

Full Length Article

Analysing the efficiency of public policies on gender-based violence: A literature review

Pilar Guaita-Fernández^{a,*}, José María Martín Martín^b, Samuel Ribeiro-Navarrete^{c,d}, Rosa Puertas^e

^a Department of International & Spanish Economy, Universidad de Granada, Paseo de Cartuja, 7, Granada 18011 Spain

^b Department of International and Spanish Economy, University of Granada, Paseo de Cartuja, 7, Granada 18011 Spain

^c ESIC University, Spain and University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw, Poland

^d Camino de Valdenigrales, s/n. Pozuelo de Alarcón, Madrid Spain

^e Group of International Economics and Development, Universitat Politècnica de València, Camino de Vera s/n, Valencia 46022 Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Gender-based violence
Sustainable development goals
Quality life
Socioeconomic policies
Domestic violence
Bibliometric
Public policies

ABSTRACT

Gender-based violence is a global scourge advancing unchecked, penetrating all social and cultural strata. Physical, sexual and emotional abuse seriously affects women's freedom, with consequences not only psychological and physical but also economic, in the form of health, labour, legal and police costs. Therefore, society demands effective governmental measures based on respect for human rights and aimed at promoting equality to avoid intimidation and ill-treatment. This paper proposes to carry out a bibliometric analysis of the literature to investigate the state of the art of public policy and *gender violence or domestic violence or violence against women* to detect the patterns of behaviour that have marked the lines of study over the last two decades (2001–2022), by analysing a sample of 355 articles. The results reveal that scientific production has grown exponentially recently, with Brazil and the USA having the most significant involvement. Furthermore, three clearly differentiated lines of research are evident: the detection of risk factors and prevention measures; feminist movements aimed at empowering women, seeking their independence; and the qualification of care services supported by public policies. However, they all have the same objective, to achieve gender homogeneity and stop any type of violence against women and girls.

Introduction

Concepts such as gender-based violence (GBV), violence against women or domestic violence (DV) are used interchangeably to express acts of discrimination and inequality based on power and sex. They share abuse as a common denominator but have some differences (Lle-nas-García et al., 2022). The first two are purely gender-based in any sphere of life and are based on men's physical superiority. The aggressor seeks to control and subjugate his partner by coercing his victims (United Nations, 1993). Domestic violence occurs within the home, is directed against the woman or another family member, and is usually perpetrated by the head of the household. However, it could be any member of the family. Only when "against women" is added can it be assimilated into the above concepts (Geller et al., 2021)

However, according to the United Nations, regardless of the exact

denomination (GDV-DV), physical abuse must be added to sexual, emotional, economic or psychological abuse, with which the aggressor seeks to subjugate the weakest being (Gover & Moore, 2021). Women's freedom and their access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are limited (Gherardi, 2016). The figures speak for themselves, 1 in 3 women in the world has suffered physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner, being responsible for 38–50 % of the murders of women, percentages that vary according to countries (WHO, 2021). The physical and mental consequences on victims are not limited to the short term; symptoms such as depression, anxiety, shame, humiliation and even self-blame are sustained over the years, sometimes leading to suicide (Martinez, 2020; Škof & Hawke, 2021; Castillo et al., 2022).

The World Conference on Women has been held every five years since 1975. The one held in Beijing in 1995 was a turning point in the arduous task of empowering women to defend gender equality (United

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: pilarguaita@correo.ugr.es (P. Guaita-Fernández), martinmartin@ugr.es (J.M. Martín Martín), samuelribeironavarrete@gmail.com (S. Ribeiro-Navarrete), rpuertas@esp.upv.es (R. Puertas).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stae.2023.100066>

Received 3 August 2023; Accepted 27 November 2023

Available online 29 November 2023

2773-0328/© 2023 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. on behalf of Sustainable Technology and Entrepreneurship. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Nations, 1995). An unprecedented agreement was reached, and 189 countries ratified the strategic objectives to ensure women's advancement, forming the basis for the legal advances that have been consolidated in the more than 25 years that have followed. Twelve fronts of action were defined, one aimed at GBV, with a threefold mission: to define measures aimed at prevention and eradication, to analyse its causes and consequences and, finally, to eliminate trafficking for sexual purposes (Pietrobelli et al., 2020). Subsequently, in 2015, SDG5 was defined in this sense, "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", being vital to ensuring global peace, prosperity and sustainability. All public authorities must promote prevention by passing laws to avoid differences and allocating budget lines to provide services to ensure good coexistence (Eden & Wagstaff, 2021; Jorge & Pimentel, 2021).

As the numbers of gender-based crimes continue to rise, and to raise awareness among policymakers, twelve international agencies led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Women have developed a comprehensive framework to prevent violence called RESPECT women. The letters that make up the word RESPECT define seven intervention strategies to this end: (1) Relationship skills strengthening, (2) Empowerment of women, (3) Services ensured, (4) Poverty reduced, (5) Environments made safe, (6) Child and adolescent abuse prevented, and (7) Transformed attitudes, beliefs and norms. In addition, it is proposed to create an international network of continuous information between countries, where the achievements reached through the implementation of prevention mechanisms are shared, establishing as indicators the level of targets 5.2 and 16.2 of the SDGs. SDG 5.2 focuses on assessing the elimination of all forms of violence against women, and SDG 16.2 on determining the extent to which child abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of intimidation and torture have been stopped (WHO, 2019).

However, despite the urgency of all parties involved to curb this scourge that stalks all countries without exception, there is a gap in global guidelines to establish the basic lines of action. Each country has developed its own internal regulations to combat GBV-DV. Thus, for example, Spain has Organic Law 1/2004, which regulates protection measures; Organic Law 10/2022 aimed at guaranteeing sexual freedom by preventing intimidation; and the Code of Gender and Domestic Violence, which contains updated regulations on GBV-DV (DGP, 2022). At the European level, there is a lack of a specific legal instrument. However, there is a proposal for legislation in areas such as prevention, protection, access to justice, coordination and cooperation between authorities (European Commission, 2022), one of the fundamental factors being prevention at school (Rizzo et al., 2022; Sammut et al., 2022). According to the World Bank, despite the commitment of 158 countries, there is a lack of legal unification at the global level (World Bank, 2022). This lack of international connection in an area where unity is required highlights the need for harmonised normative regulation, which favours gender equality and reduces GBV-DV. Ultimately, a universal commitment is required from all governments so that, in addition to legislating, they allocate funds to finance the women's organisations created to solve this problem and help the victims.

The scientific community has developed an extensive production around this stigma that pervades all social and cultural strata to shed knowledge and guide governments in implementing actions to prevent and eradicate this barbarity. Any economic, climatic or health shock has been shown to trigger cases of GBV-DV (Shashi & Kant, 2020); United Nations, 2022; Ellsberg et al. (2021) show that in countries such as Sudan, characterised by entrenched patriarchal norms, economic crisis increases cruelty against women and girls, findings confirmed by Colombi and Moraes (2022). Furthermore, the period of confinement imposed to curb the expansion of COVID-19 had a negative impact on GBV-DV, where social support played an important mitigating role (Raj et al., 2020; Espinoza-Carvajal, 2020; Manrique De Lara & Medina Arellano, 2020). Stoffels (2019) calls for immediate and profound changes in policies to address the gender issues set out in the Convention

on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the United Nations in 1979, considering that the absence of real evidence on the degree of compliance with the recommended measures only exacerbates the problem.

