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BELIEFS, PARTNER VIOLENCE AND RISK OF FEMICIDE

Juan Crisóstomo Martínez Berriozábal
Zaragoza UNAM

Daniel Godoy Reyes
Zaragoza UNAM

Fausto Tomas Pinelo Ávila
Zaragoza UNAM

José de Jesús Silva Bautista
Zaragoza UNAM

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Abstract: Intimate partner violence, which can lead to femicide, defined by various authors as a social relationship in which the subjectivity of the victim is lowered or even denied, who is treated as an object. The couple's relationship; It can occur at the level of courtship, free union or marriage. According to Díaz-Morfa (1998), the couple relationship is, "a long-term relationship, [...] capable of being able to endure and try to overcome the conflict [...]" The couple is different from the brief relationship that only seeks immediate satisfaction. [...]" Some authors consider that, for the couple to exist, there must be beliefs about it. Beliefs are defined as the subjective probability of a relationship between the object of the belief and some other object, value, concept, or attribute (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). Due to the above, the following was reached: Problem statement 1.- What is the relationship that exists between the different types of beliefs about the couple relationship; sociodemographic variables; possibility of violence and femicide? Even though it is low, the possibility of femicide in the population studied is 3.4%, which must be analyzed. The results generally prove the hypotheses. The alternatives to avoid violence based on an analysis of the theory and the results are the modification of the roles assigned to men and women which must be equitable in all aspects; educate in gender equality and equity with school programs that must be part of it, from initial content to university content; modify the ideal images of couples taught in commercial media towards more realistic situations; present legal alternatives such as prompt reporting, more severe punishments and psychological, social and legal support for victims.

Keywords: Beliefs, intimate partner violence, femicide, ART, TAP.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major problems that currently exists are the growing waves of violence that affect all people from all cultures and places on the planet; Despite this being the so-called "greatest time of peace for humanity," we are experiencing a very hostile and worrying social reality that fosters anxiety and fear in people. A very tacit example is the constant rise and breaking of crime records. violent with each year in Mexico; In 2018, 33,341 victims of intentional homicide were registered out of a total of 34,202 homicides; Compared to December 2017 there was an increase of 9% and compared to December 2011, an increase of 33.5%. For the fourth consecutive year, the number of intentional homicides has grown uncontrollably above 74%. The number of victims recorded in 2014 was 17,336 (Angel, 2019).

This year is not far behind, in the first half alone 17,608 homicides have been recorded, with February and June being the ones with the highest percentages per day, approximately 102 murders per day (Cacelin, 2019).

In the first half of the year, emergency calls and telephone complaints regarding sexual attacks on women also increased; Compared to last year, cases of sexual abuse rose by 30.1% and cases of sexual harassment by 54.3% (López, 2019). In some way, violence in general, which some specialists see as linked to drug trafficking, which permeates the couple's relationship. Which can occur at the level of courtship, free union or marriage. According to Díaz-Morfa (1998), the couple relationship is, "a long-term relationship, [...] capable of being able to endure and try to overcome the conflict [...]" The couple is different from the brief relationship that only seeks immediate satisfaction. [...]" It could be argued that in each era of history, culture acquires characteristics that influence the establishment and maintenance of couple

bonds. This general violence has manifested itself in all areas in which people operate, one of them is the relationship where the woman and the man suffer these attacks. Speaking about research in this regard, Durán (2018) comments that a normalization has emerged in violent practices towards women, which for the most part is influenced by daily practices at home and the strong roots of gender stereotypes in Mexican society. In itself, this phenomenon persists because 60% of people surveyed consider that there is little probability that this type of offense will be reported, mainly due to the impunity that exists; Finally, something that stands out is the perception that it is the education and values that people learn and experience at home that contribute to the feedback of said social problem.

Finally, for the worst case of violence against women, femicide, in 40% of the cases, it is estimated that the murderer was the partner of the victim and until before 2010, the majority of this type of murders were committed in the home or dwelling, there has now been an increase in incidents on public roads since 2015; Following data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, in four out of every ten cases of femicide (where a link can be established with the murderer) the partner is responsible for the intentional act, whether boyfriend or husband (Becerra-Acosta, 2019).

To choose a partner there must be beliefs about them. Beliefs are defined as the subjective probability of a relationship between the object of the belief and some other object, value, concept, or attribute (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). In turn, Fishbein (1967a and 1967b) points out that belief, unlike attitude, represents the information that the person has about the object, which is linked to some attribute, it is a hypothesis of probability or improbability in relation to the

nature of the object and its relationships with other objects, while attitude constitutes the favorable or unfavorable evaluative dimension of the object, it is a learned predisposition to respond to said object, both allow predicting behavior. The formation of beliefs about objects provides the basic formation of attitudes (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).

Due to the above, the following was reached: Problem statement 1.- What is the relationship that exists between the different types of beliefs about the couple relationship?; 2.- What is the relationship that exists between beliefs about the relationship and sociodemographic variables?; 3.- What is the relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of violence?; 4.- What is the relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of femicide? Kind of investigation. Field, transversal and explanatory; Design, Intergroups, multivariate, and ex-post-facto; Population, FES Zaragoza Students and public; Sample. Non-probabilistic and by quota 150 participants. Finally, in general all hypotheses were tested. The alternatives to avoid violence based on an analysis of the theory and the results, indicate up to 45% probable violence and the possibility of femicide in terms of extreme violence which is 3.4%. The alternatives can be, among other things, the modification of the roles assigned to men and women which must be equitable in all aspects; educate in gender equality and equity with school programs that must be part of everything from initial content to university content; modify the ideal images of couples taught by commercial media towards more realistic situations; present legal alternatives such as prompt reporting, more severe punishments and psychological, social and legal support for victims.

AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE

Definitions, in his work Bategay (1981), speaks of aggression as a fact influenced by genetic and biochemical factors; momentary bodily circumstances; biographical influences that occurred in childhood; and frustrations that act to hinder the development and deployment of personality. In addition to giving space to fear, alleging that this may be the reason that gives rise to aggressive demonstrations.

For his part, Boggon (2006) takes aggression as a biological-social aspect, since it tends to be considered something instinctive and innate that has its bases in evolutionary aspects (to guarantee the survival of the species), and hormonal (it has been proven that Testosterone increases the probability of aggressive behaviors but does not determine them), although it is also influenced by external factors such as drug use and education based on gender roles; On the other hand, violence is a social-cultural aspect, because there is an exercise of power, real or symbolic, and an imposition of meanings.

Thus, there are three fundamental aspects, transitivity, there is always an aggressor and an attacked; directionality, where or to whom the act is directed; and intentionality, the objective of doing harm or avoiding being harmed (Corsi, 1994). The difference between aggression and violence lies in this last aspect, since violent acts seek an establishment of power and control in its different modalities, a situation of domination is intended, which is not necessary when it comes to aggressiveness.

But defining violence is not so simple, according to Keane (2000), violence is a kind of social relationship in which the subjectivity of the victim is lowered or even denied, he is treated as an object, usually to achieve a goal that benefits more to the perpetrator than to the victim, who is forced to accept or do acts against his will (Martinez, 2016). There are

different types of violence, but the one that is of interest is intimate partner violence.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Also called intimate violence or *dating Violence* has been defined by some authors as the exercise or threat of an act of violence by at least one member of a couple, within the context of a romantic relationship, on the other. This phenomenon has a tremendous number of manifestations which can range from the physical level (such as hitting, pushing, violent caresses, etc.) to the emotional level (insults, humiliation, denial of the relationship, monitoring of family-social ties, etc.) with the purpose of establishing a relationship of power and control. On the other hand, qualitative studies indicate that, for young people, regardless of gender, it is the context that determines whether a behavior is considered violent or not (Sugarman & Hotaling, 1989).

On the other hand, Rey-Anacona (2010) states that violence in dating relationships, known in the English language as *dating Violence* is defined as any attempt to control or dominate a partner emotionally, physically, sexually or psychologically and that also generates some type of damage to them. The author states that this type of violence occurs when acts that hurt the other person occur in the context of a relationship in which there is attraction and in which the two members of the couple frequent each other.

The consequences described for those who have suffered intimate violence are depressive disorders, deterioration of self-esteem, insecurity, feelings of guilt, isolation, poor academic performance and increased risk of substance abuse (Wolfe, Wekerle, Scott, Straatman, Grasley & Reitzel - Jaffe, 2003; Echeburúa & Corral, 1998). On the other hand, with respect to those who exercise violence, studies indicate, among other consequences, relationship breakdown, feelings of shame,

rejection and social condemnation, as well as the risk of repeating the violent interaction model in future relationships (Glass, Freland, Campbell, Yonas, Sharp & Kub, 2003).

Studies with North American youth indicate that rurality, expulsion and/or suspension from school, the existence of multiple partners, and the use of alcohol, would increase the risk of intimate partner violence (Avery- Leaf, Cascardi, O'Leary, & Cano, 1997; Malik, Sorenson, & Aneshensel, 1997).

As was seen at the beginning, the great problem that currently arises regarding violence against women is closely related to the coexistence of couples; regardless of whether it is a formal marriage or not. Therefore, the rest of the modalities will be explained from this point of view.

