

Research Paper

A Research on Violence Against Women: Are the Trends Growing?



Afsaneh Tavassoli^{1*}, Sima Soltani¹, Seyedeh Mahboobeh Jamali², Nader Ale Ebrahim³

1. Department of Women and Family Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Economics, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran.

2. Eshragh Institute, Ministry of Education, Tehran, Iran.

3. Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran.



Citation Tavassoli A, Soltani S, Jamali SM, Ale Ebrahim N. A Research on Violence Against Women: Are the Trends Growing. *Iranian Rehabilitation Journal*. 2022; 20(3):425-440. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/irj.20.3.1664.1>

doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/irj.20.3.1664.1>



Article info:

Received: 18 Nov 2021

Accepted: 28 May 2022

Available Online: 01 Sep 2022

Keywords:

Bibliometric, Violence against women, Sexual harassment, Gender discrimination, Sexual assault, Women

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Violence against women is a global public health problem. Although there has been much research done on violence against women, there are few studies that provide the current scientific production.

Methods: In this study, bibliometric analysis has been used to evaluate the 1984 documents from 1986 to 2020 based on the Scopus database. These documents were analyzed quantitatively by the Bibliometric R Package and the VOS viewer software. In addition, the 20 top-cited papers were analyzed qualitatively.

Results: The research findings show that the United States is a leader in this field with the most highly cited articles and also the greatest number of publications followed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. A total of 1984 documents were collected from the Scopus database and were analyzed in the Bibliometric R Research Package and the VOSviewer software. The results demonstrated that the average citations per year for each document were 23.39% and the annual scientific production growth rate was 16.86%. The keywords analysis indicates that most articles focus on “sexual violence”, “sexual assault”, “intimate partner violence”, “violence against women”, “sexual abuse”, “domestic violence”, “child sexual abuse”, “prevention”, and “rape.” Sources such as the “Journal of Interpersonal Violence”, “Journal of Violence Against Woman”, “Journal of Violence and Victims”, “Psychology of Women Quarterly”, “Journal of Adolescent Health”, “Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology”, “American Journal of Public Health”, “Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology”, and “American Journal of Public Health”, and “The Lancet” are the top most productive in this field.

Discussion: Examining the articles showed that the vast majority of women have experienced verbal, sexual, intimate partner violence, cyber harassment, and so on.

* Corresponding Author:

Afsaneh Tavassoli, Associate Professor.

Address: Department of Women and Family Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Economics, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran.

Tel: +98 (912) 2170773

E-mail: afsaneh_tavassoli@alzahra.ac.ir

Highlights

- A bibliometric analysis is presented in the field of Violence against women.

*We selected the documents in the considered topic in Scopus and WoS databases and analyzed the authors, country, journals and documents.

- We Categorized research results to help plan for improving women's quality of life
- In this study, we used the “VOS viewer” and “R” software to achieve the results.

Plain Language Summary

In today's world, due to the abundance of researches, it is sometimes necessary to review the studies done instead of re-researching a topic. In this study, we seek a quantitative and qualitative classification of previous studies on violence against women. By categorizing previous studies, the results obtained and the proposed solutions can be used better. Areas that have not been studied are also revealed to be explored in the future. Examination of the results of previous research shows, one of the important issues in the rehabilitation of affected women is to increase their empowerment to prevent further violence. In this study, a model of practical information for rehabilitation activists, especially women who have been abused designed for future studies.

1. Introduction

Violence and sexual harassment are possibilities that could occur throughout the life of any woman at any age worldwide [1, 2]. Although men are also sexually harassed as well, given the gender issues, this subject is more common among women [3-5]. Women are more prone to violence and their presence in certain situations, such as the workplace, educational settings, and private life could incur negative psychological and physical consequences for them [6-8].

Violence against women annually affects over 3 million women in the United Kingdom [9]. In European countries, laws on sexual violence against women and children have been enacted as social measures [10, 11]. Violence against women, in addition to suffering for the victims and their families, causes harm to society, and rehabilitation for the victims is one of the costs incurred by societies [12]. Intimate partner violence and sexual harassment of a stranger are two common forms of violence against women [13, 14].

In addition, similar terms, such as “sexual harassment”, have been the focus of many international studies [15-19]. Over the past 20 years, a great deal of research has been conducted on violence against women and their understanding of the types of violence and the factors that make them more vulnerable to violence [20, 21]. Also,

there has been a growing interest since the 1980s in the definitions of sexual harassment.

An important issue that arises when trying to define sexual harassment is to identify the behaviors that account as harassing [4, 22]. Research shows that almost one in two women has experienced harassment in various forms during their social, educational, and professional lives. The data suggest that harassment is degrading and frightening and can sometimes be associated with physical violence [23-25]. There were shocking reports in South African newspapers from 1999 to 2004 stating that more than 30% of female students were raped at schools. Also, the incidence of HIV is now more than three to four times higher among girls and young women compared to boys [26], and in many types of research, the authors argued that it is related to violence against women. Research consistently demonstrates that, akin to any other form of sexual violence, workplace sexual harassment also causes the victims significant psychological, health-related, and occupational consequences [27-29].

As Mohammadkhani and Forozan [30] concluded, rehabilitation services should consider the impact of any factor that may be altered or modified by some known mediating interventions. Reducing psychological pathology has a beneficial effect on the experience of spousal violence, which is one of the types of violence against women [30].

Bibliometric measures can assess the volume of research output on a certain subject based on various indices, such as the number of publications on the subject, the number of citations to articles on the subject, and collaboration networks [31]. Bibliographic research contributes to new topics and recent findings in a field through citation analysis and analysis of highly cited studies. Top-cited papers are defined by having received the highest number of citations in a given period [32].

To provide better services to people affected by violence, it is necessary to have complete information about the subject of violence itself. Sometimes the hidden dimensions of violence are ignored; this can be considered for rehabilitation policymakers for women subjected to violence by examining previous work and obtaining a model from the results of previous research.

Given the limited number of bibliometric studies on publication patterns and trends on “violence against women”, this article seeks to identify and analyze the top-cited documents on this subject and find a pathway for future research. The quantitative analysis of all the relevant documents and the qualitative analysis of top-cited documents on violence against women give a general view of the current trends of research and guidelines for further research. In this study, we seek to quantitatively and qualitatively

classify previous studies on violence against women. By categorizing previous studies, the obtained results and the proposed solutions can be used better. Areas that have not been studied are also revealed to be explored in the future.