Public policies aimed at combating gender-based violence have been investigated from different approaches, some of them focusing on the health sector (Signorelli et al., 2018; Lee et al., 2016); others have tried to measure gender-based violence after implementing laws that curb and eradicate it, as Pastor-Gosálbez et al. (2021) have done in the Spanish case of Law 1/2004. 2021), or Teresi (2017) and Nothaft et al. (2021) in the evaluation of the "Maria da Penha" Law, and have even focused on specific regions such as Lombardo and Rolandsen (2016) and Sanz-Barbero et al. (2018) in the European Union. Still, no work has been found that measures the efficiency of these public policies based on criteria of optimisation of the public resources used with the maximum possible result minimising the problem for the women affected and, consequently, for society as a whole.

Ávila and Ferreira (2021) argue the crucial need to have indicators that show the effectiveness of the guidelines adopted in the different countries; in this way, regulatory regulations could be adapted to the changing environment where GBV-DV is developed. Carvalho and Viana (2021), in addition to the generation of indicators, add the urgency of achieving greater qualification of care services for vulnerable people, where cooperation between organisations reigns. The effectiveness of public policies has been evidenced in numerous studies and fields (Córdova & Krass, 2022; Keit et al., 2023). In this context, the aim of this paper is twofold: (1) to analyse the literature generated around the public policies implemented to prevent and solve GBV-DV during the more than two decades of the present century (2001–2022); (2) to elucidate the lines of research developed in this field, determining the pattern of scientific behaviour during the period under study. The results will help guide the choice of the appropriate items to develop the required indices and continuously assess the progress made in this field.

The rest of the paper is organised in the following sections. Section 2 presents the methodology used and the corpus of selected articles. Section 3 explains the main results obtained in the research. Finally, the conclusions, the study's contribution and limitations are summarised in section 4.

Methodology and data

Scientific production is growing at a dizzying rate, making it almost impossible to keep knowledge up to date, even in the subjects on which one's own research revolves. In this sense, bibliometric studies are of great help, making it possible to analyse the activity of a more or less extensive set of documents, clarifying the possible existing similarities and, in this way, facilitating the orientation of future lines of action (Donthu et al., 2021). Moreover, given the potential of the results obtained, it is gaining popularity in almost all disciplines: business (Budler et al., 2021; Ferreira et al., 2021), tourism (Quiao et al., 2022; Sigala et al., 2021), sustainability (Tan et al., 2021; Chistov et al., 2021), and even technological innovations such as blockchain Tandon et al. (2021); Guaita-Martínez et al. (2022) or issues related to digitalisation (Krishen et al., 2021; Guerola-Navarro et al., 2023), among others.

GBV-DV, there is also an important volume of bibliometric analyses focused on specific issues that contribute to the knowledge of the state of the question, such as the profile of abusers (Patmisari & McLaren, 2022), interventions carried out in cases of DV (Machado et al., 2020), perception and detection of GBV (Badenes-Sastre & Expósito, 2021), as well as the growth of violence in situations of isolation such as that derived from the COVID-19 (Díaz-Espinoza et al., 2021). This methodology facilitates the location of citation patterns to specify how studies have evolved in a given field which, otherwise and given the magnitude of existing publications, would be difficult to identify (Vallester et al., 2019). This has led to the development and application of various user-friendly software such as VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2009),

Table 1
Basic characteristics of the sample.

Main information about the data	
Period	2001–2022
Documents	355
Annual Growth Rate%	10.73
Document Average Age	6.95
Average citations per document	15
References	14,622
Document contents	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1308
Author's Keywords (DE)	889
Authors	
Authors	970
Authors of single-authored docs	89
Authors collaboration	
Single-authored docs	90
Co-Authors per Doc	2.94
International co-authorships%	9.577

CitNetExplorer (van Eck & Waltman, 2014), R Core Team (2020), Gephi (Bastian et al., 2009) and Leximancer (Smith & Humphreys, 2006).

This paper uses the R Studio library called Bibliometrix, developed by Aria and Cuccurullo (2017). This software allows not only to directly import bibliographic information extracted from Scopus, Clarivate Analytics Web of Science, Dimensions, Lens.org, PubMed or Cochrane Library but also for building matrices to perform co-citation, coupling, collaboration and co-word analysis. The results provide a static picture of the area under study, offering the option to split the period into different time spans if required by the proposed research. According to Zupic and Čater (2015), this is a scientific mapping process consisting of 5 stages: (1) analysis approach; (2) choice of bibliographic source; (3) literature review; (4) visualisation of the information; and (5) interpretation of the results.

Donthu et al. (2020) argue that this type of analysis provides a global vision of the progress achieved in a specific problem and the most influential researchers and countries in the solutions provided. Thus, it is a methodology capable of objectively clarifying the intellectual structure in any field, avoiding personal interpretations of the reality that has occurred (Xue et al., 2018). In this case, the proposed research has been carried out using the Scopus database as the source of the evaluated sample. Furthermore, the exploration was carried out following the

following discriminatory criteria: manuscripts whose title, abstract and/or keywords contain the words *gender violence* or *domestic violence* or *violence against women* and *public policies*; period 2001–2022; and, finally, documents published in the form of articles were selected to avoid other formats such as book chapters, which normally lack keywords. All this has limited the sample, resulting in 355 articles characterised by the items shown in Table 1.

This information reflects the positive evolution of the interest that the chosen topic has aroused in the scientific community, with annual growth in production of 10.73 % and an average of almost seven articles per year, with a high concentration from 2018. This period culminates in 2022 with the publication of 34 documents. In addition, the high level of collaboration between authors stands out: only a quarter of the total sample corresponds to articles signed by a single author, and the rest are co-authored by almost three authors (2.94).

Fig. 1 shows the annual volume of publications and the average number of citations per year and article, with 2004 and 2009 standing out in these last items. These are two years where the production is limited to 5 and 17 research papers, respectively, but only two of them, Finkelhor et al. (2009) and Dobash and Dobash (2004), concentrate 695 and 354 citations, respectively. The first paper reveals the need for tools to identify children exposed to multiple violence to tailor prevention and interventions across the threat chain. The second paper provides quantitative data on the unidirectionality of men's violence against women, a fact supported by legislators and policymakers.

Results and discussion

Firstly, and following the objectives set out in the proposed study, the profile of the typology of the research extracted from the Scopus bibliographic database has been analysed. The results will shed light on the behaviour followed by the scientific community regarding implementing public policies aimed at stopping GBV-DV. Under the criteria imposed, the characteristics of the extracted sample reveal that the countries with the highest volume of publications are: Brazil (233), the USA (164), Canada (48), Spain (45) and the UK (38). In addition, the scientific production of these countries has received a significant volume of citations, with the USA standing out with more than 2400, followed by the UK (591), Brazil (456), Canada (401) and Spain (133). However, some articles modify the expected patterns. For example, Yan et al. (2014), originating in Hong Kong, have been cited 72 times, placing this country at the top regarding the average number of documents referenced by other researchers (Fig. 2).

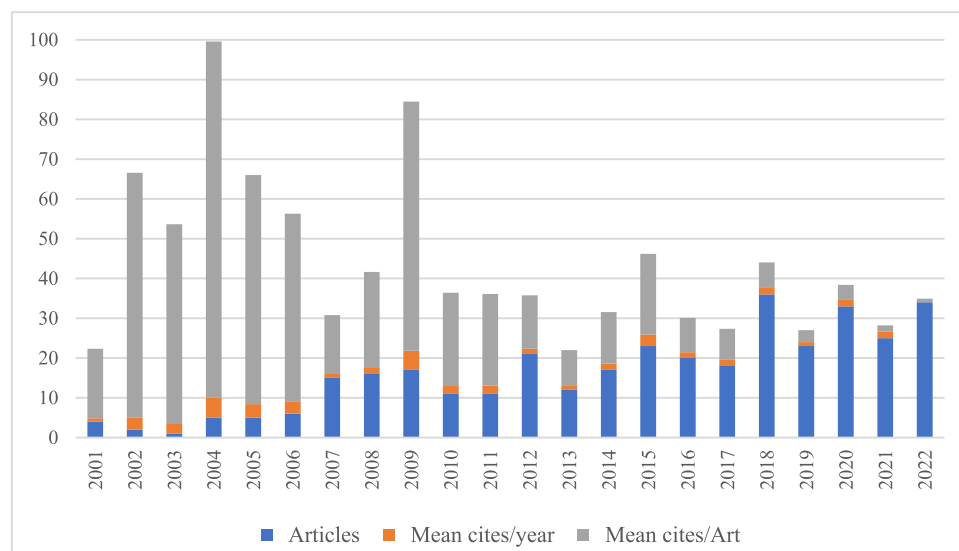


Fig. 1. Articles, average citations per year and article.

