



## **Analysis of the Proximity Between Perpetrator and Victims of Sexual Violence in Forensic Patients' Clinic at Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital, Klaten, Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study from 2019-2021**

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### **Abstrak**

Latar Belakang: Kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak merupakan masalah global yang berdampak serius karena menyebabkan penurunan kualitas kesehatan baik fisik maupun psikis bagi korban. Hanya beberapa yang melaporkan kekerasan seksual karena ketakutan dan stigma negatif di masyarakat. Klaten merupakan salah satu kasus kekerasan tertinggi di Jawa Tengah pada periode Januari-Maret 2021. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tingkat dan kedekatan hubungan pelaku dengan korban kekerasan seksual. Metode: Studi *cross-sectional* dilakukan dengan metode *accidental sampling* dari data rekam medis dan Visum et Repertum kekerasan seksual di RSUD Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten dari Januari 2019 – Desember 2021. Hasil: Terdapat 60 kasus kekerasan seksual, mayoritas berusia <18 tahun sebanyak 57 kasus (95%), kemudian 18-65 tahun 3 kasus (5%), mayoritas korban adalah perempuan sebanyak 55 kasus (91,66%) dan laki-laki 5 kasus (8,33%). Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara hubungan pelaku dan korban pada tindak kekerasan seksual, dengan kekuatan korelasi yang sangat lemah dan arah korelasinya searah. Kesimpulan: Meskipun hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan korelasi yang lemah antara kedekatan pelaku dan korban kekerasan seksual, namun risiko kekerasan seksual dapat terjadi pada siapa saja tanpa memandang jenis kelamin dan pelaku dapat berasal dari mana saja.

### **Kata kunci:**

Forensik; Kebijakan Publik; Kekerasan Seksual; Korban Kekerasan Seksual; Serangan Seksual

### **Abstract**

Background: Violence against women and children is a global problem with a serious impact because it causes a decrease in the quality of health both physically and psychologically for victims. Only some reported sexual violence due to fear and negative stigma in society. Klaten is among the highest cases of violence in Central Java from January-March 2021. The purpose of this study is to determine the level and close relationship between perpetrators and victims of sexual violence. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted using accidental sampling methods from medical record data and Visum et Repertum of sexual violence at Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital, Klaten from January 2019 – December 2021. Results: There were 60 cases of sexual violence, the majority aged <18 years amounted to 57 cases (95%), then 18-65 years 3 cases (5%), the majority of victims were women totaling 55 cases (91.66%) and men 5 cases

(8.33%). There is no significant correlation between the relationship from perpetrator and the victim on acts of sexual violence, with a very weak correlation strength and the direction of the correlation being in the same direction. Conclusions: Although the results of this study show a weak correlation between the proximity of perpetrators and victims of sexual violence, the risk of sexual violence can occur to anyone regardless of gender and perpetrators can come from anywhere.

**Keywords:**

Forensic, Public Policy, Sexual Assault, Sexual Violence, Victims

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women and children is a global problem that has a serious impact on the health of women and children because of its long-term effects [1]. Violence against women and children is closely related to the persistence of discrimination against women and children which in turn causes a decrease in the quality of women's and children's health due to the physical and psychological impacts that arise on the victim [2, 3]. Sexual violence is a social problem that has the potential to become a global problem, so that it can lead to other problems such as mental health problems, pregnancy out of wedlock, abortion or the murder of one's own child [4]. Based on the annual records of women's commissions, there is an increase in cases of violence against women and children every year, so it is necessary to conduct a special study to determine the possible risk factors that can cause the increase in cases [5, 6]. Of the many cases of sexual violence that exist, only some of them report for reasons of fear of threats and negative stigma that arise in the community, so there are still cases of sexual violence that are not revealed [5].

Klaten is one of the regencies in Central Java, Indonesia which has a fairly wide area which includes 26 sub-districts, 10 sub-districts and 391 villages. The majority of the Klaten community work as independent business owners, home industries or farmers, while the quality of education for the Klaten community varies

greatly, there are still many people who choose not to continue their education to a higher level for reasons of wanting to work or already have an independent business. This is considered capable of contributing to the possibility of sexual violence in the Klaten community so further research and discussion is needed on this issue. Based on Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia data, in 2019 there were 2,355 cases of violence with 146 cases of which were sexual violence, in 2020 there were 2,110 cases of violence with 126 cases of which were sexual violence and in 2021 (January to March 2021) there were 434 cases of violence with 22 cases of which were cases of sexual violence and Klaten Regency was the district with the 7th highest violence case among other regencies in Central Java Province during January to March 2021.

