

## Permissive Attitudes to Domestic Violence on Women in Indonesia

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### Abstract

*Violence against women occurs in almost all countries and has become a global issue that is often reviewed and discussed at various seminars. The United Nations defines violence against women as "Any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or mental damage or suffering to women, including the threat of such actions, the coercion or deprivation of liberty arbitrarily, whether occurring in the public sphere and private life. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the effect of sociodemographic characteristics and women's involvement in decision-making in the household on permissive attitudes towards domestic violence in women. This analysis uses the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) data source with the unit of analysis being married women aged 15-49 as many as 35,681 respondents. Data analysis was performed descriptively and inferentially. The logistic regression multivariate test was used to analyze the influence of sociodemographic characteristics and women's involvement in decision making on the permissive attitude of domestic violence to women. The results of the analysis found that several variables influence permissive attitudes on domestic violence in women, namely: the role of women in decision making, age, number of children still alive, education level, access to the internet, wealth quintile, and location of residence. While work status does not significantly influence permissiveness towards domestic violence. Proactive socialization, comprehensive policy, and coordination across related sectors on an ongoing basis are expected to reduce domestic violence in the community.*

**Keywords:** *permissive attitude, domestic violence, women, household, IDHS*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The 2004 constitution on the elimination of domestic violence states that violence against women is a form of violation of human rights. Furthermore, the constitution explains domestic violence as any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and domestic neglect including threats to commit acts, coercion, or abuse. or illegal deprivation of liberty within the scope of the household. The United Nations (1993) defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that produces, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether that happens in the public domain or private life”.

Violence against women occurs in almost all countries and has become a global issue that is often studied and discussed at various seminars (Amiruddin et al. 2018, Ahinkorah 2018, Alam et al. 2018, Mavrikiou et al. 2014). Women become objects of violence due to the inadequacy of the desires of individuals and groups of society. The world's women 2015 noted that one in three women in the world have experienced physical/sexual violence at some point in their life. Then, two (2) out of three (3) victims of intimate partners / family-related murders were women. In most countries, less than 40 percent of women who experience violence seek the the assistance of any kind. Women who seeking assistance which less than 10 percent requested assistance from the police (UN 2015). Research results from Sardinha et.al (2018) and Tran et.al (2016) found that women's acceptance attitudes towards domestic violence are influenced by low HDI (including women's education/literacy levels, women's access to the economy), gender inequality index and prevalence early-age marriage. Peters(2002), found that the prevalence of domestic violence will decrease with the increasing age of women.

The results of research in Uganda found that husbands who inform joint decision making (with their wives) or their wives who make decisions in purchasing household necessities or using their husband's income will reduce the likelihood of domestic violence occurring (Zegenhagen et al. 2019). In contrast, the results of research in sub-Saharan African countries illustrate that women report more domestic violence happens in those with low-educated partners, have low education, and had low socio-economic status (Ahinkorah et al. 2018).

The Annual Records of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan 2019) shows that the highest type of violence against women is domestic violence which reaches 71 percent (9,637 cases). The private sphere was the most reported and not a few of them had experienced sexual violence. Violence against women in the community/public sphere with a percentage of 28 percent (3,915 cases). The last is violence against women in the state sphere with a percentage of 0.1 percent (16 cases). In the case of domestic violence, the most prominent violence was physical violence 3,927 cases (41%), followed by sexual violence with 2,988 cases (31%), psychological 1,658 (17%), and economy 1,064 cases (11%). According to Jayanthi (2009), the phenomenon of domestic violence is like iceberg phenomena, where the cases that appear on the surface are not as many as the cases that occur in the field. This is because problems in the family are a private matter and taboo if they are publicized.

Asmarany (2008) states that one of the causes of domestic violence is a gender imbalance. Violence against women cannot be separated from feminine and masculine concepts, which are gender indicators that exist in most societies in the world. The feminine concept identifies women as emotional beings, weak, has limited abilities, and a figure who must be helped and protected because of their limitations. Meanwhile, the masculine concept identifies men as rational, dominant, and physically strong figures so that they can make decisions and even have the right to control femininity. In a husband and wife relationship, women are often seen as the husband's property that can be treated at will. According to Jayanthi (2009), in a patriarchal society, gender relations tend to give more priority to men and place women in a subordinate position. Men are considered more powerful than women. In the domestic sphere, this assumption creates an attitude that women (wives) are dependent on their husbands and feel weak and helpless.

