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Dating violence amongst youth in a post pandemic context in Chile

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Abstract---There is a scarcity of studies around dating violence, possibly due to the difficulty among young people to identify that they are victims of abuse. Young people who tend to normalize these practices are more at risk of facing greater physical and/or sexual abuse in the future. Recently, there has been an increase in violence rates, so it is necessary to explore factors that predispose to the development of violence in young couples in order to prevent it. In the present work, the CADRI questionnaire was used amongst university and technical training students, to investigate levels of sexual, relational, verbal-emotional, physical and threatening violence, in 294 young people between 18 and 30 years of age. Based on the results, it can be concluded that there is dating violence in both men and women, with women being the most perpetrators of verbal-relational violence and men of sexual violence. In all variables of received violence, women exhibited higher scores. A difference was observed in the levels of violence depending on age, duration of the relationship and young people's educational level.

Keywords---dating violence, types of violence, CADRI.

Background

Dating violence (henceforth DV) is defined as any intentional attack from a sexual, physical or psychick nature exerted by one member of the couple against the order in the frame of a defined relationship. Despite its relevance, this subject has been researched scarcely possibly because of the difficulty encountered by the young individuals to recognise that they are being subject to mistreatment (Pazos et al., 2014). It is noticeable to highlight the pandemic global context present in the last years, which has become a considerable factor in the violence numbers observed at a social level, which can also be extrapolated to the private lives of citizens. As stated by Santos (2021), social factors such as the economic crisis, the increasing number in the consumption of alcohol and extended lockdowns are variables which may heightened the increase of dating violence in a couple.

According to the United Nations (UN, undated) five types of violence can be identified in a couple: psychologic, physical, economic, emotional and sexual. Each and every one of them affects different aspects of the victim's life. Nowadays, violence against women is a social issue which has become transversal, by extending itself to all the society's sectors regardless of their age, educational level, sexual orientation and so on. This is shown in different contexts where women interact and live on a daily basis (Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Familia, s.f).

In what concerns the meaning of violence against women or gender violence, it refers to those actions which, based on their gender, may cause death, harm or physical, sexual or psychologic suffering on women, both in what concerns public and private backgrounds (Convención Belém do Pará, 1994). This type of violence is related to gender stereotypes, which may cause violence itself (Organización Naciones Unidas, 2013). Due to the later, gender violence is suffered in general terms by women on men and may feature different natures (Servicio Nacional de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género, 2022). The victims subject to such a violence are harmed, in aspects related to the control on their own bodies, their basic rights, their right to have a live deprived of any violence and having the opportunity to develop a physical autonomy (Servicio Nacional de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género, 2022).

There is scarce information and background on DV in the post-pandemic context, which makes it difficult to set a clear context on the reality on relationships in Chili. However, data show that women are the main subjects of DV. For instance, Álvarez-Bello (2013) mentions that, according to the Ministry of Domestic Affairs in 2008, 35,7% of women aged 15 to 59 who were in a relationship suffered violence or mistreatment, and which nine in ten young women suffering mistreatment do not sue the other party. The results of a study undergone in Chili show that dating is still regarded as a type of relationship where certain rules and regulations are imposed, which have been copied from former generations as a sociocultural order which has been naturalized (Pequeño et al., 2019). The latter is shown, for example, in the belief of the capacity to mistreat the person who is being loved. It is to be noticed too that the victims who tend to

normalize these practices may face in the long term a higher level of mistreatment, such as physical or sexual violence (Zenteno & Castro, 2018).

The Women and Gender Equity National Service has warned on the increase of the number of cases of violence against women and femicides in the last years (Contreras, 2020). A figure on this is provided by the Crime Prevention Subsecretary, stating that in the year 2017 5,8% of women declared having suffered physical violence (Contreras, 2020). On the other hand, according to SERNAMEG (2022) in the year 2021 the highest number of unsuccessful femicides was recorded ever since 2013; 163 women were victims of this crime and 44 were subject to femicides which were actually committed.

