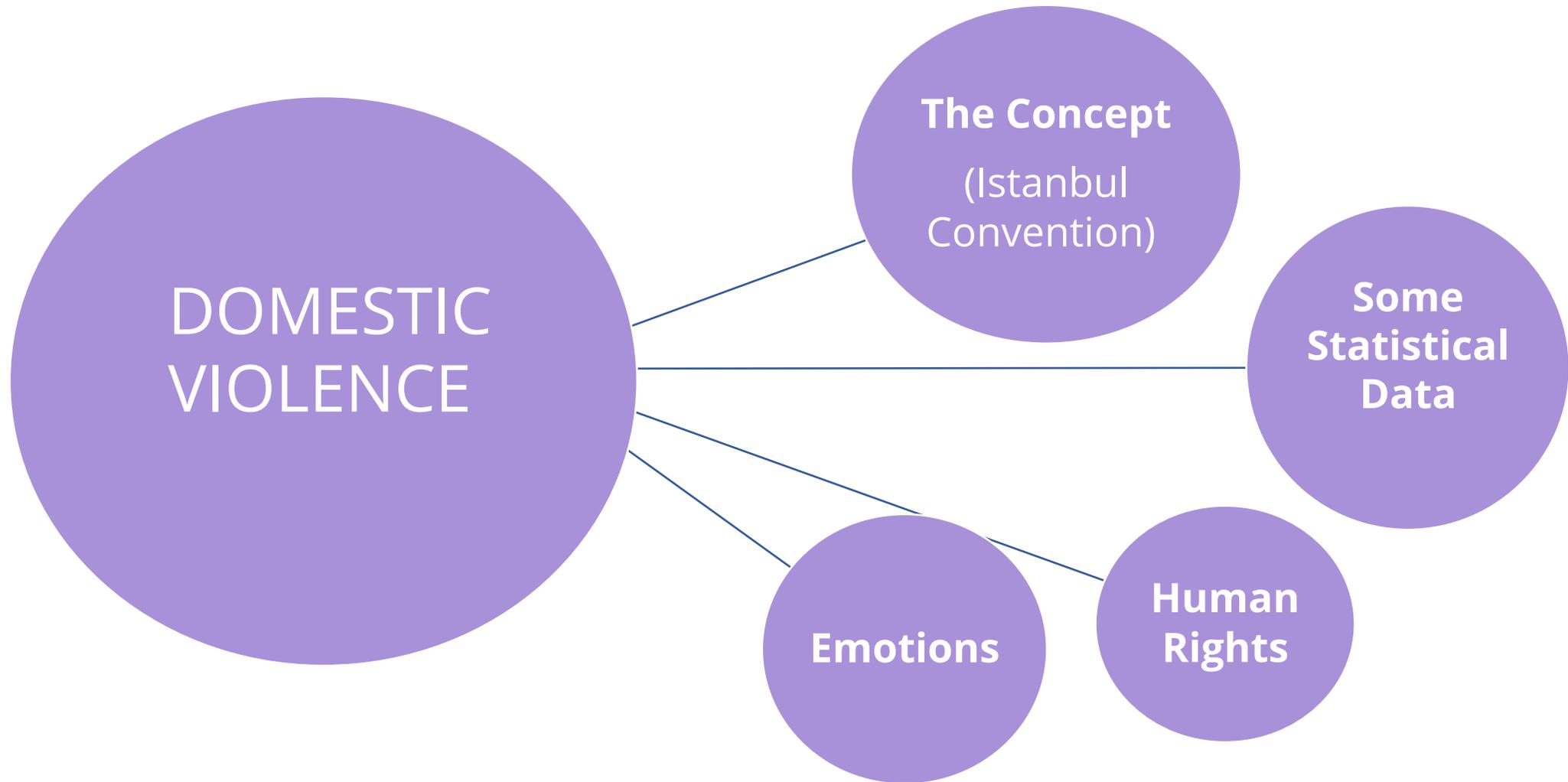


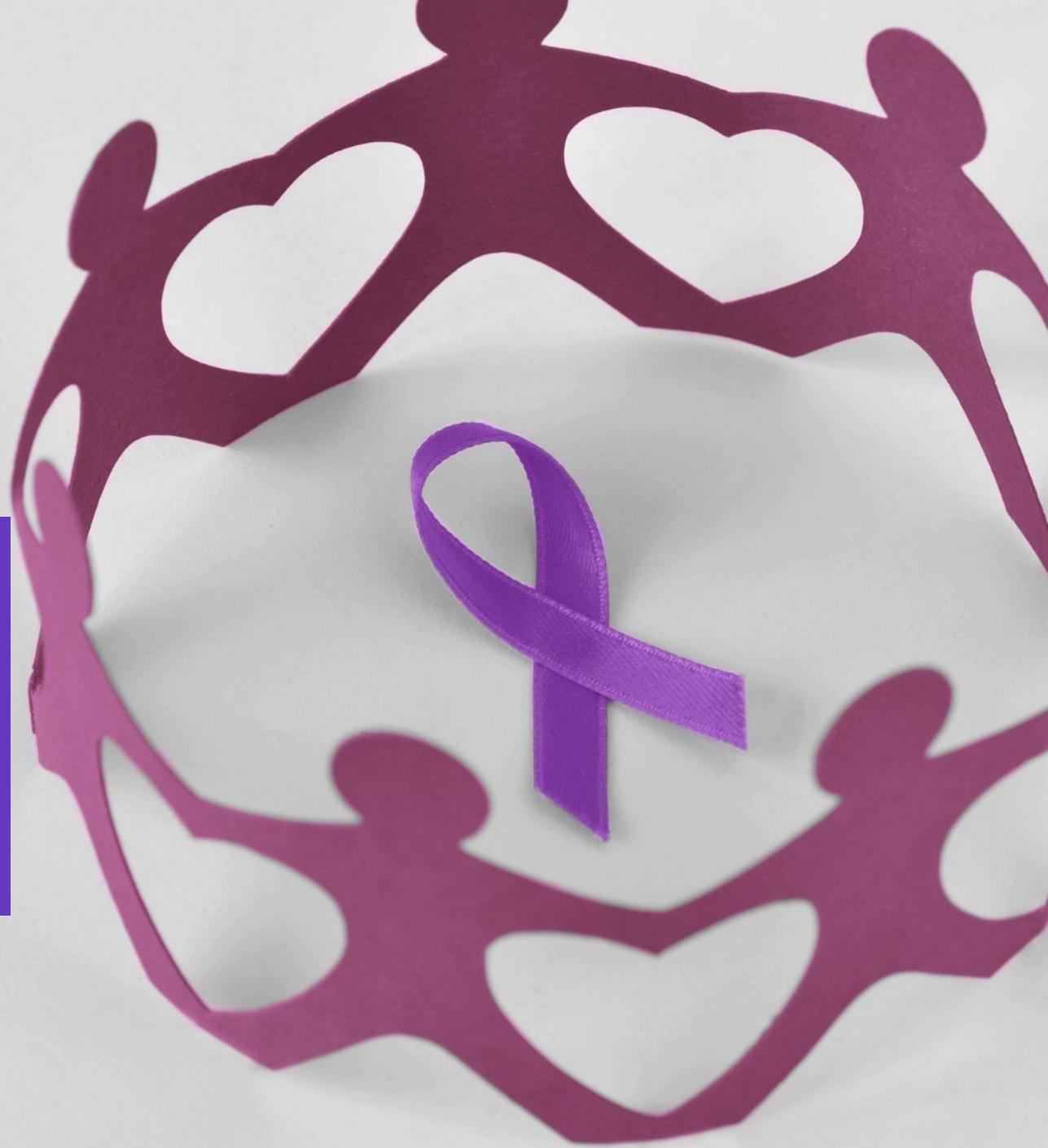


Domestic Violence, Emotions and Human Rights

Section 1



- Section 1 – Objectives



The main objective is:

- ✓ to develop general understanding of the concept of domestic violence.

The specific objectives:

- ✓ To raise the awareness of different emotions.
- ✓ To get familiar with the universal concept of domestic violence.
- ✓ To get familiar with the statistics and human rights

THE CONCEPT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

ISTANBUL CONVENTION



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Section 1 – Human Rights



***“Domestic violence”** shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.*

Source: Istanbul, 11.V.2011

Article 1 – Purposes of the Convention

The purposes of this Convention are to:

- a) protect women against all forms of violence, and prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and domestic violence;
- b) contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and promote substantive equality between women and men, including by empowering women;
- c) design a comprehensive framework, policies and measures for the protection of and assistance to all victims of violence against women and domestic violence;
- d) promote international co-operation with a view to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence;
- e) provide support and assistance to organisations and law enforcement agencies to effectively co-operate in order to adopt an integrated approach to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence.

Fonte: Istanbul, 11.V.2011

Article 3 – Definitions for the purpose of this Convention:

- a) **“violence against women”** is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;
- b) **“domestic violence”** shall mean all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.



<https://www.coe.int/en/web/belgrade/-/10-years-of-the-istanbul-convention-bringing-hope-promoting-respect-and-inspiring-change-to-end-violence-against-women>

