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Original Article

Problem solving for women victims of domestic violence: Descriptive analysis with JASP based on demographics

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Abstract. Problem solving must be owned by everyone, because in life everyone must have a problem, for that the importance of improving problem solving skills. This study focuses on women who are victims of domestic violence. The effects of domestic violence are a matter of concern, because some victims prefer to be quiet rather than sharing family problems with others or counselors. This research uses a quantitative approach with descriptive methods. Sampling uses a purposive sampling technique that is using certain criteria. The number of samples was 64 people (ages ranging from 25-56 years). The instrument used was a problem harassment instrument for victims of domestic violence who had 34 items. The results showed a solution to the problem of victims of domestic violence from counseling, ethnicity, and education services, M = 106.45, Md = 106.00, Mode = 85.00. Women victims of domestic violence who have done counseling and counseling services are better able to solve family problems than those who have never had counseling, and education influences the problem solving of women victims of domestic violence.

Introduction

Domestic violence is a serious problem for many women (Lindhorst, Oxford, & Gillmore, 2007; Tolman, Danziger, & Rosen, 2002). The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes that Domestic Violence is a global problem because one third of women experience domestic violence in their lives (Harkrisnowo, 2003; Hutchinson et al., 2019). In United States around 50% of women experience domestic violence (Zastrow & BOWKER, 1984). While in Indonesia, around 24 million women out of 217 million people in Indonesia admit that they have experienced domestic violence (Abdurrachman, 2010). In fact, in 2011 WHO underlined that 38% of women murder cases around the world were mostly carried out by members of Intemperate (Wyatt, McClelland, & Spangaro, 2019). Even so, the level of intimate partner violence screening from health care providers across medical specialties is still low (Alvarez, Fedock, Grace, & Campbell, 2017; DeBoer, Kothari, Kothari, Koestner, & Rohs Jr, 2013; Miller, McCaw, Humphreys, & Mitchell, 2015; Wyatt, et al., 2019).

Domestic violence is defined as violence that occurs between current or previous intimate partners, and includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological violence (Briggs, 2018; Hutchinson, et al., 2019). Based on Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning PKDRT article 1 point 1 states that Domestic Violence is any act committed against a person especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological, and / or neglect or suffering of the household including threats to commit acts , coercion or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the scope of the household. Furthermore, Article 2 paragraph 1 states that the scope of households in this Law includes (a) husband, wife and children (including adopted children and stepchildren); (b) persons who have a family relationship with the person as referred to in letter a due to blood, marriage, cohesion, care and guardianship, who reside in the household (in-laws, in-laws, in-laws, and live in the household).

There are various forms of violence that are accepted by women in the household. Kosberg in (Wahab, 2006) put forward four types of violence, namely: physical abuse, psychological abuse, material abuse or theft of money or personal property, and violations of rights. Domestic violence can have a negative impact on emotional, behavioral, and physical health (Arias, 2004; Bosch, Weaver, Arnold, & Clark, 2017; Campbell, 2002; Campbell & Soeken, 1999; Coker et al., 2002; Henry, 2018; Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg, & Zwi, 2002; Pico-Alfonso et al., 2006; Samuelson & Cashman, 2008). However, most discussions on domestic violence only focus on physical impacts. Even though physical injuries heal faster, damage to self-esteem and identity lasts for a relatively long period of time even permanently (Matheson et al., 2015). Furthermore, several studies have succeeded in revealing that the majority of women who are victims of domestic violence experience depression, stress and even trauma (Acierno, Resnick, & Kilpatrick, 1997; Griffing et al., 2006; Hughes & Jones, 2000; Johansen, Wahl, Eilertsen, & Weisaeth, 2007; Johansen, Wahl, Eilertsen, Weisaeth, & Hanestad, 2007; Jones, Hughes, & Unterstaller, 2001; Matheson, et al., 2015; Mertin & Mohr, 2000; Stein & Kennedy, 2001). Research shows that PTSD is experienced by 55% to 74% of victims of domestic violence (Astin, Lawrence, & Foy, 1993; Saunders, Arata, & Kilpatrick, 1990; Vitanza, Vogel, & Marshall, 1995; Woods, 2000) and there is a positive correlation between the severity of PTSD and the time elapsed since the most recent episode of female abuse (Astin, et al., 1993; Woods, 2000). Domestic violence is also related to anxiety, dissociation, personality disorders, psycho-sexual dysfunction, obsessive-compulsive disorder, substance abuse, somatization (Abbott, 1997; Acierno, Resnick, Kilpatrick, Saunders, & Best, 1999; Campbell & Lewandowski, 1997; Frank & Rodowski, 1999; Gerlock, 1999; Gleason, 1993; Gorde, Helfrich, & Finlayson, 2004; Roberts, Lawrence, Williams, & Raphael, 1998).