Besides, another factor to be considered in DV could be the sexual orientation of the relationship, specifically between same sex couples. Following Saldivia et al. (2017) in a sample of individuals involved in homosexual relationships, at least 29,7% suffered violence on their partner. This may indicate that this type of dating features high rates of observed violence, which makes it necessary to further research on this topic. Even if there is evidence on the increase of femicides, there is still a void in what concerns the consequences left by the COVID-19 context in DV. The scarce information does not allow to undergo an exhaustive comparison of the pandemic, pre-pandemic and post-pandemic periods. Despite the former, Women UN (undated) highlights the possibility to compare the number of calls made to the lines devoted to face domestic violence or DV, which increased during the lockdown. Thus, it is essential to fill the existing void so as to research on the consequences and the events happening in DV during the last years.

The research presented forth corresponds to a non-experimental design, with a transversal temporary scope, based on correlations and comparisons founded on a post positivist paradigm. DV has been researched upon less than marital violence (González & Santana 2001), which may cause a reduced number of occurrences in diverse countries, which makes it more complex to observe the DV reality suffered by the youth in different contexts. Some (Zenteno & Castro, 2018) point out that nowadays youth tend to legitimate the violent conducts as a response, by normalizing and downsizing to the types and levels of violence suffered on a daily basis. To add more, the present study is particularly relevant due to the scarcity of research on this subject in Chili, which is even more scarce in post-pandemic times. Thus, the data gathered allow us to identify the risk factors which may lead to intrafamily violence in the future and its consequences.

The research presented forth was organized around the general objective of knowing the DV levels among the youth in Chili. The specific objectives of the study were the following:

Objective 1: Analysing the DV perceived and committed levels depending on the gender of the participants

Objective 2: Analysing the DV perceived and committed levels depending on the type of couple of the participants

Objective 3: Analysing the DV perceived and committed levels following sociodemographic variables, such as the age of the participants and the duration of the relationship lasted

Methodology

Using a non-likelihood by convenience-based sampling, questionnaires were applied in universities and vocational training schools (VTS), mainly in Valparaiso Region, Chile. The following criteria to include the samples were set: a) being aged 18 to 30, b) having a relationship be it heterosexual or homosexual, or having had a relationship in the last twelve months, lasting at least or more than a month, and c) completing at least 75% of the evaluating instrument. After following these criteria, a final sample of 294 young people was achieved, from whom 60,5% studies in a university and 39,5% studied in a VCS. In what concerns the gender reported in the sample, 21,8% define themselves as males, 71,8% as women, 1% non-binary and 5,4% declared to belong to "another gender". As far as the age is concerned, the general average was 22,8 years (TD = 3,5). In what concerns the average age based on gender, the participants defined as male depicted an average of 21,9 years (TD = 2,3), women 23,2 years (TD = 3,8), non-binary 26,3 years (TD = 2,1), and those who declared "another gender" 20,9 years (TD = 2,2). Regarding the sexual orientation, 80,4% declared to be heterosexual, 1,8% homosexual, 14,7% bisexual and 3,2% preferred not to state their sexual orientation. Considering the variables to feature the couple relationships, 92,9% declared to have been in a couple in the last year, 94,9% pointing out that it was a heterosexual relationship, while 5,1% declared to have a homosexual relationship. Concerning the duration of the relationship, the median is in the category "between one and two years of relationship". There were no significant differences in the time and duration of the relationships following the gender, sexual orientation or type of relationship (heterosexual or homosexual).

In order to measure the verbal-emotional aggressions, the "verbal-emotional aggressions" on the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationship Inventory subscale by CADRI (Wolfe et al., 2001) was used, more particularly its Spanish version (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2006). This test is intended specifically for young people, considering the five types of aggressive behaviours analysed in the present study. They are 10 items featuring two paragraphs: one related to aggressions committed (such as "I injured my couple or partner with denigrating phrases") and another related to those suffered in the same relationship during dating discussions (such as "my couple or partner denigrated me with injuring phrases").

