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Modelling spatiality's, habitus, and capabilities in the Covid-19 era

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Abstract

Complexity has often followed two paths: the measurement of processes that are considered fractal, chaotic, dissipative or emergent, or the theorization of such processes. The objective of the present work is the elaboration of a model for its contrast in a second phase of the project. In this sense, a documentary work was carried out with a review of sources indexed to national repositories, using the Delphi technique for content analysis and model specification. The limits of the search, selection and processing of information are recognized, and it is recommended to extend the investigation to international repositories, as well as the use of a more sophisticated technique.

Keywords - Spatiality's, habitus, capabilities, model, complexity

Introduction

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A model complexity, for prop bears this alludes job search, selection, processing, specification and discussion of the axes of trajectories of relationships between factors reviewed in a given period by the literature and updated (García, 2013).In this way, spatiality's allude to representations of the fetishization of power that urban centrality supposes with respect to the semiurban or rural periphery. For their part, the *habitus* refers to inherited and learned dispositions that, in the case of the *habitus* of spatiality, supposes an inheritance and a learning of appropriation of space. Finally, the notion of capabilities, as it is consubstantial with freedoms and opportunities, refers to skills and knowledge aimed at personal and local development (García et al., 2016a).Thus, the objective of this work is to establish the complexity of a model of spatiality's, habitus and capabilities. Are there significant differences between the relationships of the categories of spatiality, ability and habitus reported in the literature with respect to the observations of the present study?The premise that guides this work alludes to the fact that the pandemic and mitigation policies, focused on lack of refinement and isolation, diversify people's decisions and actions. In this process emerge: spatiality's, habitus and capacities before isolation (Mateu & Rodríguez, 2020). This is so because there is an underlying reappropriation, dispositions and abilities of the spaces through the Internet. It is a triad of intentions oriented towards emancipation from confinement and isolation. This reversibility is a reaction to mitigation policies and their isolation strategies (Sibrian et al., 2020). Therefore, the publications from 2019 to 2021 would record the relationships between the categories in different contexts and samples, still converging in terms of a global response against the pandemic and lockdown.

Theory of spatiality's, habitus and capabilities.

The theoretical frameworks that explain the complexity of the trinomial: spatiality, habitus and capacity include: 1) the theory of spatiality's, 2) the theory of habitus and 3) the theory of capacities.

The Theory of Spatiality's, the Theory of Habitus and the Theory of Capacities allow to approximate the governance systems of natural resources, mainly water resources, to the lifestyles

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of users in reference to public policies on water supply and irregular supply. In this sense, the reconceptualization of local governance systems will allow greater equity between the sectors through a normative legal framework of the right to the city in general, natural resources and public services locally and the comfort of water in the particular (García et al., 2016). The Theory of Spatiality's understands the city as a symbolic setting in which production relations materialize. The city concentrated the asymmetric economic relations between the classes that owned the means of production and the labor force (Lefébvre, 1974).The city is a scene of industrial production rather than of services, since asymmetric relations between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat prevail over other asymmetric relations. Therefore, awareness of space is necessary no longer to appropriate the factory, but the city that houses it. The right to the city would be the extension of the right to a symmetric production relationship (García et al., 2017).In this sense, the Theory of Spatiality's introduced the category of power to explain the differences between the relations of symbolic and material production. The city stands as a symbol of power that homogenizes the relations of production because the material conditions for it are already spatially pre-established. That is, spatial relationships are power relationships, but not communicative or discursive relationships, but rather material, although their fetishization makes them seem like tangible objects, but only at the discursive level, such relationships could be transmuted (García et al., 2016).The fetishization of space prevents observing the differences between social relations and their stratification based on mechanisms of spatial and economic segregation. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the Theory of Spatiality's as a socio-historical complement to the categories of habitus and capacities which are a-historical because they are considered emergent or underlying the absence of freedoms or the generation of abstract conflicts between the structure (public policies) and the agency (García et al., 2014).Within the framework of water conflicts between authorities and users, the Habitus Theory proposes that citizen lifestyles in a situation of scarcity are a consequence of public policies. The city is a field of interrelation between capitals and socially constituted habits. In this way, economic and political capitals are confronted with natural and citizen capitals. That is, the market and the State require aquifers to supply the industry and the private and public services of the city, but the availability of water,