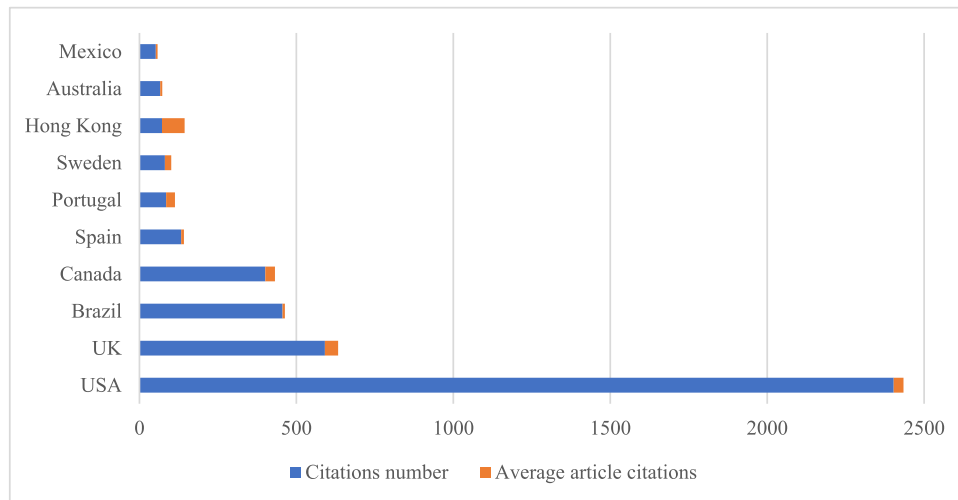


Fig. 2. Distribution of citations among the countries with the highest volume of publications.



Fig. 3. Degree of occurrence of Keywords.

The literature extracted contains 889 authors' keywords corresponding to the topic of study. Therefore, it was necessary to filter to avoid including some terms that could distort the results: repetitions, singular and plural forms of a word, and all those that appear only once. In addition, the terms used in the search have been eliminated, as they will be included in all research ("gender violence" or "domestic violence" or "violence against women" and "public policies").

Fig. 3 shows that the pandemic has significantly impacted gender-based violence and has attracted the interest of researchers. For example, Ruiz-Perez and Pastor-Moreno (2020) have analysed the national and international measures implemented to deal with this

situation. In Spain, the *Mascarilla 19* protocol was activated, whereby the person at risk could go to the nearest pharmacy and request a *Mascarilla 19*. In such a case, the pharmacy staff had to alert the emergency services and report the situation, ensuring privacy. In other countries such as Germany and the Netherlands, existing aids such as websites, telephones, police measures, among others, were reinforced and reception places were expanded. However, [Khanlou et al. \(2022\)](#) show that the domestic stress caused by the restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19 has led to an increase in GBV-DV, highlighting the existing gaps in prevention and assistance.

Alongside COVID-19 are other terms such as *mental health*, *public health*, *child abuse*, *sexual violence*, *women's health*, *human rights*, and *maria da pena law*, among the most commonly used. All of them show where the interest of experts has been directed in recent years. Among them, the repercussions of the Maria da Penha law, aimed at criminalising gender violence in Brazil, have been analysed. It was passed in 2006 with the aim of establishing restraining measures, DV courts and victim assistance services. However, the results have been poor: in 2021, the number of Brazilian women raped increased by 3.7 %, making it clear that there is an urgent need to implement new public policies to protect, prevent and combat violence against women. Furthermore, [Souza et al. \(2018\)](#) obtained evidence of the ineffectiveness of this law, expressing women's insecurity when filing a complaint and demanding

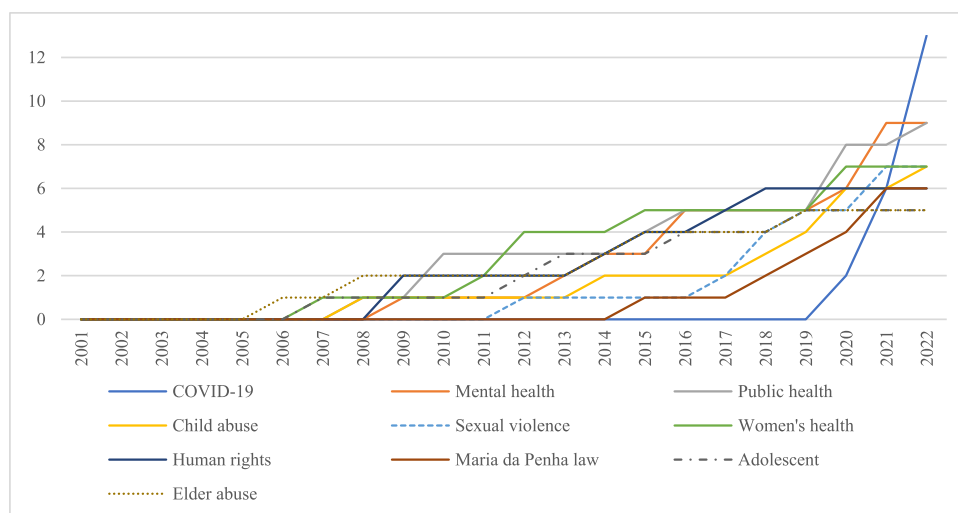


Fig. 4. Evolution of keywords.