Based on some existing references, it was found that many cases of sexual violence actually occurred in the family environment or around the victim's place of residence, sexual violence was usually carried out more than once but the victim only checked or dared to reveal it after it happened repeatedly, or even some deliberately concealed it [7]. The incident occurred because the perpetrator was part of the victim's family or someone who lived near the victim [7]. However, the close relationship between victims and perpetrators of sexual violence is still not

widely discussed. The purpose of this study was to determine the level and closeness of the relationship between perpetrators and victims of sexual violence.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is part of an umbrella research entitled "Clinical Forensic Patient Follow-Up Compliance Studies" and has received approval (Ethical Clearance) from the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta with Ref. No.:KE/FK/0285/EC/2020

### 2.1. Method and Data Collection

In this study, researchers will conduct research using an observational method with a cross sectional approach to medical records and visum et repertum (medical report for legal purposes as evidence based on police request) data on sexual violence in 2019-2021 at the dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital, Klaten which will be analyzed using the accidental sampling method, namely the sample is taken with a sampling technique based on chance, so that researchers can take samples from anyone they meet without prior planning. The research was conducted at dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital, Klaten, Central Java, in March 2022.

The inclusion criteria of the study were medical record data of patients who had a history of sexual violence and medical record data accompanied by the results of Visum et repertum of patients with forensic cases of sexual violence clinics who conducted examinations at dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital, Klaten, Central Java in the period from January 2019 to December 2021.

### 2.2. Statistical Analysis

The data were analyzed using SPSS version 23.0. In this study, the types of independent variables and dependent variables included discrete or categorical data, so that in data analysis it could only be sorted using a coding system, if the existing data is a numerical scale, the mean, median or mode can be searched which will then be followed by a normality test. or normality test, if the data is normally distributed, a parametric test (Pearson's test) can be used, while if the data is not normally distributed, a non-parametric test (Spearman's rank test) can also be used. Spearman rank test correlation coefficient is suitable for non-parametric statistics, namely statistics used when data does not have parameter information, data is not normally distributed (on numeric data) or data is measured in ranking form. So that the analysis of the data used in this study is based on the type of data that is included in the categorical scale, then it is carried out using the Spearman correlation test to determine the correlation of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim to sexual violence.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Results

The data on decency cases that were reported as sexual violence were obtained from the dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital, in 2019-2021 with a total initial sample that reported experiencing sexual violence as many as 67 cases, after examination starting from the history, physical examination, mental status examination and supporting examinations showed the results of 7 cases that were not proven to lead to cases of sexual violence, namely patients age > 18 years, based on the existing history, the patient admitted that there was no threat or coercion from the perpetrator during sexual intercourse, from the results of the physical examination there were no signs of violence

or injuries that led to violence and resistance, then supported by the findings of the supporting examination did not reveal any ejaculation in the patient's intercourse and anal canal, the mental status examination also did not indicate a mental disorder due to trauma.

Subjects are categorized according to the general characteristics they have. The arrangement is intended so that the distribution of general characteristics on the subject can be seen. The general characteristic parameters include the patient's age, gender, relationship between

the perpetrator and the victim, and those included in sexual violence, with the number and percentage of each characteristic included. This study shows that clinical forensic patients at dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Hospital were 60 cases of sexual violence, the majority aged <18 years amounted to 57 cases (95%), followed by 18-65 years 3 cases (5%). Where the majority of the victims were women totaling 55 cases (91.66%), then 5 cases male (8.33%). The characteristic of this study showed in Table 1.

**Table 1.** General characteristics of study

		N	%
Patient's or Victim's age (years-old)	<18	57	95%
	18-65	3	5%
Gender	Male	5	8.33%
	Female	55	91.66%
Relationship between perpetrator and victim	Biological father	1	1.66%
	Stepfather	4	6.67%
	Teacher	1	1.66%
	Brother-in-law	1	1.66%
	Grandfather	1	1.66%
	Stranger	2	3.33%
	New people know	2	3.33%
	Dating partner	29	48.33%
	Uncle	3	5% 1
	Cousin	1	1.66%
	Schoolmate	7	11.67%
	Neighbor	7	11.67%
No information	1	1.66%	

Most perpetrators were dating partner who committed acts of sexual violence as many as 29 cases (48.3%), followed by cases of sexual violence committed by schoolmates as many as 7 cases (11.7%), neighbors 7 cases (11.7%), father stepson 4 cases (6.7%), uncle 3 cases (5%), new people 2 cases (3.3%), unknown person 2 cases (3.3%) and also followed by biological father, teacher, brother-in-law, grandfather and cousin in 1 case each (1.7%), also found

1 case with no information (1.7%). Of the 60 cases, the majority of patients/victims aged <18 years amounted to 57 cases (95%) and the majority of the victims were female with 55 cases (91.66%), 29 cases (48.33%) the perpetrator was the girlfriend of the victim.

