



INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kekerasan perempuan dan anak adalah masalah global berdampak serius karena menimbulkan penurunan kualitas kesehatan baik fisik maupun psikis pada korban. Hanya sebagian kekerasan seksual yang melapor karena alasan takut dan mendapat stigma negatif di masyarakat. Klaten termasuk kasus kekerasan tertinggi di Jawa Tengah.

Tujuan: Mengetahui tingkat dan hubungan kedekatan dari korban dan pelaku kekerasan seksual.

Metode: Observasional data rekam medis dan *Visum et Repertum* kekerasan seksual tahun 2019-2021 di RSUP Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten dianalisa menggunakan metode *accidental sampling*. Analisis statistik dengan analisis korelasi *spearman rank test*

Hasil: Terdapat 60 kasus kekerasan seksual, mayoritas berusia <18 tahun berjumlah 57 kasus (95%), selanjutnya 18-65 tahun 3 kasus (5%), mayoritas korban adalah perempuan berjumlah 55 kasus (91,66%) dan laki-laki 5 kasus (8,33%). ρ hitung (0,131) < dari ρ tabel (0,2542) artinya H_0 diterima dan H_a ditolak

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada pengaruh yang bermakna antara hubungan pelaku dengan korban terhadap tindakan kekerasan seksual, dengan kekuatan korelasi yang sangat lemah dan arah korelasi yang searah.

Kata Kunci: *Kekerasan Seksual, Rekam Medis, RSUP Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten*



ABSTRACT

Background: Violence against women and children is a global problem with a serious impact because it causes a decrease in the quality of health both physically and psychologically for victims. Only some reported sexual violence due to fear and negative stigma in society. Klaten is among the highest cases of violence in Central Java from January-March 2021.

Purpose: To determine the level and close relationship of victims and perpetrators of sexual violence.

Method: Observational methods from medical record data and Visum et Repertum of sexual violence in 2019-2021 at Dr. RSUP. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten analyzed using accidental sampling. Statistical analysis with Spearman rank test

Results: There were 60 cases of sexual violence, the majority aged <18 years amounted to 57 cases (95%), then 18-65 years 3 cases (5%), the majority of victims were women totaling 55 cases (91.66%) and men 5 cases (8.33%). Coefficient correlation (0,131) < Coefficient correlation table (0.2542) coefficient correlation table, then it means Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected.

Conclusions: There is no significant effect between the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim on acts of sexual violence, with a very weak correlation strength and the direction of the correlation being in the same direction.

Keyword: *Medical Records, RSUP Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten, Sexual Violence,*