Various studies that have examined various physical, social and psychological impacts of family violence have shown such alarming evidence. But still, many of the victims of domestic violence actually choose to maintain marital relations even though you could say it's very difficult. One study revealed that women who were not economically independent were dominant victims of domestic violence (Matheson, et al., 2015). Economic hardship is one of the main motivations for staying with a violent partner (Anderson & Saunders, 2003; Lindhorst, et al., 2007). For women who are experiencing economic stress, work may be a path to self-sufficiency and freedom from domestic violence, or it may be an expectation that cannot be met because of violence and its consequences (Brandwein, 1999; Lindhorst, et al., 2007; Riger, Ahrens, & Blickenstaff, 2000; Riger, Ahrens, Blickenstaff, & Camacho, 1999). Other research also confirms that most women who experience domestic violence struggle to leave their cruel spouses for various reasons but some things such as financial dependence, lack of support outside the

home and social pressure remain in the relationship making most women victims of domestic violence ultimately stay in the relationship (Anitha, 2011; Jelinic, 2019; Menjívar & Salcido, 2002).

The complex nature of domestic violence and its acute and potential long-term impacts inherently mandate the design of prevention, intervention and care services that integrate the expertise of resource wealth and community services (Laszlo & Rinehart, 2002). So far, various services have been provided to women victims of domestic violence. The services provided usually include emergency housing, counseling, and legal and financial assistance, while some services focus on the mental health and life skills that women need to live independently (Clark, Burt, Schulte, & Maguire, 1996; Cordner, 1997; Eck & Spelman, 1987; Gorde, et al., 2004; Laszlo & Rinehart, 2002; Rinehart, Laszlo, & Briscoe, 2001). Moving on from previous information and phenomena, in this study the researcher was interested in examining the problem solving of victims of domestic violence.

Method

Participants

This research uses a quantitative approach with descriptive methods. The sample in this study was taken through the results of the initial data questionnaire. The number of samples was 64 people (ages ranging from 25-56 years) spread across various cultures in Indonesia, namely: Java = 7 (11%), Minang = 53 (83%), and Malayu = 4 (6%) . 23 (35.9%) of women victims of domestic violence who have attended individual counseling services, and 41 (64.1%) women victims of domestic violence who have never attended individual counseling. These data indicate that the more dominant research sample has never attended individual counseling services to solve problems of domestic violence.

Sampling Procedures

Sampling uses a purposive sampling technique that is using certain. The instrument used was a problem harassment instrument for victims of domestic violence who had 34 items. Problem solving instruments for women victims of domestic violence are distributed in religious courts, for women who want to divorce their partners are asked to fill out problem solving instruments.

Materials and Apparatus

The instrument used was a problem harassment instrument for victims of domestic violence who had 34 items. The instrument measures three aspects, namely: (1) confidence in problem solving, (2) patterns of approaching or avoiding problems, and (3) personal control. The instrument uses 5-point Likert scale which is validated using the Rasch model through statistical suitability testing (Alagumalai, Curtis, & Hungi, 2005; Bond & Fox, 2015; Sumintono & Widhiarso, 2015). The statistical analysis of suitability uses the MNSQ outfit parameters with an ideal range (+0.5 to +1.5), a ZSTD outfit with an ideal range (-2.0 to +2.0; Sumintono & Widhiarso, 2015; Syahputra, Sandjaja, Afdal, & Ardi (2019), the following are the results of the instrument validation test in table 1

