



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF INJURIES TO LIVING PERSON BETWEEN 2019 – 2020 At DJOELHAM BINJAI HOSPITAL

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Abstract:

Background: Domestic violence known as domestic violence against the wife, the act of beating the persecution to female couples, violence in marriage or family. Understanding the domestic violence based on article 1 verse (1) act number 23/2004 about the removal of domestic violence (UUPKDRT) the deeds to, someone especially a woman that result in the misery or distress physically, sexual, psychological, and/or neglect of the households are, threat to do, imposition or deprivation independence a unlawfully in households scope. The purpose of this study was to determine the percentage of domestic violence cases, the number of domestic violence cases compared to cases of living people in 2019-2020 at Djoelham Binjai Hospital.

Methods: This reseach is an observational study using an analytical descriptive. This study uses an percentage assessment method, namely the Suharmi Arikunto method. The sample of this study was using VeR data on Domestic Violence (KDRT) and VeR data on the injuries of living people who met the inclusion criteria. The total sample is 436 VeR samples.

Results: The result of the study of the percentage of domestic violence cases in 2019 and 2020 were 0,15 % and 0,11 %.The results of the study of percentage of domestic violence cases for 2 years were 0,13 %.

Conclusion: From the results of the study, the number of domestic violence cases obtained was less than the number of injured living people. In addition, there was also a decrease in domestic violence cases from 2019 to 2020

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Violence on Living People

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest population in the world, in 2018, Indonesia had a population of 265 million, consisting of 133.17 million men and 131.88 million women. (BPS, 2018).

In recent years, in almost all parts of Indonesia, both provinces and cities, several institutions that care about the issue of violence against women and children have been established. Even though many community and government institutions believe that cases of violence against women are increasing and there are many incidents and varieties, in reality cases of violence are an iceberg phenomenon meaning that this case is still shrouded in a fog of uncertainty, both regarding the facts actually and in terms of the accuracy of the handling. During the period 2016–2018, the number of incidents of crime in Indonesia tends to fluctuate. Data shows that the number of crime incidents in 2016 was 357,197 incidents, decreased to 336,652 incidents in 2017 and decreased in 2018 to 294,281 incidents. Based on data from the National Police, it is noted that the crime rate during the 2016-2018 period has decreased. The level of risk of being exposed to a crime per 100,000 population in 2016 was around 140, to 129 in 2017, and decreased to 113 in 2018 (BPS, 2019).

Susenas data that illustrates the percentage of the population who are victims of crime in Indonesia during the 2017–2018 period has increased. The percentage of the population of victims of crime in 2017 was 1.08% and increased to 1.11% in 2018. In terms of the number of crimes at the provincial/polda level during 2018, the National Police recorded the highest

number of crimes (34,655 incidents), followed by the North Sumatra Police (32,922 incidents), and Polda-East Java (26,295 incidents). According to Polri statistics, the interval between the occurrence of crimes (crime clock) in the province of North Sumatra from 2016-2018 is 00.14.'09" minutes (2016), 00.13'11" minutes (2017) and 00.15'57" minutes (2018) (BPS, 2019).

Example of physical crimes are minor abuse, serious abuse, and domestic violence. For crimes against the body (violence) in 2018, the number of incidents in Indonesia tends to decrease, in 2017 there were 42,683 incidents, in 2018 it decreased to 39,567 (BPS, 2019).

The Annual Record data on violence against women released by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) shows the number of reports of violence in 2018 reached 406,178 cases, an increase of 16.5% compared to the number of reports in 2017 which amounted to 392,610 cases (Timorria, 2019).

Police criminal statistics in cases of Domestic Violence from 2016-2018, there was a decrease in cases, namely 11,083 cases (2016), 8949 cases (2017) and 8067 cases (2018). Based on Polri's criminal statistics, the percentage of victims of assault crimes decreased by 0.7% from 5.12% in 2017 and 4.05% in 2018. For the percentage of victims of criminal acts of persecution in North Sumatra, there was a decrease of 1.06% in 2017 by 4.81% and in 2018 by 3.75%. And the percentage of victims of assault crimes who reported to the police in 2018 was 2.5% (BPS, 2019).