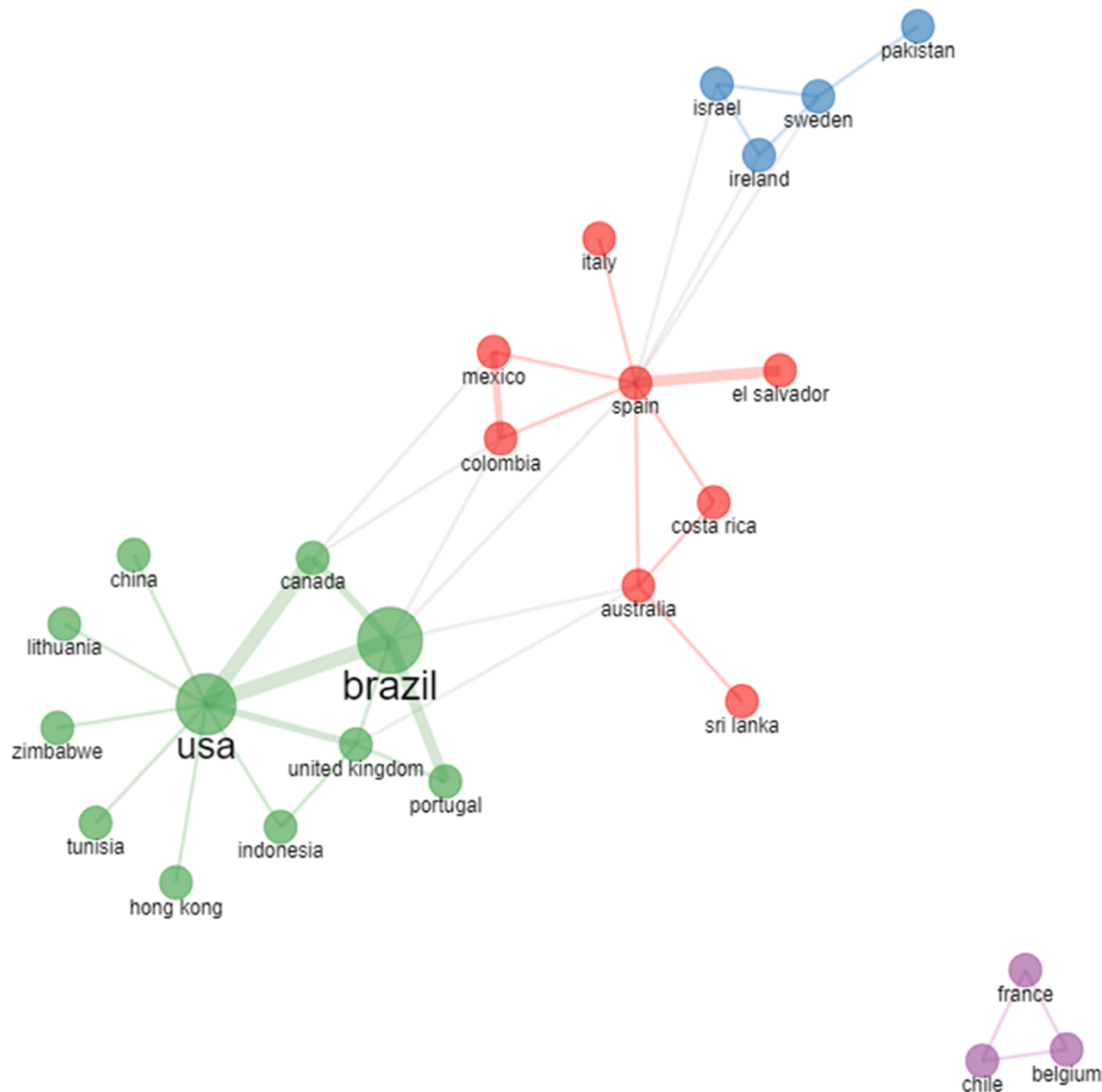


Fig. 5. Collaboration between countries.

reinforcements in the organisation and expansion of rights.

Fig. 4 reveals that *elder abuse* began to form part of the research corpus in 2005, followed by *women's health* and *adolescent* in 2006. GBV-DV is a violation of human rights responsible for the deterioration of women's health (Garcia-Moreno, 2006). In this regard, Decker et al. (2015) suggest that young women should be included in GBV-DV prevention efforts, considering that age and place of residence are vital in assessing risk. According to Lundgren and Amin (2015), support and education programmes on gender equality and abuse should generally start at the earliest stage of schooling to avoid future recrudescence.

In the last few years of the period under review, the scientific community has focused on *COVID-19*, *mental health* and *public health*. These are three related concepts, with health being a continuing concern over the last two decades. During confinement, the lack of resources provided by government authorities to provide health and legal assistance was evident, aggravating the situation of danger. Islam and Hossain (2021) highlight the need for effective standards to ensure the safety and care of victims, irrespective of the external issues involved.

GBV-DV requires joint work by all countries, involving governmental and private actions. However, at the research level, there are visible gaps. Fig. 5 shows that the USA and Brazil represent the hubs of scientific production in this field, and there is a great deal of cooperation between them. For its part, Spain serves as a link between the green and

blue clusters so that a priori, the productions of these countries cover a broader spectrum of existing problems. However, others such as Chile, France and Belgium (purple) maintain their independence, highlighting the lack of unity and the need to promote closer collaboration that serves to study a universal problem in continuous growth to help public institutions apply more efficient and rapid solutions. Unity is demanded at all levels of society to favour the implementation of general measures to eliminate this violation of rights.

The second objective is to analyse the lines of research developed during the study period. Bibliometrix software offers three different methodologies: bibliographic coupling, co-citation or factorial analysis. The first identifies those papers that commonly cite a third party, so that a priori it is expected that both deal with the same topic, with the greater the coupling, the more citations they share (Kessler, 1963; Martyn, 1964). This methodology has received some criticism because the similarity between documents is based on retrospective and static information. Although there is a connection with a third party, their orientation is different (Garfield, 2001), and they only group recent publications (Oorschot et al., 2018). In their defence, authors such as Li et al. (2018) consider that coupling makes it possible to delimit the current and future scientific production of the subject under study, showing a shared and solid intellectual base. Given this discordance, Ferreira (2018) and Leung et al. (2017) advise complementing this

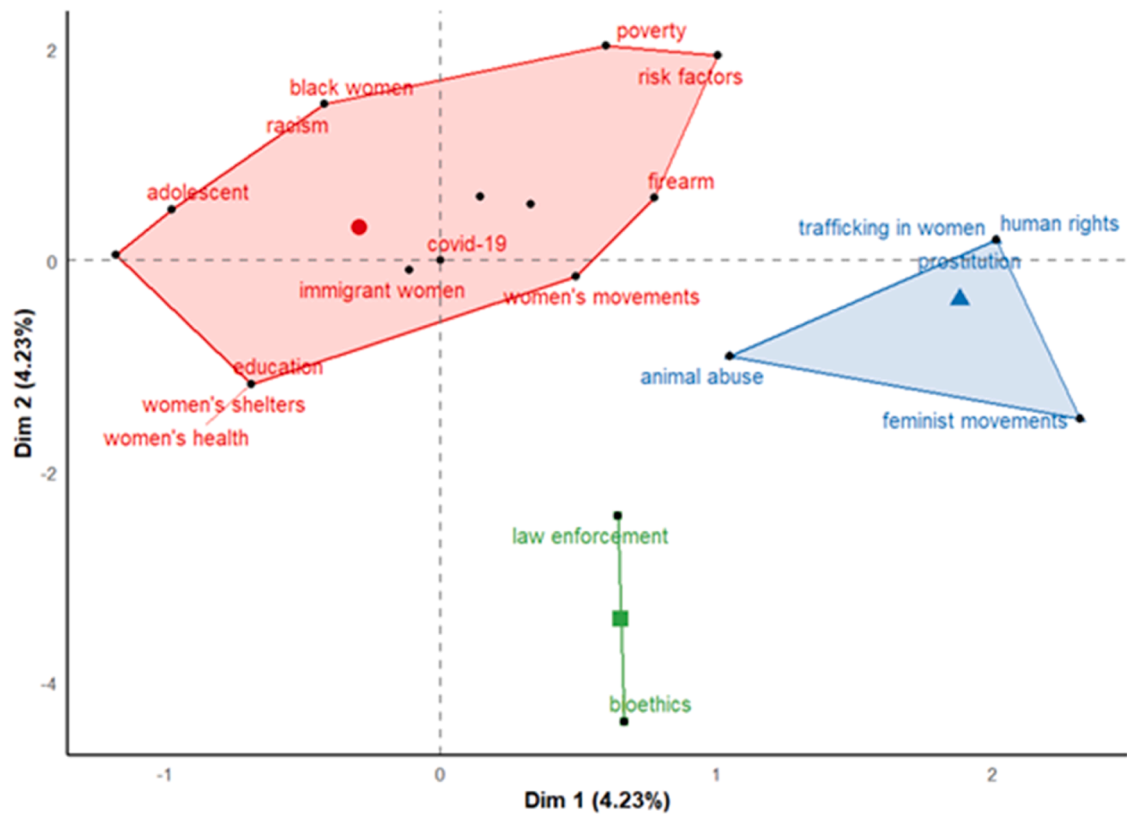


Fig. 6. Clusters resulting from the factor analysis.