2. Materials and Methods

A quantitative bibliometric study and a qualitative analysis of violence against women were carried out for this paper. Bibliometric studies cannot be a substitute for qualitative peer evaluation; therefore, they should be used with caution only to evaluate scholarly outputs [33]. Adding a qualitative analysis to a bibliometric study helps gain more insight into the scholarly outputs in question [34]. Hence, in this study, a bibliometric study was carried out in addition to analyzing top-cited documents on violence against women.

Web-based citation databases, such as Scopus and Web of Science (WOS) are often used to obtain information in bibliographic studies [35, 36]. Scopus has a broader coverage of social sciences compared to WOS [37]; however, to select the best possible database for collecting data, a title search of the intended search term was first run on both Scopus and WOS. The search term was extracted from published documents and reliable resources about violence against

Table 1. Summary of the main collected bibliometric data

Descriptions	Results	Document Type	Numbers
Documents	1948	Article	1532
Sources (journals, books, etc.)	923	Article in press	13
Keywords indexes	3,619	Book	54
Author's keywords	2746	Book chapter	85
Period	1986-2019	Conference paper	20
Average citations per document	23.39	Editorial	19
Authors	5955	Letter	20
Authors of single-authored documents	307	Note	27
Authors of multi-authored documents	5648	Review	171
Single-authored documents	336	Short survey	7
Authors per document	3.06	-	-
Collaboration index	3.5	-	-

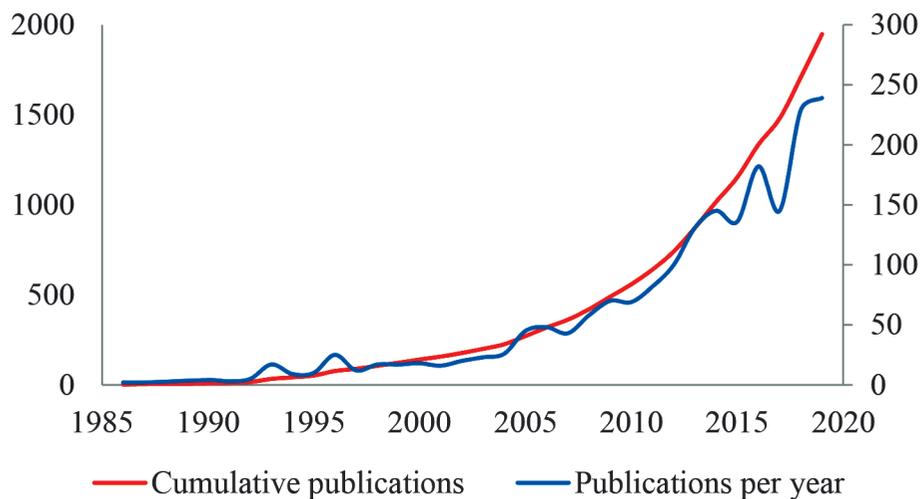


Figure 1. Number of publications in the research area from 1986-2020

women and included: TITLE: (sexual OR gender OR sex-based) AND TITLE: (harassment OR inequality OR discrimination OR violence).

The title search for the search term on June 29, 2020, led to the retrieval of 11 780 documents from Scopus and 11 218 from WOS. Therefore, Scopus was selected as the preferred source for data collection. The refined search revealed 2123 documents from Scopus, which also included the 2020 publications. To avoid partial information from 2020, this year's data were eventually removed from the data set. The final search result yielded 1948 documents, which had been indexed in Scopus from 1986 to 2020. These documents were analyzed by the Bibliometric R Package, which is designed specifically for quantitative bibliometrics

research [38]. The second software that was used to analyze the data was the VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping [39]. Table 1 presents the main information and document types for the collected bibliometric data.

3. Results

A total of 1984 documents were collected from Scopus that were stored in an Excel spreadsheet to extract the main data and analyze them in the Bibliometric R Package and the VOSviewer. The 20 top-cited of these 1984 documents were selected for qualitative analysis. The results of the quantitative assessment of the 1984

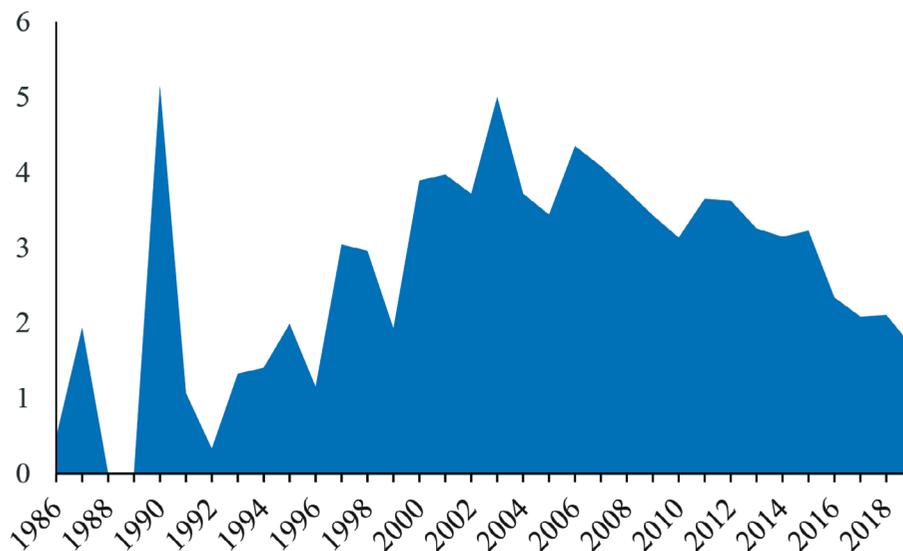


Figure 2. Average citations per year

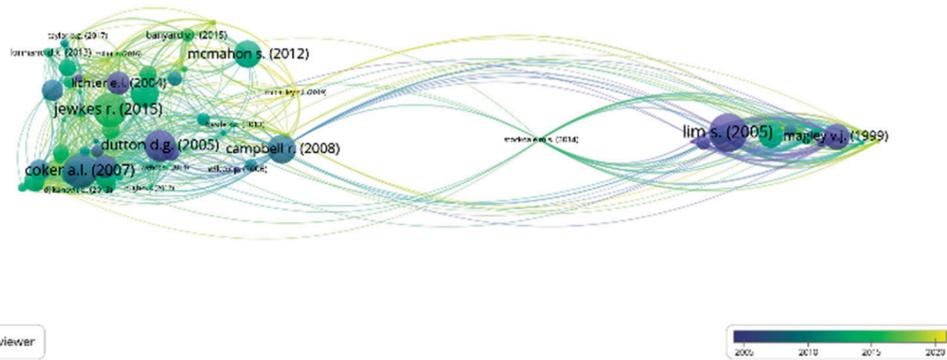


Figure 3. Bibliographic coupling of documents

documents and the qualitative analysis of the 20 top-cited papers led to the following results.