During the history of the study on gender violence, Corsi, (2005) rescues several hypotheses that help to ground and guide the objectives of programs against intimate partner violence, depending on where the problem is taken up from, which served to analyze and face a problem that is increasingly taking center stage in the social life of America, these hypotheses are:

- *Cultural Hypothesis*: Where the origin of mistreatment of women is found in patriarchal cultural values, favoring, justifying or tolerating them as an instrument of social and family control.
- *Structural Hypothesis*: Based on social inequalities and the lack of opportunities, which end in acts directed towards the couple, fruits of the tensions and aggressiveness to which individuals are exposed.
- *Psychopathological Hypothesis*: Special emphasis is placed on personality dysfunctions and/or disorders, such as impulsivity, psychopathy, or drug abuse.

- *Interaction Hypothesis*: Based on verbal, behavioral and emotional relationship styles, between spouses and within the family. Examples include controlling women's movements, restricting their access to information or assistance (preventing them from studying or working, etc.), as well as isolating them from their family and other social circles.

Concluding that this manifestation of violence is a product of inequality between genders, in the family and society, over time cultural education has been given in all socializing institutions, including the media, so that this system maintains and self-justify.

Although there are various explanations about violence for this research, the most convincing are; The aforementioned Attachment and Feminist Theories are briefly explained below.

ATTACHMENT THEORIES

This theoretical line seeks to explain why a person becomes a perpetrator, while others do not do so under the same conditions (Turinetto & Vicente, 2008). While the perspective of Dutton and Golant (1997) maintains that there are some individual characteristics that constitute a risk factor for people to exercise violence; According to them, the interactions of the following factors contribute to the development of this attitude: rejection and abuse in childhood and/or early development, as well as the existence of insecure attachments, something very relevant would also be the influence of a *sexist culture*. An explanation given in his research on the past of male aggressors is that the majority suffered physical and emotional abuse from their father, which would influence the way they interact with their partner in the future. They clarify that rejection and shame produce multiple effects on the child and can not only

harm their notion of identity, but also affect their ability to console themselves, as well as control their negative emotions.

FEMINIST THEORIES

Feminism is a social movement which is presented as a discourse of various tendencies, but with common bases; The common purpose lies in the elimination of gender oppression that has affected various cultures throughout history; Although improvements have currently been achieved in the conditions of women in various aspects, inequality between men and women has not yet been overcome, the persistence of violence against women being an example of this. (Otero, 2009).

This approach prioritizes the patriarchal model to explain the mistreatment that prevails in society against women. According to Fernández (2006), the gender perspective is not defined as the sole or ultimate explanation of the phenomenon of violence, but it can often be the most influential of the conditions. The gender perspective is concerned with the analysis of cultural and social issues, conceiving male violence against women as an abuse of power in a social structure that favors men to attack women and that privileges masculine elements over feminine ones. Thus, violence is used to maintain male superiority (Turinetti & Vicente, 2008). It must be recognized, of course, that the concept of control has to do with the choice of the objective, which is to attack women in the private sphere, since violence is not exercised publicly.

Violence through feminist theory can be defined as a social phenomenon framed by the constitution of gender identities and inequalities, as well as the devaluation of the feminine (Otero, 2009).

Admitting the relational dimension of gender allows us to focus our attention on the construction of relationships. However,

rejecting biological determinism does not imply denying that gender is constituted by sexual bodies. With this understanding, it is explained that the concept of gender affects the social and historical construction produced on biological characteristics.

That is, society prescribes the expected behavior of men and women in accordance with cultural expectations (Dohmen, 1996). These propositions demonstrate that dominance tendencies are not inscribed in masculine nature, but are learned through socialization, since culture preexists people and from birth permeates every future relationship as a couple (Turinetti & Vicente, 2008).

THE COUPLE RELATIONSHIP

It can occur at the level of courtship, common-law union or marriage, which will be reviewed later. According to Díaz-Morfa (1998), the couple relationship is, “a long-term relationship, [...] capable of being able to endure and try to overcome the conflict [...]”

The couple is different from the brief relationship that only seeks immediate satisfaction. [...]” It could be argued that in each era of history, culture acquires characteristics that influence the establishment and maintenance of couple bonds. According to Fernández (2006): The modernizing dynamic driven, on the one hand, by political society and on the other, by a civil society that reproduces itself, maintains inertia and introduces contrasting changes in a rather informal manner [...] give rise to ruptures of values and produce anomie [...] in the new generations. But at the same time, they propose new ways of relating (p. 12). The question about one’s partner is a constant over time and for both contemporary young people and those of other times it is central and structuring (Tobón, Vega & Cuervo, 2012).

ENGAGEMENT

Dating can be classified as a normative experience that can lay the foundation for adult intimate relationships (Furman, Simon, Shaffer & Bouchee, 2002). For Martínez and Rey (2013), before the 20th century, courtship did not exist, there was no state of “transition” between singleness and marriage. The newlywed was called the bridegroom and by extension the participant in the wedding ceremony, even before the ceremony was completed.

At the beginning of the 20th century, it was the man who made the decision to meet a single woman, who typically lived in her parental home. The interested party appeared in front of the parents and, if they authorized it, could talk to the young woman. This visit consisted of a talk at a distance under the supervision of the parents and in their home. The closeness of the marriage was understood from the continuity and exclusivity of the visits.

Courtship as it is understood today appears in the 60s through the sexual revolution, the concept of it today changes radically. If we analyze the concept of courtship in this 21st century we can have a very different perspective from previous years.

EMERGENCE OF LOVE

For Blandón-Hincapié & López-Serna, (2016). Since the beginning of time there has always been the need for both sexes (woman and man); Even though other types of relationships are accepted now, the vast majority is with the purpose of getting married in the future and thus the species can endure, which is an instinct. Love is a cultural construct and each historical period has developed a different conception of love. And it is very important to mention that the type of love that occurs during relationships is romantic love, which is defined as a

manifestation of physical attraction between two people, such as the affinity shared by two individuals. We could also say that love is a feeling shared by two random people who meet and can't help but be attracted to each other. Although CXDE relationships (healthy relationships) among adolescents have not always had the same meaning, they have always been present, and not only during adolescence, but also in the other stages of human life, but in current times, Adolescence is the stage where courtships mostly occur and violence can also appear.

VIOLENCE AND COURTAGE

Several investigations (González, Muñoz-Rivas & Graña, 2003) have reported violence in dating relationships, with frequent verbal, psychological and/or emotional attacks, aimed at intimidating or hurting the partner. Dating violence has been defined as violence in which acts occur that have the intention of hurting or causing damage to a member of the couple, in the context of a relationship in which there is attraction and in which the two members go out together. These acts are considered normal and accepted in romantic dating relationships by many adolescents, as evidenced by prevalence studies that have reported figures of up to 88% when verbal violence is considered and which show that prevalence rates do not differ much by sex. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDCP (2006) Disease Control and Prevention, for example, reported that 8.9% of men and 8.8% of women had been subjected to physical violence by their partner, among 15,214 adolescents who were in school between ninth and twelfth grade in 50 states of the aforementioned country.

Meanwhile, Rivera, Allen, Rodríguez, Chávez and Lazcano (2007) found that 20.99% of women and 19.54% of men, of a total of 7,960 students aged 11 to 24 in the province

of Morelos (Mexico), had exercised physical violence against their partners. In Colombia, Rey-Anacona, Mateus-Cubides and Bayona-Arévalo (2010) found that 41.7% of men and 58.3% of women, in a sample of 562 men and women, between 15 and 20 years of age, they had abused their partner at least once. These couple relationships can also occur in free union.

FREE UNION

Background. Consensual unions and marriages have coexisted for a long time in the history of marriage in several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and constitute the marital basis on which family formation has traditionally been carried out (Rodríguez, 2004). The origin of the coexistence of these two types of marital arrangements is found in the colonial past of the countries, despite their social and cultural differences. In the case of Mexico, the diversity of marital arrangements, inherited historically, has experienced modifications over time, which gave rise to four types of arrangements: religious marriage only, civil marriage only, civil and religious marriage and free or consensual union (Quilodrán, 2001; Ojeda de la Peña 2010). As part of the modernization of the country, but also of its Catholic tradition, a pattern of nuptiality was generated that can be identified as traditional in which civil marriage and religious prevails for a long time as the most desirable and frequent. Currently, choosing each of these marital arrangements responds to the traditions and preferences of couples, as well as their particular social and economic conditions to cover expenses. In this context, free union has long been an alternative in the marriage of Mexicans and in the formation of their procreative families, either as a type of definitive marital arrangement or as the initial phase of a significant number of families that They begin with a free union that is later

legalized and/or sacralized through civil and/or religious marriage (Ojeda de la Peña, 1988).

Studies on the differential behavior of free unions and marriages indicate that, compared to marriages, free unions have been formed at younger ages, have been associated with lower levels of schooling, have been more frequent in rural areas than in urban areas, the same as in the Gulf and southern regions of the country in Mexico (Quilodrán, 2001); Thus, they have also been less stable and with a high probability of marital dissolution (Ojeda de la Peña, 2010). Despite these differences, both types of marital arrangements have similar reproductive behaviors.

