

Original Research Paper

Analysis management and referral process for victims of violence in house ladder in first level health services**Luluk Rosida^{*}** , **Intan Mutiara Putri**

Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Health, Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

 luluroside@unisayogya.ac.id

Submitted: February 19, 2025

Revised: March 21, 2025

Accepted: April 11, 2025

Abstract

The health impacts experienced by victims of domestic violence, especially women, are quite widely reported. From the results of research obtained in the United States, as many as 37% of women who experienced violence from perpetrators and underwent examinations at health services ended up in hospitalisation in emergency services. The purpose of this study is to analyse the Management and Referral Process of Victims of Domestic Violence (Case Study at first-level health services). The research method employed is descriptive research, specifically analysing primary data to describe the violence that existed over 3 years. The research location was at one of the first-level health services (community health centres) in Bantul Regency. The results showed that the characteristics of victims of domestic violence based on gender were mostly experienced by women, as many as 15 people (78.9%), and men, as many as 4 people (21.1%). Based on interviews with officers, the management provided ranged from first aid for injuries to counselling by community health centre officers or a referral process for serious injuries. However, most victims did not want to continue reporting to the authorities or the legal realm. And most victims reported that they would resolve the matter internally within their respective families. The findings of this research contribute to describing the management and referral process for victims of domestic violence to primary health care.

Keywords: domestic violence; management; referral; violence**1. Introduction**

Global data shows that at least 736 million women, or one in every three women, have ever become a victim of violence, where 87% of victims of violence are in the personal sphere, including violence inside the home or by their partners. Around 6% are victims of sexual violence from perpetrators who are not partners or family. An estimated 137 women were killed by a member of their family (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded 7,435 cases of domestic violence in Indonesia throughout 2021. The number is down 8.26% compared to the previous year, which was as many as 8,104 cases (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

The impact of violence in the House ladder or consequence violence in terms of the long term, namely: impact on women, patterns of life, women who receive violence from a perpetrator always display a very worrying impact on the life of those concerned, aspects of women's health. That Alone (Sutrisminah, 2025). Based on the report incident violence based on age, the victims are predominantly aged 18-24 years, while the victims of violence cumulative, are dominated by groups aged 25-59 years (53.84%) (DP3AP2, DIY, 2023). The results of research obtained in America showed that 37% of women experienced violence from the perpetrators violence do inspection at the service health and lead to action care stay in service emergency emergency Impact on health reproduction women, the impact of domestic violence on health reproduction Woman according to WHO no can released from injustice in life Woman will always associated with health reproduction That alone. Injustice in life Woman will

become a benchmark in gender stereotypes and how attitudes towards women alone to disturbance health reproductive problems that they suffer from. These gender stereotypes is Woman must protect children, husband or family big in the neighbourhood where he lives, he must prioritize other people's interests than interest himself alone. Injustice in life Woman This later bring bad impact in health reproduction very detrimental woman Woman That own form the most gender inequality happen is violence and burden work. Factor main occurrence violence and burden Work This is condition bad economy (Iriyani Astuti Arief et al., 2024).

Impact action violence against wives to health reproduction can influence psychological Mother so that happen disturbance at the time pregnancy and maternity, as well after giving birth and babies being born. Violence physical also causes used wound even there are permanent ones. Besides that impact on mental aspects, depression, trials kill self until there are those who are being treated at home Sick soul (Abimulyani and Theresia Worengga, 2022). Besides That If connection sexual done with forced so pregnancy even if desired happen or PMS occurs in women That alone. Domestic violence is common occurs in cases have Lots children in girls. Research conducted by UNICEF (not only at the time before pregnant just get rough treatment, but at times even pregnant No off a Woman experienced crime action violence that impacts health status mother and the baby she is carrying From the coercion do connection sexual risky to incident abortion in women. According to data released by WHO, 8-34 % of women experienced violence at the time pregnant. Impact from violence House the stairs experienced by the victim, namely impact on health physical: (1) Experiencing wound light like bruises, wounds claws, and various type wounds that can healed with itself. (2) Experiencing problem chronic like nerve damage face, leaking on the head that must be handled by the party medical (Hidayanti & Wijayanti, 2024). Women who experience violence physical also reported have more Lots problem health start from disturbance walking, pain all over body, loss memory, and dizziness.