Annual Scientific Production

Figure 1 illustrates the publication trends in the intended research area from 1986-2020 (up to the end of 2019). The annual scientific production growth rate was 16.86%. The trend of publication has been growing continuously, reaching its maximum with 239 published documents in 2019.

Figure 2. Average citations per year illustrates the average citation per year for each document. This figure was 23.39 for all the years, as shown in Table 1. The maximum average citations per year (5.2) pertained to four documents published in 1990.

There was one more peak in the average citation per year in 2003, with 5 average citations per year for 23 documents. Figure 3 presents the bibliographic coupling of 1948 documents on violence against women. The more important a document is, the larger its label and circle [39]. Between 1990 and 2003, issues, such as intimate partner violence, were raised and writers, such as Silverman et al. and Wood et al., [etc., addressed such issues [45, 58].

Top 30 authors' keyword dynamics

A total of 2746 keywords were suggested by the authors of the documents at the end of the abstracts. The VOSviewer software uses both mapping and clustering approaches to calculate the association strength among the keywords [39]. The keywords that were closely associated have been structured into the same cluster and shown by the same color [40]. Figure 4 demonstrates the

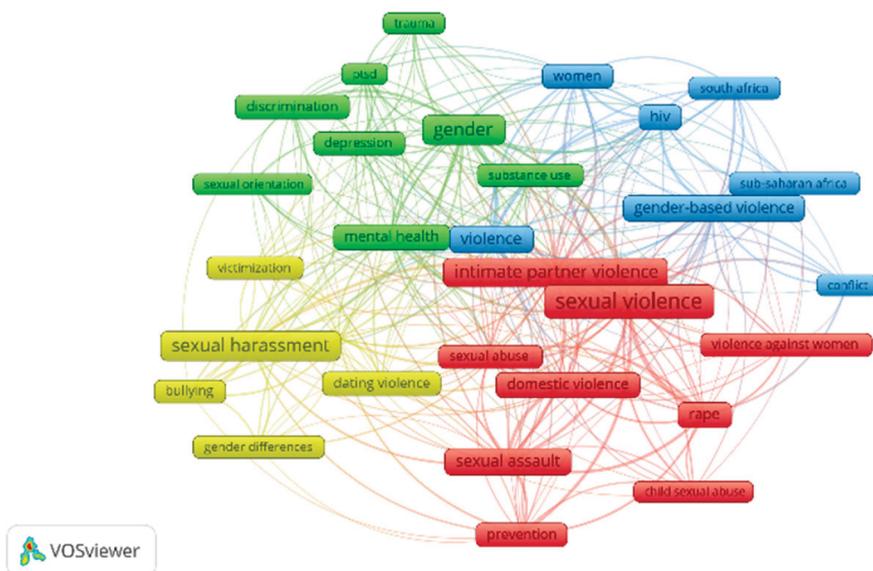


Figure 4. Network visualization of the top 30 author keywords

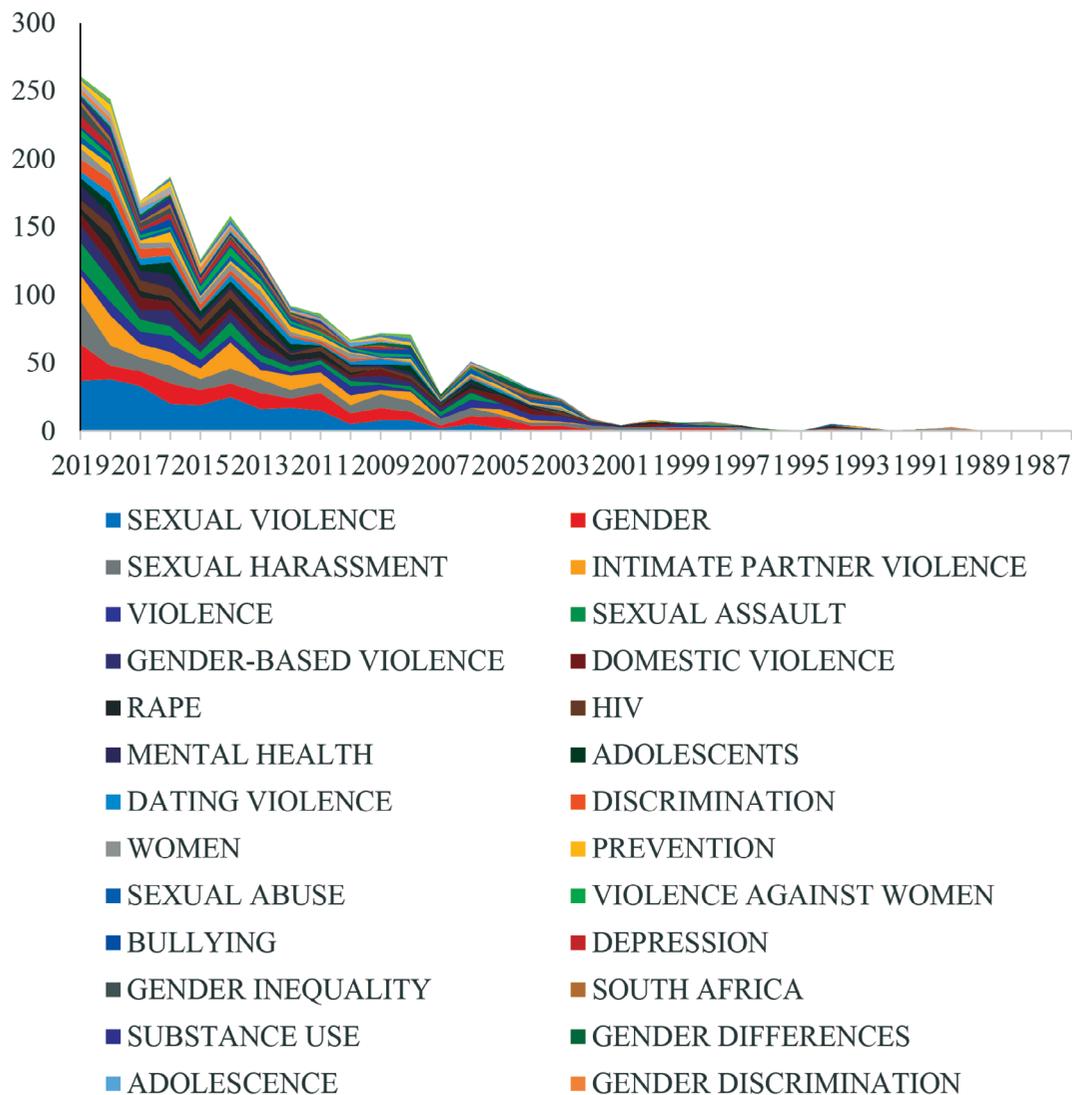


Figure 5. Top 30 author keywords

Iranian Rehabilitation Journal

network visualization and the relationship among the top 30 keywords. Sexual violence, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, violence against women, sexual abuse, domestic violence, child sexual abuse, prevention, and rape are the most important and most used keywords forming a cluster. The top 30 most repeated author keywords with their trends are illustrated in Figure 5. Keywords, such as sexual violence, violence, gender-based violence, sexual abuse, mental health, bullying, and substance use have been used frequently in recent years. The relationship between cited sources, author keywords, and the country has been illustrated by a 3-field plot in Figure 6. This figure has selected 3 metadata fields, including the author keywords as the middle field, cited sources as the left field, and the country as the right field. This figure shows the relationship among the top author keywords, top cited sources, and top countries. The most

