

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENT, FAMILY, AND PARENTING STYLES ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Violence is a case that teenagers often experience, and violence cases in Indonesia are increasing every year. This study aims to analyze how adolescent and family characteristics and parenting styles influence sexual violence in adolescents. The research design used a cross-sectional study, followed by 45 young women who had experienced sexual violence in several provinces in Indonesia. The data collection technique used voluntary sampling using google-form, distributed through social media. This study uses the Parental Acceptance Rejection (PARQ) and Child Sexual Abuse (CSA). The results showed that adolescents who experienced violence were in the age range of 13 to 18 years. Teenage fathers primarily work as labourers, and mothers do not work/IRT. Parental marital status in general, living in their own home and residing in rural areas. The style of acceptance, aggression, neglect, and rejection of parents is low. However, sexual violence against adolescents is severe, with the most frequent perpetrators of violence perpetrated by their peers. The results showed that parents whose status was married had a rejection style of parenting, and teenagers who did not have their bedroom felt more cared for. Adolescents who live with nuclear families and receive an accepting parenting style from their parents are less likely to experience sexual violence.

Keywords: family characteristics, parenting style, sexual violence, teenagers

KARAKTERISTIK REMAJA, KELUARGA DAN GAYA PENGASUHAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PADA REMAJA

Abstrak

Kekerasan seksual merupakan kasus yang banyak dialami oleh remaja dan kasus kekerasan di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana pengaruh karakteristik remaja dan keluarga serta gaya pengasuhan orang tua terhadap kekerasan seksual pada remaja. Desain penelitian yang digunakan, yaitu *cross sectional study* yang diikuti oleh 45 remaja perempuan yang pernah mengalami kekerasan seksual dari beberapa provinsi di Indonesia. Teknik pengambilan data menggunakan *voluntary sampling* dengan menggunakan *google-form* yang disebarluaskan melalui media sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen *Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire* (PARQ) dan instrumen *Child Sexual Abuse* (CSA). Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa remaja yang mengalami kekerasan seksual berada pada rentang usia 13 hingga 18 tahun. Ayah remaja sebagian besar bekerja sebagai buruh dan ibu tidak bekerja/IRT. Status perkawinan orang tua secara umum menikah, dan tinggal di rumah sendiri serta bertempat tinggal di daerah pedesaan. Gaya pengasuhan penerimaan, agresi, pengabaian, dan penolakan orang tua terkategori rendah. Tingkat kekerasan seksual terhadap remaja termasuk berat, dengan pelaku kekerasan paling banyak dilakukan oleh teman sebaya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa orang tua yang statusnya menikah melakukan gaya pengasuhan penolakan dan remaja yang tidak memiliki kamar tidur sendiri merasa lebih diperhatikan. Remaja yang tinggal bersama keluarga inti dan menerima gaya pengasuhan penerimaan dari orang tuanya berpengaruh kecil untuk mengalami kekerasan seksual.

Kata kunci: gaya pengasuhan, karakteristik keluarga, kekerasan seksual, remaja

INTRODUCTION

Cases of violence in Indonesia have increased every year. According to reports received from the call centre Sahabat Perempuan dan Anak (SAPA) 129, the number of violence against children in Indonesia is still dominated by cases of sexual violence. Data from the PPA SIMFONI (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children) contained 14.690 cases of violence in 2020. Sexual violence was the highest case with 5989 cases, 5714 cases of physical violence, 4568 cases of psychological violence, 1514 cases of neglect, 349 cases of trafficking, 138 exploitation cases and 1344 other cases. Victims of sexual violence are now not only adults, even teenagers, children and even toddlers. Adolescents are a group that is prone to experiencing sexual violence because adolescence is a time of changes in body shape, changes in emotions and changes in interests and behaviour. The increase is not only in terms of quantity or number of cases but also in terms of quality. Another fact related to perpetrators of sexual violence is that many come from the family environment or around children, such as in their own homes, educational institutions, and the child's social environment (Noviana, 2015).