Impact psychological aspects of domestic violence victims, women who experience violence from husband they are very difficult For go out from noose violence the Because remember children them and remember Still status as wife from perpetrators. Women still responsible answer to role wife who is living like maintain and care for children they serve full heart, and keep harmony in marriage House stairs. The above triggers mental pressure from burden very difficult psychological for Woman For released. The woman here is a victim of violence difficult For go out in look for assistance, support or in matter save self they from shackles violence said. Women as a victim of domestic violence experiencing PTSD such as: behavior try kill self, anxiety excess and prolonged depression. Almost part of a big study towards victims of violence in matters This Woman, with domestic violence experienced emotionally disturbed and trying For do action kill self. Impact violence psychic Lots very discussed in a number of study previously where the victims of violence Lots experience mental pressure begins from trauma, stress depression even until with desire end life (Patel et al., 2021; Sewalem & Molla, 2022; Rikhotso et al., 2023; Rasmussen et al., 2025). His height impact violence especially in women need proper management for victims of violence especially in service health level first. Some study about violence more Lots describe related the condition of the victims of violence and not many are talking about related How the handling and referral process for victims, The Objectives from the study are do analysis the Management and Referral Process for Victims of Violence in House Stairs (a case study in the service health level).

2. Research Methods

Study This is a type of study, descriptive primary data related to the referral and handling process of violence, analysing the data obtained from case notes. How officer handle problem violence to women. While secondary data related to incident violence analyzed with using data from documentation cases recorded at the Community Health Center. Population in study This all over case incidents

violence in House reported stairs during three year last 2019-2021 at the Community Health Centre Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta, which has 19 cases. Sample in study This taken with total sampling technique, where the entire population as sampled study A total of 19 cases. The data collection tool in this study was secondary data. with take all documentation incident violence to women reported to the Community Health Center Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta. Various information and data obtained in study This will analyzed with use technique descriptive data analysis with describe incident and handling cases based on record medical patients.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1.Characteristics of Respondents

Based on data from Community Health Center Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta case violence in 2 years last 33 cases and for case violence in House ladder as many as 19 cases.

Table 2. Description Characteristics Victim Violence in House Ladder

No	Characteristics	n	%
1	Type sex		
	Man	4	21.1
	Woman	15	78.9
2	Age		
	< 20 years	4	21.1
	20 – 35 years	11	57.9
	> 35 years	4	21.1
3	Education		
	Low	7	36.8
	Tall	12	63.2
4	Work		
	No Work	10	52.6
	Work	9	47.4
5	Status wedding		
	Not yet Marry	4	21.1
	Marry	15	78.9
	Total	19	100

Characteristics of victims of violence in the House ladder based on type, sex, and the severity experienced by women, as many as 15 people (78.9%) and by males, as many as 4 people (21.1%). Speaking Woman as a victim of violence is not a new thing. Various studies have found that violent action against women can happen throughout a woman's life. This can seen start from phase life before born in the form of form action violence abortion Because selection sex, torture during pregnancy, pregnancy coercion; phase life baby in the form of action violence infanticide, abuse physical-emotional, differences treatment child women; phase childhood life in the form of marriage age early, abuse sexual, prostitution children; phase time teenager in the form of dating violence, rape, prostitution and trafficking women, harassment sexual abuse sexual; and phase age reproductive in the form of abuse sexual, rape sexual in marriage, murder, and abuse psychological (Suhra, 2019). Based on age, the largest group was in the range of 20-35 years, with as many as 11 people (57.9%), followed by those aged < 20 years, with as many as 4 people (21.1%) and those aged > 35 years, with 4 people (21.1%). This is in line with research that explores the phenomenon of violence against women and children, demographics of victims, perpetrators and incidents (Hale et al., 2022). Ending violence against women and children has become the target of SDGS 2030, the plan WHO global action set system health used

to respond, prevent and overcome violence. In this study, an intervention prevents and reduces the number of violent incidents. The Health Service is working together with the provincial PPA Service, campaigning for the prevention and treatment of violence against women and children, making child-friendly health centres, and providing services to victims of violence. Where is the health centre? The result shows there is a relationship between the age of the victim (children - adults) ($p=0.003$) $OR=2.9$.