relevant keywords, namely sexual assault, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, gender, dating violence, prevention, domestic violence, bullying, rape, adolescents, sexual abuse, violence against women, violence, discrimination, women, gender-based violence, mental health, HIV, and depression are mostly the top author keyword. Sources, such as "Journal of Interpersonal Violence", "Journal of Violence Against Women", "Journal of Violence and Victims", "Psychology of Women Quarterly", "Journal of Adolescent Health", "Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology", "American Journal of Public Health", and "The Lancet" are the top journals publishing articles on violence against women. Figure 6 shows that researchers from the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, and South Africa contributed the most to the publications.

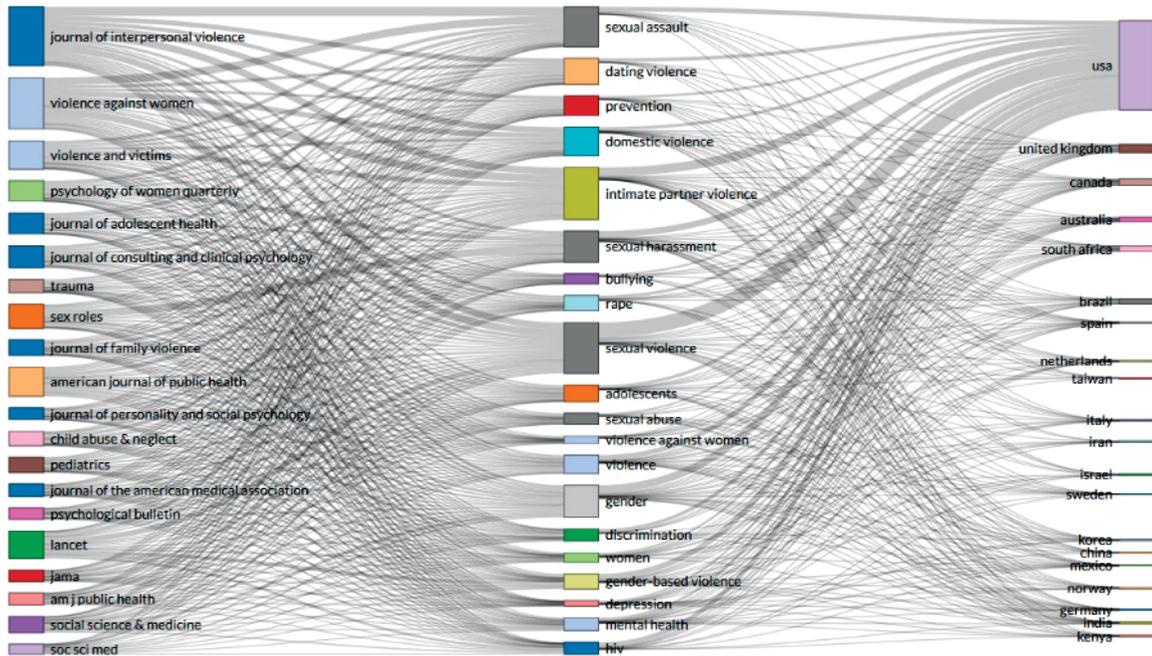


Figure 6. Three-field plot of cited sources, author keywords, and country (from left to right)

Top 30 Bibliographic Coupling of Countries

The authors who published the 1948 documents on violence against women belonged to 166 countries. Almost half of the countries had one document in the research area. The bibliographic coupling of the top 30 countries is illustrated in Figure 7. The emerging countries in the research area of violence against women have been shown in yellow. According to the acquired knowledge, historically, the number of studies related to sexual violence has been higher in high-income countries. However, the emergence of quality studies from other countries, especially Africa, along

with multinational studies examining interpersonal and sexual harassment is changing.

Table 2 demonstrates the authors' countries divided by single-country publications and multiple-country publications. The USA was at the top and has published 145 (17.14%) multiple-country publications out of the 701 studies on violence against women. Many co-authors worked collaboratively on the subject of violence against women with a collaboration index of 3.5 (Table 1). High-income countries seemed to report more harassment and discrimination versus lower or upper-middle-income countries.

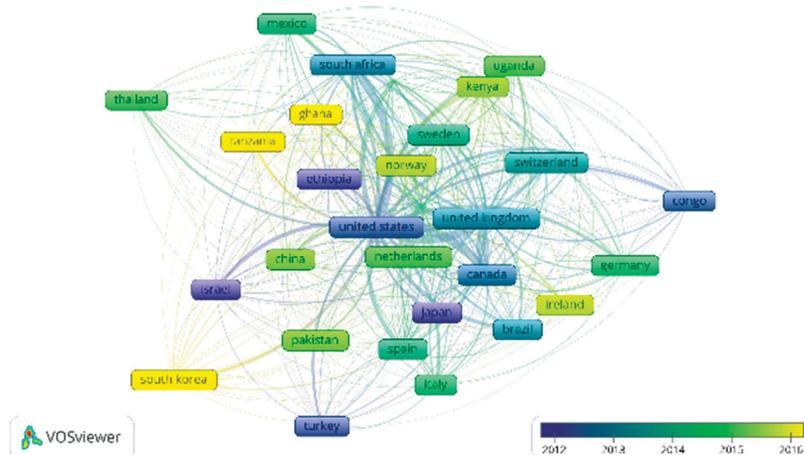


Figure 7. Overlay visualization of the top 30 countries' bibliographic coupling

Table 2. Top 30 corresponding authors' countries

Country	Documents	SCPs	MCPs
USA	846	701	145
United Kingdom	88	63	25
Canada	57	40	17
Australia	53	41	12
South Africa	43	27	16
Brazil	35	26	9
Israel	20	14	6
Spain	20	15	5
Korea	16	9	7
India	14	7	7
Germany	12	9	3
Japan	11	10	1
Mexico	11	8	3
Netherlands	11	7	4
Italy	10	7	3
Switzerland	10	5	5
Belgium	9	6	3
France	8	6	2
Sweden	8	4	4
Taiwan	8	5	3

SCP: Single country publications; MCP: Multiple country publications.

