AIM / OBJECTIVE
This study explores the phenomenon of acts of violence against women and children: demographics of victims, perpetrators and perpetrate.

Research was carried out because it ended violence against women and children became the target of the SDGS 2030, WHO global action plan stipulates that the health system is used to respond to, prevent and overcome violence.

SIMFONI PPA is an online data system documentation Violence against women and children in the violence service units that occur in each Regency / City

METHODS
Secondary data analysis Online Information System for Protection of Women and Children (SYPFIN-PPA) in the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Lampung Province in 2018 totaling 273 cases using the chi square design, analysis with logistic regression.

RESULTS
First, victims: types of violence are sexual (79.3%), women (87.9%), categories of victims (76.4%), aged 13-17 years (40.9%), and psychological trauma (96.2%).

Second, perpetrators: male (97%), aged 25-44 years (38.8%), adults (87.3%), neighbors (23.2%), perpetrators are from outside the home (65.8%). Was report by victims 'mothers, the interval of perpetrate-reports 7 days (48.9%), locations in victims' homes (70.5%).

There is a relationship between the age of the victim (adult-child) (p = 0.003) OR = 2.9, the relation between the victims (p = 0.000) and the type of violence experienced.

The most dominant variable with violence is age of the victim (B exs = 2.2), there is an interaction between victim-perpetrator relations with the interval perpetrate-report.

The gap between the perpetrated and report because perpetrator from external but close, had access to the victim's private space, was given family authority to guard the victim. The absence of eyewitnesses at the time of the incident, intimidation with words or sharp weapons, poor sexual knowledge or disability children. Cases are resolved by mediation between the victim and the perpetrator, and are only reported when there is no agreement.

Tabel 1. Kategori umur korban dan relasi korban-pealaku dengan kekerasan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
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<th>OR</th>
<th>P-value</th>
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<td>Relasi eksternal</td>
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<td>21</td>
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CONCLUSIONS
Conclusion: the results of the study are expected to be the basis of recommendations for interventions to prevent and reduce the number of violence.

Suggestions to the Health Office should be in synergy with the provincial PPA Service to campaign for prevention and handling of violence against women and children, making child-friendly Puskesmas, providing services for cases of victims of violence at the Puskesmas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
AIM / OBJECTIVE
Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi fenomena tindak kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak: demografi korban, pelaku dan kejadian.

Mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak menjadi target SDGs 2030, mencerminkan keterlibatan WHO dalam menetapkan sistematika dan pendekatan yang tepat untuk mencegah, mengatasi, dan meringankan dampak kekerasan.

SIMFONI PPA adalah sistim online yang diimplementasikan oleh Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak untuk mengumpulkan data kekerasan.

METHODS

RESULTS
First, victims: types of violence are sexual (79.3%), women (87.9%), categories of children (76.4%), aged 13-17 years (40.9%), and psychological trauma (96.2%). Second, perpetrators: male (97%), aged 25-44 years (38.8%), adults (87.3%), neighbors (23.2%), perpetrators are from outside the home (65.8 %). Was report by victims of mothers, the interval of perpetrates-report: 7 days (49.8%), locations in victims' homes (70.5%). There is a relationship between the age of the victim (adult-child) (p = 0.003) OR = 2.9, the relation between the victims (p = 0.000) and the type of violence experienced.

The most dominant variable with violence is age of the victim (B exs = 2.2), there is an interaction between victim-perpetrator relationships with the interval perpetrator-report. The gap between the perpetrated and report occurred because perpetrator from external but close, had access to the victim's private space, was given family authority to guard the victim. The absence of eyewitnesses at the time of the incident leaves the perpetrator free to change the time, place, and victim. The absence of witnesses at the time of the incident leaves the perpetrator free to change the time, place, and victim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONCLUSIONS
Hasil penelitian diharapkan menjadi dasar rekomendasi untuk intervensi mencegah dan mengurangi angka kekerasan.

Saran kepada Dinas Kesehatan hendaknya bersinergi dengan Dinas PPA propinsi untuk mempersiapkan pelatihan pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan perempuan dan anak, menjadikan Puskesmas Ramah anak, menyediakan pelayan kasus kekerasan di Puskesmas.

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