Background behind educated tall as many as 12 people (63.2%) and education low as many as 7 people (36.8%). Most of the victims did not work as many as 10 people (52.6%), and were already married as many as 15 people (78.9%). This is in line with a study previously conducted about factors contributing to violence in the House ladder, where the results obtained a number of factors that contribute to domestic violence cases, which occur a lot in Indonesia, namely knowledge, education, individual, social, economic, family, etc. From several factors, there is one factors that cause domestic violence cases to increase, that is a low level of education (Alimi & Nurwati, 2021). There are many factors reason occurrence violence to UNESCO states that violence against women and children that violence in the home ladder caused by several factors, namely culture, economic, law/legislation/legal, and political. Other research in line with the study previously stated that violence in the House ladder is caused by factors such as the economy, jobs, the presence of a third person, wrong religious teachings, wrong role models, and psychological conditions psychic (Rosida et al., 2020).

The results of the study show that incidents of violence happen to people who are in a relationship. This is according to the data submitted by the National Commission on Violence Against Women. Figures reporting cases of violence against women in Indonesia continue to show improvement every year since 2010. Based on Notes, The National Commission on Violence Against Women's Annual Meeting (CATAHU) was launched on March 6 2019, stating that the number of case ID cards in 2019 amounted to 406,178. Based on this data, the type of violence to the most prominent woman is domestic violence/RP (personal sphere) and is in marital status that reaches figure 71% (9,637).

Table 3. Description Incident Violence in House Ladder

No	Incident violence	n	%
1	Connection with perpetrator		
	Husband	15	78.9
	Father	4	21.1
2	Type violence		
	Physique	13	68.4
	Psychic	2	10.5
	Physique And psychic	4	21.1
	Total	19	100

Based on from perpetrator action violence part big done by husband as many as 15 people (78.9%) and fathers as parents as many as 4 people (21.1%) Type violence experienced part big violence physique 13 people (68.4%), 2 people (10.5%) psychologically and 4 people (21.1%) both physically and psychologically.

3.2.Description of The Incident, Handling and Flow References

Table 4. Description Handling Incident Violence

No	Incident violence	n	%
1	Type case		
	New	17	89.5
	Repeatedly	2	10.5
2	References		

No	Incident violence	n	%
	No referred to	18	94.7
	Referred	1	5.3
	Total	100	100

Based on type, the case part is significant, with as many as 17 people (89.5%) being new cases, and 2 people (10.5%) being recurrent cases. There was 1 person (5.3%) who underwent references to the House sick. Domestic violence (violence in the House Ladder) is violence committed in the House ladder. Goodbye husband and wife, but victims of domestic violence are more experienced especially women. Definition of domestic violence according to Constitution Number 23 of 2004 is every actions to somebody, especially women, which results in the emergence of misery or suffering in a way physical, sexual, psychological, or neglect, including threat, coercion, or robbery independence in a way that opposes the law in the scope of the House of Representatives. With such violence in House ladder, it is an action of violence in scope, House ladder, or in a bond marriage. Therefore, violence committed by one of the parties during courtship or fiancé is not categorised as violence in the House of Councillors. But violence committed by one of the parties in the scope of the House stairs, such as husband to wife, parents to children, nephews, employers to servants, or on the contrary (Yudhianto, 2022). Although parties Which have a chance of becoming perpetrators of violence in the House ladder are husband, wife, parents, children, employer and servant. However, based on facts, those who are vulnerable become victims of domestic violence. The House ladder is wife, child And servant. House ladder. Matter That close relation with the position of the victim, including the wife as a Woman more weak in a way physical and deep relation power compared to the strength of the husband. So do children in front of their parents.