Iranian Rehabilitation Journal

Top 30 bibliographic coupling of sources

There were 923 sources (journals, books, etc.) in Table 1. The linkage between the top 30 sources is illustrated in Figure 8. This figure presents the world of clusters of related journals. Clusters that were located close to each other on the map indicated closely-related fields.

Table 3 shows that the "Journal of Violence Against Women" was ranked first in terms of resource impact and second in terms of the number of publications among publications in this field. Table 3 suggests that the number of publications was almost in the same order when the citation frequency of the journal during the viewing process is different. These variations have different reasons.

Qualitative analysis of the top 20 documents

Evaluating the content of highly cited articles can help in exploring and recognizing the most important research topics and concerns in the field under study. The top-cited documents were selected based on the times cited per year (TCpY) and were then qualitatively analyzed. The TCpY of years passed since the document publication date. The threshold for selecting the top-cited documents was having a TCpY better than good. The publications were qualitatively analyzed based on their titles and abstracts.

This study reviewed the top 20 articles published on the research subject. As shown in Table 4, we examined the research subject and findings in these 20 articles.

Table 3. Top 30 sources and their relevant impact

Sources	H-Index	TC	NP	PY-Start	I Rank	P Rank
Violence Against Women	21	1472	49	1995	1	2
Social Science and Medicine	20	2350	28	1990	2	4
Journal of Interpersonal Violence	18	1032	64	2004	3	1
Aids and Behavior	16	979	22	1998	4	5
PLOS One	15	584	35	2011	5	3
American Journal of Public Health	14	1475	15	1999	6	13
Journal of Adolescent Health	13	927	19	1993	7	9
Sex Roles	13	678	18	1996	8	11
Violence and Victims	12	677	22	1996	9	6
Journal of Women's Health	12	1071	20	1996	10	7
Trauma, Violence, and Abuse	12	974	20	2007	11	8
Academic Medicine	10	448	15	1993	12	14
Journal of Youth and Adolescence	10	991	14	2001	13	16
Child Abuse and Neglect	9	381	19	2003	14	10
BMC Public Health	9	177	14	2006	15	17
Psychology of Violence	9	460	14	2010	16	18
Psychology of Women Quarterly	9	609	9	1995	17	28
Archives of Sexual Behavior	8	336	14	2006	18	19
Conflict and Health	8	255	14	2010	19	20
Sexually Transmitted Infections	8	406	12	2007	20	23
New England Journal of Medicine	8	543	11	1993	21	26
Psychology Of Men and Masculinity	8	329	9	2002	22	29
Culture, Health, and Sexuality	7	172	14	2013	23	21
Women's Health Issues	7	222	14	1994	24	22
Aggression and Violent Behavior	7	687	12	2002	25	24
Aids Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV	7	129	12	2005	26	25
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry	7	330	8	2000	27	33
Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes	7	182	8	2007	28	34
Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma	6	89	18	2006	29	12
Journal of Urban Health	6	372	9	2005	30	30

TC: Times cited; NP: Number of papers; PY: Publication year; I: Impact; P: Publication.

Table 4. Qualitative analysis of the top 20 documents based on the times cited per year

Row	Sources	TC	Subject				Research Methods		Results	
			TCpY	Sexual violence Gender inequality Gender-based violence Intimate partner violence			Survey Review Interview Questionnaire Experimental method	Behavioral problems Prevalence of SV Sexual problems Increased HIV Empowerment Endangering health Changes in social norms		
1	Silverman et al. [45]	843	42.2	1			1		1 1	
2	Jewkes et al. [46]	231	38.5	1			1		1	
3	Heise et al. [47]	52	26.0	1			1		1	
4	Vagi et al. [44]	151	25.2	1			1		1 1	
5	Abrahams et al. [48]	121	17.3	1			1		1 1	
6	Santana et al. [49]	226	15.1	1			1		1	
7	Jewkes R. et al. [50]	262	14.6	1			1		1	
8	Dunkle et al. [51]	202	14.4	1			1		1	
9	Espelage et al. [52]	118	13.1	1			1		1	
10	Dunkle and Decker [53]	103	12.9	1			1		1	
11	Ybarra et al. [54]	170	12.1	1			1		1	
12	Salazar et al. [55]	77	11.0	1			1		1	
13	Dunkle K. et al. [56]	186	10.9	1			1		1	
14	Decker et al. [57]	73	10.4	1			1		1	
15	Wood et al. [58]	234	10.2	1			1		1	
16	Gupta et al. [42]	80	10.0	1			1		1	
17	Decker M. et al. [59]	88	9.8	1			1		1	
18	Raj et al. [41]	143	9.5	1			1		1 1	
19	Temple et al. [43]	75	9.4	1			1		1	
20	Dartnall and Jewkes [2]	73	9.1	1			1		1	

TC: time cited; TCpY: times cited per year.

We found that the vast majority of women have experienced violence against women and sexual harassment (verbal harassment, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, cyber harassment, etc.). Research also suggests the growing trend of violence against women and sexual

harassment, especially in areas such as South Africa. The effects of violence against women and sexual harassment include rising HIV rates and behavioral and psychological problems, such as suicide, depression, and so on. Among the titles, “sexual violence against women”,

