



## Bibliometric Analysis of Risk Factors and the Impact of Sexual Violence on Men's Mental Health

<sup>1</sup>Puan Nayyla. A., <sup>2</sup>Ashafela Nadhira S., <sup>3</sup>Fany Erawanti, <sup>4</sup>M. Faa'iza A.

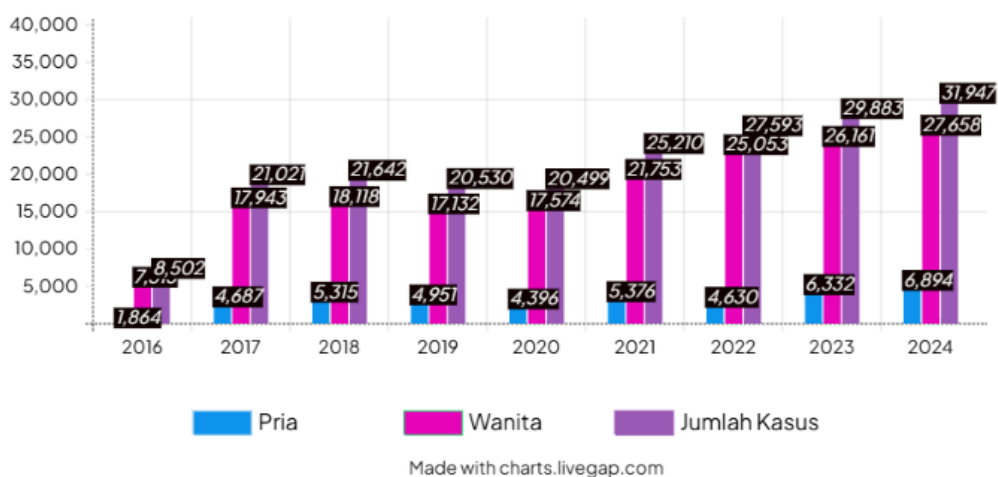
<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Indonesia University of Education

Correspondence: [puannayyla15@student.upi.edu](mailto:puannayyla15@student.upi.edu)

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article History:</b>  Submitted/Received August 05, 2024  First Revised September 10, 2024  Accepted November 12, 2024  First Available online December 01, 2024  Publication Date December 23, 2024</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b>  Bibliometric analysis;  Male victims;  Mental health;  Risk factors;  Sexual violence;  Social stigma</p>	<p>Sexual violence against boys and adolescent males is a real problem in society but is still rarely reported specifically. The purpose of this article is to examine the disclosure, risk factors, and impacts of sexual violence on men's mental health. This scientific literature review was conducted by searching the Google Scholar database using the keywords "sexual violence" and the title word "men" via the search feature. From this search, 500–800 scientific articles were identified that discuss sexual violence against males (generally first, then males) across various research focuses indexed in Google Scholar during the period 2015–2024. The methodological approach used in this scientific literature search was a descriptive quantitative bibliometric analysis. The results of this study highlight findings regarding the risk factors and impacts of sexual violence experienced by men of various ages. The risk factors for sexual violence against boys include a lack of family attention, poor interpersonal relationships, and, more critically, social stigma and survivors' difficulties in disclosing their issues. Furthermore, the impacts of sexual violence experienced by male child survivors include the potential for mental health disorders and personality disorders, such as low self-esteem and depression, as well as social relationship issues like limited interpersonal relationships, and reproductive health issues such as premature ejaculation and sexual dysfunction later in life. These findings will inform the development of appropriate intervention programs for male child victims of sexual violence. A key conclusion is that research on sexual violence against men must be expanded further, so that society can recognize that not only women but also men can be victims of sexual violence.</p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past 10 years, the number of reported cases of sexual abuse submitted to the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection has tended to increase annually; reported cases of sexual violence have occurred not only against women but also against men. Under the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, all forms of sexual violence have been established as criminal offenses as stipulated in Law No. 12 of 2022. Sexual violence encompasses any act involving coercion or threats to engage in sexual intercourse, inflicting torture or sadistic acts, and abandoning the victim after committing a sexual act (Suyetno and Hariadi, 2002).



