REVISTA DE INVESTIGACIÓN ACADÉMICA SIN FRONTERA

Año 14 / Núm. 35 / Enero-junio 2021
Revista de Investigación Académica sin Frontera
ISSN 2007-8870

REVISTAS UNISON
"El saber de mis hijos hará mi grandeza"

CONTRAST A MODEL OF VIOLENCE DOMESTIC IN THE AGE OF THE COVID-19

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DOI:https://doi.org/10.46589/rdiasf.vi35.379

Recibido 2 de mayo 2021.
Aceptado 2 de junio 2021
Publicado 30 de junio de 2021

Abstract

The relationship between violence in the streets, transportation, or work with respect to domestic violence is proportional in the Covid-19 era. The objective of this study was to validate an instrument that measures domestic violence. A cross-sectional and psychometric investigation was carried out with a selection of 100 professional practitioners and social servants from a university in central Mexico. A structure of eight factors was found that explained 73% of the total variance explained. The empirical test of the scale is recommended to give validity to the instrument in other scenarios and study samples.

Keywords - Training, violence, organization, sexism, benevolence.

Introduction

As of March 2021, the pandemic has claimed the lives of two million in the world (WHO, 2021). In Mexico, around 500 thousand deaths are related to the SARS CoV-2 coronavirus and the Covid-19 disease (PAHO, 2021). In this scenario, mitigation policies focused on the closure and social distancing, affecting the work remote (Campos et al, 2020. p. 20). In this

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sense, Mexican organizations, by registering the lowest salaries among the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), reveal a culture and an environment conducive to questioning labor rights (OECD, 2021).

Along with the economic and occupational situation, the pandemic intensified the differences between employees by confining them to their residences and living with family members in a small and crowded space (Chaparro, 2020: p.113). In this way, the study of violence in the Covid-19 era supposes a wide spectrum of differences between the parties involved, but also the inhibition of commitment and innovation (Rodríguez, 2020: p. 414). Therefore, the objective of this work was to confirm the structure of labor and domestic violence that is generated in confinement and prolonged social distancing and in confined and overcrowded spaces (Lorente, 2020: p. 139).

The mitigation of the pandemic, distancing and social closure, transferred workplace violence to the domestic space, diversifying the differences between the parties involved (Bedoya et al., 2020: p. 244). The studies on workplace violence include the modeling of negative factors (harassment, mobbing, sabotage) as determinants of positive factors (commitment, innovation and attention to violence). To build a victim profile in an environment of violence, a work structure of violence prevails, even in innovative organizations with a commitment to work (Diaz, 2020: p. 7).

Johnson et al., (2018: p. 623) found that organizational violence was associated with the response rate. That is, the discredit of the employee by your organization prevails over a late response to your case. It is a diversified and systematic organizational violence that would correlate with the index of attention to each of the eight dimensions of violence found in the confirmatory study.

Zalemm et al, (2020: p. 11). They showed that violence in certain work negatively and direct labor commitment (-54), although the climate work and organizational culture have a positive impact (, 29 and 20 respectively). In workplace violence prevalent aspects

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of culture and work environment. This is the case of patriarchal benevolence that is distinguished by the condescension of the leader towards his employees, as well as the submission that supposes the exclusion of people in important positions due to cultural prejudices or traditional norms.

Zhou et al., (2020: p. 10) demonstrated that harassment, sabotage and mobbing directly and negatively affect innovative work behavior (-, 799; -, 860; -, 648). Bullying explaining the highest percentage of variance in the observed structure factors. In other words, harassment is a central factor that explains a phenomenon of workplace violence and negatively determines another structure of innovation at work.

The objective of this work is to explore the dimensions of violence, considering a review of the literature concerning eight factors reported from 2019 to 2021 in international repositories.

Are there significant differences between the theoretical dimensions of violence with respect to the observation of its factors in the present work?

