Unveiling Public Perspectives on Domestic Violence in Indonesia: A Multi-Platform Social Media Analysis

Bektiana Sungsang Anggranerista [1*], Muhamad Subhi Apriantoro [2]

[1,2] Sharia Economic Law Study Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Jl. A. Yani, Mendungan, Pabelan, Kec. Kartasura, Regency Sukoharjo, Central Java

Abstract

Purpose: This research investigates public sentiment among Twitter users regarding domestic violence. To comprehensively capture this sentiment, the study employs a broad approach to data collection across various social media platforms, focusing on a specific timeframe from October 6th to October 12th, 2023.

Methodology: The methodology involves searching blogs using relevant keywords and analyzing images from Flickr with appropriate tags. On forums such as Reddit or Quora, the search targets relevant threads within the specified period.

Results: Google+, despite its inactive status, is accessed via search with a date filter. News data is gathered through news finders by adjusting dates to note sources, titles, and key quotes. Newsletter archives are searched on dedicated websites, while podcasts are identified through popular platforms, noting titles and details. TikTok data is collected using hashtags or keywords, and Twitter

Applications/Originality/Value: the focal point of the study, is explored for tweets and threads related to domestic violence, recording usernames, tweets, and relevant responses. YouTube videos are also searched for relevant content.

Introduction Section

Domestic violence (KDRT) is a disturbing phenomenon and requires an in-depth understanding to overcome its negative impacts (Warren-Gordon, 2023)(Khoirunisa et al., 2023). Domestic violence, which includes various forms of violence, from physical to psychological, has become a global challenge that can affect the lives of millions of people around the world (Letchie & Nathaniel, 2023). Domestic violence can occur at all levels of society regardless of social, economic, or cultural background (Boodram, 2022). Violence in domestic relationships can have severe consequences, even death is a possible outcome for the victim, perpetrator, children, friends, or relatives (Kenny & Ortiz-Diaz, 2023)(Athief & Juwanti, 2020). Abusers often have a history of experiencing or witnessing abuse while growing up or have abused previous partners(Harris & Woodlock, 2023)(Isman, 2021).

In today's digital and connected era, approaches such as social network analysis (SNA) are emerging as useful tools to better understand the dynamics of domestic violence in the context of social relationships (Mukhopadhyay, 2022). In the context of domestic violence, SNA allows researchers to explore and map social networks that can provide insight into the dynamics of violence (Jensen, 2023). Because, SNA is an analytical method that analyzes relationships between individuals and groups as an interrelated network (Baboolal, 2023). Thus, researchers can identify patterns of relationships between individuals and understand how certain forces or influences may influence the occurrence of domestic violence (Fernández et al., 2023)(Ashfahany et al., 2023).

Through the SNA approach, researchers can identify risk and protective factors in the context of social relationships (Winstead et al., 2023). SNA enables the investigation of domestic violence by combining qualitative and quantitative data (Wretman et al., 2021). This can provide greater depth of analysis and allow researchers to not only identify relationship patterns but also understand the motivations behind those interactions (Bissessar & Huggins, 2022)(Hakim & Amalia, 2023).
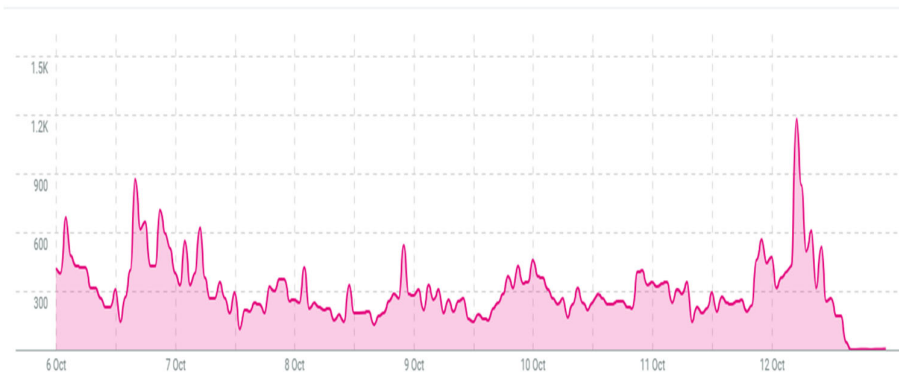
---