**Figure 1.** Bar Chart of Sexual Assault Victims According to the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, 2016–2024.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), sexual violence encompasses all acts committed with the intent to obtain sexual acts or other acts directed at a person’s sexuality through the use of coercion, regardless of the perpetrator’s relationship status with the victim (WHO, 2017). Although sexual violence itself has been established as a criminal offense, on-the-ground realities demonstrate that numerous cases of sexual violence continue to occur in Indonesia. According to the Annual Record Data (CATAHU) on Violence Against Women for 2024, the number of reported sexual violence cases submitted to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) and CATAHU partners in 2024 totaled 445,502 cases, an increase from 401,975 cases in 2023. Meanwhile, data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) of the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) indicates that the number of cases of violence against children from January 1 to December 3, 2024, reached 17,821, of which 5,803 involved male victims. However, cases of sexual violence are often referred to as the “tip of the iceberg,” because the cases visible on the surface represent only a small fraction of those that remain hidden. Therefore, the data above cannot be used as a reliable reference for determining the exact number of sexual violence cases, as only about 10% of victims report sexual violence out of the many instances that actually occur (Nuherwati, 2019).

In 2018, a study conducted by Ipsos Global Advisory across 27 countries worldwide found that 32% of respondents cited sexual harassment as a problem in all surveyed countries, 28% cited sexual violence, 20% cited domestic violence, and 15% cited workplace discrimination (Ipsos Global Advisory, 2018). Although numerous studies on sexual violence have been conducted, the majority of research still focuses on female victims. In fact, men are also at risk of becoming victims of sexual violence, as

evidenced by a 2017 survey of the 13–17 age group, which showed that 6.36% of males and 6.28% of females had experienced some form of sexual violence—meaning the rate of sexual violence against males is actually higher than that against females (Kurniasari et al., 2017). However, sexual violence against men often goes unidentified due to social stigma, stereotypes of masculinity, and barriers to reporting cases. Men who experience sexual abuse tend to rarely disclose the abuse they have experienced, and even when they do, they often downplay the severity of the issue; approximately 66.9% of girls tend to have evidence of abuse compared to boys, who only account for 50.8% (Lalor & McElvaney, 2010). This phenomenon makes the issue of sexual violence against men an important yet under-explored topic in academic circles.

If sexual violence against men continues to be ignored, it will inevitably lead to negative consequences. The effects of sexual violence on men can encompass various aspects of mental health, such as the development of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, as well as issues with self-esteem and interpersonal relationships. Victims may also experience agoraphobia, fear of being in their own homes, sexual phobia, and other phobias (Purnama Sari, 2022). Male victims of sexual violence are also at risk of becoming perpetrators of sexual violence in the future. As in a case that occurred just a few months ago in Garut, a teacher and mosque imam identified as IY was arrested by police after being found guilty of sexually abusing 10 boys; he admitted that he himself had been a victim of sexual abuse as a child, around the 1980s. This case demonstrates that if a victim of sexual violence is not fully restored mentally and physically, there is a 70% likelihood they will become perpetrators of similar violence in the future. In addition to the negative psychological impacts on victims, they also experience physical consequences from the sexual violence they endure. Common physical disorders among male victims of sexual violence include premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction; erectile dysfunction is the most prevalent sexual dysfunction (McCabe et al., 2016). Therefore, mapping research on risk factors and the impact of sexual violence on men's mental health is crucial to understanding the extent to which this issue has been studied, emerging research trends, and potential directions for future research.

## **2. METHODS**

Although the impact of sexual violence is widespread and serious, most research still focuses on women due to the high incidence of cases in that group. In fact, men can also be victims and experience significant mental health issues, yet research on this topic remains very limited. Therefore, this study employs a descriptive quantitative method with bibliometric analysis to map trends and developments in studies regarding risk factors and the impact of sexual violence on men's mental health.

The bibliometric approach allows researchers to quantitatively analyze patterns of scientific publications, collaboration networks among researchers, and the main topics emerging within a specific field. This involves using software such as Publish or Perish to extract bibliographic data and VOSviewer to visualize keyword networks and research collaborations.

