



## Research Articles

# Experience of Dating Violence's Victims in Indonesia: A Photovoice Study

Alda Soraya Asikin<sup>1</sup>, Diana Aipipidely<sup>1</sup>, Indra Yohanes Kiling<sup>\*1</sup>

[1] Department of Psychology, University of Nusa Cendana, Kupang, Indonesia.

## Abstract

Dating violence is one of the major violence issues that is continuously threatening female youth in Indonesia. Dating violence can cause significant negative consequences to its victims, which are often underestimated in areas with strong patriarchal cultures. This study aims to identify the experience faced by dating violence victims, which could help expand the literature and provide insights for better violence prevention programs. Photovoice design was used and data were gathered through interviews and a focus group. Participants involved in this study are nine female youth victims of dating violence in Kupang, Indonesia. Analysis of interviews and focus group identified five main themes: 1) types of dating violence, 2) risk factors, 3) protective factors, 4) impacts of dating violence, and 5) withstanding and withdrawing from the relationship. Dating violence risk factors were patriarchal attitude, social and economic condition, lack of knowledge about dating violence, and exposure to violence. Factors that protect female youth from dating violence were positive self-concept, knowledge about dating violence, the role of parents, educational institutions, and health institutions. Reasons for victims to withstand their dating relationships were varied. Types and impacts of dating violence were also varied based on unique experiences. This study provides a deeper understanding of the experience of dating violence victims through photovoice methodology. These experiences were affected by religious and cultural beliefs distinctive to the Indonesian context, highlighting the need for more culture-fit interventions.

**Keywords:** dating violence, female youth, photovoice, religious beliefs, Indonesia

Interpersona, 2021, Vol. 15(2), 183–196, <https://doi.org/10.5964/ijpr.4303>

Received: 2020-09-04. Accepted: 2021-06-29. Published (VoR): 2021-12-14.

\*Corresponding author at: Universitas Nusa Cendana, Jl. Adi Sucipto Penfui, Kupang, 85001, Indonesia. E-mail: [Indonesiaindra.kiling@staf.undana.ac.id](mailto:Indonesiaindra.kiling@staf.undana.ac.id)



This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

World Health Organization (WHO) identifies dating violence as intimate partner violence, which is defined as a behavior by an intimate partner that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behavior (WHO, 2013). Indonesia National Commission on the Elimination of Violence against Women mentioned that dating violence can involve unpleasant and rough behavior to one partner that can happen in form of breaking the promise of marriage, sexual coercion, cyber-based violence, physical violence, and economic violence (Komisi Nasional Perempuan, 2019).

A previous global-scale study reported that young females have a 20.9% chance of being a victim of dating violence, which doubled the men's prevalence of 10.4 (WHO, 2019). Further, WHO also concluded that young

women have a higher risk of being the victim of dating violence compared to men. Around 30% of women worldwide had previously been physically and or sexually assaulted by their partners (WHO, 2019). To make the problems worse, the majority of the victims (55–95%) didn't reach out for any type of help (Vagi et al., 2015). In Indonesia, according to the Indonesia National Commission on the Elimination of Violence against Women, there were 406,178 cases of violence against women that are being reported in 2018. This number is 14% higher than the number of cases from the previous year. They also reported that there were 2,073 cases of dating violence, which makes it the number 2 highest case of violence for domestic violence against women (Komisi Nasional Perempuan, 2019). In Kupang, a province capital in Eastern Indonesia, Women's Home Center said that around 30 cases of dating violence were detected in 2017, which number could be drastically underestimated due to the tendency of victims not reporting the cases (Rumah Perempuan Kupang, 2018). WHO stated that the risk factors for intimate partner violence and sexual violence are low education, exposure to violence in childhood, unequal power in intimate relationships, and attitude and norms accepting violence and gender inequality (WHO, 2019). These risk factors were commonly found in Kupang, an underdeveloped area in Indonesia with a high poverty rate and low human development index value (Kiling et al., 2019).

