

Research Mapping of Domestic Violence and Governance

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss a historical bibliometric overview of research with the keywords "domestic violence" and "governance" compiled in the Scopus database as well as to analyse the content of the 10 most cited articles. The method of this research is bibliography analysis of data, processed using VOSviewer to determine co-authorship, co-occurrence, citation, and bibliography coupling. From the results, it can be seen that the first publication was in 2003 [1] and that the ten most cited documents discuss the phenomena of "domestic violence" and "governance" not only in developing and low-income countries, as well as conflict-affected countries, but also in developed countries. A holistic and sustainable approach is needed to create significant social change in addressing this issue. In addition, Opportunities for further publications include those related to the concept of "coordination" or "networks".

Keywords: bibliometric; domestic violence; governance.

Introduction

Domestic violence (DV) is the type of violence that is most prone to occur in the personal sphere, especially in the household, which can happen to family members [2]. Domestic violence is also known by several other terms; one of which is Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) [3] which is often associated with gender, because in reality, women are often the victims [4]–[6]. The phenomenon of widespread violence against women globally cannot be denied [7]. Especially since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, domestic violence has increased significantly [8]. Family members spending more time at home, in situations like this, can increase women's vulnerability to an escalation of negative gender burdens [9]. The inability of the head of the house-

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hold to fulfil domestic responsibilities impacts the family's economic instability, the psychological instability of family members, and the susceptibility to conflicts that can increase the risk of domestic violence [10]. Referring to United Nations data, more than a quarter of women between the ages of 15 to 49 who are in a relationship have experienced either physical or sexual violence, by their intimate partner at least once in their life (since the age of 15) [11]. This is the result of gender inequality (between women and men), abuse of power [12] or due to economic insecurity [13]. Until now, some people still think that domestic violence is a household "disgrace" that does not need to be disclosed to the public. This mindset is formed from a culture or an understanding of the norms in society that promote de-fined, binary and polarized gender roles, which associate women to the private sphere and men to the public sphere [9], [12], [14]. This causes many cases of domestic violence to occur and is considered a normal thing to happen in the household, not disclosed to the public. The problem of domestic violence is no longer a private problem but a public one because it will weaken women's abilities [15] which affects family stability. If left unchecked, it will ultimately affect women's contribution to the development of a nation [16]. In this regard, generally governments in various countries seek to make various policies and implement appropriate governance and are expected to have effective solutions. Thus, apart from the policy "governance" is an important thing to pay attention to in the context of dealing with domestic violence.

The definition of "governance" is quite varied, but the most basic idea of "governance" is that the government is not an autonomous actor [17]–[19]. Likewise, governance in dealing with domestic violence in Indonesia involves multi-stakeholders consisting of cross-sectoral government, law enforcement officials, and non-government. The non-government stakeholders referred to include National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) as an independent institution, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) concerned with women, to the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) organization at the local level closest to the community. Referring to Widianingsih (2005) decentralized governance like this is an important agenda for developing countries [19]. So, it is often used with varying degrees of success. For other countries, there may be differences in governance regarding the handling of domestic violence which is interesting to observe.

Research on "domestic violence" has been carried out by many researchers from various countries with various perspectives and methods, including in bibliometric. The bibliometric in question is a statistical assessment that is used to present mathematical data analysis [20] and examine publication trends in a particular field [21]–[23]. The results of research with a bibliometric approach are important for researchers, because they can find out research that has been carried out by previous researchers in a systematic manner, map certain

research topics comprehensively and can identify opportunities for further publication. Previous studies on bibliometric “domestic violence” were carried out by Franco et al. [24] researchers from Spain who studied “domestic violence” bibliometrically from the PsycINFO database; Bhona et al. [25], researchers from Minas Gerais who studied domestic violence bibliometrically from the Web of Science database, Psyc Info, and Lilacs; Brilhante et al. [26], researchers from Ceará who studied “domestic violence” (as part of Gender Based Violence) bibliometrically from the Web of Science database; and Martins & do Nascimento [27] researchers from Rio de Janeiro who studied domestic violence associated with "alcohol " bibliometrically from the CAPES database. In addition, the most recent was carried out by Trivedi [20] a researcher from India who analysed “domestic violence” publications within the 2011-2020 year of publication, and Charlton [21], a researcher from Australia who analysed “domestic violence” in Australia from the Scopus database bibliometrically. From the previous research, no one has studied the “domestic violence” associated with "governance" and studied it bibliometrically, so the topic of “domestic violence” associated with "governance" is interesting to be observed and studied.