Ojeda de la Peña, (2013) suggests that there are no significant differences in reproductive behavior between women in consensual unions and married women in Latin American countries. This last characteristic indicates the family orientation that free unions have had in the region, and that is shared by Mexico, where this type of union, like marriages, have traditionally been the basis of family formation once children are born. However, in this situation, each of the marital arrangements has been socially valued unequally. Rodríguez (2016) suggests that Latin American societies have assigned different social valuations to each of these types of union and places consensual unions, to a greater or lesser extent, below the status of marriage.

Finally, it is important to note that the increase in free unions in Mexico is manifested at the national level with interesting differences within its regions. A recent study (Ojeda de la Peña, 2013) suggests that in the period 2000-2010 there was a general increase in free unions that altered the traditional marital structure. For the first time, free unions became the second most common type of marital arrangement and replaced only civil marriage nationwide. For its part, the entire northern

region continued with the traditional marital structure, but not the majority of the border states and municipalities that comprise it.

Four of the six northern states acquired new conjugal structures, among which the state of Baja California (BC) stands out, where a new structure was generated, inverse of the traditional one. In the 2010 census count, common-law unions in BC became the most frequent and came to occupy first place. Changes and continuities of free unions in Mexico: the case of young women in Tijuana, civil marriages moved to second place, and civil and religious marriages to third place, followed by religious-only marriage, which is practically extinct.

COUPLES LIVING IN FREE UNION INCREASE

It is the area where there is the greatest domestic abuse; violence, and are the main cause of separation: according to the Social Research specialist. Pliego (2020) says that, if we analyze the statistical information generated by the Mexican State during the last hundred years through censuses, we can realize that even today, there are four forms of family: those headed by a single female head (17 percent), by head alone (5 percent), married couples (48 percent) and in common law (17 percent).

During the last 20 years, the percentage of the married population has decreased 11 percentage points in Mexico, going from 49% in 2000 to 38% in 2020, while free unions rose nine points from 11% to 20%. For their part, divorces have increased with respect to marriages constantly since between 2000 and 2019 they almost quintupled, going from seven to 32 divorces per 100 marriages. While the single population remained almost the same from 2000 to 2020 from 31% to 30%, (INEGI,2019).

Fundamental idea of free union. Ojeda de

la Peña (2013) mentions that the sentimental bond outside the marriage contract and without any type of ties is considered by some sectors of society as a very reasonable option. There are several reasons that are alleged to defend this type of emotional bond: it is a freer model than the classic marriage, if the relationship does not work the separation process is much easier and certain economic commitments between the members of the couple can be agreed outside the established laws.

There is still a social stigma. Conventional marriage has greater social prestige in most territories, especially those with Catholic tradition. On many occasions, free union is valued as an option that is too informal and does not express a true commitment between the members of the couple. For some couples, one way to overcome this is through marriage.

MARRIAGE

THE REASONS WHY PEOPLE GET MARRIED

According to Ramos (2017), we live in a time of change, also with regard to marriage. People decide to go to the altar less and when they do it is not always for love.

“With you, bread and onion.” On the Cervantes Virtual Center website (2020), They say that the meaning of this saying is that: “When you truly love someone, you are willing to live with them not only in times of happiness but also when misfortune occurs.” The article points out that it is a saying that is used very little today. What is important here, however, is the content, not the container, that is, whether its meaning is no longer valid: people today create the bond of marriage for reasons very different from love.

For centuries, the purpose of marriage was not to ratify the bond of love. The nobles married the bourgeoisie to obtain money and the bourgeois married the nobles to obtain

titles. On the side of the most disadvantaged classes, going to the altar was a guarantee to move forward, have offspring and for children to take care of their parents when they reached old age. What if romantic love were in crisis again today? The portal specialized in confessions of secrets ‘ Whisper ‘ (2015). Anonymous connections can turn into love very quickly. (Although it may seem strange to start a relationship on an application about sharing secrets, it is not that uncommon.) He has transferred the question to the Internet and has received dozens of responses.

Here are the most significant ones, classified according to these new 21st century reasons for saying “I do”: Economic causes, Financial, Emotional; Loneliness; Depression and anguish are over; They will be long-lived; They feel safer; Fear; Family responsibilities; Sex; Practical reasons; Socially they have more acceptance; They resolve conflicts with skill; Better developed children; They will begin to write their own story; There is no other moment more exciting; It is showing the other that you are serious; by aspects, Legal; Religious and pressures from society.

WHY MUSTN'T PEOPLE GET MARRIED?

For Contreras, (2022). Even as couples consider why they want to get married, they must also consider some reasons not to get married. Getting married for unrealistic reasons can lead to a bitter, unhappy marriage or a painful divorce, and while the results may seem distant on the wedding day, couples who understand why they want to get married can be better prepared to share a happy life. all our lives together. Bad reasons for getting married could include:

- Planning to take advantage of a future spouse's fame or financial success.
- Need for a spouse to escape an unhappy family situation.

- Assume that marriage is the next logical step for every relationship.

- Get married to be the center of attention and organize an elaborate party.

EVERY COUPLE HAS THEIR OWN MOTIVATION FOR GETTING MARRIED

According to Campbell (2017), there are advantages and disadvantages to getting married, but at least one of the advantages has remained fairly constant over time: people who marry tend to be healthier than their unmarried counterparts. As recently as last month, research presented at the British Cardiovascular Society conference reported that single people with “modifiable risk factors” such as type 2 diabetes and high blood pressure have significantly higher mortality rates than married people with same conditions. Marriage has been linked to a longer life, fewer heart attacks and strokes, and a lower risk of depression.

For Zheng, Tumin, & Zhenchao, (2013). of course, the statistics are not 100 percent positive: marriage has also been linked to an increased risk of weight gain. And not all studies have reached the same conclusions, especially those in which participants report on their own health. While previous research along these lines has generally shown a strong association between good health and marriage, more recent work suggests that this protective effect is weakening. The study, which compared married people born between 1955 and 1984, shows that while older generations see better overall health with marriage, the effect has deteriorated over time.

As the sociologist De Paulo, (1979) who studies single people, it's ridiculous to think that single life is a life of sadness and bad outcomes. Marriage is considered to protect health through multiple mechanisms, but this effect may have weakened as marriage became

deinstitutionalized in the United States. This article tests the cross-cohort decline in the protective effect of marriage.

The change in the association between marital status and subjective general health in three birth cohorts was estimated using the 1984-2011 Panel Study of Income Dynamics (N =12,373). Analyzes included least squares, random effects, and fixed effects regression models, which represent increasingly conservative approaches to rule out selection bias. With these data, the benefits of marriage in the case of people are called into question.

with economic solvency. The point is to avoid discomfort in couples that can lead to a situation of extreme violence which would lead to femicide.

It must be noted that according to the United Nations office in Mexico (, 2019), approximately 90% of rape victims are usually women. Nationally, 19.2 million women were subjected at some point in their lives to some type of intimidation, harassment, harassment or sexual abuse. For every nine sexual crimes committed against women, there is one sexual crime committed against men.

FEMICIDE

According to the CNPPEV (2016) National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women. Violence against women has its origins in gender inequality, that is, in the position of subordination, marginality and risk in which they find themselves with respect to men.

The violent death of women for reasons of gender, classified in our penal system as femicide, is the most extreme form of violence against women and one of the most serious manifestations of discrimination against them.

In Mexico, for our Federal Penal Code (2021), femicide is typified in article 325, which establishes the following: The crime

of femicide is committed by anyone who deprives a woman of her life for reasons of gender. Gender reasons are considered to exist when any of the following circumstances occur:

1. The victim presents signs of sexual violence of any type;
2. Infamous or degrading injuries or mutilations have been inflicted on the victim, prior or after the deprivation of life or acts of necrophilia;
3. There is a history or data of any type of violence in the family, work or school environment, of the active subject against the victim;
4. A sentimental, emotional or trusting relationship has existed between the asset and the victim;
5. There is data that establishes that there were threats related to the criminal act, harassment or injuries of the active subject against the victim;
6. The victim has been held incommunicado, regardless of the time prior to the deprivation of life;
7. The victim's body is exposed or displayed in a public place.

In general, homicides committed against women are not investigated, taking into consideration, that they could be femicides. For this reason, the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-Based Violent Deaths of Women recommends that all violent deaths of women that in principle appear to have been caused by criminal motives, suicide and accidents, must be analyzed from a gender perspective., in order to determine whether or not there were gender reasons in the cause of death and to be able to confirm or rule out the reason for it.

For Alvazzi del Frate, (2011). The term "femicide" refers to a specific type of

homicide in which a man murders a woman, girl or girl because she is female. Unlike other types of murder, femicides usually occur in the home as a consequence of gender violence. They are also categorized within hate crimes, given that they occur in a context in which the feminine has been stigmatized for years.

The word “femicide” is in dispute; There are authors who affirm that it includes any murder whose victim is a woman, regardless of the gender of the person committing it or what their motivations are. Femicide is the most extreme manifestation of abuse and violence by men towards women. It occurs as a consequence of any type of gender violence, such as physical attacks, rape, forced motherhood or genital mutilation.