Table 2
Word groupings.

C1	C2	C3
covid-19, women's health, adolescent, immigrant women, pregnancy, prevention, homicide, risk factors, aging, black women, education, elderly, external causes, firearm, intervention/treatment, poverty, public health policies, racism, social change, social class, social policy, socioeconomic factors, urban violence, victim-offender relationship, women's movements, women's rights, women's shelters, women's health	human rights, trafficking in women, animal abuse, feminist movements, prostitution	law enforcement, bioethics

methodology with co-citation, aimed at grouping publications cited jointly by a third party.

In this research, we propose using correspondence factor analysis to identify the articles that can be analysed together because they have common components and relevance in each of the resulting clusters (Ferreira et al., 2016; Sahoo, 2022). This technique has been applied by taking the author's keywords as the field of study, carrying out prior filtering to avoid country names, singular/plural names, or those used to delimit the study. Specifically, the results reveal the existence of groups of related documents about public policies and the GBV-DV, with sufficient distance between them to analyse them individually (Fig. 6 and Annex 1).

Fig. 6 shows the existence of three clearly differentiated clusters: red (C1), triggers and mitigating factors; blue (C2), sexual violence and defence; and green (C3), law enforcement and conduct. The terms that

Table 3
C1 most contributing papers.

Authors	Country	Contribution	Key items
Mattos-Pimenta et al. (2020)	Brazil	4.83	Practice nurses, women's health
Castro et al. (2017)	Peru	4.2	Heavy drinking, witnessed violence, punishment childhood, low income, urban residence
Vigano and Laffin (2019)	Brazil	4,2	Feminism, affirmative action, social inclusion
Gulliver et al. (2018)	New Zeland	4.2	Respondents' ethnicity, food security, alcohol consumption, financial stress, social disparities
Carrijo and Martins (2020)	Brazil	4.19	Racismo
Kilmer et al. (2012)	USA	3.98	Homelessness
Vadivelan et al. (2020)	India	3.98	Environmental stressors, low and middle-income, mothers with sick children
Mantler et al. (2020)	Canada and UK	3.22	Marginalized populations, shelter rural, cross-sectoral cooperation

make up these clusters should be analysed in the context of the published documents, with the aim of glimpsing the lines of research followed and the items suitable for constructing assessment indices.

The number of keywords in C1 is considerably higher, corresponding to a greater volume of articles (Table 2). The core research of each of these clusters represents the lines followed by the scientific community over the last two decades:

- C1: the number of times the keywords in this cluster have been used varies between 2 and 13, with COVID-19 (13) at the top, followed by

Table 4
C2 most contributing papers.

Authors	Country	Contribution	Key items
Strøm (2009)	Norway	10.77	Prostitution, trafficking in women
Simões (2018)	Portugal	7.18	Prostitution, trafficking in women
Arnold (2009)	USA	6.68	Autonomía, patriarcado
Burridge (2020)	USA	6.68	Desarrollo equitativo, colaboración
Silveira and Nardi (2014)	Brazil	3.59	Igualdad
Diniz et al. (2015)	Brazil	3.59	Falta de respeto, abuso
Libal and Parekh (2009)	USA	3.59	Superar la dicotomía público/privado
Bloom (2018)	USA	3.59	Estructuras opresivas e ideologías

Table 5
C3 most contributing papers.

Authors	Country	Contribution	Key items
Trentin et al. (2019)	Brazil	17.14	Confidencialidad, dignidad, no discriminación, no estigmatización
Trentin et al. (2018)	Brazil	17.14	Compromiso, intervención, transformación
Oehme (2017)	USA	5.48	Formación estatal y nacional
Wintemute et al. (2015)	USA	5.48	Armas de fuego
Cerulli et al. (2015)	USA	5.48	Cumplimentación de informes

public health (11), *immigrant women* (9), *intervention/treatment* (9), *pregnancy* (6), *prevention* (6) and *risk factors* (5), *racism* (3), *firearm* (3), *homicide* (3) and the rest 2. This cluster groups together research oriented towards studying risk factors that accentuate GBV-DV: alcohol problems, complicated childhood, unemployment, poor education, low socio-economic status and racism. Prevention strategies should consider these elements as warning signs to direct intervention towards those sectors of women where these circumstances are detected. The papers that have had the most significant weight in defining C1 are as follows (Table 3):

- C2: revolves around the fundamental rights of individuals, broken by issues such as prostitution or trafficking in women. In this sense, feminist movements are fighting to defend women's power to decide, overturning the patriarchy of men in favour of female autonomy. Therefore, it is necessary not only to mobilise public opinion to activate laws and resources that address the problem in a comprehensive manner, but also to encourage more training in care services. The keyword most used in the papers in this cluster is *human rights* (25), followed by *feminist* (13), *trafficking* (4), *animal abuse* (2) and *prostitution* (2). It should therefore be possible to estimate the level of prostitution and trafficking in women, as it is almost certainly associated with a high level of GBV. Table 4 details the C2 papers, as well as their most salient aspects.
- C3: focuses on public protection policies aimed at helping women by designing strategies that promote the use of care services. All of this

is built on bioethics, understood as an interdisciplinary dialogue between ethics and life. It requires a team of committed professionals, highly qualified and suitable for working in continuous cohesion and prepared to adapt to different scenarios. This line of research is supported by two keywords, *law enforcement* and *bioethics*, where *law* is found in more than 20 articles.

In short, the magnitude of the existing problem requires radical action supported by society as a whole. The construction of indicators will make it possible to detect risk situations and assess the achievements of the measures adopted. The quantification of key items from literature spanning more than two decades could be used for this purpose. The aim is to have warning signals to direct available resources to those sectors of society most exposed to danger.

Conclusion

Gender-based violence is a historical conflict that dates back to the beginnings of humanity. Society has made significant advances in all science fields to improve the population's quality of life. However, it has not been able to empower women sufficiently to prevent inequality and, with it, the violence that weighs on them, nor has it had sufficient resources to eradicate this problem. Moreover, GBV-DV stigmatises victims, causing irreparable damage that prevents them from developing naturally. In the face of this problem, no one can live unaware of it; tools must be provided to provide a prompt solution to achieve sustainable coexistence, both from public and private institutions as well as from society itself at the educational and social levels.

The bibliometric analysis reveals the scientific community's concern, developing notable literature aimed at seeking solutions, although more is needed given the current statistics. There are calls for prevention policies, specialised services to assist victims and education in equality from a very early age; in other words, a social change has not yet arrived. There are risk factors, apparently impossible to avoid, where the anticipation of the consummated facts is the key to success, and indicators are needed to assess the situation with a certain degree of ease. Issues such as alcoholism, unemployment, racial problems and health, among others, need to be evaluated to detect dangerous situations. Society is at war and all weapons are too few to defend human rights.

Table 5

To give continuity to the study carried out, the authors propose quantifying the importance of the risk factors to design the appropriate action maps for each situation. A future line of study focuses on designing efficiency indicators for public policies on gender and domestic violence to implement a better role for the public sector through the resources it employs.