Based on the analysis of proximity between victims and perpetrators of sexual violence, we found weak relationship ( $r=0,131$ ) between victims and perpetrators, so the proximity factor did not affect the risk

of sexual violence. However, the results are from the victim's environment such as dating partners, schoolmates, and neighbours. so that further analysis is

needed between the proximity of the victim and the perpetrator in a specific environment. The result of analysis is described in Table 2.

**Table 2.** The relationship between the level of proximity of the perpetrator and the victim of the act

		Sexual violence				r
		Yes		No		
		n	%	n	%	
Perpetrator with victim	Biological father	1	1,7%	0		0,131
	Stepfather	4	6,7%	0	0%	
	Teacher	1	1,7%	0	0%	
	Brother-in-law	1	1,7%	0	0%	
	Grandfather	1	1,7%	0	0%	
	Stranger	2	3,3%	0	0%	
	New people know	2	3,3%	0	0%	
	Dating partner	29	48,3%	4	57,1%	
	Uncle	3	5%	0	0%	
	Cousin	1	1,7%	0	0%	
	Schoolmate	7	11,7%	2	28,6%	
	Neighbor	7	11,7%	1	14,3%	
	No information	1	1,7%	0	0%	

**3.2. Discussion**

Based on the findings of the data we got, it was found that the most cases of sexual violence were committed on victims aged less than 18 years and women. These results confirm other studies that reveal victims aged less than 18 years are at risk of becoming victims of sexual violence [8]. At that age, their understanding of sexual taboos is still low and their cognitive abilities and knowledge are still lacking [8]. This becomes a challenge in the future to prevent acts of sexual violence in young age groups, especially children and its impact on them in the future [9]. This study provides information regarding the importance of the dangers of sexual violence and its prevention efforts, especially for children

The study also found that most victims of sexual violence were women, however, victims of sexual violence can also be experienced by men. Women have more

greater impact as the consequence sexual violence [10]. According to research conducted by Kodir and Mukarnawati (2008), there are stereotypes, namely negative labeling of one party in the pattern of relations between two parties because there are power relations that influence and dominate each other [11]. This labeling is used as legitimacy to justify the actions of one dominant party or group to another less dominant party or group, for example in the relationship between men and women, this labeling is related to gender [11]. This marginalization ultimately also results in violence [11, 12].

According to the National Commission on Violence against Women Indonesia (2011) that from 1998 to 2011 there were 93,960 cases of sexual violence against women throughout Indonesia [13]. On average there are 20 women who become victims of sexual violence every day

[13]. What is even more surprising is that more than 3/4 of the cases (70.11%) were committed by people who are close and still have a relationship with the victim [13]. The incidence of sexual violence is like an iceberg phenomenon, meaning that the number of reported cases is far less than the actual number of incidents in the community [13]. The resolution of cases of sexual violence in Indonesia still has many challenges, both in terms of legality in settlement as well as handling and preventive policies [14, 15].

The state domain is if in the event of violence, the officials are at the scene but do not try to stop or allow the violence to continue [16]. Sexual violence/harassment is any attack of a sexual nature against women, whether sexual intercourse has occurred or not, and regardless of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim [16]. This requires strong public support to encourage the role of the state to be more active in preventing sexual violence and providing protection and health services for victims [17, 18]. This study illustrates that although the relationship between perpetrators and victims has a weak relationship, the diversity of perpetrators shows that victims and perpetrators of sexual violence can happen to anyone.

There are some limitations to this study. This study was conducted with a cross-sectional study approach that can describe the incidence of a phenomenon, but does not discuss further the causal relationship. This study is still unable to address the bonding relationship between victims and perpetrators, as one systematic review discussed this challenge and the need for further studies [19]. In addition, it would be better if in the next research the group of actors can be divided between families or people who live in the same house with neighbours/foreigners/people who are not at

home. This can help identify the level of proximity and the location of the incident that poses a risk of sexual violence.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Many cases of sexual violence are experienced by women and children, but men are also at risk. Most of the perpetrators came from dating friends, the school environment, and neighbours, although many family members were also perpetrators of sexual violence. Although the results show a weak correlation, this study illustrates that the risk of sexual violence can occur to anyone and comes from the perpetrator closest to the victim or other people. Further studies are needed to determine the various risk factors for sexual violence in a larger and heterogeneous population.

#### 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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