Psychological correlates of anti-sexual harassment: Dataset of Indonesia’s Generation Z

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\textbf{A B S T R A C T}

This dataset provides empirical support for building a socio-psychological model explaining attitude towards anti-sexual harassment among Indonesia’s Generation Z (15 to 21 years old). This model contains the correlates of the attitude. The variables are (1) Attitude towards anti-sexual harassment/ASH, (2) Peer influence/PR, (3) Power distance-at the individual level/PD, (4) Masculinity-at the individual level/MS, (5) Sexual harassment knowledge/SK, (6) Moral disengagement/MD, (7) Belief on myths of sexual harassment/MY, and (8) Identification with patriarchal culture/PT. The data (\(N=1,014\)) were collected using survey method in March-April 2019 in two provinces in Western Indonesia, i.e. (1) East Java, in Java Island (from four senior high schools), and (2) Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, in Sumatera Island (from four senior high schools). The data analysis technique was correlations and test of differences using IBM SPSS Statistics version 25 and LISREL 8.80. The data could be reused by the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture/KEMENDIKBUD, Indonesian Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection/KEMENPP&PA, as well as all stakeholders associated with the two ministries in creating

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evidence-based public policies that could prevent and eradicate sexual harassment, especially among Indonesian youths.

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### Specifications Table

| Subject                              | Applied Psychology                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| **Specific subject area**            | Sexual Psychology, Safety Research, Developmental and Educational Psychology, Social Welfare, Psychology of Attitude, Social Intervention |
| **Type of data**                     | Table                                           |
| **How data were acquired**           | Survey method was conducted with the help of an offline Indonesian-language questionnaire measuring eight variables, i.e. Attitude towards anti-sexual harassment/ASH, Peer influence/PR, Power distance-at the individual level/ PD, Masculinity-at the individual level/ MS, Sexual harassment knowledge/ SK, Moral disengagement/ MD, Belief on myths of sexual harassment/ MY, and Identification with patriarchal culture/ PT. The questionnaire in English-language is provided as a supplementary file. |
| **Data format**                      | Raw                                             |
| **Parameters for data collection**   | Informed consents were obtained from the participants, which explained that they would need about 15 min to complete the entire questionnaire. |
| **Description of data collection**   | The data were collected in March-April 2019 in Surabaya, East Java (from four senior high schools, and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (from four senior high schools). The authors did the data enumeration. |
| **Data source location**             | Institutions: Four senior high schools City/Town/Region: Surabaya, East Java Country: Indonesia Institutions: Four senior high schools City/Town/Region: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Country: Indonesia |
| **Data accessibility**               | Data are with the article                       |

### Value of the Data

- These data are important because, although there are already data on sexual harassment in Indonesia’s police offices, non-governmental organizations, and universities, there are no open datasets that link the attitude towards anti-sexual harassment data with other psychological variable data in a comprehensive theoretical model.
- These data are useful for policymakers in the educational and social fields in creating interventions that have the power to prevent and eradicate sexual harassment, especially among Generation Z. By identifying the variables, the interventions targeting them could produce collective awareness so that young people do not become the perpetrators, victims, or mere spectators of sexual harassment.
- These data can be reused by subsequent researchers by integrating them with similar variable data from other provinces in Indonesia. Thus, comparative analyses could be carried out that incorporate cultural elements, so that experiments can be developed with integrative psycho-socio-cultural approaches.

### 1. Data description

A correlational model explaining the variances of attitude towards anti-sexual harassment (ASH) is presented. The correlation matrix of Peer influence (PR), Power distance-at the individu-
Table 1
Correlation matrix of independent variables.

| Predictor | PR | PD | MS | SK |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|
| PR        | 1.00 |    |    |    |
| PD        | 0.13 | 1.00 |    |    |
| SE        | 0.04 | 0.04 | 1.00 |    |
| t         | 3.08 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 1.00 |
| MS        | 0.23 | 0.33 | 0.04 | 1.00 |
| SE        | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 1.00 |
| t         | 5.25 | 8.52 | 1.00 |    |
| SK        | 0.13 | −0.16 | 0.02 |
| SE        | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| t         | 3.44 | −4.72 | 0.48 |

Notes on Table 1 – Table 2. SE = Standard Error; M = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; ASH = Attitude towards anti-sexual harassment/ASH; PR = Peer influence; PD = Power distance-at the individual level; MS = Masculinity-at the individual level; SK = Sexual harassment knowledge; MD = Moral disengagement; MY = Belief on myths of sexual harassment; PT = Identification with patriarchal culture. M and SD were calculated using IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25. The Correlation and Covariance Matrix were calculated using LISREL 8.80.

