in the family. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve parental knowledge, attitudes, and positive behaviors to prevent violence and support optimal child growth and development.

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### INTRODUCTION

Children are a gift given by God that must be looked after, cared for, and protected as well as possible. Children also need guidance and protection to ensure complete, harmonious, and balanced physical, mental, and social growth and development (Sommaliagustina & Sari, 2018). The role of guidance and protection for children is carried out by the family (Azzahra, 2019).

According to Friedman, a family is a group of two or more people who are emotionally connected and share a residence. The family, as the basic institution for the formation of a child's mental state, is expected to carry out its functions, namely to look after, protect, raise, and educate children. Children should receive their rights and adequate protection from various parties. In reality, there are still many acts of violence

and violations of children's rights in all aspects, both physical, mental, and social. Various types of violence against children can have negative consequences, both in physical forms that are clearly visible and psychological forms that are more detrimental to a child's mental health (Leppäkoski et al., 2021).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the majority of violence against children occurs within the family. Data from the Official Statistics of Finland reported that in 2019, approximately 2,600 cases of violence against children were perpetrated by parents. In addition, Child Maltreatment recorded 678,000 cases of violence against children in 2017, with an estimated 1,770 child deaths resulting from such violence (Sakroni, 2021).

Based on a 2019 survey conducted by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KEMENPPPA), it was shown that 5 out of 10 boys and 6 out of 10 girls had experienced domestic violence (Alviani et al., 2021). Data from SIMFONI PPA show an increase in cases of violence against children from 11,057 cases in 2019 to 11,278 cases in 2020, and rising sharply to 14,517 cases in 2021 (KPAI, 2022). Furthermore, KPAI data in 2021 indicated that the highest number of domestic violence cases against children occurred in the 6–12-year age group.

According to the Aceh Province Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, there were 559 cases of violence against children in Aceh in 2023. Pidie Regency ranked fifth in terms of the highest number of cases, with 28 cases reported (DPPPA Aceh, 2023). Data from the Pidie Regency Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning reported that three cases of violence against children occurred in Sakti District over the past three years.

The results of KPAI monitoring and evaluation in 2021 showed that 91% of children experienced violence in the family environment, 87.6% in the school environment, and 17.9% in the community. These findings indicate that children are highly vulnerable to violence within the home, where the perpetrators are predominantly parents (KPAI, 2022). Factors contributing to violence against children include parents' history of experiencing violence during childhood, inability to control emotions, economic difficulties, lack of social support, insufficient understanding of child development and parenting practices, and unwanted children (Sari et al., 2023).

Research conducted by Aisyah (2022) found that the majority of perpetrators of violence against children were mothers (82%). A study by Sari and Suasti (2020) showed that parental education plays a significant role, with lower levels of parental education

associated with higher incidences of domestic violence. Research by Kasiati et al. (2017) revealed that 59% of parents had insufficient knowledge, 53% had negative attitudes, and 62% demonstrated inadequate preventive actions. Limited knowledge and information contribute to inappropriate attitudes and behaviors in preventing violence against children. Therefore, Child Violence Awareness Education in the Family (SARAGA) is considered important in increasing parental knowledge regarding child violence (Sari & Rahayu, 2025).

The study by Hardiyati and Istiyati (2017) indicated that mothers with limited knowledge were more likely to engage in violent behavior toward children. Economic problems also contribute to parental stress, which can lead to violence against children. Sari (2025) reported a significant relationship between knowledge, education, socioeconomic status, and environment with violence against school-age children in the family.

Knowledge, education, and behavior are important factors influencing parental behavior. Higher levels of education are associated with greater parental knowledge (Nurwijayanti & Iqomh, 2019). Parental education plays a crucial role in preventing domestic violence (Sari & Suasti, 2020). Attitude reflects an individual's readiness to respond based on information and experience. Positive parental attitudes can influence behaviors that prevent violence against children (Wati & Puspitasari, 2018). However, negative parental attitudes and behaviors persist, contributing to ongoing violence against children (Hidayati & Sumiyarini, 2019).