The premise that guides this work refers to the fact that domestic or intrafamily violence has spread to the workplace, but with the advent of the pandemic it is possible to observe an inverse process of importation of workplace violence to the residential niche (Casados, 2020: p.215). Considering that central Mexico is distinguished by its high population density and family overcrowding, this labor violence transferred to the domestic space is distinguished by dimensions related to the differences between the parties in tension, as well as the prolongation of the situation (Herrera et al., 2021: p. 1027). As confinement intensifies, violence in the workplace and at home increases, but merging in dimensions that demonstrate a diversification of modes and forms of violence (Londoño, 2020: p. 105). In this way, it is expected that not only will there be significant differences between the theoretical dimensions with respect to the established factors, but it is also assumed that these factors will make it possible to predict or anticipate scenarios of greater conflicts between

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the parties (Vázquez, 2020: p. 129). The exploration of relationships violence factors innovation, commitment and attention to labor rights will identify the processes of violence against a profile of victims.

Method

A cross-sectional and psychometric study was carried out, considering that the relationships between the dimensions of violence had been established in a context prior to the pandemic that determined the confinement and distancing of unknown people, but the proximity and overcrowding of known people that the Attorney General's Office considers it a scene of intrafamily and domestic violence.

A non-probabilistic selection was made of 100 students (M = 23.2 SD = 1.34 years and M = 9'876.32 SD = 234.35 USD monthly income) from a public university. The selection criterion was to belong to the system of practices and social service in organizations and institutions with and without profit aims of the municipality of Chimalhuacán, State of Mexico.

The Domestic Violence Scale (EVD) was constructed , which includes 32 statements regarding prejudice (“Confinement with unknown and infected people is better than with known and infected people”) , depersonalization (“I am concerned about the situation of the pandemic outside my home”) , benevolence (“I help the elderly with their purchases at the supermarket”), harassment (“People in confinement prevent them from following them”) , submission (“Being locked up with someone is necessary evil") , the objectification ("we are confined like everyone") , stigma ("the closure is for pets") and the sexism ("the forced closure to be fit") with five response options ranging from 0 = "I do not think the situation" to 5 = "is very similar to my situation".

Participants were surveyed online, upon email invitation. They were informed that the results of the investigation would neither positively nor negatively affect their school situation. They were asked to answer questions and statements honestly. They were invited

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to consult the results in the final report of the research group. The data were processed in the statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) and the structural moment analysis software (AMOS) in versions 10 and 6.0.

The kurtosis value close to unity was assumed as evidence of the normal distribution of the responses of the respondents with respect to the statements that measure the study variables in an instrument with response options and interval measurement levels.

KMO coefficients greater than 0.600 and the Bartlett test with a significance level less than 0.050 were assumed as evidence of product-moment correlations that facilitated the exploratory factor analysis of principal components with varimax rotation (Luo et al., 2020: p. 1851). Subsequently, factorial weights greater than 0.300 were considered as evidence of the maximization of the variance in terms of the factors derived from the exploratory analysis. Percentages of explained variance greater than 0.20 were assumed as evidence of acceptance of the null hypothesis (Traneva et al., 2020: p. 533).

It was assumed that a Cronbach's alpha value greater than 0.70 was sufficient to demonstrate the internal consistency of the indicators with respect to the general scale and the subscales. The product moment correlation greater than 0.90 was considered as evidence of collinearity and multicollinearity, which means that the items are similar in content.

Results

The values that indicate the reliability and validity of the instrument reached sufficient minimum values. The Table 1 shows the values near the unit were interpreted as prerequisites for multivariate analysis. That is, the instrument in general terms seems to be distributed in moments that can be correlated with each other and therefore estimates of validity and reliability are recommended. This is so because the consistency of the scale suggests its application in other scenarios and samples reaching similar values, as well as the convergence of the responses of the respondents in the established factors.

