

RESEARCH

Relationship between Behavior, Occupation and Abuse of Psychotropic Drugs and Addictive Substances with Cases of Sexual Violence by Partners Against Women Recorded at the Women Crisis Center in Padang City

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Abstract

Background : One of the main issues affecting reproductive health is sexual violence. Sexual violence is the third most common form of violence against women (30%) of all cases. Based on data from the Woman Crisis Center (WCC) in Padang, cases of sexual violence have continued to increase. There are four main determinants of sexual violence including the social environment, community, individual and relationship.

Methods: A case-control study is designed to help determine if an determinants is associated with an outcome. This study was conducted on 66 samples, 33 of whom were female victims of sexual violence by partners registered at the WCC. The B-SAFER questionnaire is used as an instrument to assess descriptions of sexual violence committed and psychosocial assessment of the factors underlying the occurrence of sexual violence. Chi-Square test and logistic regression are used to analyze the relationship between variables.

Results: There is no significant relationship between the abuse of psychotropic drugs and the incidence of sexual violence. However, there is a significant relationship between a history of negative behavior ($p = 0.0001$) and disruption of job stability ($p = 0.0002$) to incidents of sexual violence. Between this two, negative behavior is the factor that most contributes to the incidence of sexual violence against women, but it is not statistically significant.

Conclusion: Behavior is the most important factor in the occurrence of sexual violence, but statistically it is not significant. There is no variable that determines sexual violence because the concept of sexual violence is a complex and polymorphic phenomenon. Further studies are needed in determining the role of other factors that play a role.

Keywords: behavior, drugs, job stability, sexual violence

INTRODUCTION

One of the main issues affecting reproductive health is sexual violence which needs special attention. A form of gender-based violence known as sexual violence is defined as any act that causes physical, sexual or mental suffering; coercion, threats of certain actions, and various games of liberty are examples. Sexual violence is even considered as one of the most systematic and widespread violations of human rights¹

Violence, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), is more common than cancer, malaria and traffic accidents among women between the ages of 15 and 44. Worldwide, no less than one in every three women will experience physical and sexual violence in the course of their lives. Sexual violence is distinguished from domestic violence, namely acts of domestic violence such as causing suffering both physically and mentally beyond certain limits to other people who are in the same house. This explains that every sexual violence by a partner is domestic violence, but not every domestic violence is sexual violence.¹

Cases of sexual violence in Indonesia itself also have a number that is not small from year to year. According to Komnas Perempuan's records, which kept data on cases of violence against women from 1998 to 2013, sexual violence made up nearly a quarter of all reported cases of violence, or 93,960 cases (400,939). This means that an estimated 35 people experience sexual violence every day.²

Padang City as the capital of West Sumatra Province, is one of the cities in the spotlight in cases of sexual violence against women. Based on Komnas Perempuan's 2021 annual report, West Sumatra had 130 cases of violence against women throughout 2020 with the domain of most cases being personal or personal^{1,3}. Padang, 64% of them are sexual violence. In 2019 there were 105 cases found, 45% of which were sexual violence. In 2018, 154 cases were found, with 37% sexual violence. With the data above, it can be concluded that cases of sexual violence against women are the most common form of violence found in the city of Padang.⁴

Behavior and abuse of Drugs, Psychotropics and Addictive Substances are individual factors that are dominant as determinants of sexual violence, aggressive behavior whether caused by drug abuse or not, hypermasculinity and indifference to others as well as various other behavioral deviations is a risk of sexual violence due to tendency the perpetrator commits physical or sexual violence due to increased aggressiveness accompanied by indifference. Community factors are also dominant factors, factors such as poverty, employment problems, lack of support from the judicial system are determinants of sexual violence which often have the background to sexual violence. Job problems related to economic stability can eventually predispose to physical and sexual violence due to continuous internal conflicts due to economic problems.⁵

METHOD

This research is an analytical research with a case control study approach. The samples to be taken are all women victims of sexual violence in the city of Padang who meet the inclusion

and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria were women who were victims of sexual violence by partners who were recorded at the WCC and were willing to be research respondents. The exclusion criteria are not being able to connect through the data contained in the WCC or the address cannot be known. The number of samples studied and control samples each amounted to 33.

RESULT

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents by Age Group

Characteristics	F	%
Age	3	9
<i>Late adolescent (17-24)</i>	22	66,6
<i>Early adults (25-44)</i>	8	24,4
<i>Late adults (44-60)</i>		
Total	33	100
Education		
Elementary school	2	6
Junior High School	5	15,1
Senior High School	23	69,9
Diploma	3	9

Based on table 1, it was found that in general the sample in this study was in the early adult category (25-44 years), namely 22 people (66.6%) and more than half of the education of the respondents in this study was high school, namely 23 people (69.9%).

Table 2 Control Characteristics by Age Group

Characteristics	F	%
Age	3	9
<i>Late adolescent (17-24)</i>	22	66,6
<i>Early adults (25-44)</i>	8	24,4
<i>Late adults (44-60)</i>		
Total	33	100
Education		
Elementary school	2	6
Junior High School	5	15,1
Senior High School	23	69,9
Diploma	3	9

Based on table 2, it was found that generally the control sample in this study was in the early adult category (25-44 years), namely 22 people (66.6%), more than half of the education of the respondents in this study were high school, namely 23 people (69.9%).