Furthermore, before proceeding to the stage of analyzing publication data mapping using the VOSviewer application, the researcher will conduct a comparative review of various previous scientific studies relevant to the research topic. This comparison is intended to identify research gaps, identify patterns in previous findings, and evaluate the approaches that have been used, as well as highlight the new contributions offered by this study

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Relevant studies

Previous researchers have conducted numerous studies on sexual violence against men. In this study, the researcher will examine the risk factors and impacts of sexual violence on the mental health of male victims of sexual violence. Cases of sexual abuse against men remain underdiscussed, even though the incidence of sexual violence against men remains high; furthermore, both the risk factors and impacts are equally important to consider. No previous study has examined the relationship between risk factors and the impact of sexual violence on the mental health of male victims. Several previous studies will be described in Table 2.1 below:

**Table 2.1 Comparison of previous studies on sexual violence against men with related studies.**

No.	Name, Year, and Title	Research Findings	Equation	Difference
1.	A study conducted by Tiara Riska Kirana and Refti Handini Restyani in 2023 on the Analysis of Male Students' Experiences as Victims of Sexual Harassment.	This study demonstrates that male victims of sexual violence suffer severe psychological trauma, compounded by a strong sense of pride that makes them too ashamed to report what has happened to them.	This study also examines sexual harassment against men, taking into account the risk factors and the impact of the harassment experienced.	This study focuses only on male victims who are college students, not on male victims in general.
2.	A study conducted by Abd. Rahman and Siti Urbayatun in 2022 on a Literature Review of Sexual Violence Against Boys.	This study reveals that sexual violence against boys can be caused by poverty and widespread homophobia. Potential biological consequences include premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction, as well as an increased risk of contracting sexually	This study also identifies risk factors for sexual violence against male child victims.	This study focuses exclusively on male victims ranging in age from children to adolescents under the age of 18.

		transmitted infections.		
3.	A study conducted by Andini L. Tamara and Winarno Budyatmojo in 2019 on a criminological analysis of women who sexually harass men.	This study reveals that women are also frequently recorded as perpetrators of sexual harassment against men; this is due to the moral deviance exhibited by the perpetrators.	This study also discusses how male victims of sexual violence are reluctant to report incidents because men are always perceived as strong, and it is considered unusual for them to be victims of sexual abuse.	This study focuses solely on the factors contributing to sexual violence committed by women against men from the female perpetrator's perspective.
4.	A study conducted by Muhammad Rosyid Ridho et al. (2022) on Discrimination Against Men as Victims of Sexual Violence: A Gender Equality Perspective.	This study reveals the slow response of law enforcement authorities to cases of sexual violence against male victims, as authorities tend to prioritize cases involving female victims. This is compounded by the lack of social institutions dedicated to assisting male victims of sexual abuse.	This study examines the discrimination that men face from their social environment as a result of sexual violence in which they are the victims. It also discusses the psychological impact on the victims.	This study focuses on researching the risk factors and impacts of sexual violence against men from a gender equality perspective, demonstrating that society remains more discriminatory toward male victims than toward female victims.
5.	A study conducted by Annisa Nur Fadhillah et al. (2022) on Experiences of Sexual Harassment Among Men: A Phenomenological Study of Online Drivers.	This study demonstrates that sexual violence frequently occurs among online motorcycle taxi and taxi drivers—a workforce predominantly composed of men—where the perpetrators are the passengers themselves. These	This study also examines sexual violence experienced by men who have a strong sense of self-worth and feel that they are now broken.	This study focuses solely on a single online driver, analyzing incidents he has encountered while working. It does not examine all male victims of sexual violence regardless of their occupation or location.

		incidents occur while the drivers are on the road, with passengers groping the drivers' bodies or making lewd remarks to them. The study also found that most of the perpetrators are homosexual.	
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### 3.2 Results

This study began with a systematic literature review using the Google Scholar database with the assistance of the Publish or Perish (PoP) application. This application was chosen because it is capable of comprehensively extracting metadata from scientific publications, including information on titles, keywords, publication years, and citations, which are essential for bibliometric analysis.

In the initial stage, the researcher conducted a search using the general keyword “sexual violence” via the search feature to identify the overall research landscape related to the topic of sexual violence during the period 2015–2024. From this search process, 500 scientific articles indexed on Google Scholar were successfully identified, focusing on the theme of sexual violence in various contexts, such as issues concerning children, women, legal regulations, and social dynamics.