[*] Bektiana Sungsang Anggranerista: i000200161@student.ac.id

The application of SNA in domestic violence research can help achieve a deeper understanding of how this phenomenon develops in complex social contexts (Jeffrey, 2023). This approach is not only about identifying perpetrators of violence or victims, but also about understanding the structure and dynamics of social networks that can shape, strengthen, or stop violent behavior (Aceng, 2023). Thus, this research not only contributes to our understanding of domestic violence but also provides a basis for the development of more effective and holistic strategies (Zhang & Peterson, 2023).
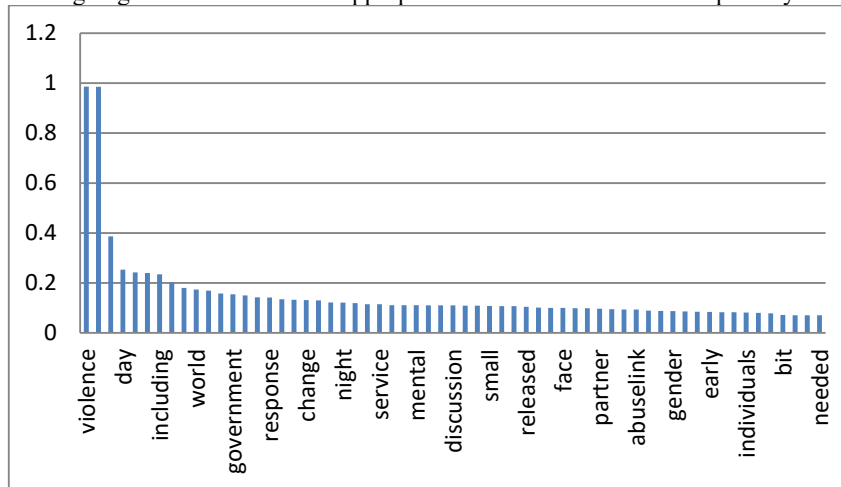
Result and Discussion

Mention Analysis

The data set depicts incidents of domestic violence over seven days, showing a consistent trend until the spike on October 12, 2023. In previous days, reported incidents were relatively stable, hovering around 400. However, there was an unexpected increase on October 12, particularly in the early hours of the morning, peaking at an unprecedented 1,181 incidents at 05:00:00. This spike was then followed by a sudden decline, with the number of incidents dropping to single digits and even reaching zero later in the day.
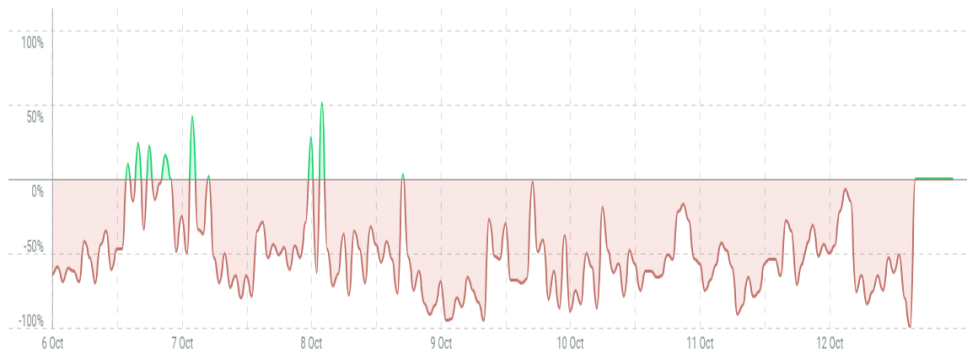

Results Over Time

The "related topic" data shows that the topics with the highest percentage of hits are "Violence" and "Domestic," with percentages of 0.986 and 0.985 respectively. This indicates that violence, particularly in domestic contexts, is a primary focus of user interest. The topic "People" also attracted attention with a hit percentage of 0.387, reflecting broad interest in various aspects of daily life and society. The colloquial theme is also reflected in "Day," which, although common, still had a significant hit percentage of .253. The issue of support with a percentage of 0.242 shows that users are actively seeking support or providing support regarding various issues. "Abuse" with a percentage of 0.24 and "Sexual" with a 0.18 highlight concern about the issue of violence and harassment. "National" and "World" with percentages of 0.202 and 0.174 respectively indicate interest in national and global issues. In this case, a deep understanding of "related" topics provides valuable insights for designing content that is more appropriate and relevant to the user's primary interests.

