Example 2:

These results underscore the need for training related to the handling of domestic violence complaints by law enforcement officers that challenges dominant ideologies about gender, gender roles, and gender violence, particularly, since the police is the first law enforcement agency to respond to allegations of intimate partner violence. The results of this study highlight that the judgement making of law enforcement officers in cases of battery was conditioned by variables such as physical attractiveness or the prototype of a battered woman. Two fundamental due process requirements of criminal law are the presumption of innocence, and the battered woman’s right to a fair hearing without the risk of revictimization (i.e., to doubt the battered woman’s allegation and motives rather than pursue the aggressor) that contributes to the high prevalence of unreported cases of domestic violence commonly referred to as “silent” cases (Chu & Sun, 2010; Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad, 2012). In the absence of any legally admissible evidence, assumptions that battered women accused of murdering their husbands are responsible for and in control of the situation and events demoralizes and deters them from reporting their aggressors (Arce, Fariña, Carballal, & Novo, 2009; Chu & Sun, 2010).

Possible Titles:


B. Is Miss Sympathy a Credible Defendant Alleging Intimate Partner Violence in a Trial for Murder?.

C. Domestic Violence Abusers: A Descriptive Study of the Characteristics of Defenders in Protection from Abuse Orders.