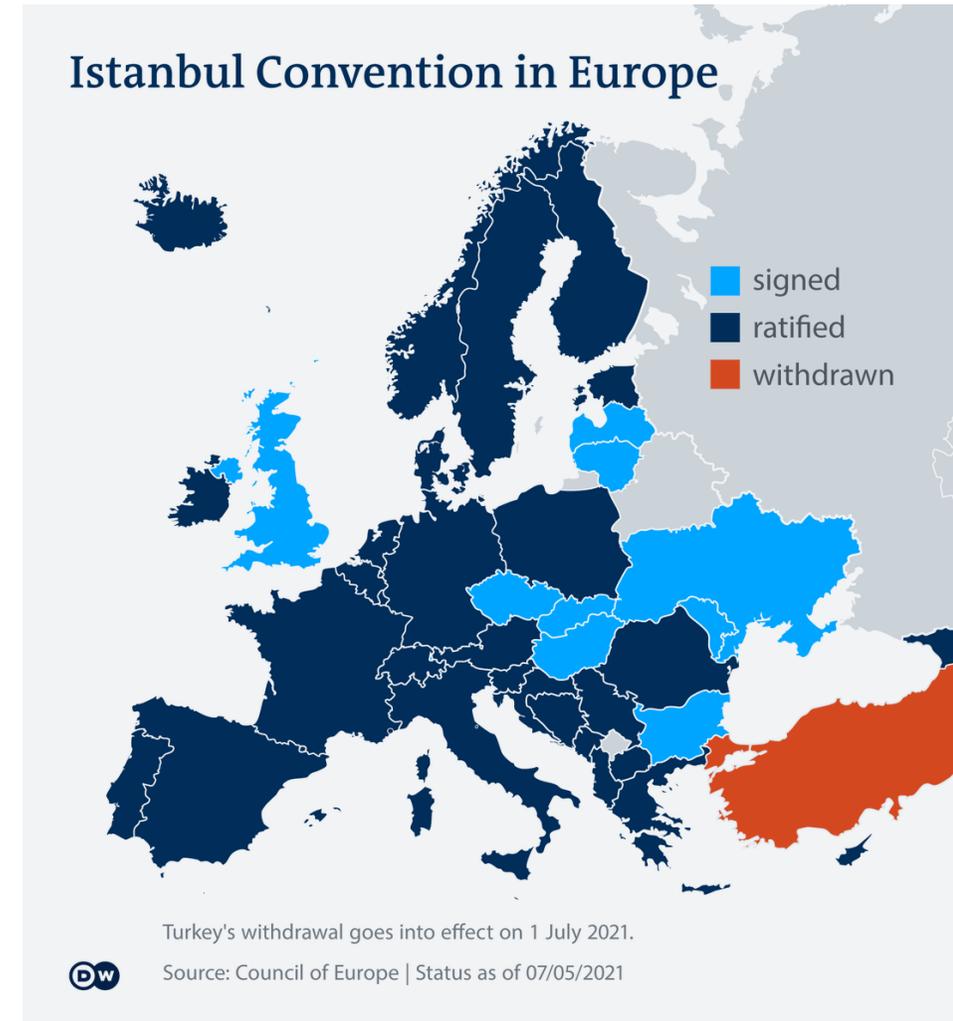


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Section 1 – ISTANBUL CONVENTION

Istanbul Convention – ratified by 23 countries

Portugal and 22 other countries, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway and Spain, have already signed and ratified the Istanbul Convention



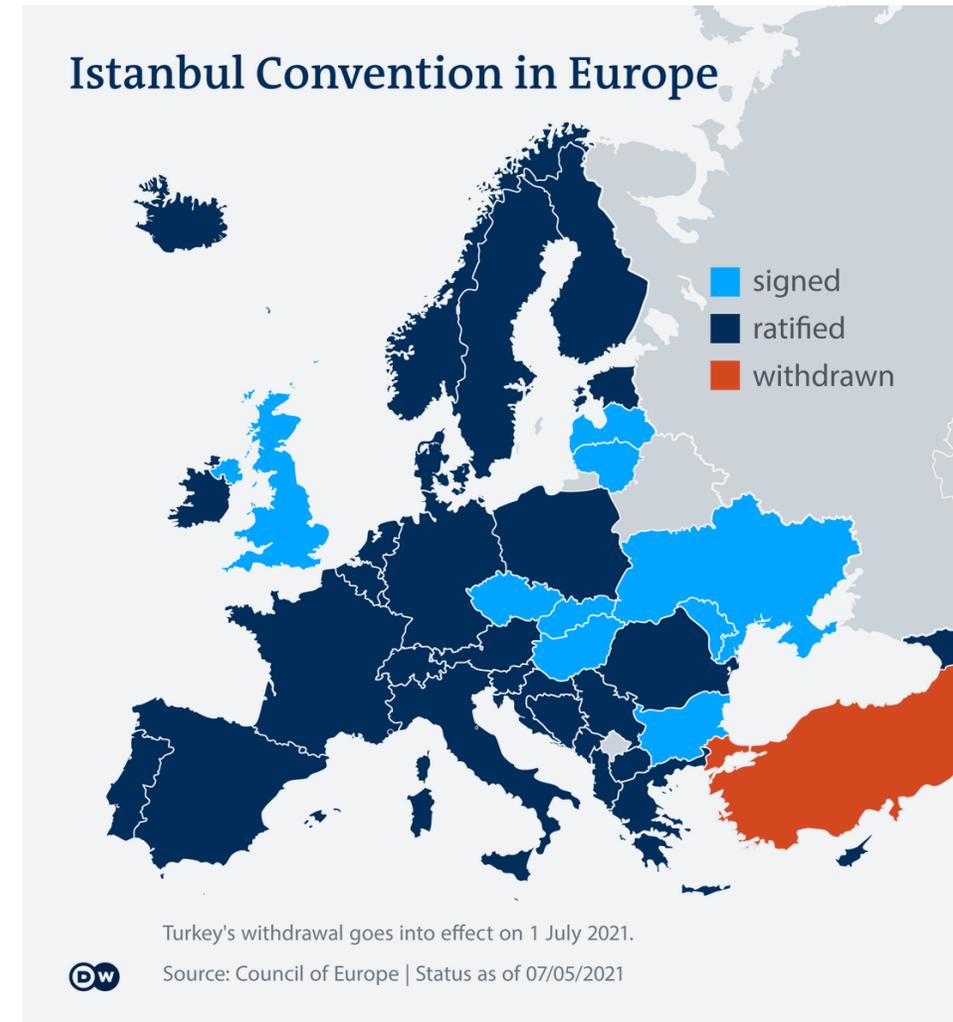
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Section 1 – ISTANBUL CONVENTION

Istanbul Convention – signed but not ratified by 8 countries

Countries that have signed but not ratified the convention are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom.