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through the recharge of aquifers, is less and less than international standards or registries. national historical records. Such a scenario explains the emergence of habitus or lifestyles in vulnerable, marginalized or excluded sectors (Bourdieu, 2002).However, the Habitus Theory maintains that lifestyles are conjunctural, emergent and inherent to a group or social agent. In other words, in a situation of scarcity and shortage, austerity underlies and in the same way, it would disappear in a situation of water sustainability in which the recharge of aquifers would guarantee the human and local development of the demarcations of a city. Such an approach is insufficient if it is required to understand the historical process that led cities to concentrate resources, services, lifestyles and capacities (García et al., 2012).In the case of water, capacities play a fundamental role since the daily use of water implies the development of lifestyles or habits that can help to counteract the situation of scarcity and shortage. In this sense, the Habitus Theory explains that the discrepancies between local water supply policies and actions of self-management, closing of avenues, intervention of networks, sequestration of pipes and boycotts of the system are the result of transformations of the resources and spaces to which a sector of the citizenry does not have access. If capacities and habitus are indicators of conflicts between citizens' expectations and public decisions, then it is essential to reappropriate spaces for the debate on the right to the city, its resources and supply systems and water distribution. (García et al., 2016b).The Theory of Capacities assumes an interrelation between resources, services, settings, skills, knowledge and responsibilities that would require a governance system from which the balance between the aforementioned factors is regulated by the State, supervised by citizens and financed by the market (Sen, 2011).The Theory of Capacities to explain the redistribution of resources and its impact on human, local and sustainable development. Senian thought considers that the existing differences between individuals (sex, age, abilities, education, locality) determine the freedoms that individuals require to develop sustainably. In this sense, capabilities are knowledge and experiences derived from the interrelation between individual characteristics, resources, and spaces. As resources become scarce, capacities are decimated and spaces are conflict scenarios since the State limits freedoms to guarantee a proportional distribution of resources (García et al., 2013).

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Studies of spatiality's, habitus and capabilities.

The concepts that explain the complexity of the spatiality, habitus and capacity trinomial are: a) freedom, b) responsibility, c) capital and d) fields.

Trinomial studies: spatiality, habitus and capacity are based on developmental humanism (freedoms, capacities and responsibilities), structuralist constructivism (habitus, capitals and fields) and Marxist urbanism (spatiality's). Such universal elements revolve around the city and the inclusion of sustainability:

- Freedoms, capacities and responsibilities for the reappropriation of the city (spaces and water resources).
- Habitus, capitals and fields in which conflicts are brewing due to the redistribution of the resources and spaces of the city (aquifers, networks and pipes).
- Spatiality's for the governance of the local resources of the city (awareness for the equitable distribution of water).

Considering the governance and eco-city approaches, they would have a more social composition. The proximity of the concepts to everyday styles will allow us to discuss the importance of the political system of governance in reference to the eco-city economic system. In this sense, it is necessary to open the debate around social inclusion through the right to the city, mainly to natural resources and essentially to water resources as elements of local sustainable development (Brites, 2012).

The city as a scene of symbols, meanings and meanings around which the asymmetries between public policies and city lifestyles are represented. The city is a scene of resources that increase capacities, but also increase responsibilities (Cravino, 2012).

Studies relating to real estate services; Spatial and technological data indicate that the size of the houses and the technology of their facilities, as the former are increasingly reduced and the latter more automated, facilitate river catchment and recycling, but inhibit the storage and reuse of water. The provisioning capacity seems to encourage the irresponsibility of wasting water (Cueva, 2012).

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However, from a developmental political framework in which freedoms will give way to capabilities and these to responsibilities. Such a process seems to be inhibited given the scarcity of natural resources in cities. In other words, the availability of resources, being an objective rather than subjective fact, influences the lifestyles of users who inhabit cities. Such a phenomenon shortage active public policies designed to cater for social sector resources to the detriment of other (Guillén, 2010).

In response to the exclusion or marginalization of public services, the segregated population builds *habitus intuito*, adopts lifestyles from which they will symbolically and actively confront the authorities. The protests, closures, rallies, demonstrations, marches, physical or verbal confrontations are the result of the scarcity of resources, public policies and the lifestyles or habitus of citizens (Gissi and Soto, 2010).