Related Topics

Over time net sentiment analysis related to the topic of domestic violence revealed that at the beginning of the period, there was a dominant negative trend, reaching its lowest point in the first few hours. Nonetheless, there was variation in sentiment over the next few hours, with some notable ups and downs. The peak point for positive sentiment occurred at 14:00, signaling a drastic change in the conversation regarding the issue of domestic violence. However, after 14:00, there was a drastic decline in sentiment, reaching its lowest value at 15:00 with the sentiment value reaching -100. This indicates the possibility of a particular event or piece of information dramatically influencing the user's perception. In the following period, sentiment varied but tended to be negative. At 23:00, there was a slight improvement in sentiment although it remained at negative levels. This analysis shows the complex dynamics in conversations about domestic violence, where user sentiment can change significantly in response to certain events or information.

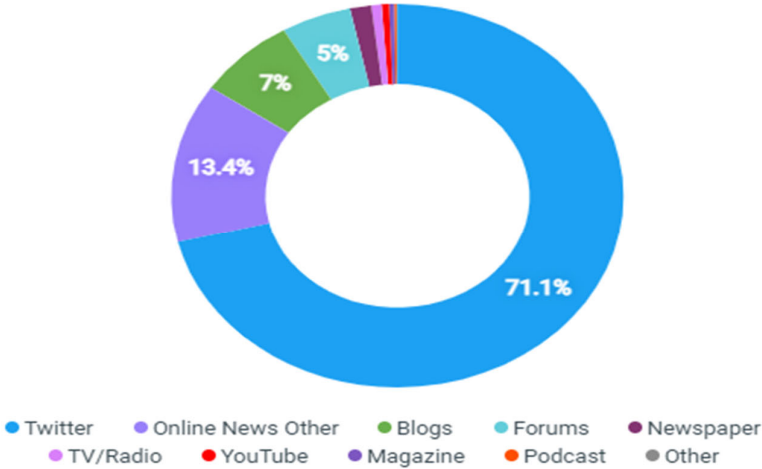Net Sentiment Over Time

Influencers

In an analysis of the influencer engagement data provided, it can be seen that @TheDunkCentral and @BoSnerdley have high levels of engagement, indicating the popularity and appeal of the content they produce. @TeamFukraOFC, despite lower engagement, still has an active following. Other influencers such as @LegionHoops, @nicolesimone, and @storiesbyjemay also showed good engagement levels, reflecting positive interactions. Meanwhile, @MissGinaDarling, @EmmaJaneStanle2, IUIC Raleigh, and IUIC Oklahoma, all associated with the YouTube platform, showed varying levels of engagement but still attracted attention from several followers.

Influencer	Network	Posts	Reach	Reach per mention	Engagement ↓	Engagement per mention
NBACentral ✓ @TheDunkCentral	🐦	1	1.3M	1.3M	10K	10K
Bo Snerdley ✓ @BoSnerdley	🐦	1	551K	551K	8.6K	8.6K
TEAM FUKRA INSAAN OFC 🐾 @TeamFukraOFC	🐦	1	11.6K	11.6K	2.6K	2.6K
Legion Hoops ✓ @LegionHoops	🐦	1	731.4K	731.4K	2.3K	2.3K
Nicole Simone ✓ @nicolesimone	🐦	1	28.1K	28.1K	2.2K	2.2K
IUIC Raleigh http://www.youtube.com/	▶	1	14.3K	14.3K	2.1K	2.1K
J E May / Duchess Marmalade ✓ @storiesbyjemay	🐦	1	12.5K	12.5K	1.9K	1.9K
GINA DARLING ✓ @MissGinaDarling	🐦	1	173.4K	173.4K	1.7K	1.7K
Emma @EmmaJaneStanle2	🐦	6	39.2K	6.5K	1.6K	270.3
IUIC Oklahoma http://www.youtube.com/	▶	1	5.9K	5.9K	1.6K	1.6K

