



A Descriptive Study on Perceived Sexual Control in Individuals Who Experience Dating Violence

Natasya Putri Amalia¹, Pradipta Christy Pratiwi², Fatma Kusuma Mahanani³

^{1,2,3} Department of Psychology, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Keywords

Dating violence,
perceived sexual control

Abstract

Efforts to maintain sexual control over a partner occur in various cases of dating violence. This research examines perceived sexual control from the perspectives of internal sexual control, power-other sexual control, and chance-or-luck sexual control. Descriptive quantitative methods were used in this research. A total of 310 respondents filled out the questionnaire online. The questionnaires used are the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) and MSSCQ, adapted from Snell et al. (1993), which are used to measure internal sexual control, power-other sexual control, and chance-or-luck sexual control. Respondents to this study were 310 people (women = 67%, men = 37%), aged 20–30, who had been or were currently in a relationship for at least one year. The selection of respondents used the purposive sampling method. Data analysis uses descriptive techniques. The research results show that perceived sexual control is generally in the high category. Then internal sexual control, power-other sexual control, and chance-or-luck sexual control are also in the high category.

✉ Email correspondence:
E-mail: pradiptacp@mail.unnes.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Early adulthood is a continuation of adolescence, which is a period of adjustment to new life patterns and new social expectations (Putri, 2019). Early adulthood has several developmental tasks that are focused on society's expectations and include getting a job, choosing a life partner, learning to live with a husband or wife, forming a family, and so on. To achieve some of these developmental tasks, most people will start by establishing a romantic relationship. However, it cannot be denied that a relationship can experience several problems. Various problems in romantic relationships that arise can trigger violence between partners (Pratiwi, 2017), which can then lead to intimate partner violence, which is usually shortened to IPV. According to the WHO, intimate partner violence (IPV) or violence in the private sphere is behavior in intimate relationships that causes physical, sexual, or psychological violence, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological torture, and behavioral control.

WHO (2021) published estimates indicating that approximately 1 in 3 (30%) women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (Saptoyo & Nugroho, 2021). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) survey data found that men have a high prevalence of being victims of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Most first-time victims occur before the age of 25. This survey proves that IPV can be experienced by not only women but also men. In Indonesia itself, violence in the personal realm has often occurred. Based on CATAHU data or annual records released by the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the total case complaint data received in 2022 is 457,895 cases, and 339,782 of the total complaints are gender-based violence (KBG). Violence in the personal realm still dominates the reporting of KBG cases, namely 99%, or 336,804 cases. In complaints to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, cases in the personal realm reached 61%, or 2,098 cases.

The University of Michigan Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center states that acts of dating violence are committed to gain and maintain control over an intimate partner (Murray et al., 2016). IPV causes negative impacts on victims, one of which is sexual. Sexual impact can cause sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy (Mardiah et al., 2020). Sexual impacts can occur because sexual needs are a basic aspect of intimate relationships that are maintained in the early adulthood stage, where interpersonal relationships are one of the developmental tasks, and at a certain age, the intimacy formed with other people greatly determines their success at this stage of development (Oriza & Hanipraja, 2020). In general, power and control are believed to be one of the basic causes of sexual violence and other forms of violence by intimate partners (Gage & Hutchinson, 2006).

Power or control over aspects of sexual life is called sexual control. Snell (2001) divides sexual control into 3 parts: internal sexual control, power-other sexual control, and chance or luck sexual control. Internal sexual control itself is the belief that the sexual aspects of a person's life are determined by their own personal control. Power-other sexual control is the belief that one's sexual aspects are determined by other people or beyond one's own control. Chance or luck sexual control is the belief that the sexual aspects of a person's life are determined by considerations of chance and luck.

The use of control is exercised by the female partner over her male partner. The female partner also attempts to control all aspects of the male partner's life through surveillance, aggression, and humiliation. In addition, some men also discussed how sexual relations were also used as a tool of control, such as female partners insisting on having sexual relations every day to ensure that the male partner did not cheat. In addition, when the male partner is taking a shower, the female partner will be in the bathroom to ensure that the male partner does not masturbate, which is interpreted as cheating by the female partner (Dixon et al., 2022). Control in the sexual aspect is also experienced by women, such as perpetrators of violence refusing to use protection or condoms during sexual

intercourse, throwing away the victim's birth control pills, and controlling the use of contraceptives. Some victims are also forced to become pregnant even though they do not want to (Moore et al., 2010).