A previous descriptive study on dating violence among adult women aged 18–22 in Jakarta, Indonesia showed that generally, respondents tend to disagree with dating violence, but some others were also seem to be acceptable towards dating violence. However, all respondents in this study were still keeping the relationship with their partner despite agreeing or disagreeing with the violence (Ayun & Puspitawati, 2018). Another quantitative study on dating violence showed that the higher the masculine ideology, the higher the risk of a man conducting an act of psychological, physical, and sexual violence towards his partner (Adidingsih, 2020). Other qualitative studies on dating violence focused on perceptions of adolescents on dating violence (Taylor et al., 2017), girls' motives to stop perpetrating adolescent's dating violence (Blackburn et al., 2020). A photovoice study on family-based interpersonal violence managed to provide psychosocial support to participants (Haymore et al., 2012). A qualitative systematic review on 17 photovoice studies that addressed gender-based violence found that violence was strongly affecting female victims and the approach helped victims to care for themselves and in harnessing community resources (Christensen, 2019). To date, we found no other photovoice study that targeted female youth who experienced dating violence. The objective of this study is to explore and tell stories about the experience of dating violence victims using photos taken by themselves. Female youth victims are targeted in this study, as they are one of the most vulnerable populations to experience dating violence.

## Method

### Study Design and Ethics Approval

This is a qualitative—Participatory Action Research (PAR). PAR is a research method that combines theory and practice. The action element of this study is in empowering the marginalized community (female youth as victims of dating violence) to speak up for themselves. Ethics approval was granted by Health Research Ethics in the author's associated university.

## Participants and Research Team

Participants in this study were nine young females. Participants were recruited using purposive sampling method with several inclusion criteria: 1) female youth between the age of 15–24 years old, 2) victims of dating violence, 3) live in Kupang, Indonesia. As previously said, young women are at higher risk of being the victims of dating violence, therefore the authors chose the female youth as the participants of the study, within the age range for youth defined by United Nations. To collect the participants, the first author sent out messages on a chatting application to advertise the research project. The participants then contacted the first author and met for the first time with the first author to make sure the participant is qualified and willing to participate. The first author visited the participants several times and frequently chatting with them through messenger applications to establish the relationship. At the end of this research, participants were compensated for their contribution with a small souvenir (e.g., a keychain and a tote bag). The data saturation was considered achieved and interviews were stopped at the ninth participant after all authors agreed that there was no more new information obtained from the interview session of the ninth participant. Information from the ninth participant was determined by the authors to be similar to the other information that has been previously collected. This is aligned with the definition that sees saturation as a method of identifying redundancy in the data, in which data saturation has been reached when the new data repeat what has been expressed in previous data (Saunders et al., 2018). The demographics data of the participants can be seen in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**

*Participant's Demographic Data*

Pseudonym	Age (years)	Education level	Relationship duration	Relationship status
Ana	21	Senior High School	4 years, 8 months	Still together
Bunga	22	Senior High School	3 years	Separated
Caca	21	Senior High School	3 years, 5 months	Separated
Desi	21	Senior High School	2 years, 8 months	Still together
Ela	23	Senior High School	3 years	Separated
Fani	21	Senior High School	1 year	Separated
Grace	20	Senior High School	3 years	Still together
Heni	20	Senior High School	3 months	Separated
Intan	18	Senior High School	1 year	Separated

## Photovoice and Research Stages

Data from this study were gathered using the photovoice approach. Photovoice is a method developed by Wang and Burris to enable people to identify, represent, and enhance their community through photos. Photographs taken by community members were discussed so people can record and reflect on their strengths and concerns (Wang & Burris, 1997). The overall process of this study was done from March 2019 to June 2020. A diary and an audit trail were kept throughout the study duration. The photovoice method in this study was implemented through several steps. Firstly, the first author met all participants to explain the process of the study and to get their consent. Then, participants were instructed to take as many photos as they want to describe their experience of dating violence. The photos were taken using a mobile phone owned by participants. After taking photos, the participant then interviewed using a semi-structured interview approach by the first author to get stories behind photos taken. The main question that works as a guideline for the interview is “What’s the meaning behind this photo?” The interviews were held using Bahasa Indonesia with

Kupang dialect and then translated to English when the authors wrote the publication. Six participants were interviewed face-to-face in places of their choosing, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the other three participants were interviewed through phone call. On average, participants took two photos each, and interview durations ranged from 11 to 32 minutes.