Table 1. Descriptions instruments

R	M	SD	A	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8
r1	3.05	0.28	0.721	0.391							
r2	3.46	0.30	0.725	0.403							
r3	3.08	0.56	0.749	0.506							
r4	3.04	0.18	0.793	0.624							
r5	2.94	0.25	0.703		0.405						
r6	2.48	0.39	0.794		0.571						
r7	2.04	0.47	0.791		0.682						
r8	2.39	0.18	0.739		0.732						
r9	3.01	0.26	0.729			0.516					
r10	3.82	0.04	0.740			0.663					
r11	3.26	0.47	0.730			0.782					
r12	3.57	0.37	0.751			0.305					
r13	2.83	0.31	0.792				0.614				
r14	2.79	0.51	0.749				0.725				
r15	2.57	0.47	0.751				0.365				
r16	2.93	0.44	0.757				0.465				
r17	3.05	0.36	0.758					0.725			
r18	3.17	0.25	0.726					0.321			
r19	3.08	0.18	0.761					0.425			
r20	3.46	0.59	0.783					0.537			
r21	2.70	0.92	0.749						0.395		
r22	2.63	0.06	0.746						0.461		
r23	2.81	0.21	0.716						0.537		
r24	2.69	0.46	0.751						0.657		
r25	3.05	0.58	0.753							0.457	
r26	3.94	0.48	0.759							0.521	
r27	3.17	0.88	0.751							0.678	
r28	3.26	0.61	0.759							0.789	
r29	2.88	0.38	0.759								0.567
r30	2.71	0.31	0.7.41								0.624
r31	2.68	0.64	0.746								0.736
r32	2.90	0.48	0.784								0.351

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Note: Prepared with the study data: R = Reactive, M = Mean, SD = Standard deviation, A = Alpha eliminating the value of the item. Kurtosis = 2,035; Bootstrap = 0.000 F1 = Harassment (19 % of the variance), F2 = Benevolence (16 % of the variance), F3 = Reification (1 3 % of the variance), F4 = Depersonalization (1 0% of the variance), F5 = Stigma (7 % of the variance), F6 = sexism (4% of the variance), F7 = Prejudice (3% of the variance), F8 = Subjugation (1% of the variance).

The factorial structure explained 73% of the total variance, suggesting the inclusion of indicators rather than factors, as well as the formation of a factor common to the eight observed. The literature identifies this second factor as perceived social violence to explain the differences between the parties in conflict, as well as the risk scenarios for the integrity and dignity of the profiles of potential victims. In order to be able to observe the structure of relationships between the factors, we proceeded to estimate the correlations and covariances between the established first-order dimensions (see Table 2).

Table 2. Relations between factors

	M	*SD*	*F1*	*F2*	*F3*	*F4*	*F5*	*F6*	*F7*	*F8*
F1	23,21	15,46	1,000							
F2	24,35	13,24	,435*	1,000						
F3	26,54	15,46	,657**	,658*	1,000					
F4	21,23	13,24	,346*	,643**	,436*	1,000				
F5	25,46	17,65	,421***	,437***	,547*	,679*	1,000			
F6	26,32	14,21	,578*	,542*	,542**	,302**	,650*	1,000		
F7	21,25	13,46	,653**	,658*	,437****	,549*	,653*	,632*	1,000	
F8	25,43	15,48	,532*	,458*	,547*	,431***	,547**	,541***	,498*	1,000

Note: Prepared with the study data: F1 = Harassment, F2 = Benevolence, F3 = Reification, F4 = Depersonalization, F5 = Stigma, F6 = Sexism, F7 = Prejudice, F8 = Subjugation; * p < ,05; ** p < ,001; *** p < ,0001.

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The structure of relationships between the factors suggests the emergence of a common factor that the literature identifies as social violence to explain the trend of symptoms related to the reduction of dignity and an attack on human integrity, mainly in vulnerable groups such as families with women and children (see Figure 1).