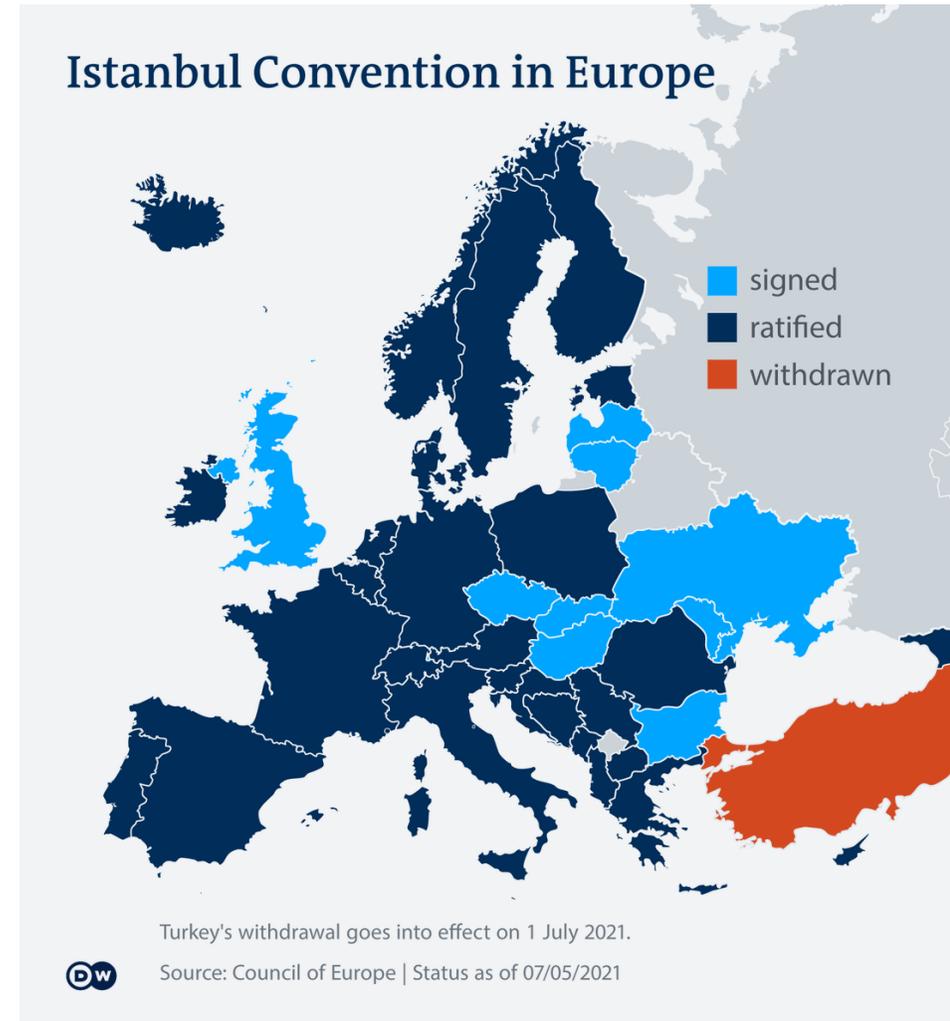


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Section 1 – ISTANBUL CONVENTION

Istanbul Convention: 1 country withdrawn

Turkey's officially withdrew from the
Istanbul Convention on 1 July 2021

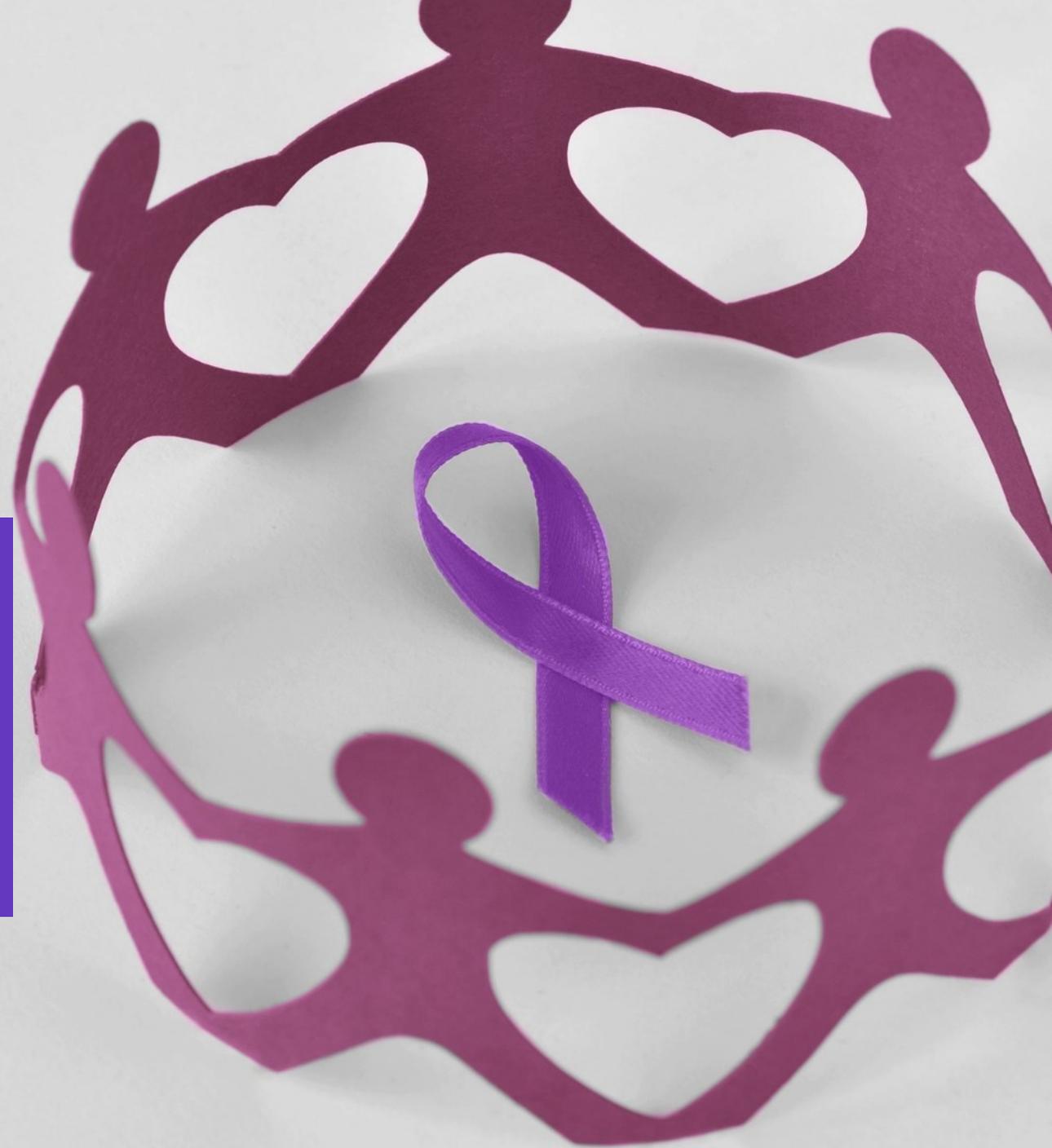


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Section 1 – ISTANBUL CONVENTION

Istanbul Convention – the 4 pillars

- Prevention
- Protection
- Prosecution
- Co-ordinated policies



- Istanbul Convention – the 4 pillars



- Istanbul Convention – the 4 pillars



- Istanbul Convention – the 4 pillars



- istanbul Convention – the 4 pillars



Disclosed prevalence
of violence by
Member State in
2012 (n = 41,954).

