



## **FACTORS INFLUENCING STRESS IN MOTHERS EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: SCOPING REVIEW**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Domestic violence is a violation of human rights, a crime against human dignity and a form of discrimination. Violence, whatever the form or reason, is a form of crime that cannot be justified. Domestic violence is a global problem and a serious public health problem throughout the world. According to several scientific studies, risk factors for domestic violence include young age, desire to have children, pregnancy, separation from a partner, low socio-economic status, low education level, unemployment, drug abuse, social and economic inequality, among others. Objectives: Concluding on the factors that influence stress in mothers who experience domestic violence. Method: This article uses three data based science direct, scopus and wiley. The search for this article uses the main keywords, namely factors and and stress and mother and domestic violence combined with supporting keywords, the article is in full text form, in English, limited to the last 5 years and open access as many as 10 articles were reviewed. Result: This review was carried out on 10 articles that were screened and analyzed from 2,801 articles. All articles use qualitative, quantitative and Multivariate logit models, moderation and mediation analysis methods. Factors that influence the level of stress in mothers who experience domestic violence are physical and emotional violence. Conclusion: Emphasizing that handling stress in mothers who experience domestic violence requires a comprehensive approach, involving various sectors, including health, education and social policy. By understanding the factors that influence stress, more effective intervention efforts can be designed and support women in overcoming traumatic experiences of domestic violence.

Keywords: domestic violence; factors; mother; stress

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence against women is a health problem. Research on domestic violence is needed to clarify the relationship between various forms of violence and health impacts. The aim of this research is to determine the frequency and risk factors for domestic violence in women. This study also investigated the relationship between risk factors and psychological, physical, and sexual violence against women perpetrated by intimate partners (Kargar Jahromi M et al, 2015). Prevalence: According to the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the number of data on female victims of violence is 22,039 people (Kemenppa, 2024). Among women aged between 15 and 49 years, 27% experienced physical and sexual violence at least once by their husband or ex-husband or male partner throughout their lives (Bränn E et al, 2023). According to several scientific studies, risk factors for domestic violence include young age, desire to have children, pregnancy, separation from a partner, low socio-economic status, low level of education, unemployment, including drug abuse, social inequality and economics (Kurt G et al, 2023).

Apart from that, victims of domestic violence are also faced with violence based on moral and gender norms. For example, men tend to punish their wives if their wives do not follow moral norms, and women tend to accept them (Lomazzi V, 2023). Domestic violence can worsen a

person's mental and physical health and affect their quality of life and productivity. Domestic violence (KDRT) is a phenomenon social harm and can cause serious psychological impacts, especially for victims, including mothers who have family relationships (Doss CR et al, 2022). Domestic violence not only has physical impacts, but also causes serious psychological problems for mothers who experience violence (Sutrisminah E, 2017).

## METHOD

This review uses a scoping review method which aims to map and provide a broad overview of the literature covered (Pham MT *et al*, 2014). A scoping review involves identifying research questions, identifying relevant research using a systematic literature review based on formulated research questions, collecting research results, tabulating results, compiling, analyzing, explaining, and reporting results (Arksey H *et al*, 2005). This review is guided by the first question, “how factors that influence stress in mothers who experience domestic violence?”. This review uses three *database* science direct, scopus and wiley. Search for this article using the main keywords, namely “*factors, stress, mothers and domestic violence*”. This keyword was developed with the keyword “*stress and domestic violence*” from Mesh and combined with AND and OR. This article used is a full text article published from 2019 to 2023 (not limited to publication date) and for 2024 articles were deleted that did not meet the criteria. The aim of this limitation in the last 5 years is to broadly explore the factors that influence stress in mothers who experience domestic violence. The article uses English and the methods used are qualitative, quantitative and Multivariate logit models, moderation and mediation analysis. This article refers to a discussion regarding factors that influence stress in mothers who experience domestic violence. The focus of this study is the factors that influence stress in experiencing domestic violence. Articles that are not included in this review are articles that discuss factors that influence stress, there are no abstracts and the year 2024 is not included because it does not meet the criteria.

