

[Open Peer Review on Qeios](#)

Sociodemographic Factors and Parental Verbal Abuse in Indonesia

Susanti Niman¹, Tina Shinta Parulian¹, Febri Christian¹

¹ STIKes Santo Borromeus

Funding: No specific funding was received for this work.

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Abstract

Introduction: educating children with verbal shouting is still standard. Social norms accept it as a strategy for disciplining children. Verbal violence will affect psychological conditions and impact the psychological development of children at a later stage. This study aims to analyze the relationship between sociodemographic factors and parental verbal abuse.

Method: The convenience sampling was used to select 225 participants. Data collection using sociodemographic instruments and verbal violence. Data analysis with chi-square test, simple logistic regression and multiple logistic regression.

Result: 82.7% (n=186) parents did not use verbal abuse and 17.3% (n=39) did verbal abuse. The incidence of parental verbal abuse was significantly related to the variables of family income, mother's occupation and ethnicity ($p < 0.05$). Odds Ratio (OR) 4.6, ethnicity from outside Java has five times the higher effect on verbal violence than ethnicity from Java after controlling for the mother's income and occupation variables.

Conclusions and recommendation: Sociodemography is a factor that can predict the incidence of parental verbal abuse. Community mental health nursing must give verbal abuse education to parent-to-be guidance classes in primary health centres, family welfare clinics or religion-based premarital courses.

Susanti Niman^{1*}, Tina Shinta Parulian¹, Febri Christian¹

¹ STIKes Santo Borromeus, Padalarang, West Bandung, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author:

Susanti Niman

STIKes Santo Borromeus, Padalarang, West Bandung, Indonesia

Email: susanti@stikesborromeus.ac.id

Keywords: abuse; parental verbal abuse; sociodemographic.

Introduction

Individuals who have experienced childhood violence have a higher prevalence of psychological problems. It includes depression, anxiety, substance abuse and eating disorders. The other issues like suicidal symptoms, psychosis, personality disorders (Bendall, Jackson, Hulbert, & McGorry, 2008; Norman et al., 2012; Teicher & Samson, 2013; Teicher & Samson, 2016) and decreased cognitive function (De Bellis, Hooper, Spratt & Woolley, 2009; Gould et al., 2012; Teicher & Samson, 2016). Children who experience violence, especially verbal violence, can experience migraines in adulthood (Tietjen et al., 2010; Hendaus et al., 2020). The meta-analysis results revealed the effect of childhood physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal abuse, neglect and exposure to violence on depression and anxiety disorders (Gardner, Thomas, & Erskine, 2019). Violence committed against children has an impact both physically and psychologically on the development of children in the next period.

The Causal violence or abuse of children from census data by caregivers or people who are closest and live at home with children. Violence experienced by children has a prevalence that is not small. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that around 25% of adults have experienced physical violence as children, 36% have experienced verbal violence, 26% have experienced sexual abuse, and 16% have experienced neglect (Hendaus et al., 2020). Data in Indonesia, based on the census data from the Central Statistics Agency (2020), the proportion of households with children aged 1-17 years who experienced physical punishment and psychological aggression from caregivers in the past year by area of residence was 48.4% for urban areas and rural.

Abuse in children includes verbal, emotional, sexual, physical, or neglect of children under the age of 18 by parents, guardians, or caregivers, resulting in potential harm, harm, or threats of harm (Houseman & Semien, 2021). The closest people often carry out verbal violence, especially parents (Vega, Hapidin & Karnadi, 2019). Parents in disciplining children often use screams and shouting so that children experience pain and improve their behaviour which is considered inappropriate by parents (Hendaus et al. 2020). Experiences of verbal violence by parents can cause symptoms of post-traumatic syndrome disorder (PTSD) with symptoms of nightmares and avoidance. Children who experience verbal violence do not get social support from their parents after the incident. As a result, children cannot cope with traumatic events effectively (Hoeboer et al., 2021). Parents' strategy to discipline their children can be an act of verbal violence that impacts the child's mental health.

Verbal violence is a form of interpersonal violence using power or control over the victim. Verbal abuse triggers suffering, pain, and distress through intimidating verbal attacks that humiliate, harass, insult, or threaten. Verbal abuse is one of the most common and neglected forms of violence against children. Often a form of "discipline" or "tough love" from parents. Parents often carry out verbal violence against children as a form of love for children based on the experiences their parents had when they were children. This thought hurts children's psychology. Exposure to parental verbal violence has been detrimental psychological effects (York, Wachtel, & York, 1985; Teicher, Samson, Polcari, & McGreenery, 2006;

Stark, 2015; Rerkswattavorn, & Chanprasertpinyo, 2019).