The answers model is a Likert scale based on four options, where 0 indicates "Never: this never happened in our relationship)", till 3 indicating "Frequently: this has happened in six or more occasions in our relationship)". This subscale obtained a Cronbach Alpha of 0.84 for the verbal-emotional aggressions committed and 0.92 for those which were suffered. On the other hand, to measure the physical aggressions the "physical aggressions" subscale was used in its revised version by the CADRI, where two elements are added to improve its psychometric proprieties (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2006). The psychometric analysis of this subscale based on six items shew an internal consistency of 0.79 for the physical aggressions committed and 0.92 for those which were suffered.

Regarding the sexual assaults, the “sexual assaults” subscale was used, more particularly the CADRI revised version (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2006), to which two items were also added. The reliability obtained was 0.57 for the sexual assaults committed and 0.86 for those suffered. These data were less high than those observed in Spain with the same number of items. In what concerns aggressions suffered in a relationship, the same named scale was used, more particularly the CADRI Spanish version (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2006). The three subscale items constituting this subscale shew a Cronbach Alpha of 0.70 for the aggressions committed and 0.81 for those which were suffered. Finally, to measure the threats, the last and fifth CADRI subscale was used, constituted by four items (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2006; Wolfe et al., 2001). In this fifth and last subscale a reliability of 0.75 was observed for the threats committed and 0.89 for those which were suffered, being these data close to those obtained in the original test undergone in the Spanish version. Besides, to obtain sociodemographic data questions on these variables were included, presented as closed-answer questions, including the gender reported, the age, the type of third education level institution, the sexual orientation, the educational level of the father, the educational level of the mother, the duration of the last relationship and the type of relationship (heterosexual or homosexual).

The present research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the university to which the main researcher is associated to. Furthermore, during the entire study the ethics considerations were respected, such as the volunteering nature of the participants, their anonymousness, the confidentiality, the possibility to retreat from it at any time and the payment to be obtained by the participants when the results were received via e-mail once the study had been completed. To answer the questionnaires, the participants were contacted using the Apps WhatsApp and Instagram, together with the institutional platforms of the universities and vocational training schools. Later on, the questionnaires were self-managed online in the platform Google Forms. Each participant received a link to the survey where, firstly, they were presented with their expressed consent document. On accepting the consent, the questionnaires could be completed.

To analyze the data, a frequency analysis was used for the sociodemographic variables and the couple relationships. Descriptive statistics were used so as to analyze the types of aggressions both suffered and committed, including the average, the standard deviation, the median and the trusting intervals. Considering that the variables types of aggressions did not have a normal distribution, the Spearman test was used for the correlations, and the comparisons were made with the U test by Mann-Whitney and Kruskal Wallis (depending on the number of groups to be analyzed), for the latter. In order to provide a post hoc contrast, it was decided to use the Games-Howell test, provided that the homoscedasticity analysis of variables did not allow to assume the equality of the former.

As far as the results are concerned, to answer to the first specific objective of our research, that is, *Analysing the DV perceived and committed levels depending on the gender of the participants*, the following descriptive analysis were made, presented in Table 1. This information allows us to determine that between the male and female participants verbal-emotional violence is predominant, with an

average of 0.76. It is followed by sexual and relational violence. Table 2 depicts the results as far as the types of aggressions committed by the participants are concerned. These results allow us to confirm that, as happens in suffered violence, verbal violence is the most one frequent committed. However, compared to the perceived violence, the second one is more frequent than physical violence. On the other hand, Table 3 provides a thorough analysis of the relationship between the type of violence suffered depending on the gender declared by the male and female participants.

