

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

Handy Wiranto

Fakultas Magister Psikologi Sains Universitas Surabaya
s154223007@student.ubaya.ac.id

Mary Philia Elisabeth

Fakultas Magister Psikologi Sains Universitas Surabaya
melisabeth@staff.ubaya.ac.id

Received: 30-05-2025

Revised: 05-06-2025

Accepted: 30-07-2025

Abstract

Cases of sexual abuse against children with disabilities, such as the case in the news on Kompas TV on November 22, 2023, committed by a widower against two minors with disabilities, show the high vulnerability of this group to sexual violence. This research aims to evaluate the law that has been applied to cases of abuse against children with disabilities and the impact that has occurred so far. This research examines legal protection for children with disabilities through a literature review and forensic psychology. The analysis identified key challenges, such as law enforcement officers' lack of understanding of the special needs of children with disabilities and barriers to evidence collection. While supportive regulations exist, the implementation and accessibility of the law still face challenges. Children with disabilities are often targeted for sexual violence due to physical and mental limitations and communication difficulties. There is a need for law enforcement training, sexual education, and legal system reform to create a safer environment for children with disabilities. A forensic psychology perspective offers solutions in the form of adaptive interview methods and rehabilitation strategies that consider the victim's condition in this discussion.

Keywords: *Rehabilitation, Sexual Abuse, and Children With Disabilities.*

Abstrak

Kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak penyandang disabilitas, seperti peristiwa yang diberitakan oleh Kompas TV pada 22 November 2023—di mana seorang duda melakukan pelecehan terhadap dua anak di bawah umur yang menyandang disabilitas—menunjukkan tingginya kerentanan kelompok ini terhadap kekerasan seksual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kerangka hukum yang diterapkan dalam kasus-kasus semacam ini serta menilai efektivitasnya dalam melindungi anak-anak penyandang disabilitas. Dengan menggunakan studi pustaka dan pendekatan psikologi forensik, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi sejumlah permasalahan krusial, termasuk kurangnya pemahaman aparat penegak hukum terhadap kebutuhan khusus anak penyandang disabilitas serta kendala dalam proses pengumpulan bukti. Meskipun secara normatif telah tersedia regulasi yang mendukung, pelaksanaannya di lapangan dan aksesibilitas hukum masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan. Anak-anak penyandang disabilitas lebih rentan menjadi sasaran kekerasan seksual karena keterbatasan fisik dan kognitif serta kesulitan dalam berkomunikasi. Temuan ini menekankan pentingnya reformasi menyeluruh, termasuk pelatihan khusus bagi aparat penegak hukum, integrasi pendidikan seksual yang inklusif, dan perbaikan sistem hukum. Dari perspektif psikologi forensik, studi ini merekomendasikan penggunaan teknik wawancara adaptif dan strategi rehabilitasi yang mempertimbangkan kondisi spesifik korban penyandang disabilitas.

Kata Kunci: *Rehabilitasi, Kekerasan Seksual, Anak Penyandang Disabilitas.*



INTRODUCTION

A case of sexual abuse against a minor with special needs,¹ as happened in several regions in Indonesia, in 2023, is a serious problem that becomes a benchmark for the protection of children with Special needs from sexual violence.² Children with special needs are often easy targets for perpetrators of abuse crimes, especially sexual abuse. The vulnerability arises from various influencing factors such as limitations in communication (interaction), dependence on others, lack of ability to understand, and report conditions and situations that are harmful to children with special needs.

Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights asserts that every human being is inherently entitled to a set of fundamental rights, originating from their nature and existence as creations of the Almighty God. These rights are divine endowments that must be acknowledged, upheld, and safeguarded by the state, legal institutions, the government, and all individuals, in order to preserve human dignity and honor. The obligation to protect human rights is a shared responsibility and cannot be overlooked particularly the right to be free from all forms of violence and discrimination. In alignment with this principle, Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities outlines specific rights for individuals with disabilities. It defines persons with disabilities as those who have long-term physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory impairments, which may hinder their full and effective engagement in society on the basis of equality. Article 9 of the law explicitly guarantees that persons with disabilities are entitled to legal protection and justice, including protection from coercion, violence, abuse, discrimination, and the unlawful deprivation of property rights.

The above explanation can be understood that the state is obliged to ensure that persons with disabilities obtain their rights and legal protection equally without discrimination and cover all matters that have been regulated in regulations where every citizen can contribute and live with dignity and equal respect for justice. This is affiliated to the Convention On The Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 13 December 2006 by the UN General Assembly with Resolution 61/106.³

In article 7 on children with disabilities, the CRPD (2006) states that states shall ensure the fulfilment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for children equally and fairly with normal children. In any decision involving children with disabilities, the best interests of the

¹ Zsofia A. Szojka et al., "Attorneys' Questions and Children's Responses Referring to the Nature of Sexual Touch in Child Sexual Abuse Trials," *Child Maltreatment* 28, no. 3 (August 2023): 438–49, <https://doi.org/10.1177/10775595231161033>.

² Iqbal Bimo Nur Arianto, "Perlindungan Anak Penyandang Disabilitas Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual," *Jurnal Res Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (January 3, 2022): 198–203, <https://doi.org/10.46306/rj.v2i1.122>.

³ Ridlwan, Zulkarnain. 2015. 'Perlindungan Hak-Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas (Rights Of Persons With Disabilities)'. *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 7 (2). <https://doi.org/10.25041/Fiatjustisia.V7no2.382>.

child must be prioritised. Provide opportunities to voice views and opinions by considering age and maturity in providing assistance according to the needs required.