Verbal violence perpetrated by parents on children, based on the results of previous research, is caused mainly by the experience of parents as victims of childhood violence, stress, inadequate parenting skills and medical conditions (Polcari et al. 2014; Brown, Waite, & Freeman, 2021; Calvano et al. 2021). Researchers tried to analyse sociodemographic factors such as ethnicity, age, occupation, education and parental income. Based on this, this research aims to explore the relationship between sociodemographic factors and parental verbal abuse. The expected research results will become a parenting program policy for prospective parents, given to the guidance class that primary health services can implement, family welfare clinics in hospitals or religion-based pre-wedding class services.

Method

The research design was cross-sectional. The research ethics committee of the Faculty of Nursing, the University of Jember (number 020/UN25.1.14/KEPK/2022) approved the research. Determination of the sample, 225 students using the convenience sampling technique were willing to fill in the informed consent and become research respondents. The questionnaire consists of two parts: 1) sociodemographic data; 2) the experience of verbal abuse. The questions about verbal violence experience are self-reported from students' verbal abuse experiences developed by researchers (validity test results > 0.374, Cronbach alpha reliability 0.899). The instrument consists of 38 statement items using a Likert scale.

Results

1. Sociodemographic

Table 1 shows that the average father's age is 51.51, with a standard deviation of 6.53 years. The fathers' education is 53% high school, and 94.2% of the fathers are working. The mean maternal age was 47.74, with a standard deviation of 5.81 years. Mother's education 56.4% high school and 57.8% working mother. Family income is 51.1% in the group of 1-3 million/month and 29.8% Batak tribe.

Table 1. Characteristic Respondents

Variable	n
Ages mean (SD)	
Father	51.51 (6.529)
Mother	47.74 (5.810)
Father education level n (%)	
Elementary School	24 (10.7)
Junior High School	18 (8.0)
Senior High School	120 (53.3)
University	63 (28.0)
Father jobs n (%)	
unworking	13 (5.8)
working	212 (94.2)
Mother education level n (%)	
Elementary School	32 (14.2)
Junior High School	22 (9.8)
Senior High School	127 (56.4)
University	44 (19.6)
Mother jobs n (%)	
unworking	95 (42.2)
bekerja	130 (57.8)
Family income (million rupiah/month)	
1-3	115 (51.1)
4-6	79 (35.1)
> 6	31 (13.8)
Ethnic group	
Java	50 (22.2)
Sunda	50 (22.2)
Batak	67 (29.8)
The other	58 (25.8)

2. Verbal abuse

Data from respondents' self-report (Table 2) shows that 82.7% of verbal violence did not occur, and only 17.3% of verbal violence occurred.

Table 2. Verbal Abuse

Variable	n
Verbal abuse n (%)	
No	186 (82.7)
Yes	39 (17.3)

3. The relationship between sociodemographic factors and verbal abuse

Table 3 shows that 21 (17.5%) fathers with high school education commit verbal violence, p-value = 0.184 (no significant relationship between a father's education and verbal violence behaviour). 38 (17.9%) working fathers did verbal violence, OR = 2.6 (working fathers had 2.6 times the chance of verbal abuse). P-value = 0.475 (there is no significant relationship between the father's work and verbal violence). 22 (17.3%) mothers with high school education committed verbal violence, p-value = 0.676 (no significant relationship between a mother's education and verbal violence behavior). 14 (10.8%) working mothers do verbal violence, OR = 0.338 (working mothers have a 0.3 times chance of verbal abuse). P-value = 0.004 (there is a significant relationship between the mother's work and verbal violence). There are 13 (41.6%) families with income > 6 million/month who do verbal violence, p-value = 0.001 (there is a significant relationship between family income and verbal violence behavior). There are 22 (32.8%) Batak tribe parents who use verbal violence, p-value = 0.001 (a significant relationship between ethnicity and verbal violence). There was no relationship between the father and mother's age with verbal violence (p=0.570; p=0.313).