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test identify differences in the levels of sexual assault depending on the genre ($H(2) = 14,102^{***}$). The post hoc analysis undergone using the Games Howell test show that sexual assault suffered is higher for those who identify themselves in the female gender (median being 0,25), compared to the male gender (median being 0), $p < 0,001$, IC 95% [0,17; 0,46]. Furthermore, the group identified as “another sex” (median being 0), $p < 0,01$ [0,05; 0,5] is analyzed, being the effect size ($\epsilon^2 = 0,047$), which is insignificant for our purposes. In this analysis the group self-perceived as “non-binary” was excluded, given the number of participants in the sample ($n=3$). Concerning the relations analysis of the type of aggression with the gender variable, the results are shown in Table 4.

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test identified differences in the verbal-emotional aggression levels ($H(2) = 20,723^{***}$) and the physical one ($H(2) = 10,731^{**}$) depending on the gender. Regarding committed verbal-emotional violence, the post hoc analysis undergone with the Games Howell test shows that the committed verbal-emotional aggression is higher in the female gender (median being 0,5), compared to the male gender (median being 0,1) $p < 0,001$, IC 95% [0,15; 0,36], the effect size for this difference is thus moderate. In what concerns committed physical violence, the post hoc analysis made with the Games Howell test shows that the female gender (median being 0) reports higher levels than the male gender (median being 0) $p < 0,001$, IC 95% [0,05; 0,16], but the effect size ($\epsilon^2 = 0,03$) is insignificant for our purposes. In this analysis the group self-perceived as “non-binary” was excluded, given the number of participants in the sample ($n=3$).

On the other hand, in order to answer the second objective, that is, *analysing the DV perceived and committed levels according to the type of couple of the participants*, the results are summarised in Table 5. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to determine that there were no significative differences between the participants who declared being heterosexual or homosexual and the level of perceived violence. Besides, using the Mann Whitney test, no significant differences were observed between the participants who declared being in a heterosexual or homosexual relationship and the level of committed violence, as shown in Table 6.

To answer the third specific objective of our present research, information is presented in Tables 7 and 8. If the committed violence levels are related to the demographic variables, it may be possible to find a direct relationship between the age of the participant and the verbal-emotional violence ($Rho_S = 0,18$) threat ($Rho_S = 0,15$) and physical aggression ($Rho_S = 0,22$). Direct relations can also be

observed between the length of the relationship with verbal-emotional violence ($Rho_s= 0,21$), threat ($Rho_s= 0,12$) and physical aggression ($Rho_s= 0,13$).

Discussion

The results obtained in the present research showed that in general, the levels of DV are low. However, there are clear differences depending on the type of violence and the education level of the participants (university versus vocational training schools). The highest rating was given to the verbal-emotional type of violence, followed by sexual violence and the less frequent was physical violence. To add more, verbal-emotional violence was the type of violence committed the most frequently. These results did not follow the international evidence pattern which shows a major prevalence on physical violence (Pazos et al., 2014). This difference may be due to the lack of complaints of other types of violence different than the physical one and due to phenomena like “romantic love” which contribute to perpetuate violent relationships (Bocaz & Hernández, 2021; González & Santana, 2001). Nevertheless, these data were consistent with the increase in violence in Chile and with the fact that less reports have been presented due to the pandemic times (Contreras, 2020; SERNAMEG, 2022).

Previous research has demonstrated that verbal-emotional aggression constitutes a type of violence which is more common (it has even been normalized) in the relationships between the young members of society (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2015). Besides, the devastating effects of the pandemic times mainly on mental health are to be bore in mind in order to raise awareness in society on the consequences of psychologic mistreatment and physical/sexual abuse on the health of the citizens in order to stop normalizing this type of violence. Psychological violence is less difficult to be proven than the physical one because no visible traces are left. However, it has extremely harmful effects on mental and physical health (Fernández-Fuertes et al., 2015). Furthermore, this affects the interpersonal and education environment, among others (Rubio-Garay et al., 2017). Thus, it is important to become aware of the consequences of this type of violence on the health of people, such as low self-esteem among women and depression symptoms in both genres. Suicidal behaviors are to be added to the previous consequences, together with self-inflicted damages (Lazarevich et al., 2013).