Table 1. Instrument Validation Test Results

Estimation	Values
Item Reliabilities	.78
Person Reliabilities	.78
Cronbach alpha (KR-20)	.78
Mean Person	0.18
Mean INTFIT MNSQ Item	1.00
Mean INFIT MNSQ Person	1.00
Mean OUTFIT MNSQ Item	1.00
Mean OUTFIT MNSQ Person	1.00
Mean INTFIT ZSTD Item	-0.10
Mean INFIT ZSTD Person	-0.20
Mean OUTFIT ZSTD Item	-0.20
Mean OUTFIT ZSTD Person	-0.20

Design or Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using JASP software analysis with descriptive techniques.

Results

Data analysis carried out describes the following tables.

Table 2. Descriptive Problem Solving of women victims of domestic violence based on demographics

	Counseling Service	Ethnic	Education	PS Score
Valid	64	64	64	64
Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean				106.45
Std. Error of Mean				1.87
Median				106.00
Mode				85.00
Std. Deviation				14.96
Skewness				-0.04
Std. Error of Skewness				0.29
Kurtosis				-0.82
Std. Error of Kurtosis				0.59
Minimum				79.00
Maximum				136.00
Sum				6813.00
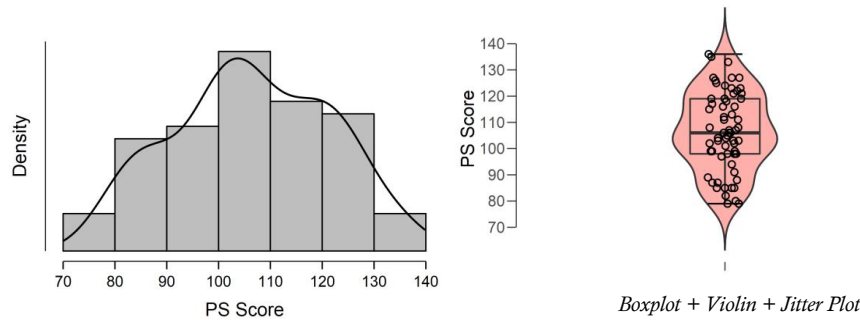
Figure 1. Frequency Problem Solving

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that solving the problem for victims of domestic violence from counseling, ethnicity, and education services has 64 data. Central tendency values in the problem harassment data, namely: M = 106.45, Md = 106.00, Mode = 85.00. The problem solving score that tends to look a lot is 85. The data shows left sloping, this means the data shows negative which is indicated by the skewness value of -0.036. For more details see boxplot, violin, jitter The plot in Figure 1 shows the data distribution and probability density. This chart is a combination of Box Plot and Plot Density which is rotated and placed on each side, to show the shape of data distribution. The horizontal line in the middle is the median value and the vertical black line in the middle represents the interquartile range (Goss-Sampson, 2018). Thin vertical lines extended from it represent the adjacent (max) and lowest (min) values in the data. Determination of variable propensity refers to the relative position of the score against the average population score and standard deviation.

a. *Frequency of Problem Solving (PS) Demographics Based on Respondents*
    1. *Counseling Service*

Table 3. Frequency PS of Counseling Service

	PS Score	
	E	**N**
Valid	24	40
Missing	0	0
Mean	106.58	106.37
Std. Error of Mean	3.34	2.25
Median	105.50	106.00
Mode	79.00	85.00
Std. Deviation	16.38	14.26
Minimum	79.00	82.00
Maximum	136.00	135.00
Sum	2558.00	4255.00

