



[Phenomenon of Violence Against Women and Children: Demographics of Victims, perpetrator and perpetrates]

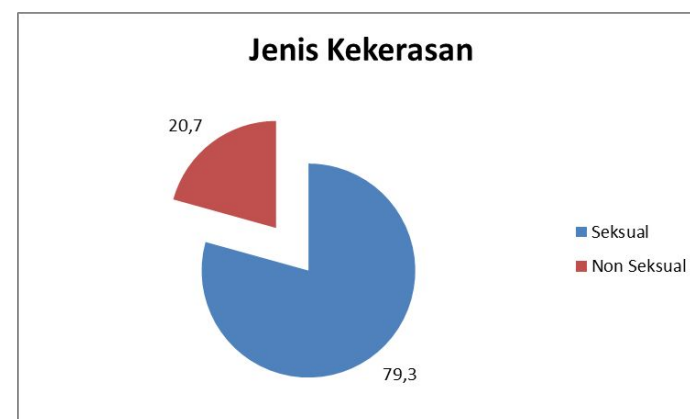
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[*Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia]

AIM / OBJECTIVE

This study explores the phenomenon of acts of violence against women and children: demographics of victims, perpetrators and perpetrates.

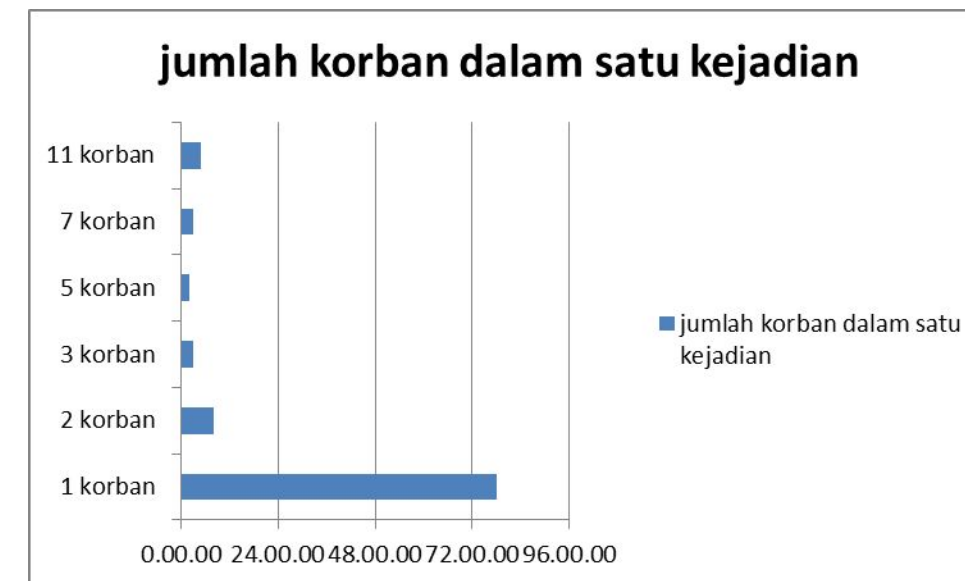
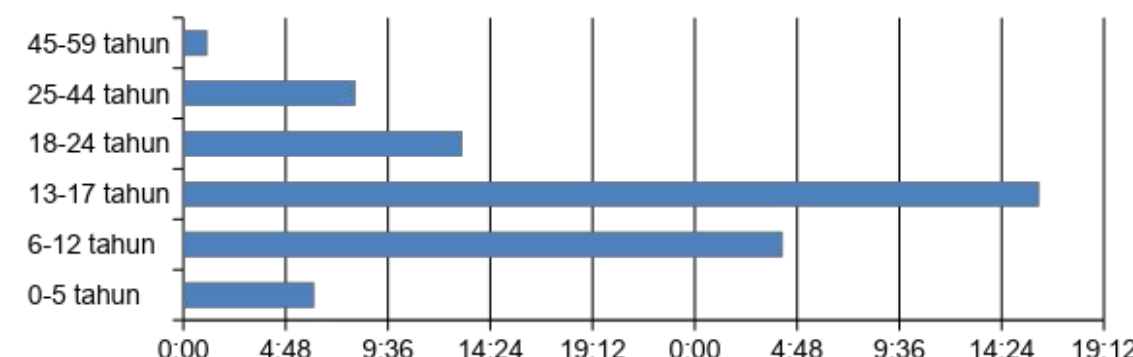
Research was carried out because it ended violence against women and children became the target of the SDGS 2030, WHO'global action plan stipulates that the health system is used to respond to, prevent and overcome violence.