The impacts of violence on children include aggression, apathy, anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, difficulty adapting, and an increased risk of becoming perpetrators of violence in the future (Sari, 2025). Based on this phenomenon, researchers are interested in examining factors associated with violence against elementary school children aged 6–12 years within families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study used an analytical survey design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population was all parents with school-aged children (6–12 years old) in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, totaling 62 parents. The sampling technique used total sampling so that the entire population was sampled. The sample criteria were parents who were willing to be respondents, had children aged 6–12 years old, and lived in the Pasar Kota Bakti Village area. Data collection was carried out using a structured questionnaire containing the

characteristics of respondents and research variables, with nominal and ordinal measurement scales. Data analysis included univariate analysis to see the frequency distribution and bivariate analysis to determine the relationship between variables using the Chi-Square test, as well as the Fisher's Exact Test, because there were conditions not met, with the statistical significance level set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**RESULTS**

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in Pasar Kota Bakti Village**

No	Category	f	%
1.	<b>Age</b>		
	- Late Adolescence	0	0
	- Early Adulthood	21	33.9
	- Late Adulthood	41	66.1
2.	<b>Gender</b>		
	- Man	16	25.8
	- Woman	46	74.2
3.	<b>Education</b>		
	- Tall	23	37.1
	- Intermediate	17	27.4
	- Base	22	35.5
4.	<b>Work</b>		
	- Fisherman	0	0
	- civil servant	17	27.4
	- housewife	22	35.5
	- Farmer	6	9.7
	- Self-employed	17	27.4

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 62 respondents, the majority of respondents were in late adulthood, namely 41 people (66.1%), the majority of respondents were female, namely 46 people (74.2%), the majority of respondents with higher education, namely 23 people (37.1%), and the majority of respondents with housewife jobs, namely 22 people (35.5%).

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Factors Related to Incidents of Violence Against Children in Pasar Kota Bakti Village**

No	Category	f	%
	<b>Knowledge</b>		
1.	Good	25	40.3
2.	Enough	22	35.5
3.	Not enough	15	24.2
	<b>Attitude</b>		
1.	Positive	<b>39</b>	<b>62.9</b>
2.	Negative	<b>23</b>	<b>37.1</b>
	<b>Behavior</b>		
1.	Positive	38	61.5
2.	Negative	24	38.5

<b>Violence</b>			
1.	There is	42	67.7
2.	There isn't any	20	32.3
<b>Forms of Violence</b>			
1.	Physique	13	21
2.	Psychological (emotional/verbal)	21	33.9
3.	Social	8	12.9
<b>Amount</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above shows that of the 62 respondents, the majority had a good level of knowledge (25 respondents (40.3%), a positive attitude (39 respondents (62.9%), and positive behavior (38 respondents (61.5%). However, the majority of respondents still reported committing violence against children, namely 42 respondents (67.7%). The most common type of violence was psychological violence, with 21 respondents (33.9%).

**Table 2. Relationship between Parental Age and Violence Against Elementary School Children Aged 6-12 Years in Families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Age	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Late teens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.032
Early adulthood	10	47.6	11	52.4	21	100	
Late Adulthood	32	78	9	22	41	100	

Based on the analysis of 62 respondents, the majority of early adult parents did not commit violence against children (54.4%), while the majority of late adult parents committed violence against children (78%). The statistical test results showed a p value = 0.032 (<0.05), which indicates a significant relationship between parental age and the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

**Table 3. Relationship between Parental Gender and Violence Against Elementary School Children Aged 6-12 Years in Families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Gender	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Man	7	43.8	9	56.3	16	100	0.038
Woman	35	76.1	11	23.9	46	100	

Based on the analysis of 62 respondents, the majority of male parents did not commit violence against children (56.3%), while the majority of female parents committed violence against children (76.1%). The results of the statistical test showed a p value = 0.038 (<0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parental gender and the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

**Table 4. Relationship between Parental Education and Violence in Elementary School Children Aged 6-12 Years in Families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Education	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Tall	19	82.6	4	17.4	23	100	0.019
Intermediate	13	76.5	4	23.5	17	100	
Base	10	45.5	12	54.5	22	100	

The results of the analysis showed that the majority of parents with higher education (82.6%) and secondary education (76.5%) committed violence against children, while the majority of parents with primary education did not commit violence (54.5%). The statistical test produced a p value = 0.019 (<0.05), which indicates a significant relationship between parental education level and the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