Table 3. Sociodemographic factor and verbal abuse behavior

Variable	verbal abuse				Total		OR (95% CI)	P
	no		yes		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Father education level								
Elementary school	20	83.3	4	16.7	24	100	0.184	
Junior high school	18	100	0	0.0	18	100		
Senior high school	99	82.5	21	17.5	120	100		
University	49	77.8	14	22.2	63	100		
Total	186	82.7	39	11.3	225	100		
Father jobs								
Unworking	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100	2,621 (0.331-20.758)	0.475
Working	174	82.1	38	17.9	212	100		
Total	186	82.7	39	17.3	225	100		
Mother education level								
Elementary school	25	78.1	7	21.9	32	100	0.676	
Junior high school	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100		

Senior high school	105	82.7	22	17.3	127	100		
University	36	81.8	8	18.2	44	100		
Total	186	82.7	39	17.3	225	100		
Mother jobs								
Unworking	70	73.7	25	26.3	95	100	0.338 (0.165-0.693)	0.004
Working	116	89.2	14	10.8	130	100		
Total	186	82.7	39	17.3	225	100		
Family income (million rupiah/month)								
1-3	102	88.7	13	11.3	115	100		0.001
4-6	66	83.5	13	16.5	79	100		
> 6	18	58.1	13	41.9	31	100		
Total	186	82.7	39	17.3	225	100		
Ethnic group								
Java	47	94.0	3	6.0	50	100		0.001
Sunda	46	92.0	4	8.0	50	100		
Batak	45	67.2	22	32.8	67	100		
The other	48	82.8	10	17.2	58	100		
Total	186	82.7	39	17.3	225	100		
Father ages							Exp (B) 0.989 (0.950-1.029)	0.570
Mother ages							Exp (B) 0.972 (0.919-1.028)	0.313

4. Predictive model logistic regression

The results of bivariate selection using simple logistic regression are obtained:

Table 4. Biivariate selection results

Variable	P value
Father ages	0.570
Mother ages	0.313
Ethnic group	0.001
Father level education	0.877
Mother level education	0.690
Father jobs	0.362
Mother jobs	0.003
Family income	0.001

Multivariate analysis was carried out from the results of bivariate selection with a p-value < 0.25. Final modelling results:

Variables in the Equation		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% C.I. for EXP (B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1 ^a	Mother jobs	-1,071	,383	7,807	1	,005	,343	,162	,726
	Ethnic group	1,537	,454	11,482	1	,001	4,650	1,912	11,311
	Family income	,862	,389	4,897	1	,027	2,367	1,103	5,077
	Constant	-3,417	,771	19,667	1	,000	,033		

a. Variable (s) entered on step 1: mother jobs, ethnic group, family income.

From the results of multivariate analysis, the variables that were significantly related to the incidence of verbal abuse by parents were family income, mother's occupation and ethnicity. The analysis results obtained an Odds Ratio (OR) of 4.6, meaning that ethnic groups from outside Java had five times the higher effect on verbal violence than ethnic groups from Java after controlling for the family income and mother's occupation variables.

Discussion

This study aims to analyse the relationship between sociodemographic factors and verbal violence. Based on the father's educational level, the most verbal violence occurred in fathers with a high school education level (n = 21; 17.5%) and fathers with a college education level (n = 14; 22.2%). The analysis results of the father's education level and verbal violence were not related (pvalue=0.184). The education level of mothers, highest verbal violence was in mothers with a high school education level (n=22; 17.3%). The analysis results of maternal education level and verbal violence were not related (pvalue=0.676). Based on the risk factors regarding domestic and family violence, a low level of education will trigger feelings of inferiority, so there is a need to control the situation by becoming a perpetrator of violence. In addition, women who have a higher level of education or occupation than their partners are also at risk of becoming perpetrators (Houseman & Semien, 2021). Childhood experiences greatly influence the way a mother educates her children. Parents tend to adopt parenting behaviours based on their experiences as children. The risk of verbal abuse is six times greater in parents with a history of verbal abuse (Finzi-Dottan, & Harel, 2014; Assink et al.,2018; Fredland et al.,2018; Woollett, Bandeira, & Hatcher, 2020). The results of this study are in line with research that states that there is no relationship between the level of father's education and the experience of verbal violence in junior high school adolescents in Pasaman, West Sumatra (Wati, Pelani, Lina & Eliza, 2021). However, it is different from the results of research, which state that there is a relationship between the level of mother's education and verbal violence in pre-school age children in Kendal District (Iqomh, Susanti & Pratiwi, 2019). There is no relationship between the level of education of the father and the mother's level of education with verbal violence. Researchers argue that other factors trigger verbal abuse from parents, such as behaviour or parental personality problems, family economic problems or a history of being a previous victim. In addition, higher education levels of fathers and mothers will have better job opportunities so that their

socioeconomic status also increases.

