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# The Constituent Women of Violence against Women

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### Abstract 1

Domestic violence is a topic that is surrounded by stigmas and secrecy. The most widely discussed type of domestic violence is in heterosexual relationships, where the male is the abuser, while the female is the victim. However, same-gender domestic violence occurs the same or more often than in opposite-gender relationships but is acknowledged far less than the former. According to National Violence Against Women, “35.4 percent of women living with a same-gender partner experienced intimate-partner physical violence in their lifetimes, compared with 7.1 percent and 20.4 percent for men and women, respectively, with a history of only opposite-sex cohabitation” (Glass). Because of the stigma and homophobia that can surround same-gender relationships, victims of domestic violence in these relationships can face problems that do not occur in heterosexual relationships. For example, a fear of being “outed” by an abusive partner and the homophobia or lack of knowledge victims may face when asking for help. Despite the fact that domestic violence in LGBTQ+ relationships happens as frequently as in heterosexual relationships, it is less accepted as a problem, and victims of this abuse find it more difficult to receive the help and resources that they need.

### Abstract 2

Women have always been seen as the “weaker” sex which has caused them to be subjected to an immense variety of ill-treatment. This research paper seeks to discuss violence against women in terms of mental and emotional abuse. These forms of violence are rarely discussed because they are not physical. However, these may be the most common forms of abuse in relationships. Mental and emotional abuse doesn’t show any bruises or scars, but they leave wounds nonetheless that can be long-lasting. Through personal experience with mental and emotional abuse within a past relationship, this paper will provide a safe space to bring awareness to the issue of “non-physical” abuse. This research paper will include information about the signs of mental and emotional abuse, how to recognize if a partner is being abusive, why women don’t recognize these forms of abuse early, and what steps we as a society can take to bring awareness to these issues. Women have been subjected to a spectrum of violence that it seems is never-ending, but speaking about these issues and learning what they look like when they aren’t physically violent is a huge step in the right direction for ending violence against women.

### Abstract 3

There is violence against women in México that is not being addressed as a social problem. This research paper seeks to provide information about forms of violence against women in México. Stand up comedy is being used as a framework for society to understand and create an environment that is safe and comfortable to begin discussions about these issues. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights give reports that shine a light on these issues to be better comprehended by the public. The UN Refugee Agency shows some of the results that come out of Women Violence and Abuse in México. It is important that as a society begin to create places and spaces that aim to protect women in situations of abuse and begin to educate society in these issues to break the silence and the indifference that is present during violence and abuse. Stand up comedy is being used as a place in which abuse and violence in México are called out. Statistics and reports from different national and international sources also show the

abuse that is being addressed in these stand-up comedy shows. The final aim is for this research paper to be used as a framework to create resources for women.