Research Methodology

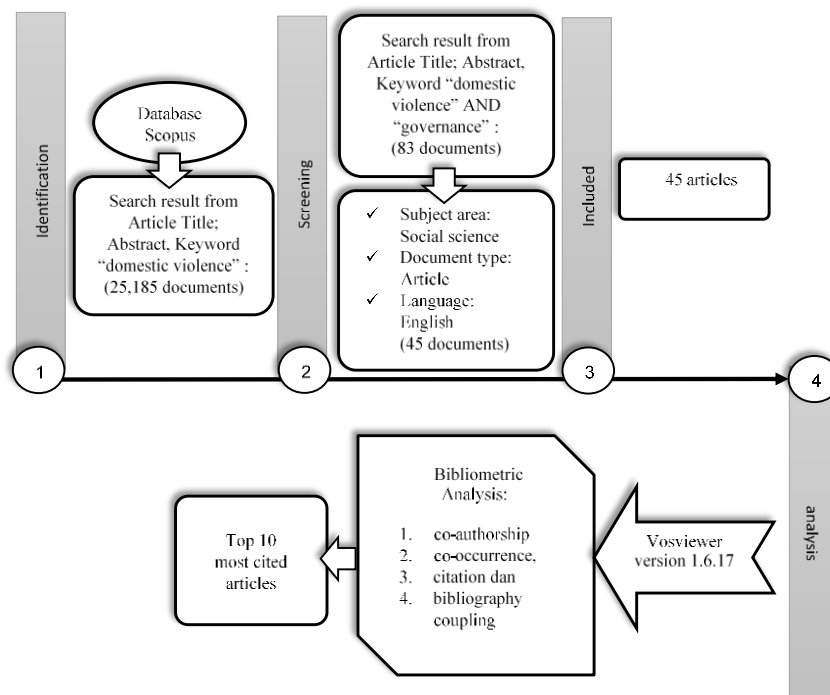


Figure 1 Research Process

This study uses bibliometric analysis. The bibliometric method is a quantitative approach to the description, evaluation, and monitoring of published studies. This method can complement meta-analyses, increasing the quality of reviews [28] because it has the potential to be a systematic, transparent, and reproducible review process making it very useful for researchers. Researchers can find the most influential works and map research fields without subjective bias by using this bibliometric method [29].

By searching for titles, abstracts, and keyword "domestic violence" from the Scopus database on July 16, 2022, 25,185 documents were found. After the keywords searched were added into "domestic violence" and "governance", a total of 83 documents were obtained. Furthermore, a search restriction was carried out by selecting only articles as the document type and social science as the subject area and only English. The search protocol is as follows:

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( TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "domestic violence" ) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "governance" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ar" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "SOCI" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) )
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With this protocol, 45 articles were obtained and analyzed using VOSviewer version 1.6.17. VOSviewer was chosen because VOSviewer was chosen because it is a complex tool for mapping philosophical knowledge from comprehensive research. In addition, Vosviewer's ability to handle large amounts of data mapping, paying special attention to the graphical representation of bibliometric maps and easy interpretation of the results [30]. Thus, using VOSviewer can visualize bibliometric networks, and map and extract information based on cluster groups [23], [29], [30]. In this study, VOSviewer is used to find out co-authorship, co-occurrence, citation, and bibliographic coupling in the context of "domestic violence" research which is associated with "governance". This article also analyzes the 10 most cited documents on the topic.

Results

Based on the search conducted, the first publication recorded on Scopus related to the topic of "domestic violence" and "governance" was in 2003 with the title "Regulation of space in the contemporary postcolonial Pacific city: Port Moresby and Suva" [1], [31]. The article discusses the various difficulties in achieving sustainable development in weak countries such as Papua New Guinea and Fiji. Domestic violence was mentioned as one of the problems that emerged and affected national development. The efforts of the government to make regulations are considered not pro-poor. Further-more, in 2004, 2005, and 2009 there were no publications at all on the topic of "domestic

violence" and "governance" which were recorded in the Scopus database.

On the other hand, referring to publications per year, there are not too many discussions on this topic published on Scopus. This can be seen from the average number of documents per year, which is no more than 4 documents, except that in 2021 there is a significant increase from the previous year, which was 9 documents. Moreover, the distribution of the number of publications per year can be seen more clearly in Figure 2.

