

Bibliography

Abdi, Fatemeh, Zohreh Mahmoodi, Fatemeh Afsahi, Negin Shaterian, and Fatemeh Alsadat Rahnamaei. "Social Determinants of Domestic Violence Against Suburban Women in Developing Countries: A Systematic Review." *Journal of International Women's Studies* 22, no. 2 (2021): Article 4. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7991000/>.

The article, "Social Determinants of Domestic Violence Against Suburban Women in Developing Countries: A Systematic Review." by Abdi et al. (2021) uses findings from various research articles to identify common factors that contribute to domestic violence in the suburbs. The article views suburbanization with a negative connotation, defining it as a disaster that results in consequences such as poverty, loss of control and planning, and domestic violence. The study refers to the World Health Organization for the operational definition of domestic violence (domestic violence) which includes "any physical, sexual, or emotional abuse imposed on women in family relationships", and emphasizes how culture has shaped violence against women. The overall results determine the two primary factors behind the high prevalence of domestic violence: structural factors of early marriage and the husband's alcohol/drug addiction. Furthermore, the results examine prevalence of domestic violence in the suburbs, social determinants of domestic violence in suburbs, structural and intermediate factors, and health system related factors; this information can be helpful to our project as it addresses the root causes of domestic violence in the suburbs. It also highlights ways to support women experiencing violence in this context through economic empowerment, educational opportunities, and legal protections.

Blosnich, John R., and Robert M. Bossarte. "Comparisons of Intimate Partner Violence Among Partners in Same-Sex and Opposite-Sex Relationships in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 101, no. 10 (September 2011): 2048–2054.
<https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2008.139535>.

The article "Comparisons of Intimate Partner Violence Among Partners in Same-Sex and Opposite-Sex Relationships in the United States," by Blosnich and Bossarte's study (2011) dives in and interprets intimate partner violence (IPV) using the 2005-2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data. The results showed that same-sex IPV victims had different results from opposite-sex victims, in particular, IPV forms. Additionally, same-sex victims had a higher percentage of poor self-perceived health. Realistically, same-sex and opposite-sex victims face similar poor health outcomes regardless of the type of relationship, emphasizing the necessity for more inclusive services. More specifically, it is important to acknowledge varying sexual orientations within research regarding IPV rather than focusing on heterosexual or cis relationships. All in all, this study calls for more detailed expansion of IPV among same-sex victims, more inclusive support systems and legal services specifically targeted towards rural areas.

Briddick, Catherine. 2020. "COMBATTING OR ENABLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? EVALUATING THE RESIDENCE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN EUROPE." *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 69 (4): 1013–34. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020589320000317>.

This article, “Combatting or Enabling Domestic Violence? Evaluating the Residence Rights of Migrant Victims of Domestic Violence in Europe” discusses the Istanbul convention and more specifically how Article 59(1) offers protection to victims of IPV based on residence status in Europe. It highlights the prevalence and reporting of IPV, discussing how these aspects can vary across Europe due to factors such as legal frameworks, social norms, and economic conditions. Additionally, it acknowledges Europe’s general stance on IPV, emphasizing that there is a lack of addressing such factors within migrant households. Moreover, understanding the contribution of these factors and societal perspective on IPV can aid in our research questions as we acquire a better understanding of the legal frameworks and social norms within various regions of Europe.

Brooks, Durryle, Andrea L. Wirtz, David Celentano, Chris Beyrer, Kimberly Hailey-Fair, and Renata Arrington-Sanders. “Gaps in Science and Evidence-Based Interventions to Respond to Intimate Partner Violence among Black Gay and Bisexual Men in the U.S.: A Call for an Intersectional Social Justice Approach.” *Sexuality & Culture* 25, no. 1 (June 21, 2020): 306–17. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-020-09769-7>.

This journal “Gaps in Science and Evidence-Based Interventions to Respond to Intimate Partner Violence among Black Gay and Bisexual Men in the U.S.: A Call for an Intersectional Social Justice Approach” reveals the gaps in mainstream research regarding intimate partner violence, particularly with black, gay, and bisexual men (BGBM) and the impact that has on these survivors. The authors demonstrate how the heteropatriarchal foundations of IPV research (and our society) impact its reporting and result in disparate health outcomes. This work is particularly useful for our investigation since it highlights how researchers can better address current discriminatory approaches.

Brown, Jac. 2014. "Factors Related to Domestic Violence in Asia: The Conflict between Culture and Patriarchy." *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment* 24 (7): 828–37.
doi:10.1080/10911359.2014.884962.