Explanation:
E   = Ever
N   = Never

Boxplot + Violin + Jitter Plot
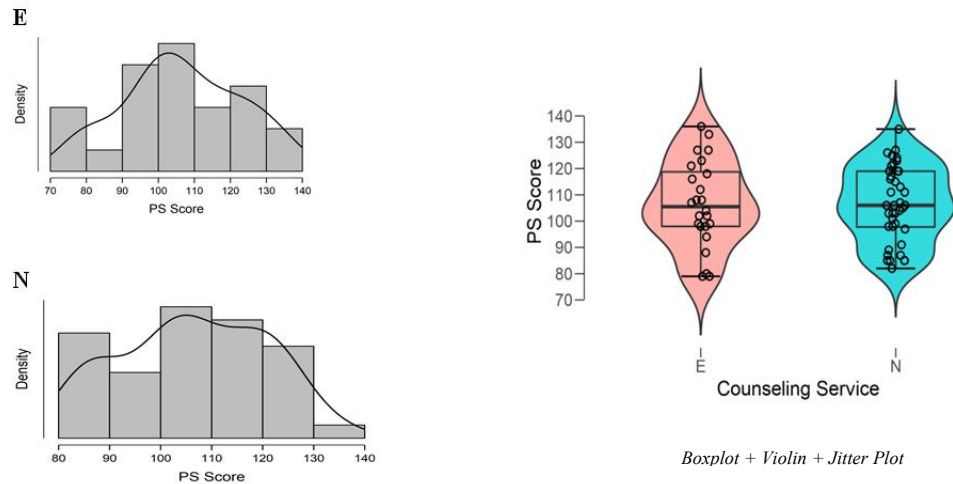
Figure 2. PS Based on Counseling Service

Based on table 3 and figure 2, it can be seen that problem solving for women victims of domestic violence is based on the experience of counseling services, the average percentage of victims who have (E) counseled is higher than the victim who has never (N) counseled. Meanwhile, the highest problem solving scores that often arise are subjects who have never provided counseling services, this can be seen from the box plot + violin + jitter plot that the problem-solving area that has never done counseling is greater than the subjects who have done counseling. This condition is caused by subjects who have done counseling services more likely to have problem solving skills in the household. Counseling services conducted by the subject are very helpful in solving household problems because in the counseling process there are alternative solutions to problem solving.

2. *Ethnic*

Table 4. Frequency PS of Ethnic

	PS Score		
	J	**MG**	**MU**
Valid	7	53	4
Missing	0	0	0
Mean	104.00	106.11	115.25
Std. Error of Mean	5.93	2.09	4.52
Median	99.00	106.00	114.00
Mode	99.00	85.00	106.00
Std. Deviation	15.68	15.21	9.03
Minimum	85.00	79.00	106.00
Maximum	136.00	135.00	127.00
Sum	728.00	5624.00	461.00

Explanation:
J   = Jawa
MG   = Minang
MU   = Melayu

Boxplot + Violin + Jitter Plot
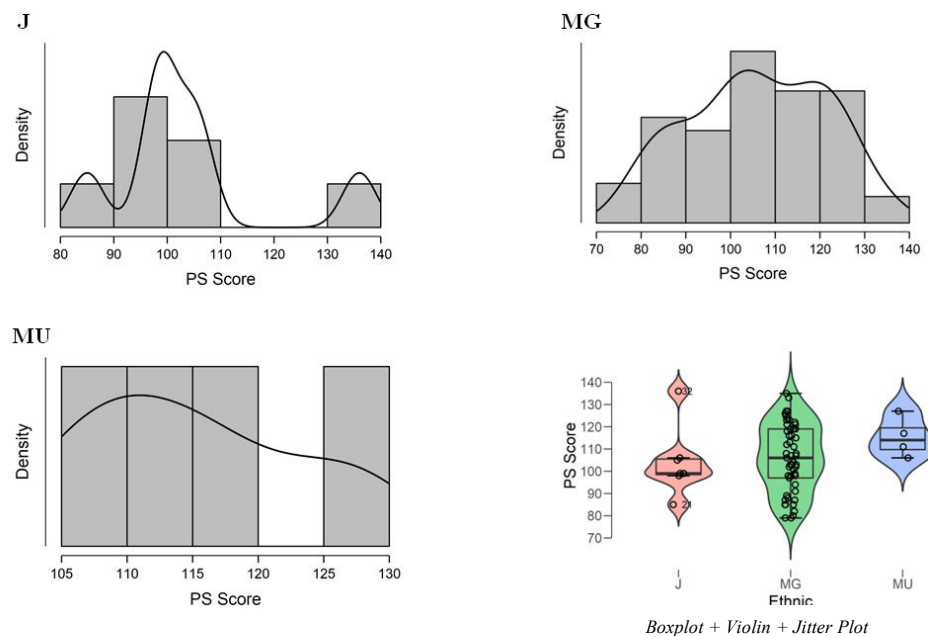
Figure 3. PS Based on Ethnic