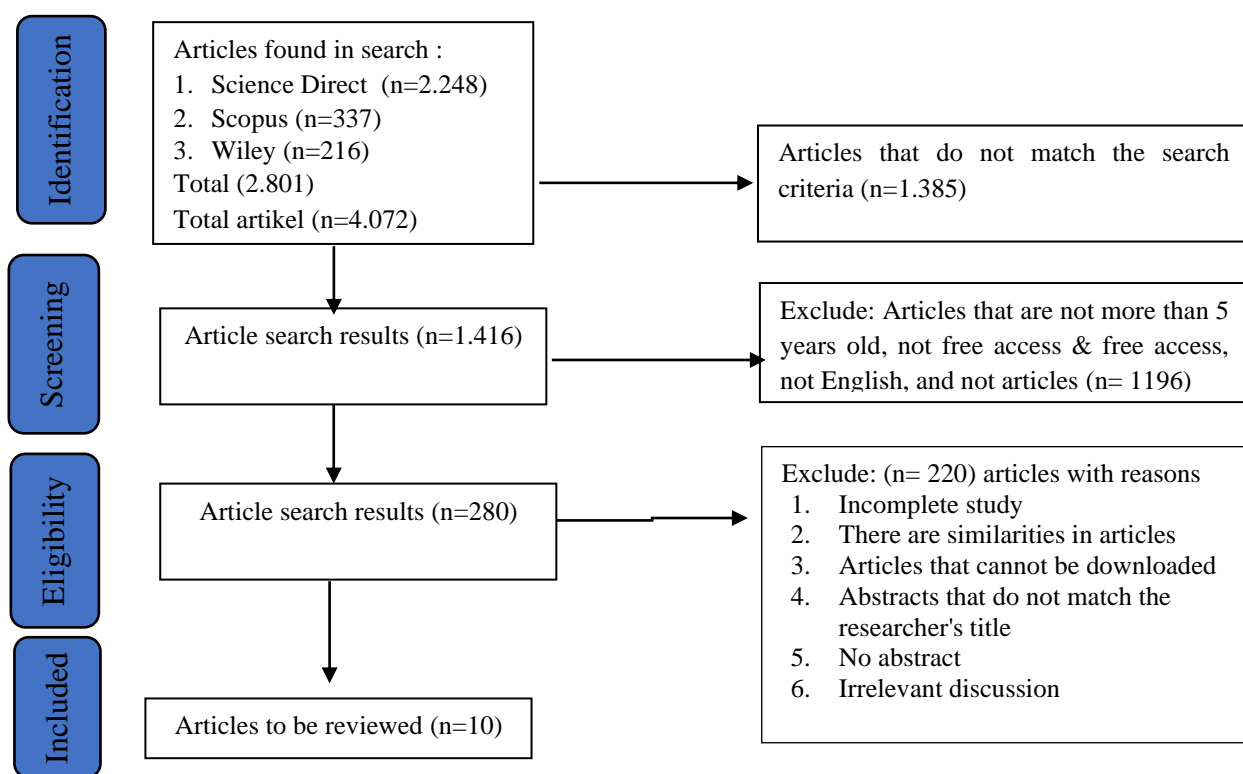


Figure 1. Flow diagram pada pencarian database

An article search in three databases yielded articles. These articles were selected after reading the title and summary. Titles and abstracts that did not meet the objectives of this review were

excluded, resulting in 2,801 articles. The filtered articles were reviewed again and all articles were read with duplicate focus, leaving 14 articles. All articles were reread to consider the relevance and clarity of each article's findings, and 10 articles were determined to be appropriate for this review. The guideline used in selecting articles is PRISMA-Scr, which can be seen in Figure 1. The author developed a search strategy with the help of a librarian to search the database and complete the filtering process. The authors also reviewed the search strategy and checked the eligibility of included articles at each screening stage. The inclusion criteria for this article are English and focus on factors that influence stress in mothers who experience domestic violence. The exclusion criteria for this article were mothers who did not experience domestic violence and were not journal articles. After the final set of articles was identified, each article was summarized by mapping relevant information relating to the author's name, article title, publication date, research location, methods identified, research design, research objectives, and a summary of the main findings.

