

# Hubungan faktor di tingkat individu keluarga dan masyarakat dengan sikap atas tindak kekerasan dalam rumah tangga analisis komparatif data sekunder SDKI 2007 dan 2012 = The relations factor at individual family and community level with the attitude supporting domestic violence comparative analysis of secondary data idhs 2007 and 2012

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Kekerasan perempuan merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang utama di seluruh dunia. Hasil pemetaan Komnas Perempuan tahun 2013 di seluruh Indonesia menunjukkan kekerasan terhadap perempuan persebarannya semakin luas, bentuknya beragam, menimbulkan bekas trauma yang dalam, dan jumlah terus berkembang mencapai 279.156 kasus. Berdasarkan Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) 2012 sikap setuju terhadap kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) meningkat menjadi 34,5% dari 30,8% (pada perempuan) dan 17,3% dari 16,3% (pada laki-laki) di tahun 2007. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan besaran sikap dan faktor individu, keluarga, dan masyarakat yang berhubungan dengan sikap setuju terhadap KDRT. Analisis data dilakukan pada responden laki-laki dan perempuan menikah; 38.873 orang pada SDKI 2007 dan 40.626 orang pada SDKI 2012. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan cross sectional dengan analisis statistik menggunakan regresi logistik berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan sikap setuju terhadap KDRT dari tahun 2007 ke 2012. Sikap setuju lebih diterima secara luas pada faktor individu (perempuan, orang berusia lebih muda, orang berpendidikan rendah, menikah muda, status ekonomi rendah, tinggal di pedesaan, tinggal di wilayah timur) dan faktor keluarga (pernikahan yang singkat, pengambilan keputusan tunggal).

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Violence against women is a major public health problem worldwide. The Indonesian Women National Commission 2013 mapping results showed that violence against women spreads more widely, in various types, causing traumatic scars, and the number continues to grow reaching 279.156 cases. According to the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), attitude supporting domestic violence increase to 34.5% from 30.8% (in women) and 17.3% from 16.3% (in men) compared to 2007. This research aims to obtain attitudinal changes at individual, family, and community level of those who agreed supported domestic violence. Data analysis was done on married men and women, a total of 38,873 in 2007 IDHS and 40,626 in 2012 IDHS. IDHS used a cross-sectional design and the statistical analysis employed logistic regression. The results show an increased in supportive attitudes toward domestic violence (from 2007 to 2012). Women are more supportive at individual level, younger age, low education, younger of age at first marriage, and living rural areas and eastern island. At family level, shorter length a marital time and being a sole decision maker are significantly related to supportive attitude toward violence against women.; Violence against women is a major public health problem worldwide. The Indonesian Women National Commission 2013 mapping results showed that violence against women spreads more widely, in various types, causing traumatic scars, and the number continues to grow reaching 279.156 cases. According to the 2012

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