

Abstract

Violence against women is a serious problem against women human rights. This case has brought a serious impact on women victims of violence, family and community, both in terms of health, economic, and social. Data at the global level released by the World Health Organization shows that 15 to 71 per cent of women have experienced violence.

The high number of cases of violence is not comparable to the number of cases that are revealed to the public. Only a few women victims of violence reported their cases to service providers or the police. Victims' perceptions of the community's response to the case they experienced became a factor of a very few numbers of victims accessing the services.

This study aims to understand the response of women in Sleman Regency towards violence against women and see whether gender attitudes and experiences of violence correlate with these responses. The research method used is quantitative research. The research data was acquired from secondary data from the Survey of The Life Experience of Women in Household (SPHRT) conducted by Rifka Annisa in Sleman Regency. This study used data from 192 respondents selected purposively. Data processing was performed using SPSS 15. The statistical test chosen was Spearman's rho and Chi-Square correlation test with a significance level of 5%.

The results show that 51.6% of women in Sleman gave negative responses, in the form of silent or unhelpful behavior, in cases of violence experienced by women in their neighbourhood. As many as 48.4% provide support to women who experience violence. Gender attitudes and experiences of violence do not correlate significantly with women's responses to cases of violence against women that occur in their environment.

Keywords: Violence against women, response, gender attitude, the experience of violence