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



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

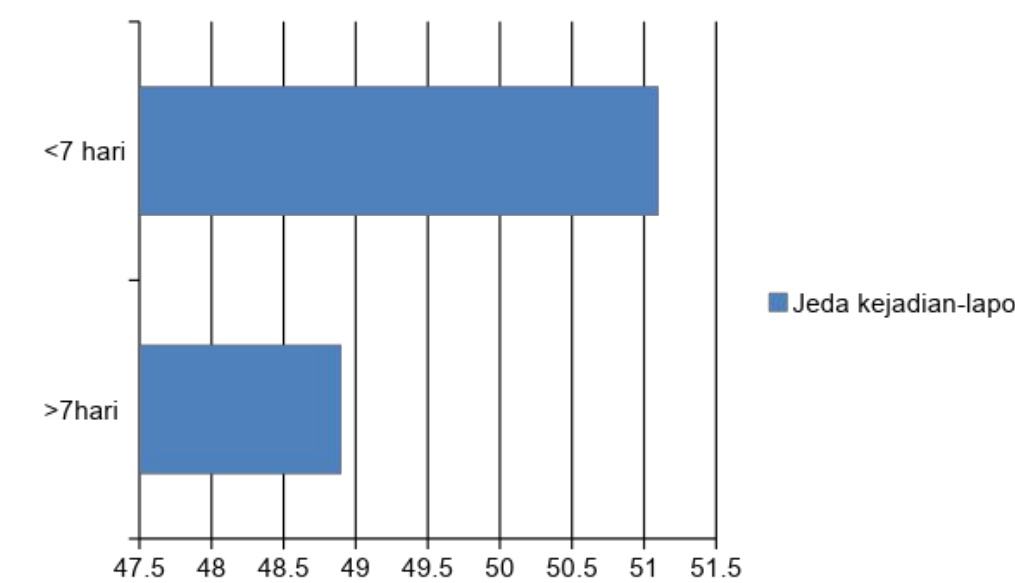
Variable	A	B	OR	P-value
Korban anak	152	29	2,9	0,003
Korban dewasa	36	20		
Relasi internal	53	28	0,2	0,000
Relasi eksternal	135	21		



METHODS

Secondary data analysis Online Information System for Protection of Women and Children (SYFONI-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.

Graphic/Charts



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 'mothers, the interval of perpetrates- 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.

Graphic/Image



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.

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- 10) WHO. WHO launches new manual to strengthen health systems to better respond to women survivors of violence [Internet]. Programmae. 2017 [cited 2019 Jan 12]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/violence/vaw-health-systems-manual/en/>



[Fenomena Tindak Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak: Demografi Korban, Pelaku, Dan Kejadian]

[Lia Sitawati 1*/Caroline Endah Wuryaningsih 2*]

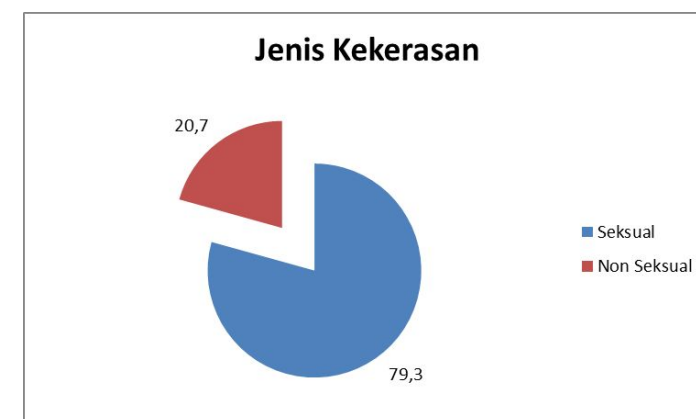
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AIM / OBJECTIVE