Table 2
Covariance matrix of latent variables.

| Variable | ASH | MD | PT | MY | PR | PD | MS | SK |
|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ASH      | 26.07 | 4.10 | 1.00 |    |    |    |    |    |
| MD       | 39.26 | 8.74 | −0.23 | 1.00 |    |    |    |    |
| PT       | 52.70 | 9.44 | −0.21 | 0.05 | 1.00 |    |    |    |
| MY       | 39.55 | 8.27 | −0.07 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 1.00 |    |    |
| PR       | 16.62 | 4.26 | −0.11 | 0.40 | 0.11 | −0.01 | 1.00 |    |
| PD       | 11.92 | 8.74 | −0.10 | 0.06 | 0.44 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 1.00 |
| MS       | 10.95 | 3.34 | −0.10 | 0.09 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 1.00 |
| SK       | 4.46  | 5.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | −0.05 | −0.06 | 0.13 | −0.16 | 0.02 | 1.00 |

Table 3
Pearson correlation between age and the variables.

| Variable | M    | SD   | ASH  | MD   | PT   | MY   | PR   | PD   | MS   | SK   |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Age      | 16.76 | 0.85 | −0.07* | −0.02 | 0.03 | −0.03 | −0.06 | 0.02 | −0.07* | −0.10** |
| p        | 994  | 994  | 980  | 959  | 960  | 963  | 981  | 994  | 994  | 965  |

Note. * p < 0.05.
** p < 0.01. ASH = Attitude towards anti-sexual harassment/ASH; PR = Peer influence; PD = Power distance-at the individual level; MS = Masculinity-at the individual level; SK = Sexual harassment knowledge; MD = Moral disengagement; MY = Belief on myths of sexual harassment; PT = Identification with patriarchal culture. This correlation was calculated using IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25.

Table 5 as well test of differences results of the variables based on sex (Table 6) and provincial origins (Table 7) are also presented. Levene’s test (Table 6) showed that the data of ASH (F = 24.10, p = 0.00), MD (F = 12.36, p = 0.00), PT (F = 5.96, p = 0.02), PD (F = 6.36, p = 0.01), MS (F = 10.60, p = 0.00), and SK (F = 31.19, p = 0.00) were not homogenous (p < 0.05), i.e. equal variances not assumed. Meanwhile, the data of MY (F = 2.96, p = 0.09) and PR (F = 0.44, p = 0.51) were homogenous (p > 0.05), i.e. equal variances assumed. Levene’s Test (Table 6) showed that the data of ASH (F = 0.94, p = 0.33), MD (F = 1.14, p = 0.29), PT (F = 2.66, p = 0.10), PR (F = 2.05, p = 0.15), PD (F = 0.65, p = 0.42), MS (F = 1.24, p = 0.27), and SK (F = 0.11, p = 0.74) were homoge-
### Table 4
Descriptive statistics of variables based on sex.

| Variable | Sex   | N   | M     | SD   | SE  |
|----------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| ASH      | Male  | 456 | 24.88 | 4.47 | 0.21|
|          | Female | 487 | 27.19 | 3.41 | 0.16|
| MD       | Male  | 441 | 41.41 | 10.17| 0.48|
|          | Female | 482 | 37.46 | 8.23 | 0.38|
| PT       | Male  | 446 | 54.99 | 9.60 | 0.46|
|          | Female | 478 | 50.41 | 8.82 | 0.40|
| MY       | Male  | 448 | 40.93 | 8.95 | 0.42|
|          | Female | 479 | 38.30 | 8.28 | 0.38|
| PR       | Male  | 457 | 17.28 | 4.13 | 0.19|
|          | Female | 486 | 16.15 | 4.19 | 0.19|
| PD       | Male  | 463 | 12.66 | 4.71 | 0.22|
|          | Female | 494 | 11.25 | 4.21 | 0.19|
| MS       | Male  | 462 | 12.18 | 3.42 | 0.16|
|          | Female | 494 | 9.91  | 2.85 | 0.13|
| SK       | Male  | 447 | 4.45  | 4.91 | 0.23|
|          | Female | 481 | 4.68  | 5.54 | 0.25|