Humbert AL, Strid S, Hearn J, Balkmar D (2021) Undoing the 'Nordic Paradox': Factors affecting rates of disclosed violence against women across the EU. PLOS ONE 16(5): e0249693.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249693>

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0249693>



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Some facts

- ❑ 1 in 3 women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 – that's a total of 62 million women in Europe.
- ❑ Women aged 15–44 are more at risk from rape and domestic violence than from cancer, car accidents, war and malaria combined.

source: WAVE - COUNTRY REPORT 2021 FACTSHEET

STATISTICAL DATA



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Section 1 – Human Rights

National women's helplines in Europe

Overview of service provision – national women's helplines in Europe



	Total number of countries with national women's helplines	Free of Charge	Operating 24/7	NWH free of charge and 24/7 (meeting the IC standard)
Europe (46)	39	36	33	30
EU Member States (27)	23	22	19	18
European countries outside the EU (19)	16	14	14	12

source: WAVE - COUNTRY REPORT 2021 FACTSHEET



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Women's Shelters in Europe

Overview of findings on shelters accessible to women in Europe

	Women-only shelters	Shelters accessible to women	Number of bed spaces needed	Number of existing bed spaces	Number of beds missing	No. of countries which meet IC minimum standards
Europe (46)	1,573	2,112	84,479	37,791	46,688 (55%)	9
EU Member States (27)	1,035	1,307	44,732	25,558	19,174 (43%)	6
European countries outside the EU (19)	538	805	39,747	12,233	27,514 (69%)	3

source: WAVE - COUNTRY REPORT 2021 FACTSHEET



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Women's centres

Overview of findings on women's centres in Europe



	Total number of women's centres	Number of women's centres needed	Number of women's centres missing	Percentage of women's centres missing
Europe (46)	3,210	8,709	5,499	63%
EU Member States (27)	1,925	4,575	2,650	58%
European countries outside the EU (19)	1,285	4,134	2,849	69%

source: WAVE - COUNTRY REPORT 2021 FACTSHEET



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Support services for survivors of sexualized violence

Overview of findings on specialist services for survivors of sexualised violence



	Number of services required to meet IC standard	Number of rape crisis centres/sexual violence referral centres	Number of services missing
Europe (46)	4,224	462	3,862 (91%)
EU Member States (27)	2,237	296	1,941 (87%)
European countries outside the EU (19)	1,987	176	1,811 (91%)

source: WAVE - COUNTRY REPORT 2021 FACTSHEET



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Femicide



Estimated number of femicide victims in Europe

Europe (46)	3,762
EU Member States (27)	1,225
European countries outside the EU (19)	2,537

source: WAVE - COUNTRY REPORT 2021 FACTSHEET



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GREVIO's Evaluation Report, Finland (2019)

- ❑ In 80% of cases of intimate partner violence the violence is perpetrated by a man against a woman – and that 90% of all aggravated assaults and attempted homicides of women were carried out by men.
- ❑ No survey specifically dedicated to violence against women exists so far.
- ❑ Also, no measures have been taken to assess the prevalence rate of such forms of violence against women as forced marriage and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation).

GREVIO's (Baseline) Evaluation Report, Finland (2019). www.coe.int/conventionviolence

Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)

Gender-based violence Greece 2022

- ❑ No population-based survey on violence against women has been conducted in the years 2018-2020.
- ❑ In 2022, Greece will take part in the EU survey on Gender-Based Violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EUROSTAT).
- ❑ ELSTAT appointed the implementation of the survey to the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), with which the Observatory for Gender Equality and KETHI are in close collaboration offering their assistance and expertise.

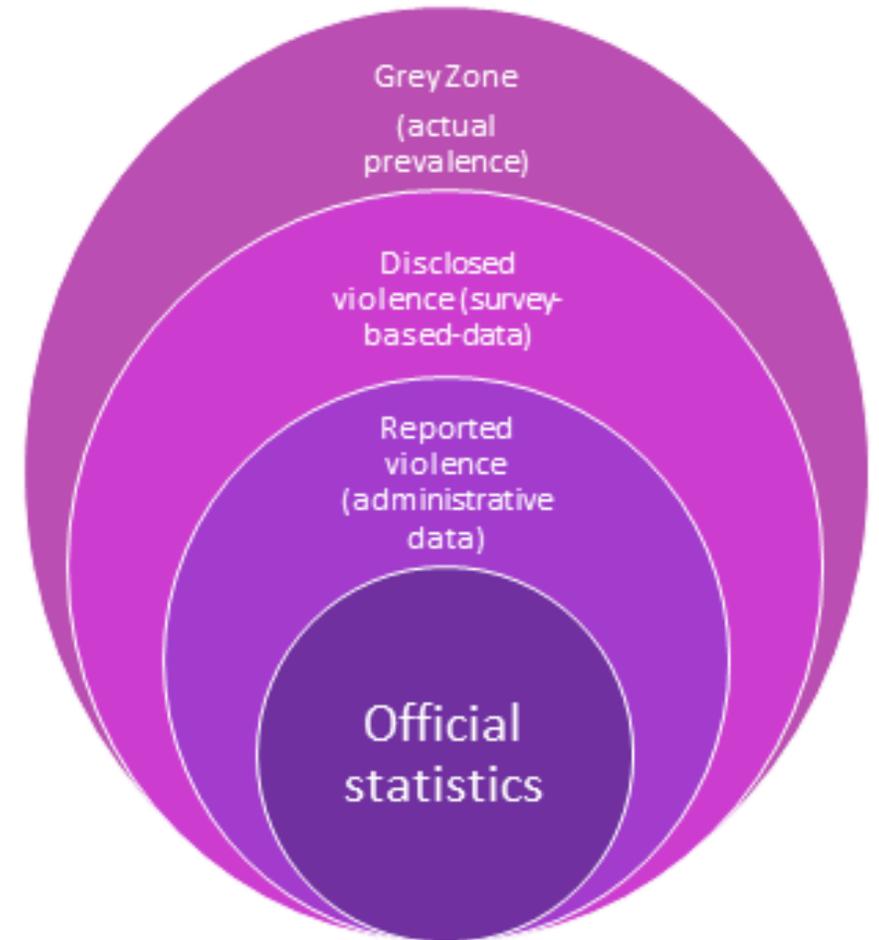
GREVIO Report from Greece <https://rm.coe.int/inf-2022-4-state-report-greece/1680a60a4e>

Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)

Gender-based violence Greece 2019

An important aspect of gender-based violence is the difficulty to estimate its extent. The majority of those incidents remain under-reported and stigmatized. As a result, police reports constitute a small percentage of the actual prevalence.

Source: Gender-based violence Greece 2019
<https://isotita.gr/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Observatory-E-bulletin-no.-23-Gender-based-violence.pdf>



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Under-reporting of violence against women

Femicide in Greece

Year	Femicides	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Homicides with women victims	Femicide % in the total number of women victims of murders
2019	8	—	19	42,1%
2020	8	4 (parent) 3 (spouse) 1 (former spouse)	18	44,4%

Source: GREVIO Report from Greece 2022

<https://rm.coe.int/inf-2022-4-state-report-greece/1680a60a4e>

Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
(GREVIO)



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GREVIO-Report Portugal 2019

Data from the **2016** :

- ❑ highlight the predominantly gendered nature of domestic violence: **84% of victims were female and 86% of perpetrators were male.**
- ❑ In **78% of cases**, victims and perpetrators were either current or former **partners.**
- ❑ repetitive nature of domestic violence, which in **23%** of cases had been **preceded** by previous **episodes of violence**, as well as on its impact on **child witnesses**, who had witnessed the crime in **35%** of cases.

GREVIO-Report Portugal 2019 (2019) . www.coe.int/conventionviolence



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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND EMOTIONS



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Section 1 – Human Rights

The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\)](#) is a **breakthrough document in the history of human rights.**



United Nations Illustrated edition of the
Universal Declaration of Human Rights -
2015

Drafted by representatives from all regions of the world, with different legal and cultural backgrounds, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, presided by [Eleanor Roosevelt](#), in Paris, on 10 December 1948 ([General Assembly resolution 217 A](#)), as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations, **setting out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.**



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Documents based on THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

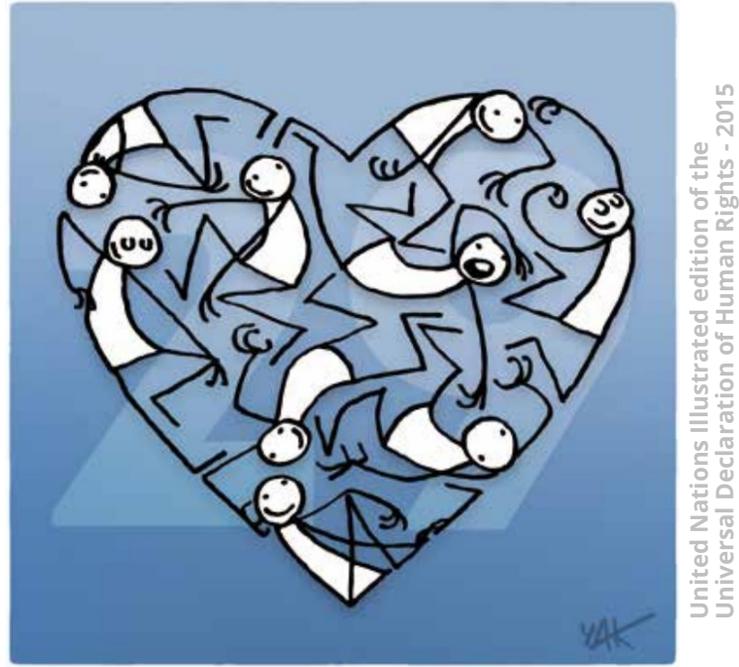
- ✓ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);
- ✓ Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ETS No. 5, 1950) and its protocols;
- ✓ European Social Charter (ETS No. 35, 1961, revised in 1996, ETS No. 163);
- ✓ Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CETS No. 197, 2005);
- ✓ Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (CETS No. 201, 2007);
- ✓ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966),
- ✓ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);
- ✓ United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women ("CEDAW", 1979) and its Optional Protocol (1999) as well as General Recommendation No. 19 of the CEDAW
- ✓ Committee on violence against women;
- ✓ United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocols (2000);
- ✓ United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006).

- The power of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of HUMAN RIGHTS is **the power of ideas to change the world.**
- One vital aspect of this task is to **empower people to demand** what should be guaranteed: their human rights.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein – UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2015)

- Let us ensure that those people who most need their rights protected are made aware that **this DECLARATION exists – and that it exists for them.**
- **Let us each do our part** to make these universal rights a living reality for every man, woman and child, everywhere.

BAN Ki-moon – UN Secretary-General (2015)



The DECLARATION consists of **30 articles detailing the individual's basic rights and freedoms of all human beings**, affirming their universal character as inherent, inalienable, and applicable to all human beings.