Influencers

Data regarding media types, reveals the dissemination of information and engagement of different audiences. Twitter emerged as the dominant medium with 35,704 mentions and as a social media platform that is dynamic and influential in shaping conversations. Online news platforms and blogs collectively made a significant contribution, with 6,747 and 3,531 mentions respectively. Forums, with 2,513 mentions, indicate active engagement in online communities, while traditional media such as newspapers, TV/radio, and magazines have relatively lower engagement but remain relevant due to their
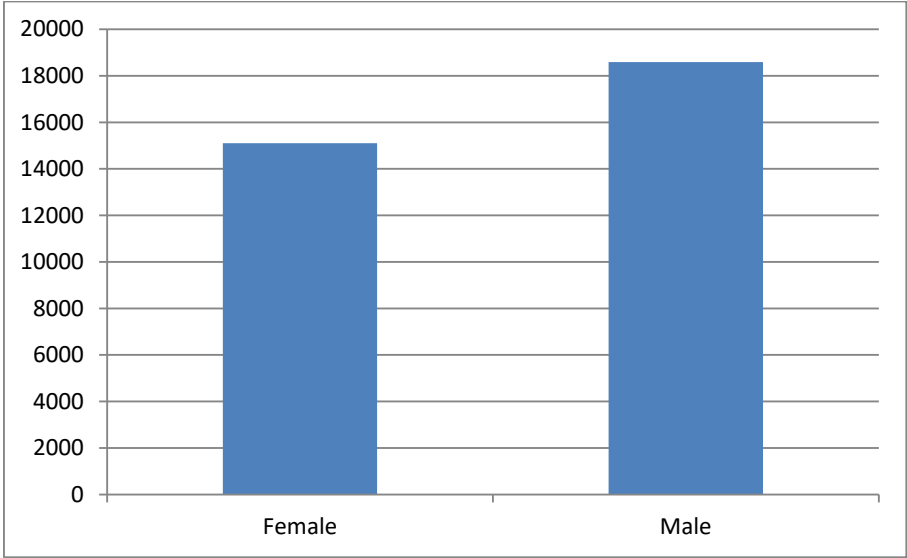
potential wide audience reach. YouTube, with 261 mentions, signals the growing importance of visual content in media. In addition, the emergence of podcasts, represented by 76 mentions, shows a trend of increasing consumption of audio-based information. While each type of media makes a unique contribution, the collective analysis provides insight into the dynamic and diverse nature of media surrounding the topics discussed.

Share of Media Type
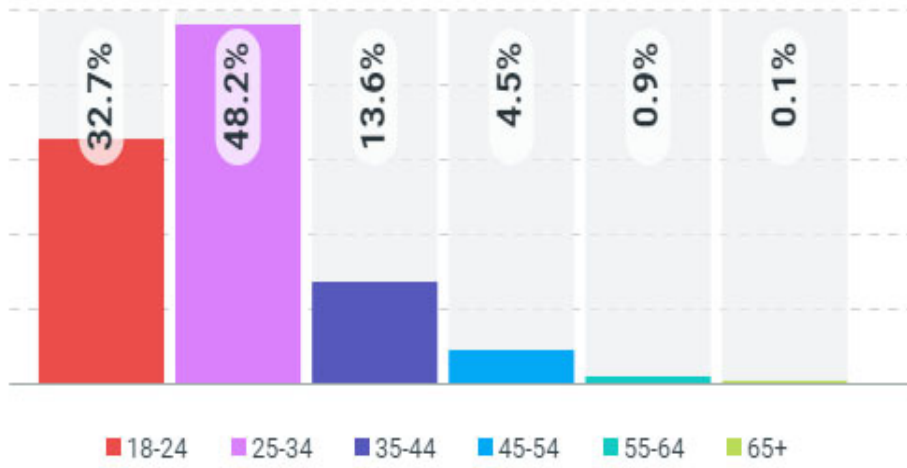
Demography Analysis
The data presented provides insight into the gender distribution of reported cases of domestic violence and shows that the number of incidents involving male perpetrators is greater than the number of incidents involving female perpetrators, namely 18,584 and 15,103 cases respectively.
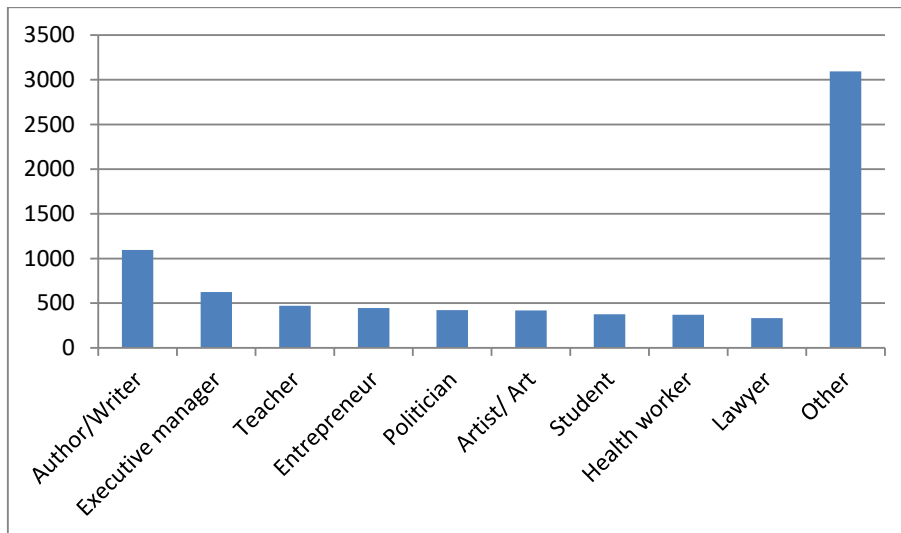