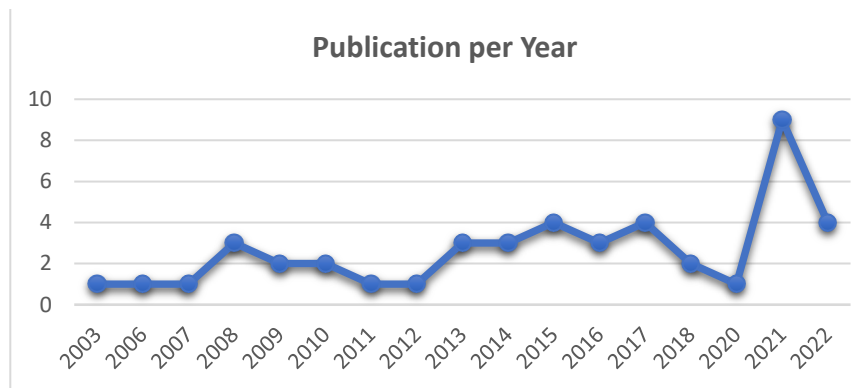


Figure 2 Publications Per Year

Furthermore, when viewed from the country that has published the most by searching for abstracts, titles, and the keywords "domestic violence" and governance" in the Scopus database, the United States (US) has 16 documents (which is in line with the research results of Trivedi et al. [20]. This is followed by Australia (10 documents), the United Kingdom (UK) (10 documents), and Canada (5 documents), and India (4 documents). Meanwhile, Indonesia only publishes 1 document. So compared to other countries that belong to the Asian region; India is the country with the most publications on "domestic violence" and "governance". More details can be seen in Figure 3.

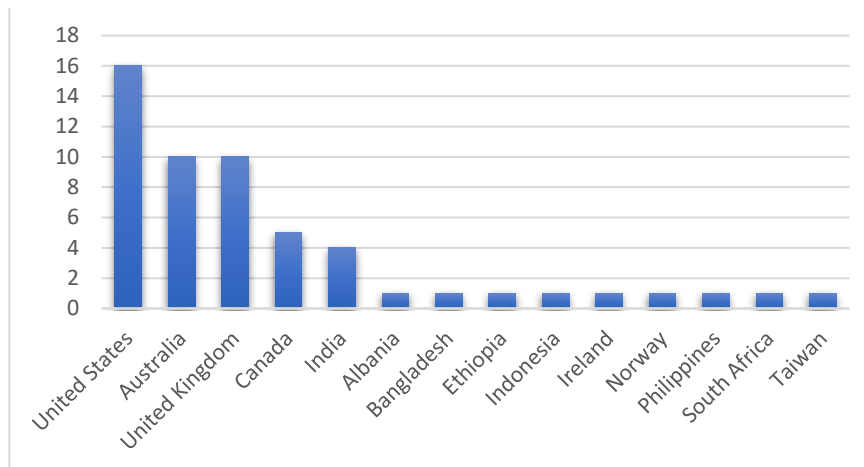


Figure 3. Number of Publications by Country

The next section will describe the output results from VOSviewer

Co-Authorship by Country

This co-authorship describes a network of authors by country. Collaboration in writing can be identified by co-authorship analysis using co-author data [31]. From the results processed by Vosviewer, with a minimum number of documents of a country which is 5, co-authorship by country only consists of one cluster. The cluster consists of countries namely the UK, the US, Australia, and Canada, with UK as the country with the most networks. It can thus be said that writers from the UK have influenced other writers a lot in producing publications about “domestic violence” which is associated with “governance”.



Figure 4. Co-authorship by Country

Co-Occurrence by Author Keywords

Co-occurrence analysis in bibliometrics is important to distinguish the scientific construction regarding the consistency of keywords with content because the author's keywords can represent the core content of the article [32]. With a minimum of 1 word that appears in each document, a total of 157 keywords are produced, but several items in the network are not connected, so only 132 items appear in the Scopus output, which is divided into 19 clusters. If one pays attention to these outputs, the most dominant is the keyword "domestic violence" as the main topic of this discussion. The keyword "domestic violence" is part of cluster 11 (light green) links 82 with a total link strength of 88 and

occurrence of 18. This is followed by "governance" (soft blue) cluster 12 (blue) links 21 total link strength 23 occurrences 4. And then followed by "violence" in cluster 8 (fuchsia) links 18 total link strength 18 occurrences 3. And "gender" in cluster 5 (purple) links 15 total link strength 16 and occurrences 3. The rest only have 2 occurrences as can be seen in Figure 5.