Studies on lifestyles in cities in terms of shortage, saving and reuse of water show that an availability of less than 50 liters per day per person increases austerity, but increases confrontations with local authorities; pipe kidnappings, road closures, network boycotts and clandestine seizures. Citizenship segregated spaces and water utilities, develop skills and strategies to highlight the situation in which they find themselves, express their indignation and appropriates spaces (Loyola and Rivas, 2010).

If the labor force only appropriates the means of production, the spaces would only be an accessory of the class struggle rather than a constitutive element of the differences between these classes (Iglesias, 2010).

The fetishism of space as a commodity distorts the principle according to which the material conditions of existence determine the ideological superstructure. This is so since the exaltation of objects is inherent in the value of their use. The space, real or symbolic, would have a use value, but not an exchange value, although the interesting thing about its fetishization is that it indicates the degree of alignment with capitalist production relations over any other type of relations in which spaces were not transformed into merchandise (Malmod, 2011).

In a way, capacities and habitus would precede alignment and would be indicated by their degree of fetishistic representation of space. If the capacities and skills habitus are confined to resources

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and spaces, then the alignment is the result of resource scarcity and uneven distribution of the same (Molini and Salgado, 2010).

The scarcity of fetishized water in shortage would suppose the emergence of saving skills or dosage habitus, but such a process would inhibit the representation of conflict and social change. that is, the shortage, shortage, confrontation or boycott indicate a pseudo-conflict since it is resolved by the supply of pipes, the distribution of jugs, the regular provision of water or the granting of vouchers for the purchase of water. The contradictions between public policies and lifestyles, derived from the demand of the pharmaceutical, soft drink or beer market, are reduced to relations of distribution rather than production or appropriation of spaces (Nacif et al., 2011). However, the urgency of a fairer political system around urban citizenship, eco-city projects are multidimensional and their complexity lies in this diversity (Nozica, 2011).

The ecocity concept is multidimensional. It has been understood as an economic, political and social system to reduce the ecological footprint of previous generations in reference to the capacities of previous generations, a space limited to one million inhabitants, whose activities are agriculture and industry based on water availability, although conflict scenario, recycling is seen as the main instrument of development (Orostegui and Matos, 2009).

The concept of eco-city is related to others of a socio-historical nature. Together with the categories of freedoms, capacities, responsibilities, habitus, capitals, fields and spatiality's, the concepts of governance, segregation, sustainability, centrality, inclusion, periphery and surplus value will allow the conceptualization of the problem of scarcity, marketcracy and shortage in the study area. (Pallares, 2012).

If the concepts put forward are considered, a governance system oriented to the eco-city is opposed to segregation via the relocation of social sectors from the naturalization of their exclusion, but it is closer to local development since the term sustainability incorporates the system of government as rector of the resources and services of the eco-city. Rather, a system of governance is developed in small localities such as the neighborhood or the periphery until it extends to the center of the city. Thus, the eco-city indicators would be those related to sustainability and

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inclusion. In this sense, studies on sustainability and eco-city projects seem to demonstrate the viability of the terms based on heterogeneous indicators (Paniagua, 2012).

Latin American studies on scarcity, marketcracy, and public policies on water resources in cities have used various instruments to measure indicators of local water sustainability. The management of water resources; the ethnic appropriation of urban space; population density as a factor for residential sustainability; national identity as an argument for the design of buildings; the reordering based on spatial inclusion and exclusion, peri-urban bi-oceanic tourism policies; peri-urban risk perception; the segregation of public squares and the representation of the city according to social strata are examples of the empirical relevance of studying scarcity, marketcracy, and public policies regarding water resources in Mexico City (Pérez, 2010) .

The empirical studies regarding sustainability and eco-city have incorporated the symbolic and representational dimension of those who consume resources and therefore evaluate public services. In this way, the studies have focused on the impact of public policies on the lifestyles of indigenous peoples, communities, neighborhoods and peri-urban localities in reference to centrality and territorial ordering. In this process, qualitative studies have replaced the quantification of spaces, instruments such as plans, records and maps have been replaced by in-depth interviews. The investigation of spatial relationships and natural resources have now incorporated the representations of public services as a fundamental element of the governance system through the establishment of rates for urban services (Santamaría, 2012).