**Table 5. Relationship between Parents' Occupation and Violence Against Elementary School Children Aged 6-12 Years in Families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Work	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Fisherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.046
civil servant	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100	
housewife	14	63.6	8	36.4	22	100	
Farmer	6	100	0	0	6	100	
Self-employed	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100	

The results of the analysis showed that all respondents with jobs as farmers (100%), the majority of civil servants (82.4%), and housewives (63.6%) committed violence against children, while the majority of respondents with self-employed jobs did not commit violence (52.9%). The statistical test produced a p value = 0.046 (<0.05), which indicates a significant relationship between the type of parental occupation and the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

**Table 6. Relationship between parental knowledge and violence against elementary school children aged 6-12 years in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Knowledge	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Good	7	28	18	72	25	100	0,000
Enough	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100	
Not enough	15	100	0	0	15	100	

The results of the analysis show that the majority of parents with good knowledge do not commit violence against children (72%), while almost all respondents with sufficient knowledge (90.9%) and all respondents with insufficient knowledge (100%) commit violence. Statistical tests show a p value = 0.000 (<0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of parental knowledge and the incidence of violence in elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

**Table 7. Relationship between Parental Attitudes and Violence in Elementary School Children Aged 6-12 Years in Families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Attitude	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Positive	19	26.4	20	51.3	39	100	0,000
Negative	23	100	0	0	23	100	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that out of 62 respondents, 39 respondents with positive attitudes are the majority of respondents with no violence against children, namely 20 people (51.3%). 23 respondents with negative attitudes are all in the category of respondents with violence against children (100%). The results of the statistical test with a 95% confidence level obtained a P-value of 0.000 < 0.05 (value<sub>q</sub>). So it can be concluded that H<sub>a</sub> is accepted, meaning there is a relationship between parental attitudes and violence against elementary school children aged 6-12 years in families in Pasar Kota Bakti village, Sakti sub-district..

**Table 8. Relationship between Parental Behavior and Violence in Elementary School Children Aged 6-12 Years in Families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District**

Behavior	Violence Against Children				Amount		P-value
	There is		There isn't any		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Positive	19	50	19	50	38	100	0,000
Negative	23	95.8	1	4.2	24	100	

The results of the analysis show that the majority of parents with good knowledge do not commit violence against children (72%), while almost all respondents with sufficient knowledge (90.9%) and all respondents with insufficient knowledge (100%) commit violence. Statistical tests show a p value = 0.000 (<0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of parental knowledge and the incidence of violence in elementary school-aged children (6–12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The Relationship Between Parental Age and Violence Against Children**

The results of the study showed that the majority of early adult respondents did not commit violence against children (54.4%), while the majority of late adult respondents committed violence against children (78%). Statistical analysis showed a p-value of 0.032 (<0.05), indicating a significant relationship between parental age and the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children in the family. Age reflects the length of life associated with accumulated experience and information; however, increasing age is not always accompanied by wiser parenting practices (Nurwijayanti & Iqomh, 2019). These findings are consistent with previous studies showing a relationship between maternal age and parental knowledge regarding violence against children (Sari et al., 2023). Field observations indicate that as parental age increases, negative parenting behaviors – such as verbal, physical, and social violence – become more apparent.

### **The Relationship Between Parental Gender and Violence Against Children**

The majority of male respondents did not commit violence against children (56.3%), whereas most female respondents did (76.1%). Statistical testing revealed a p-value of 0.038 (<0.05), indicating a significant relationship between parental gender and violence against children. Gender influences parenting behavior, particularly in relation to stress management and emotional control (Afifah et al., 2021). Previous research has shown that mothers are the most frequent perpetrators of violence against children (Aisyah, 2022). This finding may be associated with the intensity of mother-child interactions and the heavy emotional and domestic burdens borne by mothers, which can lead to the expression of stress through violent behavior when children exhibit behaviors perceived as inappropriate.