Police statistics data, Characteristics of the victim population by gender from 2017-2018, namely 63.07% (male), 36.93% (female) in 2017 and 66.11% (male), 33.89 % (female) in 2018. Meanwhile, according to age group, namely 7.98% (children) 92.02% (adults) in 2017 and 6.84% (children), 93.16% (adults) in 2018 (BPS, 2019).

Classification of crime victims by age :

1. Children are people who are less than 18 years old.
2. Adults are people aged 18 years and over.

METHODS

This type of research is analytical observation using a cross sectional design. This research will be conducted at Djoelham Binjai Hospital. The study was conducted from July 05 to July 08 2021. The population in this study is the data on the number of variables reported for VeR at Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2019-2020. The sample is part of the affordable population that can be used as research subjects through sampling. The research sample taken is the subject of the selected population and has met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. In this study, the inclusion criteria were data on the number of Visum et Repertum cases of domestic violence and VeR cases of live victims at Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2019-2020 while the exclusion criteria were Visum et Repertum data for dead victims. The data that has been collected, then processed and analyzed descriptively qualitatively with

the percentage formula. The presentation of the data in this research is done by looking for the relative frequency (looking for the percentage).

RESULTS

Description of Research Site

This research was conducted at the Forensic Medicine Installation of the Binjai City General Hospital, which is located at Jl.Sutan Hassannudin no. 9 Binjai. This location was chosen based on the consideration that the Binjai City Hospital is not too far from the city of Medan, can be reached by four-wheeled vehicles about 1 hour, this hospital is a hospital owned by the government of the city of Binjai which is a referral hospital for surrounding health service centers. Forensic Medicine Installation The Binjai City Regional General Hospital which is the place of this research is also led by forensic and medicolegal medical experts who have handled a lot of Forensic cases, especially Forensic Clinical Cases.

The prevalence of domestic violence cases and injuries in 2019

Based on the results of Visum Et Reprtum data taken at Djoelham Binjai Hospital from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020, which was carried out according to the research operational table. Data on Visum Et Reprtum for Domestic Violence and Injury of Living Persons obtained at Djoelham Binjai Hospital in 2019 are presented in the table below.

Table. 1 Visum et Repetum data for 2019 at Djoelham Binjai Hospital

DTA 2019			
Month	Domestic Violence	Visum of Injury Living Persons	Total Cases Per Month
January	-	-	-
February	-	1	1
March	3	11	14
April	3	9	12
May	2	24	26
June	-	16	16
July	-	11	11
August	6	15	21
September	3	5	8
October	3	15	18
November	6	17	23
December	3	18	21
Total Number	26	141	
Total Number of VeR Data in 2019			167

Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases in 2019 using the Suharsimi Arikunto formula:

Percentage of domestic violence = $26 / 167 \times 100\% = 0.15\%$. Based on the results of the Suharsimi Arikunto formula, the percentage of domestic violence cases that occurred was 26 cases out of 167 cases of injury to living people at Djoelham Hospital for 1 year in 2019 was 0.15 percent.

Percentage of Visum Injury for Living People in 2019 using the Suharsimi Arikunto formula:

Percentage of Visum Injury for Living Persons = $141 / 167 \times 100\% = 0.84\%$.

Based on the results of the Suharsimi Arikunto formula, the percentage of post-mortem injuries for living people that occurred was 141 cases out of 167 cases of injuries to living people at Djoelham Hospital for 1 year in 2019 was 0.84 percent.

The prevalence of domestic violence cases and injuries in 2020

The Visum Et Repertum data on Domestic Violence and Injury to Living Persons obtained at the Djoelham Binjai Hospital from early January 2020 to December 2020 is presented in the table below.

Table. 2 Visum et Repertum data for 2020 at Djoelham Binjai Hospital

DATA 2020			
Bulan	Domestic Violences	Visum of Injury Living Persons	Total Cases Per Month
January	3	23	26
February	4	26	30
March	3	18	21
April	5	22	27
May	3	25	28
June	5	16	21
July	1	15	16
August	3	30	33
September	4	23	27
October	1	12	13
November	-	12	12
December	3	17	20
Total Number	32	237	
Total Number of VeR Data in 2020			269

Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases in 2020 using the Suharsimi Arikunto formula:

$$\text{Percentage of domestic violence} = 32 / 269 \times 100\% = 0.11 \%$$

Percentage of Visum Requirements for Living Persons in 2020 using the Suharsimi Arikunto formula:

$$\text{Percentage of Living Injury} = 237 / 269 \times 100\% = 0.88\%.$$

Based on the results of the Suharsimi Arikunto formula, the percentage of

domestic violence cases that occurred as many as 32 cases out of 269 cases of injury to people living in Djoelham Hospital for 1 year in 2020 was 0.11 percent.

