The phenomenon of violence against women and children in Lampung Province: Demography of victims, perpetrators, and events

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ARTICLE INFO

A B S T R A C T

Cessation of Violence against women and children is a target that must be achieved by 2030 (SDG's). An increase in violence cases in Lampung since 2015-2017 rose from 41 to 272 cases. The purpose of this research was to determine the phenomenon of acts of violence against women and children: demographics, victims, perpetrators, incidents, related factors and variables that most influence the incidence of violence. The research used secondary data in the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SYMPHONY-PPA) of the Lampung Empowerment and Child Protection Office in 2018 totaling 273 cases. The design uses cross sectional, then tested using chi square and multiple logistic regression with a significance level of 95%. Types of violence were sexual violence 188 (79.3%), female victims 203 (87.9%), child victims 181 (76.4%), age of victims 13-17 years 97 (40.9%). As a result of trauma violence (96.2%). 230 male (97%), age 25-44 years 92 (38.8%), adult age 207 (87.3%), 55 neighbors (23.2%), outside perpetrators 156 (65), 8%). Pause-report <7 days 121 (51.1%), location of the incident at home 167 (70.5%). The biggest services for victims are complaints and 75 health services (32.5%). There is a relationship between the age of the victim (child-adult) (p = 0.003) OR = 2.9 (1.4-5.7), the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim (p = 0,000) with the type of violence experienced. The age of the victim is the most dominant variable with violence (B exs = 2.2), there is an interaction of the victim-perpetrator relationship with the event-report interval.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women (VAW) and children has become a concern in almost all over the world. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically include aspects of ending violence against women and children to be a target that must be achieved by 2030.

One of the supporting programs to end violence against women and children in Indonesia, is the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SYMPHONY-PPA) initiated by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA) since 2015 (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2017).

PPA SYMPHONY is an online system of documenting ID and child data in violence service units that occurs in each District / City (so it can be accessed by all service units at the provincial, national level. Hopefully, ID card and child data will be up to date, real time and accurate for towards one data set, national violence data The availability of KTP and children data can be utilized for policy makers, programs, development activities and decision making processes (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2018). The data in the PPT unit, where the data inputted is name, address and residence identification number (NIK), and the report display can be seen in a comprehensive recap or *full report system* in detail presented Validity and verification of PPA SYMPHONY data is carried out by case managers in P2TP2A or PPT every period, and every 3 months there are data validation activities by province level managers (Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of North Sumatra Province, 2017).

VAW is any action based on gender differences that results in or may result in physical, sexual or psychological misery or suffering of women, including threats (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2017) certain actions, coercion or deprivation of liberty arbitrarily, both those which occur in the public sphere or in private life (Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No. 01 of 2010, 2010)

Globally, VAW occurs in 1 in 3 people (35%) of women around the world both physically and or sexually by intimate partners or non-partners in their lives. As many as 1/3 (30%) of women in relationships, experience some form of physical and or sexual abuse from a partner in their lives (WHO, 2019a).

The prevalence of violence against women by partners ranges from 23.2% in high-income countries and 24.6% in the Western Pacific region to 37% in the Eastern Mediterranean region and 37.7% in the Southeast Asia region (WHO, 2019b). Up to> 50% of physically abused women have never reported or sought assistance from government services (WHO, 2019a).

The incidence of VAW in Indonesia in 2016 amounted to 259,150 cases, increasing to 348,466 cases in 2017 and by August 2018 the number of violence was recorded at 7,548 cases. The highest type of violence is domestic violence (domestic violence) / personal realm (RP) of 71% (9,609). The second position is the community / public domain by 26% (3,528) and followed by KtP in the state domain by 1.8% (217). In the realm of domestic violence / RP the most prominent violence was physical violence 3,982 cases (41%), ranked first followed by sexual violence cases 2,979 (31%), psychological 1,404 (15%) and economic 1,244 cases (13%) (National Anti Commission Violence Against Women, 2018).

In domestic violence / personal relations, violence against wives (KTI) ranks first in 5,167 cases (54%), followed by dating violence in 1,873 cases (19%), violence against girls in 2,227 cases (23%) and the remainder in violence ex-husband, ex-boyfriend violence, as well as violence against domestic workers. Map of VAW victims in the realm of personal / domestic violence and the community that can be identified through age are women who are at the peak of productive in terms of social biological. (National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2018).