Permendinas Regulation No. 70/2009 does not mention persons with disabilities or children with special needs (ABK), but refers to students who have abnormalities and have the potential for intelligence and/or special talents physically, emotionally, mentally and socially, need to get educational services in accordance with their needs and human rights. Various laws and regulations exist in the protection of children with disabilities or various different terms but lead to physical and mental deficiencies that are not normal in children of the same age, such as the regulation of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, government regulation No. 17 of 2010 concerning special education for special children and children with disabilities, and the regulation of the Law on Sexual Violence (TPKS) No. 12 of 2022 which regulates the legal umbrella for children affected by sexual violence with the aim of preventing and handling these cases firmly and fairly according to applicable law.

Research by Suryaningrum⁴ argues that Children with Special Needs (ABK) or Children with Disabilities are those who experience physical, mental, emotional, social, or overall limitations and deviations so that they require special handling and services that are adjusted to the development of maximum potential.⁵

Other conditions will cause children with special needs to be at a higher risk of abuse than other children, so some cases that have been dealt with or not have further exacerbated the situation, and conditions that make it difficult to understand the intention of the perpetrator and will report the abuse. In terms of law, Indonesia has several legal umbrellas such as the Child Protection Law in Law No. 35 of 2014⁶, which explains the severe criminal penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence against minors (Children with Special Needs)⁷. In cases that have been handled, there are perpetrators who are charged with Article 76E in conjunction with Article 82 which confirms that the perpetrator is sentenced to a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years imprisonment.

Nevertheless, despite the existence of legal protections, in practice, individuals with disabilities—particularly children—remain highly vulnerable to acts of violence, including both physical and sexual abuse. According to data from the Online Information System for the

⁴ Cahyaning Suryaningrum And Tri Muji Ingarianti, “Pengembangan Model Deteksi Dini Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (Abk) Pada Tingkat Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD) Di Kota Malang” 04 (2016).

⁵Suryaningrum, Cahyaning, And Tri Muji Ingarianti. 2016. ‘Pengembangan Model Deteksi Dini Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (Abk) Pada Tingkat Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (Paud) Di Kota Malang’ 04.

⁶ Devi Fitriyani, “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Keluarga (Studi Kasus Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Musi Rawas),” *Delarev* Volume 3 No.1 (April 2024) (April 2024): 557–67.

⁷Fitriyani, Devi. 2024. ‘Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Keluarga (Studi Kasus Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Musi Rawas)’. *Delarev* Volume 3 No.1 (April 2024) (April):557–67.

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA), there were 987 reported cases of violence against children with disabilities in Indonesia during the year 2021. Of these victims, 264 were boys (26.7%) and 723 were girls (73.3%). The most prevalent form of abuse was sexual violence, accounting for 591 cases (59.9%). This indicates that more than half of the reported incidents involved sexual abuse, underscoring the extreme susceptibility of children with disabilities to such harm. In many instances, the implementation of legal safeguards faces significant obstacles, particularly in identifying signs of abuse. As a result, victims—due to their physical or psychological limitations—often struggle to disclose or report their experiences⁸. These difficulties expose critical weaknesses in the monitoring and supervision mechanisms within various institutions responsible for the care and protection of persons with special needs. In some cases, incidents have only come to light through surveillance recordings such as CCTV footage, while numerous others remain undetected or unreported by the responsible authorities and support systems⁹.

In this context, the perspective of forensic psychology offers a more comprehensive solution. Forensic psychology, as a branch of science that integrates psychology with law, can help ensure that the rights of children with disabilities are protected during the legal process. Approaches such as adaptive interviewing and trauma-informed rehabilitation strategies are key to understanding the mental state of victims while supporting a more sensitive and inclusive legal process. Continuous monitoring and socialisation are needed to increase awareness among the community, families, law enforcement officials, and central and local governments to provide maximum legal umbrella protection for this vulnerable group.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method with a literature study approach. In this approach, the research examines several relevant laws as well as cases of sexual harassment experienced by persons with disabilities to evaluate the extent to which the Indonesian legal system can provide effective protection and the legal picture outside Indonesia. Data was collected from various legal sources, literature studies, and real cases found in official news to

⁸Balint, Nicole, Matthias David, Jörg M. Fegert, Lina Ana Fryszer, Astrid Helling-Bakki, Bernd Herrmann, Christine Hirchenhain, Ulrike Schmidt, And Sibylle Maria Winter. 2022. 'Statement Of The Dggg – Recommendations On The Care And Support Of Female Minors Suspected Of Having Been Subjected To Acute Sexual Violence Or Rape'. *Geburtshilfe Und Frauenheilkunde* 82 (07): 694–705. <https://doi.org/10.1055/A-1860-0562>.

⁹Weisz, Victoria, And Nghi Thai. 2003. 'The Court-Appointed Special Advocate (Casa) Program: Bringing Information To Child Abuse & Neglect Cases'. *Child Maltreatment* 8 (3): 204–10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559503254140>.

gain an in-depth understanding of the challenges and penalties applied in the implementation of legal protection for children with disabilities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results built on the adequate legal umbrella in Indonesia in particular, including Law No. 35 of 2014, Law No. 8 of 2016, Government Regulation No. 13 of 2015, and various existing regulations, still face many challenges in implementation and legal accessibility for children with disabilities, especially when they become victims of abuse or violence. Children with disabilities are often targeted for sexual violence due to their limitations and disadvantages such as communication, dependence on others, and difficulty in reporting the actions of suspects or so-called child predators.

