

Examining Non Sexual Violence in Early Childhood: A Case Study in DKI Jakarta

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Abstract—This study aims to examine cases of nonsexual violence in Jakarta. The focus of research is nonsexual violence in early childhood in DKI Jakarta. This research uses the qualitative approach with method case study. Techniques of collecting data using interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis using Miles and Hubberman models. The results showed that non-sexual violence forms of physical violence, verbal and emotional abuse of children did occur. The cause of violence in children is only caused by some problems, but because the behavior of the perpetrator dominates the victim until the victim is still a child unable to avoid violence that resulted in one of the victims died. The trigger of violence in children other than family disharmony, the background of economic conditions and online games is the cause of violent incidents in children. Efforts to prevent non-child sexual violence, the child should be entitled to be protected from all forms of violence.

Keywords—Non-Sexual Violence, Early Childhood, Case Study

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the complex problems occurring in almost every major city in the world is the development of behavior that is considered asocial and contrary to the norms of fairness[1]. One of the asocial and criminal cases occurring in DKI Jakarta is the increasing violence against women and children. Data obtained from P2TP2A & Jakarta (Center for Integrated Empowerment of Women and Children) since 2006-2012 shows, 7,726 are cases of violence 30% is a case of violence against children. Given the cases of violence against children in Jakarta in 2012 doubled compared to 2010 with an increasingly different modus operandi[2]. This fact shows that cases of violence reported every year continue to increase. 62% of television and other media have built and created violent behavior[3]. The results of the study of John R. Lutzker and Maxine R. Newman conducted in 50 US states, indicate an increase in child abuse, it reflects the existence of disturbances dimensions of public health. Research also shows that child abuse and neglect are the most significant problems that occur in society[4].

Some cases of violence against children, where the first case of violence experienced by grade 2 students of the initials R who committed violence to one school friend NAA to cause NAA died.

The second case experienced by a boy with the initials MS which is still 8 months old. Based on reports obtained

from the National Commission for Child Protection, MS got violent acts committed by his biological father[5]. Reports said there was a bruise in the face of MS, there are scars due to bites, burned ears, and genitals blister. This is reinforced by the description of nonsexual violence in the family with indications of physical strength used, among others, using moderate physical strength, using extreme physical strength, exacerbated by verbal threats (Stennac et al. (1998) causing injuries and other hazards. his mother asked about the condition of MS to his father, the father said that the injuries due kuntilanak suction and mother reported this to the police because the mother traumatized because the father had to violence to brother MS to cause the brother cannot talk. Experienced MS performed at home while his mother was working singing on the streets because both parents of MS have divorced.

Based on the background of the problem and the research focus that has described, the research problems to studied in depth in this research are:

1. What is the form of non-sexual violence that causes the child to persecuted and there is a dead victim?
2. Why does non-sexual violence result in abused children and deaths?
3. How are the efforts to prevent non-sexual victim violence in children causing child abuse and death?

Physical violence according to Strang, Prince Robertson and Bromfield in Slee, Campbell, and Spears are all injuries suffered by children not caused by accidents[6]. Physical violence is generally easier to recognize. Physical violence includes slapping, kicking, punching/punching, choking, pushing, biting, banging, threatening with sharp objects and so on[7].

According to research that the impact of violence on children described as a child who has a destructive and very aggressive nature compared with children his age[8]. A study of child abuse by Tulane University, USA, describes the fact that three-year-olds who often experience physical abuse from their parents will behave more aggressively when the child turns five. Aggressive behavior will increase in line with the more frequent violence experienced (Melindacare, 2012). Children also experience psychological and health development disorders. Research results in Canada show data, physical violence impact on the victim, the risk of cancer in adulthood. Experts from the University of Toronto,

Canada concluded 49 percent of cancer-infected adults mostly physically abused. Physical violence was not only caused by psychological trauma but also affect his health. Children victims of physical violence are at risk of developing cancer in adulthood (Unesa, 2012).

Another negative impact according to Megawangi isto blunt the conscience which resulted in the inhibition of moral development[9]. Children experience emotional abuse because they often see parental quarrels often show fear and often show regressions due to distress, for example, difficulty sleeping, diarrhea, bed wetting, headache, and enuresis. For example, a sense of inferior to interact with the community, lack of confidence, too self-blame and more easily do violence to peers and damage the goods when angry.

Based on the descriptions from the experts it can be concluded that the impact of child abuse experienced as a child does not only immediately affect immediately after the event occurs, but will also affect after the adult child both in the field of work that he chooses and the violent behavior that will continue to be passed on to the generation next.