DATA AND STATISTICS

It is estimated that around 66 thousand femicides are perpetrated in the world every year. However, it must be taken into account that the number of cases of gender violence tends to be underestimated and that many countries do not differentiate between homicides and femicides.

While 80% of murder victims are men, when we talk specifically about family or intimate homicide the percentage of men drops to a third. Approximately 26%. This is one of the factors that explain why femicide needs to be distinguished from other murders.

According to data from the WHO, (2003). The countries with the highest rates of femicide are El Salvador, Jamaica, Guatemala, South Africa and Russia. More than half of the 25 countries with the highest rate of femicides are in America; In addition to those mentioned, the list includes Honduras, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Brazil and the Dominican Republic.

KILLER'S MOTIVATIONS

The motivation for the crime is one of the main peculiarities of femicide in relation to other types of homicide. According to Russell and Harmes (2001), who are credited with popularizing the word “femicide,” some of the main motivations for these murders are anger, hatred, jealousy, and the search for revenge. pleasure.

Other variables that Russell considers relevant are misogyny, the sense of gender superiority and the conception of women as possessions. These variables are culturally transmitted and favor violence by men towards women.

On the other hand, murders of women within a couple are also statistically linked to the consumption of alcohol or other drugs by the murderer, although these actions cannot be attributed solely to a purely biochemical phenomenon.

TYPES OF FEMINICIDE

Russell and Harmes (2001) and other authors have proposed different types of femicide that differ above all in the relationship between the victim and the murderer and in the motivation for the crime:

1. Intimate and family
2. Lesbicide
3. Racial femicide
4. Serial femicide

Psychological explanations of gender violence.

Although gender violence and femicide could be explained in very different ways from different theoretical orientations, it will focus on two examples: symbolic interactionism and evolutionary psychology.

Symbolic interactionism. It is a theoretical current of sociology, social psychology and anthropology that proposes that people jointly construct symbols that give meaning to reality in its different aspects, guiding our behavior in relation to them.

From this orientation, femicide could be

explained as a consequence of the differences in the roles granted to each gender by many societies: it is understood that the public sphere must be controlled by men and women are relegated to reproduction and taking care of the home.

This social structure is often called “patriarchy”, which is based on written laws and/or implicit norms that reinforce and condition differentiated patterns of behavior based on biological sex.

For Walby, (2017) the concept of patriarchy must remain fundamental for a feminist understanding of society. She argues that there are six patriarchal structures that restrict women and maintain male domination: The existence of these structures restricts the freedom and life opportunities of women compared to men. However, it recognizes that women of different class and ethnic backgrounds and different sexual orientations experience these structures in different ways. Walby (ibid), also recognizes that patriarchal structures can change and can be affected by the actions of men and women, and in more recent work speaks of “gender regimes” rather than patriarchy to reflect this greater fluidity:

Evolutionary and biological perspectives.

According to (Díaz, Echanove & Gamba 2019), differences in gender roles are often attributed to the biology of men and women. In particular, it is often mentioned that men have higher levels of testosterone, a sex hormone that influences aggressiveness, dominance and risk-taking. However, hormonal differences have not been shown to be responsible for differences in the behavior of men and women.

It has also been proposed that the fact that women become pregnant historically influenced the development of societies since the beginning of humanity, especially after the adoption of a sedentary lifestyle.

From these perspectives, the biological

differences between genders tend to be highly valued, to the detriment of sociocultural influences, such as religion. In any case, it is assumed that in general violence against women, and specifically murders in which they are the victims, cannot be explained solely from the analysis of biological categories such as genes or hormonal differences.

This is because although there are clear physical differences between both sexes, any behavioral pattern incorporates a previous learning history that greatly influences its appearance and way of expressing itself.

What can be done?

The measures to be taken to fight against femicides cannot focus on just one of the sources of the problem, because everything starts from the difficulty with several levels of complexity: psychological, psycho-social, and socio-political.

Therefore, everything must go through changes at the individual level (development of prevention and mental health programs) and collective level. The latter not only imply changes in culture and sensitivity towards the violence suffered by many women; Furthermore, they include material and objective measures: urban planning that promotes street safety, prison policies that protect victims, etc. All of the above leads us to wonder what the beliefs underlying all the aforementioned processes would be.

Finally, for the worst case of violence against women in femicide, 40% of the cases, it is estimated that the murderer was the partner of the victim and until before 2010, the majority of these types of murders were committed in home or housing, there has now been an increase in incidents on public roads since 2015; Following data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, in four out of every ten cases of femicide (where a link can be established with the murderer) the partner is responsible for the intentional

act, whether boyfriend or husband (Becerra-Acosta, 2019). Even though the question remains of the remaining 60% worthy of another investigation. Without a doubt, beliefs lead to a certain type of behavior that can be femicide.

PSYCHOLOGICAL BELIEFS

Defined as the way in which people can potentially explain or not explain the phenomena of the world that surround the individual, associated with thoughts. Social psychology looks for how people tend to believe everyday aspects, because they tend to be reflected in the way they communicate, act and behave in their relationship with others. The development of social cognition is what is responsible for the cognitive processes among the most important ones.

The study of beliefs is based on theories called consistency, these are:

- Theory of Social Comparison, by Festinger, Schachter and Back (1950)
- Balance and Attribution Theory, by Heider (1958)
- Theory of Cognitive Dissonance, by Festinger (1957); (Perlman & Cosby, 1986).

Starting in the 1960s, the Theory of Reasoned Action and Planned Action were also located within the field of social cognition. Beliefs are defined as the subjective probability of a relationship between the object of the belief and some other object, value, concept, or attribute (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).

Belief is considered a verbal expression of attitude. It is assumed that different beliefs or opinions express different degrees of favorability or unfavorability to an event or fact.

For Jones and Gerard (1992), belief expresses the relationships between two cognitive categories when neither defines the other. Belief refers to the characteristics

associated with an object. In turn, Fishbein (1967a and 1967b) points out that belief, unlike attitude, represents the information that the person has about the object, which is linked to some attribute, it is a hypothesis of probability or improbability in relation to the nature of the object and its relationships with other objects, while attitude constitutes the favorable or unfavorable evaluative dimension of the object, it is a learned predisposition to respond to said object, both allow predicting behavior. The formation of beliefs about objects provides the basic formation of attitudes (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).

THEORY OF REASONED ACTION (TAR)

Fishbein & Ajzen (1975; 1980) postulated that there are two primary determinants of the intention to perform a behavior; the attitude towards the execution of the behavior and the subjective norm (social control). If a behavior is to be predicted, both the attitude and the subjective norm will have to correspond to the intention in terms of action, direction, context and time.

The theory suggests that a person's behavior is determined by his or her intention to perform the behavior and his or her intention is a function of his or her attitude toward the behavior and his or her subjective norm. For the purpose of predicting behavior, it is sufficient to measure what corresponds to behavioral intentions. Consideration of subjective attitudes and norms is the first step toward understanding why people behave the way they do.

The beliefs that are found precede a person's attitudes that determine subjective norms, and ultimately intentions and behavior. Of the many types of beliefs that a subject has, two have been identified that underlie action: behavioral beliefs and normative beliefs (Ajzen & Fishbein, 2005).

THEORY OF PLANNED ACTION (TAP)

Ajzen, (2011). I add to the two conceptual constructs of the explanation of behavior determined by behavioral intention (attitudes towards the execution of the behavior and normative pressure), one more element: behavioral control. These three elements are interdependent and act on execution. Attitudes toward behavior mediate the effects of beliefs, which could have several effects. One of them is the weight of the subjective evaluation of the consequences (evaluation); another is the perception of the norms by which the act could be approved or disapproved by significant others (normative beliefs) and, finally, the weight of the motivation given by the subjective evaluation (motivation to comply). Furthermore, it proposes that the perception of control has a direct effect on behavior and models the relationship between intention and behavior.

For Ajzen and Fishbein (2005), intentions are generally good predictors of many different types of behaviors. Beyond confirming that the behavior in question is to some extent under volitional control, it is nothing new that people do what they intend to do. The interest is to understand human behavior, not just predict; An attempt is made to identify the determinants of behavioral intentions. As an extension of the theory of reasoned action, the theory of planned action (Ajzen, & Fishbein, 1991) addresses the possibility of incomplete volitional command, incorporating the structure of perceived behavioral control.

According to the Theory of Planned Action, intentions and (behaviors) are a function of three basic determinants: one of a personal nature, another that reflects social influence, and a third that has to do with the issue of command. The personal factor is related to individual attitudes toward the behavior; the second determinant of intention

is the personal perception of social pressure to perform or not perform the behavior under consideration. Since it is about perceiving normative prescriptions, this factor is accepted as perceived behavioral control. In general terms, people attempt to perform a behavior when they evaluate it positively, when they experience social pressure to perform it, and when they believe they have the means and opportunities to do so.

The theory states that the relative importance of the attitude towards the behavior, the subjective norm and the perception of perceived control depends in part on the intention under study; For some, attitudes are more important than normative considerations. Similarly, when we perceive behavioral control, it is more important for some behaviors than for others. Sometimes only one or two of the factors are needed to explain intention, while in others all three are important. Furthermore, the relative weights of the factors may vary from person to person or population to population.