Sexual violence occurs due to opportunity factors, parental negligence factors, family economic factors and parenting patterns (Sulastri & Nurhayaty, 2021). According to Fu'ady (2011), the factors that cause sexual violence experienced by victims are neglect of parents, the low morale and mentality of the perpetrators, and the economy. The carelessness of the parents concerned does not pay attention to their children's growth, development, and association so that children become victims of sexual violence. The morals and mentality of the perpetrators are not well developed, so the perpetrators cannot control their lusts. Economic factors make it easy for perpetrators to carry out their plans by giving lures to victims who are targets of perpetrators. However, it is still found that the perpetrators of sexual violence against children are the closest people, namely the victim's parents/stepfather and biological, closest family and friends (SNPHAR, 2018). At the same time, the family environment should be the safest environment for children.

Parenting style or parenting style is a way to express the feelings and thoughts of parents in interacting with children during the process of raising children. Every family has a different parenting style. For example, Rohner in Voluntir & Alfiasari (2014) argues that the parenting style known as the warmth dimension is divided into two, namely acceptance parenting and rejection parenting. The acceptance parenting style describes the behaviour of parents who accept the existence of their children by providing love and warmth verbally and physically. Meanwhile, the rejection parenting style describes the behaviour of parents who reject the existence of their children and do not support and provide affection. This is indicated by aggressive behaviour from parents, both verbally and physically, neglect and rejection behaviour by parents towards the presence of the child in the parent's life. Some of the mistakes in parenting include parents not being involved in parenting, unbalanced control with warmth, ignoring children's emotions, and violence in parenting both physically and psychologically (Hastuti, 2015).

The violence that occurs in the family environment often occurs because of family disharmony, such as high parental stress levels, lack of communication, lack of knowledge about good parenting, not listening to children's wishes so that children must "obey" their parents so that parents often in the name of "violence" as an attempt to "educate" (Hasanah & Raharjo, 2016). In addition, due to parenting styles that lead to parental aggressiveness, children, especially teenagers, will feel worthless and lack self-confidence (Fitriana, Pratiwi, & Sutanto 2015). Besides that, aggressive parents tend to be insensitive to the rights and needs of their children and are often found committing physical and sexual violence against their children (Handayani, 2017).

Based on the explanation above, research related to sexual violence against adolescents is significant considering the increasing number of sexual violence against adolescents in Indonesia. Moreover, research related to sexual violence has previously been carried out by many researchers, such as Harmadi and Diana (2020), Cahyani, Verdiantoro, and Umma (2020), and Ligina, Mardhiyah, and Nurhidayah (2018), and Purwanti and Hardiyanti (2018). However, most of the previous studies only discussed coping strategies after the occurrence of sexual violence in adolescents. Therefore, this study is classified as a novel because it examines in detail the characteristics of adolescents and families and parenting patterns of parents, with the general aim of analyzing the influence of adolescent characteristics, family characteristics and parenting styles on sexual violence in adolescents.

METHODS

The research design used in this study is a cross-sectional study or research conducted in one period and is not continuous. This research was conducted by distributing online questionnaires to research subjects. The

research location was chosen purposively in Indonesia because adolescent victims of sexual violence in Indonesia are higher than in other types of violence (SIMFONI PPA).

The population of this study is adolescent girls who have experienced sexual violence aged 13-18 years. The number of samples in this study was 45 adolescents who were female. This study uses a voluntary sampling method, namely respondents who are by the characteristics and are willing to fill out online questionnaires voluntarily considering research conducted online. Before filling out, the online questionnaire, respondents were asked to fill out informed consent. After that, they filled out their biodata and several questions. Questionnaires were distributed through Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram through social media.

The data types collected in this study consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected using a self-report technique using an online questionnaire filled in by the respondent. First, the online questionnaire was compiled using a google form. Then the links were distributed through social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and WhatsApp. The questionnaire consists of five parts. The first part consists of a brief explanation of the research and a statement of the respondents' willingness to fill out the questionnaire. The second part is in the form of questions regarding the characteristics of the respondents. The third part is a question about the socio-demographic characteristics of the family. The fourth part is a question about parenting styles, and the fifth part is a question about the experience of sexual violence.