To protect children with disabilities from sexual violence, legal protection is an important aspect that must be continuously evaluated and improved. The literature review below aims to review various studies relevant to the topic, to understand the challenges faced and steps that can be taken to strengthen the legal protection of children with disabilities, as follows:

Table 1
Literature Review

Article	Research Objectives	Methodology	Findings	Conclusion Implications
<i>Children with disabilities in the child protective services system: An analog study of investigation and case management.</i> ¹⁰	his research employed a set of vignette-based scenarios to examine how three types of disabilities cerebral palsy, intellectual disabilities, and emotional or behavioral disorders influence both the investigative procedures and outcomes in cases of child abuse, considering two levels of injury severity: moderate and severe.	Survey the study and answer questions in response to a series of eight vignettes.	This study showed differences in CPS workers' responses to child abuse cases, with children with disabilities more likely to be perceived as contributing to the abuse and services more often focused on the child than the parent.	Recommendations include establishing investigation teams with disability specialists, training CPS on disability-related attitudes, knowledge, and skills, and strengthening understanding of family ecosystems to support more inclusive and effective responses.
<i>Sexual Violence Against Persons With Disabilities: A Meta-Analysis.</i> ¹¹	The primary aim of this research was to evaluate the comparative risk of experiencing sexual violence among individuals with disabilities in relation to those without disabilities. Furthermore, the study	To be included in this meta-analysis, studies were required to meet several criteria: (1) involve at least one sample group comprising individuals with	The findings revealed that individuals with disabilities faced a notably greater risk of experiencing sexual victimization	Protecting people with disabilities from sexual violence requires inclusive policies, easy access to services, sexual education, and in-depth research to improve prevention,

¹⁰ Jeanette E. Manders and Zolinda Stoneman, "Children with Disabilities in the Child Protective Services System: An Analog Study of Investigation and Case Management," *Child Abuse & Neglect* 33, no. 4 (April 2009): 229–37, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2008.10.001>.

¹¹ Amylee Mailhot Amborski et al., "Sexual Violence Against Persons With Disabilities: A Meta-Analysis," *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 23, no. 4 (October 2022): 1330–43, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838021995975>.

**Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse:
A Forensic Psychology Perspective**

	sought to explore potential moderating variables, including gender, age, type of disability, form of sexual violence, the nature of the victim-perpetrator relationship, the country in which the data was collected, and the year of publication.	intellectual, physical, or sensory impairments; (2) present data suitable for assessing the prevalence of abuse; (3) specify the nature of sexual violence such as whether it involved physical contact or not; (4) have been conducted within the time frame spanning from 1970 to December 2018; and (5) be published in either English or French.	compared to those without disabilities, with an odds ratio of 2.27. This elevated risk was particularly pronounced among adults with disabilities when compared to minors. Among the various types of disabilities, sensory impairments were linked to the highest likelihood of sexual victimization. Geographical differences were also evident: individuals with disabilities in African nations exhibited significantly higher vulnerability, whereas those in Western Europe demonstrated a lower risk than their counterparts in the United States. The analysis did not identify any significant variations across different time periods.	intervention, and global understanding.
<i>Sexual Abuse of Children With Disabilities: Key Lessons and Future Directions Based on a Scoping Review.</i> ¹²	This review aimed to comprehensively identify, map, and analyze the existing body of knowledge to support the advancement of future research, policy development, and practical implementation.	A scoping review was carried out following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework, resulting in the inclusion of 35 studies that explored child sexual abuse (CSA) among	The evidence indicates that CWD are two to four times more likely to experience CSA compared to their non-disabled peers and often endure more prolonged and severe abuse, largely due to barriers in identifying abuse among this group.	Future research is encouraged to employ qualitative-retrospective methodologies, focusing on the perspectives of survivors and key figures in their lives, such as parents. Moreover, adopting an intersectional approach is essential to account for the multiple and overlapping social and

¹² Bella Klebanov et al., “Sexual Abuse of Children With Disabilities: Key Lessons and Future Directions Based on a Scoping Review,” *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 25, no. 2 (April 2024): 1296–1314, <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231179122>.

		children with disabilities (CWD). These studies utilized self-report surveys, official data sources, and qualitative interviews. The findings provide insights into the epidemiology, patterns of disclosure and identification, as well as the consequences of CSA in this population.		cultural factors that shape these experiences. There is also a pressing need to design integrated interventions that improve access to services, establish more responsive identification systems, and enhance multidisciplinary collaboration between professionals and children with disabilities.
<i>Ethics Analysis And Legal Protection Of Sexual Abuse Of Children With Disabilities.</i> ¹³	Analyse ethics and legal protection, and develop a deeper understanding of the impact of sexual abuse on children with disabilities.	Normative juridical approach. The research specification is descriptive. Qualitative normative analysis method. By prioritising secondary data sources, such as legislation, legal theories, and opinions of leading legal scholars.	Law No. 8/2016 provides a strong foundation by emphasising equal rights in justice and accessibility of public facilities. Protection strategies, such as special norms, harsh penalties, responsive justice systems, and supervision, demonstrate a full commitment to realising safety and justice.	The concept of the material rule of law supports preventive and repressive protection, ensuring effective implementation. Judges' consideration and analysis of legal ethics is a key pillar in upholding justice, ethics, and human rights. Through the integration of these various components, the legal protection framework can be strengthened to ensure more equitable and ethically sound safeguarding of children with disabilities from sexual exploitation and abuse.
<i>Perlindungan Hukum bagi Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas Intelektual Korban Kekerasan Seksual.</i> ¹⁴	To understand the nature of legal protections afforded to women with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence within the framework of Indonesia's criminal justice system.	This study employs a normative juridical approach, utilizing both statutory analysis and case-based examination.	Women with disabilities who experience sexual violence are in need of specialized legal safeguards to ensure their protection and access to justice, including reasonable accommodation, understanding by law enforcement,	Inclusive protection is needed through legal revisions, training of officers, and accessibility that supports equal justice for victims.