The TAP, Theory of Planned Action, does not directly deal with the amount of control a person has over a given situation, but rather considers the possible effects of perceived behavioral control on the achievement of behavioral goals. Perceptions of behavioral control correspond reasonably well to actual control and provide useful information about expressed intentions.

The theory assumes that perceived behavioral control has motivational implications for intentions. If people do not believe they have the resources and opportunities to perform a certain behavior, it is unlikely that they will form strong behavioral intentions, even if they hold favorable attitudes toward the behavior and believe that others approved the performance of such behavior. Therefore, there is an association between perceived behavioral control and intention that is not mediated by attitude or subjective norm.

On many occasions, a behavior not only depends on the motivation to perform it but also on the control of the behavior in question. Perceived behavioral control, in other words, perceived behavioral control can influence behavior indirectly, via intentions, but it can also be used to predict behavior directly, because it is considered a close or partial substitute for actual control.

The concept of belief has played a central role in social psychology in recent decades; Without their help it would not have been possible to develop several fields of empirical research.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES

An attitude is the degree to which a person likes or dislikes an object, where the object is used in a generic sense to refer to any aspect of the individual's world. The attitude is determined by personal beliefs about said object.

Within the Theory of Reasoned Action, attitudes about behavior are the only ones directly relevant to predicting and understanding human behavior. When obtaining the beliefs that determine attitudes toward behaviors, the correspondence between action, direction, context, and time is essential.

For Ajzen and Fishbein (1980), the correspondence between beliefs and attitudes is relevant due to the fact that attitudes are determined by the salient beliefs that people have about the object. Behavior tends to correspond to a criterion of behavioral intention, attitudes will have to correspond to intentions, and beliefs to attitudes. This allows us to understand and predict attitudes and beliefs.

Ajzen and Albarracín (2007) point out that efforts to predict and explain human behavior have tended to rely on explanations

based on global dispositions such as locus of control, sensation seeking, self-consciousness, liberalism, conservatism, hedonism, prejudice, self-esteem, authoritarianism, altruism, achievement motivation, and so on. Some of the relationships between such external variables and behaviors can be analyzed in different ways, for example, it has been found that educational level is related to smoking addiction (the higher the education, the lower the consumption of tobacco).

To choose a partner there must be beliefs about them. Beliefs are defined as the subjective probability of a relationship between the object of the belief and some other object, value, concept, or attribute (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). In turn, Fishbein (1967a and 1967b) points out that belief, unlike attitude, represents the information that the person has about the object, which is linked to some attribute, it is a hypothesis of probability or improbability in relation to the nature of the object and its relationships with other objects, while attitude constitutes the favorable or unfavorable evaluative dimension of the object, it is a learned predisposition to respond to said object, both allow predicting behavior. Thus, the formation of beliefs about objects provides the basic formation of attitudes (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975).

The problem is thus stipulated (the growing wave of violence and the increase in cases of intimate partner violence), and the psychological theoretical support of the Beliefs with which said issue was addressed. Consequently, the following methodology was arrived at.

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

- Identify the different types of beliefs about the couple's relationship.
- Know the relationship between beliefs about the relationship and sociodemographic variables.
- Identify beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of violence
- Know the beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of femicide.
- Know the beliefs about the couple relationship and the violence suffered.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- 1.- What is the relationship that exists between the different types of beliefs about the relationship?
- 2.- What is the relationship that exists between beliefs about the relationship and sociodemographic variables?
- 3.- What is the relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of violence?
- 4.- What is the relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of femicide?
- 5.- What is the relationship that exists between beliefs about the couple relationship and violent events suffered?

HYPOTHESES

- 1.- There is a relationship between the different types of beliefs about the relationship.
- 2.- There is a relationship between

beliefs about the relationship and sociodemographic variables and grades (average).

3.- There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of violence.

4.- There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of femicide.

5.- There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and violent events suffered.

METHOD

Variables

- Beliefs about the relationship
- Sex
- Age
- Scholarship
- Civil status
- Ratings
- Occupation
- Violence intention
- Femicide intention
- Acts of violence

CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS

Belief: It is a hypothesis of probability of a given situation (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1980).

Relationship: The bond between two people who are attracted to each other; It represents the opportunity to get to know each other, it is a stage of experimentation and search, with activities, uses and thoughts in common (INJUVE, 2018).

Femicide: For Alvazzi del Frate, (2011). The term "femicide" refers to a specific type of homicide in which a man murders a woman, girl or girl solely for being female.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

All variables were measured through the subjects' responses in the instrument used.

Kind of investigation: Field, transversal and explanatory; **Design:** Intergroup, multivariate, and ex-post facto; **Population:** FES Zaragoza students and public.

Sample: Non-probabilistic and by quota 150 participants.

Instrument: Three-part cost: 1. Sociodemographic variables 2. Beliefs about a partner scale: Reasons and/or causes for looking for a partner; Reasons and/or causes to remain as a couple; Reasons and/or causes for separating from the couple; Future plans as a couple; Reasons and/or causes for committing violence against the partner; Possibility of committing feminicide. 3. Other variables: Acts of violence suffered by women; You currently have a partner YES ___ NO ___; How long have you been in a relationship with your partner? Potential for violence: I may become upset with my partner and physically attack him or her.

Procedure: The participants were asked to collaborate in answering the instrument. If they accepted, they would be given the instrument. At the end, it would be checked that all the options were answered. If some were missing, they would be asked to complete it. However, it was supplemented due to the COVID pandemic via the internet.

Analysis of data: the following was obtained; Frequencies and percentages; Instrument validation; Validity and reliability; Correlation of variables; Inferential Analysis; Using T test and ANOVA; Simple and multiple regression analysis

RESULTS

1 INSTRUMENT VALIDATION

2 RELIABILITY, VALIDITY AND CORRELATION

3 CRONBACH ALPHA

3.1 CRONBACH ALPHA IF THE ELEMENT HAS BEEN DELETED

As it can be seen in the following table 1, there were finally 28 items that were the ones with the highest correlation and also with which the highest score was reached in the final alpha, which was: 788.

FACTOR ANALYSIS

In the KMO and Bartlett tests, adequate values were reached as seen in the following table.

KMO and Bartlett test	
Kaiser-Meyer- Olkin measure of sampling adequacy	.669
Approx. Chi squared	723,838
Bartlett's test of sphericity	Gl
	Next.
	.000

Table 2

Five factors were found: F1 Breakup, F2 Compliant Couple, F3 Infidelity, F4 Ideal Couple and F5 Sexapel with their total Cronbach's alpha of.788 and Explained Variance in total of 53,984, those of each of the factors or subscales can be seen in the following table.

CORRELATION

It can be seen that of the 10 possible correlations, 7 were significant, which demonstrates good congruence between the factors in general, as seen in the following table.

1 - I would like my partner to be a little more ambitious.	.783
2 - I would prefer to be with someone a little physically strong.	.778
3 - I would prefer to be with someone who is hardworking.	.781
6 - My partner must keep what he promises.	.779
7 - My partner must have a say.	.777
8 - My partner must be handsome.	.773
9 - I think I would look for someone a little intelligent.	.780
10 - We must look good together.	.775
12 - I would choose my partner based on social standards.	.785
13 - My family would influence the choice of my partner.	.781
14 - My partner must contribute to my prestige.	.782
15 - Economic capacity would influence who I would choose as my partner.	.784
17 - We must agree if we will have children.	.785
21 - We would be together just to enjoy.	.789
22 - We would have to discuss aspects of our sexuality.	.788
23 - In a relationship I dislike infidelities.	.786
24 - I would avoid being disrespected a little.	.779
27 - I would hate for my partner to feel sorry for me.	.796
31 - I could end my relationships due to lack of love.	.776
33 - I would avoid punishing my partner in any way and it would be better to withdraw from the relationship.	.779
34 - I would break up with my partner if I got bored of him/her.	.777
35 - I must end the relationship if I feel sexually frustrated.	.779
36 - It is necessary for me to have a sexual life between us to maintain a relationship.	.774
37 - My sexual life with my partner must be abundantly active.	.783
38 - If he is unfaithful to me he must end a relationship.	.780
39 - I must end my relationship if my partner has financial deficiencies.	.785
41 - I would hate for you to make decisions without me.	.788
42 - I would end the relationship if they lost my trust.	.781

Table 1. Total Cronbach's alpha; 788 (number of items: 28).