According to WHO (2019) & Amiruddin et al (2018), acceptance of domestic violence is a risk factor for domestic violence to happen. Analysis of domestic violence has been widely carried out but regarding permissive attitudes towards domestic violence against women who use national data and link to the role of women in household decision making has not been widely carried out (Fajrini et al. 2018, Rahayu & Amsia 2018, Ramdani & Yuliani 2015, Nurrachmawati et al. 2013). Permissiveness means being open or all-encompassing

and allowing so that permissiveness can be interpreted as an open, accepting, and all-round attitude allow (Fadhilah, N., 2020)

Based on Indonesia National Commission Against Women's Violence 2020 data, most of violence against women is intimate partner violence against women (79%). There is still few studies that use national survey data to analysis intimate partner violence against women. As Waltermaurer (2012) in Garcia (2021) said that is need some study about intimate partner at country level where the levels of acceptance of violence is vary between countries. This analysis is important to determine the effect of sociodemographic characteristics and women's involvement in household decision-making on permissive attitudes of domestic violence against women. Specifically, the objectives of this analysis are: 1) Determining the influence of sociodemographic characteristics on permissive attitudes of domestic violence against women, 2) Knowing the effect of women's involvement in decision making regarding permissive attitudes of domestic violence against women.

This study uses a quantitative approach to secondary data analysis. The data source used is The 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) which provides an overview of the population and health of mothers and children in Indonesia with a coverage of 34 provinces. The unit of analysis is currently married women aged 15-49 years, with a sample size of 34,467 people (data unweighted), and the number of samples analyzed was 35,681 people (weighted data). The dependent variable and the independent variable analyzed in this paper consist of 1) Dependent variable: Permissive attitudes of domestic violence against women (a). Leave without permission, b) abandon children, c) fight, d) refuse sexual relations, and e) burnt cooking. 2) Independent variables: sociodemographic characteristics (age, education level, occupation, internet usage, wealth quintile, area of residence) and women's involvement in household decision making (a). Use of money that the wife gets, b). The use of money that the husband gets, c). Wife's health care, d). Large expenses in the family, e) Visiting family.

Data analysis was carried out descriptively with univariate analysis to determine the description of all variables used in the study and inferential by multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression models. The multivariate test of the binary logistic regression model was used to analyze the effect of sociodemographic characteristics and women's involvement in decision-making on permissive attitudes of domestic violence in women. In this analysis,

the concept of permissive is if the respondent states one of the acceptance of attitudes towards domestic violence. The concept plays a role in the household where the respondent is above the average value of women's involvement in decision making in the household.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Sociodemographic Characteristics of Married Women**

The number of respondents in this study was 35,681 currently married women aged 15-49 years. The results of the descriptive analysis in Table 1 present the percentage distribution of currently married women 15-49 years old as seen based on several variables of socio-economic and demographic characteristics, namely age group, education level, work status, number of living children, wealth quintile, internet usage, and residence.

The results of data processing show that more than half of married women 15-49 years are over 35 years old (55%) and the rest are in the 15-34 years age group (45%). If we look at the level of education, more than half of currently married women (52%) have moderate education, the rest have low education (36%) and only 12 percent are highly educated. Most of the currently married women work (56%) and only 44 percent of currently married women do not work. According to the number of children born alive, the respondents indicated that most of the respondents had 1-2 children (63%), while 30 percent had more than 2 (two) children and only 7 percent had no children. The percentage distribution of respondents according to wealth quintile shows that most respondents are in the middle wealth quintile to the highest quintile (62 percent) while 38 percent are in the lower middle wealth quintile to the lowest quintile. Only 38 percent of respondents have used the internet and the rest mostly do not use the internet (62%). Based on the area of residence, respondents who live in urban areas are not much different from those in rural areas (50% respectively).