The areas most at risk for women, namely violence in the personal sphere, including

marriage or in the household (domestic violence), and in personal relationships (personal relationships / dating), amounting to 71% (National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2018). Violence against women in the private sphere occurs in various forms such as violence against wives (KTI) 5,167, violence in courtship (KDP) of 1,873, violence against girls (KTAP) based on the age of the child 2.27, violence committed by ex-husband and ex girlfriend 155 violence that occurred to 140 domestic workers, and other personal spheres. The most forms of violence are physical (41%) and sexual acts (31%).

Sexual violence is the second most reported, and shows that private homes and relationships have not been a safe place for women (National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2018).

Violence against children is any act against a child which results in physical, mental, sexual, psychological misery or suffering including neglect or ill-treatment that threatens the integrity of the body and is degrading to the child, a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old including a child who is still in the womb (Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 01 Year 2010).

Globally, it is estimated that a quarter (1 in 4) of all adults report having experienced physical violence as a child, while 1 in 5 women, 1 in 13 men report suffering have experienced sexual violence as a child. Every year there are an estimated 41,000 deaths due to the killing of children under 15 years. Forms of violence against are physical, emotional / psychological, sexual and neglect (Kurniasari et al., 2013).

The results of the Violence Against Children survey showed that 47.45% of men and 35.05% of women aged 18-24 years (1 in 2 boys and 1 in 3 girls) experienced at least one experience of sexual, physical or sexual violence emotional before 18 years old. In the 13-17 age group 30% of boys and girls experience at least one type of violence. Perpetrators of physical violence to children are the closest people (parents and relatives), the community (teachers, school friends, friends in the environment) (Kurniasari et al., 2013).

The amount of violence in Lampung Province recorded in the Provincial PPA SYMPHONY amounted to 41 cases in 2015 increased to 272 cases in 2016, decreased to 255 cases in 2017. The biggest victims of violence were women in 2015 as many as 24 people, in 2016 as many as 239 women and in 2017 decreased to 201 female victims. The largest number of victims of violence in 2015 were 25-44 years old (50%), in 2016 the largest age of victims was 13-18 years old as much as 38.9%, in 2017 the largest age of victims was 13-18 years as much as 38.65%. Victims of child-age violence in 2015 was recorded at 34.6%, increasing in 2016 to 63.9% and increasing in 2017 to 64.8%. The type of violence experienced by the biggest victims in Lampung Province in 2015-2017 was sexual violence. Perpetrators of violence based on relationships / relations of the most victims in 2016 are unknown people, neighbors in 2016, and in 2017 are spouses and categories of unknown people. The biggest scene of 2015-2017 is households. Most regency cities that reported cases of violence in 2015 were Bandar Lampung city, in 2016 Way Kanan regency, in 2017 the largest was Bandar Lampung city.

The purpose of this research was to analyze the phenomenon of violence against women and children: demographics of victims, perpetrators, and incidences of cases of violence against women and children in Lampung Province in 2018 both univariate, bivariate and multivariate.

METHOD

This type of analytical survey research with cross sectional design includes 83 agencies of

the Office of Empowerment of Women and Children of Regency / City / Province, PPA units of the Regional Police / Polres / Polsek, RSU / District / City / Province Hospital by conducting data analysis in the SIMPONI PPA database of Lampung Province which is accessed by limited by Provincial PPA Admin.

PPA SYMPHONY The past year is not accessible to the general public. Incidents of violence against women and children in the current year can only be seen cumulatively in the summary menu on the PPA SYMPHONY (https://kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id/ringkasan) or the admin of the district can only see the data entered by each district

The researcher signs the statement that will keep the identity of the victim and the perpetrator confidential and confidential information in the database. With the supervision of the Provincial admin during working hours a month, researchers can view database information and write it manually on paper and then transfer it to Excel and then analyzed using SPSS. The population is all victims of women and child violence in the Province contained in the PPPA SYMPHONY database in 2018 in Lampung Province during 2018. The sample is a total population of 378. The criteria for sample inclusion are complete data inputted to the victim data (gender, age, address, number, type and result of violence experienced), data of perpetrators (sex, age, number, perpetrator-victim relationship), reporting agency, date of incident, date of report, location of incident, service received, cases included in criteria of violence against women and children and not double entry. The number of cases that met the inclusion criteria such as not being recorded double entries in the system, having the age of the victim category of children <18 years for children and for adults is female sex is 237

cases. Data collection techniques using secondary data database application SYMPHONY PPA

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the most types of violence were sexual violence at 188 (79.3%) and non-sexual violence at 49 (20.7%). The sexes of the biggest victims were 208 women (87.8%) and 29 men (12.2%).