Recapitulation of domestic violence cases and injuries from 2019 to 2020

Data on Visum Et Repertum of Domestic Violence and Injury of Living Persons obtained at Djoelham Binjai Hospital are presented in the table below.

Table. 3 Data on Visum et Repertum January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2020 at Djoelham Binjai Hospital

DATA 2019-2020			
Years	Domestic Violences	Visum of Injury Living Persons	Total Cases Per year
2019	26	141	167
2020	32	237	269
Total Numbers	58	378	
Total Number of Years 2019 - 2020			436

Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases from January 2019 to December 2020 using the Suharsimi Arikunto formula:

$$\text{Percentage of domestic violence} = 58 / 436 \times 100\% = 0.13 \%$$

Based on the results of the Suharsimi Arikunto formula, the percentage of domestic violence cases that occurred as many as 58 cases out of 436 cases of injury to living people at Djoelham Hospital for 2 years from January 2019 to December 2020 was 0.13 percent.

Percentage of Injury Cases for Living Persons from January 2019 to December 2020 using the Suharsimi Arikunto formula:

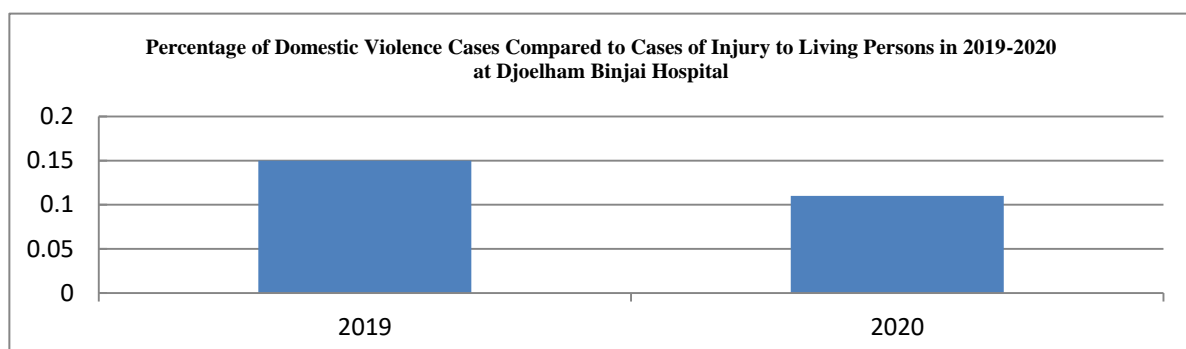
$$\text{Percentage of domestic violence} = 378 / 436 \times 100\% = 0.86\%$$

Based on the results of the Suharsimi Arikunto formula, the percentage of cases

Tabel. 4 Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases Compared to Cases of Injury to Living People in 2019 -2020.

Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases Compared to Cases of Injury to Living People in 2019 -2020				
Years	Domestic Violences	Visum of Injury Living Persons	Total Cases Per year	Percentage
2019	26	141	167	0,15%
2020	32	237	269	0,11%
Total Numbers	58	378		
Total Numbers in 2019 - 2020			436	0,86%

Tabel. 5 Graph of Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases Compared to Cases of Injury to Living Persons in 2019-2020



The results of the data seen from table 4 above, there was a decrease in the number of domestic violence cases at Djoelham Hospital from 2019–2020 (2 years) by 0.04%. And the total Percentage of Domestic Violence Cases compared to cases of Injury to Living Persons at Djoelham Binjai Hospital from 2019–2020 (2 years) is 0.13%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted at Djoelham Binjai Hospital, namely with Visum et Repertum (VeR) data from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020, it can be concluded that:

- a. The number of domestic violence cases obtained is less than the number of injuries to living people starting from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020.
- b. The percentage of domestic violence cases obtained is smaller than the number of injuries to living people starting from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020.
- c. There was a decrease in domestic violence cases that were obtained by less than the number of injuries to living people starting from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020.

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