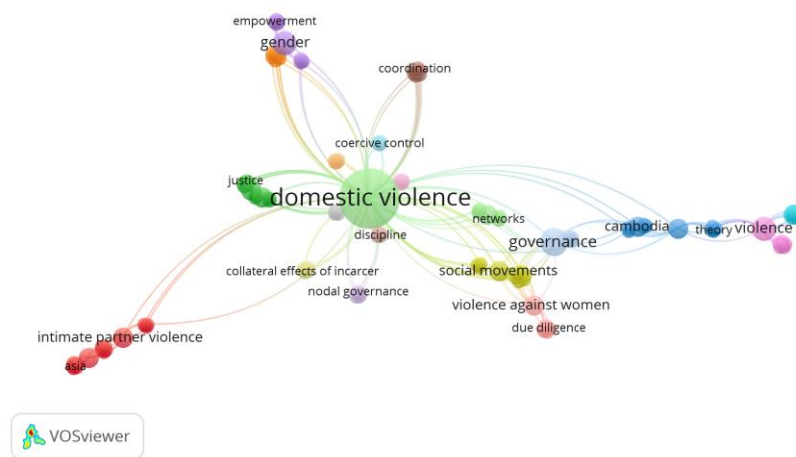


Figure 5. Co-occurrence by Author Keywords (Network Visualization)

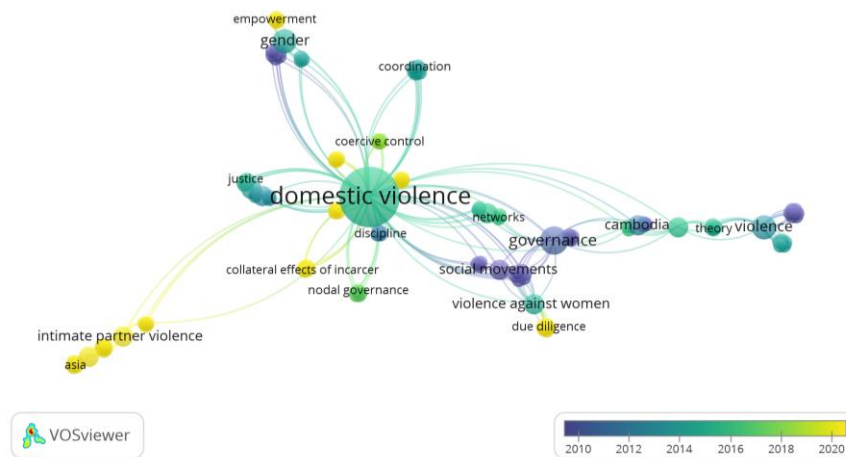


Figure 6. Co-occurrence by Author Keywords (Overlay Visualization)

Based on the output of the Vosviewer overlay visualization (Figure 6), it can be seen that articles discussing governance have been discussed quite a lot since 2010. Regarding domestic violence itself, the average year of publication was in 2015. Meanwhile, research that has just appeared in 2020 is cluster 1 (yellow) with the following keywords:

intimate partner violence, empowerments, women's empowerment, gender norms, criminal justice policy, perpetrator program funding, public works, Asia, Bangladesh, social protector, and others.

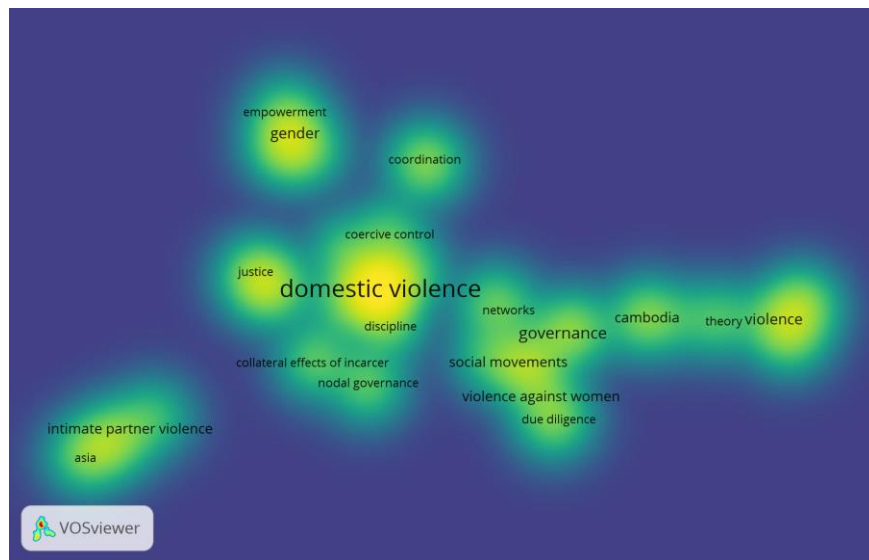


Figure 7. Co-occurrence by Author Keywords

The density visualization in Figure 7 shows the depth of the research. Each node describes the number of documents [22]. Thus, it can be interpreted that the darker the yellow color, the greater the number of studies. The density visualization map (Figure 7) shows the most frequently encountered search terms in retrieved publications on scopus. The top 3 most frequently used search terms are “domestic violence”, “governance”, and “gender”. The term “domestic violence” (19) appears more often than “intimate partner violence” (2), perhaps indicating the more popular term domestic violence used by scholars in their scientific articles. This is in line with Charlton's research [21] which said that in his research results the term “domestic violence” appears more often than “family violence” or “intimate partner violence” which may be due to a gradual shift in the use of the term from time to time which has appeared in recent years in publications at scopus. Apart from that, the figure shows research opportunities where not much has been discussed about domestic violence, including those associated with the concept of “coordination” or “networks”.