After concluding that data saturation was reached, participants were invited to an online focus group. Out of nine participants, only seven participated in the discussion. One of the participants reasoned that she did not have the time, while the other one did not respond when contacted. The focus group was conducted and recorded through the Zoom Application and lasted for 62 minutes. It was facilitated by the first author and observed by the other authors and one other female observer. The main questions being discussed during the focus group were based on SHOWED method that consisted of five main questions: 1) What do you **See** here? 2) What's really **Happening** here? 3) How does this relate to **Our** lives? 4) **Why** does this problem exist, how could this image **Educate** the community? 5) What can we **Do** to improve the situation? (Wang & Burris, 1997). These five questions work as the main structure of the focus group, however, the authors also asked several follow-up questions throughout the discussion. For these five questions, the authors asked each participant to choose one picture out of all the pictures they have taken, which they think is the most significant to their experience, then answered the questions based on that picture.

## Analysis

Data from interviews and focus group was analyzed manually using thematic analysis developed by Braun and Clarke (2006) without any software, in which the process went through six stages: 1) familiarization with the data, 2) generating initial codes, 3) searching for themes, 4) reviewing themes, 5) define and renaming themes, and 6) create the report. Data were coded by all three authors, and themes derived from data were discussed by all three authors. Participants provided feedback in the data through messenger application and also through the study launch event. This study also used Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) checklist to make sure keys information is being reported in the study (Tong et al., 2007).

## Results

Thematic analysis of the data resulted in five main themes and 21 sub-themes. Table 2 below presents the main theme and sub-theme from this research.

**Table 2**

*Summary Of Themes*

Theme	Subtheme
Types of dating violence	Physical violence
	Psychological violence
	Controlling behavior
	Sexual coercion
Risk factors	Patriarchal attitudes
	Socio-economy status
	Lack of knowledge on dating violence
	Exposure to violence

Theme	Subtheme
Protective factors	Positive self-concept Knowledge about dating violence Parents Healthcare institution
Impacts of dating violence	Psychological impacts Social impacts Spiritual impacts Impacts on self-development
Withstanding and withdrawing from a relationship	Withstand due to the influence of religion Withstand due to the influence of social environment and media Withstand due to having sexual intercourse Starting a new relationship Changes after withdrawing from a relationship

## Theme 1: Types of Dating Violence

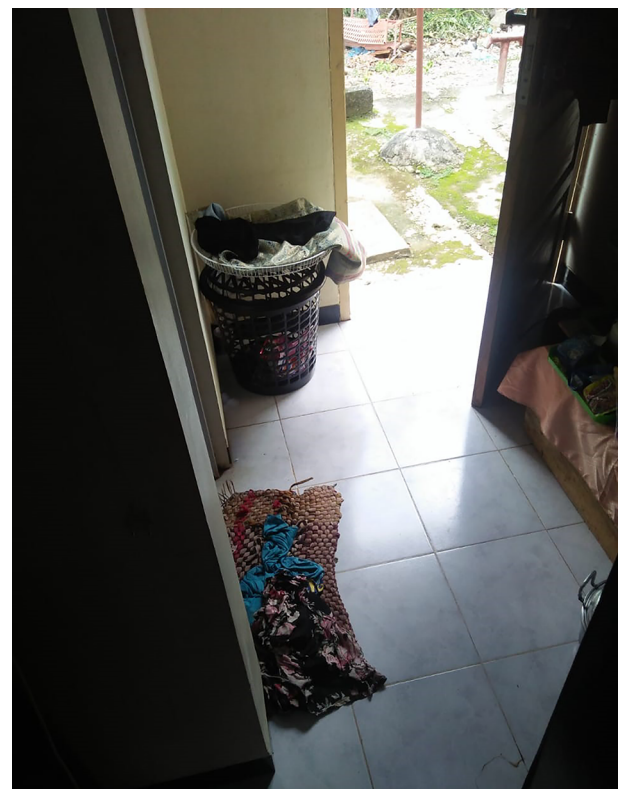
Four types of dating violence being reported in this study. Physical violence was reported by Ana, Ela, and Fani who stated that they have been hit, slap, and even choked by their partner. Ana explained that her partner usually hits her when they are fighting, but one time he also hits her because she was consuming alcohol. Ela portrayed her experience with physical violence through a picture showing the inside of her rent house where the abuse took place (see Figure 1).