The youngest age of victims of violence is 2.8 years and the oldest age is 55 years, the highest age of victims in the 13-17 age group is 97 (40.9%), followed by the 6-12 years group of 68 (28.7%). The category of victims is the age of children (<18 years) as many as 181 (76.4%) and adults 56 (23.6%).

The largest number of victims in each incident was a single victim of 186 (78.5%), followed by 2 victims of 20 (8.4%), 11 victims of 12 (5.1%), 3 victims of 7 (3%), 7 victims as many 7 (3%) and 5 victims were 5 (2.1%).

The biggest elements involved were sexual crimes of 183 (77.2%), domestic violence by 15 (6.3%), involving collusion of 14 (5.9%), perpetrators giving a sum of money as much as 7 (3%) , alcohol consumption by 4 (1.7%), cyber crime by 4 (1.7%), drugs by 5 (2.3%), general criminality by 3 (1.3%), alcohol use, drugs and gambling as much as 1 (0.4%) and victims of disability as much as 1 (0.4%). The impact felt by victims of violence is psychological trauma of 228 (96.2) followed by unwanted pregnancy (KTD) of 4 (1.7%), death from femicide in 2 cases (0.8%), diagnosed with depression in 2 cases (0.8%), and experienced addiction to watching sexual content in 1 case (0.4%). Symptoms / manifestations / others arising from each of the causes of the victim require the treatment of psychologists and psychiatrists.

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of Violence Against Women (VAW) and Children's Victim Data

Variable	Category	Total	Percentage (%)
The Type of Violence the Victim Receives	Violence Against (sexual, *trafficking, femicide*)	188	79,3
	Non Sexual Violence (physics, Psychic, abandoment, fighting for child custody)	49	20,7
Victim Gender	Female	208	87.8
	Male	29	12.2
Victim of Age Classification	0-5 year	16	6.8
	6-12 year	68	28.7
	13-17 year	97	40.9
	18-24 year	32	13.5
	25-44 year	20	8.4
	45-59 year	4	1.7
Victim Age	Children (<18 year)	181	76.4
	Adult (≥18 year)	56	23.6
Total of Victims in an occurance	1 people	186	78.5
	2 people	20	8.4
	3 people	7	3.0
	5 people	5	2.1
	7 people	7	3.0
	11 people	12	5.1
The consequences felt by the victim	Unwanted pregnancy	4	1.7
	Depression	2	.8
	Psychological trauma	228	96.2
	Addicted to Porn Videos	1	.4
	Femicide	2	0.8

Based on table 2, the biggest sexual violence was sexual intercourse with 56 (23.6%) deception, followed by sexual abuse 48 (20.3%), rape 48 (20.3%), sodomy 20 (8.4%), sexual exploitation 7 (3%), femicide 2 (0.8%) adultery and early marriage each 1 (0.4%). The frequency of sexual violence experienced was 130 times (54.9%), followed by 5 times 24 (10.1%), 3 times 10 (4.2%), 2 times 8 (3.4%) , 6 times 7 (3.7%), 7 times 7 (3.7%), 4 times 2 (0.8%).

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution of Sexual Violence Against Women toward Childrens

Variable	Category	Total	Percentage (%)
Genre of Sexual Violence	Sodomy	20	8.4
	Rape	48	20.3
	Copulation	56	23.6
	Adultery	1	.4
	Femicide	2	.8
	Sexual Exploitation	7	3.0
	Molestation	48	20.3
	Early Marriage	1	.4
	Domestic Violence	5	2.1

Violence Frequence	Once incident	130	54.9
	Twice incident	8	3.4
	Three times incident	10	4.2
	Four times incident	2	.8
	Five times incident	24	10.1
	Six times incident	7	3.0
	Seven times incident	7	3.0

Based on table 3 it can be seen that the sexes of the biggest perpetrators are 230 men (97%) followed by 7 female actors (3%), the number of perpetrators per incident is 1 perpetrator as many as 231 cases (100%), 2 perpetrators as many as 24 cases (10.3%), 3 perpetrators as many as 17 cases (7.3%), 4 perpetrators as many as 3 cases (1.2%) and 5 perpetrators as many as 2 cases (0.86%).