Table 3 History of negative behavior from the victim's perception

History of Negative Behavior	f	%
Yes	33	100
No	0	0

Total	33	100
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Based on table 3, it was found that all respondent's partners had a history of negative behavior towards their partners before sexual violence occurred (100%).

Table 4 Disruption of job stability

Disruption of job stability	f	%
Yes	24	72,7
No	9	27,3
Total	33	100

Based on table 4, it was found that more than two-thirds of the respondent's pairs had disturbances in job stability (72.7%).

Table 5 History of drug use, psychotropic substances, addictive substances

History of drug abuse	f	%
Yes	5	15,2
No	28	84,8
Total	33	100

Based on table 5, it was found that a small proportion of respondents whose partners had a history of drug use (15.2%).

Table 6 Cross tabulation of the relationship between behavior and the incidence of sexual violence against women by partners

Perilaku negatif	Kekerasan seksual				Jumlah		p
	Ya		Tidak		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Ya	33	100	0	0	33	100	0.0001
Tidak	0	0	33	100	33	100	
Jumlah	33	100	33	100	66	100	

Based on table 6, it was found that all respondents with a history of sexual violence had a history of partner experiences with negative behavior, while respondents without a history of sexual violence also did not have a history of partners with negative behavior. Based on statistical analysis the difference between the two was significant ($p < 0.05$).

Table 7 Cross tabulation of the relationship between work and the incidence of sexual violence against women by partners

Gangguan stabilitas pekerjaan	Kekerasan seksual				Jumlah		p
	Ya		Tidak		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Ada	24	72.7	0	0	24	36,3	0.0002
Tidak ada	9	27.3	33	100	42	73,7	
Jumlah	33	100	33	100	66	100	

Based on table 7, it was found that the percentage of respondents with sexual violence, 72.7 percent, had job stability disturbances, while none of the control respondents had job stability disturbances. Based on statistical analysis the difference between the two was significant ($p < 0.05$).

Table 8 Cross tabulation of the relationship between history of drug use, psychotropic substances and addictive substances with the incidence of sexual violence against women by partners

Riwayat penggunaan NAPZA	Kekerasan seksual				Jumlah		p
	Ya		Tidak		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Ada	5	15,2	0	0	5	7	0.053
Tidak ada	28	84.8	33	100	61	93	
Jumlah	3	100	33	100	66	100	

Based on table 8, the percentage of respondents with a history of drug use was only 15.2% of all respondents with sexual violence and none of the control respondents had a partner with a history of drug use. Based on statistical analysis the difference between the two was not significant ($p > 0.05$).

Table 9 Logistic Regression Analysis of Determinants of sexual violence against women by partners

Variable	p	Exp(B)-PR	Score
Negative behavior	1,000	1000	66.000
Job stability disorder	1,000	1000	37.714

Based on table 9, negative behavior is the factor that most contributes to the incidence of sexual violence against women by partners with a score of 66,000

DISCUSSION

Negative behavior is a risk factor for sexual violence against women. In this study, there was a statistical relationship between negative behavior and the incidence of sexual violence against women ($p < 0.05$). These results are similar to the findings from a study by Greathouse SM et al

(2015) who conducted a literature review of 150 books and articles regarding various negative behaviors as predictors of sexual violence against women ($p = 0.01$).⁶

WHO conducted an inter-country study (2012) in ten countries, namely Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Tanzania, Serbia, Samoa and Thailand. In this study, negative behavior was found as one of the dominant factors in the group of individual factors as a risk factor for sexual violence against women. Each country study was conducted in urban and rural areas to help compare possible differences in results, but negative behavior remained dominant as a risk factor for sexual violence.⁷

The study by Proulx et al (2020) shows several negative behavioral factors for the occurrence of sexual violence. The study was conducted by comparing various theories that had been put forward from approximately 70 previous studies. There are several similarities in the behavior of perpetrators of sexual violence, namely lack of empathy, antisocial personality, lack of neuropsychological performance, high anxiety and stress and lack of intimacy with partners. All of these factors relate to negative behavior and ultimately to sexual violence.^{7,8}

Negative behavior includes any previous history of violence both physical violence and sexual violence against a previous partner. Verbal violence can be in the form of threats, ideas or intentions to commit sexual violence. Research conducted by Capaldi shows that negative behavior is one of the most dominant factors consisting of a history of previous aggression and can be accompanied by increasingly frequent threats and is related to the psychopathological state of the perpetrators of sexual violence. Understanding of incidents of sexual violence has been more comprehensive from year to year. There are many comparative studies and pathway theories which show that sexual violence is a complex and polymorphic phenomenon and the perpetrators of sexual violence are not fundamentally different in their social functions in society and there is no overall similarity for every perpetrator of sexual violence. The importance of assessing dominant risk factors such as negative behavior has a major role in preventing sexual violence against women. The victim's ability to recognize negative behavioral factors is very important in determining the victim's physical and mental health so that knowledge of the risk factors for sexual violence is fundamentally essential in preventing sexual violence.⁷⁻⁹