II. METHOD

A. Research methods

The approach used in this research is qualitative approach with case study method.

B. Place and time of research

The place of study was conducted in Jakarta from March 2016 until June 2017.

C. Subject of research

The subject of the first study was a child who was the perpetrator of physical violence to cause the victim to die; the actor initialized R was an early age of 8 years in grade 2 of a primary school in DKI Jakarta.

D. Data and data sources

The data source for this research comes from the primary data source and secondary data source. Primary data sources obtained from structured and unstructured interviews. This primary data obtained from the son of the initials R as the perpetrator of violence who was allegedly experiencing non-sexual violence in DKI Jakarta. While the primary data source in the second case obtained from the victim's mother. Then, the secondary data source is the data to be collected to complement the primary data related to the problem under study. Secondary data sources include official letters, books, newspapers, magazines, social media, photographs and archives sourced from P2TP2A and the National Commission for Child Protection of DKI Jakarta.

E. Data analysis

Qualitative data analysis is done through a data reduction process that summarizes, focuses on essential things, looks for themes and patterns and removes unnecessary ones. Then presents the data in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories. Miles and Huberman stated that the presentation of qualitative research data is with narrative text. Finally, withdrawal of conclusions and data verification[10].

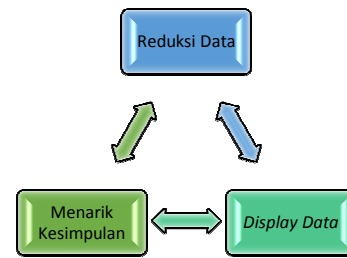


Fig. 1. Data Analysis Procedure

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Violence in children can occur on all sides of child development. There are three prevalences of violence against children, namely: sexual violence, physical violence, and social-emotional violence. Sexual violence experienced by children includes touching sexually without permission, attempting sexual intercourse, physically forced sexual relations, and sexual relations under duress under influence or power. Physical violence can happen to children carried out by friends, parents or relatives, and other community members. The type of violence experienced is being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with objects. Then also in the form of being strangled, smothered, drowned or burned, intentionally. Including being threatened with knives or other weapons. Emotional violence experienced by children, and carried out by parents or caregivers is usually in the form of words whether they are not loved or inappropriate to be loved, have never been born, or expect to die or in the form of insults or degrading children.

This form of violence on children can occur in children before the age of 18-24 years. The survey results show the prevalence of sexual violence in the 18-24 year age group experienced before the age of 18 in men at 7.46 percent and 5.68 percent in women. This can be interpreted that 1 in 13 men and 1 in 18 women in the age group 18-24 years experienced sexual violence before they were 18 years old. Acts of physical violence in this age group were 38.86 percent and 9.53 percent in women. The survey results also show the prevalence of acts of emotional violence in the age group 18-24 years experienced before the age of 18 in men at 12.28 percent and 4.55 percent in women. The perpetrators of physical violence experienced by children in Indonesia are mostly the closest people, including parents and other relatives. For physical violence in the community are teachers and friends in school or in their environment[11].

In the first case (AR) the victim was the second child of 2 siblings, the male victim's brother had been in junior high school. The victim complained to his mother several times to ask for a school transfer because his books, pencils, and stationery were often damaged and torn apart by the perpetrators. KRS has talked about the things experienced by victims to their homeroom teacher but did not get a response and was left to pass away, just as the KRS victim's mother complained it was not easy to change schools in Jakarta while encouraging victims. If you look at the chronology of violent incidents before the occurrence of physical violence there has been an emotional violence between the two elementary school children in the presence of mocking each

other. RJW perpetrators are often dubbed fat, *bagong*, and *baboons* while victims (AR) are called *cungkring*.

The 8-year-old victim of violence (AR) finally died while on the way to the nearest hospital. The victim was taken to a health center not far from the location and then rushed to the hospital but the life of the victim was no longer helped.

Physically the victim (AR) has a thin body but the victim is healthy, socializing and interacting as befits his age, even the victim has 2 close friends who are close to each other's house. According to the victim's mother (KRS, 30 years), the victim often played and joked with his brother at home. The victim was rather quiet, but if he was ridiculed, the victim dared to hit the KRS again with a sad look on his face about the victim's figure.

Parents of victims of violence 1 experienced psychological shock due to the incident that happened to their child. The victim's mother has not been able to accept that her beloved child has died due to violence in her school. This is very natural for anyone who gets a disaster like this even more so that the victim is his beloved child. However, the victim's mother continued to carry out daily tasks to make an additional living for the family by becoming a laborer to wash the neighbors' clothes around the rented house.