## RESULT

Table 1.  
Review Journal

No	Author and Year	Title Study	Objective	Methods	Results
1	Olivia Paul, 2019	<i>Perceptions of Family Relationships and Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms of Children Exposed to Domestic Violence</i>	The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between exposure to domestic violence, children's perceptions of family relationships, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in children. This study also aims to investigate the moderating role of children's perceptions of family relationships.	Quantitative	The results of this study indicate a relationship between exposure to domestic violence, children's perceptions of family relationships, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in children. Descriptive analyzes showed the extent of children's exposure to domestic violence, while correlation analyzes revealed associations between exposure to domestic violence, perceptions of family relationships, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.
2	Leanne Francia, Prudence Millear & Rachael Sharman, 2019	<i>Addressing family violence post separation – mothers and fathers' experiences from Australia</i>	The aim of this research is to describe the experiences of separated parents within the Australian family law system, particularly in cases involving domestic violence. This research aims to give a voice to parents who	Qualitative	The results of this research are the experiences of mothers and fathers who have separated in Australia and experienced domestic violence or high conflict after separation, as well as their interactions with the family law system. explores the experiences of 40 separating parents in Australia, focusing on their interactions with

No	Author and Year	Title Study	Objective	Methods	Results
			experience family violence and contribute to the family law literature.		the family law system. The sample is well covered
3	Elizabeth Pritchard, Tess Tsindos, Darshini Ayton	<i>Practitioner perspectives on the nexus between acquired brain injury and family violence</i>	The aim of this research is to understand the prevalence and contributing factors of ABI in the context of family violence through interviews with practitioners who work with victims and/or perpetrators of family violence.	Qualitative	The results of this study are the relationship between acquired brain injury (ABI) and violence in the family. The study involved 22 interviews and one focus group with 26 participants from various service areas, and addressed the incidence and prevalence of TBI in family violence. Factors that hinder the identification of TBI
4	Amsale Abebe, Getachew Tesfaw, Haregewoine Mulat, Getahun Hibdye and kalkidan Yohannes, 2019	<i>Postpartum depression and associated factors among mothers in Bahir Dar Town, Northwest Ethiopia</i>	The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and factors associated with postpartum depression among mothers attending maternal and child health clinics in Bahir Dar City, northwestern Ethiopia.	Quantitative	The results of this study showed that the prevalence of postpartum depressive symptoms was 22.1%, and factors such as stressful life events, lack of empowerment in domestic decision making, intimate partner violence, unplanned pregnancy, and infant hospitalization were significantly associated with depression. postpartum.
5	Mona-Iren Hauge, Parvin Kiamanesh 2019	<i>Mothering and everyday life during and in the aftermath of domestic violence among women with immigrant backgrounds in Norway</i>	The research aim of this article is to explore the experiences of immigrant women in Norway who have experienced domestic violence and neglect.	Qualitative	The research results show that immigrant women in Norway who experience domestic violence face various challenges in living their daily lives with their children. These challenges include economic dependence on a partner, fear of losing children, protecting children from violence, and adapting to the need for support services.
6	Sara F. Stein, Erin C. Hunter, Sandra A. Graham-Bermann, Maria M. Galano, Hannah M. Clark, Andrew C. Grogan-Kaylor, 2019	<i>Maternal Acceptance of Children's Negative Emotions Among Spanish-Speaking Latinas Who Have</i>	The aim of this study was to identify factors that influence Latina mothers' acceptance of their children's negative	Qualitative	Research results from this article indicate that depressive symptoms in Spanish-speaking Latina mothers are significantly associated with lower acceptance of children's negative emotions.

No	Author and Year	Title Study	Objective	Methods	Results
		<i>Experienced Intimate Partner Violence</i>	emotions, particularly in the context of domestic violence (IPV) and mental health.		Additionally, experiences of domestic violence (IPV) and posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTS) did not show a significant relationship with maternal acceptance of children's emotions. Demographic factors such as employment status and past shelter use were predictors of greater maternal acceptance of children's negative emotions. This research highlights the importance of understanding and addressing the impact of IPV on parenting and emotional well-being of children in Latina families.
7	Fernanda Serpeloni, Daniel Nätt, Simone Gonçalves de Assis, Elizabeth Wieling, Thomas Elbert, 2019	<i>Experiencing community and domestic violence is associated with epigenetic changes in DNA methylation of BDNF and CLPX in adolescents</i>	The aim of this study was to determine the impact of exposure to community violence and domestic violence on DNA methylation in three different generations from the mother's generation but not in the grandmother's generation.	Qualitative	The results of this study found that lifetime exposure to violence was associated with decreased DNA methylation in certain genes, including brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and caseinolytic mitochondrial matrix peptidase chaperone subunit (CLPX). Additionally, DNA methylation patterns associated with exposure to violence in the younger generation were observed in the maternal generation, but not in the grandmother's generation. Suggesting a potential link between exposure to violence and epigenetic changes that may influence mental health.
8	Valeria Skafida a , John Devaney, 2023	<i>Risk and protective factors for children's psychopathology in the context of domestic violence – A study using nationally representative</i>	The aim of this article is to examine the impact of domestic violence (DV) on child psychopathology, including internalizing,	Multivariate logit models, moderation and mediation analysis	The results of the research are Mother-child relationship moderation and mediation of the effects of domestic violence on children's internalizing, externalizing, and