¹³ Aditya Nefa Wiranda and Yeni Widowaty, "Ethics Analysis And Legal Protection Of Sexual Abuse Of Children With Disabilities," *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi Dan Kajian Hukum* 23, no. 2 (July 6, 2024): 1448, <https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v23i2.4042>.

¹⁴ Andrie Irawan, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas Intelektual Korban Kekerasan Seksual," *Jurnal Hukum Respublica Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lancang Kuning*, May 31, 2023, 1–20.

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

				and a personalised assessment from the beginning of the legal process.	
<i>Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Penyandang Disabilitas.¹⁵</i>	Knowing the law enforcement efforts against perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities as victims of sexual violence and what obstacles that occur in the process of law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities.	Normative method with a statutory approach and literature study. Using secondary data obtained by library research.	Law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities in practice there is still a conflict between legal certainty and justice as well as several factors that influence law enforcement. In addition, there are many obstacles to the settlement of criminal cases.	Children with disabilities as victims of sexual violence can pursue litigation and non-litigation, but there is a need for improved laws, understanding of the authorities, and special facilities for equal access to justice.	
<i>Penegakan Hukum Pelaku Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Anak Dibawah Umur Penyandang Disabilitas di Yogyakarta¹⁶</i>	To examine the contributing factors behind the occurrence of sexual harassment or sexual violence against minors with disabilities in Yogyakarta City, as well as to evaluate the implementation of law enforcement measures against the perpetrators of such crimes.	Qualitative approach, descriptive analysis method. This research uses Doctrinal Law (normative juridical) conducted by studying the main materials in the form of laws and regulations, court decisions (jurisprudence), legal cases, and opinions of legal experts.	The causal factors include the desire of the perpetrator, the lack of understanding and education about sex for both the perpetrator and the victim, environmental factors that support the crime, and the low morality of the perpetrator.	The implementation of law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual harassment or sexual violence based on Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014, in the case studied by the author, has not been fully implemented because the perpetrator has not been caught until now because there is no more effort from the authorities to resolve this case).	
<i>Proses Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (UPTD PPA) Kota Medan.¹⁷</i>	To explore the procedures involved in handling cases of sexual violence against children with special needs at the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) in Medan City.	This study utilizes a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collected through a triangulation method that combines in-depth interviews, literature review, and document analysis.	The handling of cases involving children with special needs is carried out through three sequential stages. The initial stage involves the reception of complaints, outreach efforts, and case	The UPTD PPA of Medan City addresses cases of sexual violence against children with special needs through a comprehensive approach that includes complaint intake, needs assessment, and the provision of psychological, legal, and medical	

¹⁵ Resya Ade Leskayanti And Geatricia Dewi, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Penyandang Disabilitas," *Jurnal Prodi Ilmu Hukum (JPIH)* 1, no. 2 (Agustus 2023): 119–28.

¹⁶ Aura Aulia Putri S. and Sri Poedjiastuti, "Penegakan Hukum Pelaku Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Dibawah Umur Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Yogyakarta Dikaitkan dengan Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014," *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Hukum*, December 23, 2023, 69–74, <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrih.v3i2.2762>.

¹⁷ Annisa Amanda Putri and Fajar Utama Ritonga, "Proses Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (UPTD PPA) Kota

			identification. The intermediate stage includes obtaining informed consent for the services to be provided, conducting interviews and screenings, and assessing the specific needs of the victim. The final stage focuses on delivering the necessary support, which may consist of legal assistance, medical care, and psychological counseling.	interventions, carried out in collaboration with relevant institutions to ensure optimal protection.
<i>Perlindungan Hak-Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas (Rights Of Persons With Disabilities).</i> ¹⁸	To explain the critical importance of safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities as part of their constitutional entitlements, and to emphasize the necessity of incorporating such protections into regional regulatory frameworks.	Normative research and observing reality.	There is a close relationship between the rights of persons with disabilities with Article 28H paragraph (2) of the 1945 The Constitution underscores the significance of ensuring legal protection for persons with disabilities at the regional level to guarantee legal certainty and uphold their fundamental rights.	The implications of issuing regional regulations on this matter at the regional level are also not simple because there is a financial burden that must be borne by the regional government.
<i>Perlindungan Anak Penyandang Disabilitas Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual</i> ¹⁹	o examine the criminal sanctions imposed on perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities, as well as the forms of legal protection available to child victims.	This study is conducted using a normative legal research approach.	Examine how influencing factors such as environmental factors, family history, and lack of legal protection exacerbate this vulnerability.	1. Need for community education for prevention. 2. Strengthening legal protection for children with disabilities. 3. Empower children to recognise and prevent violence. 4. Family and neighbourhood involvement in creating safe spaces. 5. Training for professionals to handle these cases.

Medan,” SOSMANIORA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora 3, no. 1 (March 25, 2024): 15–30, <https://doi.org/10.55123/sosmaniora.v3i1.3045>.

¹⁸ Ridlwan, “Perlindungan Hak-Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas (Rights Of Persons With Disabilities).”

¹⁹ Arianto, “Perlindungan Anak Penyandang Disabilitas Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual.”

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

Manders and Stoneman (2009) examined the effect of child disability (cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, emotional/behavioural disability) on Child Protective Services (CPS) workers' responses in child abuse cases with different levels of injury. This von Hentig (1940, 1948) theory-based study involved 75 CPS workers who responded to eight case vignettes. Results showed children with disabilities were often perceived as contributing to the abuse, with services focusing more on the child than the parent. The authors recommended the establishment of a team of disability specialists, CPS training, and a family ecosystem-based approach to improve case management effectiveness.

