

Research Article

Prevalence and Patterns of Domestic Violence among Women at M Djamil Hospital in Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

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Abstract.

Gender-based violence is a major risk for women worldwide. Violence against women often occurs in domestic settings. All domestic violence victims have the right to protection, including access to health care. However, the number of women who seek assistance from health services is low. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and analyze patterns of domestic violence against women. This was a descriptive study using data from medical records of women victims of domestic violence from 2017–2022 in Dr. M. Djamil Hospital. The results of this study showed that a total of 28 cases of female victims of domestic violence were examined. The age range was 6–11 years (28.6%). Sexual violence was the most common (45.9%), followed by physical violence (32.4%), and psychological violence (21.6%). Lacerations (50%) were the most common type of injury, followed by abrasions (23.3%), and bruises (16.7%). The most common cases involved victims and perpetrators being biological siblings (21.9%). Physical violence was most common between siblings, while sexual violence was most common, with the perpetrators being biological fathers and uncles. The total number of cases reported to the police was 60.7%, while the remaining 39.3% had not yet been reported to the police. There were 57.1% of cases that were repeated incidents, and 42.9% of cases were first-time violence. Considering a relatively small number of persons seeking support from health services, it is critical to undertake domestic violence education so that people are better aware of and understand their rights as victims.

Keywords: Domestic; Violence; Sexual; Women

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1. Introduction

Women's rights have been recognized in the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which has come a long journey since the first UN Conference on Women in Mexico City, the struggle of women to get equal treatment with men was ratified by the UN, in 1979. Recent years have witnessed significant developments in international human rights law relating to domestic violence. No longer viewed as a matter 'essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State', domestic violence now frequently commands the attention of international human rights bodies [1]. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which

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explains the recognition of the principle of equality for all citizens without exception. This principle of equality eliminates discrimination; therefore every citizen has the same rights before the law and government regardless of religion, ethnicity, gender, position, and class (The 1945 constitution of the republic of indonesia).

Domestic violence is any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or domestic neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of independence within the scope of the household [2]. Domestic violence is gender-based violence that mostly occurs in personal relationships, where the perpetrator is a person who has a close relationship with the victim [3]. The abolition of domestic violence is a guarantee provided by the state to prevent domestic violence, take action against perpetrators of domestic violence, and protect victims of domestic violence.

Women, who are the most common victims of domestic violence, need protection to avoid violence or threats of violence. [2]. Violence, especially against women, is a serious human rights violation and a global health problem [4]. One of the rights of domestic violence victims is health services in accordance with medical needs [2].

Forms of domestic violence include physical, psychological, sexual violence, and domestic neglect [2]. Domestic violence victims can experience various forms of violence, which often do not only experience one form of violence but all four forms of violence [5]. One in five women in the world has at least once experienced physical or sexual violence committed by men [6]. Based on data from Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, throughout 2022, there were 16,900 cases of domestic violence in Indonesia [7]. According to the Annual Record (CATAHU) 2022 issued by Komnas Perempuan, cases of violence against women in Indonesia from 2012 to 2021 have increased more often than decreased [8].

Domestic violence is part of violence in the personal sphere. A total of 2,527 cases of violence in the personal sphere were received by Komnas Perempuan throughout 2021 which dominated by psychological violence (44%) and 25 cases came from West Sumatra. Of these 2,527 cases, 771 cases (30.5%) were violence against wives, 212 cases (8.4%) were violence against female children, 171 cases (6.8%) were violence by other perpetrators within the household and 5 cases (0.2%) were violence against domestic workers [8]. Based on research conducted in Aceh in 2018, out of a total of 50 female respondents who had been handled at the service center, the highest number of victims were 34-42 years old (44%) with the highest number of education levels being high school (52%) and 68% of respondents being employed [5]. Research conducted on domestic violence victims at Bhayangkara Tk. IV Pekanbaru Hospital found that

231 cases (97.5%) were violence with female victims [9]. Domestic violence statistics in Canada also have similar results, as many as 66.6% of cases are cases with women as victims [10]. Reports submitted to one of the service institutions in West Sumatra, Nurani Perempuan Woman Crisis Center (NPWCC), found 34 cases of domestic violence in West Sumatra in 2021 [11]. According to data published in CATAHU 2022, there were 9,201 cases of violence against women in the personal sphere in West Sumatra [8].