Citation

Citation analysis is performed to measure the relative influence of a document. The major capability of citation analysis is finding the most influential documents, authors, and journals in a particular field of research. The more a document is cited, it can be said that the document is more influential. However, the drawback is that citation analysis does not have the ability to identify interconnection networks

among scholars [22]. In this study, analyzing citations was carried out based on the documents and based on the source.

Citation by author

Table 1 Top 10 Of The Most Citations Documents

No	Title	Author	Citations	Citation Per Year
1	Suffering, hope, and entrapment: Resilience and cultural values in Afghanistan	eggerman, m (2010)	226	19
2	Technology facilitated coercive control: domestic violence and the competing roles of digital media platforms	dragiewicz m. (2018)	72	18
3	Can self-help group programs improve women's empowerment? A systematic review	brody c. (2016)	58	12
4	Re(gion)alizing Women's Human Rights in Latin America	friedman e.j. (2009)	50	4
5	Perceived Decline in Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Bangladesh: Qualitative Evidence	schuler s.r. (2013)	37	4
6	Regulation of space in the contemporary postcolonial Pacific city: Port Moresby and Suva	connel j. (2003b)	37	2
7	Men's Rights and Feminist Advocacy in Canadian Domestic Violence Policy Arenas	man r.m.(2008a)	27	2
8	Domestic/Family Violence Death Reviews: An International Comparison	Bugeja et al. (2015a)	26	3
9	Ethics in Violence and Abuse Research - a Positive Empowerment Approach	downes et al. (2014)	24	3
10	"Hitting Is Not Manly": Domestic Violence Court and the Re-Imagination of the Patriarchal State	Mirchandani (2006)	18	1

Based on the results of Vosviewer's analysis, it can be seen that the author who is most influential in publications regarding "domestic violence" which is associated with "governance" is Mark Eggerman with his article entitled "Suffering, hope, and entrapment: Resilience and cultural values in Afghanistan" [13]. The article written in 2010 has been cited 226 times. So the average citations per year is 19. Mark Eggerman is a Research Scientist in Global Health and Area Studies Associate Editor, Medical Anthropology Social Science & Medicine. At the beginning of 2023 it has an H-index on Scopus of 15.

Besides that, from the ten most cited documents (Table 1), it appears that research on "domestic violence" and "governance" is interesting to discuss, not only in developing countries, low-income countries, or conflict-affected countries but also in the context of domestic violence

governance in developed countries. Therefore, this section also briefly discusses the content of each article.

Table 2 Overview of the Top 10 Cited Documents

No	Author (Year)	Key Findings Relevant To Domestic Violence And Governance
1	eggerman, (2010)	Facilitators: Cultural values work by creating meaning and instilling moral and social order. They also help identify the most important aspects in formulating social and public health policies to promote a hopeful future. Barriers: Health crises and the burden of poor mental health emerge within the context of widespread poverty, social inequality, and violence (including domestic violence). Additionally, the ineffectiveness of governance is a matter of concern.
2	dragiewicz m. (2018)	Facilitators: Women's agencies collaborate with several social media platforms to enhance user safety. Digital media platforms (including social media) are powerful actors for positive change through regulation and governance of online violence. Barriers : There is still ambiguity about what platforms are currently doing to combat abuse, and there is still a lack of explicit regulations explaining the platform's responsibility in addressing harassment and misuse on their networks.
3	brody c. (2016)	Facilitators: Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are considered to have a positive effect on economic and political empowerment, women's mobility, and women's control over family planning. However, no evidence of positive impact on psychological empowerment has been found. Additionally, SHGs are considered to have no detrimental consequences for domestic violence. Barriers: The effective model of SHGs is still unclear as there is often insufficient information available regarding the specific activities of SHGs.
4	friedman e.j. (2009)	Facilitators: Laws prohibiting domestic violence have been enacted in democratic countries in Latin America. Two inter-American women's rights organizations have been actively establishing regional norms and promoting their national adoption and implementation. Barriers: There is no institutionalization at the national level.
5	schuler s.r. (2013)	Facilitators : Extreme poverty hinders men's ability to meet the needs of their wives and children, thereby weakening patriarchy. However, with the advancement of women's economic empowerment, they gain a stronger sense of their rights, which has an impact on reducing intimate partner violence (IPV). Barriers: There is still hostility towards women who possess power in society or within their households, which implies that policies and empowerment programs need to be sensitive to the potential patriarchal reactions.
6	connel j. (2003)	Facilitators : There is opposition against urban poor communities (rather than pro-poor policies), which is manifested through government efforts involving regulations, intolerance, routine violence, repression, and forced evictions. Barriers: The occurrence of moral regulations, social marginalization, and increasing social fragmentation within the city hinders the achievement of sustainable urban development.
7	man r.m, (2008)	Facilitators: 1. In the 1970s, the "Status of Women Canada" policy machinery was established, supporting the understanding and intervention against domestic violence. 2. Poststructural feminist perspectives have integrated methods and findings that challenge gender analysis in understanding domestic violence. Barriers: There is advocacy for men's rights that opposes women's autonomy efforts and criticizes domestic violence policies as biased, leading to violence and suicide. Male advocates