*Hmm, the worse was in here. He hit me a few times before but the worse is in here. Before this, if he hit me, I would hit him back so it wouldn't hurt me (psychologically) as much. But at that time he really hit me (hard) until I fell and my face was swollen. That was the first time in my life I been hit like that. I was hurt, upset, there was also regret, all of my feelings are mixed in this picture, especially when I see this place.*

Psychological violence happened to the majority of the participants. Their partner psychologically abused them by calling them inappropriate nick-names, saying hurtful things, and blaming them for every time they are fighting. Next, violence also happened in the form of controlling behavior. Participants of the study reported that their partner tries to control their social life with other people, forbid them from seeing certain friends or family members, and always checking their cellphones.

**Figure 1**

*Rent House, a Vulnerable Place for Physical Dating Violence*





Bunga described this in a picture of a food cover (Figure 2), indicated how she feels trapped because of her boyfriend's controlling behavior.

*Why I choose this food cover is because after I break up with him I realize that in the past all of my activities and even friendships are control by him. Because behind his fondness, he was being over-protective like that (Bunga, interview).*

Heni also reported being a victim of sexual coercion. She admitted that her boyfriend forced her to have sex with him. She explained that at first, her boyfriend said that he would just rub his genitals on her, but then end up forcing penetration on her.

## Theme 2: Risk Factors

The present study identified four risk factors for dating violence in female youth. Ana described that her partner thinks that as a man he has to be more dominant than her and that he should not be weak in front of her. This attitude can be described as a patriarchal attitude. Patriarchy itself is defined by Walby (1990) as a set of structured and institution-alized social relations that allow men to dominate, oppress and exploit women. This patriarchal attitude has made the male partner believe that he has the right to hurt Ana to show his dominance. This belief also makes Ana's partner take her for granted and does not care if she leaves him.

Next, the socio-economy status of the couple can also be the risk factor of dating violence. Ana explained that her partner is financially more stable than her and has a higher social status in the community because of his father's position. This made him think that he deserves to be more dominant and acts as he pleases towards Ana.

*His father also is at his peak, therefore he is someone respected so no one can disrespect him, he doesn't like that (being disrespected), because he is someone respected, someone, from higher (social) status so he doesn't want anyone to disparage him.*

This study also identified the lack of knowledge on dating violence as one of the risk factors. Bunga explained that because of her lack of knowledge, she thought that the controlling behavior coming from her partner is proof that he loves her enough to care about her. In the focus group, Bunga also stated that most people are still lacking information about dating violence, so they don't even realize that they are a victim of dating violence.

Another risk factor face found in this study is exposure to violence. Fani explained that her partner used to be a victim of bullying, which she believed is one of the reasons why he is abusive to her. Desi also added that in

**Figure 2**

*Food Cover, Symbolize the Feeling of Being Trapped Because of Bunga's Partner Controlling Behavior*



her environment, inappropriate nicknames have been normalized by society and commonly used by her friends and partner. Because of this, at the beginning when her partner starts calling her an inappropriate nickname, she thought that it is something normal, however, at times, she starts to get irritated with it.

*Especially because in my surrounding, my elementary school friend like to call me "Ubi" (cuss word). I also like to use animal names (on people). So like "hey pig", so at the beginning, I thought it was something normal if I called him a pig, and he also likes to call me like "hey you mud".*

### Theme 3: Protective Factors

Protective factors can be defined as factors that protect female youth from being a victim of dating violence. Protective factors found in this study are positive self-concept, knowledge about dating violence, parents, school, and healthcare institution. Self-concept is someone's ideas and beliefs about themselves. Participants of the study explained in the focus group that positive self-concept can lead someone to realize their worth and understand that they deserve to be treated with respect. Further, Bunga explained that it is important for female youth to educate themselves about dating violence. Bunga also added the victim of the violence itself should dare to speak up to get out from the toxic relationship that they are having.

*In my opinion, we need to speak up, even through you (the author) or through other things, but with us speaking out, it means that we can get out of our toxic zone.*

During the focus group, Desi also mentioned that with the proper knowledge about dating violence, someone would be able to notice signs of violence right away so it can help them to prevent perpetuation. Also in the focus group, Heni stated that parents have a role to protect their daughters from dating violence. Heni believes that the parents need to be positively protective and build a close relationship with their children, so they would feel comfortable discussing their relationship with the parents. Heni further explained that the local health care institutions need to provide counseling about reproductive health. She believed that this would help the prevention of sexual violence.