Based on the data obtained from the medical records and an interview with the officer, several reasons for violent action were identified, including the existence of internal factors or individual actors and economic factors. One of the cases of violence handled is a violent verb that ends in physical violence, where b is a person's wife who was thrown by her husband, affecting the part of the stomach then handled by the Party health centre, and then an inspection was wounds, revealing wound bruises, color blue, in the hands and stomach. Other cases are also incident violence in House ladder where the victim is a person whose legs stepped on and area head as well as face hit by her husband and get wound bruises in the petals eyes, right cheek and base nose consequence blow object blunt, wounds were also found abrasion at the base nose and arms right on consequence scratches. Given a drug pain reliever in the form of sour mefenamat by officers, then done counselling However, the family does not want to continue to break the law and resolve the family. Based on the results of the interview with the officer, the officer stated that the Enough Lots case violence only stops after handling his wounds, and the party family conveyance will be completed in a family matter. These lots are triggered by factors of culture where matter is considered taboo and are a shame to the family.

Several cases of violence experienced in this way have also become the subject of attention, specifically at the Community Health Centre. One of them is a wife who repeatedly becomes a victim of violence from her husband, ranging from being hit by a thrown object to violence against others. In the case of, according to the parties, the victim's health centre was facilitated on the forum by the administrator, a local inhabitant, and the family. The treatment provided is examination and administration of painkillers, and helps make a report on the victim's use. Some cases of violence that occurred at home can also be experienced by parents to children, so that it is not always by the husband or wife. One case recorded and submitted by officers in a child who was beaten by his father because he did not want to learn and earn wounds on his face and hands, and was handled at the health centre with a given analgesic drug. Of several cases after given counselling by officers of the community

health centre, a large number of victims want to continue reporting to authorities or until the legal realm. The victim will be conveyed internally to their respective families. The perpetrators or victims very often cover up actual events from other people with different reasons (Yudhianto, 2022). The perpetrator considers what happens in family affairs to be a private matter, so that other people don't need to know and are not entitled to follow. Meanwhile, the victim felt very embarrassed by the things that happened, so that There is a trend For cover. Even obtained the victim's tendency to defend people who have done violence to him especially if the violence is done by people who have known or relate to the victims (Hartini et al., 2022).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results, the incidence of violence in services level 1 lots experienced by women is as much as 78.9% and the perpetrators of the most violence are husbands, that is, by 78.9% The type of violence experienced by the victims of domestic violence is the most, which is violence by 68.4%. Handling carried out at the service reference level I in the form of help for wounds caused by violence or physical injury. A large number of victims returned to their families and were not referred, which is 98.7%. Suggestions for service references at the health level. First, besides handling violence in the form of physical violence, it should also provide services for mental health, including a team of psychologists to handle victims of violence.