In this study, work is assessed based on whether or not there is a job, whether or not the job is permanent and whether or not the job is stable in providing income to the family. This study shows that there is a relationship between work and the occurrence of sexual violence ($p < 0.05$). This finding is in accordance with a study from WHO (2012) which was conducted in ten countries, namely Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Tanzania, Serbia, Samoa and Thailand. Occupation is a community factor that plays a role in the occurrence of sexual violence against women. Similar findings were also found by Tharp et al (2012) in a systematic qualitative study of victims of sexual violence. Work is the dominant factor in preventing disharmony in the family so as to keep family dynamics from becoming a stressful environment.^{8,10}

Occupational stability is an important risk factor in preventing sexual violence. Work influences family dynamics, socioeconomic conditions and general family functioning. Unstable work will eventually cause the family environment which is the primary community in life to be full of pressure and eventually lead to sexual violence. Systematic research by Mannel et al (2022) shows that the difficulty of getting a job in a community is a cause of poverty and difficulty in socioeconomic life and causes food insecurity. Mannel shows that food insecurity due to the difficulty of getting a job in a community is the main triggering factor that triggers the occurrence of sexual violence against women.^{10,11}

Drug abuse affects the part of the brain that plays a role in decision making, situation assessment and self control so that perpetrators have a higher vulnerability to losing control both in speaking and behaving. This study shows that there is no relationship between drug abuse and sexual violence due to the fact that only a small portion (5%) of the sample has a history of drug use. It is possible that what happened in this study was because the probability of drug abuse in this community was low, so no significant relationship could be found. This is contrary to a study conducted by WHO (2012) in an inter-country study which showed that drug abuse is one of the main individual risk factors for the occurrence of sexual violence. Research conducted by Tharp et al (2012), Greathouse et al (2015), Mannel et al (2022) all show that drug abuse is a dominant individual factor in sexual violence due to its relationship to influencing the prefrontal brain which plays a major role in decision making, assessment and self-control.^{6-8,10}

Broadly speaking, the brain structures affected by addictive substances are the dopaminergic neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), the nucleus accumbens, and the prefrontal cortex. The nucleus accumbens is a basal ganglia structure which is an intermediary between cortical and limbic structures to mediate goal-directed behaviors. The prefrontal cortex has a major role to play in addictive behavior through regulation of the limbic reward regions and interference with executive functions such as self-control. Injury to the prefrontal cortex causes a loss of self-control resulting in impulsive behavior such as sexual violence^{12,13}

This study aims to find the determinants of the risk factors that play a role in the occurrence of sexual violence against women. This study conducted variable selection prior to the logistic regression test. Based on the p-value on the bivariate test, there were two variables that met the requirements for multivariate analysis, namely negative behavioral factors and occupational factors. Based on the results of multivariate data processing, there were no variables that significantly influenced the incidence of sexual violence ($p < 0.05$). When the two variables tested are compared, the behavioral factor variable has the most dominant tendency in the occurrence of sexual violence compared to the other variables.

The absence of a variable that determines the occurrence of sexual violence is caused by the concept of sexual violence as a complex and polymorphic phenomenon. Sexual violence that occurs is influenced by four main groups of factors, namely individual, relationship, community and social. In the literature, to date, no one has shown uniformity between

communities in assessing the dominant risk factors, only studies conducted globally such as WHO can show uniformity in general, namely the four main factors of the individual, relationship, community and social. The concept of sexual violence which consists of these four factors, in this study two factors were studied, namely individual factors (behavior and drug abuse) and community factors (occupation). The results of the multivariate test which were not significant meant that sexual violence was not only influenced by individual and community factors, but also by relationship and social factors.⁷

Currently services for incidents of sexual violence are still very limited in the city of Padang, even with the record of cases which are still relatively few when compared to the number of cases as a whole. The iceberg phenomenon will always occur in sexual violence due to the reluctance of the victim to report the perpetrator, who is generally a partner or someone close to them. The important role of the police, National Commission on Violence Against Women and non-government organizations is urgently needed in helping uncover cases of sexual violence and ultimately reduce the number of incidents of sexual violence. Further studies are needed in determining the role of other factors such as relationship factors and social factors so that the determinants of sexual violence against women in the city of Padang can be determined precisely. It is hoped that this research and future research can assist in reducing the number of incidents of sexual violence in the city of Padang and can prevent incidents of sexual violence.

CONCLUSIONThe results of this study can be concluded that there can be a relationship between behavior and the incidence of sexual violence against women by partners recorded at the Padang city women crisis center, there is a work relationship with the incidence of sexual violence against women by partners recorded at the Padang city women crisis center, there is no relationship of abuse drugs with sexual violence against women by partners recorded at the women's crisis center in the city of Padang, and behavior is the factor that has the most role in the occurrence of sexual violence but is not statistically significant

naskah berhubungan dengan hak paten, paten aplikasi atau produk dalam pengembangan atau untuk dipasarkan, nomor hak paten dan judul paten harus dinyatakan dengan lengkap (jika ada).

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