Gender

Data on reported cases of domestic violence show important patterns in age distribution. The 18-24 and 25-34 year age groups had a relatively large number of cases, reporting 7,675 and 11,326 cases respectively. This shows that individuals in their late teens to mid-thirties are more frequently involved in domestic violence incidents. The decline occurred with increasing age, namely the 35-44 year and 45-54 year age groups, with 3,192 and 1,048 cases respectively. The incidence of reported cases decreased in the age group 55-64 years (222 cases) and the age group 65 years and over (30 cases). It is

important to approach these findings with an understanding of the potential for reporting bias, as underreporting remains a challenge, especially among older age groups due to social factors.
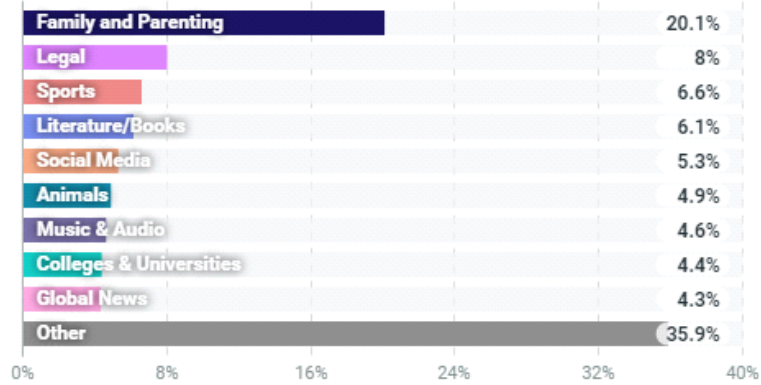

Age

Data on reported cases of domestic violence across occupations paint a mixed picture of the potential relationship between professional roles and interpersonal challenges. Specifically, writers with 1,095 reported cases, and executive managers, with 625 cases, as occupations where incidents of domestic violence were more frequently reported. This may mean that the high-stress nature of creative professions and the demands of the manager role may contribute to increased tensions in personal relationships. Meanwhile, teachers, entrepreneurs, politicians, artists, students, health workers, and lawyers also figure prominently in the reported cases, suggesting that the unique stressors and demands associated with each profession can influence the dynamics of domestic violence. The Other employment category, covering 3,093 reported cases, shows the diverse nature of work that is not individually defined.

