

The Effectiveness of the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program (PATBM) in Addressing Violence Against Children in Serang City

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ABSTRACT

Serang City has experienced a continuous increase in reported cases of child violence since 2019. In response, Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 7 of 2013 concerning the Protection of Women and Children was enacted to establish specific policy measures addressing violence against children within the region. To strengthen the implementation of this regulation, the Serang City Government introduced the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection (PATBM) program. Despite the existence of this initiative, the city has continued to record a steady rise in child violence cases over the past five years. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the PATBM program in addressing child violence in Serang City. Employing a quantitative research approach, the findings indicate that the PATBM program demonstrates a relatively high level of effectiveness, with an average achievement rate of 80%. However, the implementation of the program remains suboptimal. This is primarily due to limited competency among PATBM activists, indicating the need for further capacity-building and training. In addition, community participation in the program remains relatively low, which further constrains its overall effectiveness.

Keywords: *Program effectiveness; Child protection; Violence against children; PATBM program*

INTRODUCTION

Children are regarded as a sacred trust, and there is a fundamental moral and social responsibility to protect them from harm while ensuring that they are treated with dignity, respect, and appropriate care as human beings. According to the SIMFONI-

PPA report (accessed on Friday, June 23, 2023, at 10:36 PM WIB), a total of 7,082 children were recorded as victims of violence during the first semester of 2023.

At the provincial level, Banten Province ranked ninth in Indonesia in terms of the highest number of reported child violence cases in 2023. Furthermore, data from the Department of Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning of Serang City indicate that incidents of child violence have shown a consistent annual increase since 2022. The following table presents the trend of child violence cases in Serang City.

Table 1.2 Child Violence Cases in Serang City, 2019-2022

District	Year				Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Curug	2	3	1	3	9
Cipocok	6	4	5	15	30
Kasemen	4	3	13	12	32
Walantaka	7	6	7	5	25
Taktakan	6	1	5	3	15
Serang	12	24	15	19	70
Total	37	40	45	57	111

(Source: Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning of Serang City, 2023)

The data illustrate the trend of child violence cases recorded in Serang City, showing a continuous increase since 2019. The reported cases involve various forms of abuse, ranging from child custody disputes to sexual violence. In response to the growing incidence of child violence, the Serang City Government implemented a policy aimed at protecting children’s constitutional rights through Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 7 of 2013 concerning the Protection of Women and Children. To strengthen the implementation of this regulation, the government introduced the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection (PATBM) program.

However, based on field observations conducted by the researcher, a significant proportion of the community remains unaware of the existence of this integrated child protection program, primarily due to insufficient outreach and

socialization activities. In addition, community members are often reluctant to report incidents of child violence due to internal power dynamics. In certain cases, perpetrators who hold influential positions or are socially respected are able to obstruct reporting processes, including through practices associated with gratification.

Furthermore, the handling of reported cases is often constrained by the program's emphasis on a family-based mediation approach, which limits the imposition of legal sanctions against perpetrators. This condition contributes to public hesitation in reporting cases of child violence, thereby affecting the overall effectiveness of the program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Effectiveness

In the context of organizational and management studies, effectiveness is considered a key parameter in determining the success of an action in achieving predetermined objectives. Handayani (2011), citing Emerson, states that effectiveness is assessed by the extent to which an individual or institution is able to achieve its goals optimally. In a similar vein, Bernard (1992) defines effectiveness as the actual realization of collective goals.

Accordingly, effectiveness is not merely associated with the execution of activities, but rather refers to the degree to which the final outcomes are consistent with previously established visions and strategic plans.

Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program (PATBM)

Integrated Community-Based Child Protection (PATBM) is a community-initiated child protection network operating at the grassroots level. This program functions as a catalyst for community-driven initiatives aimed at creating a safe environment and safeguarding children from various forms of harm. The main strategy of PATBM is to enhance collective awareness while promoting changes in public attitudes and behaviors regarding child protection.

The implementation of this program is carried out through strengthening existing social institutions or establishing new organizational structures that are more responsive to the evolving dynamics of child protection at the community level.

Violence Against Children

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against children refers to a wide range of acts that may result in injury, health impairment, or disruptions to a child's development. This definition encompasses various forms of maltreatment, including physical violence, emotional abuse, sexual exploitation, and neglect.

In addition, exploitation for economic or financial purposes is also considered an integral component of child violence, thereby necessitating comprehensive and systematic protective interventions.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative research design conducted in Serang City, Banten Province. The researcher applies a population selection procedure, which refers to the identification of individuals or units possessing specific characteristics for the purpose of drawing conclusions regarding the population (Sugiyono, 2011: 80). Given the focus of this study on the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program, children who have experienced violence in Serang City constitute the population under investigation.