The article "Factors Related to Domestic Violence in Asia: The Conflict between Culture and Patriarchy" highlights IPV against women in South, Southeast, and East Asia using the Heise model. The study emphasizes that there were high IPV rates in rural China, while in South Asia IPV is prevalent in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka and is often linked to poverty and patriarchy. In Southeast Asia, Thailand reports lower rates but rural areas can be more affected. The study also goes into different factors influencing IPV including childhood abuse, alcohol use, age disparity, education, economic stress, and cultural attitudes. The study does an amazing job of identifying key factors that play a role in IPV in Asia. Our dataset covers the different parts of Asia but this research article creates a better understanding of the different factors that influence IPV in certain regions of Asia, which is crucial in understanding how IPV varies through cultures.

Dobash, Russell P., and R. Emerson Dobash. "Women's Violence to Men in Intimate Relationships: Working on a Puzzle." *The British Journal of Criminology* 44, no. 3 (May 2004): 324–349. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azh026>.

In their article "Women's Violence to Men in Intimate Relationships: Working on a Puzzle," by Dobash and Dobash (2004) demonstrates the conflicting findings about women's violence to men in regards to intimate partner violence (IPV). The study analyzed data from 190 interviews with 95 couples, concluding that IPV was more of an issue in regards to men's violence against women though the frequency, severity, and impact on victims were drastic

compared to women's IPV. Dobash's findings contribute to the focus of current public policies and interventions on addressing men's violence towards women. We can utilize this research to understand the disparity in IPV experiences between the two genders, broadening the development of balanced approaches when addressing violence in intimate relationships.

Hackett, Michelle T. "Domestic Violence against Women: Statistical Analysis of Crimes across

India." *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 42, no. 2 (2011): 267–88.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/41604436>.

The article "Domestic Violence against Women: Statistical Analysis of Crimes across India" by Michelle Hackett covers the domestic violence issue in India by using statistics of crime data. Hackett's study analyzes reported domestic violence incidents across various parts of India and explores factors that she believes contributes to the amounts of domestic violence crimes against women, including socio-economic status, education levels, and geographic location. According to Hackett, gender discrimination in India is still legal which also adds to the levels of domestic violence across the country. The journal is useful because of its heavy use of statistics to drive her arguments about domestic violence. Something important to note is that because her research is based on reported cases, there is a gap in information that is unknowable due to underreporting of domestic violence crimes in India. The article is useful for people researching domestic violence, policymakers, and those interested in activism for women's rights in India, and is therefore useful to our project on global proportions of women experiencing domestic violence.

Herring, Jonathan. "THE SEVERITY OF DOMESTIC ABUSE." *National Law School of India*

Review 30, no. 1 (2018): 37–50. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26743931>.

The article “The Severity of Domestic Abuse” is an overview of the severity to which victims of abuse experience that abuse. Herring asserts that domestic abuse does not just take place inside the home, that abuse commonly “employs coercive control,” that domestic violence is an “abuse of trust,” that it causes harm to “children in the home,” and that it contributes to the “inequalities faced by women.” He also covers the topics of the physical and psychological impact on survivors and the duration and patterns of abuse. Herring also looks into the legal responses to cases of domestic abuse and how the severity of legal punishment relates to the reported domestic abuse crime. Herring's scope of research focuses primarily on UK laws, therefore solely limiting his scope to that region. However, his analysis is comprehensive and can therefore still be useful for our project in terms of covering regions within Europe when addressing certain geographical factors of our dataset. Additionally, this article is particularly helpful for people who attempt to take legal action to domestic abuse crimes in varying regions.

Kar, Anindya, Nabagata Das, Matt Broadway-Horner, and Praveen Kumar. “Intimate Partner Violence in Same-Sex Relationships: Are We Aware of the Implications?” *Journal of Psychosexual Health* 5, no. 1 (November 30, 2022): 13–19.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/26318318221134268>.

“Intimate Partner Violence in Same-Sex Relationships: Are We Aware of the Implications?” analyzes the ways in which research on IPV is particularly heteronormative and ignores violence in same-sex relationships (SSIPV). This journal investigates the prevalence of SSIPV internationally, its risk factors, and the current existing systems that work to support partners of same-sex relationships when dealing with intimate partner violence. As we read this journal, we are encouraged to emphasize the need for more inclusive research and interventions that consider unique challenges of various types of relationships rather than solely focusing on

heteronormative or cis relationships. In other words, as we broaden support systems to include diverse relationship dynamics, we can aim toward providing a comprehensive support system for a larger population of victims of IPV, rather than limiting such systems to only address women who are victims of IPV.