**Table 1.** The distribution of the percentage of married women aged 15-49 years according to socio-demographic characteristics (N = 35,681)

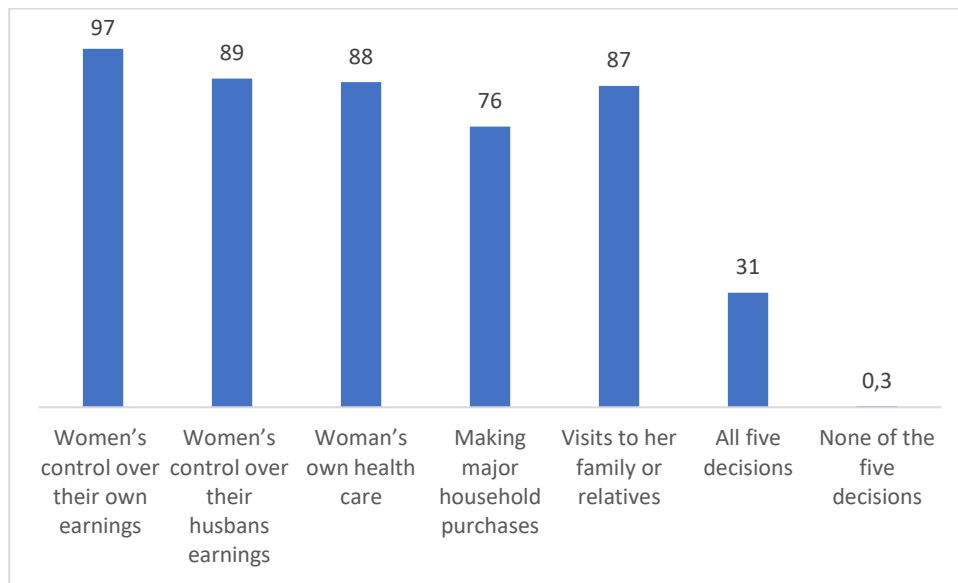
Characteristic of respondent	Percent (%)
<b>Age</b>	
15-19 years	1.96
20-34 years	43.26
35-49 years	54.78
<b>Education</b>	

Low	35.71
Moderate	52.03
High	12.26
<b>Working Status</b>	
Not Work	44.21
Work	55.79
<b>Living Children</b>	
Don't have children	7.57
1-2 children	62.58
More than 2 children	29.85
<b>Wealth Quintile</b>	
Lowest	17.65
Lower Middle	19.90
Intermediate	20.71
Medium and above	21.22
Highest	20.53
<b>Internet Use</b>	
No	62.11
Yes	37.89
<b>Residence</b>	
Rural	48.4
Urban	51.6

Source: 2017 IDHS analysis data

### **The Role of Women in Household Decision Making**

In the 2017 IDHS, currently married women were asked about their participation in making decisions about: a). The use of money that the wife gets, b). The use of money that the husband gets, c). Wife's health care, d). Large expenses in the family, e) Visiting family. **Figure 1** shows currently married women reporting that they are involved alone or together with their husbands in making household decisions. However, 24 percent of currently married women said their husbands usually make decisions about large household expenses without involving the wife, 13 percent said husbands make decisions about family visits without involving the wife, 11 percent of currently married women are not involved in decisions about the use of the husband's money obtained, 11 percent said that the husband alone makes the decision about the health care of the wife, and 3 percent of currently married women are not involved in the decision to use the money that she earns herself.