### Theme 4: Impacts of Dating Violence

Impacts of dating violence on the participants of the study are including psychological impact, social impact, spiritual impact, and also impacted their self-development. Psychological impacts are the ones affecting the participants the most. Ana, Desi, Intan, and Grace reported that they lost the sense of trust in their partner and easily feeling suspicious. Grace explained that all the positive memories she had with her partner were ruined because of the hurtful things he said to her. Although her partner already apologizes, the pain that she feels because of the hurtful things he said still would not go away. She symbolizes this feeling through a photo that she took of a crumpled piece of paper (see [Figure 3](#)).

*So after the hurtful things he did, and being rude to me, like saying hurtful words. It (the paper) becomes crumpled, not like new anymore.*

Another participant, Heni, also reported that the sexual violence she received from her boyfriend had turned her to hate her own body. She believed that the reason her body is fat now is that she is no longer a virgin. Since she is no longer a virgin, she believes there are changes in her hormone that affects her physical body. She expressed this in a self-portrait photo that she took (see Figure 4).

*I believe that it's not because I ate too much or something but because my hormones are no longer like a virgin girl anymore. So you can see the changes in your body and it is proof of your regrets. Your arms are not small anymore, even though you had exercise, you had been on diet. Then you can see your nipples are now long, the shape is no longer like what (virgin) girls would have. I mean you can see yourself all the time so the regret is always there.*

Next, participants reported that they couldn't socialize with certain friends because their partner tries to control the people they interact with. Two of the participants, Caca and Bunga also stated that they feel that their partner tries to keep them away from God, which has affected their spirituality. Heni also mentioned that she felt like she was cheating on God, by pretending as if she is a "pure" person when she had sex with her partner, which she considered as a sin.

During her interview, Caca said that she could no longer pursue her hobbies and talent because her partner prohibited her from doing so. She symbolizes this through the picture that she took. In the picture there are a bunch of fire matches that implicates Caca's hobbies and talent, then on the opposite side, there are a couple of fire matches with one broken leg, which implies that all the steps that she took were chosen for her by someone else (see Figure 5).

**Figure 3**

*Crumbled Paper, a Symbol of the Enduring Psychological Pain From Dating Violence*



**Figure 4**

*A Self-Portrait Portraying Decline in Self-Esteem*





*It illustrates that my steps are not chosen by me but by my partner. So when I was in high school, I want to bring a guitar and sing in school but he prohibited it. I want to do my hobbies, but it's all prohibited.*

## Withholding and Withdrawing from Relationship

The majority of the participants had separated from their partners by the time they participate in this study. However, few participants are still in a relationship with the perpetrator. Fani explained that in her religion she was told to always forgive people who wrong her. Therefore, she keeps forgiving her partner every time he apologizes for abusing her. She expressed this on the photo of a cross that she took (see Figure 6).

*Like in the Christian religion we are told that Jesus, even when He was being hurt or something he still forgive people around him or he doesn't hate people who had hit him or something like that. So that's why I choose the cross, just like my story. I never hate my partner, I still forgive him until now.*

Next, Bunga stated in her interview that people around her, as well as the media that she watched always said to her that love needs sacrifice. This leads her to believe that she had to make a sacrifice by compromising with her partner's behavior as proof of her love for him.

Several participants namely Ana, Ela, and Caca said that one of the reasons why they decided to maintain their relationship is because they have previously been involved in sexual intercourse with their partner. Caca stated that she was worried if she broke up with her, no other man would want to accept her since she is no longer a virgin.

*As a woman, I think well we have already gone too far (having sex), so what now, you cant just find a new partner because if you do, you are not sure if you can be honest with him that you are no longer (virgin), you had gone too far, on something horrible.*

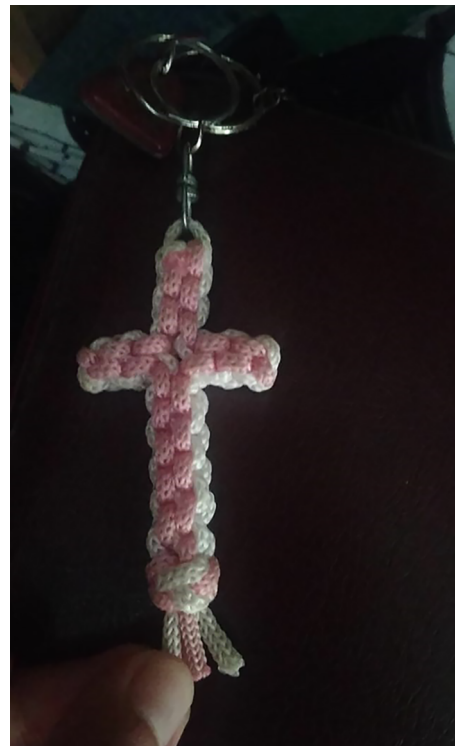
**Figure 5**

*Illustration to Describe How All the Steps That the Victim Took Was Chosen for Her by Her Partner*