### Table 5
Descriptive statistics of variables based on provincial origins.

| Variable | Origins                  | N   | M     | SD   | SE  |
|----------|--------------------------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| ASH      | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 516 | 26.40 | 3.92 | 0.17|
|          | East Java                | 484 | 25.72 | 4.25 | 0.19|
| MD       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 503 | 38.77 | 9.34 | 0.42|
|          | East Java                | 476 | 39.78 | 9.62 | 0.44|
| PT       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 502 | 54.16 | 8.92 | 0.40|
|          | East Java                | 478 | 51.16 | 9.74 | 0.45|
| MY       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 504 | 40.14 | 7.94 | 0.35|
|          | East Java                | 479 | 34.93 | 9.29 | 0.43|
| PR       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 511 | 16.65 | 4.15 | 0.18|
|          | East Java                | 488 | 16.59 | 4.38 | 0.20|
| PD       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 521 | 11.71 | 4.51 | 0.20|
|          | East Java                | 493 | 12.14 | 4.60 | 0.21|
| MS       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 521 | 11.41 | 3.26 | 0.14|
|          | East Java                | 492 | 10.47 | 3.35 | 0.15|
| SK       | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 503 | 4.52  | 5.21 | 0.23|
|          | East Java                | 481 | 4.39  | 5.19 | 0.24|

**Notes on Table 4 – Table 5.** M = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation; SE\_M = Standard Error Mean; ASH = Attitude towards anti-sexual harassment/ASH; PR = Peer influence; PD = Power distance at the individual level; MS = Masculinity at the individual level; SK = Sexual harassment knowledge; MD = Moral disengagement; MY = Belief on myths of sexual harassment; PT = Identification with patriarchal culture. These statistics are produced using IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25.

### Table 6
Independent Sample t-tests based on Sex.

| Variable | t      | df    | p     | MD   | SE   | 95% CI          |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|-----------------|
|          |        |       |       |      |      | Lower          |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | Upper          |
| ASH      | −8.89  | 850.01| 0.00  | −2.31| 0.26 | −2.83          |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | −1.80          |
| MD       | 6.45   | 847.23| 0.00  | 3.55 | 0.61 | 2.75           |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 5.35           |
| PT       | 7.54   | 900.47| 0.00  | 4.58 | 0.61 | 3.39           |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 5.77           |
| MY       | 4.64   | 925   | 0.00  | 2.63 | 0.57 | 1.52           |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 3.74           |
| PR       | 4.17   | 941   | 0.00  | 1.13 | 0.27 | 0.60           |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 1.66           |
| PD       | 4.86   | 926.17| 0.00  | 1.41 | 0.29 | 0.84           |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 1.98           |
| MD       | 11.11  | 899.94| 0.00  | 2.27 | 0.20 | 1.87           |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 2.67           |
| SK       | −0.69  | 923.85| 0.49  | −0.24| 0.34 | −0.91          |
|          |        |       |       |      |      | 0.44           |
Table 7
Independent Sample t-tests based on Provincial Origins.

| Variable | t     | df  | p   | MD  | SE  | 95% CI Lower | 95% CI Upper |
|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|
| ASH      | 2.63  | 998 | 0.01| 0.68| 0.26| 0.17         | 1.19         |
| MD       | −1.65 | 977 | 0.10| −1.00| 0.61| −2.19        | 0.19         |
| PT       | 5.02  | 978 | 0.00| 2.99| 0.80| 1.82         | 4.16         |
| MY       | 2.18  | 940.92| 0.03| 1.20| 0.55| 0.12         | 2.29         |
| PR       | 0.21  | 997 | 0.83| 0.06| 0.27| −0.47        | 0.59         |
| PD       | −1.51 | 1012| 0.13| −0.43| 0.29| −0.99        | 0.13         |
| MS       | 4.53  | 1011| 0.00| 0.94| 0.21| 0.53         | 1.35         |
| SK       | 0.39  | 982 | 0.70| 0.13| 0.33| −0.52        | 0.78         |