Domestic violence cases in Indonesia are still taking place every day, even the number of cases and their intensity are increasing [12]. The number of domestic violence cases in West Sumatra is still quite high and there has been no research that focuses on women as victims of domestic violence who seek medical assistance, especially at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang as a West Sumatra referral hospital that has an Integrated Crisis Center service for victims of violence against women and children, so the authors are interested in conducting research on the prevalence and pattern of domestic violence cases against women. The results of this study are expected to contribute as a reference source to expand knowledge about the number of cases of domestic violence against women and to determine the pattern of domestic violence cases that seek help from health services so that it is expected to increase knowledge and awareness about domestic violence that occurs in the community.

2. Research Method

This research is a descriptive study using a total sampling technique from secondary data in medical records of women victims of domestic violence who were examined in the Forensic Department of Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang from 2017–2022. The number of cases, age range, type of violence, type of injury, highest number of victims and perpetrators, number of cases reported to the police, and victims time of arrival were observed in this study. Data were analyzed using SPSS and presented in the form of frequency distribution tables.

3. Result

The total number of women victims of domestic violence cases examined at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang from 2017-2022 was 28 cases. Table 1 shows the age distribution of victims where children were the most common, the age range of 6-11 years old was 28.6%, 0-5 years old and 12-16 years old were 14.3%. The most common type of violence was sexual violence (45.9%), followed by physical violence (32.4%) and psychological

violence (21.6%). The most common type of injury was lacerations (50%), followed by abrasions (23.3%) and bruises (16.7%).

TABLE 1: Frequency distribution of victim's age, type of violence and types of injury.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Victim's age range		
0-5	4	14.3
11-Jun	8	28.6
16-Dec	4	14.3
17-25	1	3.6
26-35	3	10.7
36-45	3	10.7
46-55	3	10.7
56-65	1	3.6
>65	1	3.6
Type of violence		
Physical	12	32.4
Psychological	8	21.6
Sexual	17	45.9
Types of injury		
Lacerations	15	50
Abrasions	7	23.3
Bruises	5	16.7
Cuts	1	3.3
Chop Wounds	1	3.3
Burns	1	3.3

In table 2, it can be seen that the most common women victims of domestic violence were siblings (21.9%), biological daughters (18.8%), nieces (15.6%), and wives (9.4%) of the perpetrators. The perpetrators were mostly siblings (21.9%) of the victims, followed by biological fathers and uncles (15.6%), also husbands (9.4%). Most of the cases that came to Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang had been reported to the police (60.7%) and 57.1% were victims with repeated violence. Most of the cases that came to Dr. M. Djamil Hospital in Padang had been reported to the police (60.7%) and 57.1% were victims with repeated violence.

TABLE 2: Frequency distribution of victim, perpetrator, reporting to the police and recurrence of the incident.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Victim		
Wife	3	9.4
Biological daughter	6	18.8
Stepchildren	2	6.3
Biological mother	2	6.3
Biological sibling	7	21.9
Sister-in-law	1	3.1
Aunt	1	3.1
Niece	5	15.6
Cousin	2	6.3
Grandmother	1	3.1
Grand daughter	2	6.3
Perpetrator		
Husband	3	9.4
Children	2	6.3
Biological father	5	15.6
Stepfather	2	6.3
Biological mother	1	3.1
Biological sibling	7	21.9
Sibling in law	1	3.1
Uncle	5	15.6
Niece/nephew	1	3.1
Cousin	2	6.3
Grandfather	2	6.3
Grandchildren	1	3.1
Reporting to the police		
Reported	17	60.7
Not reported	11	39.3
Recurrence of the incident		
First time violence	12	42.9
Violence had occurred repeatedly	16	57.1

4. Discussion and Analysis

The results showed that the highest number of women victims of domestic violence came from the age group of 6-11 years (28.6%). This is in line with data from the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of North Sumatra Province in 2017 which recorded that the most cases of violence occurred within the scope of the household with the dominance of children and adolescents in the age range of 6-17 years, totaling 733 victims [13]. The same thing was obtained from data on domestic violence on children and adolescents in the age range of 0-17 years in Canada in 2019 that the 6-11 year old age group was the largest group experiencing domestic violence, as many as 34.6% [10]. According to data on the number of cases of violence against children and women from the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of West Sumatra from 2020 to 2022, the number of cases of violence against children was greater than cases of violence against women for three consecutive years [14].