### **The Relationship Between Parental Education and Violence Against Children**

The results showed that the majority of parents with higher education (82.6%) and secondary education (76.5%) committed violence against children, while most parents with primary education did not commit violence (54.5%). Statistical analysis indicated a p-value of 0.019 (<0.05), demonstrating a significant relationship between parental education level and violence against children. Education plays a role in shaping parental mindset and parenting patterns; however, higher education does not always guarantee non-violent behavior (Andayani & Walgito, 2022). Other studies have also found a

significant relationship between parental education and forms of violence against children within the family environment (Sari & Suasti, 2020). These findings suggest that parents with higher education levels may experience greater work-related stress, which can be displaced onto children in the form of violent behavior.

### **The Relationship Between Parental Occupation and Violence Against Children**

Most respondents who worked as civil servants (82.4%), housewives (63.6%), and all farmer respondents (100%) committed violence against children, whereas the majority of self-employed respondents did not commit violence (52.9%). Statistical analysis showed a p-value of 0.046 ( $<0.05$ ), indicating a significant relationship between parental occupation and violence against children. Economic pressure and workload contribute to parental stress, which can trigger violent behavior toward children (Fatimawati, 2019). These findings are consistent with previous studies showing a relationship between parental occupation and the incidence of violence against children (Farhan, 2018). Housewives were identified as the group most frequently committing violence, likely due to domestic pressure, limited social support, and lack of economic incentives.

### **The Relationship Between Parental Knowledge and Violence Against Children**

Most parents with good knowledge did not commit violence against children (72%), whereas almost all respondents with sufficient knowledge (90.9%) and all respondents with insufficient knowledge (100%) committed violence. Statistical analysis showed a p-value of 0.000 ( $<0.05$ ), indicating a significant relationship between parental knowledge level and violence against children. Parental knowledge plays a critical role in determining childcare and protection practices, particularly in understanding the long-term impact of psychological violence (Kasiati et al., 2017). These findings align with previous studies demonstrating a significant relationship between parental knowledge and violence against children (Hardiyati & Istiyati, 2017). Limited access to health information and education remains a major factor contributing to parents' low understanding of child violence

### **The Relationship Between Parental Attitudes and Violence Against Children**

Most parents with positive attitudes did not commit violence against their children, while all respondents with negative attitudes engaged in violent behavior. Statistical analysis showed a p-value of 0.000 ( $<0.05$ ), indicating a significant relationship

between parental attitudes and violence against children. Attitudes are formed within the cognitive domain and are strongly influenced by individual knowledge and experience (Adventus et al., 2019). Previous research also identified a significant relationship between parental attitudes and violence against children (Wati & Puspitasari, 2018). Parental attitudes that justify violence as a form of discipline can unintentionally hinder children's growth and development.

### **The Relationship Between Parental Behavior and Violence Against Children**

The results showed that almost all parents with negative behaviors committed violence against children (95.8%), while parents with positive behaviors demonstrated a balanced proportion between committing and not committing violence. Statistical testing revealed a p-value of 0.000 ( $<0.05$ ), indicating a significant relationship between parental behavior and violence against children. Violent behavior is influenced by individual character, past experiences, and parenting patterns experienced since childhood (Hidayati & Sumiyarini, 2019). Previous studies have also reported a significant relationship between parental behavior and violence against children (Sari, 2025). Parents play a central role in creating a safe and non-violent environment to support optimal child growth and development.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results of the study showed that parental age had a significant relationship with the incidence of violence against elementary school-aged children (6-12 years) in families in Pasar Kota Bakti Village, Sakti District (p-value = 0.032). In addition, parental gender (p-value = 0.038), education level (p-value = 0.019), and parental occupation (p-value = 0.046) were also shown to be significantly related to the incidence of violence against children. These findings confirm that parental sociodemographic characteristics contribute to the dynamics of parenting and the potential for violence in the family environment. Furthermore, parental knowledge, attitudes, and behavior showed a highly significant relationship with the incidence of violence against children (each p-value = 0.000), which indicates that cognitive and behavioral factors have a central role in efforts to prevent violence against children.

Therefore, ongoing efforts are needed to improve parental capacity through positive parenting education, fostering empathetic attitudes, and reinforcing non-violent parenting behaviors. Furthermore, the active role of health workers, educational

institutions, and village governments needs to be strengthened in implementing family-based promotive and preventive programs to reduce the risk of violence against children and support optimal child development.

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