			demand recognition that men can also be victims of domestic violence, but they reject policy dialog norms that respect and blame feminism for attacks on men.
8	bugeja (2015)	i.	Facilitators: Recognition that domestic violence/family violence is (1) unacceptable to the community and society, (2) requires responses from the criminal justice and civil administration systems, and (3) is preventable. Barriers: There is a lack of reported actual reduction, possibly due to the inability to establish a causal relationship between the existence of D/FVDR, recommendations resulting from D/FVDR, and incidents of death.
9	downes (2014)	j.	Facilitators: Recommendations for ethical decision-making in violence and abuse research: (1) Rethink participants as active agents and stakeholders; (2) Prioritize the development of skilled researchers; (3) Establish consent and confidentiality processes; and (4) Continuously discuss and share practical experiences from feminist research practices aimed at achieving justice and social change. Barriers: The increased scrutiny on violence and abuse, considering it a "sensitive" topic involving vulnerable groups, has made ethical approval more challenging, leading to a lack of harmful evidence and potential negative consequences for women, children, and specialized violence and abuse services facing urgent issues.
10	mirchanda ni r. (2006)		Facilitators: The Salt Lake City domestic violence court transformed gender governance by shifting from a court that upheld patriarchy to one that challenges patriarchy and empowers women. This change involved a shift in cultural values from masculine to feminine, adopting a horizontal structure and collaborative approach among stakeholders, and separating domestic violence court from abstract rationalities of customary courts. Barriers: According to the statements provided by the court prosecutors, the most significant challenge faced by the court is the lack of victim participation.

From the articles mentioned, it can be concluded that governance plays a crucial role in addressing domestic violence. Good governance involves adequate regulation, effective supervision, strong law enforcement, and the provision of necessary services for victims. Through strong governance, the implementation of policies and laws that protect victims of domestic violence can be carried out effectively [35]. One of the efforts that can be undertaken to address domestic violence is by attempting to address various aspects of poverty [13] in a humane manner, as poverty is identified as one of the causes of domestic violence [31], [35]. Empowering women in the economic [36] field can reduce their economic dependency on men and decrease the risk of violence. Additionally, the utilization of social media platforms [37] and conducting reviews of domestic/family violence deaths can be performed, as suggested by the analysis of Domestic/Family Violence Death (D/FVDR) [38]–[40]. Furthermore, government support and attention, particularly from institutions such as the judiciary, as indicated in Mirchandani's research (2006), are crucial in addressing domestic violence cases [34]. Governments should act professionally, fairly, and wisely, considering that domestic violence cases are still prevalent. Therefore, it is essential for governments to prevent forms of

domestic violence that can be debilitating and lethal, as these disproportionately target women and children as victims [33].