Top Occupations Image

Based on user interest data, it shows several salient aspects. Users' main interests focused on family and parenting, which reached the highest number with 3865. This shows that information related to family life and childcare is of great interest to users. Legal interest with 1538, indicates an interest in legal information and justice-related topics. Sport is also a focus
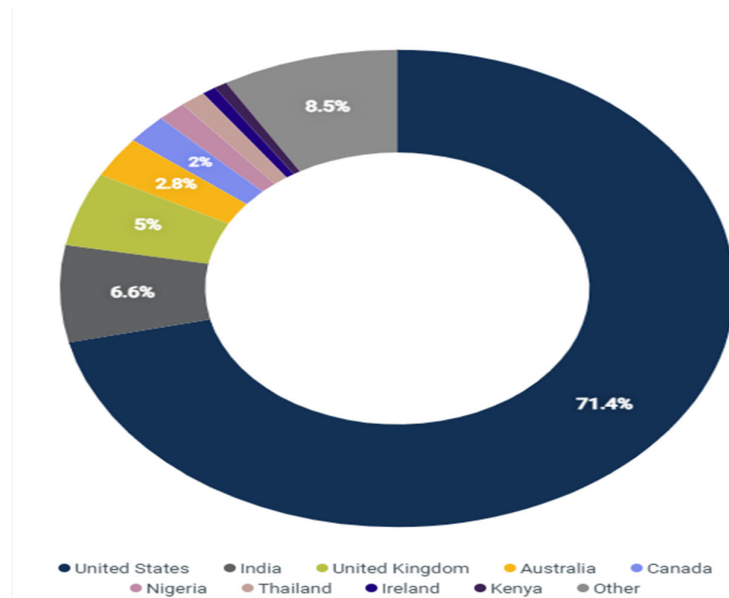
of attention, with 1266, indicating significant interest in news or information related to the world of sport. Furthermore, interest in literature and books was also quite high with the number 1178. Social media and animals reached 1016 and 937 respectively. Universities and global news also played an important role in user interest. The "Other" category has a high number, namely 6903. This analysis can be the basis for directing marketing strategies or providing content that is more in line with the main interests of users.

Top Interests Images

Wordmap

The data shows the distribution of users by country. The United States dominates with the highest participation numbers. India, with a significant spread, shows growth and increasing interest in various topics among Indian users. The UK, Australia, and Canada also have strong distribution, reflecting the high participation of users from these countries. Nigeria, Thailand, and Ireland continued to show significant participation although their numbers were smaller. The distribution of users from Kenya reflects active participation, while other categories with high numbers indicate the geographic diversity of users from countries not specifically listed. This analysis can be a strategic basis for crafting content or campaigns that are more suited to audiences from different countries.

Share of Countries/regions

Conclusion

As many as 50,100 Twitter social users discussed the topic of domestic violence. The peak of discussion occurred on October 12, 2023, especially in the early morning when there were 1,181 tweets at 05.00. Before that date, discussions on this topic were relatively stable. The top influencer on the Twitter account, the most influential regarding the Domestic Violence conversation, is @TheDunkCentral 10,000 engagements. In the Sentiment analysis, netizens gave more negative responses than positive. Analyze the dominant emotions, anger, and beliefs in this topic. The 18-24 and 25-34 year age groups had a relatively large number of cases, reporting 7,675 and 11,326 cases respectively. The incidence of reported cases decreased in the age group 55-64 years (222 cases) and the age group 65 years and over (30 cases). Distribution of users by country. The United States dominates with the highest participation numbers.

This research has limitations, namely that it only uses Twitter as primary data for analysis. In future research, researchers can use data sources from other social media that cover more than just one country.

References

Aceng, S. (2023). HOW WOMEN OF UGANDA NETWORK (WOUGNET) USES TECHNOLOGY TO RESPOND TO ONLINE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE. In Technology and Domestic and Family Violence: Victimisation, Perpetration and Responses (pp. 186–191). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429316098-18

Baboolal, A. A. (2023). GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN: Chronicling Guyana's Progress. In International Responses to Gendered-Based Domestic Violence: Gender-Specific and Socio-Cultural Approaches (pp. 70–79). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003264040-8

Bissessar, A. M., & Huggins, C. (2022). Domestic Violence in the Anglophone Caribbean: Consequences and Practices. In Domestic Violence in the Anglophone Caribbean: Consequences and Practices. Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88476-5

Boodram, C.-AS (2022). The Use of the Social-Ecological Model of Intervention for Addressing Domestic Violence in Trinidad and Tobago. In Domestic Violence in the Anglophone Caribbean: Consequences and Practices (pp. 157–172). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88476-5_8

Fernández, G., de Fernández, C.A., Suero, L.E.L., Quishpe, G., Herrera-López, J., & Arráiz, G.F. (2023). The influence of abuse on obesity and metabolic pathologies associated with neglect of feeding in adolescents. In Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse (pp. 47–67). Nova Science Publishers, Inc. https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85158066565&partnerID=40&md5=3dc2dc33ea342357a69f60319794c6ad