Father's verbal violence (n=38;17.9%) on working fathers. Father's occupation was not related to verbal violence (pvalue=0.475). The risk of family violence increases in people who do not work (Huecker et al., 2022). The factors are influenced a child's life in the family are the family's socioeconomic status, family income, employment status, or parents' education. Children from families with low socioeconomic status are at higher risk of experiencing violence and neglect from their parents (Goltermann et al., 2021). The researcher argues that there is no relationship between the father's work and verbal violence because (n=212) the father works, so the socioeconomic status of the respondent's family is good, and verbal violence is low. This research is in line with research that states that there is no relationship between a father's work and the experience of verbal violence in junior high school adolescents in Pasaman, West Sumatra (Wati, Pelani, Lina & Eliza, 2021).

Mother's verbal abuse (n=14; 10.8%) in working mothers. The mother's occupation is related to verbal violence (pvalue=0.004). Working mothers must strive to balance the demands of work and family responsibilities. This situation can increase stress levels in working mothers. The stress experienced can impact family functioning (Limbers, McCollum, & Greenwood, 2020). The researcher argues that a mother's work is related to verbal violence because psychological conditions trigger it. Mothers who cannot balance the roles of responsibility as workers and as mothers in the family will experience stress due to role conflict. Researchers argue that the stress experienced by working mothers triggers mother-child communication patterns to be ineffective and at risk of verbal violence. The mother's psychological condition can affect the psychological development of the child. Parents don't intend to hurt their children on purpose, but sometimes they do it because of a lack of experience or skills in parenting a teenager. This argument is supported by the results of research which state that violence can occur due to "losing patience". Healthy mothers react to "losing their temper" about 10% of the total time spent with their children, while unhealthy mothers can react about 80-90% (Aberle et al. 2007). Other research results also state that there is a relationship between mother's work and experience of verbal violence in junior high school youth in Pasaman, West Sumatra (Wati, Pelani, Lina & Eliza, 2021).

Family income is related to verbal violence (p-value = 0.001). Risk factors for violence in children can include a parent's history of experiencing violence as a child, low socioeconomic status, single parent, limited parental abilities and parental stress (Dubowitz, 2013; Hendaus et al., 2020). Family income will affect the stress level of parents. The existence of stress on parents can affect their mental health, which will impact the quality of relationships and parenting. This condition can disrupt communication patterns between parents and children, triggering verbal violence in children. This study is supported by the research results, which state that raising children is stressful even for families without facing economic difficulties. Chronic stress due to economic conditions can limit the ability of parents to play an effective role, triggering parent-child conflict. Parents with limited family income are more likely to do harsh parenting (Perzow, Bray, & Wadsworth, 2018).

Researchers categorise ethnic groups based on the most ethnic groups in Indonesia. Ethnicity correlates with verbal violence (pvalue=0.001). Table 3 shows that the most verbal violence (n=22; 32.8%) was ethnic Batak. In verbal communication, need to be politeness for spoken words. It is related to procedures, customs, and habits. All about it will

affect grammar in society. The research results state a relationship between cultural values and parenting practices. Cultural values that exist in society will shape the appreciation of parents' arts and influence parenting practices (Wiswanti et al., 2020).

The research results related to violence and ethnicity. The results of research on ethnicity state that domestic violence is more common in African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan natives and Hispanics (Houseman & Semien, 2021). In Indonesia, several articles discuss violence against women. A husband carries out verbal violence against his wife by often speaking loudly, yelling without caring about the environment and cursing his wife with various accusations (You et al. 2019). This form of characterised verbal abuse is exposure to stress-inducing shouts and yells. The victim's emotions and thoughts are disturbed due to exposure to verbal violence. Verbal violence affects the victim's self-esteem and, in the long term, triggers anxiety, post-traumatic disorder syndrome/PTSD and depression (Bhandari et al., 2022). The analysis results obtained an Odds Ratio (OR) of 4.6. Ethnic groups outside Java Island had five times the higher effect on verbal violence. Based on these results, the researcher believes that further studies are needed on parenting practices related to cultural-based verbal violence with different research designs because there are still limited research results comparing ethnic-related parenting patterns in Indonesia.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This study strengthens existing research that various factors, including sociodemography, influence verbal violence. Sociodemography: family income, working mother, and ethnicity can predict the incidence of parental verbal abuse. The recommendation given is that mental health nurses can contribute to providing primary prevention services through verbal abuse education in guidance classes for prospective parents in primary health services, family welfare clinics or religion-based premarital course services.