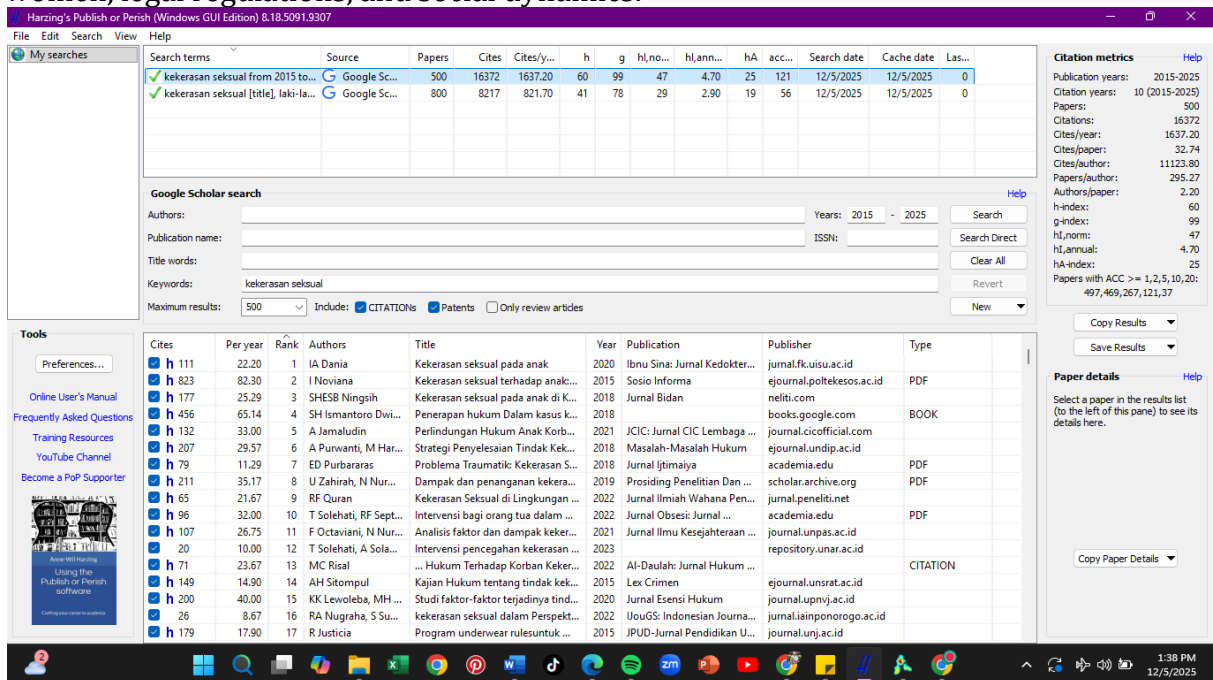
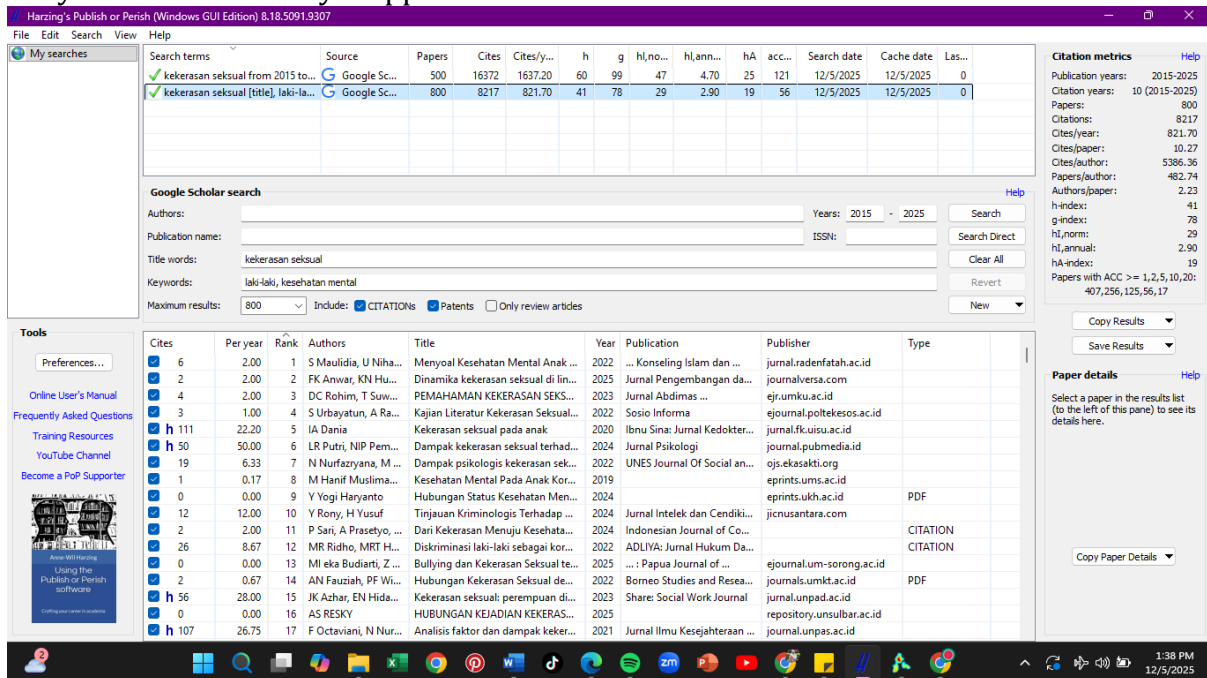