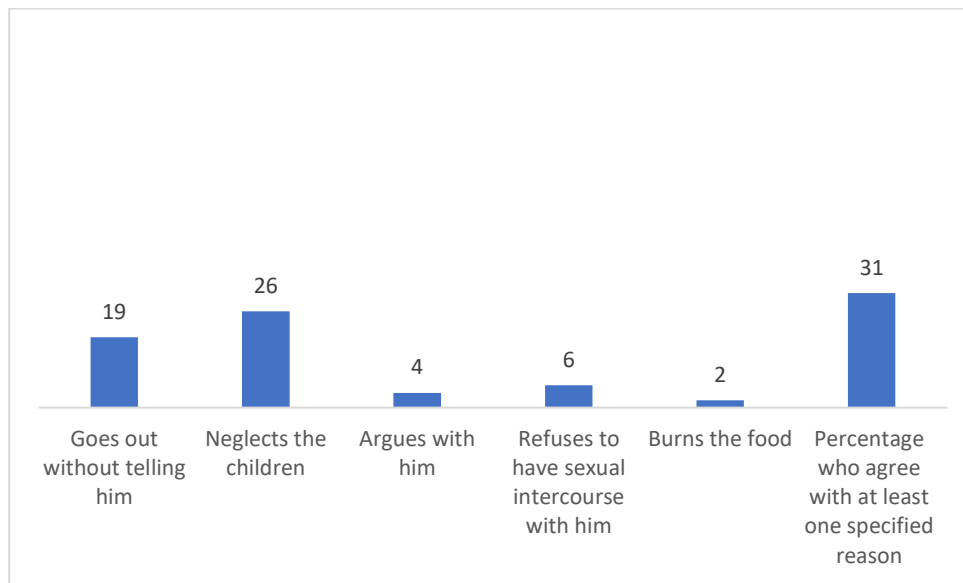


Source: 2017 IDHS analysis data

**Figure 1.** Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who participated in decision making

### **Permissive Attitude Against Beatings of Women**

Respondents were asked if they agreed that a husband was justified in beating his wife in five circumstances, namely: the wife burns food, denies her husband, leaves without saying goodbye, neglects children, and refuses to have sex. If the respondent answers "yes" in at least one situation, then they are considered to have an attitude that justifies wife-beating. Freedom from domestic violence is fundamental to empowering women. To gain insight into the extent to which domestic violence is acceptable, this analysis illustrates that overall, 31 percent of currently married women in Indonesia agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife because of at least one of the five situations below (**Figure 2**).



Source: 2017 IDHS analysis data

**Figure 2.** Percentage of Attitudes of Married Women Age 15 - 49 Years Against Beatings of Women

### **The Influence of Women's Involvement in Decision Making and Social Demographic Characteristics with Permissive Attitudes towards Violence against Women**

Table 2 presents the results of inferential statistical data processing using multivariate analysis using a binary logistic regression model. The results of the multivariate analysis of the binary logistic regression model show that several independent variables including sociodemographic characteristics (age, education level, internet use, wealth quintile, area of residence) and women's involvement in household decision-making have a significant effect on permissive attitudes of domestic violence in women. Meanwhile, the working status of women did not significantly affect the permissiveness of domestic violence against women.

Women who do not have a role in decision-making are more likely to be permissive to domestic violence by 1.29 times than those who have a role in decision-making. Other results also show that age has a positive effect on the probability of being permissive towards violence against women. Women aged 15-19 years were more likely to be permissive to violence against women by 2.09 times than women aged 35-49 years, likewise in the 20-34 year age group were more likely to be permissive to violence against women by 1.35 times than those who were aged 35-49 years.

**Table 2.** Results of Multivariable Analysis of the Relationship between Women's Involvement in Decision Making and Socio-Demographic Characteristics with Permissive Attitudes towards Violence against Women

Independenvariabel	Unadjusted OR	Adjusted OR				
		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Full model
<b>Decision Making</b>						
0. Less role	1.35 [1.22,1.48]***	1.33 [1.21,1.46]***	1.31 [1.19,1.44]***	1.32 [1.20,1.45]***	1.33 [1.21,1.47]***	1.29 [1.17,1.42]***
1. Role	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Age</b>						
1. 15-19 years	1.86 [1.59,2.18]***	2.45 [1.78,3.37]***				2.09 [1.51,2.89]***
2. 20-34 years	1.28 [1.22,1.34]***	1.33 [1.24,1.44]***				1.35 [1.25,1.46]***
3. 35-49 years	1	1				1
<b>Children</b>						
0. Don't have children	1	1				1
1. 1-2 children	0.92 [0.84,1.00]	1.12 [0.99,1.27]				1.04 [0.92,1.18]
2. More than 2 children	0.95 [0.87,1.04]	1.32 [1.14,1.52]***				1.16 [1.01,1.34]*
<b>Education</b>						
1. Low	1.59 [1.47,1.73]***		1.36 [1.20,1.54]***			1.17 [1.03,1.34]*
2. Moderate	1.49 [1.38,1.61]***		1.33 [1.20,1.48]***			1.21 [1.08,1.34]***
3. High	1		1			1
<b>Working Status</b>						
0. Not Work	0.98 [1.03,1.11]***		1.16 [1.04,1.30]**			1.05 [0.94,1.18]
1. Work	1		1			1
<b>Internet Access</b>						
0. No	1.23 [1.17,1.29]***		1.17 [1.07,1.27]***			1.13 [1.03,1.24]**
1. Yes	1		1			1
<b>Wealth Quintiles</b>						
1. Lowest	1.81 [1.68,1.95]***			1.99 [1.77,2.22]***		1.52 [1.32,1.75]***
2. Middle down	1.60 [1.48,1.72]***			1.63 [1.47,1.82]***		1.30 [1.15,1.48]***
3. Intermediate	1.47 [1.37,1.59]***			1.68 [1.52,1.86]***		1.40 [1.25,1.58]***
4. Middle and above	1.27 [1.18,1.36]***			1.35 [1.22,1.50]***		1.20 [1.08,1.33]**
5. Highest	1			1		1
<b>Residence</b>						
1. Urban	1				1.36 [1.27,1.45]***	1.16 [1.07,1.25]***
2. Rural	1.37 [1.31,1.44]***				1	1
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>		0.006	0.007	0.011	0.006	0.016
Aic		19781.7	19743.3	19678.4	19775	19576.6
df_m		5	5	5	2	14
Observations		15521	15510	15521	15521	15510