Notes on Table 6 – Table 7. MD = Mean Difference; SE = Standard Error Difference; CI = Confidence Interval of the Difference; ASH = Attitude towards anti-sexual harassment/ASH; PR = Peer influence; PD = Power distance-at the individual level; MS = Masculinity-at the individual level; SK = Sexual harassment knowledge; MD = Moral disengagement; MY = Belief on myths of sexual harassment; PT = Identification with patriarchal culture. These statistics were produced using IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25.

Table 8
The participants.

| Demography | Descriptive Statistics |
|------------|------------------------|
| Origins    | Surabaya, East Java = 521 (51.4%)  
             | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam = 493 (48.6%) |
| Sex        | Male = 463 (45.7%)  
             | Female = 494 (48.7%)  
             | Missing values = 57 (5.6%) |
| Age        | Mean = 16.76 years old  
             | Standard deviation = 0.85 years  
             | Range = 15 to 21 years old  
             | Missing values = 20 (1.97%) |

Nonus (p > 0.05), i.e. equal variances assumed. Meanwhile, the data of MY (F = 14.45, p = 0.00) were not homogenous (p < 0.05), i.e. equal variances not assumed.

There are significant differences (p < 0.05), i.e. (a) between sexes (male vs. female) in terms of all variables except SK (sexual harassment knowledge), as well as (b) between origins (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam vs. East Java) in terms of ASH, PT, and MS. Males have the higher MD, PT, MY, PR, PD, and MS than females. Meanwhile, females have higher ASH than males. Generation Z in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam has the higher ASH, PT, and MS than Generation Z in East Java.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The study design was a predictive-correlational employing the survey method. The participants were 1014 Indonesians, i.e. high school students from Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and East Java provinces with demographic composition as shown in Table 8. As many as 1046 participants were recruited, and, therefore, the response rate was 96.94%.

The selection of participants in this research is based on the representation that Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is a province located at the Western Tip of Indonesia, known for its high religiosity, highly promotes religious values, and has special autonomy. Meanwhile, East Java is known as the Center of Eastern Indonesia. Specifically, the city of Surabaya in this province is one of the centers of economic growth and a destination city for education in Indonesia. Those representations were considered as the unique combination to examine the correlates of attitude towards anti-sexual harassment (ASH) because, in world history, religiosity and economy often play roles in addressing sexuality matters.
Table 9
The materials.

| Instrument | Questionnaire Items (Samples) | Reliability & Item Validity Indices |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Attitude towards Anti-Sexual Harassment/ASH Scale [1], i.e. A tendency that gives favorable or unfavorable evaluations of information, materials, or objects regarding sexual harassment. | I am ashamed if someone sends a video or pornographic image to email, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp. | Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.728$  
$n$ of items = 5  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.355, max. 0.618  
Response options: from “Does not describe me at all” (scored 1) to “Describes me very well” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total ASH score, the more positive the attitude towards anti-sexual harassment. |
| Moral Disengagement/MD Scale [2] as adapted from [3] and [4], i.e. “A set of cognitive mechanisms that deactivate moral self-regulatory process” [34] (p. 374) | It is alright to fight to protect your friends. | Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.780$  
$n$ of items = 13  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.330, max. 0.509  
Response options: from “Strongly disagree” (scored 1) to “Strongly agree” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total MD score, the higher the moral disengagement. |
| Identification with Patriarchal Culture/PT Scale [5], i.e. An individual’s sense of identity with a system where males are given sovereignty over females in all aspects of the community. | Father is the head of the family and the mother is a housewife. | Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.805$  
$n$ of items = 14  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.288, max. 0.802  
Response options: from “Strongly disagree” (scored 1) to “Strongly agree” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total PT score, the higher the identification with patriarchal culture. |
| Peer Influence/PR Scale [6], i.e. An individual’s proneness of being influenced by his/her peer group. | At times I have broken rules because of the influence of my friends. | Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.563^{**}$  
$n$ of items = 5  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.272, max. 0.434  
Response options: from “Does not describe me at all” (scored 1) to “Describes me very well” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total PR score, the higher the perceived peer influence. |
| Power Distance at the individual level/PD Scale [7], i.e. An individual’s cultural value orientation towards the consultative propensity of superior-position people. | People in higher positions should make most decisions without consulting people in lower positions. | Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.747$  
$n$ of items = 5  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.427, max. 0.603  
Response options: from “Strongly disagree” (scored 1) to “Strongly agree” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total PD score, the higher the perceived power distance cultural value orientation. |
| Masculinity at the individual level/MS Scale [7], i.e. An individual’s cultural value orientation towards the ruling sex-role pattern representing male supreme. | It is more important for men to have a professional career. | Cronbach’s $\alpha = 0.696$  
$n$ of items = 3  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.478, max. 0.548  
Response options: from “Strongly disagree” (scored 1) to “Strongly agree” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total MS score, the higher the perceived masculinity cultural value orientation. |