The relations of appropriation, transformation and distribution of resources and spaces in their development process, encouraged the differentiation of social classes. As the differences were exacerbated, the segregation of the spaces protected the appropriative and transformative differences at the same time that heightened the distributive differences of the resources, mainly the water ones. This process confronted public policies against lifestyles, privileging market demands (Urquieta and Campillo, 2012).

Around the situation of scarcity and shortage generated by public policies that were adjusted to market demands, marginalized, excluded and vulnerable sectors developed skills, knowledge and strategies for appropriating spaces (aquifers, facilities, networks) to supply themselves and

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confront the authorities for the regularization of the service. In this framework, the transformation of water resources was delegated to the federal government and the collection of the service to the local government. In this sense, the shortage of water and the increase in tariffs directed the water conflicts towards the cancellation of debts, the implementation of meters, the repair of visible leaks, the protection of facilities, the control of demonstrations and agreements between authorities delegational with user representatives. In contrast, aquifer concessions, river catchment and recycling technology, investment in infrastructure, detection of imperceptible leaks, contamination and overexploitation of aquifers, water cultures and real estate deregulation were ignored as problems that prevent the sustainability of the city (Verissimo, 2012).

In the framework of eco-city projects and the evaluation of their governance systems, mainly public policies around natural resources, essentially water, the Human Development Index aims to observe, measure and compare freedoms, capacities and responsibilities, but in the best of cases, it only records the amount of public goods that would demonstrate local sustainability. For this reason, an index is required that describes sustainability with emphasis on water resources in reference to their availability, extraction, distribution, consumption, reuse, recycling and tariff as constituent elements of a local governance system (Vieira, 2012).

Modelling of spatiality's, habitus and capabilities

A model is a representation of the axes and trajectories of relationships between the factors wielded in a state of knowledge (Franch et al., 2020). The fields of spatiality, understood as scenarios of fetishization of power, differences and conflicts between political and social actors, are indicated by four factors related to the spatiality of fields of freedom, the spatiality fields of habitus, the capacities of spatiality and fields, as well as by the spatiality's and fields of responsibility.

The spatiality of fields of freedom refers to the opportunities that develop in fields of power and fetishization (Grant et al., 2021). It is an emerging factor in the face of conflicts between the rulers and the governed, or it underlies the differences between urban policies and local needs. As political strategies limit freedom of choice and its materialization in opportunities for access to resources, sectoral demands intensify, as well as distrust among citizens with respect to their authorities. The spatiality of habitus understood s as scenarios of inheritance and learning

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differentiations between governance and ruled with respect to the management of public services from considering natural resources as public goods. It is a process in which the differences between the actors are accentuated since, the State generates a propaganda of its rectory in the municipal services (Waters, 2020). Consequently, authorities inherit decision-making powers and citizens learn conflicting powers of initiative.

Capacity is spatiality and fields refer to the conflicts and changes between the actors, which establish a public agenda in which the priority issues obey the interests of the groups in conflict more than civil society or the State, the institutions and the spheres of participation.

Spatiality's and fields of responsibility represent an instance after conflicts and disagreements, a consequence of public debate and a prelude to federal, state or local elections (Graham, 2020). It is about respecting the peacekeeping and participation agreements between the actors in order to be able to respond effectively to the problems of scarcity and shortages of resources and public services.

Method

Design. A documentary, cross-sectional study was carried out.

Sample. A non-probabilistic selection of sources indexed to national repositories such as Academia, Copernicus, Dialnet, Ebsco, Frontiers, Latindex, Redalyc, Scielo, Scopus, Zenodo, considering the publication period from 2019 to 2021, as well as the keywords: "spatiality's", "habitus" and " capabilities" (see Table 1).