Mailhot Amborski et al. (2022) carried out a meta-analysis aimed at assessing the comparative risk of sexual violence experienced by individuals with disabilities in contrast to those without disabilities. The analysis also considered several moderating variables, including gender, age, type of disability, and the nature of the relationship between victim and perpetrator. Drawing on studies conducted between 1970 and 2018, the findings indicated that individuals with disabilities faced a significantly greater likelihood of sexual victimization, with an odds ratio of 2.27, especially in adults and individuals with sensory impairment. The highest risk was recorded in African countries, while Western Europe had a lower risk than the United States. The study recommends inclusive policies, sexual education, easy access to services, and further research to prevent and address sexual violence among people with disabilities.

Klebanov et al. (2024) conducted a scoping review guided by the PRISMA framework to map existing knowledge on child sexual abuse (CSA) among children with disabilities (CWD), identifying a total of 35 relevant studies. The review revealed that CWD are two to four times more likely to experience CSA compared to their non-disabled peers. Furthermore, they often endure abuse of longer duration and greater severity, primarily due to challenges in detecting such cases. The authors recommend that future research adopt qualitative-retrospective approaches that explore the perspectives of survivors and their immediate environments. Emphasis is also placed on incorporating the intersectionality paradigm to better understand the socio-cultural contexts shaping these experiences, as well as on the development of integrated interventions and improved access to services to enhance the early identification and effective response to CSA in CWD.

Wiranda and Widowaty (2024) explored the ethical dimensions and legal safeguards concerning sexual abuse against children with disabilities through a normative juridical approach. Grounded in Law No. 8 of 2016, the study underscores the principle of equal rights before the law and emphasizes the importance of accessible public services. The proposed protection strategies encompass the establishment of specific legal norms, imposition of stringent penalties, development of a responsive judicial system, and the implementation of

oversight mechanisms, reflecting the state's commitment to delivering justice and security. The study also draws upon the concept of the material rule of law, advocating for both preventive and repressive measures to ensure effective legal enforcement. Furthermore, the ethical evaluation by judges plays a crucial role in maintaining justice and human rights, thereby strengthening a fair and principled legal protection system for children with disabilities.

Irawan (2023) examined the legal protections afforded to women with intellectual disabilities who have experienced sexual violence within the framework of Indonesia's criminal justice system. Utilizing a normative juridical approach and referencing Article 35 of Law No. 8 of 2016, the study emphasizes the necessity of specialized safeguards, including appropriate accommodations, enhanced awareness and sensitivity among legal professionals, and individualized assessments from the outset of the legal process. The results confirm the need for inclusive protection through revision of legal regulations, training of legal officers, and increased accessibility in order to realise equal justice for victims.

Leskayanti and Dewi (2023) examined law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities. Using normative methods and a statutory approach, this study found that the implementation of law enforcement still faces conflicts between legal certainty and justice, as well as various obstacles in resolving criminal cases. Children with disabilities as victims can take litigation and non-litigation channels, but legal improvements, increased understanding of legal officials, and the provision of special facilities are needed to ensure equal access to justice.

Putri S. and Poedjiastuti (2023) investigated the underlying causes and the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing sexual abuse against children with disabilities in Yogyakarta City. Employing a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis and doctrinal legal methods, the study identified several contributing factors, including the perpetrator's intent, limited sexual education, an environment conducive to criminal behavior, and the perpetrator's low moral standards. Although law enforcement is guided by the provisions of the Child Protection Law No. 35 of 2014, its implementation remains inadequate. This is evidenced by the failure to apprehend the perpetrator, largely due to insufficient efforts from the authorities in resolving the case.

Putri and Ritonga (2024) explored the case management process for incidents of sexual violence involving children with special needs at the UPTD PPA in Medan City. Utilizing a descriptive qualitative method and employing data triangulation through in-depth interviews, literature reviews, and document analysis, the study found that the handling of such cases is conducted through a structured three-stage process. The initial stage includes complaints, outreach, and case identification. The middle stage involves service approval, interviews, screening, and assessment of the victim's needs. The final stage provides legal, health, and

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

psychological assistance services. This handling is supported by related institutions for maximum protection for victims.

Ridlwan (2015) emphasized the critical importance of safeguarding the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities, as stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, as well as in Law No. 4 of 1997 and Law No. 19 of 2011. This normative legal study highlights the necessity of legal certainty in the protection of these rights. However, implementing such protections at the regional level presents challenges—particularly in terms of financial responsibilities that fall on local governments rendering it a complex issue that requires greater policy attention and resource allocation.

In a complementary study, Arianto (2022) analyzed criminal sanctions for perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities and the legal safeguards afforded to victims. The study, also normative in nature, revealed that environmental factors, family dynamics, and insufficient legal protection contribute significantly to the heightened vulnerability of children with disabilities. Their physical and cognitive limitations, along with barriers in expressing or reporting abuse, often leave them defenseless. The study calls for enhanced community awareness, reinforced legal frameworks, empowerment of affected children, engagement of families and local communities, and specialized training for professionals dealing with such sensitive cases.

A synthesis of the literature reviewed underscores that children with disabilities face disproportionate risks of sexual violence due to their impairments and communication challenges, which often prevent them from disclosing the abuse they endure. Although legal provisions such as Law No. 35 of 2014 exist to uphold their rights, enforcement remains suboptimal. This is primarily attributed to law enforcement's limited understanding of the specific needs of children with disabilities, as well as inadequate infrastructure that hinders accessibility. Consequently, legal protection mechanisms must adopt a more inclusive and responsive approach, accommodating the unique needs of children with disabilities throughout all stages of the legal process from reporting to the provision of legal aid, medical care, and psychological support.