Table 4 and Figure 3 illustrate that in terms of ethnicity, respondents come from 3 main tribes namely Javanese (J), Minang (MG), and Melayu (MU). Respondents who have Minang ethnicity are more dominant than Melayu and Javanese. The findings show that the average score of problem solving for victims of domestic violence from Javanese is higher than for other ethnic groups. This is because Javanese women are not fit to show excessive emotion, let alone show conflict in public (Yuni, 2012), so that women from Javanese tribe solve their problems rather than using violence that results in violence. From these findings, it is explained that although the most respondents came from the Minang ethnicity, the Minang ethnicity did not become the highest. This finding is supported by Fatimah (2012), brave women and women in Minangkabau who have smart, wise and hard character (Fatimah, 2012), although Minang women can solve problems, but still with a hard attitude so that domestic violence still occurs. In contrast to women from the Javanese, they can accept all situations by harboring misery even though the husband's behavior has gone too far. For Javanese women, it is inappropriate to show excessive emotion, let alone to show conflict in public (Yuni, 2012). Viewed from Figure 3, the dominant problem solving for Minang is in the medium category with a range of 80-130. Likewise, the dominant Javanese are between a score of 100-110, the dominant Melayu ethnic group has a high problem solving that is between a score of 100-120. This can be seen from the box plot + violin + jitter plot that the problem solving area of the Minang tribe has a wider area, this condition is due to the large number of respondents from the Minang tribe.

3. *Education*

Table 5. Frequency PS Based on Education

|	PS Score			
	C	**ES**	**JHS**	**SHS**
Valid	22	5	13	24
Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean	103.72	112.60	109.77	105.87
Std. Error of Mean	2.90	5.02	3.99	3.49
Median	103.00	119.00	115.00	105.00
Mode	87.00	98.00	119.00	85.00
Std. Deviation	13.61	11.24	14.40	17.09
Minimum	79.00	98.00	79.00	82.00
Maximum	136.00	122.00	127.00	135.00
Sum	2282.00	563.00	1427.00	2541.00

Explanation:
C = College
ES = Elementary School
JHS = Junior High School
SHS = Senior High School
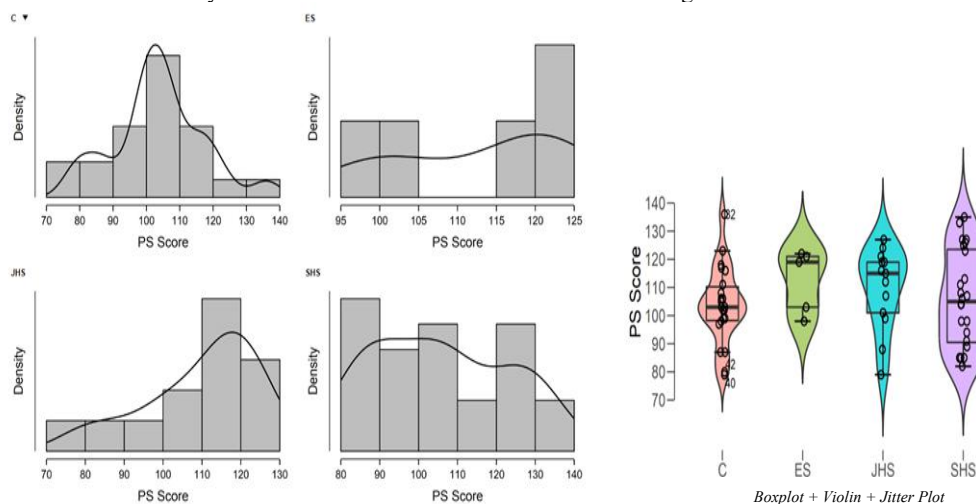
Figure 4. PS Based on Education