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Section 1 – Human Rights



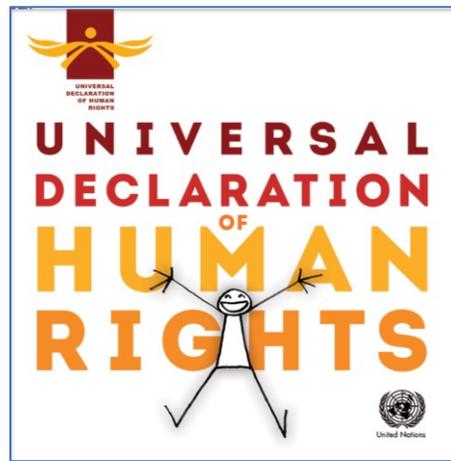
United Nations Illustrated edition of
the Universal Declaration of Human
Rights - 2015

Adopted as a "**common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations**", the UDHR commits nations to recognize all humans as being "born free and equal in dignity and rights" regardless of "nationality, place of residence, gender, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status".



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Section 1 – Human Rights



United Nations Illustrated edition
of the Universal Declaration of
Human Rights - 2015

The Declaration is considered a "milestone document" for its **universal language, making no reference to a particular culture, political system, or religion.**

Situations of violence, in any of its forms (physical, psychological, sexual, among others) constitute violations of some of the UDHR's 30 articles (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 18 and 26), and **can therefore be considered violations of fundamental Human Rights.**



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948 (UDHR)



ARTICLE 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.



ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

United Nations Illustrated
edition of the Universal
Declaration of Human
Rights - 2015



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948 (UDHR)



ARTICLE 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.



ARTICLE 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

United Nations Illustrated
edition of the Universal
Declaration of Human
Rights - 2015



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948 (UDHR)



ARTICLE 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.



ARTICLE 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

United Nations Illustrated
edition of the Universal
Declaration of Human
Rights - 2015



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948 (UDHR)



ARTICLE 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.



ARTICLE 16 (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

United Nations Illustrated
edition of the Universal
Declaration of Human
Rights - 2015



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948 (UDHR)



ARTICLE 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.



ARTICLE 26. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

United Nations Illustrated
edition of the Universal
Declaration of Human
Rights - 2015



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Section 1 – Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights - 1948 (UDHR)

It's undeniable that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was **a step forward for humanity.**

It is also undeniable that **humanity still has a long way to go** when it comes to building a humanitarian and just society.

Despite all advances, we still come across daily news that reveal the **practice of torture, massacres and terrorist attacks** in different parts of the planet. In addition, **millions of people are still subjected to slavery, sexual abuse** and **millions more are persecuted for their sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, etc.**

Violence against women represents a global public health issue of epidemic proportions, being a gross violation of women's human rights.



<https://unsplash.com/photos/3zglIN5P7Mc>
Credit: Photo by Sydney Sims on Unsplash

Rollero et al. (2019) consider that some behaviors, potentially harming women, **are not recognized as a form of violence**, and pose the question whether gender, social dominance orientation and sexist attitudes influence such recognition.



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Section 1 – Human Rights

The socially and (increasingly) legal rejection of familial violence also means that **perpetrators generally work to conceal their violent behavior**, to maintain and prolong their domination of their victims.

Therefore, **it is important that those dealing with domestic violence are well trained to recognize the warning signs**, behaviors, and circumstances that are associated with domestic violence and its various incarnations.

(Paulino, 2017)



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Section 1 – Human Rights

It is important to **differentiate between different kinds of violence**, especially in the Western context.

In some **Eastern and African cultures, violence against women is accepted by society**, unlike most Western countries, where **such behaviors are considered a public crime**, contradicting the notion that violence against women is "normal" and acceptable".

(Rollero et al., 2019)