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Table 1. Descriptive sample

	Spatiality`s			Habitus			Capabilities		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Academia	1	4	2	1	3	3	2	2	3
Copernicus	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	1	2
Dialnet	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	3	4
Ebsco	3	4	5	3	1	3	2	5	3
Frontiers	5	3	3	2	2	5	3	4	4
Latindex	2	1	2	5	3	1	5	1	1
Redalyc	1	0	3	2	4	5	4	2	3
Scielo	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	2
Scopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Zenodo	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1

Note: Elaborated with data study

Instrument. Delphi Inventory is supported by a series of propositions and questions about the order, harmony and validity of the information processing from data that are perceived differentially, but that can converge around an objective. task and goal of co-responsibility with the knowledge discussion (see Table 2)

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Table 2. Methodological foundations

Analyst	Question	IS
Leibnizian	Is a rational justification of a proposition or statement possible in order to build an accurate analysis model?	The model proposed by researchers and judges interact in order to be able to establish generalities without deriving them from the data, the priority being its rational value.
Lockean	The formal theory can justify the data from the subjectivity of expert judges once they have reached a consensus with a enough probability to reach a reasonable judgment that reflects the empirical reality?	The data is collected based on the experience of the parties involved, judges and investigators. Simple and general registration is sought because validity by judges depends on a clean slate of the phenomenon that seeks precision from consensus.
Kantian	Do the relationships between data and models justify a theory of consensus underlying the initial and underlying differences?	Synthesis of the theoretical model with respect to the empirical evidence, both being non-priority for analysis and coding, even when the data is collected from an ordered conceptual proximity.
Hegelian	Is it possible a serious alternative and opposite consideration to the mode of synthesis to which the opposing propositions reflect a theory that explains a phenomenon?	A conflict prevails between the data and the model, suggesting the prevalence of differences between judges and researchers regarding a problem
Singerian	Objectives, tasks and goals are attached to precise questions around a model that aims to reflect the subjectivity of experts discussing and negotiating a problem?	The values to be codified are prioritized based on the objectives, tasks and goals.

Source: Mitroff & Turoff (2002); IS = Inquiring System

The IS are distinguished by the premise of analysis that arises from their questioning, prioritizing the features of coding and assigning values, as well as adjustment to the proposed model of data processing or IS. This is a standard grading procedure with respect to a sample of abstracts included in articles selected for their identification (see Table 3).

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Table 3. Description sample

Extract	Repository	Author	Year	References	Relations
e1	Academia	Franch et al.,	2020	63	Prevention Covid-19 ← Spatiality's
e2	Copernicus	Alexandri & Janoschka	2020	48	Prevention Covid-19 ← Gentrification
e3	Dialnet	Grant et al.,	2021	39	Prevention Covid-19 ← Mobility
e4	Ebsco	Waters	2020	41	Prevention Covid-19 ← Mobiliity
e5	Frontiers	Graham	2020	10	Covid-19 → Histeresis

Note: Elaborated with data study: ← formative, → reflective ←→ correlation

The registration error was used where M is the average response and Ri is the Individual score, the division being considered as proportional errors and the logarithm the standardization of underestimations or overestimations.

$$\text{Error} = \log \left| \text{Ri/M} \right|$$

The information was processed following the Delphi technique and the problematization of the relationships between the variables reviewed in the literature: In the first phase, the findings were rated, considering a value of -1 for reflective relationships where explanations prevail about the structure of the categories based on their indicators and +1 for formative relationships where determining relationships between the categories prevail, even and when indicators are included. In the second phase, the scores were averaged in order to be able to compare them with the initial scores of the judges. In the third phase, the ratings were issued again, reiterating the first assigned value, or reconsidering a new rating

Given that the structural equation models (SEM) include the measurement error of the indicators and the measurement disturbance of the factors, considering axes, trajectories and relationships between categories or factors with respect to their indicators that reflect them, this analysis technique was used (Li et al., 2021). SEM combines the technique of factor analysis, path analysis, regression analysis, and simultaneous equation models (Sadidi et al., 2018). SEM establish a robust structure that explains the convergence of the findings regarding spatiality's,

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habitus and capabilities (Shi et al., 2021). SEM includes seven methods, among which the maximum likelihood method stands out, which requires a multivariate normal distribution with at least a minimum sample of 100. In the present work the partial square method (PLS) technique was used when considering a sample size less than 100, as well as a non-normal distribution and the establishment of constructs from formative relationships (Ibarra & Rodríguez, 2020).