The age of the largest perpetrators was in the 25-44 years category with 92 cases (38.8%), the age of the youngest perpetrators was 4.9 years and the oldest was 80 years old, the mean age was 37.1 years, the median was 38 years, the age range was 75.1 years with a standard deviation of 15.1 years. The age category of the biggest offenders was adults as many as 207 cases (87.3%).

The relationship between the victim and the biggest offender was a neighbor of 55 cases (23.2%), followed by a teacher of 31 cases (13.1%), biological parents 30 cases (12.7), friends as many as 21 cases (8.9%), husband / wife and girlfriend each of 20 cases (8.4%), unknown people 18 cases (7.6%), relatives 16 cases (6.8%), motorcycle taxi drivers / public transportation drivers 7 cases (3%), step-parents 8 cases (3.4%), employers 4 cases (1.7%), father's friends and ex-husband / wife 2 cases each (0.8%), biological grandfather, husband and family, parents employee each 1 case (0.4%). The victim-perpetrator relationship category is external actors (perpetrators from outside the home) 156 cases (65.8%) and internal actors (from inside the house) 81 cases (34.2%).

Table 3.
Frequence Distribution Data of Violence Victims Perpetrators and Children in Lampung Province

Variable	Category	Total	Percentage (%)
Perpetrators Gender	Female	7	3,0
	Male	230	97,0
Total of Perpetrators on sequence	1 perpetrators	237	100,0
	2 perpetrators	25	10,5
	3 perpetrators	18	7,5
	4 perpetrators	3	1,3
	5 perpetrators	2	0,8
Age Perpetrators	0-5 year	1	0,4
	6-12 year	4	1,7
	13-17 year	25	10,5
	18-24 year	31	13,1
	25-44 year	92	38,8
	45-59 year	67	28,3
	60-90 year	17	7,2
Category of Perpetrators	Children (<18 tahun)	30	12,7
	Adult($\geq$18 tahun)	207	87,3
Relationship Victim - Perpetrators	Biological Parents	30	12.7
	Step Parents	8	3.4
	Family	16	6.8
	Teacher	31	13.1
	Husband/Wife	20	8.4
	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	20	8.4

	Friend	21	8.9
	Neighbor	55	23.2
	Employer	4	1.7
	Unknown	18	7.6
	Fathers Freiend	2	.8
	Driver	7	3.0
	Biological grandpa	1	.4
	Ex husband/ex wife	2	.8
	Husband and family	1	.4
	Employye and parents	1	.4
Category of Relationship Victim - Perpetrators	Internal Perpetrators (from in the house)	81	34,2
	External Perpetrators (from out the house)	156	65,8

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the agencies that report the most cases of violence against women and children come from PPA of Bandar Lampung City and PPA of South Lampung Regency, respectively 25 (10.5%). where active agencies report only 73 of 83 agencies. The largest report break was <7 days in 121 cases (51.1%). The fastest report break is 0 days and the longest is 365 days. The location of the incident was 167 cases in the home (70.5%). The types of services received by victims were complaints to the police and health services 77 (32.5%) and 182 types of follow-up services (76.8%).

Table 4.
Frequence Distribution of Handling Violence Against Women (VAW) and Children's Victim

Variable	Kategori	Total	Percentage (%)
Reporting Institution	PPPA West Lampung	4	1.7
	PPPA Tanggamus	20	8.4
	PPPA South Lampung	25	10.5
	PPPA East Lampung	3	1.3
	PPPA Central Lampung	20	8.4
	PPPA North Lampung	22	9.3
	PPPA Way Kanan	22	9.3
	PPPA Tulang Bawang	17	7.2
	PPPA B. Lampung City	25	10.5
	PPPA Metro City	10	4.2
	PPPA Pringsewu	22	9.3
	PPPA Mesuji	3	1.3
	PPPA Pesawaran	8	3.4
	PPPA TB Barat	18	7.6
	PPPA Pesisir Barat	9	3.8
	RS pringsewu	5	2.1
	RS Abdul Moelek	4	1.7
Pause Report	Report > 7 days after the incident	116	48,9
	Report <7 days after the incident	121	51,1
Incident's Location	Household	167	70.5
	School	19	8.0
	Islamic Boarding School	15	6.3
	Institution	5	2.1
	Fasilitas General	31	13.1
Incident's Location Category	Personality Domain	167	70.5
	Public Domain	156	65,8
Service's Type	Direct	221	93.2
	Indirect	12	5.1
	Range	4	1.7