Figure 2. Search results for publications from 2015 to 2024 using the keyword “sexual violence” indexed by Google Scholar on the Publish or Perish application.

To gain a more focused understanding of the research topic, the researcher then conducted an advanced search using more specific criteria. In this second phase, a combination of the title words “sexual violence” and the keywords “mental health” and “men” was used to identify publications that directly address the link between sexual violence and mental health among men as victims. The search results for the same period yielded 800 scientific articles, indicating that the issue of the psychological impact of sexual violence on men has become a significant area of scientific interest, although it has not yet been extensively mapped in bibliometric studies.



**Figure 3.** Search results for publications from 2015 to 2024 containing the title words “sexual violence” and the keywords “mental health, men” indexed by Google Scholar on the Publish or Perish application.

All articles obtained from the two search phases were then exported in RIS format, which is the standard format for processing literature data in bibliometric software. The data were subsequently analyzed using VOSviewer, a specialized software for bibliometric visualization capable of mapping relationships among keywords, authors, journals, and other elements in the form of a network (network visualization). In this study, VOSviewer was used to analyze conceptual connections through co-occurrence analysis, resulting in thematic maps that illustrate the structure of knowledge, primary research focuses, and patterns of research development regarding sexual violence and its impact on mental health.



The network visualization depicts the structure of a keyword network illustrating the interconnections among research themes related to sexual violence, risk factors, and its impact on mental health. The network visualization displays several clusters of different colors representing emerging research foci in the literature. The larger the node size, the more frequently the keyword appears in publications; meanwhile, the thickness of the lines indicates the strength of the relationships between concepts.

#### **1. Green Cluster – “Sexual Violence as a Central Issue” Cluster**

The green cluster is the largest cluster, containing keywords such as violence, sexual violence, victims of sexual violence, child sexual abuse, and incidents. This cluster indicates that the issue of sexual violence is the primary focus of the publications as a whole. The relationships between keywords within this cluster are very dense, indicating that most studies focus on the definitions, types, and dynamics of sexual violence cases. The green cluster is also strongly linked to the blue and red clusters through the concepts of legislation, legal protection, and intervention programs, indicating that the issue of sexual violence is frequently associated with regulations and prevention efforts in the literature.

#### **2. Blue Cluster – “Policy, Regulation, and Institutions” Cluster**

The blue cluster contains keywords such as laws, universities, PPKS, TPKS, programs, and government child, indicating a research focus on regulations and mechanisms for preventing sexual violence. The presence of PPKS and TPKS suggests that studies in recent years have highlighted the implementation of new policies and the role of institutions—particularly campuses—in addressing and preventing cases. This cluster is strongly linked to the green cluster through the issues of sexual violence and criminal offenses, as well as to the red cluster through the themes of attitudes and intervention programs. However, there appears to be no significant connection to the topics of mental health or male victims, suggesting that the policy literature remains focused on regulations rather than on psychological impacts or specific gender contexts.

#### **3. Red Cluster – “Psychosocial Impact and Response” Cluster**

The red cluster contains keywords such as sexual violence, government child, sexual in Indonesia, more, law number, prevent all, physical, and act, indicating that the research focuses on the link between sexual violence and regulations, prevention mechanisms, and child protection in Indonesia. The keywords “law” and “act” confirm that the literature largely highlights the legal framework as the basis for handling cases, while “government” and ‘child’ and “prevent all” indicate the government’s role and efforts to prevent violence, particularly against children. The presence of the terms “sexual violence” and “sexual” in Indonesia signifies the integration of global perspectives and local contexts, addressing the phenomenon of sexual violence specifically in Indonesia. The terms “physical” and “more” highlight the characteristics of violence, including the forms of violence experienced by victims. This cluster has a strong connection to the green cluster (core issues of sexual violence) through its focus on cases and regulations, but is almost unrelated to the topics of mental health or male victims, indicating that the literature in this area places greater emphasis on legal aspects, prevention, and structural protection rather than psychological impacts or gender-specific dimensions.

