

Pengembangan Instrumen Deteksi Kekerasan terhadap Anak Modifikasi Kuesioner ISPCAN-Child Abuse Screening Tools for Children

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan alat skrining kekerasan terhadap anak dengan cara melakukan translasi dan adaptasi lintas budaya dari kuesioner yang telah banyak digunakan di Negara lain, yaitu *the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)-Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST)-for Children (ICAST-C)*. Penelitian deskriptif ini dilakukan untuk menilai validitas dan reliabilitas instrumen. Tahap pertama melakukan lima tahapan translasi dan adaptasi lintas budaya terhadap instrumen hingga didapatkan kuesioner ICAST-C versi Bahasa Indonesia. Tahap kedua melakukan penelitian terhadap 45 anak usia 11–18 tahun yang bersekolah di SMP dan SMA Kota Bandung. Uji korelasi *Rank-Spearman* digunakan untuk mengukur validitas item. Uji korelasi Kuder-Richardson digunakan untuk mengukur reliabilitas. Validitas item pada kuesioner ICAST-C versi Bahasa Indonesia sebagian besar dinilai valid kecuali pada sembilan item ($R_s \leq 0,3$). Reliabilitas keseluruhan variabel ICAST versi Bahasa Indonesia adalah KR 0,919. Kuesioner ICAST-C versi Bahasa Indonesia mempunyai validitas item dan reliabilitas yang baik sebagai alat skrining kekerasan terhadap anak

Kata kunci: ICAST-C, kekerasan terhadap anak, kuesioner, skrining

Abstract

This study was conducted to obtain a tool for child abuse screening by translating and cross cultural adaption of questionnaires that have been widely used in other countries, specifically the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) -Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST) -for Children (ICAST-C). Descriptive study was conducted to assess the validity and reliability of the instrument. The first step undertook five stages of translation and cross-cultural adaptation of the instrument until an ICAST-C Indonesian version is obtained. The second step was research on 45 children aged 11-18 years who attend junior and senior high school in Bandung. Rank-Spearman correlation test was used to measure the validity of items. The Kuder-Richardson correlation test was used to measure reliability. The items validity in the Indonesian version of ICAST-C questionnaire was mostly judged valid except on the nine items ($R_s \leq 0,3$). The overall reliability of the ICAST Indonesian version variable was KR 0.919. The Indonesian version of ICAST-C questionnaire has good item validity and reliability as a screening tool for child abuse.

Keywords : ICAST-C, child abuse, questionnaire, screening