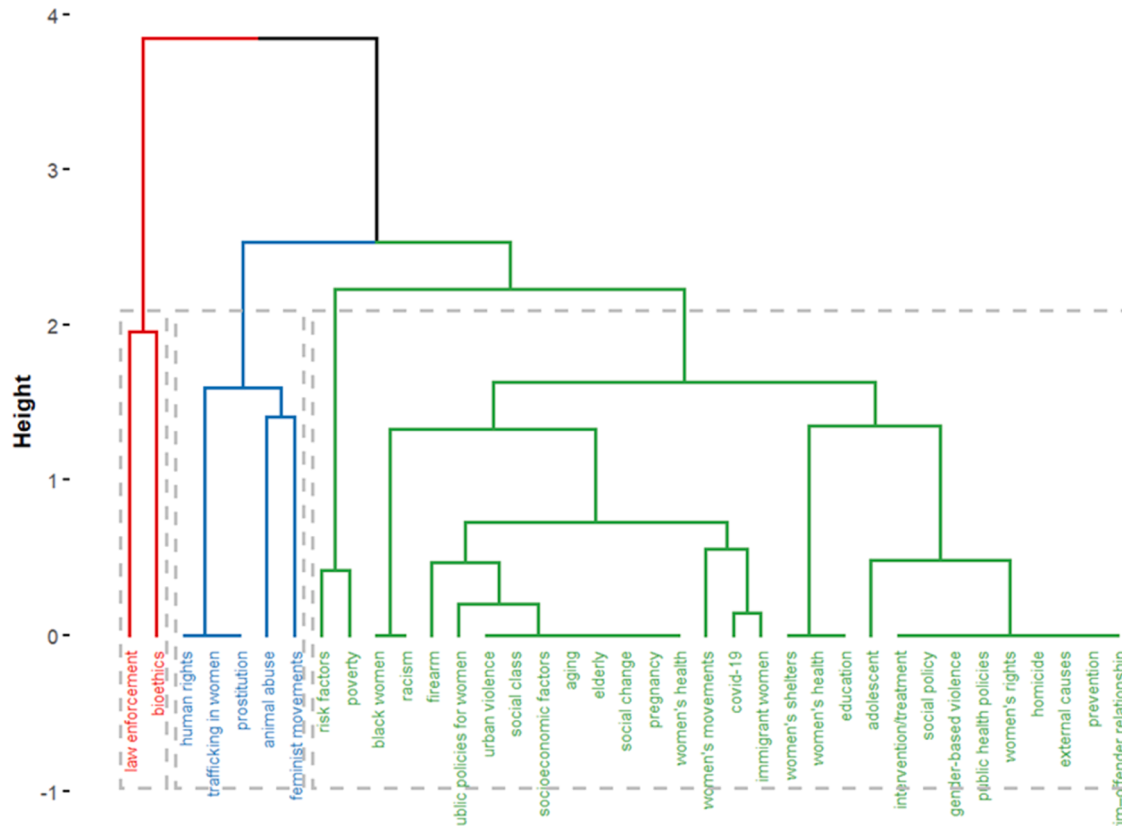
Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

Not applicable.

Annex 1. Dendrogram resulting from the factorial analysis



References

- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Arnold, G. (2009). A battered women's movement perspective of coercive control. *Violence Against Women*, 15(12), 1432–1443. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801209346836>
- Ávila, T. P. de, & Ferreira, G. L. G. P. (2021). Primary prevention policies to face domestic violence against women: Lessons from Australia to Brazil. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), 189–203. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcsd.1807>
- Badenes-Sastre, M., & Expósito, F. (2021). Perception and detection of gender violence, and identification as victims: A bibliometric study. *Annals of Psychology*, 37(2), 341–351. <https://doi.org/10.6018/analesps.434611>
- Bastian, M., Heymann, S., & Jacomy, M. (2009). Gephi: An open source software for exploring and manipulating networks. In *International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media*.
- Bloom, A. (2018). A new “Shield of the Weak”: Continued paternalism of domestic violence services in Uruguay. *Violence Against Women*, 24(16), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801218757374>
- Budler, M., Župić, I., & Trkman, P. (2021). The development of business model research: A bibliometric review. *Journal of Business Research*, 135, 480–495. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.06.045>
- Burridge, D. P. (2020). The horizon of critical collaboration: Feminist cogovernance and movement-state negotiations in El Salvador. *Latin American Perspectives*, 47(4), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0094582X2091854>
- Carvalho, M. G. O., & Viana, A. J. B. (2021). Domestic Violence Against Women: Relevance, Reflections, and Public Policies. In W. Leal Filho, A. Marisa Azul, L. Brandli, A. Lange Salvia, & T. Wall (Eds.), *Gender equality. Encyclopedia of the unsustainable development goals* (pp. 157–170). Cham: Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95687-9_40
- Carrijo, C., & Martins, P. A. (2020). Domestic Violence and Racism against Black Women. *Revista Estudos Feministas*, 28(2), e60721. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1806-9584-2020v28n260721>
- Castillo, J., Llamuca, M., & Valdéz, V. (2022). Covid 19, gender violence, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder. *European Psychiatry*, 65 (S1), S875–S876. <https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2271>
- Castro, R. J., Cerellino, L. P., & Rivera, R. (2017). Risk factors of violence against women in Peru. *Journal of Family Violence*, 32, 807–815. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-017-9929-0>
- Chistov, V., Aramburu, N., & Carrillo-Hermosilla, J. (2021). Open eco-innovation: A bibliometric review of emerging research. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 311, Article 127627. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.127627>
- Colombi, A. P., & Moraes, L. (2022). Financialisation, Work and Gender: Violence and Barbarism in Ultraliberal Brazil. In G. M. d. C. Mello, & H. P. Braga (Eds.), *Wealth and poverty in contemporary Brazilian capitalism. Marx, Engels, and Marxisms* (pp. 71–104). Cham: Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82298-9_4
- Córdova, A., & Kras, H. (2022). State action to prevent violence against women: The effect of women's police stations on men's attitudes toward gender-based violence. *The Journal of Politics*, 84(1), 1–17.
- Decker, M. R., Latimore, A. D., Yasutake, S., Haviland, M., Ahmed, S., Blum, R. W., et al. (2015). Gender-Based Violence Against Adolescent and Young Adult Women in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 56(2), 188–196. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2014.09.003>
- DGP (2022). Código de violencia de género y doméstica. https://www.boe.es/biblioteca_juridica/codigos/codigo.php?id=200_Codigo_de_Violencia_de_Genero_y_Domestica_&modo=2
- Díaz-Espinoza, M., Reyes-Ramírez, R. E., Castro-Castillo, D. M., & Zapata-Quique, R. (2021). Bibliometric review of spousal violence in women in confinement by Covid-19. *Imaginario Social*, 4(2), 38–51. <https://doi.org/10.31876/is.v4i2.38>
- Diniz, S. G., Salgado, H. O., Andrezzo, H. F. A., & Carvalho, P. G. C. (2015). Abuse and disrespect in childbirth care as a public health issue in Brazil: Origins, definitions, impacts on maternal health, and proposals for its prevention. *Journal of Human Growth and Development*, 25(3), 377–384. <https://doi.org/10.7322/jhgd.106080>
- Dobash, R. P., & Dobash, R. E. (2004). Women's Violence to Men in Intimate Relationships: Working on a Puzzle. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 44(3), 324–349. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azh026>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., & Pattnaik, D. (2020). Forty-five years of Journal of Business Research: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 109, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.10.039>

- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Eden, L., & Wagstaff, M. F. (2021). Evidence-based policymaking and the wicked problem of SDG 5 Gender Equality. *Journal of International Business Policy*, 4, 28–57. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s42214-020-00054-w>
- Ellsberg, M., Murphy, M., Blackwell, A., Macrae, M., Reddy, D., Hollowell, C., et al. (2021). If you are born a girl in this crisis, you are born a problem". Patterns and drivers of violence against women and girls in conflict-affected South Sudan. *Violence Against Women*, 17(15–16), 3030–3055. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801221996463>
- Espinoza-Carvajal, A. (2020). COVID-19 and the limitations of official responses to gender-based violence in Latin America: Evidence from Ecuador. *Bulletin of Latin America Research*, 39(1), 7–11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/blar.13188>
- European Commission (2022). Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating violence against women and domestic violence. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52022PC0105>
- Ferreira, F. A. F. (2018). Mapping the field of arts-based management: Bibliographic coupling and co-citation analyses. *Journal of Business Research*, 85, 348–357. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2017.03.026>
- Ferreira, J. J. M., Fernandes, C. I., & Ratten, V. (2016). A co-citation bibliometric analysis of strategic management research. *Scientometrics*, 109, 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-2008-0>
- Ferreira, J. J., Fernandes, C. I., Schiavone, F., & Mahto, R. V. (2021). Sustainability in family business – A bibliometric study and a research agenda. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 173, Article 121077. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.121077>
- Finkelhor, D., Turner, H., Ormrod, R., & Hamby, S. L. (2009). Violence, abuse, and crime exposure in a national sample of children and youth. *Pediatrics*, 124(5), 1411–1423. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2009-0467>
- García-Moreno, C., Jansen, H. A. F. M., Ellsberg, M., Heise, L., & Watts, C. H. (2006). Prevalence of intimate partner violence: Findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. *The Lancet*, 368(9543), 1260–1269. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(06\)69523-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(06)69523-8)
- Garfield, E. (2001). *From bibliographic coupling to co-citation analysis via algorithmic historio-bibliography*. Philadelphia, PA: Drexel University.
- Geller, L. B., Booty, M., & Crifasi, C. K. (2021). The role of domestic violence in fatal mass shootings in the United States, 2014–2019. *Injury Epidemiology*, 8, 38. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40621-021-00330-0>
- Gherardi, N. (2016). Violência contra mulheres na América Latina. *SUR*, 24(24), 126–136, 13.
- Gover, A. R., & Moore, A. M. (2021). The 1994 violence against women act: A historic response to gender violence. *Violence Against Women*, 27(1), 8–29. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801220949705>
- Guaita Martínez, J. M., Carracedo, P., Gorgues Comas, D., & Siemens, C. H. (2022). An analysis of the blockchain and COVID-19 research landscape using a bibliometric study. *Sustainable Technology and Entrepreneurship*, 1(1), Article 100006. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stae.2022.100006>
- Guerola-Navarro, V., Stratu-Strelet, D., Botella-Carrubi, D., & Gil-Gomez, H. (2023). Media or information literacy as variables for citizen participation in public decision-making? A bibliometric overview. *Sustainable Technology and Entrepreneurship*, 2(1), Article 100030. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stae.2022.100030>
- Gulliver, P., Fanslow, J., Fleming, T., Lucassen, M., & Dixon, R. (2018). Uneven progress in reducing exposure to violence at home for New Zealand adolescents 2001–2012: A nationally representative cross-sectional survey series. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 42(3), 225–322. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-6405.12775>
- Islam, M. R., & Hossain, M. J. (2021). Increments of gender-based violence amid COVID-19 in Bangladesh: A threat to global public health and women's health. *International Journal of Health Planning and Management*, 36(6), 2436–2440. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hpm.3284>
- Keith, T., Hyslop, F., & Richmond, R. (2023). A systematic review of interventions to reduce gender-based violence among women and girls in sub-Saharan Africa. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 24(3), 1443–1464. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211068136>
- Jorge, S., & Pimentel, L. (2021). Debate: On the 'why' of gender budgeting. *Public Money & Management*, 41(7), 504–505. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540962.2021.1936935>
- Kessler, M. M. (1963). Bibliographic coupling between scientific papers. *American Documentation*, 14(1), 10–25. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.5090140103>
- Khanlou, N., Vazquez, L. M., Pashang, S., Connolly, J. A., Ahmad, F., & Ssawe, A. (2022). 2020 Syndemic: Convergence of COVID-19, Gender-Based Violence, and Racism Pandemics. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 9, 2077–2089. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01146-w>
- Kilmer, R. P., Cook, J. R., Crusto, C., Strater, K. P., & Haber, M. G. (2012). Understanding the ecology and development of children and families experiencing homelessness: Implications for practice, supportive services, and policy. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 82(3), 389–401. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1939-0025.2012.01160.x>
- Krishnan, A. S., Dwivedi, Y. K., Bindu, N., & Kumar, K. S. (2021). A broad overview of interactive digital marketing: A bibliometric network analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 131, 183–195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.03.061>
- Lee, B. X., Donnelly, P. D., Cohen, L., & Garg, S. (2016). Violence, health, and the 2030 agenda: Merging evidence and implementation. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 37(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41271-016-0011-6>
- Leung, X. Y., Sun, J., & Bai, B. (2017). Bibliometrics of social media research: A co-citation and co-word analysis. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 66, 35–45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2017.06.012>
- Li, M., Porter, A. L., & Suominen, A. (2018). Insights into relationships between disruptive technology/innovation and emerging technology: A bibliometric perspective. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 129, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2017.09.032>
- Libal, K., & Parekh, S. (2009). Reframing violence against women as a human rights violation: Evan Stark's coercive control. *Violence Against Women*, 15(12), 1477–1489. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801209346958>
- Llenas-García, J., Masiá, M., Pascual Perez, R., González-Cuello, I., Agulló Re, V., Romero Nieto, M., et al. (2022). Systematic screening of gender violence and domestic violence among HIV-positive patients: The VIHOLETA study. *AIDS Care*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540121.2022.2125929>. online.
- Lombardo, E., & Rolandsen Agustín, L. (2016). Intersectionality in European Union policymaking: The case of gender-based violence. *Politics*, 36(4), 364–373. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263395716635184>
- Lundgren, R., & Amin, A. (2015). Addressing Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Among Adolescents: Emerging Evidence of Effectiveness. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 56(1), S42–S50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2014.08.012>
- Machado, A. S. M., Bhone, F. M. C., & Lourenco, L. M. (2020). Intervention with women victims of domestic violence: A bibliometric review. *Pesquisas e Práticas Psicossociais*, 15(1), 1–12.
- Manrique De Lara, A., & De Jesús Medina Arellano, M. (2020). The COVID-19 Pandemic and Ethics in Mexico Through a Gender Lens. *Bioethical Inquiry*, 17, 613–617. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11673-020-10029-4>
- Martínez, M. (2020). Living dead: Suspended lives during/after gender violence. *Death Studies*, 44(11), 718–726. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07481187.2020.1771855>
- Martyn, J. (1964). Bibliographic coupling. *Journal of Documentation*, 20(4). https://doi.org/10.1108/eb026352_236-236
- Mantler, T., Jackson, K. T., & Walsh, E. J. (2020). Critical discourse analysis of policies impacting the intersection of health and experiences of intimate partner violence for rural women in Ontario, Canada. *Rural and Remote Health*, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.22605/RRH5185>
- Mattos-Pimenta, C. A., Pereira-Coca, K., & Costa-Amorim, M. H. (2020). Women's health care in advanced practice nursing: A professional master's degree program. *Acta Paul Enferm*, 33, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.37689/acta-ape/2020AE01235>
- Nothart, R. J., & Lisboa, T. K. (2021). Interventions with Perpetrators of Domestic and Family Violence in Brazil and Their Relations with the Maria da Penha Law. *Cadernos Pagu*. <https://doi.org/10.1590/18094449202100610019>
- Oorschot, J. A. W. H., Hofman, E., & Halman, J. I. M. (2018). A bibliometric review of the innovation adoption literature. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 134, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2018.04.032>
- Pastor-Gosálbez, I., Belzunegui-Eraso, Á., Merino, M. C., & Merino, P. P. (2021). La violencia de género en España. *REIS: Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, 174(1), 109–127. <https://doi.org/10.5477/cis/reis.174.109>
- Patmisari, E., & McLaren, H. (2022). Australian trends in academic literature concerned with family and domestic violence perpetrators: A bibliometric literature review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380221113786>. Online published.
- Pietrobelli, M., Toffanin, A. M., Busi, B., & Misiti, M. (2020). Violence against women in Italy after Beijing 1995: The relationship between women's movement(s), feminist practices and state policies. *Gender & Development*, 28(2), 377–392. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2020.1750139>
- Qiao, G., Ding, L., Zhang, L., & Yan, H. (2022). Accessible tourism: A bibliometric review (2008–2020). *Tourism Review*, 77(3), 713–730. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-12-2020-0619>
- R Core Team. (2020). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>
- Raj, A., Johns, N. E., Barker, K. M., & Silverman, J. G. (2020). Time from COVID-19 shutdown, gender-based violence exposure, and mental health outcomes among a state representative sample of California residents. *EclinicalMedicine*, 26, Article 100520. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100520>
- Rizzo, A. J., Orr, N., Shaw, N., Farmer, C., Chollet, A., Young, H., et al. (2022). Exploring the activities and target audiences of school-based violence prevention programs: Systematic review and intervention component analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380221134294>
- Ruiz-Pérez, I., & Pastor-Moreno, G. (2020). Measures to contain gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, 35(4), 389–394. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2020.04.005>
- Sahoo, S. (2022). Big data analytics in manufacturing: A bibliometric analysis of research in the field of business management. *International Journal of Production Research*, 60(22), 6793–6821. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207543.2021.1919333>
- Sammur, D., Ferrer, L., Gorham, E., Hegarty, K., Kuruppu, J., Salvo, F. L., et al. (2022). Healthcare Students' and Educators' Views on the Integration of Gender-Based Violence Education into the Curriculum: A Qualitative Inquiry in Three Countries. *Journal of Family Violence*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-022-00441-2>
- Sanz-Barbero, B., Corradi, C., Otero-García, L., Ayala, A., & Vives-Cases, C. (2018). The effect of macro-social policies on violence against women: A multilevel study in 28 European countries. *International Journal of Public Health*, 63(8), 901–911. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-018-1143-1>
- Shashi, R., & Kant, S. K. (2020). Gender and pandemic. *Journal of Exclusion Studies*, 10(2), 135–150. <https://doi.org/10.5958/2231-4555.2020.00011.X>
- Sigala, M., Kumar, S., Donthu, N., Sureka, R., & Joshi, Y. (2021). A bibliometric overview of the Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management: Research contributions and influence. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 47, 273–288. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2021.04.005>