SUMMARY OF THE FACTOR ANALYSIS WITH ITS EXPLAINED VARIANCE, CRONBACH'S ALPHA, FACTORS OR SUBSCALES AND NOT ITEMS

Factors	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Explained Variance	19.8	11.2	9.0	7.4	6.4	53.9
CRONBACH ALPHA	.68	.67	.65	.67	.61	.788
Factors or Subscales	F1 Breakdown	F2 Compliant Couple	F3 Infidelity	F4 Ideal Couple	F5 Sexapel	5
Number of Reagents	4	3	4	3	5	19

Table 3

DEFINITIONS OF SUBSCALES OR FACTORS

Subscales	Definitions
F1 Breakdown	It means that you must end the relationship if you feel frustrated. do@ sexually; To avoid punishing your partner in any way and better to withdraw from the relationship. To break up with your partner if you get bored of him or her, finally; That they could end their relationships due to lack of love.
F2 Compliant Couple	It mentions that the couple must keep what they promise I must have a word; We must agree if we will have children.
F3 Infidelity	It refers to avoiding a little lack of respect; If he is unfaithful to me he must end a relationship; Because infidelities are avoided in a relationship. I would end the relationship if they lost my trust.
F4 Ideal pair	I would prefer to be with someone who is hardworking. I would like my partner to be a little more ambitious. I would prefer to be with someone a little physically strong.
F5 Sexapel	We must look good together. It is necessary for me that there be a sexual life between us to maintain - have a relationship. My partner must be handsome.

Table 4

	F1 Breaking off	F2 Compliant Couple	F3 Infidelity	F4 Ideal pair	F5 Sexapel
F1 Breakdown	1				
F2 Compliant Couple	.122	1			
F3 Infidelity	.112	.348 **	1		
F4 Ideal Couple	.191 *	.424 **	.291 **	1	
F5 Sexapel	.313 **	.261 **	.175	.338 **	1

*. The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-sided).
**. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-sided).

Table 5

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

A population of: Male sex 31% and female 69% was obtained; Couple Time from 4 months to 2 years 29.4%, from 3 to 35 years 34.9%; Age from 18 to 21 years, 32.5%, 22 to 26, 28.6% and from 27 to 53, 38.9, 38.9%; Average, from 7 to 8.10, from 8.15 to 8.80,

from 8.90 to 9.50 all with a percentage of 24.6; Marital status, single 66.7% married 33.3%; Occupation, employees 40.5%, students, 42.9%; the person has a partner, Yes 66.7%, Number: 30.2%; Schooling, Bacalaureate and Technical, 35.7% and Professional, 53.2%.

INFERENCEAL ANALYSIS

TEST

The person has a partner (VI) with F5 Sexapel (VD). Those who do not have a partner would agree more with sexapel, the attractiveness of the most handsome, sexual and united couple, as seen in the following table.

		N	Half	gl	t	Next
F5 Sexapel	Yes	84	3,127	1	3,751	.022
	No	38	2,833			

Table 6

Marital status (VI) singles would agree more with the causes of F1 Breakup (VD), if they feel frustrated, avoid punishing, bored and lacking love, as seen in the table below.

		N	Half	gl	t	Next
F1 Breakdown	Single	83	2.0873	1	-2,317	.022
	Married	38	2.4868			

Table 7

Regarding Sex (VI), women would tend more to agree with the Beliefs of the F1 (VD) Breakup if they feel frustrated, avoid punishment, bored and lack love, as seen in the following table.

		N	Half	gl	t	Next.
F1 Breakdown	Male	36	2.6181	119	3,375	.001
	Female	65	2.0412			

Table 8

In relation to **Schooling (VI)**, those at a professional level would agree more with f5 Sexapel, the attractiveness of the most handsome, sexual and united couple, as seen in the following table.

		Scholarship	N	Half	gl	T	Next.
f5 Sexapel	Baccalaureate and technical	Four. Five	Four.	3.2519	110	2,340	.021
	Professional		67	2.8259			

Table 9

Regarding table 10, **Sex as (VI)** women would tend more to agree with the Beliefs of F1 (VD) Breakup if they feel frustrated, avoid punishment, bored and lack love

		Sex	N	Half	Gl	T	Next.
F1 Breakdown	Male		36	2.6181	119	3,375	.001
	Female		65	2.0412			

Table 10

In relation to table 11 below, **Marital Status (VI)** singles would agree more with the causes of F1 Breakup (VD), if they feel frustrated, avoid punishment, bored and lack love. It is noteworthy that the infidelity factor is significant with the Levene Test, which is given by default in the t-test analysis, which suggests further analysis. Here you can see that single people are more in agreement with infidelity since they do not have a stable relationship.

The reasons why a romantic relationship ends are varied: differences in personality or beliefs, not having known the partner well enough before getting involved with them, and attraction to a third person are some of the reported causes. more frequently (Buss, 2004). At this point, it is extremely important to highlight that, depending on the way in which the individual explains or makes attributions about the reasons why a romantic relationship has come to an end, as well as the ability he or she has to correctly identify What went wrong with your ex-partner, you will be able to overcome and correct your errors or omissions in a next relationship. On the contrary, someone who has problems identifying the factors that contributed to the failure of their previous relationship may fall into the error of repeating the same mistakes over and over again, which will prevent them from having a healthy and satisfactory relationship, since such “mistakes” of omission” will not allow you to learn from that experience (Berscheid, Lopes, Ammazaloroso & Langenfeld, 2001).

ANOVA

People with higher **VI scores** would agree more with beliefs about: **DV Ideal Partner**. I would prefer to be with someone hardworking, a little more ambitious and a little physically strong. Regarding the **VD sexapel**, those with the lowest scores would prefer or agree with beliefs close to looking good together, that there is a sexual life between us to maintain a relationship and that the couple must be beautiful, as seen in the following table.

	N	Groups	Half	gl	F	Next
F4 Ideal Couple	30	7.0-8.10	2.3500	2	3,562	.032
	31	8.15-8.80	2.2742			
	31	8.90-9.50	1.9597			
F5 Sexapel	31	7.0-8.10	2.1935	2	3,287	.042
	31	8.15-8.80	2.5484			
	31	8.90-9.50	2.2258			

Table 11

TOTAL CORRELATION

A) In table 12 below; The correlation between factors had already been discussed previously, now the following are of interest, significant with F4 Ideal Couple and F5 Sexapel with average; in addition to Time as a couple with age, even though it is easy to see that the older the person, the longer the time spent as a couple.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN VIOLENT EVENTS SUFFERED AND FACTORS

B) In the following table you can see how the five items referring to **violence against women** all correlate significantly with each other; In the following item of relationship between factors and events suffered, the following is found: F1 Rupture is related to having suffered verbal aggression and if they

Independent Samples T Test

	Civil status	Levene's test for equality of variances				t test for equality of means		
		N	Half	F	Next.	t	gl	Sig. (bilateral)
Breaking off	Single	83	2.08	1,156	.284	-2,317	119	.022
	Married	38	2.48					
Infidelity	Single	84	2.25	4,586	.034	-1,720	120	.088
	Married	38	2.50					

Table 11

CORRELATIONS OF FACTORS WITH AGE, AVERAGE AND TIME AS A COUPLE

	F1 Breakdown	F2 Compliant Couple	F3 Infidelity	F4 Ideal Couple	F5 Sexapel	Age	Average	couple time
F1 Breakdown	1							
F2 Compliant Couple	.122	1						
F3 Infidelity	.112	.348 **	1					
F4 Ideal Couple	.191 *	.424 **	.291 **	1				
F5 Sexapel	.313 **	.261 **	.175	.338 **	1			
Age	-.053	-.081	.144	.146	-.098	1		
Average	-.170	-.006	.017	-.247 *	-.208 *	-.172	1	
couple time	.146	-.186	.198	-.008	.105	.434 **	-.236	1

Table 12

*The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-sided).

**The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-sided).

have touched you without your consent. While he has suffered verbal aggression, it is correlated with F4 Ideal Partner and F5 Sexapel, these correlations are negative, they are telling us about a first approach to relating significantly, later in the regression its importance will be seen; As for Probable Violence, which is one of the most important reagents of the instrument, it is correlated with F1 Rupture, it can also be seen that in the following correlations nothing is significant but later in the regression it will also gain importance, here it is important to highlight the relationship between factors and events of violence suffered, which tests hypothesis 5, the relationship between beliefs about the couple's relationship and events of violence suffered. See following table 13.

VIOLENT EVENTS SUFFERED BY THE FEMALE SEX

In general, the results of this information indicate that in this population studied the response level is 1.- Mildly; except verbal assault, sexually harassed, touched without consent, sexual assault, sexist comments, abuse and physical beating,

Cross Tables of Participant Sex and Probable Violence

In the following table, which **is important**, it can be analyzed that men admit the probability of intention to hit women, but in a 1.- Mild way with 26.4% in the other options they do not answer. While women also answer lightly with 67%, but in the other options they do answer even though it is little, especially those referring to very strong 3.4% and 1.1 extremely strong%, this situation would need to be investigated further in relation to theoretical or other research findings. See following table, 14.

REGRESSION

For this analysis they will be considered from greatest to least importance based on their correlations and explanations of the phenomenon. As F1 Rupture is the one that becomes more important as it appears twice subsequently, F3 Infidelity and finally F4 Ideal Couple. All of the following relationships are significant, but further explanation must be sought from theory and other research. (See following model MOREPAYPROFEM (Proposal for a Couple Relationship Model and Probability of Femicide) page 30

In this case, the first is the **F1 Breakup**, which refers to: That you must end the relationship if you feel sexually frustrated; To avoid punishing your partner in any way and better to withdraw from the relationship; To break up with your partner if you get bored of him or her, finally; That they could end their relationships due to lack of love. All of the above would have to do **with having suffered verbal aggression** even though the significance in this case **is .09**, which they would say is too broad, although it is striking that it is the one with the highest correlation, .364, and therefore the greatest explanation of the freak. See following table, 15.