There are four variables used in this study, namely: adolescent characteristics (X1), a characteristic inherent in adolescents based on age, gender, education, and bedroom ownership; Family characteristics (X2), a matter that shows the characteristics inherent in the family consisting of parents' education level, parent's occupation, total income, marital status, place of residence, homeownership status, and family type; Parenting style (Y1) adolescents' perceptions of the attitudes shown by parents when interacting with children that occurs during the process of raising children (Anggreni, Notobroto, & Hargono, 2017); and Sexual violence (Y2), all activities consisting of sexual activity carried out forcibly by adults on adolescents (Wardana & Roqib, 2021).

Secondary data is a general description of sexual violence in Indonesia obtained from various literature. Meanwhile, primary data includes adolescent characteristics (gender, age, education, and private bedroom ownership), socio-demographic characteristics of the family (parents' education level, parent's occupation, total family income, parent's marital status, and place of residence). In addition, homeownership status, family type, parenting style (warmth, aggression, neglect and rejection), and experiences of sexual violence (with physical contact and without physical contact) were obtained using a previously tested measuring instrument. The measuring tools used are as follows.

Measurement of parenting style based on adolescent perception was modified from the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) (Rohner 1986). This measuring instrument consists of four dimensions and 28 statements with four measurement scales (1=Almost never; 2=Rarely; 3=Sometimes; 4=Almost always). The first dimension is nurturing warmth which consists of 7 statements with a Cronbach Alpha value of 0,935. The second dimension is nurturing aggression which consists of 7 statements with a Cronbach Alpha of 0,771. The third dimension is nurturing neglect, consisting of 7 statements with Cronbach Alpha 0,787. Finally, the fourth dimension is parenting rejection, consisting of 7 statements with Cronbach Alpha 0,784.

The measurement of the experience of sexual violence was adapted from the Child Sexual Abuse Questionnaire (CSAQ) (Mohler-Kuo, Landolt, Maier, Meidert, Schönbacher, & Schnyder, 2014). This measuring tool consists of two dimensions and 15 questions reviewed by professionals who work with sexually abused children. The first eight questions were categorized as "CSA without physical contact", with two measurement scales (1=No; 2=Yes). The other seven questions were categorized as "CSA with physical contact", with three measurement scales (1=No; 2=Yes, someone tried but he or she did not succeed; 3=Yes, someone tried and succeeded). This questionnaire has a Cronbach Alpha value of 0,523 CSA without physical contact and 0,702 CSA with physical contact.

Data processing is done through editing, coding, scoring, entry, cleaning, and analyzing processes. The data were processed and analyzed using Microsoft Office Excel software and the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The editing process is carried out to ensure the completeness of filling out the questionnaire. The coding process is done by providing a code on the questionnaire results to facilitate further data processing. Finally, the scoring process is carried out to assign a score to each measured variable. Furthermore, the data is cleaned to avoid data processing errors through the cleaning process. The cleaned data were then analyzed with reliability and validity tests to control the quality of the instrument before it was used.

The processed data was then analyzed using descriptive analysis and inferential analysis. Data analysis was carried out to give meaning to the results obtained through the following types of analysis and testing: 1) descriptive analysis was used to explain adolescent characteristics (gender, age, education, and room ownership), family socio-demographic characteristics (father's education, mother's education, father's occupation, mother's occupation, total family income, parent's marital status, place of residence). Residence, homeownership status, and family type), parenting style, and experiences of sexual violence. Parenting styles and experiences of sexual violence were divided into three categories based on the index for the total score of the two variables. The range of classes used in each category is low (0-59,9), medium (60-79,9), and high (80-100) (Aprilia, 2018); b) correlation test was used to analyze the relationship between adolescent characteristics, family characteristics, parenting styles, and sexual violence; c) Multiple linear regression test was used to analyze the effect of adolescent characteristics, family characteristics, and parenting styles on sexual violence.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Teenagers

This study involved 45 adolescents consisting of 100 percent female adolescents. Adolescents in this study were 13-18 years with an average age of 15,98 years. More than half (67%) of adolescents are high school/MA students. More than half (55,6%) of adolescents in this study came from Lampung Province. The distribution of respondents can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents by gender, education level, and area of residence