This violence was actually caused by a trivial problem but resulted in the death of the victim. Among victims and perpetrators often mock each other as fat, baboons, and bagongs. The term was addressed to the perpetrator. On the contrary, the perpetrator dubbed the victim as *cungkring*. These jokes are increasingly causing grudges, even (AR) victims besides being ridiculed also get emotional violence in the form of torn down books of victims by perpetrators (RJW) until finally, the victims die because they are punched by the perpetrators.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the perpetrators that the perpetrator did not intend to commit violence until his friend died. From the interview, it was known that the perpetrators only wreaked resentment because they were ridiculed by the victims, even the perpetrators did not realize the victims died a few days later. The accidental act of beating the victim, in this case, is reinforced by research conducted by David Finkelhor, Janis Wolak. JD that a quarter of attacks on boys are generally carried out by peers causing injuries but only 50% need treatment[12]. Victims of violence usually get aggressive treatment and are carried out by individuals or peers who are stronger than the perpetrators of violence[13]. Thus it can be interpreted that the perpetrators of violence have more power to commit acts of violence committed either by themselves or through certain groups to victims who are considered weak.

Based on the results of the interviews conducted, the occurrence of this violence began withdrawing competitions held on the school grounds. Because only 3 teachers accompanied, not many knew the truth. The violence began when a drawing competition was held for students in grades 1,2 and 3 at the elementary school where the two children went to school. At the time the teacher was busy watching dozens of children who were drawing so they neglected to monitor the other children. Teachers should be responsible for the safety of their students while they are in school from the time they arrive until the completion of teaching and

learning and returning home. This statement is in line with the results of Michael J. Berson and Ilene R. Berson's research that provides a safe and necessary environment for children in more communities large. Seeing the case of non-sexual violence is the first, with the number of children participating in the drawing competition, but only supervised by several teachers who were on duty that day so that they were not optimal in supervising children at school. The school as an educational institution should provide a safe environment for children to avoid forms of violence.

The nonsexual violence in the first case occurred at school when the children were taking part in a drawing competition on the schoolyard held by a snack company at 10.00 AM. Cases of violence befell NAA victims of 8-year-old elementary school children. At the time of the violence, first graders, two and three together with drawing competitions so that the atmosphere at the time of the event was not conducive with the supervision of several teachers which triggered a conflict between two children to cause the victim to fall. Teachers as adults should create a play environment, which is fun so that the character values of loving each other can be formed. Like Zuriyah's opinion that in the planting of values and the formation of character, the atmosphere of learning, the atmosphere of play, the habit of living well and regularly in children should be more supported and increasingly confirmed. Children must be invited to see and experience a good and pleasant life together[14].

After the occurrence of non-sexual violence in the first case which resulted in the death of the victim, at the request of the parents of other students, the perpetrator moved to the school. Perpetrators who are still eight years old experience hallucinations, fear, even after a few days of the occurrence of the incident while sleeping the perpetrator had delirious. According to WHO (World Health Organizations) that children who experience violence in general, on average 32% of 38 countries experience impaired physical development[15], mental disorders such as anxiety and depression[16]. The conditions experienced by the perpetrators of violence in case I, although as perpetrators, can be said to be victims of violence due to the negligence of teachers who are responsible for the safety of children from all acts of violence. Therefore, 8-year-old perpetrators should be treated by psychologists, but because economic conditions that do not support the perpetrators do not get the opportunity to be handled by experts. The victims of non-sexual violence in the first case died so that no action was taken. Handling is prioritized on the families of the victims, especially the victims' mothers. Handling the child victims of violence is done by improving the relationship between victims, parents of victims and perpetrators are very effective in suppressing the effects of trauma[17]. Treatment for children who are victims of physical violence can be done through therapy in child care settings, psychological therapy is done by experts[18].

It can be interpreted that the management of violent incidents in which the victim is a child and the perpetrator is a person who has a close relationship with the victim's mother, the treatment is focused on changing the relationship between the three circles by finding a strategy for changing relations.

Violence can occur anywhere and anytime, regardless of time and place. To avoid the recurrence of cases of violence

in schools that resulted in the fall of victims while studying at school, based on the results of the FGD held at a restaurant in the East Jakarta area, each respondent responded to the material in the case of this study.