References

- Abimulyani, Y. and Theresia Worengga, E. (2022) 'Pengaruh Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) Terhadap Kesehatan Reproduksi Perempuan Pada Perispindo (Persatuan Istri Pelindo) Pt. Pelindo Iv Cabang Jayapura Tahun 2016', *Intan Husada : Jurnal Ilmiah Keperawatan*, 10(1), pp. 48–58. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.52236/ih.v10i1.234>.
- Alimi, R. and Nurwati, N. (2021) 'Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perempuan', 2.
- Badan Pusat Statistik (2022) *Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia 2021*. Available at: <https://www.bps.go.id/id/publication/2021/02/26/938316574c78772f27e9b477/statistik-indonesia-2021.html> (Accessed: 6 July 2025).
- DP3AP2, DIY (2023) *Laporan Korban Kekerasan Kota Yogyakarta Bulan Juni 2023*. Available at: <https://dp3ap2kb.jogjakota.go.id/assets/instansi/dp3ap2kb/files/laporan-data-kekerasan-dan-layanan-puspa-ga-kota-yogyakarta-bulan-12496.pdf>.
- Hale, M.Y., Korohama, K.E.P. and Nolo, E.N. (2022) 'Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak di Kelurahan Bakunase', *Kelimitu Journal of Community Service*, 2(2), pp. 1–8. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.35508/kjcs.v2i2.8922>.
- Hartini, S.I., Jemaru, S. and Pabassing, Y. (2022) 'Mediasi Penal dalam Praktik Penanganan Perkara Penelantaran Rumah Tangga', *Jurnal Ius Publicum*, 3(1), pp. 109–123. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.55551/jip.v3i1.40>.
- Hidayanti, C.L. and Wijayanti, I. (2024) 'Analisis Kesehatan Fisik Dan Psikis Pada Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (Kasus Di Kelurahan Tiwu Galih Kecamatan Praya Lombok Tengah)', in *Proceeding Seminar Nasional Mahasiswa Sosiologi*. Universitas Mataram.
- Iriyani Astuti Arief et al. (2024) 'Perempuan dan Ketidakadilan Gender (Studi Kasus Bentuk-Bentuk Ketidakadilan Gender di Kota Kendari Tahun 2024)', *Journal Publicuho*, 7(4), pp. 2139–2152. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.35817/publicuho.v7i4.575>.
- Komnas Perempuan (2021) *Komnas Perempuan | Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan*, *Komnas Perempuan | Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan*.

- Available at: <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komnas-perempuan-tentang-hari-tanpa-kekerasan-internasional-2-oktober-jakarta-3-oktober-2021> (Accessed: 6 July 2025).
- Patel, A.R. *et al.* (2021) 'Gender-based violence and suicidal ideation among Indian women from slums: An examination of direct and indirect effects of depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms', *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 13(6), pp. 694–702. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000998>.
- Rasmussen, V. *et al.* (2025) 'Trajectories to Suicide Following Intimate Partner Violence Victimization: Using Structural Equation Modelling to Examine Suicide and PTSD in Female Emergency Department Users', *Journal of Family Violence*, 40(4), pp. 811–825. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-023-00640-5>.
- Rikhotso, R., Netangaheni, T.R. and Mhlanga, N.L. (2023) 'Psychosocial effects of gender-based violence among women in Vhembe district: A qualitative study', *The South African Journal of Psychiatry: SAJP: the Journal of the Society of Psychiatrists of South Africa*, 29, p. 2012. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajpsychiatry.v29i0.2012>.
- Rosida, L., Dwihestie, L.K. and Ismiyatun, N. (2020) 'Gambaran Kejadian Kekerasan Pada Perempuan Dan Anak Di Wilayah Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta', *Jurnal Keperawatan dan Kebidanan* [Preprint].
- Sewalem, J. and Molla, A. (2022) 'Mental distress and associated factors among women who experienced gender based violence and attending court in South Ethiopia: a cross-sectional study', *BMC Women's Health*, 22(1), p. 187. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-022-01770-6>.
- Suhra, S. (2019) 'Kekerasan Perempuan Dan Anak Dalam Media Dan Upaya Penanggulangannya', *JURNAL SIPAKALEBBI*, 3(2), pp. 227–242. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.24252/jsipakallebbi.v3i2.12183>.
- Sutrisminah, E. (2025) 'Dampak Kekerasan Pada Istri Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Kesehatan Reproduksi', *Majalah Ilmiah Sultan Agung*, 50(127), pp. 23–34. Available at: <https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/majalahilmiahsultanagung/article/view/62> (Accessed: 6 July 2025).
- Yudhianto, K.A. (2022) *Hukum perlindungan anak & kdrt /; penyunting, Tim Redaksi | Dinas Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah DIY*. Available at: <https://balaiyanpus.jogjaprovo.go.id/opac/detail-opac?id=347983> (Accessed: 6 July 2025).