- Signorelli, M. C., Taft, A., & Pereira, P. P. G. (2018). Domestic violence against women, public policies and community health workers in Brazilian Primary Health Care. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 23, 93–102. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1413-81232018231.16562015>
- Silveira, R. S., & Nardi, H. C. (2014). Gender, race and ethnicity intersectionality and Maria Da Penha's law. *Psicologia & Sociedade*, 26(spe), 14–24. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-71822014000500003>
- Simões, R. B. (2018). News Media Power and Public Policy: The Mediatized Construction of Women Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation. *Associação Brasileira de Pesquisadores em Jornalismo*, 14(1), 130–151. <https://doi.org/10.25200/BJR.v14n1.2018.1039>
- Skof, L., & Hawke, S. M. (2021). *Shame, gender violence, and ethics*. The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc.
- Smith, A. E., & Humphreys, M. S. (2006). Evaluation of unsupervised semantic mapping of natural language with Leximancer concept mapping. *Behavior Research Methods*, 38(2), 262–279. <https://doi.org/10.3758/bf03192778>
- Souza, T.M.C., Xavier, C.V., de Sá, S.F., de Mendonça, N.D. (2018). Maria da Penha Law: Perceptions of the women in the context of domestic violence 6(4), 724–734. <https://doi.org/10.18554/refacs.v6i4.3287>
- Stoffels, R. A. (2019). The role of the CEDAW Committee in the implementation of public policies on gender issues: Analysis through a study of the protection of girls' rights in Spain. *The International Journal of Human Rights*, 23(8), 1317–1336. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2019.1603144>
- Strøm, A. (2009). A glimpse into 30 years of struggle against prostitution by the women's liberation movement in Norway. *Reproductive Health Matters*, 17(34), 29–37. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080\(09\)34467-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080(09)34467-5)
- Tan, H., Li, J., He, M., Li, J., Zhi, D., Qin, F., et al. (2021). Global evolution of research on green energy and environmental technologies: A bibliometric study. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 297, Article 113382. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113382>
- Tandon, A., Kaur, P., Mäntymäki, M., & Dhir, A. (2021). Blockchain applications in management: A bibliometric analysis and literature review. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 166, Article 120649. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120649>
- Teresi, V. M. (2017). La violencia de género en Brasil: Un balance de la Ley «Maria da Penha»(2006-2016)/Gender violence in Brazil: An evaluation of the “Maria da Penha” Law (2006-2016). *Revista CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals*, (117), 101–122. <https://doi.org/10.24241/rcal.2017.117.3.101>
- Trentin, D., Vargas, M. A. O., Brehmer, L. C. F., Vargas, C. P., Schneider, D. G., & Leal, S. M. C. (2019). The perspective of professionals in relation to the care given to women in situations of sexual violence: Perspective of the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights. *Text & Context Nursing*, 28, Article e20180083. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1980-265X-TCE-2018-0083>
- Trentin, D., Vargas, M. A. O., Pires, D. E. P., Hellmann, F., Brehmer, L., & Leal, S. C. (2018). Attention to women in the situation of sexual violence in the bioethics perspective. *Acta Bioethica*, 24(1), 117–126.
- United Nations (1993). Declaration on the elimination of violence against women. http://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.21_declaration%20elimination%20vaw.pdf
- United Nations (1995). Report of the fourth world conference of women. <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/Beijing%20full%20report%20E.pdf>
- United Nations (2022). Progress on the sustainable development goals. The gender snapshot. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2019/RESPECT-Women-Preventing-violence-against-women-en.pdf>
- Vadivelan, K., Sekar, P., Sruthi, S. S., & Gopichandran, V. (2020). Burden of caregivers of children with cerebral palsy: An intersectional analysis of gender, poverty, stigma, and public policy. *BMC Public Health*, 20, 645. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-08808-0>
- Vallaster, C., Kraus, S., Merigó Lindahl, J. M., & Nielsen, A. (2019). Ethics and entrepreneurship: A bibliometric study and literature review. *Journal of Business Research*, 99, 226–237. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2019.02.050>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2009). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometric*, 84(2), 523–538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2014). CitNetExplorer: A new software tool for analyzing and visualizing citation networks. *Journal of Informetrics*, 8(4), 802–823. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2014.07.006>
- Vigano, S. M. M., & Laffin, M. H. L. F. (2019). Women, public policies and fight against gender violence. *Historia (Wiesbaden, Germany)*, 38. https://doi.org/10.1590/1980-4369e2019054_1_18
- WHO (2019). Respect women. Preventing violence against women. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2019/RESPECT-Women-Preventing-violence-against-women-en.pdf>
- WHO. (2021). *Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Wintemute, G. J., Frattaroli, S., Wright, M. A., Claire, B. E., Vittes, K. A., & Webster, D. W. (2015). Firearms and the incidence of arrest among respondents to domestic violence restraining orders. *Injury Epidemiology*, 2, 14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40621-015-0047-2>
- World Bank. (2022). *Woman, business, and the law 2022*. The World Bank.
- Xue, X., Wang, L., & Yang, R. J. (2018). Exploring the science of resilience: Critical review and bibliometric analysis. *Natural Hazards*, 90, 477–510. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-017-3040-y>
- Yan, E., Chan, K. L., & Tiwari, A. (2014). A systematic review of prevalence and risk factors for elder abuse in Asia. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 16(2), 199–219. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838014555033>
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric methods in management and organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>