Characteristics of Teenagers		n	%
Level of Education	Primary school	1	2
	Junior high school	14	31
	Senior high school	30	67
	Total	45	100
Area	Bali	2	4,4
	Banten	2	4,4
	DIY	3	6,7
	West Java	6	13,3
	Jakarta	3	6,7
	Central Java	2	4,4
	East Java	2	4,4
	Lampung	25	55,6
	Total	45	100

Characteristics of Family

Parents' formal education is divided into five categories, namely not completing elementary school, graduating from elementary school/equivalent, graduating from junior high school/equivalent, graduating from high school/equivalent, and graduating S1/S2/S3. More than half of teenage fathers and mothers have completed their education up to high school/equivalent. The main occupations of parents are divided into seven professions: unemployed, labourers, traders/entrepreneurs, civil servants, soldier/police, farmers, and others. Around 44,4 percent of teenage fathers work as labourers, and 46,7 percent of teenage mothers do not work (homemakers). The results showed that the total family income per month was IDR 0.00 (2,2%), < IDR1.000.000,00 (17,8%), IDR 1.000.000,00 - IDR3.000.000,00 (44,4%), Rp3.000.000,00-Rp4.000.000,00 (15,6%), and >Rp4.000.000,00 (20%). More than half (64,4%) of adolescents live in rural areas, and the rest (35,6%) live in urban areas. About eight-tenths of adolescent parents are currently married. More than three-quarters (82,2%) of the youth's homeownership status is their own. More adolescents live with their nuclear family (71,1%) than their extended family (28,9%).

Parenting Style

Every parent has their parenting style. Based on the research, the parenting style of the acceptance dimension in parents has an average index value of 56,61. In the parenting style, the aggression dimension has an average of 29,73, the neglect dimension has an average of 26,34, and the average of the rejection parenting style is 34,07. The following are the results of the scores on the adolescent parenting style variable shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Min, max, mean and standard deviation index of adolescent parenting style

Parenting Style	Min	Max	Average ± SD
Reception	0	100	56,61 ± 30,06
Aggression	0	90,48	29,73 ± 23,22
Abandonment	0	95,24	26,34 ± 24,98
Denial	0	100	34,07 ± 25,25

Each parenting style will be categorized as low, medium, or high. The following are the results of each parenting style shown in Figure 1. Based on the figure, it can be seen that each parenting style has low, medium, and high categories.

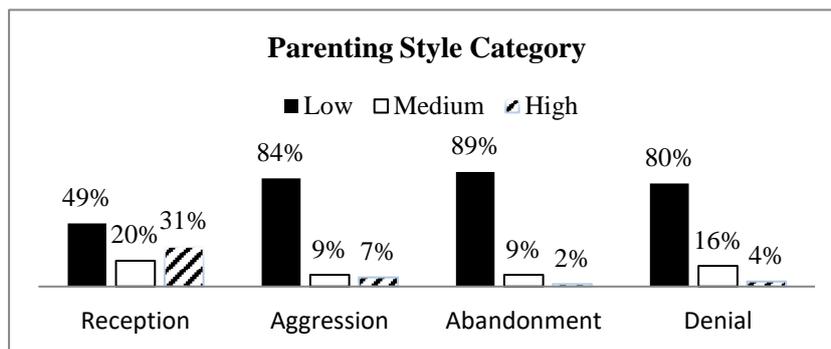


Figure 1. Parenting Style Categories

Sexual Violence Experience

Based on research, some of the experiences of sexual violence that victims often feel come from several perpetrators around the victim. Perpetrators of sexual violence in this study are shown in Figure 2.