Jeffrey, J. (2023). The Criminal Injustice System: professional perspectives of Secondary Victimization about female victims of male violence and abuse. In Researching Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence: Critical Perspectives for Student-Practitioner Researchers (pp. 60–69). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003256915-7

Jensen, M. L. (2023). The dynamics and perspectives of stalking and harassment behavior. In Researching Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence: Critical Perspectives for Student-Practitioner Researchers (pp. 40–49). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003256915-5

Kenny, M. C., & Ortiz-Diaz, K. (2023). Sexual assault in the military: Risk factors and root causes. In Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse (pp. 27–46). Nova Science Publishers, Inc. https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85158049698&partnerID=40&md5=b635a79420eb0e5f87fb4600ebd83381

Letchie, A. M., & Nathaniel, D. (2023). SEVERE LICKING: Calypso Considers Domestic Violence. In International Responses to Gendered-Based Domestic Violence: Gender-Specific and Socio-Cultural Approaches (pp. 58–69). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003264040-7

Mukhopadhyay, A. (2022). The Social and Legal Regulation of Domestic Violence in The Kesarwani Community: Kolkata, India and Beyond. In The Social and Legal Regulation of Domestic Violence in The Kesarwani Community: Kolkata, India and Beyond. Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003283171

Warren-Gordon, K. (2023). INTERSECTIONALITY AS A MEANS TO UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN BELIZE. In International Responses to Gendered-Based Domestic Violence: Gender-Specific and Socio-Cultural Approaches (pp. 80–86). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003264040-9

Winstead, A.P., Stevenson, M.C., & Block, S.D. (2023). Intimate partner violence: Effects of race on protective orders. In Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse (pp. 87–104). Nova Science Publishers, Inc. https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85157987695&partnerID=40&md5=4cad77f29c06e0aa9b4717d545fa340c

Wretman, C.J., Rizo, C.F., Martin, S.L., & Kupper, L.L. (2021). Quantitative methods for researching domestic violence and abuse. In The Routledge International Handbook of Domestic Violence and Abuse (pp. 749–764). Taylor and Francis. https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116781197&partnerID=40&md5=9944a82733b608734b0769cadfd698d8

Zhang, D., & Peterson, D. (2023). INTRODUCTION: An Interfaces Approach to the Global Problems of Gender-Based Domestic Violence. International Responses to Gendered-Based Domestic Violence: Gender-Specific and Socio-Cultural Approaches, 1–6. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003264040-1

Apriantoro, M. S., & Nuraini, A. E. (2022). Social network analysis of the development of the halal industry in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Social Informatics Theory and Application*, *6*(2), 102–110.

Ashfahany, A. El, Rindiani, L., Hakim, L., & Surakarta, U. M. (2023). *Comparison of Sharia Economic Law Thoughts Oni Syahroni and Erwandi Tarmizi on Administration Fees and Discounts on E-Money*. *11*(3), 167–187.

Athief, F. H. N., & Juwanti, R. H. (2020). Court decisions on post-divorce children's livelihood: Islamic law analysis on their practices in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam Dan Kemanusiaan*, *20*(2), 151–173. https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v20i2.151-173

Hakim, L., & Amalia, S. T. (2023). Implementation of The Consignment System at Lucky Jaya Mart Store: A Review of Islamic Business Ethics. *Al-Insyiroh: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*, *9*(1), 51–75. https://doi.org/10.35309/alinsyiroh.v9i1.6287

Harris, B., & Woodlock, D. (2023). TECHNOLOGY AND DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE: Victimisation, Perpetration and Responses. In *Technology and Domestic and Family Violence: Victimisation, Perpetration and Responses*. Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429316098

Isman, I. (2021). Kumulasi Gugatan Antara Perbuatan Melawan Hukum Dan Wanprestasi. *Jurnal Yudisial*, *14*(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.29123/jy.v14i1.370

Khoirunisa, A., Rohman, F., Azizah, H. A., Ardianti, D., Maghfiroh, A. L., & Noor, A. M. (2023). Islam in the Midst of AI (Artificial Intelligence) Struggles: Between Opportunities and Threats. *Suhuf*, *35*(1), 45–52. https://doi.org/10.23917/suhuf.v35i1.22365