In this study, all victims of domestic violence in the age range of 6-11 years old experienced sexual violence with three of them receiving threats by the perpetrators so that the victims did not tell others about the sexual violence they received. Sexual violence experienced by children tends to have a traumatic impact, such as the victim feeling betrayed by the perpetrator who is the person closest to them, the victim is afraid to have sexual intercourse so that they tend to get sexual violence when they are married later, the victim feels helpless because there is a strong fear in the victim, and the victim tends to often feel guilty, ashamed, and have a bad picture of himself [15].

This study shows that the most common type of violence is sexual violence with 17 victims (45.9%) followed by physical violence with 12 victims (32.4%) and psychological violence with 8 victims (21.6%). According to CATAHU 2022, the most common form of domestic violence reported to service agencies in Indonesia was physical violence (32.8% or 2,549 cases). In contrast to the data on reports received by Komnas Perempuan, the most common type of violence was psychological violence with 1,986 cases (43.3%) [8]. The lack of psychological expertise in service institutions in Indonesia means that psychological violence is under-recognized among victims of domestic violence. In addition, there are still victims of domestic violence who are unable to identify the type of violence they experience themselves. Victims of domestic violence often only know physical violence as the only type of violence in domestic violence because the resulting impact can be seen in plain sight. Victims of domestic violence tend to ignore other types of violence, especially psychological violence. In fact, the handling of psychological

violence needs more attention because whether physical, sexual, or negligence is also has a psychological impact on its victims [5,8]. In addition, psychological violence is also correlated with severe long-term physical violence [16]. In this study, as many as 8 out of 17 victims of sexual violence were threatened by the perpetrator to not tell about the violence they experienced. These threats are used by perpetrators of domestic violence to keep their victims living in fear. Perpetrators who threaten victims are also seen as more dangerous and at risk of additional violence (or even murder) [17].

The results showed that the most common type of injury found in domestic violence victims was laceration, with 15 victims (50%), and 10 victims had lacerations to their hymen. All victims who experienced lacerations to the hymen were victims of sexual violence. This is in line with research conducted in 2012-2016 that victims of sexual violence mostly experienced lacerations to the hymen, both old and new tears, as many as 90 cases (64.3%) [18]. Different results were found in a study conducted at Bhayangkara Tk. IV Pekanbaru Hospital that the most common types of injuries experienced by victims of domestic violence were bruises and abrasions, but lacerations and cuts were rarely found [9]. This is because often the domestic violence perpetrators commit violence only to teach their victims a lesson, not to make deadly injuries [15]. In this study, it was also found that some domestic violence victims had more than one type of injury on their body. Various studies mention that domestic violence victims in general can experience various forms of abuse that result in multiple types of injuries in different body locations [19,20]. Domestic violence perpetrators use several types of ways to injure their victims. Female perpetrators of domestic violence often use a weapon or an object to injure their victims, such as a knife, glass, or other objects that are in the vicinity at the time of the incident. In contrast, male perpetrators of domestic violence more often use their body strength to injure their victims, such as hitting, slapping, or kicking their victims. Female perpetrators of domestic violence reportedly tend to use violence as a form of self-protection from direct attacks or as a form of retaliation for violence they have experienced in the past. On the other hand, male perpetrators of domestic violence are more likely to use violence to dominate, control or punish their victims [21].

This study showed that most victims were siblings of the perpetrators, which was 7 cases (21.9%), followed by biological children in 6 cases (18.8%). Research conducted on toddlers in Desa Cipacing, Jatinangor Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency found that 59.6% of children who experienced sibling rivalry had experienced injury from the rivalry [22]. Sibling rivalry that is left unresolved until adulthood can have an impact on their social relationships, be it professional, romantic, or even family relationships later on.

They may find it difficult to resolve or prevent conflict in relationships, feel strange about the concepts of compromise and cooperation, and have difficulty understanding how to empathize [23,24]. This study also found 2 cases of violence committed by children against their mothers. In the first case, the victim, who was the biological mother of the perpetrator, was beaten by her daughter who suffered from mental illness. This caused the victim to receive bruises on her head and face. In the second case, the victim, who was also the biological mother of the perpetrator, was thrown a plate by her daughter, causing her forehead and nose to be shattered by the plate. A study in Australia examining the reporting of domestic violence cases involving children aged 18 years and under found that the majority of victims were the perpetrator's parents at 78%, followed by the perpetrator's siblings at 11% [25]. Cases of violence against parents are still rarely discussed, both in scientific research and public discourse. Many people and even researchers still believe that cases of violence against parents are rare and that all children love and respect their parents. This belief is reinforced by the way parents often hide their abuse from the public because they feel ashamed or guilty about their children's actions. Therefore, violence against parents is often ignored and remains a taboo [25–27].