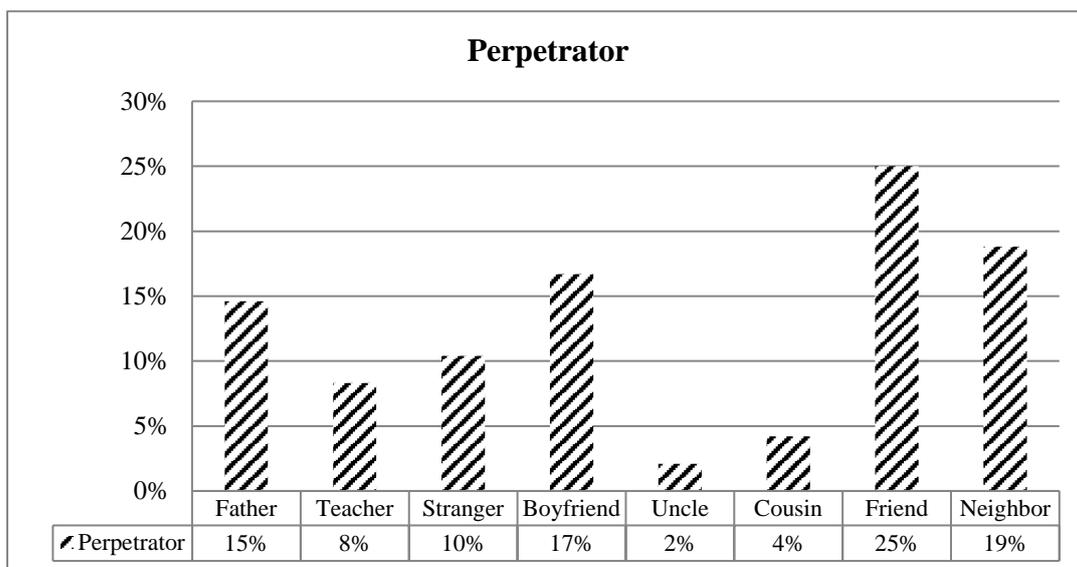


Figure 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Sexual Violence Perpetrators

In addition to perpetrators of sexual violence, victims also often experience violence without physical contact. The results showed that almost half of the teens had been forced to take off their clothes in front of

other people. Around 18 teenagers have experienced verbal sexual violence. Meanwhile, 13 teenagers were forced to look at other people's genitals. Around 12 teenagers were forced to show their genitals. At the same time, nine teenagers have experienced cyberbullying sexually. While the results of respondents based on sexual violence with physical contact are shown in Table 4.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Answers Based on Experience of Violence without Physical Contact

No.	Question	Answered	
		No	Yes
1.	Have you ever been forced to look at someone else's genitals?	71,1%	28,9%
2.	Ever been forced to take off all her clothes in front of other people	57,8%	42,2%
3.	Ever been forced to watch pornographic videos	93,3%	6,7%
4.	Have you ever been forced to show your genitals to others?	73,3%	26,7%
5.	Ever been forced to take pictures of her sexual organs (breasts/genitals)	95,6%	4,4%
6.	Someone once shared intimate photos of teenagers with others or published them	95,6%	4,4%
7.	Have you been abused by someone verbally or via email/short message service	60%	20%
8.	Have you experienced sexual harassment through chat or other types of internet-based communication (FB, Twitter, Instagram etc.)	80%	20%

The results showed that the most significant percentage of adolescents (44,4%) had touched/kissed their bodies or private parts. Furthermore, more than ten teenagers have had other people try to insert their fingers or objects into their vaginas or anus. Furthermore, as many as eight teenagers (17,8%) were forced to touch/kiss other people on their bodies/private parts and had their mouths inserted into their mouths. However, almost all youth (97,8%) were never forced to prostitute themselves (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents' Answers Based on Experience of Sexual Violence with Physical Contact

No	Questions	Scale		
		0	1	2
1.	Ever been touched/kissed sexually on the body/other private parts	26,7%	28,9%	44,4%
2.	Ever been forced to touch/kiss another person on their body/private parts	73,3%	8,9%	17,8%
3.	Someone once tried to insert his finger/thing into the vagina/anus of a teenager	71,1%	8,9%	20%
4.	Someone has tried to have vaginal sex with a teenager (female only)	91,1%	4,4%	4,4%
5.	Someone once tried to have anal sex with a teenager	88,9%	11,1%	0%
6.	Someone once forced a teenager to put his penis in his mouth	77,8%	4,4%	17,8%
7.	Ever been forced to prostitute yourself	97,8%	0%	2,2%

*Description: 0=no, 1=yes, but failed in doing it, 2=yes, did and did it

Relationship between Adolescent Characteristics, Family Characteristics, Parenting Style and Sexual Violence