In addition, it is important to improve community education and empower children with disabilities to recognise and prevent sexual violence. The involvement of families and neighbourhoods is also crucial in creating safe spaces for these children. Reforms in the legal system and practices of handling sexual violence cases, including the training of law enforcement officers and the development of interventions that are more sensitive to their needs, are urgently needed. Case handling that involves various parties, both government agencies and community organisations, as well as approaches that include legal, psychological,

and health aspects, is needed to ensure maximum protection for children with disabilities. Thus, the protection of children with disabilities from sexual violence requires a more responsive, inclusive, and collaborative system.

Challenges in detecting indications of sexual offences from suspects are often not revealed or handled properly until the court. Although Indonesia has many legal regulations for victims and suspects, barriers remain in protecting children with disabilities from sexual violence.

Vulnerability factors in children with disabilities are often even in a vulnerable position, such as communication limitations are difficult to express what they want to convey and become a burden when reporting unwanted actions or threatening dangers, dependence on caregivers or closest people can create new gaps that occur by these people because of frequent direct interaction in meeting their daily needs, and lack of understanding of danger situations makes it difficult for children with disabilities to understand because of intellectual limitations in recognising threatening situations and conditions ²⁰.

Another study ²¹, employing a qualitative approach through literature review from diverse sources including academic journals, scholarly publications, and books investigates the root causes of the heightened vulnerability of individuals with disabilities to sexual violence. The findings indicate that both individual and environmental factors significantly contribute to this vulnerability. Individual-level factors include the nature of the disability itself, limited ability to resist or escape, restricted mobility, and inadequate access to comprehensive sexual education. On the environmental side, elements such as societal stigma, discrimination, and insufficient social support further exacerbate the risks faced by this population.

The consequences for victims of sexual violence are severe and multifaceted, encompassing both physical and psychological trauma. These may manifest as feelings of shame, social withdrawal, difficulties in building interpersonal relationships, and a persistent sense of insecurity. In extreme cases, the emotional toll can lead to suicidal ideation. The study underscores the urgent need for targeted attention toward women with disabilities as a particularly vulnerable group. Emphasis is placed on preventive strategies, improved access to sexual education, social empowerment initiatives, and the dismantling of stigma and discrimination achieved through a holistic, multi-sectoral framework of support. ²².

²⁰Farakhiah, Rachel, Santoso Tri Raharjo, And Nurliana Cipta Apsari. 2018. 'Perilaku Seksual Remaja Dengan Disabilitas Mental'. Share : Social Work Journal 8 (1): 114. <https://doi.org/10.24198/Share.V8i1.18122>.

²¹Jihan Kamilla Azhar, Eva Nuriyah Hidayat, and Santoso Tri Raharjo, "Kekerasan Seksual: Perempuan Disabilitas Rentan Menjadi Korban," Share: Social Work Journal 13, no. 1 (August 11, 2023): 82, <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v13i1.46543>.

²²Azhar, Jihan Kamilla, Eva Nuriyah Hidayat, And Santoso Tri Raharjo. 2023. 'Kekerasan Seksual: Perempuan Disabilitas Rentan Menjadi Korban'. Share: Social Work Journal 13 (1): 82. <https://doi.org/10.24198/Share.V13i1.46543>.

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

But according to other research from²³ explained that victims of crime with disabilities often face discrimination in the legal process, especially from law enforcement officials such as the police. Many cases cannot proceed because the perpetrator remains free or there is no adequate legal follow-up²⁴. This is due to a lack of understanding by officers of the special needs of people with disabilities and a lack of respect for the principle of equality before the law. Police officers are often unprepared to handle cases involving disabilities due to a lack of specialised training and victims' reports are often ignored or rejected. To ensure justice, training for law enforcement officers and updating regulations are needed to optimise the protection of persons with disabilities.

The multidiscrimination experienced by persons with disabilities can be explained by gender, disability, and poverty, which result in the denial of their rights, such as access to education, health, employment, and justice. This discrimination is both cultural and structural. Culturally, negative perceptions from families and communities often prevent the basic needs of women with disabilities from being met. Structurally, existing government policies are not yet fully based on gender justice, do not favour people with disabilities, and implementation is far from optimal. One form of discrimination that is often experienced is sexual violence, where the perpetrators often come from the victim's closest circle, such as partners, husbands, parents, or relatives.

Other research in the Yogyakarta area²⁵ explained that in dealing with sexual violence against persons with disabilities can use implementation, existing policies have not been able to provide adequate sanctions to perpetrators²⁶. The role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in advocating for these cases is very important, especially through victim assistance and treatment. However, the approach that has been taken is still partial, not integrated into a solid network, and often only ad hoc or through temporary working groups. The research emphasises the importance of applying intersectional analysis in advocacy and assistance, so that the approach taken can be more comprehensive and effective in dealing with cases of violence against persons with disabilities. Collaboration between law enforcement officials, NGOs, and community organisations is key to creating a sustainable and coordinated assistance system.

²³ Shafiyyah Tamala Yunfa and Dhea Amalia Khofivantunnisa, "Darurat Perlindungan Kaum Difabel Korban Kekerasan Seksual" 2, no. 4 (2024).

²⁴ Yunfa, Shafiyyah Tamala, And Dhea Amalia Khofivantunnisa. 2024. 'Darurat Perlindungan Kaum Difabel Korban Kekerasan Seksual' 2 (4).

²⁵ Islamiyatur Rokhmah, Warsiti, and Rokfah, "PERAN NGO/LSM Dalam Penangan Kasus-Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta," Jurnal Sudut Pandang (JSP) 3, no. 2 (2023): 80–100.