Until now, there has been no research that specifically discusses perceived sexual control in young adults who experience intimate partner violence. However, there have been several related studies, for example, research conducted by Pratt et al. (2014), which states that indirectly, low self-control causes victimization. As for other research conducted by Gover et al. (2011), which revealed that individuals who have low self-control are the main predictors of the tendency to become victims of violence in romantic relationships. Based on the previous explanation, it can be concluded that individuals who have low self-control are more vulnerable to becoming victims. Apart from the several things explained above, violence in the personal realm, or IPV, still occurs a lot, even in the environment around us. However, there is still not much research discussing this matter. Therefore, this research was conducted to determine the description of perceived sexual control in early adults who experience intimate partner violence.

METHOD

Design

This study describes early adult victims of dating violence's perceptions of their sexual control using quantitative research methods and a descriptive research methodology. This approach is used by researchers to outline the variables that will be studied (Azwar, 2022). When gathering data for descriptive research, categories such as kind, nature, or condition will be used to organize the data, and conclusions will be made once the data is fully collected (Arikunto, 2010).

Participants

The following traits are present in the population under investigation: Young adults, both male and female, between the ages of 20 and 30 who: (1) have been dating for a minimum of a year; and (2) are currently in a relationship. For this study, 310 persons made up the research sample. Men and women in their 20s and 30s who had experienced or were currently facing physical, psychological, or sexual violence in their relationships and had been dating for a minimum of a year were the target population for the purposeful sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that necessitates gathering specific standards and factors in order to create a sample (Sugiyono, 2016). This is in line with the requirement for research that focuses on examining subjects in particular contexts, namely dating violence.

Instruments

This study employs two measuring instruments, most notably the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) developed by Straus et al. (1996). The questionnaire consists of 39 items that refer to the victim's perspective. Scoring for the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) measuring tool has 7 answer choices, namely, "never" (score 0), "once in the last year" (score 1), "twice in the last year" (score 2), "3-5 times in the last year" (score 3), "6-10 times in the last year" (score 4), "11-20 times in the last year" (score 5), "more than 20 times in the last year" (score 6), "not in the last year, but it happened before" (score 7). CTS-2 is used to screen and determine sample criteria. The Cronbach's α value of the CTS-2 measuring instrument is 0.918. The scoring of this measuring instrument can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. The Dimension of Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2)

No.	Dimensions	Nomor Aitem	Jumlah Aitem
1.	Negosiasi	1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 39	6
2.	<i>Psychological Agression</i>	2, 5, 14, 17, 19, 25, 29, 35	8
3.	<i>Physical Assault</i>	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 21, 23, 26, 33, 37, 39	12
4.	<i>Sexual Coercion</i>	16, 18, 20, 22, 28, 30, 32	7
5.	Injury	11, 24, 27, 31, 34, 36, 38	6
Total			39

Snell et al. (1993) developed the Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire (MSSCQ), the second measuring instrument. This study makes use of the sexual control subscale of the MSSCQ measuring tool. With 15 items and five answer categories— “not at all characteristic of me” (score 0), “slightly characteristic of me” (score 1), “somewhat characteristic of me” (score 2), “highly characteristic of me” (score 3), and “extremely distinctive of me” (score 4)—the questionnaire consists of 15 items. The MSSCQ measuring instrument has a Cronbach's α value of 0.882. Table 2 below provides an explanation of the dimensions and items in the MSSCQ:

Table 2. The Dimension of Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire (MSSCQ)

No.	Dimensions	Nomor Aitem	Jumlah Aitem
1.	Chance/Luck Sexual Control	5, 25, 45, 65, 85	5
2.	Internal Sexual Control	20, 40, 60, 80, 100	5
3.	Power-Other Sexual Control	15, 35, 55, 75, 95	5
Total			15