The correlation coefficient indicates whether or not a linear relationship between variables is strong. Based on Table 5, there was no relationship between adolescent and family characteristics with sexual violence ($p > 0,05$). The characteristics of adolescents and family characteristics found a relationship with parenting style. Parental marital status was significantly negatively related to accepting parenting style ($r = -0,303$; $p < 0,1$), and ownership of a private bedroom in adolescents was significantly negatively related to accepting parenting style ($r = -0,342$; $p < 0,1$). In accepting parenting style, it was found that there was a significant negative relationship between accepting parenting style and non-physical contact sexual violence ($r = -0,384$; $p < 0,1$) and sexual violence with physical contact ($r = -0,396$; $p < 0,05$). This means that adolescents who receive a high acceptance parenting style are less likely to experience sexual violence.

Table 5. Correlation Coefficient of Adolescent Characteristics, Family Characteristics, Parenting Style, and Sexual Violence

Characteristics of Family	Correlation Coefficient			
	Parenting Style		Sexual Violence	
	Acceptance	Rejection	Non-physical contact	Physical contact
Mother's education	0,171	0,231	-0,071	-0,280
Total income	0,039	0,50	0,043	0,226
Marital status (0=married, 1=divorced)	-0,303*	0,169	0,030	-0,192
Area	0,154	0,020	-0,023	0,092
Home ownership	0,101	-0,123	-0,193	-0,053
Family type	0,015	0,061	-0,253	-0,229
Room ownership (0=no, 1=yes)	-0,342*	0,107	0,071	0,051
Reception		-0,526**	-0,348*	-0,396**
Denial			0,208	0,080

Note:*) significant at $p < 0,1$; **) significant at $p < 0,05$; ***) significant at $p < 0,01$

The Influence of Adolescent Characteristics, Family Characteristics and Parenting Styles on Sexual Violence

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis on the variables tested in this study are shown in Table 6, showing that the Adjusted R Square value is 0,172, which means that the variables studied have an effect of 17,2 percent on sexual violence in adolescents, and the remaining 82,8 percent—influenced by other variables outside of this study. The multiple linear regression analysis results in Table 8 show that family type was found to have a significant adverse effect on sexual violence ($B = -9,173$). Therefore, every one-point increase in family type will reduce sexual violence by -9,173. Parenting style acceptance of parents was also a significant adverse effect on sexual violence ($B = -0,169$). This means that every one-point increase in parenting style acceptance will reduce sexual violence by -0,169 points.

Table 6. Regression coefficients of adolescent characteristics, family characteristics and parenting styles on violence sexual

Variable	Coefficient Non-standardized		Coefficient Standardized	Significance
	B	Standard Error	B	
Constant	22,901	9,008		0,016
Mother's education	-0,058	4,469	-0,002	0,990
Total income	4,894	5,658	0,169	0,393
Parents' marriage (0=married, 1=divorced)	-1,056	5,623	-0,074	0,717
Village/town	0,337	4,169	0,014	0,936
Home ownership	1,652	4,971	0,055	0,742
Room	3,896	4,547	0,167	0,397
Family type (0=core, 1=large)	-9,173	4,884	-0,359	0,069*
Denial	-0,038	0,089	-0,072	0,673
Reception	-0,169	0,079	-0,434	0,040**
R ²			0,341	
Adjusted R ²			0,172	
F			2,012	
Sig			0,067	

Note:*) significant at $p < 0,1$; **) significant at $p < 0,05$; ***) significant at $p < 0,01$

DISCUSSION

Sexual violence against children is a worldwide concern. Sexual violence includes many types of acts of sexual abuse against children, including sexual assault, rape, incest (incest), catcalling, and commercial sexual exploitation of children. The results showed that the victims of sexual violence were not only girls

but also boys. Unfortunately, boys who are abused are less likely to disclose or be detected, so they are under-represented among the cases of sexual violence of concern. Boys seem to have more of a peer ethic to be independent and not ask adults for help. They worry about adults trying to limit their freedom, and they worry that something will happen if they admit to being a victim, which usually happens to girls. Boys are concerned about the loss of masculine reputation and the stigma of homosexuality accompanying confession if they have been victims (David, 1997). The age range of children who experience sexual violence is between 13 years to 18 years, with elementary to high school education levels. Almost half of the research respondents are the first children.