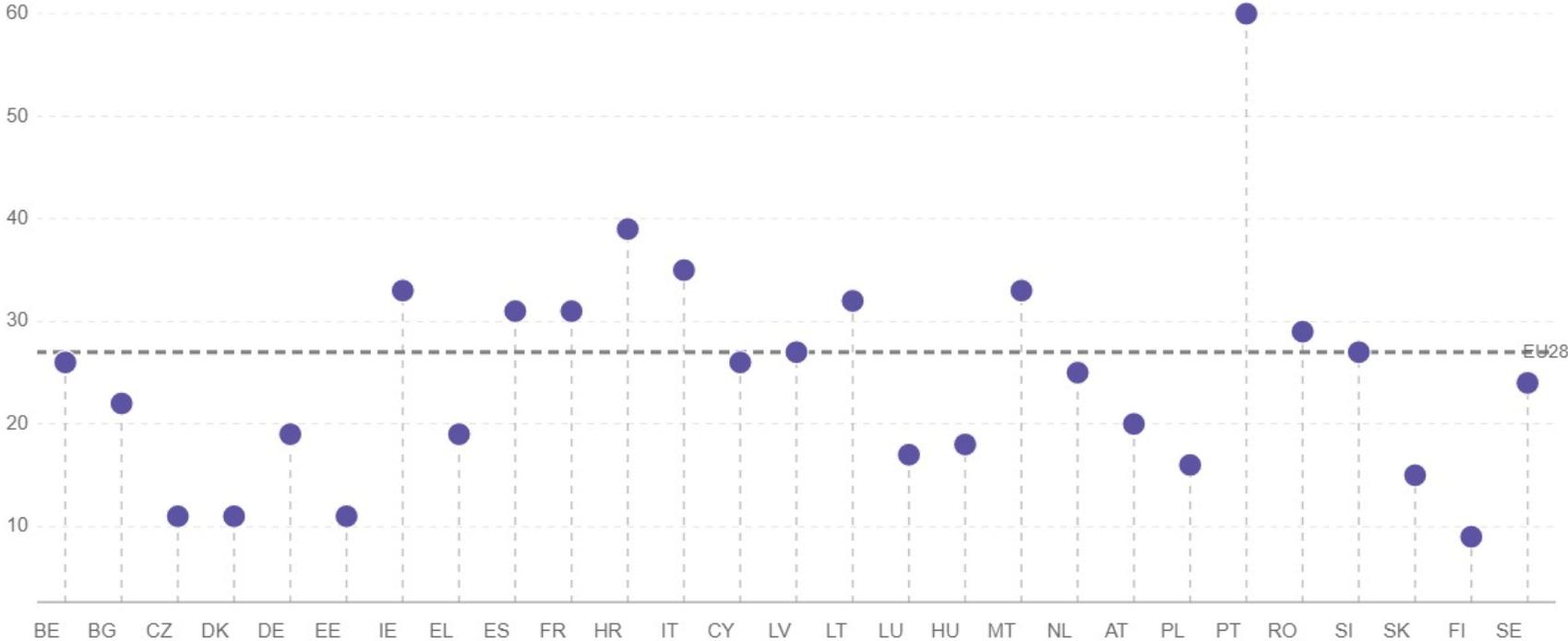


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Section 1 – Human Rights

Physical violence is usually recognized as a form of violence, but **some behaviors, like limitation of freedom** (restraining women's action, independence and autonomy, compromising their human rights), **and emotional abuse** (verbally and emotionally aggressive behaviors with the intent of harming and humiliating women), are not.

Perceptions of frequency of violence against women



EIGE's Gender Statistics Database - Indicator: Perceptions of frequency of violence against women
Source: European Institute for Gender Equality.
LAST UPLOAD ON: 22.03.2018



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Why is it important to **identify what are the population's perceptions** about the behaviors that are considered a form of violence, and those that are not?

Given the ease with which **populations move between countries and continents, settling as residents in Western countries**, namely Europe, it is essential to know the traditions and cultural habits of the countries of origin, avoiding perpetuating the trivialization of violations of women's human rights, eventually acceptable in their countries.

In their study of spousal homicide in Nigeria, Aborisade et al. (2019) report that spousal abuse and the prevalence of domestic violence have been the subject of research in recent years in Nigeria, although **the most serious form of violence, femicide, has not received the same type of attention.**

As factors identified to increase the probability of this type of crime, personality traits such as **negative emotionality** and **poor control of emotions** are highlighted.



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Section 1 – Emotions

FEMICIDE is a term that refers to the gender-related **killing of women by men, because they are women.**

It draws an important distinction between the killing of women as a fatal manifestation of violence against women, and killings where the gender of the victim is random or incidental.

WAVE - country report 2021 factsheet



Femicide was until recently included in the category 'homicide', making it less visible or confused with other types of homicide, not related to the gender.

However, **the majority of murders of women** are perpetrated by men whom they know from family ties and **are the result of intimate partner violence** or so-called 'honour' killings.

Shalva Weil et al., 2018

What about domestic violence towards men?

Men usually do not report complaint about being victims of domestic violence, there are less studies and less statistic data.



<https://unsplash.com/photos/T5ImpSYxnSU>
Credit: <https://unsplash.com/@tompumford>



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Section 1 – Emotions

Is there an offender in each of us?

We all have that potential... but emotional diversity requires learning to manage emotions of different natures.

The way life takes its course will make it more or less likely that we will become an aggressor.

Relevant factors can be **the culture, the family, the type of relationship** established with the closest people in the first years of life. It is **not an inevitable determinant**, but it **makes it more likely** that this aggressor will be revealed in each of us.



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Section 1 – Emotions



<https://unsplash.com/photos/ZIK0epUynC8>
Credit: <https://unsplash.com/@muhmedelbank>

Violence is a significant public health issue which has been **linked to the primary emotion of anger** (Gardner et al., 2014).

The emotion of anger has its roots in the basic evolutionary motive of species survival, and **emotions theorists agree that the emotion of anger served a variety of basic adaptative functions.**

However, **this “adaptive response” is no longer necessary** for the survival of the species, has a negative impact on others, and creates problems in interpersonal relationships.

Another important aspect is **transgenerational transmission**, often with identification of the victim to his abuser, during childhood. What is failing? Why can't this transgenerational transmission be stopped? Is there a **genetic factor**?

Are the relationship models in the **early years so strong** that the evolution to becoming an offender is inevitable?

The **mechanisms of self-regulation will allow, or not, the act of abuse and violence**. For that, it will be necessary to have a warning signal, which is not the case in many of these situations.

Researchers have consistently found that “**exposure to (...) violence between parents and the experience of frequent severe punishment by parents**, including the use of physically and emotionally abusive behaviors, are **significant and consistent predictors of later interpersonal violence**”. (Gardner et al. 2014).

Likewise, also Aborisade et al. (2019), refer that a **childhood experience of violence and abuse is strongly connected with the perception and perpetration of violence** in marital life.



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Section 1 – Emotions

Despite the changing attitudes toward domestic violence around the world, and the increased awareness and support services available for victims, **there are still many victims of domestic violence who do not report their circumstances,** for a number of reasons, and are therefore unable to access much needed support and advocacy.

The increasingly socially and legal rejection of violence within the family also means that **perpetrators generally manage to conceal their violent behavior,** to maintain and prolong their domination of their victims.

Paulino, M. (2017)

Within the family, many homes are marked by violence, making **home one of the most dangerous places in modern societies.**

Therefore, **it is important that professionals** dealing with domestic violence **are well trained to recognize the warning signs, behaviors, and circumstances** that are associated with domestic violence and its various incarnations, **as well as the psychological, social, and physical consequences of this form of victimization.**

Paulino, M. (2017)



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Section 1 – Emotions

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