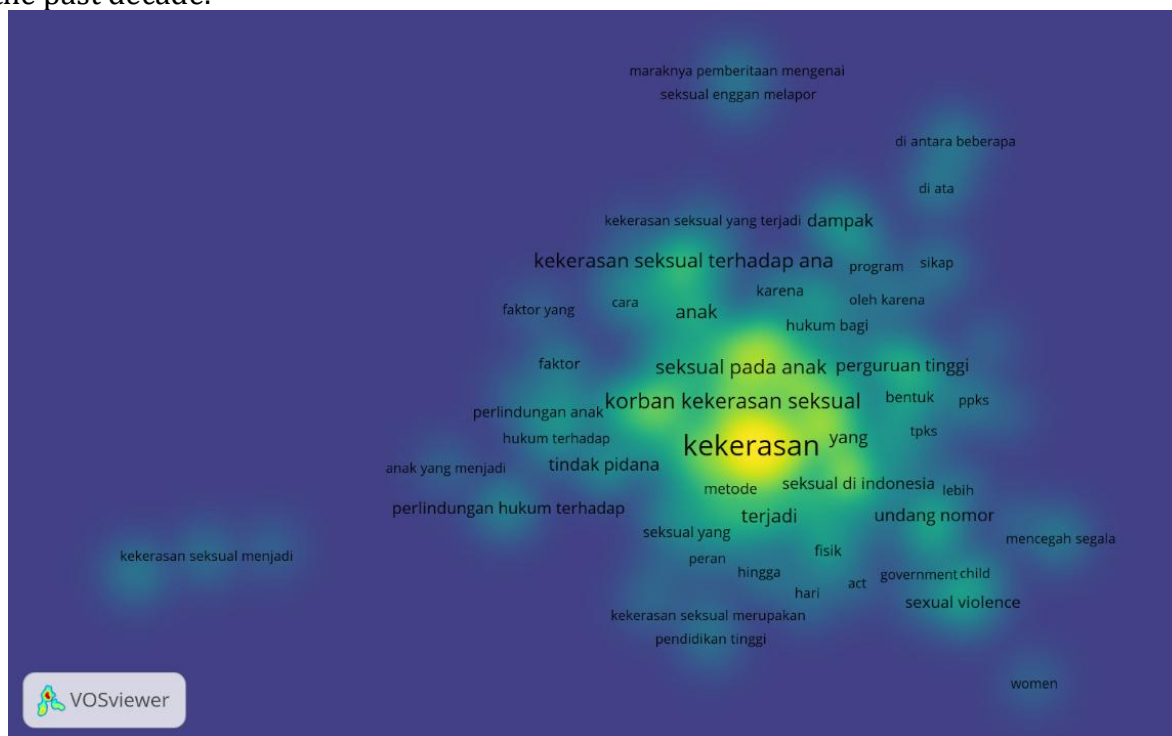
#### **4. Yellow Cluster – “Child Protection and Risk Factors” Cluster**

The yellow cluster focuses on keywords such as child protection, laws concerning children, risk factors, and child victims. This cluster reflects the high number of studies focusing on children as a vulnerable group. There are many connections between the yellow, green, and red clusters, indicating that risk factors and the impacts of sexual violence are studied more extensively in the child population compared to other age groups. This is significant because it demonstrates that the literature remains centered



Newer terms (light green to yellow, 2020–2024) indicate a shift in research interest toward prevention and institutional responses, such as “PPKS/TPKS,” “preventing all forms of sexual violence,” “programs,” “sexual violence in Indonesia,” and “impact.” The yellow color of these words indicates that issues regarding campus services, recent regulations, and prevention efforts have seen a significant increase in recent years.

However, the overlay visualization also shows that terms related to the mental health of male victims, male survivors, male psychology, or similar terms do not appear to be emerging topics. This temporal gap further underscores that research on sexual violence against men and its impact on mental health has not been an academic trend over the past decade.