The results showed that one in five perpetrators of sexual violence was someone known to the victim (family), such as fathers, uncles, and cousins. About 69 percent were other acquaintances, such as friends, teachers, boyfriends and neighbours, and about 8 percent were people unknown. The percentage of peers is higher than others. This is due to the influence of peer association. Adolescents' cognitive level and reasoning can understand and decide things logically, but on the other hand, they are under peer group pressure, which leads to anti-social behaviour. In line with Sigalingging and Sianturi's (2019) findings, adolescents who have had sexual relations are three times more likely to have premarital sexual behaviour than adolescents who do not have friends who have sexual relations. David (1997) states that the trend of sexual harassment is theoretically divided into five categories, namely intrafamilial abuse involving a father, father figure, uncle or brother; abuse by caregivers, such as teachers; children are sexually abused or raped by minors; rare female offenders; and finally children are also sexually exploited in the market, as prostitutes and used in the manufacture of pornography.

The results showed that the total income of the respondent's family ranged from IDR1.000.000,00 to IDR3.000.000,00. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the average wage/salary (rupiah) in 2021 in Indonesia is IDR2.860.630,00. This means that the respondent's family is in the middle to lower economic status. Complex economic pressures and the inability to provide a living are a condition that makes parents depressed and anxious because they cannot meet the basic needs of the family. Conditions like this will affect the parenting style given to their children. This is in line with what Hastuti (2015) stated. The problems that often afflict low-income families are child abuse, sexual abuse and sexual abuse of children, neglecting children, and bringing children to street life.

The average last education of the respondent's parents is high school. Parents who have a history of low education will affect their thinking maturity. One thinks maturity can usually form emotional and social maturity, shaping behaviour to interact with children. In line with Hartoyo's (2004) research, there are differences in parenting styles between families with low education and those with higher education. Relatively highly educated families to provide better stimulation to children, have time to play with children, interact more often with children, and provide sufficient costs for additional children's activities. The marital status of the adolescent's parents, 80 percent are married. Child sexual abuse often occurs alongside other forms of abuse or neglect and in family settings where there may be low family support and high stress, such as high poverty, low parental education, and single or absent parenting. (Murray, Nguyen, & Cohen, 2014).

Based on the study results, children in rural areas experienced more sexual violence than in urban areas. The low economic status of the family makes children easy to be influenced. The lifestyle needs of teenagers who have more and more needs make teenagers more able to be tempted by the lure offered by the perpetrators. This is in line with the research of Suyanto (2013), teenagers who are continuously exposed to a modern and luxurious lifestyle through social media and the attraction to meet these needs, not a few teenagers who have expectations that far exceed the reality of their lives, which the teenager then tempts. With the lure offered by the person/perpetrator of sexual violence.

The results showed that the teenager's parents were still married. Besides that, they lived in their own home and with their nuclear family. However, this is not in line with Dewi *et al.* (2020) research. Family disharmony makes teenagers leave the house or look for a place that can provide comfort. The perpetrators then took advantage of the situation to carry out their actions.

Furthermore, the existence of conflicts due to parents' divorce makes the child fall into promiscuity and finally, the child is polluted by his lover and left alone. Based on the study results, children who experienced sexual violence had low levels of acceptance, aggression, neglect and rejection in their parenting patterns. In contrast to the research results by Asilah and Hastuti (2014), adolescents who did not experience sexual violence tend to receive accepted care (98%) from their parents, and the rest are negligent behaviour.

The correlation test results showed that marital status was significantly negatively related to parental acceptance. This means that divorced parents have a high acceptance of parenting. Even though parents are divorced, parents still try to provide verbal and nonverbal support to children. In line with Ramadhani and Krisnani's (2019) research, parenting depends on how parents interact with their children. The interaction between the thinking ability of children and parents is an essential key in the development of child care. Ownership of a private bedroom was significantly negatively related to accepting parenting style. Teenagers who have private bedrooms will be closer to their parents because teenagers have the privacy that their parents do not want to know. Parents busy making a living sometimes rarely pay attention to their children, so they do not have time to play with their children. This makes the relationship between parents and children tenuous. In line with Anggreni, Notobroto, and Hargono (2017), children who do not have a private bedroom will make their parents close and love their children by accompanying them to sleep.