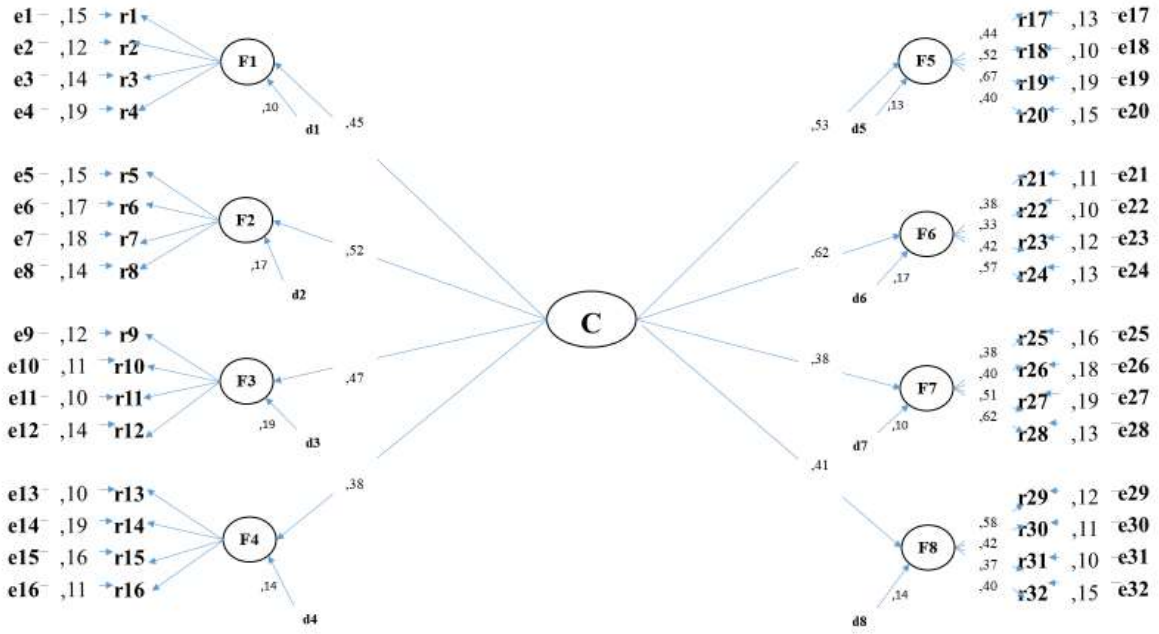

Figure 1. Structural equation modelling

Note: Prepared with the study data: C = Social Violence, F1 = Harassment, F2 = Benevolence, F3 = Reification, F4 = Depersonalization, F5 = Stigma, F6 = Sexism, F7 = Prejudice, F8 = Subjugation, R = Reactive, e = Error measurement indicator, d = Disturbance measurement indicator

The adjustment and residual ⌈$\chi 2$ = 23,34 (34df) p > ,05; GFI = ,990; CFI = ,995; RMSEA = ,0008⌋ parameters suggest the non-rejection of the null hypothesis relative to the significant differences between the theoretical structure with respect to the empirical model tested.

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Discussion

In relation to studies on violence, which highlight multiple factors that converge with each other to structure a common factor known as gender, domestic, work or social violence, the present work has established eight dimensions that explain most of the total variance. This is so because violence in confinement will be equated with violence in confinement in a pandemic context. It is a scenario where the parties involved are crowded together and develop a spiral of violence that affects the other forms of workplace violence, in transport or on the street with respect to the residential house.

Research suggests that violence reflects the differences between the parties involved (Wigobo et al., 2020: p. 75). Such asymmetries are exacerbated as distancing and social confinement intensify and with them the expressions of violence addressed in this study. Lines of analysis concerning the extension of the quarantine will allow anticipating risk scenarios for the profiles of potential victims. The validated instrument will predict such situations, adding the confinement time variable to it.

The risk scenarios established from the interaction between perpetrators and victims, a third actor referring to the imitators of violence in educational institutions manage bullying and mobbing in organizations. In the measurement of domestic and intra-group violence during the Covid-19 era, the inciters have been reduced to testimonies of violence. These are informants or complainants who notify the police, although such complaints were not evident during the disarray. The inclusion of these conditioning factors in the instrument will allow increasing the total variance explained.

Regarding the factor analysis strategy, it is necessary to use the principal components method with variamax rotation to confirm the orthogonal structure of the scale that measures domestic violence, considering its multiple dimensions (Apaza et al., 2020: p. 402). It is advisable to base a model of relationships reflective of violence to contrast the hypothesis regarding the significant differences between the theoretical structure with respect to the observed one.

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Conclusion

The validity of the Domestic Violence Scale and the percentage of variance explained are the contributions of this work to the state of the art. The empirical evidence suggests l instrument to provide valid measurement. In other scenarios and samples related to violence during confinement and social distancing, the EVD contrast will outline victims and aggressors. Risk scenarios for a spiral of violence will also be anticipated, considering the eight established factors. In relation to public policies, the establishment of an agenda and an intervention strategy, the measurement of the eight factors is recommended. Regarding the design of didactic sequences for the prevention of domestic violence, it is necessary to consider each of the observed dimensions.

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