Table 5 and Figure 4 illustrate that in terms of education, shows that the education of respondents is dominated by Senior High School. This can also be seen in the box + violin + jitter plots that the problem-solving area is based on the education of respondents who have a higher secondary education background than the others. The findings are supported by research by Ghimire, Axinn, & Smith-Greenaway (2015) that improving education for individuals can reduce women experiencing domestic violence. Higher education is associated with lower levels of violence in Brazil, Namibia, Peru, Thailand, and the Republic of Tanzania (Garcia-Moreno, Jonsen, Ellsberg, Heise, & Watts, 2006). Flake (2005) shows that low education levels are a risk factor for experiencing domestic violence.
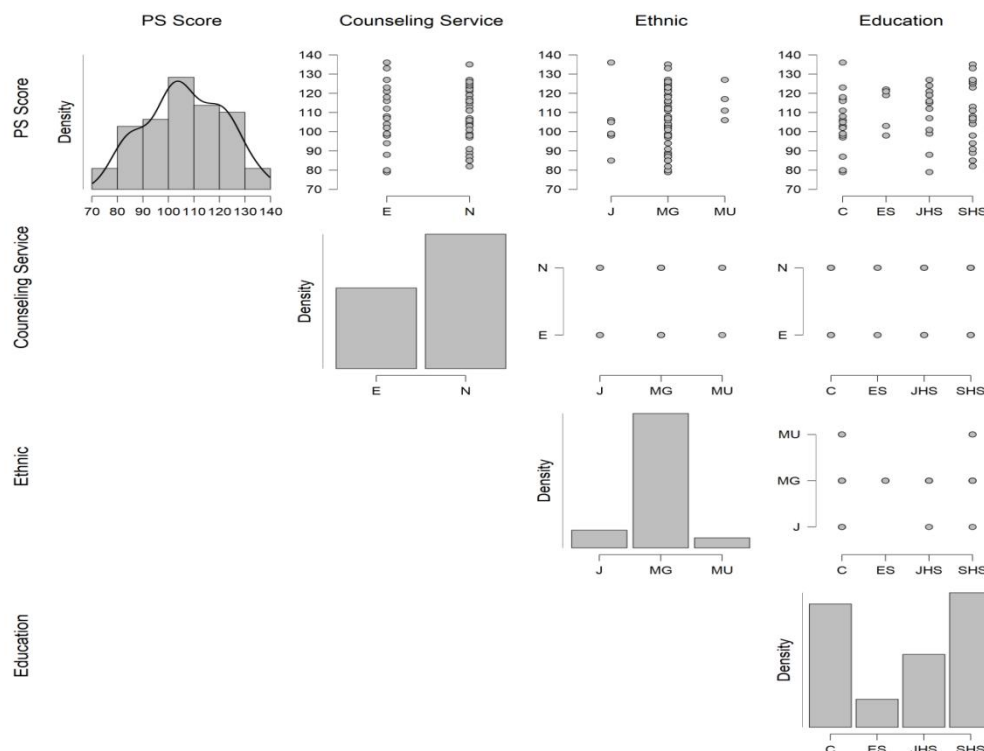
Figure 5. Correlation Plot Problem Solving Based on Demography

Figure 5 is made clear by the relationship between plots ranging from counseling, cultural, and parental education services. Based on the results of the correlation plot problem solving victims of domestic violence victims who have never done counseling services are more likely to have difficulty in solving problems. While in the cultural plot, the Minang tribe can solve more problems than the Javanese and Melayu tribes. And in the last plot, it was found out that the education of the respondents' parents tended to be in college and upper school education.

Conclusion

The findings in this study are solving the problem for victims of domestic violence from counseling, ethnicity, and education services, there are 64 data. Central tendency values in the problem harassment data, namely: M = 106.45, Md = 106.00, Mode = 85.00. The score of problem solving that tends to look a lot is 85. Data shows left slant, this means the data shows negative which is indicated by a skewness value of -0.036. Women victims of domestic violence who have done counseling and counseling services are better able to solve family problems than those who have never had counseling. In addition, the findings show that Javanese women are better able to solve problems than Minang and Melayu, and education influences the problem solving of women victims of domestic violence.

Acknowledgements

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