Citation by Source

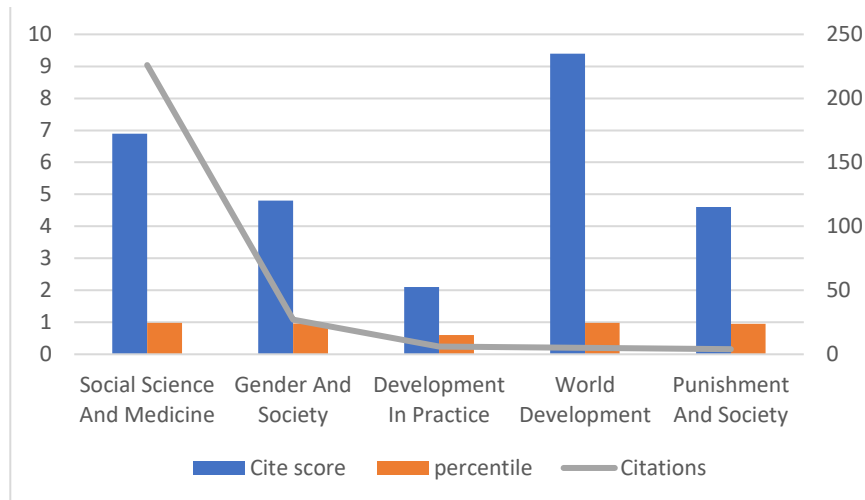


Figure 8. Top 5 of the Most Citations Source

The five most influential sources in research on the topics of "domestic violence" and "governance" as shown in Figure 8 are as follows. The first one is "Social Science and Medicine" which can be seen from the highest number of citations from the journal. The scope of the journal published by Elsevier is topics that are relevant to aspects of health from various social science disciplines and that are relevant to the social sciences of one of the health professions, policies, and organizations. The second one, "Gender and Society", was published by Sage. The third one, "Development in Practice", was published by Taylor and Francis. The fourth one, "World Development", was published by Elsevier. This journal has the highest citation score compared to the other four sources. The fifth one, "Punishment and Society", was published by Sage.

Bibliography Coupling

Bibliographic coupling can be done to see the meaningful linkages of several scientific works that have the same references [41], [42]. This bibliographic coupling was introduced in 1963 by Kessler [43]. Referring to Zupic (2015) that through bibliographical coupling it can be seen the relationship between articles and the size of the similarity between the two documents can be seen from the number of references shared by the two documents. The more the bibliography of the two articles overlap, the stronger the relationship can be interpreted. In this section, we interpret Vosviewer's output from the bibliographic coupling based on documents, article sources, and also organization to obtain a

mapping of scientific works on domestic violence and governance that are interrelated.

Bibliography Coupling by Documents

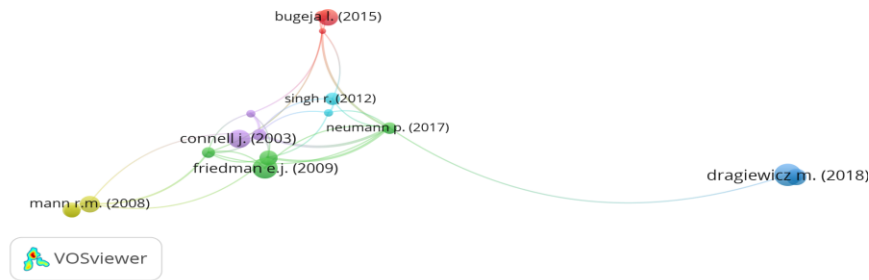


Figure 9. Bibliographic Coupling by Documents

First bibliographic coupling analysis on “domestic violence” and “governance” networks by documents (see Figure 9); with a minimum number of citations of document 1, producing 19 output items which are divided into 6 clusters as shown in the picture above. In cluster 1 (red), the most dominant is Bugeja et al. [38] with the article titled "Domestic/Family Violence Death Reviews: An International Comparison" which has been cited 26 times. In cluster 2 (green), the dominating group is Friedman [35] with the title “Re(gion)alizing Women's Human Rights in Latin America” which has been cited 50 times. Cluster 3 (blue) is dominated by Dragiewicz et al. [37] with an article entitled "Technology Facilitated Coercive Control: Domestic Violence and The Competing Roles of Digital Media Platforms" which has been cited 72 times. Cluster 4 (yellow) is dominated by Mann (2008) with an article entitled “Men's Rights and Feminist Advocacy in Canadian Domestic Violence Policy Arenas: Contexts, Dynamics, and Outcomes of Antifeminist Backlash” which has been cited 27 times. Cluster 5 (purple) is dominated by Connell [1] with an article entitled "Regulation of Space in the Contemporary Postcolonial Pacific city: Port Moresby and Suva" which has been cited 37 times. Cluster 6 (baby blue), "When Punishment and Philanthropy Mix: Voluntary Organizations and The Governance of The Domestic Violence Offender", has been cited 10 times.