Procedure

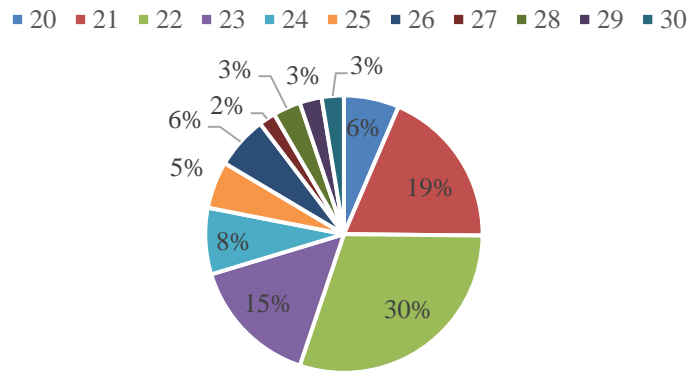
Data collection was carried out by researchers from April 1 to May 30, 2023, using two measuring tools or instruments, namely the CTS2 scale and the MSSCQ scale, especially the internal sexual control, power-other sexual control, and chance-or-luck sexual control subscales. The data collection process was carried out indirectly via an online Google form. In the Google form, there are 4 sections that must be filled in by respondents: the first section contains identity; the next section is the CTS2 Scale; then the internal sexual control, power-other sexual control, and chance or luck sexual control scales. In the identity section, participants are asked to fill in demographic data, which contains questions regarding name, age, relationship status, gender, and cellphone number, to provide rewards for participating in the research if they are willing.

Data Analysis

In this research, the data analysis used descriptive statistical methods. Descriptive analysis aims to provide a description of the data from research variables and is not intended to carry out hypothesis testing (Azwar, 2022).

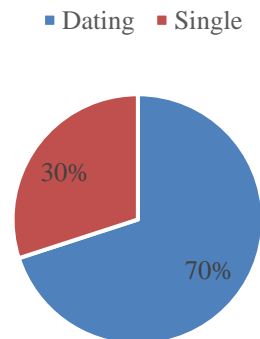
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

An overview of the data for 310 respondents based on their age is shown in the diagram below:



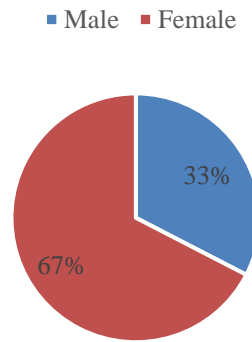
Pie chart 1. Participant age demographics

Based on the demographic picture above, it can be seen that the dominant age of respondents is 22 years old, with a percentage of 30%, or 93 people. Respondents aged 20 had a percentage of 6%, or 20 people. Respondents aged 21 had a percentage of 19%, or 58 people. Respondents aged 23 had a percentage of 15%, or 47 people. The percentage of respondents aged 24 years was 8%, or 24 people. Respondents aged 25 had a percentage of 5%, or 17 people. Respondents aged 26 had a percentage of 6%, or 19 people. The percentage of respondents aged 27 years was 2%, or 6 people. Respondents aged 28 years, 29 years, and 30 years had a percentage of 3%, with 10 respondents aged 28 years, 8 people aged 29 years, and 8 respondents aged 30 years. An overview of respondent data based on relationship status, namely dating (blue) or single (red), is shown in the diagram below:



Pie chart 2. Participant data based on relationship status

Based on the demographic picture above, it can be concluded that the relationship status of respondents is dominated by early adult respondents who are dating, namely 70%, or 217 people. Then respondents with single relationship status had a percentage of 30%, or 93 people. An overview of respondent data based on gender, namely men and women, is shown in the diagram below:



Pie chart 3. Participant data based on gender

Based on the demographic picture above, it can be concluded that the gender of respondents is dominated by women, namely 67% or 209 people, while male respondents are 33% or 101 people. After that, descriptive analysis was carried out to determine the description of perceived sexual control in early adults who experienced dating violence. The criteria used in this research use categorization based on the normal distribution model.

Table 3. Categorization of Perceived Sexual Control in Early Adults Who Experience Dating Violence

Formula	Interval	Category	F	%
$X \geq M + 1SD$	$X \geq 36$	High	168	54
$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$	$24 \leq X < 36$	Middle	87	28
$X < M - 1SD$	$X < 24$	Low	55	18
Total			310	100

Based on the table above, perceived sexual control behavior in early adult individuals who experienced dating violence was obtained from a total of 310 subjects, with details of 168 subjects, or 54%, being in the high category. A total of 87 subjects, or 28%, were in the medium category, and finally, 55 subjects, or 18%, were in the low category.

Table 4. Categorization of *Internal Sexual Control* in Early Adults Who Experience Dating Violence

Formula	Interval	Category	F	%
$X \geq M + 1SD$	$X \geq 13,3$	High	254	82
$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$	$6,7 \leq X < 13,3$	Middle	42	14
$X < M - 1SD$	$X < 6,7$	Low	14	4
Total			310	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that perceived sexual control behavior is viewed as internal sexual control in early adult individuals who experienced dating violence. Out of a total of 310 subjects, data was obtained with details of 254 subjects, or 82%, being in the high category. A total of 42 subjects, or 14%, were in the medium category, and 14 subjects, or 4%, were in the low category.