²⁶ Rokhmah, Islamiyatur, Warsiti, And Rokfah. 2023. 'Peran Ngo/Lsm Dalam Penangan Kasus-Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta'. Jurnal Sudut Pandang (Jsp) 3 (2): 80–100.

Obstacles in the legal process that have occurred so far have also been controlled due to the lack of strong evidence or difficulties in taking direct testimony from victims who may have limited communication or understanding in children with disabilities ²⁷. Early detection can be intended as an effort to carry out screening processes that experience abnormalities/deviations as early as possible in order to provide appropriate and structured educational services, so as to avoid problems that occur, according to Lerner (2008).

This opinion is in accordance with ²⁸, although many legal frameworks are in place, the protection that many people expect for children with disabilities still needs to be improved in various aspects, including early detection, education or socialisation, training for several parties involved to create a safe and inclusive environment for children with disabilities and prevent the risk of sexual violence in the future.

A study by Ammar Muhtadi (2023) focused on the psychological recovery of children with disabilities who are victims of violence, aiming to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention program implemented at the Makassar Child Protection Centre. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study revealed notable improvements among participants, including a significant reduction in psychological distress, enhanced emotional well-being, and better overall quality of life. Qualitative data further indicated that participants experienced increased empowerment, developed more effective coping strategies, and reported positive perceptions of the support received.

The study underscores the critical importance of designing intervention programs that are specifically tailored to the unique needs of children with disabilities who have experienced violence. Key components of such programs include the provision of safe and supportive environments, empowerment-based interventions, and specialized training for professionals delivering services. Moreover, the research highlights the necessity of cross-sector collaboration bringing together child protection institutions, disability support services, and mental health professionals to ensure the comprehensive and effective delivery of care and support.

Given the challenges faced by children with disabilities in obtaining adequate legal protection against sexual abuse, as well as the constraints that arise in the law enforcement process, there needs to be a more adaptive and sensitive approach to their needs. One solution that can be offered is a forensic psychology perspective, which combines adaptive interviewing and rehabilitation strategies to help child victims. This approach aims to ensure that victims can

²⁷ suryaningrum And Ingarianti, "Pengembangan Model Deteksi Dini Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (Abk) Pada Tingkat Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (Paud) Di Kota Malang."

²⁸ Annisa Amanda Putri and Fajar Utama Ritonga, "Proses Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (UPTD PPA) Kota Medan," *SOSMANIORA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (March 25, 2024): 15–30, <https://doi.org/10.55123/sosmaniora.v3i1.3045>.

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

give testimony in a safe and non-traumatising way, and support their recovery process both psychologically and socially.

Children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse require sensitive and adaptive approaches to ensure justice and healing. Adaptive interviewing, tailored to the needs of the child and their disability, is critical to creating a safe and comfortable environment. Visual aids and non-verbal communication can help the child express the experience without distress. Holistic rehabilitation strategies are also necessary for the child's recovery, including trauma-informed therapies such as TF-CBT and EMDR to address PTSD symptoms. Play therapy provides a safe space for emotional expression, while psychosocial support reduces isolation and increases understanding. Appropriate sexuality education and collaboration with family and community are essential to support the child's overall recovery and protection.

Legal protection for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse requires a specialised approach to the conditions of children with disabilities. Based on the evaluation presented, more adaptive legal strategies are needed, including customised interviews and rehabilitation processes. Adaptive interviewing and the use of visual aids or non-verbal communication are key in exploring the victim's experience in a way that does not increase distress. Meanwhile, rehabilitation strategies involving trauma-informed therapy and psychosocial support are essential for long-term recovery, along with family and community collaboration to create a safe and supportive environment for children with disabilities.

CONCLUSIONS

This study reveals that, although Indonesia has established several legal frameworks such as Law No. 35 of 2014 and Law No. 8 of 2016 to protect children with disabilities from sexual violence, the practical implementation of these laws continues to encounter substantial obstacles. Children with disabilities remain highly vulnerable to such abuse due to individual factors, including limited communication abilities, dependence on caregivers, and a lack of awareness regarding potential dangers. Additionally, environmental influences such as persistent stigma, societal discrimination, and inadequate social support further intensify their risk. A critical barrier to achieving justice lies within the legal system itself, where a lack of understanding among law enforcement and judicial officials regarding the specific needs of persons with disabilities significantly hampers the effectiveness of legal protections.

While various legal regulations provide protection for children with disabilities, the implementation of these protections still faces significant challenges, particularly in terms of accessibility and law enforcement's understanding of their special needs. Children with disabilities remain highly vulnerable to sexual violence, both due to physical limitations,

communication, and dependence on others. Therefore, it is important to continuously evaluate and improve the existing legal and protection systems, by increasing training for law enforcement officers, strengthening victim assistance networks, and developing interventions that are more inclusive and sensitive to the special conditions of children with disabilities. In order to realise equal justice, collaboration between the government, communities, and relevant institutions is needed to create a better protection system.

The government needs to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of policies on the protection of children with disabilities through training of law enforcement officers on the special needs of children with disabilities and fair law enforcement. Education on sexual education and self-protection for children with disabilities should be expanded to increase their awareness and ability to recognise and avoid dangerous situations. Service providers should receive specialised training to understand and address the unique needs of children with disabilities in situations of sexual violence. Early detection and community-based intervention programmes should be strengthened to prevent the risk of sexual violence against children with disabilities in the first place.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors extend their sincere gratitude to all individuals who contributed to the development of this article, particularly the experts, academics, and practitioners who shared valuable insights in the areas of law and forensic psychology. The support of various institutions, along with the involvement of relevant informants, greatly enriched the analysis concerning the protection of children with disabilities from abuse. Constructive feedback and suggestions are warmly welcomed to support the advancement of future research.