Service Specifically	Accusation	55	23.2
	Law Enforcement and Assistance	1	.4
	Accusation, Health	77	32.5
	Accusation, Social Rehabilitation	62	26.2
	Accusation, Health, Social Rehabilitation Sociall, Law Enforcement and Assistance	41	17.3
	Accusation, Health, Social Rehabilitation, law, Repatriation and Integration	1	.4
Category of Service Specifically	Only Follow-up complaints	55	23,2
		182	76,8

The results of the analysis shown in table 5 can be seen the relationship between the sex of the victim and the type of violence obtained, there were 167 (83%) female victims who experienced sexual violence, while among male victims there were 21 (72.4%) who received sexual assault. Chi square test results obtained p value = 0.462, it can be concluded that there is no difference in the proportion of types of violence found between female and male victims.

The results of the analysis between the age categories of victims and the types of violence obtained, it can be explained that there were 152 (84%) victims of children who experienced sexual violence, while among adult victims there were 36 (64.3%) who received sexual violence. *Chi square* test results obtained p value = 0.0032, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the proportion of types of violence obtained between child and adult victims. From the results of the analysis also obtained the value of OR = 2.9 means that children have a 2.9 times greater risk than adults to get sexual violence.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the sex of the perpetrators and the types of violence obtained, it can be explained that there were 184 (80%) male perpetrators who committed sexual violence, while among female perpetrators there were 4 (57.1%) who committed sexual violence. Chi square test results obtained p value = 0.157, it can be concluded that there is no difference in the proportion of types of violence obtained between male and female perpetrators.

Analysis of the relationship between the age category of the offender and the type of violence obtained, the results obtained were 26 (86.7%) perpetrators of children who committed sexual violence, while among adult offenders there were 162 (78.3%) who committed sexual violence. Chi square test results obtained p value = 0.1344, it can be concluded there is no difference in the proportion of types of violence obtained between categories of child and adult offenders.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the location of the incident with the type of violence obtained, it can be explained that there were as many as 60 (85.7%) incidents of sexual violence occurring outside the home, while among the incidence of sexual violence in the home there were 128 (76.6%). Chi square chi square test results obtained p value = 0.162, it can be concluded that there is no difference in the proportion of types of violence obtained between the categories of locations of events in the home and outside the home.

Analysis of the relationship between the occurrence and reporting of cases with the type of violence obtained, it can be explained that there were 99 (81.8%) incidents of sexual violence reported <7 days after the incident, while among incidents of sexual violence reported> 7 days there were 89 (76 7%). Chi square test results obtained p value = 0.419, it can be concluded that there is no difference in the proportion of types of violence obtained between categories of pause and case reporting.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the perpetrator-victim relationship with the type of violence obtained, it can be explained that there were 153 (86.5%) external actors (perpetrators from outside the household) committed sexual violence, while among internal perpetrators of the household there were 53 (65, 4%). Chi square test results obtained p value = 0,000, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the proportion of types of violence obtained between external household perpetrators and internal household perpetrators.

Table 5.
An Analysis of the Correlation Variable with Violence Against Women and Children

Variable		Genre of Violence				p value	OR (95% CI)
		Sexual Violence		Non Sexual Violence			
		N	%	N	%		
Gender Preperators	Female	167	80,3	41	19,7	0,462	1,5 (0,6-3,7)
	Male	21	72,4	8	27,6		
General Category	Children (<18 tahun)	152	84,0	29	16,0	0,003	2,9 (1,4-5,7)
	Adult (≥18 tahun)	36	64,3	20	35,7		
Gender	Male	184	80,0	46	20,0	0,157	0,3 (0,7-1,5)
	Female	4	57,1	3	42,9		
Perpetrators Age	Children	26	86,7	4	13,3	0,344	1,8 (0,5-5,4)
	Adult	162	78,3	45	21,7		
Incident's Setting	Internal Household	128	76,6	39	23,4	0,162	0,5 (0,2-1,1)
	External Household	60	85,7	10	14,3		
Range's Category	> 7days	89	76,7	27	23,3	0,419	0,7 (0,3-1,3)
	≤ 7days	99	81,8	22	18,2		
Relation with perpetrators	Internal perpetrators	53	65,4	28	34,6	0,000	0,2 (0,1-0,5)
	External perpetrators	135	86,5	21	13,7		