If the child as an offender should be treated according to the age level of the child so that the child does not experience a posttraumatic syndrome that will appear if the child is an adult. Usually, the behavior of ordinary actors does not appear to be pressure, lack of fear. In addition, neighbors around the perpetrators do not stay away from family or isolate themselves from everyday social interactions so that both the child and family actors can reduce the trauma of unexpected events.

The four speakers agreed that children must get their rights to be protected from all forms of violence. According to the mother of case 1 victim, the school should notify the student guardian if there is a drawing competition or other events so that I and my parents help maintain and accompany the children. To be better monitored because they are still children, at certain events the teacher should involve the parents of students. There must be a picketing teacher who keeps on the stairs at rest so that the children do not push.

From the academics represented by a PG PAUD lecturer giving input to when the FGD was conducted as follows: The model of family behavior directly or indirectly will be studied and imitated by the child. Children model parents in family attitude, speak words, express hopes, demands, and criticize each other, respond and solve problems, and express their feelings and emotions.

A good behavior model will have a good impact on children's development as well as it should. The success of character formation in this child is influenced by the parent model in carrying out parenting. Parenting is divided into three types, namely authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative. Each of these parenting has an impact on children's development. Authoritative parenting is the best way to shape children's character. Because this authoritative parenting is characterized by parents being democratic, respecting and understanding the condition of children with excess disadvantages so that children can become mature, accommodating, and well-adjusted individuals.

To avoid increasing the number of violence against children, there is a need for synergy from various parties, from parents, academics, authorities in this case, especially the National Police, parenting institutions, NGOs, KPAI, KOMNAS Child Protection and local government to conduct parenting activities in order to academic and implementation about the forms of violence to children, the Law on Violence of Children, how to avoid the occurrence of violence on children and what should be done in the event of violence against children. Then it was strengthened by representatives of the DKI Jakarta P2TP2A who handled victims from the side of the psychologist saying: "A Model of Parents is needed that is good for the family. Both the father and mother and other adults around the child are raised / developing body. As in the case of elementary school children, the perpetrators, especially fathers, are violent, fierce with typical weak economic families. This is supported by the results of research by Michael J. Martin and James Walters that perpetrators of violence have social relationships that are not good and do not respect the community in their environment. Families of violent

offenders have a poor mental health history, drunks and divorce[19]. It requires supervision by parents when children play online games/gadgets that contain violent content. Without realizing the game that contains elements of violence can be imitated by children without knowing the consequences that they do will harm others.

If the child as an offender should be treated according to the age level of the child so that the child does not experience a posttraumatic syndrome that will appear if the child is an adult. Usually, the behavior of ordinary actors does not appear to be pressure, lack of fear. In addition, neighbors around the perpetrators do not stay away from family or isolate themselves from everyday social interactions so that both the child and family actors can reduce the trauma of unexpected events.

Continuing the attitude of the people represented by the leadership of one of the parenting institutions in Jakarta, Ms. Nana Maznah, who served as one of the fields in the Ministry of Education and Culture, said that the response related to the actions of the community was to respond to the increasing violence against children in DKI Jakarta. "Improving family resilience becomes very important to prevent the increase in violent behavior and victims of violence from children and adolescents today. Family resilience is the formation of a child's moral foundation. Forming a child's moral is done through a functioning parent's house. All families must be introduced and maximize families through parenting or parental education by developing themes: building a functioning family and building a values-based family. If the family functions (some of the smallest basic or social units) from the community, it will make the nation and the State strong.

One of the family resilience begins with the building of life values that are the foundation of the family and the direction of life of the family. For example, being honest, respecting people, respecting work. Conversely about values that should not be done such as harassing people, not respecting people and even hurting someone else's death. So this is where the mother's function is very strategic to introduce these values. The mother functions as the first person to instill values in her child so that the child becomes a superior person that is a superior person and has a reference in acting.

Children have the right to undergo good growth without violence that must be fulfilled by their parents. In cases of violence 1 that occurred in the school environment, the cause was only a trivial problem but caused the victim to die. Educators are people who are responsible for internalizing religious values and trying to create individuals who have interesting scientific and personal mindsets. Teachers are adults who have the obligation to maintain the existence and safety of children while at school until the child comes home. Teachers and parents should have positive relationships and communication in caring for children in school. Even the relationship between students, teachers, parents, and the community needs to be considered in developing disciplinary and supervisory programs so that violence will not reappear. Imagine if all the programs above exist in Indonesia with high levels of diversity, differences and inequalities, certainly violence in the world of education can reduce because many are empathetic to others and supervision is also well implemented. With the existence of School-Based Management, principals and teachers can tighten supervision

of student activities in schools including extra-curricular activities or competitions held at schools. Involving parents , in this case,the school committee can be done by maximizing the task of the parent committee so that they can work together in childcare at school and at home. This is in accordance with the role of the school committee, namely; 1) Advisory Agency in determining and implementing education policies in educational units. 2) Supporting Agency both in the form of financial, thought, and energy in the implementation of education in the unified education. 3) Controlling Agency in the context of transparency and accountability in the implementation of education in educational units. 4) Mediators (Mediators) between the government (Executive) and the community in the education unit.