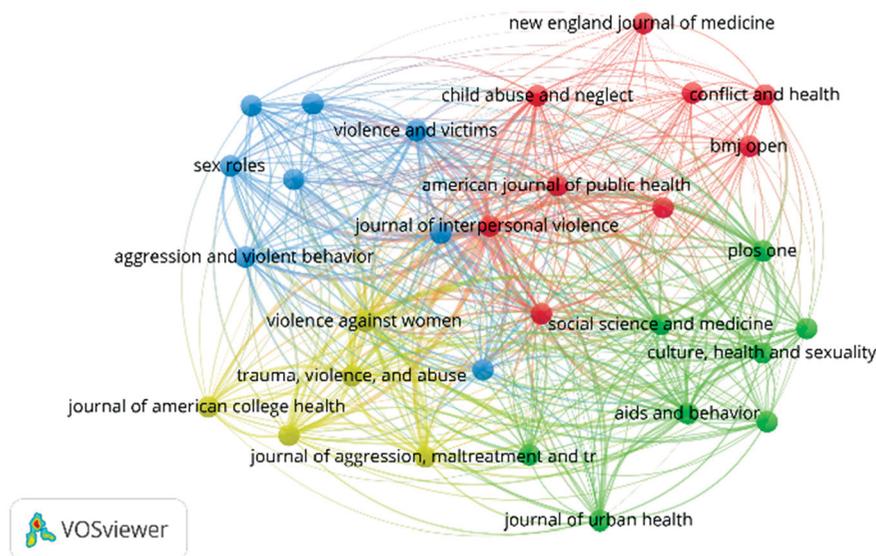


Figure 8. Bibliographic coupling of the top 30 sources

Iranian Rehabilitation Journal

with 7 documents, and “intimate partner violence”, with 5 documents had the greatest repetition.

Extensive evidence from a diverse population of women shows that one out of every 4 women in the United States has been a victim of intimate partner violence [41]. In addition, the data to help and rehabilitate victims of sexual violence show that 63% of West African women identified by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) were abused by their best partner [42].

Six of the best articles have used surveying and systematic review methods. The use of a questionnaire with two items, an interview with 4, and a survey with 9 items were used among the top researchers in this field. The results extracted from the articles, as shown in the list in Table 4, suggest that the most frequently-reported results pertained to the effects of violence against women on women’s health with 5 studies. The next most frequent result was on the prevalence of sexual harassment, and it is necessary to identify the factors contributing to this rate to prevent it altogether.

The results reported by Temple, Shorey [43], and Vagi, Olsen [44] showed that one of the ways to prevent violence is to pay attention to gender, awareness, and attitude of adolescents toward violence, which can lead to appropriate programs to prevent violence concerning adolescents. Given the results and the effectiveness of sexual harassment on women’s health and social problems, it is recommended to conduct more research on these issues. Many women do not report their experiences of sexual harassment because of fear or damage

to their reputations. Sexual harassment is considered a global pandemic that needs to be eradicated.

4. Discussion

This article aimed to identify and analyze highly cited documents on violence against women and find a way for future research. It is difficult to collect data on violence against women as many do not report their experiences of sexual harassment due to fear or damage to their reputation. Scientific production on this subject reflects the interest of researchers worldwide in favor of progress in the field of violence against women.

Gender discrimination and violence against women occur in all societies and are prevalent among all social classes. The present findings suggest that violence against women is still a common problem in the world today and has not yet been resolved. The number of publications is continuously growing and the maximum number of publications occurred in 2019 with 239 documents. Examining the articles showed that the vast majority (82.84%) of women have experienced violence against women (verbal, sexual, or cyber harassment, intimate partner violence, etc.). Keywords such as sexual violence, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, violence against women, sexual abuse, domestic violence, child sexual abuse, prevention, and rape are the most important and most frequently-used keywords. In the results, several highly cited articles can be seen. In the results section, “empowerment” and “change in society” are mentioned, which shows the importance of education and prevention in the field of rehabilitation of vic-

tims of violence. Sometimes in society, violence may not be prevented in certain areas; however, by empowering women, they can be helped not to be in situations of violence and to prevent violence in some way.

Sources such as the “Journal of Interpersonal Violence”, “Journal of Violence Against Women”, “Journal of Violence and Victims”, *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, “Journal of Adolescent”, “Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology”, “American Journal of Public Health”, and “The Lancet” are the top journals publishing articles on violence against women. Research also reports a growing trend of violence against women, especially in regions such as South Africa. The effects of violence against women include an increase in health problems, an increase in HIV statistics, and behavioral and psychological problems, such as suicide, depression, and so on. That is the reason we can find these terms in the author keywords. Endangering the health of women as half of the population is very important; especially in terms of psychological dimensions, as it can have very negative effects. Therefore, by identifying important sources and classifications in this study, we can have more detail in the field of women’s empowerment and help their rehabilitation with preventive measures.

5. Conclusion

An extensive bibliometric analysis of research documents on violence against women was conducted in this study using the Scopus database. Research from 1986 to 2020 has been identified both quantitatively and qualitatively. Examining the articles showed that the vast majority (82.84%) of women have experienced various kinds of violence (verbal, sexual, or cyber harassment, intimate partner violence, etc.). Research also reports a growing trend of violence against women, especially in regions such as South Africa. Since studies show an increase in the prevalence of violence against women in the world, we recommend further studies on the subject, especially in countries other than the US, in which most violence against women studies has been carried out. Examination of the results of previous research shows that researchers have paid attention to the issue of women’s empowerment along with prevention. One of the important issues in the rehabilitation of affected women is to increase their empowerment to prevent further violence. In this study, by categorizing repetitive keywords, introducing and categorizing important sources and prolific journals in this field, as well as a qualitative review of highly cited articles, a model of practical information for rehabilitation activists, especially women who have been abused was designed for future studies.

A review of previous sources shows that the most visited research is related to American and European countries. Non-European countries have conducted fewer studies on violence against women or received fewer citations. This is partly indicative of the taboo nature of violence against women in non-European countries. Well-cited articles on the subject have addressed the causal relationship associated with violence and published a review and identification of the types of violence and its consequences. The extent to which rehabilitation can help women suffer less has not been considered and research has not been widely cited.

Given the various reports that are heard daily about various forms of violence against women, it is necessary to conduct more serious research on this issue in all aspects, especially rehabilitation. In the categories made in this article, the results and suggestions of the research can be used and violence can be used to plan for the rehabilitation of women affected. To plan for an issue, its various dimensions must be known to plan better. Therefore, the classification results made in this article can be useful for rehabilitation activists of injured women. The main purpose of this research, in addition to categorizing the topics, is to reach the point in which there is a lack of research so that researchers can make more efforts in this regard.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This article is a meta-analysis with no human or animal sample.

Funding

This research did not receive any grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or non-profit sectors.