Table 5. Categorization of *Power-other Sexual Control* in Early Adults

Who Experience Dating Violence				
Formula	Interval	Category	F	%
$X \geq M + 1SD$	$X \geq 13,3$	High	143	46
$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$	$6,7 \leq X < 13,3$	Middle	53	17
$X < M - 1SD$	$X < 6,7$	Low	114	37
Total			310	100

The aforementioned chart illustrates how early adult victims of dating violence interpret sexual control behavior as power-other sexual control. Data was collected on 310 people in total, with 143 subjects (or 46%) falling into the high group. 53 individuals, or 17% of the total, fell into the middle category, while 114 individuals, or 37%, were in the low category.

Table 6. Categorization of *Chance or Luck Control* in Early Adults

Who Experience Dating Violence				
Formula	Interval	Category	F	%
$X \geq M + 1SD$	$X \geq 13,3$	Tinggi	148	48
$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$	$6,7 \leq X < 13,3$	Sedang	81	26
$X < M - 1SD$	$X < 6,7$	Rendah	81	26
Total			310	100

Table above shows that among early adult victims of dating violence, reported sexual control behavior is evaluated as luck or chance. Results were collected for 310 participants in total, and 150 subjects (48%) had features that fell into the high group. There were the same number of subjects (28%), or 81 subjects, in both the middle and low category.

The purpose of this study was to characterize early adult victims of intimate relationship violence's perception of their sexual control. According to the study's findings, 54% of 168 respondents, or early adults who had experienced IPV, rated their perceived level of sexual control as high. With 254 respondents, the results of perceived sexual control in terms of internal sexual control likewise fall into the high group, at 82%. In addition, among early adult victims of intimate partner violence, the findings of perceived sexual control in terms of power-other sexual control fell into the high group, accounting for 46% of the 143 respondents.

Lastly, with a percentage of 48%, or 148 respondents, the results of perceived sexual control in terms of chance or luck sexual control among early adult victims of intimate partner abuse are still in the high group. According to the study, 63% of early adults who have experienced intimate partner violence report having a high perceived level of sexual control. This finding is consistent with Antai (2011) research, which found a high lifetime prevalence of controlling conduct by spouses or husbands.

Perceived sexual control in terms of internal sexual control is in the high category, with a percentage of 82%, or 254 respondents. This is not in line with research related to self-control, namely that individuals who have greater self-control will be more careful in taking action, more likely to resist temptation, and more easily adjust their behavior (Werner & Ford, 2023). This can be attributed to individuals who have higher internal sexual control and who will avoid intimate partner violence. Other research suggests that adult individuals who may feel less self-control are at greater risk for unwanted sexual behavior (Rodrigues et al., 2019). A factor that may influence these results is that individuals in longer relationships have the ability to demonstrate greater communal behavior towards their partners, even in stressful life situations. Communal behavior can be separated from the self-control that individuals have in couples who are in longer relationships (Kammrath et al., 2015). In research by Findley et al. (2014), it is stated that the willingness to make sacrifices in

romantic relationships requires self-control. Individuals who lack the ability or endurance to control themselves are less capable of making great sacrifices. Based on this statement, it can be said that individuals who have higher self-control are able to make greater sacrifices.

Perceived sexual control behavior in terms of power-other sexual control in early adult individuals who experienced intimate partner violence was in the high category, namely 46% or 143 respondents. This is in line with the findings of Yoshioka et al. (2022), which state that women who believe that their husband or partner is justified in hitting or hitting their wife are significantly less likely to refuse sex or ask their partner to use a condom. This can also happen in dating relationships (Jeffrey & Barata, 2021). These results can also be related to sexual resourcefulness. Sexual resourcefulness is a combination of cognitive skills and deliberate behavior, including planning how to deal with various unwanted sexual situations, communicating with partners, and using self-talk to deal with situations effectively (Kennett et al., 2013). Women who have low levels of sexual resourcefulness and are in stable relationships have lower levels of relationship satisfaction, which is associated with a greater likelihood of complying with unwanted sexual situations, especially if they adhere strongly to double standards regarding sexual activity (Kennett et al., 2013). Women who were victims of severe forms of sexual coercion had significantly lower sexual resourcefulness and self-efficacy scores and had more reasons to consent to unwanted sexual activity (Kennett et al., 2009).