**Figure 6**

*A Cross, Illustration on How Christianity Inspires Forgiveness*



One of the participants, Ela mentioned that she had started a new relationship with her new boyfriend. She said that her new boyfriend had helped her to be able to build a romantic relationship in a more trusting way. However, she claimed that sometimes she would still feel anxious about trusting her new boyfriend, but she is trying to change that.

*There is still those kinds of feeling (un-trust), but he always tries to be positive. So I tried to erase those (un-trust).*

Participants experienced negative and positive changes after ending their relationship, Ela explained that when she finally broke up with her partner, she cried constantly for a whole month. Caca also mentioned that when she first broke up with her partner, she turned to alcohol and cigarettes as her escape. Intan added that since she broke up, she hasn't been interested in starting a new relationship with anyone.

During her interview, Caca stated that after broke up with her partner, she went through a few positive changes. Now she can pursue and explore her hobbies and talents.

*All the positive things I always wanted to do are possible now. Basically, I really change from how I used to be.*

Caca also went through some positive changes after she broke up with her partner. She said these days she is more confident, positive, and independent.

## Discussion

This study adds several interesting findings on the topic of interpersonal violence. The use of photovoice managed to capture and portrait the devastating impact of dating violence on female youth's psychological state. Two pictures of crumpled paper and body portraits and stories behind them illustrate psychological scars, wounds that are harder to perceive compared to physical scars from dating violence. These portraits describe how unique each experience the different types of dating violence, and also signify the need for personalized psychological intervention on these victims. A previous meta-analysis on school-based interventions aimed to prevent or reduce dating violence found that more specific programs are needed (Rue et al., 2017). School-based prevention should be able to target multiple forms of dating violence (Vivolo-Kantor et al., 2016). A study even suggested a primary intervention at the elementary and middle school level along with trauma-focused intervention. Practitioners who work with youth and young adults also suggested being more aware of how to identify those who suffered from dating violence (Miller et al., 2018). In a community with high-risk factors such as Kupang, personalized psychological intervention for victims is urgent, and need to consider specific contexts influencing the victims.

One of the participants also mentioned how her boyfriend used to be exposed to bullying in school. The previous study has shown that people who experienced higher levels of bullying also significantly have higher rates of intimate partner perpetration and victimization (Adhia et al., 2019). Bullying victims among students also seem to be reporting significantly higher physical dating violence victimization and higher emotional abuse compare to students who are not victims (Espelage & Holt, 2007).

Another notable information found in this research is regarding the decision to maintain the relationship because of the religious factor. One of the participants believes her religion advises to always forgive people

that wrong her. This fact has not often mentioned in previous studies. However, considering the importance of religion to Indonesian society this is plausible. Religion plays an important role in Indonesian people's life as a guideline to organize and regulate their attitude and behavior (Laksana & Wood, 2018). Since religion has become predominant in Indonesia, it creates social pressure for the society to conform to all the values of religion. Regarding dating violence, the social pressure that comes from religion pushes the victims of dating violence to forgive the perpetrator. Religious beliefs therefore might trap victims in the circle of dating violence. This indicates the need for intervention from religious institutions and leaders in dating violence issues. Religious leaders could initiate counseling or peer support programs to help improve victim's awareness of dating violence in relation to religion and also improve social support.

A contextual reason mentioned by a few participants of the study, when they decide to keep their relationship is because they had sexual intercourse previously. Sex before marriage is something that is not socially accepted by Indonesian society especially in the eastern side of Indonesia. Virginity in the culture of people in Eastern Indonesia is seen as something precious that is only to be given to the husband (Sabarni & Hidajat, 2018). This social construct resulted in, the victims of dating violence being afraid that if they broke up with their partner, another man will not accept them since they are no longer virgins. The rejections to the idea of sex before marriage itself come mainly from people's religious and cultural beliefs, which is also practiced in other countries besides Indonesia (Kim, 2020; Mehrolhassani et al., 2020). Virginity is spiritually constructed as something precious that defines the value of women, therefore it needs to be protected (Mehrolhassani et al., 2020). This social construct then promotes tolerance for violence and encourages the victims of dating violence to stay with their partners, even though they were abused.