References

- Aberle, N., Ratković-Blazević, V., Mitrović-Dittrich, D., Coha, R., Stoić, A., Bubljić, J., & Boranić, M. (2007). Emotional and physical abuse in family: survey among high school adolescents. *Croatian medical journal*, 48(2), 240–248.
- Assink, M., Spruit, A., Schuts, M., Lindauer, R., van der Put, C. E., & Stams, G. J. M. (2018). The intergenerational transmission of child maltreatment: A three-level meta-analysis. *Child abuse & neglect*, 84, 131–145.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.07.037>
- Bhandari, D., Ozaki, A., Suzuki, T., Kotera, Y., Shrestha, S., Horiuchi, S., Miyachi, T., & Tabuchi, T. (2022). Physical and verbal abuse amid COVID-19: a nationwide cross-sectional survey in Japan. *BMJ open*, 12(2), e054915.
<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-054915>
- Bendall, S., Jackson, H. J., Hulbert, C. A., & McGorry, P. D. (2008). Childhood trauma and psychotic disorders: a systematic, critical review of the evidence. *Schizophrenia bulletin*, 34(3), 568–579.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/schbul/sbm121>

- Brown, P., Waite, F., & Freeman, D. (2021). Parenting behaviour and paranoia: a network analysis and results from the National Comorbidity Survey-Adolescents (NCS-A). *Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology*, 56(4), 593–604. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-020-01933-6>
- Calvano, C., Engelke, L., Di Bella, J., Kindermann, J., Renneberg, B., & Winter, S. M. (2021). Families in the COVID-19 pandemic: parental stress, parent mental health and the occurrence of adverse childhood experiences-results of a representative survey in Germany. *European child & adolescent psychiatry*, 1–13. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-021-01739-0>
- DE Bellis, M. D., Hooper, S. R., Spratt, E. G., & Woolley, D. P. (2009). Neuropsychological findings in childhood neglect and their relationships to pediatric PTSD. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society: JINS*, 15(6), 868–878. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1355617709990464>
- Dubowitz H. (2013). Neglect in children. *Pediatric annals*, 42(4), 73–77. <https://doi.org/10.3928/00904481-20130326-11>
- Fredland, N., McFarlane, J., Symes, L., & Maddoux, J. (2018). Exploring the Association of Maternal Adverse Childhood Experiences with Maternal Health and Child Behavior Following Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of women's health (2002)*, 27(1), 64–71. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2016.5969>
- Finzi-Dottan, R., & Harel, G. (2014). Parents' potential for child abuse: An intergenerational perspective. *Journal of family violence*, 29(4), 397-408.
- Goltermann, J., Redlich, R., Grotegerd, D., Dohm, K., Leehr, E. J., Böhnlein, J., Förster, K., Meinert, S., Enneking, V., Richter, M., Repple, J., DeVillers, I., Kloecker, M., Jansen, A., Krug, A., Nenadić, I., Brosch, K., Meller, T., Stein, F., Schmitt, S., ... Dannlowski, U. (2021). Childhood maltreatment and cognitive functioning: the role of depression, parental education, and polygenic predisposition. *Neuropsychopharmacology: official publication of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology*, 46(5), 891–899. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41386-020-00794-6>
- Gould, F., Clarke, J., Heim, C., Harvey, P. D., Majer, M., & Nemeroff, C. B. (2012). The effects of child abuse and neglect on cognitive functioning in adulthood. *Journal of psychiatric research*, 46(4), 500–506. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2012.01.005>
- Iqomh, M K B.,Susanti, Y.,Pratiwi, E N (2019). Status Ekonomi dan Tingkat Pendidikan Orangtua dengan Kejadian Verbal Abuse pada Anak Usia Pra Sekolah. *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Anak*, vol 2 No 1
- Hendaus, M. A., Al-Khuzaei, A. M., Samarah, O., Hamad, S. G., Selim, B. A., & El Ansari, W. (2020). Child abuse and neglect in a rapidly developing country: Parents' perspectives. *Journal of family medicine and primary care*, 9(6), 3053–3059. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmpe.jfmpe_971_19
- Hoeboer, C., de Roos, C., van Son, G. E., Spinhoven, P., & Elzinga, B. (2021). The effect of parental emotional abuse on the severity and treatment of PTSD symptoms in children and adolescents. *Child abuse & neglect*, 111, 104775. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104775>
- Huecker, M. R., Malik, A., King, K. C., & Smock, W. (2022). Kentucky Domestic Violence. In *StatPearls*. StatPearls Publishing.
- Houseman, B., & Semien, G. (2021). Florida Domestic Violence. In *StatPearls*. StatPearls Publishing.
- Limbers, C. A., McCollum, C., & Greenwood, E. (2020). Physical activity moderates the association between parenting