Cases of violence that occur in schools can be avoided if there is communication between the school and parents. Child safety during school is the responsibility of all school members and in special activities, the involvement of parents is very important for the sake of maintaining order and safety of children. Negligence carried out by teachers when an activity involving several classes can be avoided by involving supervision from parents and picket teachers who are ready to stand guard and act when there is a fight between children. in fact, school education is a place to study, not a place to fight. Schools where to turn evil into goodness, and not vice versa. So that it is not the state's fault, the teacher, one of the parents, is not one of the victim or the perpetrator.

But blame ourselves as humans if the ignorance that arises when there is violence in the world of education. Ironically the school as a social environment actually contributes to a fairly high increase in cases of child abuse.

Result on cases of Nnon-sexual violence shown the table below:

TABLE I. RESULTS ON CASES OF NON-SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Result		
Forms of Non-Sexual Violence	Causes of Non-Sexual Violence	Non-sexual violence prevention efforts
In the first case of the victim If you see the chronology of the events of violence before the occurrence of physical violence, there has been an emotional violence between the two elementary school children with the existence of mocking each other	This violence was actually caused by a trivial problem but resulted in the death of the victim. Among victims and perpetrators often mock each other as fat, baboons and so on. The term was addressed to the perpetrator. On the contrary, the perpetrator dubbed the victims. These jokes continued to cause resentment, even the victims, in addition to being ridiculed, also received emotional violence in the form of the victims' books being torn apart by the perpetrators until finally, the victims died because they were punched by the	If the child as an offender should be treated according to the age level of the child so that the child does not experience a posttraumatic syndrome that will appear if the child is an adult. Children must get their rights to be protected from all forms of violence. the school should notify the student guardian if there is a drawing competition or other events so that I and my parents help maintain and accompany the children. To be better monitored because they are

Result		
Forms of Non-Sexual Violence	Causes of Non-Sexual Violence	Non-sexual violence prevention efforts
	perpetrators.	still children, at certain events the teacher should involve the parents of students. There must be a picketing teacher who keeps on the stairs at rest so that the children do not push. To avoid increasing the number of violence against children, there is a need for synergy from various parties, from parents, academics, authorities in this case, especially the National Police, parenting institutions, NGOs, KPAI, KOMNAS Child Protection and local government to conduct parenting activities in order to academic and implementation about the forms of violence to children, the Law on Violence of Children, how to avoid the occurrence of violence on children and what should be done in the event of violence against children.

IV. CONCLUSION

In general, the results of this study indicate that the form of non-sexual violence in the form of physical violence and verbal violence against children did occur. Physical violence punched until the victim dies. The verbal abuse did in the form of fat *ojek*, baboon, *Bagong*, and *Chungking*.Cause occurrence of violence in children only caused little problems, but because the behavior of the perpetrators to dominate the victim until the victims are still children unable to avoid violence that resulted in either the victim died. The impact of the onslaught of information flows through technological developments that present violent scenes of content, and it is easy for children to access material that contains violent scenes through online sites, as well as learning violent behavior as well as seeing various forms of child abuse, while emotional development is not ready. The child has not been able to understand that the violent behavior only occurs in cyberspace and should not be done in the daily association with his friends both in school and at home. In the second case, the physical violence experienced by victims is burns (cheeks, thighs, genitals) and ear mites. Prevention efforts of non-sexual violence, suggested by

various parties, among others, from the results of focus group discussions (FGD), academics and community leaders. FGD results agreed that the child should have his right to be protected from all forms of violence. From the academics say that the model of family behavior directly or indirectly will be studied and imitated by the child. To avoid increasing the number of violence to children, there needs to be a synergy of various parties from parents, academics, authorized officers, NGOs, KPAI, KOMNAS Protection of Children, and Local Government for parenting activities. Furthermore, community leaders said that increasing family resilience (family resilience) becomes very important to prevent the increasingly violent behavior and victims of violence from children and adolescents today.

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