In this case, **F3 Infidelity** refers to avoiding a little lack of respect; If he is unfaithful he must end the relationship; Because infidelities are perceived poorly in a relationship; And when the relationship ends, trust is lost. All of the above would have to do **with VD's intention to abuse**. See following table.

In this case **F1 Breakup** It refers to the fact that you must end the relationship if you feel sexually frustrated; To avoid punishing your partner in any way and better to withdraw from the relationship; To break up with your partner if you get bored of him or her, finally; That they could end their relationships due to lack of love. The above would have to do with **touching without consent**, which is

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	F1 Breakdown	Vio Proba
V1 You have been physically beaten	1						
V2 Has suffered verbal aggression	.527 **	1					
V3 Sexually harassed	.400 **	.473 **	1				
V4 Attempted Kidnapping	.289 *	.270 *	.365 **	1			
V5 They have touched you without your consent	.397 **	.472 **	.744 **	.286 *	1		
F1 Breakdown	-.044	.283 *	-.210	-.065	.226 *	1	
F2 Compliant Couple	-.024	-.130	.030	-.060	.076	.122	
F3 Infidelity	.046	-.061	.125	.009	-.005	.112	
F4 Ideal Couple	-.030	.240 *	-.079	-.138	-.080	.191 *	
F5Sexapel	.015	.267 *	-.112	-.001	.005	.313 **	
Probable Violence	.014	-.079	.108	-.005	.023	.207*	1

Table 13

*. The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-sided).

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-sided).

Cross table Sex of Participant and 43 probable views

		saw probable					
		1.- In a Mild Way	2.-Moderately strong	3,- Very strong	4,-Extremely strong	Total	
Participant Sex	Male	Count	23	0	0	0	23
		% of the total	26.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.4%
Female	Count	59	1	3	1	64	
		% of the total	67.8%	1.1%	3.4%	1.1%	73.6%
Total	Count	82	1	3	1	87	
		% of the total	94.3%	1.1%	3.4%	1.1%	100.0%

Table 14

R.364 R² .132 Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients Beta	t	Next.
	b	Desv. Mistake			
1 (Constant)	7,903	1,531		5,161	.000
F1 Breakdown	-.700	.414	-.208	-1,691	.095
F2CoupleCompliant	-.068	.516	-.018	-.132	.896
F3 Infidelity	.167	.537	.040	.311	.757
F4 Ideal Couple	-.508	.383	-.172	-1,325	.190
F5 Sexapel	-.382	.417	-.121	-.915	.363

Dependent variable: Has suffered verbal aggression.

Table 15

R,.339 R² .115 Coefficients^a					
Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients Beta	t	Next.
	b	Desv. Mistake			
1 (Constant)	3,447	1,723		2,000	.050
F1 Breakdown	-.507	.448	-.150	-1,132	.262
F2CoupleCompliant	-.661	.561	-.166	-1,178	.243
F3 Infidelity	1,237	.594	.285	2,083	.041

F4 Ideal Couple	-.022	.409	-.008	-.055	.956
F5Sexapel	-.260	.461	-.080	-.563	.576

Dependent variable: They have tried to abuse you.

Table 16

R₁.285 R².081 Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients Beta	t	Next.
	b	Desv. Mistake			
(Constant)	5,457	1,682		3,245	.002
F1 Breakdown	-.995	.460	-.273	-2,163	.034
F2CoupleCompliant	.503	.573	.118	.878	.383
F3 Infidelity	-.116	.585	-.026	-.199	.843
F4 Ideal Couple	-.388	.416	-.121	-.933	.354
F5Sexapel	.444	.461	.131	.963	.339

Dependent variable: They have touched you without your consent.

Table 17

R₁.257 R².066 Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients Beta	t	Next.
	b	Desv. Mistake			
(Constant)	1,108	.354		3,131	.002
F1 Breakdown	-.074	.096	-.086	-7.68	.445
F2CoupleCompliant	.008	.111	.009	.068	.946
F3 Infidelity	.032	.112	.034	.290	.773
F4 Ideal Couple	.183	.091	.257	2013	.047
F5Sexapel	-.122	.093	-.166	-1,322	.190

Dependent variable: probable saw

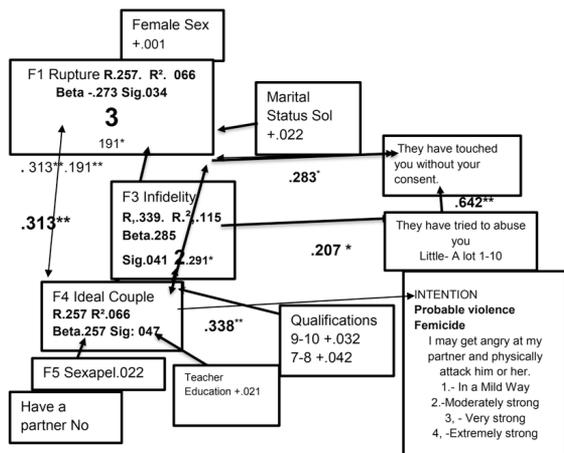
Table 18

significant. See following table, 17.

In this last Table 18 below, **F4 Ideal partner** refers to: I would prefer to be with someone who is hardworking; You would like your partner to be a little more ambitious; I would prefer to be with someone a little physically strong. What would it have to do with **probable violence?** For Ajzen and Fishbein (1980), the correspondence between beliefs and attitudes is relevant due to the fact that attitudes are determined by the salient beliefs that people have about the object. Behavior tends to correspond to a criterion of behavioral intention, attitudes will have to correspond to intentions, and beliefs to attitudes. This allows us to understand and predict attitudes and beliefs.

Based on the previous results, the following model proposal was reached. Where large numbers **1**, Ideal Couple represents the greatest explanation of the intention of femicide; continues with less explanation on 2 and 3 Infidelity with abuse and breakup with touching without consent. The arrows where it starts from are VI and where it arrives are VD; The double arrows are correlations, that is, they are only variables.

Proposal for a Couple Relationship and Probability of Femicide Model (MOREPAYPROFEM)



*. The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-sided). **. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-sided).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Hypothesis 1.- There is a relationship between the different types of beliefs about the couple relationship.

It can be seen that of the 10 possible correlations, 7 were significant, which demonstrates good congruence between the factors. In general, the factors are the following. F1 Breakup, F2 Compliant Couple, F3 Infidelity, F4 Ideal Couple and F5Sexapel, according to the theoretical analysis of authors on the subject, this was what was found.

For Blandón-Hincapié, I. & López-Serna, M. (2016). Since the beginning of time there has always been the need for the two sexes (woman and man) to relate to each other with the aim that in the future they may relate or continue until they get married and thus the species can endure, which is an instinct. For Martínez and Rey (2013), dating as we understand it today appeared in the 60s through the sexual revolution; the concept of it today changes radically. If we analyze the concept of courtship in this 21st century we can have a very different perspective from previous years.

The ideal couple. According to Díaz-Morfa (1998), the relationship is “a relationship that lasts over time. According to WHO studies (2016) It is ensured that people after sharing in courtship, free union or marriage reduce the risk of suffering from depressive disorders or anxiety attacks since they feel that they will have company for life, they feel security in difficult times and feel supported by someone dear helps them get out of their trance frames. Of course, the statistics aren’t 100 percent positive: Marriage has also been linked to an increased risk of weight gain, and not all studies have reached the same conclusions, especially those in which participants report on their own health.

While previous research along these lines has generally shown a strong association between good health and marriage, more recent work suggests that this protective effect is weakening, and a new study published earlier this month in the journal *Social Science Quarterly* (2024) suggests that it no longer exists at all. Even though in these stages violence may also appear due to probable infidelities, real knowledge of the couple, economic problems, sentimental dissatisfaction, among other things, and if this is extreme, it will most likely lead to a breakup. Also called intimate violence or *dating Violence* has been defined by some authors as the exercise or threat of an act of violence by at least one member of a couple, within the context of a romantic relationship, on the other (Sugarman & Hotaling, 1989). Something that also occurs is infidelity as a cause of breakup which can occur on an emotional and/or sexual level. Often, emotional and sexual infidelity has a significant impact on the couple. In fact, many couple therapists understand that extramarital affairs are one of the most difficult events to treat in the therapeutic setting. Betzig (1989), analyzing 160 different societies, found that infidelity was the most common cause

for marital dissolution. Sexual infidelity is understood to occur when an individual has sexual involvement outside of their primary relationship, with or without the consent of their partner. Infidelity is a common issue observed in couples, even when societal norms oppose it. Several community studies recently carried out in the United States reveal that between 20 to 40% of men and 20 to 25% of women will have at least one extramarital sexual relationship. In a study, Whisman and Snyder (2007) used as a data source a sample of 4,884 married women who were between 15 and 44 years of age. They were asked if they had had extramarital sex in the last year. A total of 299 (6.13%) women admitted this experience in the last year. In fact, studies in Europe and North America reveal that annually about 4% of married people will have extramarital sex. (González, Martínez-Taboas & Martínez, 2009)

Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between the different types of beliefs and the variables in this case; having a partner, marital status, sex, education and qualifications.