The SEM technique establishes a first measurement model using the equation:

$$X = \Lambda x\zeta + \delta \qquad (1)$$

$$Y = \Lambda y\eta + \varepsilon \qquad (2)$$

η = Result latent variable (Category of Capabilities)

y = Result observable variable (Extracts)

ζ = Cause latent variable (Categories of Spatiality's & Habitus)

x = Cause observable variable (Extracts)

Λx = Factor loading matrix (ζ ➔ x)

Λy = Factor loading matrix (η ➔ y)

δ = Error of the cause observable variable x

ε = Error of the result observable variable y

SEM is integrating both equations (1) and (2)

$$\eta = \beta\eta + \acute{\Gamma}\zeta + \zeta \qquad (3)$$

η = Result latent variable (Categories)

β = Coefficient matrix of the result latent variable η

$\acute{\Gamma}$ = Coefficient matrix of the cause latent variable ζ

ζ = Residual term of the structural equation

Process. The data were processed in the statistics package for social sciences version 20, considering the parameters of normal distribution, contingency, proportions of probability,

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adjustment and residual in order to be able to contrast the hypothesis of significant differences between the publications related to the categories with respect to the observations of the present study.

Results

The values of the parameters show a normal distribution of the judges' scores, which, added to the contingencies and probability proportions, suggest consistent information thresholds within which the five extracts selected for the content analysis are located (Table 4). The normal distribution parameters; mean, standard deviation and kurtosis allowed estimating the risk probabilities in confidence intervals where the permissible risk is inferred when deciding to select the five extracts. That is, to be able to relate the search categories: Spatiality's, habitus and capabilities with the selected extracts, it was necessary to establish the normal distribution of the judges' scores considering the Delphi registration formula.

Table 4. Descriptive data

E	M	SD	K	e1	e2	e3	e4	e5
R1								
e1	,682	,143	,123					
e2	,761	,178	,127	,24 (,19 ,29)				
e3	,537	,109	,105	,56 (,32 ,76)	,30 (,29 ,43)			
e4	,609	,132	,131	,43 (,22 ,66)	,45 (,32 ,67)	,56 (,32 ,67)		
e5	,762	,156	,189	,72 (,20 ,61)	,52 (,34 ,70)	,37 (,25 ,64)	,44 (,32 75)	

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R2							
e1	,547	,175	1,80				
e2	,532	,156	,135	,42 (, 31 ,65)			
e3	,612	,146	,163	,56 (,42 ,69)	,41 (,26 ,52)		
e4	,476	,169	,183	,63 (,42 ,78)	,31 (,22 ,43)	,43 (,21 ,49)	
e5	,620	,180	,150	,43 (,21 ,49)	,32 ,20 ,65)	,21 (,34 ,75)	,45 ,29 ,43)
R3							
e1	,672	,132	,122				
e2	,792	,148	,132	,62 (,43 ,76)			
e3	,654	,180	,156	,20 (,18 ,34)	,32 (,21 ,43)		
e4	,689	,170	,189	,45 (,36 ,70)	,35 (,25 ,40)	,42 (,21 ,46)	
e5	,630	,136	,106	,20 (,17 ,45)	,29 (,21 ,43)	,27 (,22 ,53)	,21 (,20 ,25)

Note: Elaborated with data study; e1 = Franch et al., (2020), e2 = Alexandri & Janoschka (2020), e3 = Grant et al., (2021), e4 = Waters (2020), e5 = Graham (2020), R = Round, R1 = Qualify, R2 = Background, R3 = Retributive, M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation, K = Kurtosis, ( ) = Odds ratio & confidence interval

Once the probability proportions were established, the structure of relationships was estimated in order to anticipate contingency scenarios to investigate the differences between the reported findings and the criteria of the expert judges on the issues (see Figure 1). The results show three factors related to the five extracts in each of the three rounds of Delphi analysis. This is so because the three search categories: Spatiality's, Habits and Capabilities are related to the selected extracts and the findings reported in them. In other words, the literature validates its findings from the consensus of relationships between categories and extracts.