The sample represents the characteristics and size of the overall population, allowing for generalization of findings provided that the sample remains representative. Probability sampling is used as a sampling technique to ensure that every element of the population has an equal chance of being selected. The sample size is determined using the Slovin formula, which is commonly applied to estimate an appropriate sample size from a known population with a specified margin of error.

Based on this formula, a sample of 57 children who have experienced violence in Serang City was selected using a 10% margin of error (d). The application of the Slovin formula enables the selection of a representative sample that reflects the characteristics of the population. The determination of the sample size is summarized as follows.:

$$n = N / (1 + (N \times e^2))$$

Description:

- **n** = Sample Size
- **N** = Population Size

- $e = \text{Margin of Error}$

Known:

$$N = 57$$

$$e = 5\% (0,05)$$

Calculation:

$$n = 57 / (1 + (57 \times 0,05^2))$$

$$n = 57 / (1 + (57 \times 0,0025))$$

$$n = 57 / (1 + 0,1425)$$

$$n = 57 / 1,1425$$

$$\mathbf{n = 49,89}$$

Based on the calculation using the Slovin formula, a sample size of 49 respondents was determined. The research instrument was evaluated through validity and reliability testing to ensure its appropriateness for data collection. In addition, normality and hypothesis testing were conducted using SPSS software for statistical analysis, by comparing the calculated r-values with the r-table values.

The study applied a significance level of 10%, corresponding to a 90% confidence level. This level of significance was selected because, in social science research, an error tolerance of 10% is commonly used (Sugiyono, 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher begins by outlining the methodological approach used to test the hypothesis, which posits that the PATBM program achieves an 80% level of effectiveness in reducing child violence in Serang City. Empirical evidence indicates the effectiveness of the PATBM program in achieving its intended objectives related to the reduction of child violence in the study area.

Hypothesis testing in this study is conducted using a one-tailed test, which supports the alternative hypothesis (H_a). Accordingly, the research hypothesis is formulated as $H_a: \mu > 70\%$. This study adopts Duncan's effectiveness theory as cited in Steers (1985:83), which proposes three key indicators for measuring program effectiveness: Goal Attainment (objectives, targets, and timeframe), Integration

(procedures and counseling processes), and Adaptation (capacity building and infrastructure).

The data for each indicator were obtained from field research findings. After determining the ideal score for each indicator, the study further assesses the achievement level of these indicators. The ideal score for the goal attainment indicator is 2,352, calculated by multiplying 4 (the highest score for each response category), 12 (number of questionnaire items), and 49 (number of respondents).

Similarly, the ideal score for the integration dimension is calculated as $15 \times 4 \times 49 = 2,940$, while the ideal score for the adaptation dimension is $10 \times 4 \times 49 = 1,960$. The results of these calculations for each indicator are presented in the table below.

Table 4.1 Percentage of Calculation Results per Indicator

Indicator	Actual Score per Indicator	Question Items per Indicator	Average	Ideal Score per Indicator	%
Goal Attainment	2352	12	159,4	1913	81%
Adaptation	2940	15	153,3	2300	78%
Integration	1960	10	158	1580	81%

Where: Average = total actual score per parameter

Ideal score per parameter = highest value of

Percentage = Actual score per parameter : ideal score

Source: Research Results, 2024

1. Goal Attainment

Goal attainment is a critical process that requires systematic evaluation, as it provides evidence regarding the extent to which a program's intended outcomes have been achieved. Based on the analysis of responses to each survey item, the findings indicate that the PATBM Program has achieved its objective of reducing child violence in Serang City with an effectiveness rate of 81%.

This result is supported by the majority of respondents who perceive PATBM as a facilitating entity that functions as an intermediary in child protection efforts. In addition, respondents generally agree that PATBM consists of trained volunteers capable of safeguarding children and that the program establishes a structured system for child protection.

Furthermore, most respondents acknowledge that PATBM plays an active role in enhancing children's knowledge through community-based activities. The program is also widely regarded as preventive in nature, aiming to reduce the occurrence of child violence, with its implementation supported by tangible operational practices.

Respondents further agree that Serang City has developed an accessible and responsive public service system for handling complaints and that efforts to prevent child violence are actively undertaken. The local government is perceived to manage child protection cases effectively, with efficient decision-making processes and prompt responses to public complaints.