- stress and quality of life in working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Mental health and physical activity*, 19, 100358. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mhpa.2020.100358>
- Perzow, S., Bray, B. C., & Wadsworth, M. E. (2018). Financial stress response profiles and psychosocial functioning in low-income parents. *Journal of family psychology: JFP: journal of the Division of Family Psychology of the American Psychological Association (Division 43)*, 32(4), 517–527. <https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000403>
 - Polcari, A., Rabi, K., Bolger, E., & Teicher, M. H. (2014). Parental verbal affection and verbal aggression in childhood differentially influence psychiatric symptoms and wellbeing in young adulthood. *Child abuse & neglect*, 38(1), 91–102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2013.10.003>
 - Norman, R. E., Byambaa, M., De, R., Butchart, A., Scott, J., & Vos, T. (2012). The long-term health consequences of child physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS medicine*, 9(11), e1001349. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001349>
 - Rerkswattavorn, C., & Chanprasertpinyo, W. (2019). Prevention of child physical and verbal abuse from traditional child discipline methods in rural Thailand. *Heliyon*, 5(12), e02920. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e02920>
 - Stark, S. (2015). Verbal Abuse. *Google Scholar*, 1975-1977.
 - Teicher, M. H., & Samson, J. A. (2013). Childhood maltreatment and psychopathology: A case for ecophenotypic variants as clinically and neurobiologically distinct subtypes. *The American journal of psychiatry*, 170(10), 1114–1133. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2013.12070957>
 - Teicher, M. H., & Samson, J. A. (2016). Annual Research Review: Enduring neurobiological effects of childhood abuse and neglect. *Journal of child psychology and psychiatry, and allied disciplines* 57(3), 241–266. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12507>
 - Teicher, M. H., Samson, J. A., Polcari, A., & McGreenery, C. E. (2006). Sticks, stones, and hurtful words: relative effects of various forms of childhood maltreatment. *The American journal of psychiatry*, 163(6), 993–1000. <https://doi.org/10.1176/ajp.2006.163.6.993>
 - Tietjen, G. E., Brandes, J. L., Peterlin, B. L., Eloff, A., Dafer, R. M., Stein, M. R., Drexler, E., Martin, V. T., Hutchinson, S., Aurora, S. K., Recker, A., Herial, N. A., Utley, C., White, L., & Khuder, S. A. (2010). Childhood maltreatment and migraine (part I). Prevalence and adult revictimization: a multicenter headache clinic survey. *Headache*, 50(1), 20–31. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1526-4610.2009.01556.x>
 - Gardner, M. J., Thomas, H. J., & Erskine, H. E. (2019). The association between five forms of child maltreatment and depressive and anxiety disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Child abuse & neglect*, 96, 104082. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104082>
 - Vega, A. D., Hapidin., & Karnadi (2019). Pengaruh pola asuh dan kekerasan verbal terhadap kepercayaan diri. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*. Vol 3 Issue 2, 433-439.
 - Wati, H., Pelani, H., Lina, R., Eliza. (2021). Hubungan karakteristik sosio demografi dengan pengalaman kekerasan verbal pada remaja di SMPN 1 Pasaman tahun 2019. *Jurnal NTHN: Nan Tongga Health and Nursing* 16(1): 16-24
 - Wiswanti, I., Kuntoro, I. A., Ar Rizqi, N. P., & Halim, L. (2020). Pola asuh dan budaya: Studi komparatif antara masyarakat urban dan masyarakat rural Indonesia. *Jurnal Psikologi Sosial*, 18(3), 211-223. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jps.2020.21>

- Woollett, N., Bandeira, M., & Hatcher, A. (2020). Trauma-informed art and play therapy: Pilot study outcomes for children and mothers in domestic violence shelters in the United States and South Africa. *Child abuse & neglect*, 107, 104564. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104564>
- York, P., Wachtel, T., & York, D. (1985). *Toughlove*. Bantam.
- You, Y., Rusmansara, E.H., Mansoben, J., & Poli, A I (2019), Relasi gender patriarki dan dampaknya terhadap perempuan Hubula Suku Dani, Kabupaten Jayawijaya, Papua, *Sosiohumaniora- Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* vol 21, no 1; 65-77
- https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/indikator/view_data/0000/data/1392/sdgs_16/1