Lanchimba, Cintya, Juan Pablo Díaz-Sánchez, and Franklin Velasco. 2023. "Exploring Factors Influencing Domestic Violence: A Comprehensive Study on Intrafamily Dynamics." *Frontiers in Psychiatry* 14 (September). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2023.1243558>.

The article "Exploring Factors Influencing Domestic Violence: A Comprehensive Study on Intra Family Dynamics" presents the findings of examining the relationship between domestic violence and various household factors which may contribute to the dynamics influencing domestic violence. Factors include mood, depression, health consciousness, social media engagement, social media interaction, chores, density, and religious affiliation which were subjected to statistical analysis. However, the study also acknowledges that partner violence was exacerbated by the pandemic and it is plausible to address household dynamics to mitigate such issues. The discussion is aimed towards policymakers and practitioners to increase intervention programs which specifically target the involved factors to aid in the reduction of domestic violence. In other words, this study can be valuable in providing insights regarding intra family factors targeted by intervention programs to reduce IPV.

Lehrer, Evelyn L., Vivian L. Lehrer, and Ramona C. Krauss. "Religion and Intimate Partner Violence in Chile: Macro- and Micro-Level Influences." *Social Science Research* 38, no. 3 (September 2009): 635-643. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2009.03.001>.

The article "Religion and Intimate Partner Violence in Chile: Macro- and Micro-Level Influences," analyzes the complex relationship between religion and intimate partner violence

(IPV). In their research, they utilized data from the 2005 Survey of Student Well-Being. After conducting statistical analysis, they discovered that it was more likely that moderate or low levels of religion were negatively correlated with IPV. In other words, the intensity of practicing religion appears to correspond to the proportion of intimate partner violence. However, high levels of religion on a minor basis can also correspond to low levels of IPV. As such, the article provides two differing levels, macro and micro levels in regards to the influences of religion.

Additionally, they provide examples and evidence in regards to the Catholic Church, highlighting how the Catholic Church has significantly impacted Chilean laws and policies that have put women at a higher risk of domestic violence. We are able to utilize these findings in our research by acknowledging the effects of religion on political and social understandings when pertaining to intimate partner violence; whether people are more supportive of victims' experiences or they are more likely to antagonize or normalize those who experience domestic violence.

Ma, Ning, Shaoru Chen, Yuhao Kong, Zekun Chen, Pascal Geldsetzer, Huatang Zeng, Liqun Wu,

Fernando C. Wehrmeister, and Chunling Lu. "Prevalence and Changes of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women Aged 15 to 49 Years in 53 Low-Income and Middle-Income Countries from 2000 to 2021: A Secondary Analysis of Population-Based Surveys." *The Lancet Global Health* 11, no. 8 (2023): e1863-e1873.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(23\)00417-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(23)00417-5).

The article, "'Prevalence and Changes of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women Aged 15 to 49 Years in 53 Low-Income and Middle-Income Countries from 2000 to 2021: A Secondary Analysis of Population-Based Surveys.'" reveals that low and middle income countries have a high overall prevalence of IPV, with significant regional variations. This study considers physical and psychological violence as part of intimate partner violence, varying from other

research that may only consider physical violence when discussing or analyzing IPV. This article conducted analysis over a period of time, revealing that although physical and sexual IPV decreased from 2000 to 2021, psychological violence increased. Additionally, they found that larger proportions of gender differentiation and inequality within a geographical region played a significant role in influencing all three aspects of IPV. This article can be helpful to our project as it considers the psychological aspect of IPV that many studies may disregard. We are also able to discuss changing government policies to empower women socio-economically and culturally to combat domestic violence.

Maguele, Maria Suzana, Myra Taylor, and Nelisiwe Khuzwayo. 2020. "Evidence of Sociocultural Factors Influencing Intimate Partner Violence Among Young Women in sub-Saharan Africa: A Scoping Review." *BMJ Open* 10 (12): e040641. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-040641>.

The article "Evidence of Sociocultural Factors Influencing Intimate Partner Violence Among Young Women in sub-Saharan Africa: A Scoping Review" provides a more specific review on intimate partner violence among young women ages 15-24 within sub-Saharan Africa. It aims to research how sociocultural factors can influence IPV and identify any disconnects or connections based on geographical representation. Results identify female adolescents and younger adults ages 15-19 are at higher risk of IPV compared to older groups based on patterns within Namibia, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Congo, Zambia, and Rwanda. They found other influencing factors including harmful social norms and gender inequality to be detrimental to the ongoing situation. We are able to utilize this research as we conduct our humanistic analysis on these regions within our dataset, focusing on the contributions of social and political norms that perpetuate domestic violence.