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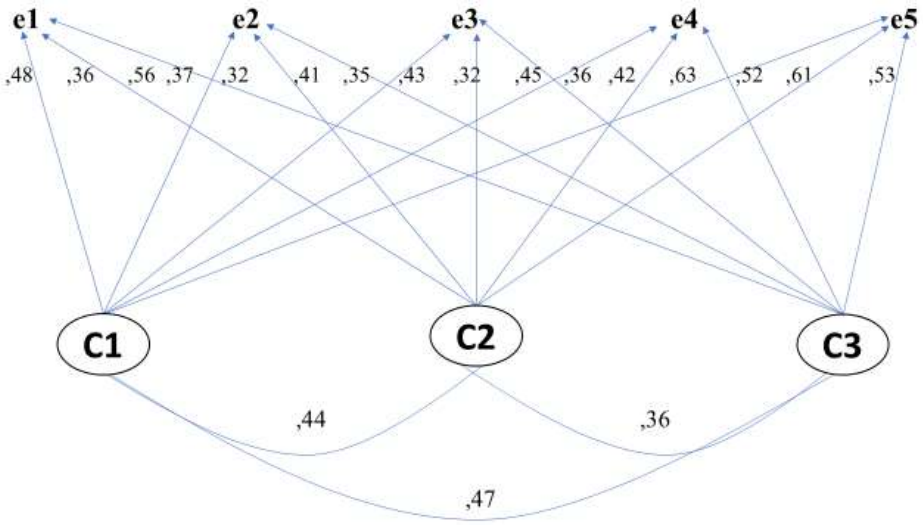

Figure 1. Structural factor analysis

Note: Elaborated with data study; e1 = Franch et al., (2020), e2 = Alexandri & Janoschka (2020), e3 = Grant et al., (2021), e4 = Waters (2020), e5 = Graham (2020), R = Round, R1 = Qualify, R2 = Background, R3 = Retributive, C = Category, C1 = Spatiality's, C2 = Habitus, C3 = Capabilities

The adjustment and residual values ⌈χ2 = 13,24 (14 df) p > ,05; CFI = ,997; NFI = ,990; GFI = ,995; RMSEA = ,008⌋ suggest the norm of the hypothesis regarding the significant differences between the a theory structure with respect to the structure rated by the expert judges. This is so because both the literature and the judges agree that the three categories of spatiality's, habitus, and capabilities were aimed at reducing the effects of the pandemic. In this task, the selected extracts agree that the pandemic impacted the study samples in such a way that they generated consistent responses in the observed period.

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Discussion

The contribution of this work to the state of the question lies in the establishment of a structure of relationships between three categories with respect to five reports of findings related to the prevention of Covid-19. Studies related to this scenario of health risk management based on civil participation show that the samples develop decision patterns and systematic behaviors in the face of crises. In this way, the convergence between habitus, capacities and spaces implies civil responses to the pandemic.

Montoya (2020) showed that the habitus reflects a scenario of conflict and capacity for emancipation at the linguistic level of migrants who built a narrative of self-defense of their work capacities in the face of the dominant culture. In the present work, it was observed that spaces, capacities and habitus converge in a scenario such as the pandemic. Future studies related to gentrification, appropriation, mobility and emancipation will anticipate conflict and risk scenarios. Thornton (2020) it developed the linguistic habitus that reproduces the differences between migrants and natives with respect to food service, finding a cultural capital that is materialized in linguistic skills which explain the development of the restaurant industry. In the present work, a triad has been revealed in which habitus and capacities converge in spaces of conflict and risk between rulers and the ruled with respect to a health crisis. Conservative studies to the disclosure of risk and conflict as concomitant scenarios to the categories could explain the prevalence of a favorable disposition to care for infected, sick and dead by Covid-19.

Han et al., (2021) established a threshold of spaces concerning the community transfer of the SARS CoV-2 coronavirus and the distribution of patients by Covid-19, highlighting patterns of distancing and preventive confinement of the health crisis. In the present work, it is noted that since space is associated with permanent dispositions and both with isolation and distancing capacities, they suggest a predictive scenario of an epidemic. Future lines of study on the mapping of spaces and provisions will open the discussion around the formation of capacities in the face of the pandemic.

Conclusion

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The contribution of the present work to the state of the question lies in the establishment of a model for the study of the complexity of the trinomial: spatiality, habitus and capacity, but the selection of information sources and the analysis technique limit the contrast of the model to others. contexts and study samples, reasons why the search and processing of information in international repositories such as JCR is recommended, as well as the use of the data mining technique.

Therefore, the inclusion of theoretical, conceptual and empirical frameworks such as social movements and citizen participation will allow to orient the model towards the link between self-government and state policies in a new co-government between the parties in conflict.

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