Acceptance parenting style has a significant negative relationship with sexual violence. This means that the higher the acceptance of parenting, the lower the possibility of sexual violence. Maintaining good relations by establishing communication with children, giving attention and affection, meeting children's needs, helping solve children's problems, building trust with children, and balancing between giving freedom and controlling children's actions will increase parental acceptance of their children. Azizah Hubeis, and Wibowo (2017), revealed that the better the acceptance of parenting through the affectionate behaviour of the father and mother, it shows that parents know the importance of caring for their children. A good level of parental knowledge will not result in violence against children due to parents' extensive experience and knowledge about violence against children.

Based on the results of multiple linear regression, the incidence of sexual violence in children is significantly influenced by family type and parenting acceptance. The larger the number of family members, the less sexual violence against children. This is because teenagers who live with large families get more support, attention, and affection. They feel that they get attention from their families, which makes them not look for other adults to get attention, which perpetrators usually use to commit crimes—sexual violence. Teenagers who do not get love from their families tend to look for someone who can understand and give love to teenagers. This makes teenagers more confident and will obey or fulfil what is said or asked by the person.

A high acceptance parenting style can reduce acts of sexual violence in children. This is due to the harmonious relationship between parents and children, mutual trust between children and parents, talking about children's problems and listening to them, being warm to children, making children comfortable to talk, enjoying time with children and accepting the presence and existence of children so that can reduce sexual violence committed by parents. This is in line with the research of Setiani, Handayani, and Warsiti (2017). The factors that influence the occurrence of sexual violence in children include family factors, environmental factors, value factors and individual factors. The family factor itself consists of children from divorce victims or incomplete families, poverty, and lack of interaction between families. Environmental factors themselves are poor environmental conditions, slum settlements, indifference to acts of exploitation, the absence of stable social control triggers an increase in the incidence of sexual violence against children. The value factor in question is early marriage. Early marriage occurs not only because of economic factors but also caused of promiscuity factors that result in pregnancy outside of marriage. Finally, there are individual factors, children with physical disabilities, mental retardation, behaviour disorders, autism, children who are too innocent, have low temperaments, do not know their rights, and are too dependent on adults.

The limitation of this research is the data collection method by voluntary sampling, which has several drawbacks, namely, only getting female respondents. Research data collection is done online, so it has limitations to digging deeper into information. The information and data obtained in this study were only based on adolescents' perceptions and did not involve their parents directly. The parenting style variable that was measured was not specific to the parenting applied by the father and mother.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the exposure of the research results, it can be concluded that adolescents who experience sexual violence are in the age range of 13 to 18 years. The total income of parents of teenagers ranges from IDR1.000.000,00 to IDR3.000.000,00. Eight out of ten parents of teenagers are currently married. More than half of teenagers have their bedrooms. Almost three-quarters of adolescent family types are included in the nuclear family type. Adolescents' acceptance and rejection of parenting styles are included in the low category. Sexual violence experienced by adolescents: with physical contact (82%) and without physical

contact (80%). Most perpetrators of sexual assault are friends. The results showed that parents whose status was married had a rejection style of parenting, and teenagers who did not have their bedroom felt more cared for. Factors that influence the occurrence of sexual violence are the nuclear family type, while the acceptance parenting style affects the absence of sexual violence in adolescents.

Based on the research that has been done, teenagers should be wiser in terms of association. Communication between parents and adolescents should be improved to prevent sexual violence. Parents need to foster good relationships between family members, such as supporting each other, building mutual trust, taking time to play together, and listening to and helping solve problems. Parents also need to provide education related to sexual education. Sexual education can be given since the child is still early. Suggestions for families providing physical and spiritual support to victims (not isolating) while maintaining good communication between families. Families are expected to have good self-control so that violence against children in the family can be avoided.

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