However, despite these positive findings, the program has not yet reached an optimal level of implementation, as several limitations were identified in the field:

- a. Volunteer performance is not yet maximized because the gap between the community and the government causes the public to ignore educational socialization regarding violence prevention.
- b. The community tends to remain closed-off regarding age-appropriate sexual education, as it is still considered a taboo subject.
- c. Based on data, cases of violence have continued to increase since 2019.
- d. Volunteers are suspected of not yet fully understanding the implementation of the program.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the PATBM Program in Serang City is effective but not yet optimal.

2. Integration

Integration refers to the extent to which an organization is able to facilitate counseling, build consensus, and maintain interaction with other relevant institutions. Based on the analysis of the previously presented survey data, the integration dimension of the PATBM program in reducing child violence in Serang City is categorized as highly effective, with an effectiveness level of 78%.

This finding is supported by the majority of respondents who agree that goal setting within the program is conducted in a systematic manner. In addition, respondents generally perceive that the relevant institutions in Serang City conduct consistent analysis and apply a structured approach to decision-making. The methods implemented are also considered effective in supporting program objectives.

Furthermore, respondents indicate that planning processes and strategic formulation are appropriately designed, with clear policy directions. The availability of infrastructure and resources in Serang City is also perceived as adequate to support program implementation. Respondents further agree that monitoring and control

mechanisms are applied in school environments, alongside ongoing evaluation of existing policies.

In addition, decision-making procedures are perceived as clear and well-structured, and program planning is generally aligned with implementation procedures. Community participation in the PATBM program is also reported to be functioning effectively, contributing to the overall implementation process. Moreover, policy implementation is considered consistent with established guidelines, while the system demonstrates a degree of flexibility in adapting to changing conditions. Citizen involvement in child protection activities is also perceived as effective.

However, despite these positive findings, the integration dimension has not yet reached an optimal level, as several constraints were still identified in the field:

- a. Decision-making is still carried out through a family-oriented system rather than the imposition of sanctions.
- b. The level of human resources remains low due to a shortage of task forces and technical personnel in each sub-district (kelurahan).
- c. There is a need for further monitoring, evaluation, and study regarding decisions as case numbers continue to rise.
- d. There is an overlap in the performance of volunteers who are also members of other organizations.

Based on this explanation, the PATBM program is considered effective but not yet optimal.

3. Adaptation

Adaptation refers to the process through which an organization adjusts to changes in its external environment. Based on the analysis of the previously presented survey data, the adaptation dimension of the PATBM Program in reducing child violence in Serang City is categorized as very effective, with an effectiveness level of 81%.

This finding is supported by the majority of respondents who agree that the work environment facilitates the development of talent and creativity. In addition, respondents generally perceive that Serang City demonstrates strong adaptive capacity in responding to new environmental conditions.

Furthermore, most respondents agree that Serang City maintains effective interaction and is able to build consensus with various external organizations. Job satisfaction among stakeholders within Serang City is also perceived to be well established. Respondents further indicate that PATBM has developed effective synergy with multiple stakeholders.

Moreover, social institutions such as community health centers (Puskesmas) are viewed as important facilities supporting public health services. Collaboration between PATBM and security actors, including the Sectoral Police (Polsek) and Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa), is also perceived as effective in supporting community security. In addition, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are seen as service providers that actively collaborate with PATBM. The community and educational institutions are also regarded as platforms for monitoring and developing child safety initiatives.

However, several limitations were identified in the field. Community participation in anti-child violence counseling activities remains relatively low. Furthermore, counseling activities are still predominantly conducted through face-to-face meetings and have not yet fully adapted to digital communication platforms, such as the use of educational videos disseminated via social media.

Conclusion

Based on the theoretical framework, research findings, and data analysis, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the PATBM program in reducing child violence in Serang City is categorized as very effective, with an overall effectiveness level of 80%. Nevertheless, the program has not yet reached an optimal level. This is evidenced by the continued increase in child violence cases in Serang City despite the implementation of the PATBM program. In addition, limitations in human resources, particularly among PATBM facilitators, contribute to insufficient competency in program implementation. Moreover, community awareness and engagement with the program remain low.

To improve the effectiveness of the PATBM program in Serang City, the researcher proposes several recommendations for future enhancement.:

1. The government needs to conduct massive socialization to the community regarding the PATBM Program, such as providing education and training to the public about children's rights, signs of neglect or child violence, and how to report such cases to the competent authorities.
2. Regularly monitor and evaluate the program's effectiveness, including measuring indicators such as the total number of reported cases, the level of community satisfaction with the services provided, and behavioral changes related to child protection.
3. Conduct specialized training for PATBM activists to maximize performance and ensure they are fully dedicated to addressing child violence.

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