Have a partner (VI) with F5 Sexapel (VD). Those who do not have a partner would be more in agreement with sexapel, the attraction of the most handsome, sexual and united couple.

For (Valdez, González, López & Sánchez, 2005). It must be clarified that, despite the cultural and ideological changes aimed at equality between the sexes that have occurred in recent times, it has been found that, from an evolutionary perspective, men and women seem to want different things from a relationship. On average, women want a man with economic capacity, social status, age, ambition, industriousness, formality, stability, intelligence, compatibility, height, strength, good health, love and commitment, compared to men, who prefer a young woman, physically beautiful, with an attractive body, chaste

and faithful. With the above, it is noted that choosing a partner is not only a social task inherent to adult life, but a need for affection and interdependence that includes historical, cultural, biological and psychosocial variables. In this sense, the characteristics of both sexes are taken into account to choose a real and ideal partner.

The results show that when choosing a partner there are more similarities than differences between men and women. Thus, they found that women take into account emotions, humor, intimacy, personality and values, while men take into account physical qualities, intimacy and personality. Similar results were obtained regarding the ideal couple. Women define it in terms of emotions, values, personality and physical qualities, and men in terms of intimacy, humor, personality and physical qualities. But both do it with the common goal of satisfying their own affiliation needs. For Ajzen and Fishbein (1980), the correspondence between beliefs and attitudes is relevant due to the fact that attitudes are determined by the salient beliefs that people have about the object. Behavior tends to correspond to a criterion of behavioral intention, attitudes will have to correspond to intentions, and beliefs to attitudes. This allows us to understand and predict attitudes and beliefs.

Marital status (VI) singles would agree more with the causes of F1 Breakup (VD), if you feel frustrated, avoid punishing, bored and lacking love.

The reasons why a romantic relationship ends are varied: differences in personality or beliefs, not having known the partner well enough before getting involved with them, and attraction to a third person are some of the reported causes. more frequently (Buss, 2004). At this point, it is extremely important to highlight that, depending on the way in which the individual explains or makes

attributions about the reasons why a romantic relationship has come to an end, as well as the ability he or she has to correctly identify. What went wrong with your ex-partner, you will be able to overcome and correct your errors or omissions in a next relationship. On the contrary, those who have problems identifying the factors that contributed to the failure of their previous relationship may fall into causal relationships with respect to romantic relationships that can be categorized in terms of the variations proposed by Kelly (1983): attribution towards self, towards the other, towards the relationship and towards the environment. Attributions of the breakup toward oneself refer to one's personality traits, physical characteristics, abilities, beliefs, and so on (e.g., "my love style"). Attributions of the breakup toward the other refer to the personality traits, personal characteristics, skills, and beliefs of the ex-partner (for example, "my ex-partner's communication style"). Attributions of the breakup toward the relationship consist of the consequences of the interaction between personal characteristics and those of the ex-partner (for example, incompatible interests), and attributions of the breakup toward the environment include both the physical environment and the environment. social, family and work environment of the couple (for example, disapproval from the family or work stress). (Barajas & Cruz del Castillo, 2017).

Regarding Sex (VI), women would tend more to agree with the Beliefs of F1 (VD) Breakup if they feel frustrated, avoid punishment, bored and lack love.

For Romo (2008). The majority of the students interviewed have had some relationship, specifically dating, although it must be said that the meanings they give to them are multiple, and sometimes opposite, ranging from quiet relationships full of romanticism, to those that are exhausting, full

of jealousy and tempestuous, or those that are formal, almost like a preparation for marriage, or just to pass the time.

When asked about marriage, all of them consider it an important reference in their life projects, and they would like it to last a lifetime, although they do not rule out the possibility of separation, especially if there is violence or unhappiness. Practically everyone wants to have children, although only two or three (no one says only one), with the argument of being able to give them more attention and for material and economic reasons; For this reason, they consider that before getting married they must achieve stability, which includes the work, economic and sentimental dimensions.

Do men take longer to fully recover from a breakup?

Men only showed a greater intensity in two factors of the emotional response after the breakup: general loss of concentration and emotional insensitivity. Women experience greater pain immediately after a breakup, but recover emotionally sooner than men, who simply move on but may never recover. At least, that is the conclusion of research from Binghamton University in New York and University College London in London that analyzed differences between the sexes in response to the end of a romantic relationship.

The results, published in the specialized journal on behavioral sciences *Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences*, suggest that women suffer a greater emotional and physical impact after the breakup. However, they tend to recover sooner and become emotionally stronger. The aforementioned study by American and English scientists determined that women experience greater pain immediately after a separation, but recover emotionally sooner than men, who simply move on, but perhaps never recover. (BBC, 2015).

Here In relation to schooling, those at a

professional level would agree more with f5 Sexapel attractive of the most beautiful, sexual and united couple

Even though the following information Rodríguez, (2004), contradicts said finding. An alternative or complementary assumption in the couple is the acquisition of status. Here it is argued that homogamy would increase with industrialization as the effects of family social background on occupational and educational achievements decline. What is expected, therefore, would not necessarily be a general reduction in the levels of homogamy, but rather the change in the partner selection criteria. Since **education** becomes the main explanatory factor of socioeconomic position, marital choices would be guided more by educational level and less by social origins. In a society with high segregation of gender roles, the attributes that men and women look for in the marriage market are different. Women would value men's abilities for occupational success. While men would appreciate women's social origins as this would give them greater status.

ANOVA

People with higher **VI scores** on average would agree more with beliefs about: **DV Ideal Partner**. That I would prefer to be with someone hardworking, a little more ambitious and a little physically strong. As for the **VD sexapel**, those with lower ratings would prefer or agree with beliefs close to looking good together, that there is a sexual life between us to maintain a relationship and that the couple must be beautiful.

According to Antón (2016), the reasons why we choose a specific person as a partner to the detriment of the entire range of possible alternatives has always been an object of interest, although there are no conclusive results. Two hypotheses predominate: a) similarity, and b) complementarity. Men gave

more importance to Physical Attractiveness, and women to Personality traits, Non-Verbal aspects and Similarity with the spouse. The importance attributed to Physical Attractiveness (men) and Personality traits (women) did not decrease significantly over time; Individuals with a secure attachment style (the attachment security hypothesis: it proposes that we select as a partner the person who gives us the best) tended to pair by Similarity and not so much by the secure attachment hypothesis; Male Avoidance (avoidance occurs in two continuums that go from lowest to highest and are situations of intimacy and closeness) was a predictor of dissatisfaction for men and women; The importance attributed by both genders to the satisfaction of needs through coupling predicted the satisfaction of the opposite spouse; The importance attributed by women to male physical attractiveness influenced their marital satisfaction. Time increases dissatisfaction for both groups, men and women.

Regarding the following hypotheses 3, 4 and 5, regression analyzes were used.

Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of violence

Hypothesis 4: There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of feminicide

REGRESSION

For this analysis they will be considered from greatest to least importance based on their correlations and explanations of the phenomenon. The factors include: F1 Breakup being the one that becomes more important as it appears twice subsequently, F3 Infidelity and finally F4 Ideal Couple.

Hypothesis 5 There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and violent events suffered.

In addition, the variables physical aggression, abuse, touching without consent, which are important variables that are related to the factors. All the previous relationships were significant, but a greater explanation must be sought from theory and other research. Beliefs lie behind a person's attitudes and subjective norms ultimately determine intentions and behavior. Of the many types of beliefs that a subject has, two have been identified that underlie the action: behavioral beliefs and normative beliefs (Martinez & Silva, 2010).

CONCLUSIONS

- Hypothesis 1: The Pearson correlation analysis between the different types of beliefs or factors shows that there is generally an adequate integration between them, which proves hypothesis 1, the relationship between the different types of beliefs.
- Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between beliefs about the relationship and the sociodemographic variables and grades (average). Hypothesis 2.- There is a relationship between the different types of beliefs and the variables in this case; having a partner, marital status, sex, education and qualifications.
- Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of violence
- Of the population investigated, only 3.4% would react with strong aggression towards their partner in case of displeasure or anger, which is thought to lead to an extreme situation of violence which could lead to femicide.
- Hypothesis 4. There is a relationship between beliefs about the couple relationship and the possibility of femicide
- Regression. For this analysis they will be considered from greatest to least importance based on their correlations and explanations of the phenomenon. The factors include: F1 Breakup being the one that becomes more important as it appears twice subsequently, F3 Infidelity and finally F4 Ideal Couple. In addition, the variables physical aggression, abuse, touching without consent. All the previous relationships were significant, but a greater explanation must be sought from theory and other research.
- Hypotheses 3, 4 and 5 are tested regarding the relationship of factors with events of violence. In addition to the possibility of Femicide.
- The alternatives to avoid violence based on an analysis of the theory and the results are the modification of the roles assigned to men and women which must be equitable in all aspects; educate on gender equality and equity with educational programs that must be part of everything from initial content to university content; modify the ideal images of couples taught by commercial media towards more realistic situations; present legal alternatives such as prompt reporting, more severe punishments and psychological, social and legal support for victims.

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