Table 6.
An Analysis of Multivariat variable with Violence Against Women and Children

Variable	B	p value	OR	95% CI	
Relation with victims-perpetrators	1.054	0.002	0.349	.178	0.682
Age Victim's Category	0.812	0.024	2.253	1.11	4.573

The most dominant variable is the age category of victims with $(B^{exp}) = 2.2$. Then an interaction test was conducted with the result that there was an interaction between the perpetrator-victim relationship with the report pause category (table 6) with p value 0.003 (p <0.05). The first step in preventing violence is understanding the magnitude / level / level of violence that occurs, the type and characteristics of violence, and the consequences of violence. To provide an overview of violence against women and children, it is very dependent on the facts (evidence) based on reliable data. The availability of data on violence against women and children is the key to uncovering hidden violence against women and children. The main challenge in dealing with violence

against women and children is the availability of comprehensive data and information on violence against women and children (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2017).

The health sector has an important role related to violence against children, including raising awareness about the long-term negative health impacts and social burdens related to health or other sectors. Collect and communicate data about the prevalence, risk factors and health consequences of violence against children. Develop and test evidence-based interventions for the prevention of violence in children. Collaborate with other sectors to overcome child abuse. Provide support and services to victims of child abuse including mental health and psychosocial services (WHO, 2017a).

Women who experience violence are more likely to seek health care even though they usually do not express violence as a fundamental reason for seeking treatment. Therefore, health service providers have an important role in identifying women who experience violence, and responding to them with empathy. For health care providers to respond appropriately, the health system needs to be strengthened so that women receive high-quality and respectful care (WHO, 2017b).

Violence against women and children in Lampung Province in 2018 dominated by sexual violence requires attention from the Lampung Provincial Government. Considering 21.5% of the incidents had multiple victims, 20.1% multiple perpetrators, frequency of violence> 1x as much as 45.1%, perpetrators from outside the home (external) as much as 65.8%, intervals between events and reporting> 7 days as much as 48.9%. KLA has been initiated in all regencies / cities in Lampung province but as of July 2019 there were 3 cities (Bandar Lampung City, South Lampung Regency and East Lampung Regency) that had received KLA pratama awards from 15 regencies / cities that were initiated. The Governor of

Lampung has legalized through Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning services to children's rights and the Governor of Lampung Regulation Number 35 of 2013 with the development of child-friendly districts / cities in order to achieve the Child-Friendly Province (Provila) Target in 2028 according to the MOU signed October 17, 2017 and the Indonesia Eligible Child (Idol) target can be achieved in 2030. It is expected that in Lampung Province Child Eligible Cities can meet all the Eligible Child District / City indicators according to the KPP-PA Ministerial Regulation Number 12 of 2011 consisting of institutional strengthening of 3 indicators, child rights cluster (5 cluster) 24 indicators.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the type of violence: sexual 188 (79.3%), gender of female victims 203 (87.9%), child victims of 181 (76.4%), age of victims 13-17 years 97 (40 , 9%). As a result of violence: psychological trauma (96.2%). The sex of the male perpetrators 230 (97%), aged 25-44 years 92 (38.8%). The adult perpetrators were 207 (87.3%), 55 neighbors (23.2%) and 156 outside the home perpetrators (65.8%). The victims came from Bandar Lampung City and South Lampung Regency, each 25 (10.5%), the biggest gap was <7 days 121 (51.1%), the scene at 167 (70.5%). Services received by victims were complaints, 75 health services (32.5%). There is a correlation between the age category of victims (children-adults) (p = 0.003) OR = 2.9 (1.4-5.7), correlation between victims and perpetrators (p = 0,000) with the type of violence experienced. The age category of victims (children / adults) is the most dominant variable with the violence experienced (B exs = 2.2). There is an interaction between the victim-perpetrator correlation and the reporting gap. It is recommended for health professionals to be more sensitive to service related to violence against women and children, the Governor of

the PPA Service and Provincial P2TP2A, the Local Mass Media to disseminate information related to where the community must report and ask for help and security guarantees if they report after experiencing violence.

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