Bibliography Coupling by Organization

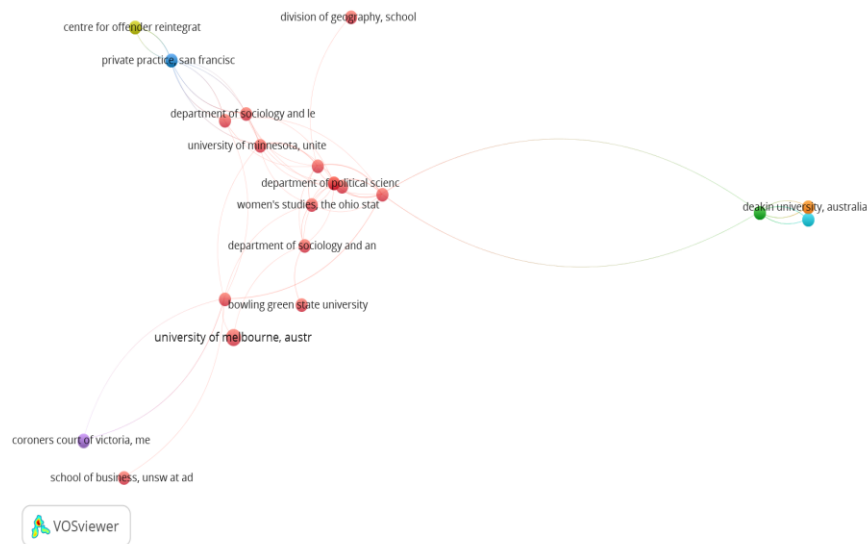


Figure 10. Bibliographic Coupling by Organization

Figure 10 shows the bibliographic coupling by the organization (with minimum document 1) which publishes on the topic "domestic violence" and "governance" that out of 78 organizations, only 34 are connected. The organization consists of 13 clusters. Cluster 1 (red) consists of 15 organizations and is dominated by Melbourne University Australia. Cluster 2 (green) consists of 4 items and is dominated by the Digital Media Research Centre, Queensland University of Technology, Australia. Cluster 3 (blue) consists of 4 items and is dominated by Private Practice, San Francisco, CA, US. Cluster 4 (yellow) consists of 3 items dominated by the Center for Offender Reintegration at Deakin University, Geelong, Australia. Cluster 5 (purple) consists of 3 items, dominated by the Coroners Court of Victoria, Melbourne, Vic, Australia. Cluster 6 (Tosca) consists of 3 items and is dominated by Durham University, United Kingdom. While Cluster 7 (Orange), Cluster 8 (brown), and Cluster 9 (Pink) each only consist of 2 items. In addition, the other 4 clusters namely Cluster 10 (Peach), Cluster 11 (Light green), Cluster 12 (Light blue), and Cluster 13 (Dark yellow) each only consists of 1 item, meaning that the organization does not have much influence on other publications.

Table 3 Top 5 Organizations

No	Organization	Doc	Citations	Total link strength
1	International Food Policy Research Institute,	2	5	379

	Washington, Dc, United States			
2	Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines	1	5	292
3	Department Of Agricultural, Environmental, And Development Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Oh, United States	1	5	292
4	International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, India	1	5	292
5	The University Of Washington, Department Of Health Metrics Sciences, United States	1	5	292

From Table 3 it can be seen that among five best organizations, the most productive organizations are the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, United States with a total link strength of 379 and 4 others with the same total link strength of 292, namely the Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines; Department of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus, United States; International Food Policy Research Institute, New Delhi, India; University of Washington, Department of Health Metrics Sciences, United States.

Conclusion

Articles regarding "domestic violence" associated with "governance" recorded in the Scopus database were first published in 2003 by Connell [1]. The average publication per year is no more than 4 documents, except that in 2021 there will be a significant increase in the number of publications with 9 documents. The US is listed as the most productive country in publishing articles on this topic, but the country with the most networks is the UK. The ten most cited documents discuss the phenomena of "domestic violence" and "governance" not only in developing countries, low-income countries, or conflict-affected countries but also in the context of domestic violence governance in developed countries. The most influential source is the journal "Social Science and Medicine". The most productive organization is the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, United States. Publication Opportunities on the topic of domestic violence are related to the concepts of "coordination" or "networks".

Furthermore, from the content analysis of the top 10 most cited articles, several implications can be drawn, including: 1) Recognition of the importance of governance in addressing domestic violence. 2) Understanding that poverty alleviation can be an effective approach in reducing domestic violence. 3) The significance of conducting reviews of domestic violence-related deaths to understand contributing factors and implement appropriate preventive measures. 4) The crucial role of government support and attention, as well as the involvement of judicial institutions, in addressing domestic violence cases. 5) The need for a

deeper understanding and awareness of gender, along with the importance of protecting vulnerable women and children as victims. These implications can serve as guidance for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in developing more effective strategies and interventions to address domestic violence.

Limitations

This research is limited to articles published in the Scopus database using the keywords "domestic violence" and "governance". The analysis results are limited to filtering the data so that it cannot represent publications regarding "domestic violence" as a whole, especially those published outside of Scopus-indexed journals.

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