Source: 2017 IDHS data analysis

Noted : Exponentiated coefficients; 95% confidence intervals in brackets

Likelihood Ratio (LR) from Akaike,

df\_m= Degree of freedom of the model,

Data source: Data SDKItahun 2017

\*p< 0.05, \*\*p< 0.01, \*\*\*p< 0.001

Furthermore, women who have a large number of children (more than 2 children) tend to be more permissive to violence against women by 1.16 times than women who have not had children. The same result was also seen that women who had 1-2 children were more permissive to violence against women by 1.04 times than women who had not had children.

Based on the level of education, women with moderate education have 1.21 times the chance to be more permissive of domestic violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives than women with higher education. Likewise, women with low levels of education had a 1.17 chance that they tended to be more permissive to violence against women than women with higher education.

The results of other studies show that women who do not have internet access are more likely to be permissive to violence against women with a 1.13 times chance than women who have internet access. Furthermore, women from the lowest wealth quintile were 1.52 times more likely to be permissive to violence against women than women from the top quintile. The same thing was found that women with the lower middle wealth quintile were 1.30 times more likely to be permissive to violence against women than women from the top quintile. Women in the middle and upper-middle wealth quintile were 1.40 times and 1.20 times more likely to be permissive to violence against women than women from the top quintile. Based on the area of residence, the results show that women who live in urban areas are 1.16 times more likely to be permissive to violence against women than women who live in rural areas.

Women who do not have a role in decision-making in the household tend to be permissive to domestic violence compared to women who have a role in decision-making. According to Nurrachmawati et al (2013), one of the factors that encourage violence against wives in the household is the dominance of the husband in the household. Furthermore, a study in Bangladesh conducted by Alam et al. (2018), that women who are involved in at least one type of decision-making in the household tend to justify wife-beating. Jati (2019) found that the tendency of wives to experience domestic violence are those who are aware that their husbands dominate decision making from internal and external aspects of the household such as social, economic, and household environment. One of the reasons is that the treatment and attitudes of society towards women are still a reflection of the teachings and doctrines that always place women's roles and positions that are inconsistent with men's (Zuhrah, 2013). In the context of patriarchal culture, hegemonic masculinity is formed and carried out based on the perspective of how to be a man and legalize male gender domination over women (Hearn, 2013).

In Indonesian culture, the role of women is as mothers and wives who are responsible for the household, while the husband has a more role to make a living. This division of roles influences decision-making and influences someone in their attitude towards domestic violence. One of the factors that influence the wife's involvement in decision-making is the role structure of the husband or wife. The structure of the role of husband or wife, namely how the husband's perspective on understanding gender equality in the household, how the husband views the roles of husband and wife as equal or not (Fajrini et al. 2018).

The partnership of gender roles in the family is an absolute prerequisite for the implementation of family functions (Zidni 2017). According to Puspitawati (2012), partnerships in the division of the roles of husband and wife are important to do. The partnership between husband and wife carried out in terms of carrying out family life activities shows transparent use of resources ("there is no lie between husband and wife", or "there is no shrimp behind a rock"), the formation of a sense of interdependence based on trust and mutual respect, accountability (measurable and clear), in the use of resources, and the implementation of a stable, harmonious and orderly family life which reflects the existence of 'good governance' at the family level. The partnership of the division of the roles of husband and wife is related to cooperation in carrying out family functions with behavioral components ranging from the contribution of ideas, attention, moral and material assistance, advice based on the knowledge obtained, to the assistance of manpower and time. Susmitha (2016) explains that the role of husband and wife must work together to improve the quality of life where the family is the first institution in society.

Based on age groups, women in the younger age group tend to be more permissive to domestic violence than older women. It is possible that young women still think that it is normal for a wife to be guilty in household matters to be beaten by her husband. The results of research conducted by Kristanto et al. (2014), show that many cases of domestic violence occur at the age of early marriage compared to the age at adult marriage. Couples who marry at an early age are emotionally immature in facing problems in the household and marriage.