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

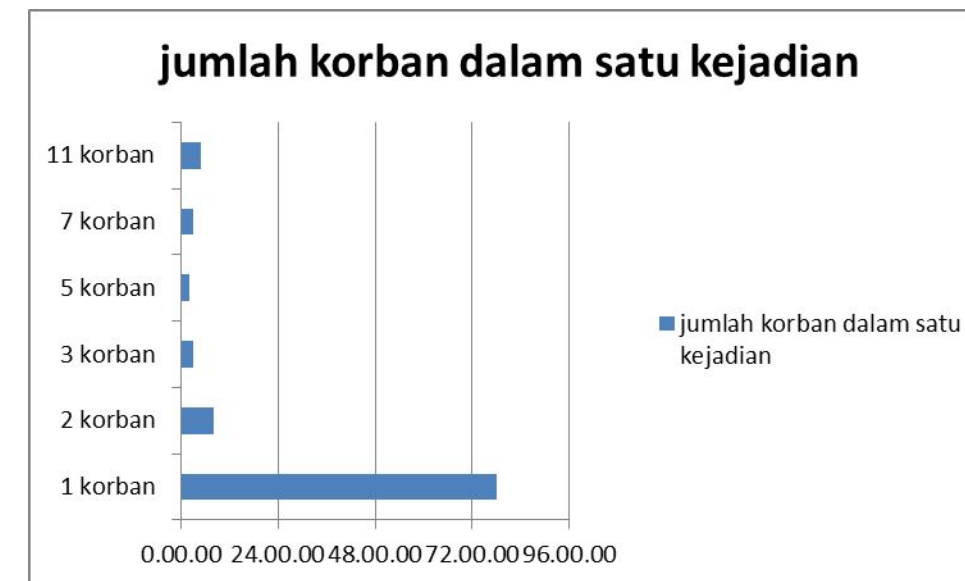
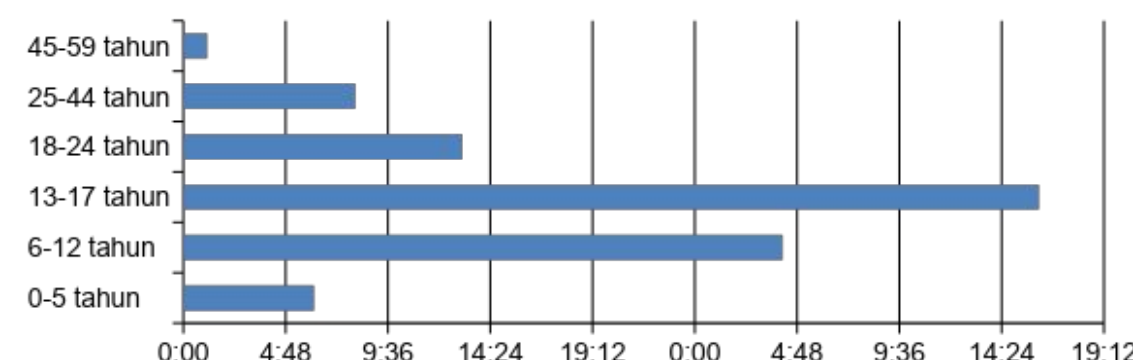
Mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap perempuan dan anak menjadi target SDGS 2030, rencana aksi global WHO menetapkan sistem kesehatan digunakan untuk merespon, mencegah dan mengatasi kekerasan

SIMFONI PPA adalah sistem online pendokumentasian data Ktp dan anak di unit layanan kekerasan yang terjadi di tiap Kabupaten/Kota



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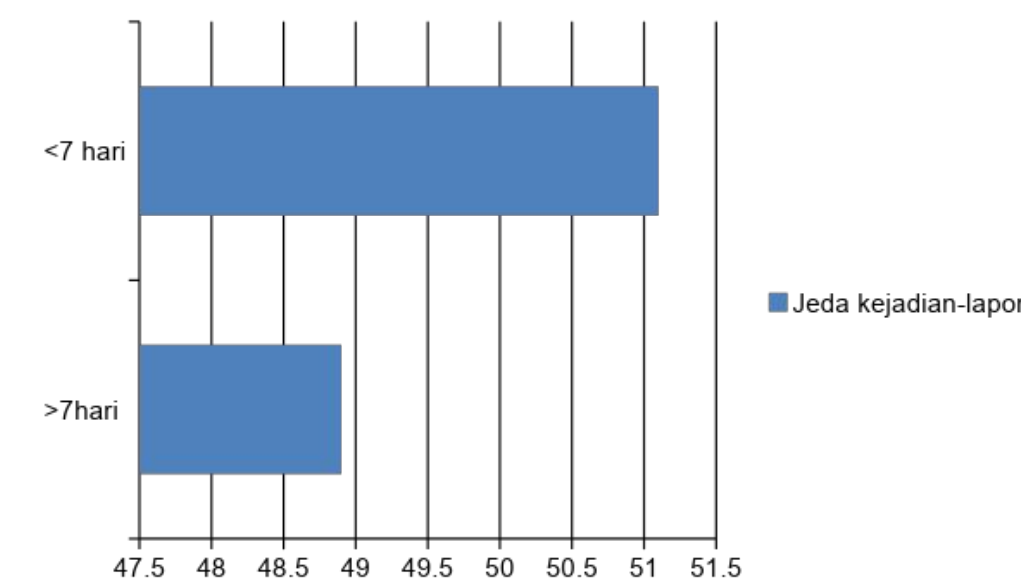
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METHODS

Analisis data sekunder Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (SIMFONI-PPA) Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Propinsi Lampung tahun 2018 berjumlah 273 kasus menggunakan desain *chi quare*, analisis dengan regresi logistik Sonet scribentur intellegebat no vix. Wisi paulo eleifend mel ei, erat soluta per cu. Te eam fierent temporibus. Cu mollis vituperatoribus nec.

Graphic/Charts



RESULTS

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Graphic/Image



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 mengkampanyekan pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan perempuan dan anak, menjadikan Puskesmas Ramah anak, menyediakan pelayanan kasus korban kekerasan di Puskesmas.

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