REFERENCE

- Ammar Muhtadi, Muhamad. "Pemulihan Psikologi Korban Pencabulan Anak dengan Disabilitas oleh Pusat Perlindungan Anak Makasar : Evaluasi Efektivitas Program dan Dampaknya pada Kesejahteraan Korban." *Jurnal Psikologi dan Konseling West Science* 1, no. 03 (June 2023): 138–44.
- Annisa Amanda Putri and Fajar Utama Ritonga. "Proses Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (UPTD PPA) Kota Medan." *SOSMANIORA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (March 25, 2024): 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.55123/sosmaniora.v3i1.3045>.

Legal Evaluation of Protection of Children With Disabilities From Abuse: A Forensic Psychology Perspective

- Arianto, Iqbal Bimo Nur. "Perlindungan Anak Penyandang Disabilitas Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual." *Jurnal Res Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (January 3, 2022): 198–203. <https://doi.org/10.46306/rj.v2i1.122>.
- Azhar, Jihan Kamilla, Eva Nuriyah Hidayat, and Santoso Tri Raharjo. "Kekerasan Seksual: Perempuan Disabilitas Rentan Menjadi Korban." *Share: Social Work Journal* 13, no. 1 (August 11, 2023): 82. <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v13i1.46543>.
- Balint, Nicole, Matthias David, Jörg M. Fegert, Lina Ana Fryszer, Astrid Helling-Bakki, Bernd Herrmann, Christine Hirchenhain, Ulrike Schmidt, and Sibylle Maria Winter. "Statement of the DGGG – Recommendations on the Care and Support of Female Minors Suspected of Having Been Subjected to Acute Sexual Violence or Rape." *Geburtshilfe Und Frauenheilkunde* 82, no. 07 (July 2022): 694–705. <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-1860-0562>.
- Farakhiyah, Rachel, Santoso Tri Raharjo, and Nurliana Cipta Apsari. "Perilaku Seksual Remaja Dengan Disabilitas Mental." *Share: Social Work Journal* 8, no. 1 (August 9, 2018): 114. <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v8i1.18122>.
- Fitriyani, Devi. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Keluarga (Studi Kasus Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Musi Rawas)." *DELAREV VOLUME 3 NO.1 (APRIL 2024)* (April 2024): 557–67.
- Irawan, Andrie. "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas Intelektual Korban Kekerasan Seksual." *Jurnal Hukum Respublica Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lancang Kuning*, May 31, 2023, 1–20.
- Klebanov, Bella, Gal Friedman-Hauser, Efrat Lusky-Weisrose, and Carmit Katz. "Sexual Abuse of Children With Disabilities: Key Lessons and Future Directions Based on a Scoping Review." *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 25, no. 2 (April 2024): 1296–1314. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231179122>.
- Leskayanti, Resya Ade, and Geatriana Dewi. "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Penyandang Disabilitas." *Jurnal Prodi Ilmu Hukum (JPIH)* 1, no. 2 (Agustus 2023): 119–28.
- Mailhot Amborski, Amylee, Eve-Line Bussi eres, Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, and Christian C. Joyal. "Sexual Violence Against Persons With Disabilities: A Meta-Analysis." *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 23, no. 4 (October 2022): 1330–43. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838021995975>.
- Manders, Jeanette E., and Zolinda Stoneman. "Children with Disabilities in the Child Protective Services System: An Analog Study of Investigation and Case Management." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 33, no. 4 (April 2009): 229–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2008.10.001>.
- Putri, Annisa Amanda, and Fajar Utama Ritonga. "Proses Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (UPTD PPA) Kota Medan." *SOSMANIORA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (March 25, 2024): 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.55123/sosmaniora.v3i1.3045>.
- Putri S., Aura Aulia, and Sri Poedjiastuti. "Penegakan Hukum Pelaku Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Dibawah Umur Penyandang Disabilitas di Kota Yogyakarta Dikaitkan dengan Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014." *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Hukum*, December 23, 2023, 69–74. <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrih.v3i2.2762>.

- Ridlwan, Zulkarnain. "Perlindungan Hak-Hak Konstitusional Penyandang Disabilitas (Rights Of Persons With Disabilities)." *FLAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 7, no. 2 (October 26, 2015). <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v7no2.382>.
- Rokhmah, Islamiyatur, Warsiti, and Rokfah. "PERAN NGO/LSM Dalam Penangan Kasus-Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Sudut Pandang (JSP)* 3, no. 2 (2023): 80–100.
- Suryaningrum, Cahyaning, and Tri Muji Ingarianti. "Pengembangan Model Deteksi Dini Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (Abk) Pada Tingkat Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (Paud) Di Kota Malang" 04 (2016).
- Szojka, Zsafia A., Nika Moussavi, Cara Burditt, and Thomas D. Lyon. "Attorneys' Questions and Children's Responses Referring to the Nature of Sexual Touch in Child Sexual Abuse Trials." *Child Maltreatment* 28, no. 3 (August 2023): 438–49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10775595231161033>.
- Weisz, Victoria, and Nghi Thai. "The Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program: Bringing Information to Child Abuse & Neglect Cases." *Child Maltreatment* 8, no. 3 (August 2003): 204–10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559503254140>.
- Wiranda, Aditya Nefa, and Yeni Widowaty. "Ethics Analysis And Legal Protection Of Sexual Abuse Of Children With Disabilities." *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi Dan Kajian Hukum* 23, no. 2 (July 6, 2024): 1448. <https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v23i2.4042>.
- Yunfa, Shafiyyah Tamala, and Dhea Amalia Khofivantunnisa. "Darurat Perlindungan Kaum Difabel Korban Kekerasan Seksual" 2, no. 4 (2024).