No	Author and Year	Title Study	Objective	Methods	Results
		<i>longitudinal survey data</i>	externalizing, and prosocial behavior. In addition, this article also aims to examine the role of risk and protective factors, such as mother-child bonding, in mediating and moderating the effects of domestic violence on children.		prosocial scores. suggests that mothers need support to support children in the context of domestic violence.
9	Nataly Woolletta, Monica Bandeirab , Abigail Hatcher 2020	<i>Trauma-informed art and play therapy: Pilot study outcomes for children and mothers in domestic violence shelters in the United States and South Africa</i>	The purpose of this study was to explore the outcomes of a trauma-based art and play therapy intervention for children and mothers in domestic violence shelters in the United States and South Africa.	Quantitative and Qualitative (mixed method design)	The results of this study indicate that trauma-based art and play therapy interventions have a positive impact on the mental health of children and mothers living in shelters for victims of domestic violence. The study found that this intervention resulted in significant reductions in probable depression scores and reductions in probable PTSD scores, although they were not statistically significant. This article shows that trauma-based art and play therapy interventions can provide significant benefits for
10	Christine M. Forke, Marina Catallozzid, A. Russell Localio, Jeane Ann Grisso , Douglas J. Wiebe , Joel A. Fein 2019	<i>Intergenerational effects of witnessing domestic violence: Health of the witnesses and their children</i>	The aim of this study was to identify factors influencing compliance and adherence to a behavioral intervention package (BIP) by pregnant women experiencing domestic violence (DV) attending antenatal care (ANC) in a public hospital in India.	Qualitative	The results of this study were that although there were several inhibiting factors, the overall impact of facilitating factors was greater, leading to a follow-up rate of 97%. The behavioral intervention package (BIP) consists of five components aimed at empowering women to achieve better physical and mental health.

## DISCUSSION

### Theme 1: The impact of violence on the family

Three studies discussed the impact of violence on families. This research uses qualitative methods which show the impact of violence on families and on children (Paul O, 2019).

### Theme 2: Factors causing domestic violence

Two studies discuss the factors that cause domestic violence, these studies show the factors that cause domestic violence risk factors for domestic violence include young age, desire to have children, pregnancy, separation from a partner, low socio-economic status, low level of education, unemployment, including drug abuse, social and economic inequality (Francia L *et al*, 2019). Factors that cause domestic violence (KDRT) can vary, but some factors that are generally associated with domestic violence include mental problems, substance abuse, gender inequality, and economic pressure. In addition, factors such as childhood experiences of domestic violence, conflict in relationships, and power imbalances in relationships can also play a role in causing domestic violence. Research also shows that factors such as family stress, emotional instability, and lack of social support can also contribute to the occurrence of domestic violence (Skafida V, 2023).

### Theme 3: Research Methods

There are two articles that use Multivariate logit models, moderation and mediation analysis and Quantitative and Qualitative (mixed method design) research methods which discuss the issue of showing that mothers need support to support children in the context of domestic violence.

## CONCLUSION

Social support from family, friends and society plays an important role in reducing maternal stress levels and emotional and practical support is an important foundation for mothers who experience violence. Domestic violence increases maternal mental health problems, including the risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression and anxiety, and makes a major contribution, mental health aspects must be given more attention in dealing with these incidents and their impact on children. Children who grow up in an environment of domestic violence also experience severe impacts and are more likely to experience a cycle of violence. Maternal stress management is closely related to child protection. By considering these factors, policies and interventions can be developed to more effectively address challenges and reduce the levels of stress faced by mothers experiencing domestic violence.

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