All these religious and cultural beliefs that developed in Indonesia are preventing the victims of dating violence to be able to escape from their abusive partner. It promotes tolerance to the violence itself, which encourages the perpetuation of dating violence among female youth. As mentioned before patriarchal attitude has been structured and institutionalized in the society, therefore it is the responsibility of all layers of the society to change this culture. Interventions that are engaging with the community and can improve social network seems to show positive results on reducing violence against young women and adolescent girls (Yount et al., 2017). Parenting intervention at an early age can also reduce the association of high-risk females to be involved with aggressive peers and partners in adolescence (Ehrensaft et al., 2018). In addition, key stakeholders such as youth peers and women empowerment organizations can help to eliminate these harmful beliefs by educating society about dating violence and provide counseling assistance to dating violence victims.

## Limitations

There are several limitations to this study. The first limitation is only seven out of nine participants can participate during the focus group, limiting the amount of possible data gathered. Another limitation of this study is the participants are only female. It is suggested for future researchers to explore the perspectives of male victims of dating violence.

## Conclusion

This research explores the psychological experience of dating violence victims by providing information on types of dating violence, risk factors, protective factors, impacts of dating violence, and the victim's decisions to withhold or withdraw from the relationship. While some of this study's findings were already underlined by

WHO and under research findings, the use of photovoice helped to portrait the significance of the psychological impacts of dating violence. This study also indicates that interventions that consider religious and cultural beliefs are urgently needed to help the victims to escape dating violence and reintegrates them into their social life.

## Funding

The authors have no funding to report.

## Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

## Acknowledgments

The authors have no additional (i.e., non-financial) support to report.

## References

- Adhia, A., Gordon, A. R., Roberts, A. L., Fitzmaurice, G. M., Hemenway, D., & Austin, S. B. (2019). Longitudinal associations between bullying and intimate partner violence among adolescents and young adults. *Violence and Victims*, 34(6), 1011-1029. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-18-00135>
- Adiningsih, H. B., Dannisworo, C. A., & Christia, M. (2020). Dating violence perpetration: Masculine ideology and masculine gender role stress as predictors. *Humanitas Indonesian Psychological Journal*, 17(1), 12-22. <https://doi.org/10.26555/humanitas.v17i1.13553>
- Ayun, Q., & Puspitawati, I. (2018). Dating violence: Descriptive study of adult women in Jakarta city, Indonesia. *International Journal of Advances in Scientific Research and Engineering*, 4(11), 272-278. <https://doi.org/10.31695/IJASRE.2018.32986>
- Blackburn, K., Christensen, T., Charlotte, M., Bair-Merritt, M., & Rothman, E. F. (2020). A qualitative study of adolescent girls' motives to change dating abuse perpetration behavior elicited during a motivational interviewing intervention. *Journal of Family Violence*, 35, 485-495. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-019-00068-w>
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77-101. <https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa>
- Christensen, M. C. (2019). Using photovoice to address gender-based violence: A qualitative systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20(4), 484-497. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017717746>
- Ehrensaft, M. K., Westfall, H. K., Nolon, P. H., Lopez, T., Kamboukos, D., Huang, K. Y., & Brotman, L. M. (2018). Can a parenting intervention to prevent early conduct problems interrupt girls' risk for intimate partner violence 10 years later? *Prevention Science: The Official Journal Of The Society For Prevention Research*, 19(4), 449-458. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-017-0831-z>
- Espelage, D. L., & Holt, M. (2007). Dating violence & sexual harassment across the bully-victim continuum among middle and high school students. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 36(6), 799-811. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-006-9109-7>