**Figure 7.** Visualization of the density of data on sexual violence publications

The density visualization map shows areas with high density levels marked in yellow and light green, particularly for the terms: “violence,” “sexual violence,” “victims of sexual violence,” “child sexual abuse,” and “criminal offenses.” This density indicates that the majority of research focuses on the core issues of sexual violence, legal aspects, and child protection.

Conversely, areas addressing issues related to mental health, psychological trauma, and male victims appear dark (blue/dark green), meaning they are still rarely discussed and have a low frequency of occurrence. This reinforces the conclusion that studies on the impact of sexual violence on men’s mental health have not yet become part of the mainstream of research, making this topic of high scientific value and highly worthy of exploration.

The three visualizations—network, overlay, and density—provide a consistent picture that the literature on sexual violence remains centered on issues concerning women and children, legal aspects, and the roles of educational institutions and the government. Meanwhile, men as victims and the impact of sexual violence on their mental health remain a severely under-explored area. Thus, bibliometric research on “risk factors and the impact of sexual violence on men’s mental health” occupies a strategic position to fill this scientific gap and make a significant contribution to the development of literature and policy.



presence of the word “year” indicates the use of longitudinal data or annual reports as study references. The themes in this cluster largely focus on the characteristics of male victims, how violence occurs in society, and how social perceptions influence case reporting and handling. The terms “sexual violence” and “against” indicate that research in this cluster leans toward mapping victim-perpetrator relationships and the risk factors faced by men. The green cluster also shows strong connections with other clusters, affirming that the dimension of male victims is at the center of cross-thematic research.

### **3. Blue Cluster – Focus on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Mental Health Impacts**

The blue cluster contains keywords such as violence, victims of sexual violence, gender, physical, mental, sexual, studies, and higher education. This cluster highlights a focus on conceptual and theoretical aspects of sexual violence, including gender differences and their impact on mental health. The word “mental,” which is tightly embedded in the network, indicates that mental health issues are a central topic in this cluster, making the blue cluster a direct representation of the impact dimension. Additionally, the presence of the word “physical” suggests that the literature also addresses the interconnection between physical and psychological impacts. The inclusion of the words “studies” and “universities” indicates a significant amount of empirical research conducted in academic settings, which tends to examine risk factors, psychological responses, and long-term outcomes for male victims. This cluster is highly relevant to the article’s objectives as it maps research related to psychological impacts as well as psychosocial factors influencing the mental health of victims.

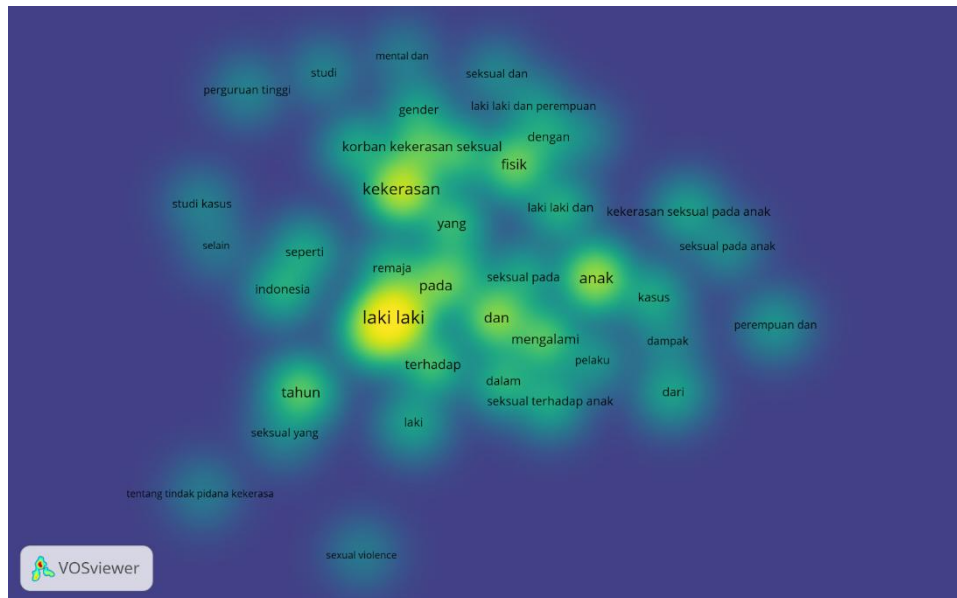
### **4. Yellow Cluster – Focus on Gender Relations and Violence in the Context of Men and Women**

The yellow cluster is smaller but contains thematic keywords such as men and women, gender, sexual, and “and.” This cluster represents research that compares experiences of sexual violence between men and women, while also examining gender relations as an analytical variable. The presence of this cluster indicates that the issue of sexual violence against men is often raised in the context of comparison with women, thereby strengthening the understanding of differences in vulnerability, prevalence, and psychological impact. This cluster also frequently overlaps with the blue cluster because both address gender constructions and their consequences for psychosocial responses.