(continued on next page)
### Table 9 (continued)

| Instrument | Questionnaire Items (Samples) | Reliability & Item Validity Indices |
|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Belief on Myths of Sexual Harassment/MY Scale, constructed by the authors in 2019 based on [8] and [9], i.e. False beliefs and misconceptions about sexual harassment. | In cases of sexual violence, the causes are the victims who are always dressed minimal or sexy. | Cronbach’s \( \alpha = 0.770 \)  
Cronbach’s \( \alpha = 0.967 \)  
\( n \) of items = 13  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.541  
Response options: from “Strongly disagree” (scored 1) to “Strongly agree” (scored 6).  
Scoring: The higher the total MY score, the stronger the belief on myths of sexual harassment. |
| Sexual Harassment Knowledge/SK Test, constructed by the authors in 2019 based on [10] and [1], i.e. An individual's knowledge about what meets the criteria of sexual harassment. | Do you think that these actions can be categorized as sexual harassment? Inviting to talk about sex people who do not want it. | Cronbach’s \( \alpha = 0.967 \)  
\( n \) of items = 13  
Corrected item-total correlations (CIT): min. 0.550, max. 0.932  
Response options: “True” (scored 1) or “False” (scored 0).  
Scoring: The higher the total SK score, the higher the more accurate the knowledge on sexual harassment. |

Notes. * Length-modified version of the instrument, considering the amount of time that could be tolerated by the participants as well as preliminary psychometric classical test theory (corrected item-total correlations) tests.  
** Cronbach’s \( \alpha \) close to 0.600 (moderately reliable [11]). The full questionnaire items table and the structural equation model (SEM) are included in the Supplementary Material.

School representatives, which consisted of the Principal, Deputy Principal, Student Division, as well as Guidance and Counselling Section, were contacted to ask permission for accessing the students. The participants received a gift (a pen) and were informed that their identity would be kept anonymously as well as were free to resign or change their minds without being subject to fines or sanctions. Purposive sampling technique was employed in gathering the variables data with the help of a questionnaire consisting of eight inventories (seven scales and one test), as shown in Table 9.

The data were analyzed with IBM SPSS Statistics ver. 25 and LISREL 8.80 in the forms of descriptive statistics, correlations, and tests of differences between demographic groups (provincial origins and sexes).

### 3. Ethics statement

The data collection was conducted based on the approval by the Secretary General and Expert Panel of the Indonesian House of Representatives based on the Decree Number 214/SEKJEN/2019. Informed consents were obtained from the participants in the study sites.

### Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships which have, or could be perceived to have, influenced the work reported in this article.

### Supplementary materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.dib.2020.105944.
CRediT authorship contribution statement

Lukman Nul Hakim: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data curation, Resources, Writing - original draft, Supervision. Sali Susiana: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data curation, Resources, Writing - original draft, Supervision. Fieka Nurul Arifa: Conceptualization, Data curation, Resources, Writing - original draft. Achmad Muchaddam Fahham: Conceptualization, Data curation, Resources, Writing - original draft. Mohammad Teja: Conceptualization, Data curation, Resources, Writing - original draft. Juneman Abraham: Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Formal analysis, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing, Supervision.

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