- Haymore, L. B., Smith, P. H., Murray, C. E., Morgan, M. Y., Strack, R. W., & Trivette, L. (2012). Through the eyes of a survivor: Implementation and pilot evaluation of a photovoice-based support group for female survivors of family-based interpersonal violence. *Family Violence Prevention and Health Practice*, 1(12), Article 3.
- Kiling, I. Y., Due, C., Li, D. E., & Turnbull, D. (2019). Perceptions of disability, environmental risk factors and available services among local leaders and parents of young children with disabilities in West Timor, Indonesia. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 41(20), 2421-2432. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2018.1466924>
- Kim, E. (2020). Re-feminizing the post-soviet women: Identity, politics, and virginity ceremonies in contemporary Kyrgyzstan. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 29(6), 706-716. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2020.1758043>
- Komisi Nasional Perempuan. (2019). *Catatan tahunan tentang kekerasan terhadap Perempuan tahun 2018: Korban bersuara, data bicara sahkan RUU penghapusan kekerasan seksual sebagai wujud komitmen negara*. Komisi Nasional Perempuan. <https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id>
- Laksana, B. K. C., & Wood, B. E. (2018). Navigating religious diversity: Exploring young people's lived religious citizenship in Indonesia. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 22(6), 807-823. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2018.1545998>
- Mehroolhassani, M. H., Yazdi-Feyzabadi, V., Mirzaei, S., Zolala, F., Haghdooost, A., & Oroomiei, N. (2020). The concept of virginity from the perspective of Iranian adolescents: A qualitative study. *BMC Public Health*, 20, Article 717. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-08873-5>
- Miller, E., Jones, K. A., & McCauley, H. L. (2018). Updates on adolescent dating and sexual violence prevention and intervention. *Current Opinion in Pediatrics*, 30(4), 466-471. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MOP.0000000000000637>
- Rue, L. D. L., Polanin, J. R., Espelage, D. L., & Pigott, T. D. (2017). A meta-analysis of school-based interventions aimed to prevent or reduce violence in teen dating relationships. *Review of Educational Research*, 87(1), 7-34. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654316632061>
- Rumah Perempuan Kupang. (2018). *Catatan akhir tahun 2017 rumah perempuan kupang: Rumah adalah perlindungan pertama perempuan dan anak korban kekerasan kupang*. Rumah Perempuan Kupang.
- Sabarni, S., & Hidajat, L. (2018). Peran nilai pribadi, nilai budaya dan nilai religius terhadap sikap remaja perempuan tentang seks pranikah: Suatu kajian pada remaja perempuan di Maumere dan Larantuka, NTT. *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, 5(2), 105-113. 2018<https://doi.org/10.22146/jkr.37885>
- Saunders, B., Sim, J., Kinstone, T., Baker, S., Waterfield, J., Bartlam, B., Burroughs, H., & Jinks, C. (2018). Saturation in qualitative research: Exploring its conceptualization and operationalization. *Quality & Quantity*, 52(4), 1893-1907. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-017-0574-8>
- Taylor, S., Calkins, C. A., Xia, Y., & Dalla, R. L. (2017). Adolescent perceptions of dating violence: A qualitative study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(1-2), 1-21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517726969>
- Tong, A., Sainsbury, P., & Craig, J. (2007). Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): A 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, 19(6), 349-357. <https://doi.org/10.1093/intqhc/mzm042>



- Vagi, K. J., Olsen, E. O., Basile, K. C., & Vivolo-Kantor, A. M. (2015). Teen dating violence (physical and sexual) among US high school students: Findings from the 2013 national youth risk behavior study. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 169(5), 474-482. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2014.3577>
- Vivolo-Kantor, A. M., Olsen, E. O., & Bacon, S. (2016). Associations of teen dating violence victimization with school violence and bullying among us high school students. *The Journal of School Health*, 86(8), 620-627. <https://doi.org/10.1111/josh.12412>
- Walby, S. (1990). *Theorizing patriarchy*. B. Blackwell.
- Wang, C., & Burris, M. A. (1997). Photovoice: Concept, methodology and use for participatory needs assessment. *Health Education & Behavior*, 24(3), 171-186. <https://doi.org/10.1177/109019819702400309>
- World Health Organization (WHO). (2013). *Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women: WHO clinical and policy guidelines*. World Health Organization. [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85240/9789241548595\\_eng.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85240/9789241548595_eng.pdf)
- World Health Organization. (2019). *RESPECT women: Preventing violence against women*. World Health Organization. <https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/WHO-RHR-18.19-eng.pdf>
- Yount, K. M., Krause, K. H., & Miedema, S. S. (2017). Preventing gender-based violence victimization in adolescent girls in lower-income countries: Systematic review of reviews. *Social Science and Medicine*, 192, 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.08.038>