The inter-cluster network appears very dense, indicating that research on sexual violence against men does not stand alone but is interconnected with issues of child abuse, gender, and psychological impact. The green cluster, representing male victims, serves as a meeting point between the blue cluster (psychological impact) and the red cluster (case characteristics). Meanwhile, the yellow cluster explains how gender dynamics influence our understanding of male victims. This network illustrates that research topics have evolved from case descriptions to analyses of broader social impacts and contexts.

Overall, the visualization map indicates that research on sexual violence against males remains closely linked to issues of child abuse and gender comparisons, and focuses more on the aspects of the incidents and victim characteristics rather than in-depth exploration of long-term mental health impacts. This suggests opportunities for further research on specific risk factors for males as well as effective mental health interventions.





**Figure 10.** Visualization of the density of publications on sexual violence and its impact on men’s mental health.

In density visualization, the areas with the brightest yellow indicate the highest density of a topic’s occurrence in the literature. The terms “male,” “violence,” and “child” form the center of density, indicating that these three terms are at the core of the scientific discourse on sexual violence. The greenish hues in the surrounding areas indicate terms that also appear frequently but with lower intensity, such as “child sexual abuse,” “physical,” “gender,” and “adolescent.”

Darker areas, such as those around the terms “sexual violence” or “criminal acts of violence,” indicate that these topics are less explored in the literature or appear in only a small fraction of publications. This finding aligns with the network visualization, which shows these terms positioned at the periphery.

Overall, the density map confirms that the research landscape is dominated by studies on men as victims, their connection to sexual violence, and the role of children as a vulnerable population—while mental health aspects specific to men have not yet fully become a focal point of density.

### 3.3 Discussion

The results of the bibliometric analysis indicate that research on sexual violence is generally still dominated by discussions of women and children as the primary victims, with a strong focus on psychological impacts, environmental risk factors, and the context of power relations in situations of violence. The bibliometric network map reveals that while mental health themes occupy a central position, the involvement of men as victims has not yet emerged as a strong research cluster nor is it significantly linked to traumatic discourse and other risk factors.

When the analysis is directed more specifically toward sexual violence against men, it becomes evident that the available literature remains scattered, fragmented, and has not yet formed a robust research cluster. This indicates a lack of academic attention to the unique experiences of male victims, including trauma dynamics, reporting barriers, the stigma of masculinity, and long-term impacts on mental health. This research gap becomes increasingly evident through overlay and density visualizations, which show the

low intensity of current research addressing sexual violence against men compared to other general topics of sexual violence.

Thus, these findings underscore the urgent need for more targeted, in-depth, and comprehensive research on risk factors and the mental health impacts on male victims. This study aims to fill this gap by providing an empirical foundation and conceptual mapping that can drive the development of new, more inclusive, and evidence-based research.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the bibliometric analysis conducted, this study indicates that sexual violence against men remains an issue that has not received adequate attention, although publication trends over the past decade show an increasing scientific interest in this topic. Literature findings reveal that childhood trauma, social stigma that makes survivors reluctant to disclose their experiences, and limited health support are the primary risk factors that exacerbate psychological impacts such as depression, anxiety, PTSD, and impairments in social functioning and interpersonal relationships. The lack of representation of male victims in research and policy indicates a significant knowledge gap, particularly in developing regions, thereby hindering targeted intervention efforts.

Therefore, a multidisciplinary approach involving healthcare professionals, educators, researchers, policymakers, and the community is needed to develop trauma-informed care interventions, enhance professional capacity, expand public awareness campaigns, and ensure that policies for victim protection and recovery are free from gender bias. Overall, this study underscores the importance of recognizing men as a group that is also vulnerable to sexual violence and encourages more inclusive future research so that understanding and case management can evolve in a more comprehensive and equitable manner.

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