Authors' contributions

All authors equally contributed to preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

References

- [1] World Health Organization (WHO). Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013. [Link]
- [2] Dartnall E, Jewkes R. Sexual violence against women: The scope of the problem. *Best practice & research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology*. 2013; 27(1):3-13. [PMID]
- [3] Watts C, Zimmerman C. Violence against women: Global scope and magnitude. *The Lancet (London, England)*. 2002; 359(9313):1232-7. [DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(02)08221-1]
- [4] Kalra G, Bhugra D. Sexual violence against women: Understanding cross-cultural intersections. *Indian Journal of Psychiatry*. 2013; 55(3):244-9. [PMID] [PMCID]
- [5] Meade CN, Jennings WG, Gover AR, Richards TN. On the linkage between sexual violence victimization and intimate partner violence outcomes among male and female college students. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*. 2017; 9(4):257-68. [DOI:10.1108/JACPR-05-2017-0289]
- [6] Lencha B, Ameya G, Baresa G, Minda Z, Ganfure G. Intimate partner violence and its associated factors among pregnant women in Bale Zone, Southeast Ethiopia: A cross-sectional study. *PloS One*. 2019; 14(5):e0214962. [PMID]
- [7] Davila AL, Johnson L, Postmus JL. Examining the relationship between economic abuse and mental health among Latina intimate partner violence survivors in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 2021; 36(1-2):Np287-310. [PMID]
- [8] Krug EG, Mercy JA, Dahlberg LL, Zwi AB. The world report on violence and health. *The Lancet*. 2002; 360(9339):1083-8. [DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(02)11133-0]
- [9] Barclay H, Mulligan D. Tackling violence against women-Lessons for efforts to tackle other forms of targeted violence. *Safer Communities*. 2009; 8(4):43-50. [DOI:10.1108/17578043200900037]
- [10] Strümpel C, Hackl C. The Breaking the Taboo projects-raising awareness of, and training staff in, community health and care services on violence against older women within families. *Journal of Adult Protection*. 2011; 13(6):323-35. [DOI:10.1108/14668201111194230]
- [11] Davis R. Domestic violence-related deaths. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*. 2010; 2(2):44-52. [DOI:10.5042/jacpr.2010.0141]
- [12] Stylianou AM. Economic abuse within intimate partner violence: A review of the literature. *Violence and Victims*. 2018; 33(1):3-22. [PMID]
- [13] Krahé B. Violence against women. *Current Opinion in Psychology*. 2018; 19:6-10. [PMID]
- [14] Kiss L, Schraiber LB, Heise L, Zimmerman C, Gouveia N, Watts C. Gender-based violence and socioeconomic inequalities: does living in more deprived neighbourhoods increase women's risk of intimate partner violence? *Social Science & Medicine (1982)*. 2012; 74(8):1172-9. [PMID]
- [15] Bisika T, Ntata P, Konyani S. Gender-violence and education in Malawi: a study of violence against girls as an obstruction to universal primary school education. *Journal of Gender Studies*. 2009; 18(3):287-94. [DOI:10.1080/09589230903057183]
- [16] Sanders T. Tania levey, sexual harassment online. shaming and silencing women in the digital age. Sage: London; 2019. [DOI:10.1177/1363460718811225]
- [17] Villegas PE. "I made myself small like a cat and ran away": workplace sexual harassment, precarious immigration status and legal violence. *Journal of Gender Studies*. 2019; 28(6):674-86. [DOI:10.1080/09589236.2019.1604326]
- [18] Wilson F. The social construction of sexual harassment and assault of university students. *Journal of Gender studies*. 2000; 9(2):171-87. [DOI:10.1080/713677982]
- [19] Pizzey E. Practice report: A comparative study of battered women and violence-prone women. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research*. 2009; 1(2):53-62. [DOI:10.1108/17596599200900012]
- [20] Ellsberg M, Arango DJ, Morton M, Gennari F, Kiplesund S, Contreras M, et al. Prevention of violence against women and girls: what does the evidence say? *The Lancet*. 2015; 385(9977):1555-66. [DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61703-7]
- [21] Capaldi DM, Knoble NB, Shortt JW, Kim HK. A systematic review of risk factors for intimate partner violence. *Partner Abuse*. 2012; 3(2):231-80. [PMID]
- [22] Rotundo M, Nguyen DH, Sackett PR. A meta-analytic review of gender differences in perceptions of sexual harassment. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 2001; 86(5):914-22. [PMID]
- [23] Fitzgerald LF, Gelfand MJ, Drasgow F. Measuring sexual harassment: Theoretical and psychometric advances. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*. 1995; 17(4):425-45. [DOI:10.1207/s15324834basp1704_2]
- [24] Bott S. Sexual violence and coercion: Implications for sexual and reproductive health. In: Malarche S, editor. *Social determinants of sexual and reproductive health: Informing future research and programme implementation*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2010. [Link]
- [25] Fitzgerald LF. Sexual harassment. *Violence against women in the workplace*. *The American Psychologist*. 1993; 48(10):1070-6. [PMID]
- [26] Prinsloo S. Sexual harassment and violence in South African schools. *South African Journal of Education*. 2006; 26(2):305-18. [DOI:10.1080/02572117.2006.10587280]
- [27] McDonald P. Workplace sexual harassment 30 years on: A review of the literature. *International Journal of Management Reviews*. 2012; 14(1):1-17. [DOI:10.1111/j.1468-2370.2011.00300.x]
- [28] Puri M, Tamang J, Shah I. Suffering in silence: Consequences of sexual violence within marriage among young women in Nepal. *BMC Public Health*. 2011; 11:29. [PMID] [PMCID]
- [29] Jina R, Thomas LS. Health consequences of sexual violence against women. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology*. 2013; 27(1):15-26. [PMID]
- [30] Mohammadkhani P, Forozan AS, Azadmehr H. Psychopathology dimensions of females experiencing family violence and a perspective to their habilitation. *Iranian Rehabilitation Journal*. 2008; 6(1):16-23. [Link]