Perceived sexual control in terms of chance or luck sexual control in early adult individuals who experience intimate partner violence is also in the high category, namely 48%, or as many as 150 subjects. This can be related to research findings that state that group differences show that women who are sexually victimized are more susceptible to learned helplessness; namely, they believe there is no power that can prevent or stop unwanted sexual activity, so they feel that any form of effort is useless (Kennett et al., 2009), so individuals with the chance or luck of sexual control who experience intimate partner violence will surrender to fate or destiny. Seligman (in Ananda & Hamidah, 2020) states that learned helplessness is an attitude that arises due to individual limitations or incompetence in dealing with negative events or situations that occur repeatedly. The thought arises that the response given will produce the same final result, but in reality, the final result obtained is not in accordance with the response given, so the desire to respond ultimately decreases. The concept of learned helplessness in women victims of violence was first stated by Walker in Blessed Women Syndrome. Women learn to be helpless because they experience violence repeatedly, are unpredictable, incapable, and give rise to the belief that they have no control over such conditions, so that this leads to reduced efforts to leave the relationship or end the violence that occurs (Walker, 2009).

There are a number of limitations to this research that were encountered during the process: 1) male respondents were not enthusiastic, which resulted in an unequal number of male and female respondents; 2) no information was found regarding the duration of the respondent's dating relationship or the length of time they experienced intimate partner violence.

CONCLUSION

Among early adult victims of intimate partner violence, 54% of the subjects (168) reported that they had some degree of perceived sexual control. Of the early adult victims of intimate relationship abuse, 82% (or 254) of them reported having a high level of perceived sexual control in relation to internal sexual control. Of the 143 participants who experienced intimate partner violence in their early adulthood, 46% of them fell into the high category of perceived sexual control in terms of power-other sexual control. When it comes to early adult victims of intimate relationship violence, 48% of the subjects, or as many as 150, rate their perceived sexual control as being based solely on chance or luck.

Based on the research that has been carried out, the suggestion in this research is that future researchers are expected to be able to attract more male respondents to participate in the research so that the number of male respondents can be balanced with female respondents. In addition, it is hoped that further research can include or add information regarding the length of dating and the time span or duration of respondents experiencing intimate partner violence. The reader is expected to be able to understand the description of perceived sexual control in early adults who experience intimate partner violence so that if the reader is experiencing something similar, the reader can make decisions that have a positive impact on the reader's life. This research also hopes that readers will be more educated and aware of the issues and negative impacts of dating violence.

