

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan gangguan ekonomi dan sosial masyarakat. Kebijakan pemerintah dalam membatasi aktivitas masyarakat menyebabkan meningkatnya intensitas interaksi dalam lingkungan keluarga yang dapat meningkatkan risiko kekerasan kepada anak. Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (KPPPA) melaporkan peningkatan kasus kekerasan kepada anak selama pandemi COVID-19. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan penelitian tentang kekerasan terhadap anak sebelum dan selama masa pandemi COVID-19.

Tujuan: Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran kekerasan terhadap anak sebelum dan selama pandemi COVID-19.

Metode: Bersifat observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional* atau potong lintang menggunakan data sekunder dari KPKTA RSUP Dr. Sardjito antara tahun 2017-2022.

Hasil: Didapatkan sebanyak 39 sampel penelitian, dengan jumlah kasus sebelum Pandemi COVID-19 sebanyak 9 kasus dan selama pandemi sebanyak 30 kasus. Kasus kekerasan terhadap anak sebelum dan selama pandemi didominasi anak perempuan, yaitu 30 kasus. Jenis kekerasan didominasi oleh kekerasan kombinasi, 17 kasus. Penyebab luka didominasi oleh luka mekanis, 30 kasus. Usia korban didominasi oleh kelompok remaja, 19 kasus. Tingkat Pendidikan didominasi oleh tingkat SD, 15 kasus. Distribusi pelaku didominasi oleh pasangan sebelum pandemi dan keluarga inti selama pandemi. Distribusi geografis didominasi oleh Kota Yogyakarta sebelumnya dan didominasi Kabupaten Sleman selama pandemi. Distribusi jenis kekerasan dan usia korban didominasi oleh kekerasan seksual terhadap remaja sebelum pandemi dan kekerasan kombinasi terhadap remaja selama pandemi.

Kesimpulan: Kasus kekerasan terhadap anak yang ditangani di RSUP Dr. Sardjito mengalami peningkatan selama Pandemi COVID-19. Dominansi distribusi jenis kelamin, jenis kekerasan, penyebab luka, usia, dan tingkat pendidikan sama dengan sebelum pandemi. Sedangkan untuk distribusi pelaku dan geografi terdapat perbedaan.

Kata kunci : *kekerasan anak, sebelum pandemi, selama pandemi COVID-19*

ABSTRACT

Background: COVID-19 pandemic has caused economic and social disruption. Also, government policies have decreased community purchasing power and increasing family interaction that could increase the risk of violence against children. The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection stated that there has been an increase in violence against children cases during pandemic. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on violence against children before and during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Objective: To find out the description and distribution of violence against children before and during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Methods: This study is conducted using descriptive observational method with cross sectional design study using secondary data obtained from KPKTPA DR Sardjito Hospital in the period of 2017-2022.

Results: There were 39 samples in this study, 30 of them reported during COVID-19 Pandemic. Violence against children before and during pandemic dominantly experienced by girls, 30 cases. The type of violence was dominated by combination of violence, 17 cases. The causes of injury was dominated by mechanical injuries, 30 cases. The victims age group were dominated by adolescent, 19 cases. The educational level was dominated by elementary school, 15 cases. The perpetrator distribution was dominated by significant other before the pandemic and dominated by immediate family during the pandemic. The geographical distribution was dominated by Yogyakarta City before and dominated by Sleman Regency during pandemic. The type of violence and age group distribution was dominated by sexual violence against teenager before and combination of violence against teenager during pandemic.

Conclusion: Violence against children cases handled at Dr. Sardjito Hospital have increased during COVID-19 Pandemic. The predominance of sex, type of violence, causes of injuries, age, level of education distribution are the same as before. There are differences in perpetrators and geographic distribution before and during pandemic.

Keywords : *child abuse, violence against children, before pandemic, COVID-19 pandemic*