- [31] Ghanbari Baghestan A, Khaniki H, Kalantari A, Akhtari-Zavare M, Farahmand E, Tamam E, et al. A crisis in "open access": Should communication scholarly outputs take 77 years to become open access? *SAGE Open*. 2019; 9(3):1-8. [DOI:10.1177/2158244019871044]
- [32] Abedini A, Rahman R, Sadeghi Naeini H, Ale Ebrahim N. The 100 most cited papers in 'industrial design': A bibliometric analysis. *Exacta - Engenharia de Produção*. 2017; 15(3):369-74. [Link]
- [33] Franceschini F, Maisano D. Regularity in the research output of individual scientists: An empirical analysis by recent bibliometric tools. *Journal of Informetrics*. 2011; 5(3):458-68. [DOI:10.1016/j.joi.2011.04.004]
- [34] Maghami MR, Asl SN, Rezaad ME, Ale Ebrahim N, Gomes C. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of solar hydrogen generation literature from 2001 to 2014. *Scientometrics*. 2015; 105(2):759-71. [PMID]
- [35] Das AK. Introduction to research evaluation metrics and related indicators. In: Mishra S, Sen BK, editors. *Open access for researchers, Module 4: Research evaluation metrics*. Paris: UNESCO; 2015. [Link]
- [36] Ale Ebrahim S, Ashtari A, Zamani Pedram M, Ale Ebrahim N, Sanati-Nezhad A. Publication trends in exosomes nanoparticles for cancer detection. *International Journal of Nanomedicine*. 2020; 15:4453-70. [PMID]
- [37] Aghaei Chadegani A, Salehi H, Yunus MM, Farhadi H, Fooladi M, Farhadi M, et al. A comparison between two main academic literature collections: Web of science and scopus databases. *Asian Social Science*. 2013; 9(5):18-26. [Link]
- [38] Aria M, Cuccurullo C. bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*. 2017; 11(4):959-75. [DOI:10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007]
- [39] van Eck NJ, Waltman L. Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*. 2010; 84(2):523-38. [PMID]
- [40] Khodabandelou R, Ale Ebrahim N, Amoozegar A, Mehran G. Revisiting three decades of educational research in Iran: A bibliometric analysis. *Iranian Journal of Comparative Education*. 2019; 2(1):1-21. [DOI:10.22034/IJCE.2019.187779.1002]
- [41] Raj A, Santana MC, La Marche A, Amaro H, Cranston K, Silverman JG. Perpetration of intimate partner violence associated with sexual risk behaviors among young adult men. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2006; 96(10):1873-8. [PMID]
- [42] Gupta J, Falb KL, Lehmann H, Kpebo D, Xuan Z, Hosain M, et al. Gender norms and economic empowerment intervention to reduce intimate partner violence against women in rural Côte d'Ivoire: A randomized controlled pilot study. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*. 2013; 13:46. [PMID]
- [43] Temple JR, Shorey RC, Tortolero SR, Wolfe DA, Stuart GL. Importance of gender and attitudes about violence in the relationship between exposure to interparental violence and the perpetration of teen dating violence. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 2013; 37(5):343-52. [PMID]
- [44] Vagi KJ, O'Malley Olsen E, Basile KC, Vivolo-Kantor AM. Teen dating violence (physical and sexual) among US high school students: Findings from the 2013 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. *JAMA Pediatr*. 2015; 169(5):474-82. [PMID]
- [45] Silverman JG, Raj A, Mucci LA, Hathaway JE. Dating violence against adolescent girls and associated substance use, unhealthy weight control, sexual risk behavior, pregnancy, and suicidality. *JAMA*. 2001; 286(5):572-9. [PMID]
- [46] Jewkes R, Flood M, Lang J. From work with men and boys to changes of social norms and reduction of inequities in gender relations: A conceptual shift in prevention of violence against women and girls. *The Lancet*. 2015; 385(9977):1580-9. [DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61683-4]
- [47] Heise L, Greene ME, Opper N, Stavropoulou M, Harper C, Nascimento M, et al. Gender inequality and restrictive gender norms: Framing the challenges to health. *The Lancet*. 2019; 393(10189):2440-54. [DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30652-X]
- [48] Abrahams N, Devries K, Watts C, Pallitto C, Petzold M, Shamu S, et al. Worldwide prevalence of non-partner sexual violence: A systematic review. *The Lancet*. 2014; 383(9929):1648-54. [DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)62243-6]
- [49] Santana MC, Raj A, Decker MR, La Marche A, Silverman JG. Masculine gender roles associated with increased sexual risk and intimate partner violence perpetration among young adult men. *Journal of Urban Health*. 2006; 83(4):575-85. [PMID]
- [50] Jewkes RK, Levin JB, Penn-Kekana LA. Gender inequalities, intimate partner violence and HIV preventive practices: Findings of a South African cross-sectional study. *Social Science & Medicine*. 2003; 56(1):125-34. [DOI:10.1016/S0277-9536(02)00012-6]
- [51] Dunkle KL, Jewkes R, Nduna M, Jama N, Levin J, Sikweyiya Y, et al. Transactional sex with casual and main partners among young South African men in the rural Eastern Cape: Prevalence, predictors, and associations with gender-based violence. *Social Science & Medicine* (1982). 2007; 65(6):1235-48. [PMID]
- [52] Espelage DL, Basile KC, Hamburger ME. Bullying perpetration and subsequent sexual violence perpetration among middle school students. *The Journal of Adolescent Health: Official Publication of The Society for Adolescent Medicine*. 2012; 50(1):60-5. [PMID]
- [53] Dunkle KL, Decker MR. Gender-based violence and HIV: Reviewing the evidence for links and causal pathways in the general population and high-risk groups. *American Journal of Reproductive Immunology (New York, N.Y.: 1989)*. 2013; 69(Suppl 1):20-6. [PMID]
- [54] Ybarra ML, Espelage DL, Mitchell KJ. The Co-occurrence of internet harassment and unwanted sexual solicitation victimization and perpetration: Associations with psychosocial indicators. *The Journal of Adolescent Health: Official Publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine*. 2007; 41(6 Suppl 1):S31-41. [PMID]
- [55] Salazar LF, Vivolo-Kantor A, Hardin J, Berkowitz A. A web-based sexual violence bystander intervention for male college students: Randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*. 2014; 16(9):e203. [PMID]

- [56] Dunkle KL, Jewkes RK, Brown HC, Yoshihama M, Gray GE, McIntyre JA, et al. Prevalence and patterns of gender-based violence and revictimization among women attending antenatal clinics in Soweto, South Africa. *American Journal of Epidemiology*. 2004; 160(3):230-9. [PMID]
- [57] Decker MR, Peitzmeier S, Olumide A, Acharya R, Ojengbede O, Covarrubias L, et al. Prevalence and health impact of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence among female adolescents aged 15-19 years in vulnerable urban environments: A multi-country study. *The Journal of Adolescent Health: Official Publication of The Society for Adolescent Medicine*. 2014; 55(6 Suppl):S58-67. [PMID]
- [58] Wood K, Maforah F, Jewkes R. 'He forced me to love him': Putting violence on adolescent sexual health agendas. *Social Science & Medicine*. 1998; 47(2):233-42. [DOI:10.1016/S0277-9536(98)00057-4]
- [59] Decker MR, Wirtz AL, Baral SD, Peryshkina A, Mogilnyi V, Weber RA, et al. Injection drug use, sexual risk, violence and STI/HIV among Moscow female sex workers. *Sexually transmitted Infections*. 2012; 88(4):278-83. [PMID]

This Page Intentionally Left Blank