REFERENCES

- Ananda, N. C., & Hamidah, H. (2020). Learned Helplessness Pada Wanita Dewasa Awal Korban Kekerasan dalam Pacaran yang Masih Bertahan dengan Pasangannya. *INSAN Jurnal Psikologi Dan Kesehatan Mental*, 4(1), 36.
- Antai, D. (2011). Controlling behavior, power relations within intimate relationships and intimate partner physical and sexual violence against women in Nigeria. *BMC Public Health*, 11(1), 511. <http://www.doaj.org/doi/func=abstract&id=818669>
- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Rineka Cipta.
- Azwar, S. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Psikologi (II)*. Pustaka Belajar.
- Dixon, L., Treharne, G. J., Celi, E. M., Hines, D. A., Lysova, A. V., & Douglas, E. M. (2022). Examining Men's Experiences of Abuse From a Female Intimate Partner in Four English-Speaking Countries. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(3-4), 1311-1337. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520922342>
- Findley, M. B., Carvallo, M., & Bartak, C. P. (2014). The Effect of Self-control on Willingness to Sacrifice in Close Relationships. In *Self and Identity* (Vol. 13, Issue 3, pp. 334-344). Taylor & Francis. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15298868.2013.826595>
- Gage, A. J., & Hutchinson, P. L. (2006). Power, control, and intimate partner sexual violence in Haiti. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 35(1), 11-24. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-006-8991-0>
- Gover, A. R., Jennings, W. G., Tomsich, E. A., Park, M. R., & Rennison, C. M. (2011). The influence of childhood maltreatment and self-control on dating violence: A comparison of college students in the United States and South Korea. *Violence and Victims*, 26(3), 296-318. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.26.3.296>
- Jeffrey, N. K., & Barata, P. C. (2021). Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Among Canadian University Students: Incidence, Context, and Perpetrators' Perceptions. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 50(5), 2123-2138. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-021-02006-8>
- Kammrath, L. K., Peetz, J., Hara, K., Demarco, A., Wood, K., Kirkconnell, J., Meirovich, H., & Allen, T. (2015). It's a matter of time: The effect of depletion on communal action in romantic relationships is moderated by relationship length. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 109(2), 276-291. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspi0000023>
- Kennett, D. J., Humphreys, T. P., & Bramley, J. E. (2013). Sexual resourcefulness and gender roles as moderators of relationship satisfaction and consenting to unwanted sex in undergraduate women. *Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality*, 22(1), 51-61. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cjhs.933>
- Kennett, D. J., Humphreys, T. P., & Patchell, M. (2009). The role of learned resourcefulness in helping female undergraduates deal with unwanted sexual activity. *Sex Education*, 9(4), 341-353. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14681810903264702>
- Mardiah, A., Satriana, D. P., & Syahriati, E. (2020). Peran dukungan sosial dalam mencegah kekerasan dalam pacaran: Studi korelasi pada remaja di Jakarta. *Jurnal Psikologi Ulayat*, 4(1), 29-42. <https://doi.org/10.24854/jpu57>
- Moore, A. M., Frohwirth, L., & Miller, E. (2010). Male reproductive control of women who have experienced intimate partner violence in the United States. *Social Science and Medicine*, 70(11), 1737-1744. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.02.009>
- Murray, C., Crowe, A., & Akers, W. (2016). How Can We End the Stigma Surrounding Domestic and Sexual Violence? A Modified Delphi Study with National Advocacy Leaders. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31(3), 271-287. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9768-9>
- Oriza, I. I. D., & Hanipraja, M. A. (2020). Sexting and Sexual Satisfaction on Young Adults in Romantic Relationship. *Psychological Research on Urban Society*, 3(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.7454/proust.v3i1.61>
- Pratiwi, P. C. (2017). Upaya Peningkatan Self-Esteem Pada Dewasa Muda Penyintas Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran Dengan Cognitive Behavior Therapy. *Jurnal Psikologi Ulayat*, 4(2), 141. <https://doi.org/10.24854/jpu22017-101>
- Pratt, T. C., Turanovic, J. J., Fox, K. A., & Wright, K. A. (2014). Self-control and victimization: A meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 52(1), 87-116. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12030>
- Putri, D. M. P. (2019). *Modul Art Therapy Pada Lansia Dengan Demensia*. Akademi Keperawatan "YKY"

- Yogyakarta. [http://repository.akperkyjogja.ac.id/108/1/Modul Art Therapy.pdf](http://repository.akperkyjogja.ac.id/108/1/Modul%20Art%20Therapy.pdf)
- Rodrigues, D. L., Lopes, D., & Conley, T. D. (2019). Non-monogamy agreements and safer sex behaviors: The role of perceived sexual self-control. *Psychology and Sexuality, 10*(4), 338–353. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19419899.2019.1649299>
- Saptoyo, R. D. A., & Nugroho, R. S. (2021). *WHO Sebut 1 dari 3 Perempuan di Dunia Pernah Mengalami Kekerasan*. KOMPAS.Com. <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2021/03/10/194500765/who-sebut-1-dari-3-perempuan-di-dunia-pernah-mengalami-kekerasan?page=all#page2>
- Snell, W. E. (2001). Measuring Multiple Aspects of the Sexual Self-Concept: The Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire. In *New Directions in the Psychology of Human Sexuality: Research and Theory*. MO: Snell Publications. <http://cstl-cla.semo.edu/snell/books/sexuality/sexuality.htm>.
- Snell, W. E., Fisher, T. D., & Walters, A. S. (1993). The Multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire: An Objective Self-Report Measure of Psychological Tendencies Associated with Human Sexuality. *Annals of Sex Research, 6*(1), 27–55. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00849744>
- Straus, M. A., Hamby, S. L., Sue, B.-M., & Sugarman, D. B. (1996). The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2). *Journal of Family Issues, 17*(3), 283–316.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *METODE PENELITIAN KUANTITATIF, KUALITATIF, DAN R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Walker, M. U. (2009). Gender and violence in focus: A background for gender justice in reparations. *The Gender of Reparations: Unsettling Sexual Hierarchies While Redressing Human Rights Violations*, 18–62. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511596711.004>
- Werner, K. M., & Ford, B. Q. (2023). Self-control: An integrative framework. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 17*(5), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1111/spc3.12738>
- Yoshioka, E., Palatino, M., Nazareno, J., & Operario, D. (2022). Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Agency in a Nationally Representative Sample of Women and Girls in the Philippines. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 37*(11–12), NP8867–NP8889. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520976208>