The results of this study showed that most of the perpetrators were the victim's siblings, with 7 cases (21.9%), followed by biological fathers and uncles with 5 cases (15.6%). This is in line with data on family violence in Canada in 2019 that most perpetrators of domestic violence are relatives who are not the victim's spouse, with a total of 57,653 cases (56.3%) [10]. This is different from data from the Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection which shows that throughout 2022, husbands were the most common perpetrators of domestic violence cases in Indonesia, totaling 4,893 cases [7]. In this study, there were only 3 cases of violence where the husband was the perpetrator. This difference may be due to the fact that many victims, who are the wives of the perpetrators, feel that the violence they receive is not serious enough for them to seek help from health professionals. Many still think that they can only ask for help from health professionals for domestic violence they received if their condition becomes worse so they are unable to do their regular activities [28].

In this study, it was found that 8 of the perpetrators were parents of the victims, both biological and step parents. In fact, parents are the most responsible for the welfare, sustainability, and protection as well as optimization of children's growth and development. There are several factors that make parents commit acts of violence against their children, such as a history of parents being victims of violence as children, immature emotions, low self-confidence, lack of social support, and a large number

of children along with a lack of understanding about parenting [29]. In this study, it was found that the perpetrators were uncles in 5 cases, cousins in 2 cases, siblings in law in 1 case, grandfathers in 2 cases, and niece/nephews and grandchildren in 1 case each. This is because the Minangkabau society adheres to a community system that wants several generations to live under one roof, so that the form of households in Minangkabau is not purely a nuclear family, but there is an extended family in the history of household journeys in Minangkabau [30].

This study also found that the majority of victims had reported their cases to the police, with 17 victims (60.7%). Data from LBH APIK Jakarta from January-September 2022 showed that 202 complaints of domestic violence cases were received, but only 4 cases were reported and accepted by the police. [31]. Many victims of domestic violence do not report to the police because victims of domestic violence often feel that the violence they experience is a private matter and is a family disgrace so they are embarrassed to report it or even afraid of further retaliation by the perpetrator and will affect their financial condition in the future [32,33]. Domestic violence victims, especially those with low education and economic levels, have limited knowledge of reporting services and protection for domestic violence victims. In addition, there are still regions in Indonesia that apply administrative fees for domestic violence victims to report their cases to the local authorities. If the perpetrator of domestic violence is the main breadwinner and the victim is unemployed, this can make it difficult for the victim to report the case [34]. A study of domestic violence cases conducted at the Bandung Police Headquarters in 2020-2022 found that the majority of reported cases of domestic violence were not processed to the court level [35]. The police who still prioritize mediation as a resolution of domestic violence cases is the main factor causing domestic violence cases not to be processed to the court level. Another factor is that victims often report domestic violence perpetrators only because they hope that the perpetrator regrets their actions, not because they really want to imprison the perpetrators. As a result, the next step taken by the victim is to withdraw the report because the victim still wants to maintain their household [35,36]. Other factors that cause domestic violence victims to withdraw their reports can be due to family intervention or cultural/customary/religious norms. In solving problems within the household, the Minangkabau society involves *Mamak*, a relative from the mother's family, as a mediator. This makes Minangkabau people who experience domestic violence often make decisions not purely of their own free will, but as a result of the intervention of their extended family [30,36].

Based on the recurrence of the incident, 57.1% of the cases were repeated violence. According to the domestic violence cycle that occurs, most of the domestic violence

victims must have experienced repeated violence but have not had the courage to report or come to a healthcare facility for help.

5. Conclusion

The prevalence of women victims of domestic violence coming to the hospital is very low with only 28 people in 6 years. Most cases that came to the hospital were cases of sexual violence that occurred to children with the most common perpetrators being biological fathers and uncles. The most common physical violence was between siblings. The most common types of injuries were lacerations, abrasions and bruises. In cases of sexual violence, the most common injury was lacerations to the hymen. Most cases had been reported to the police and the violence experienced was mostly repeated. The low number of victims who seek help from health services and the fact that not many cases of violence between husband and wife are handled by hospitals may be due to the reluctance of victims to report, so education and knowledge about domestic violence needs to be socialized more to the community so that victims know their rights and the problem of domestic violence can be overcome.

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Ethics Policies

The research proposal received ethical clearance from the Medical Research Ethics Review Boards M Djamil Hospital, Padang, Indonesia.

Declaration of Conflict Interest

The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article

Biography/Biografi

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