The desire for the number of children, whether large or small, is strongly influenced by the value of the child. The value of a child is the value obtained by parents consisting of positive values (benefits) and negative values (losses and costs) when having children. Positive and negative values of children can be obtained from the responses of parents

related to (1) the benefits or benefits of having children, (2) the disadvantages of having children, (3) the perception of why other people in society want to have children, (4) the reasons want girls and boys, (5) the intensity of preference for boys, and (6) reasons for wanting a certain number of children (Oktriyanto et al. 2015). Women who have a large number of children tend to be more permissive to domestic violence than those who have few children. Acts of apathy and passivity towards domestic violence experienced by wives with children tend to fear divorce and who will feed their children.

The educational factor is one of the important elements where with education women can gain broader knowledge, information and improve their position. Based on the level of education, women with low education tend to be more permissive of domestic violence perpetrated by husbands against wives. The results of the analysis show that women with low and moderate education are more permissive than women with higher education. According to Joshi (2011), education is a source of empowerment that helps women collect and assimilate information and develop new ideas. Inequality in the educational background between husband and wife tends to cause differences in position between husband and wife. Wives with low education are more permissive and permissive to domestic violence than women with higher education because they do not have enough information or knowledge to take a role in the family.

The status of working for a woman statistically in this analysis does not significantly affect attitudes towards domestic violence that occur to wives. However, there is a tendency that women do not work more permissively on domestic violence than working women. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Fajrini et al. (2018). It is possible for women who work to feel empowered, not economically dependent on their husbands, and not to worry about their survival. According to Nurhamida (2013), working women initially led to allegations of changes in relationship patterns in the household. Women who work and have an income have equal status with those of men who work so that there is an equal pattern of marital relations between men and women. Men whose wives work are thought to be more involved in carrying out household tasks and the distribution of power in the household tends to be more egalitarian, in terms of women having power in decision making related to important family decisions.

Access to information on the internet for women affects attitudes towards domestic violence that occurs against women. The results of the analysis show that women who do not have internet access are more permissive to domestic violence than women who have internet access. According to Norhabiba & Putri (2018), the use of internet media can affect a person's cognitive, affective, and behavior. Women who have access to the internet tend not to be permissive to domestic violence because they have information/knowledge from readable sources and can determine their attitudes towards domestic violence. According to Clayton (2007), the internet is considered a medium to provide education to women, thereby reducing their tendency to be permissive to domestic violence.

Economic needs are very important basic needs in the household. According to Donny (2016), less economic needs will lead to bad things and trigger problems between husband and wife, one of which is domestic violence experienced by women. The wealth quintile affects women's attitudes in terms of acceptance of domestic violence that occurs to a woman. The results of this analysis indicate that women in poor households are more likely to accept domestic violence against women than rich women. Several research results found that household wealth protects women from violence by partners against women (Rashada & Sharaf 2016, Mavrikiou et.al 2014, Saffari et al. 2017).

The location of residence affects a person in a permissive attitude towards domestic violence. The analysis found that women who live in urban areas tend to be more permissive to domestic violence than women who live in rural areas. The results of this analysis are not in line with research conducted by Fajrini et al (2018), which states that respondents who live in rural areas tend to justify domestic violence. Furthermore, Fajrini et al. explained that this tendency was due to the strong ancestral culture held by rural communities, especially patriarchal culture. Permissive attitudes towards domestic violence against women living in urban areas are made possible by other factors such as women who do not play a role in decision making, do not work, lack access to information, low education and are in poor households.

## **CONCLUSION**

In Indonesia, as many as 31 percent of married women justify a husband beating his wife for various reasons. The results of the analysis show that the role of women in making

household decisions, age, number of children, education level, internet access, wealth quintile, and place of residence have a significant effect on the permissiveness of domestic violence. There is a need to proactive socialization about domestic violence on an ongoing basis especially in rural areas. Increasing women's empowerment can also be done to improve their role and position in the family through training in the economic sector, especially for married women who are young, have many children, have low education, have never had internet access, are poor families, and live in urban areas. Community involvement and encouragement to the women in their area also need to support the women to report if they got domestic violence. Campaign efforts for the issue of domestic violence to the community should be carried out more intensively with a pattern of approaching individuals, families, groups, and communities and according to the culture of the local community.

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