Miles-Johnson, Toby. 2023. “‘Bread and Butter’ Policing: First-Year Constables and Domestic Violence.” *Police Practice & Research* 24 (3): 267–86.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2022.2094380>.

This article, “‘Bread and Butter’ Policing: First-Year Domestic Violence,” tackles the high rate of domestic violence in Australia. Domestic violence is a significant issue as many first-year police officers are often tasked with responding to these calls despite the lack of training and experience. The study examines the effectiveness of police, revealing that they often lacked experience in understanding the situation despite the growing proportion of domestic violence cases. Additionally, it exemplified how this lack of understanding from law enforcement also contributed to a personal bias that often led to a poor treatment of domestic violence victims when tending to their calls or cases. As we analyze this article, we are able to understand Australia's need for better training and support for law enforcement to effectively and appropriately address domestic violence. This article can be used in our research to not only better understand how IPV is viewed culturally in Australia, but also facilitate in acknowledging the importance of comprehensive training for police officers to help the daily cases of domestic violence.

Pan, Amy, Sandra Daley, Lourdes M. Rivera, Kara Williams, Danielle Lingle, and Vivian Reznik. 2006. “Understanding the Role of Culture in Domestic Violence: The Ahimsa Project for Safe Families.” *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* 8 (1): 35–43.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-006-6340-y>.

The article “Understanding the Role of Culture in Domestic Violence: The Ahimsa Project for Safe Families” describes a Safe Families Project which works to address domestic violence within immigrant and refugee communities in San Diego. It provides information to increase awareness and implement culturally specific prevention strategies tailored to cultural norms and values of each community including Latino, Somali, and Vietnamese communities who may normalize domestic violence between intimate partners. Its focus on culturally tailored interventions can allow us to better understand how to design effective prevention programs for more diverse populations. We can utilize the findings of this article to better understand that culturally tailored approaches can pertain to a more diverse population when working to improve support and prevention efforts for various communities.

Rahman, Mizanur, Tahmina Shirin, Shusmita Tasnim, and Abu Sayeed Mohammed Sumon.

"Changes in the Prevalence and Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Seven Asian Countries: A Comparative Analysis." *BMC Women's Health* 23, no. 234 (2023).
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-023-02534-6>.

The article, "Changes in the Prevalence and Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Seven Asian Countries: A Comparative Analysis." uses national survey data to examine and compare the varying IPV rates in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Cambodia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. The study separates physical from sexual violence, comparing their contributions to the prevalence of domestic violence while overlapping these factors across various countries and sub-regions. Physical violence was found to be the largest contributor across all included countries in their research, with South Asia and Timor-Leste having rates of physical violence almost as high as overall violence. When comparing data across time points, research found that women in Southeast Asia “appear to have a more diverse experience of

violence than women in South Asia.” The authors examine and compare the reasons why prevalence and types of violence differ across these countries, including factors such as poverty, lack of education, and patriarchal norms. This comparative analysis is essential to our project as it emphasizes the need for context-specific interventions and why policies are only effective when they consider each country’s unique culture.

Ummak, Esra, Ezgi Toplu-Demirtaş, and Reidar Schei Jessen. “Untangling the Relationship between Internalized Heterosexism and Psychological Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration: A Comparative Study of Lesbians and Bisexual Women in Turkey and Denmark*.” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 37, no. 15–16 (April 20, 2021). <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211004108>.

This journal is another investigation into how heteronormativity shapes our understandings of intimate partner violence. Its framework focuses on intersectionality and the minority stress model, developed to understand the excess of mental health challenges among gender and sexuality minorities. In particular it analyzes the national differences in IPV between lesbians and bisexual women in Turkey and Denmark. This piece is useful for analyzing the national and psychological differences in IPV along with the heteronormativity that undergirds its research.

Wilson, Tamar Diana. “Introduction: Violence against Women in Latin America.” *Latin American Perspectives* 41, no. 1 (2014): 3–18. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24573973>.

The article “Introduction: Violence against Women in Latin America” author Diana Wilson explores the prevalence of Violence against women in Latin America, and the ideologies that uphold these crimes. Wilson states that structural violence can be split into two kinds: cultural and ideological, and social and economic. Wilson goes through various types of violence

that occur in Latin American countries such as domestic violence, sexual violence and femicide, and her analysis outlines different organizations and governments that have attempted to mitigate the issue. The article does not contain statistical analysis, however, it is still a useful piece on violence against women due to its scope of study giving insight into specific regions of Latin America. The article is most useful for scholars, policymakers, and legal support systems for women's rights in Latin America, and is therefore useful to our project on global proportions of women experiencing domestic violence.