The first goal of the present research consisted in analysing the DV perceived and committed levels depending on the gender of the participants. The results shew that the sexual assault suffered is higher among those who identify themselves with the female gender. The same happened with the threats and physical violence. This is consistent with previous studies which prove that there were more aggressions by males and a greater victimisation on the part of the females (Rubio-Garay et al., 2017). On the other hand, a greater verbal-emotional aggression was perceived upon the female gender with respect to the male gender, which has already been reported previously (Pazos et al., 2014; Espinoza et al., 2019). When it comes to committed physical violence, the analysis shew that the female gender reported greater numbers than the male one, which coincides with previous research which reports that in the last years slightly different results have been obtained from the traditional pattern, depicting greater physical and

psychological violence rates towards the female gender (Pazos et al., 2014). An additional idea which goes in line with the previous was that violence towards men may be due to a relatively accepted pattern, which has been promoted by means of the cinema and advertisement, where it is more “acceptable” that a woman hits a man on the face than the contrary (González & Santana, 2001). Nevertheless, it is necessary to deepen further in the context and in the causes which precede the aggressive behavior, given that many of the physical aggressions having been admitted by the females rise as a self-defensive measure against physical and/or sexual aggressions perpetrated by their male partners (Rivas et al., 2003). Different studies point out to the existence of a high bidirectionality in relation to the committed violence (Rubio-Garay et al., 2017), produced as a consequence of abusive patterns on both parts in a violent reaction. Concerning the second objective, which revealed the predominant type of violence depending on the sexual orientation, no significant discrepancies were observed between the types suffered among those who declared being hetero sexual or homosexual. It is important to continue producing evidence in this respect, particularly in the second group due to the scarcity of it both at a national and international level (Redondo Pacheco, 2021) and its predominance as an issue in interpersonal relationships in the LGBTQIA+ community (Saldivia et al., 2017).

The results of the present research also allow us to devise that violence is not declared in a romantic relationship for it is naturalized (Pequeño et al., 2019). Regarding the third objective, focused on analyzing the violence levels following demographic variables, it was observed that, in relation to age, there is a direct relationship between the age of the participant with verbal-emotional violence, threats and physical aggressions. The levels of violence suffered were related to the demographic variables, which allowed us to highlight direct relationships between the age of the participant and the threats and physical aggressions. The explanation for the latter may be linked to the change produced between the dating stage and the cohabitation or marriage one, for during the dating stage the woman usually has a greater degree of freedom (Servicio Nacional de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género, 2022) while during marriage or cohabitation diverse factors may occur limiting the equality balance, such as a lower salary, the responsibility to take care of the children, a lesser work integration, or participating less in responsibility positions both in politics and at a social level. The older the citizen, the less inequity and inequality there is in the distribution of power (Espinoza et al., 2019).

On the other hand, when it comes to the length or duration of the relationship, a liaison was set between the length of the last relationship and the verbal-emotional violence exerted, together with the physical violence committed. The longer the relationship is, the harsher the violence is, which is consistent with previous research where it is shown that violence does not appear at the early stages of the relationships, but it is being imposed gradually as far as it is maintained (Bocaz & Hernandez, 2021). No significant differences were observed in what concerns the duration of the relationship and the violence suffered.

It can thus be concluded that there is violence during dating both between men and women, being the women more prone to commit verbal-relational violence and men more prone to sexual violence (Pazos Gómez et al., 2014, Fernández-

Fuertes et al., 2015, Harned, 2001). Women show greater points in all the variables of violence received, be it sexual, relational, verbal-emotional, threats and physical violence. Significant differences from the statistical viewpoint are shown only in the variable sexual violence, where women show a greater score than the other groups. Finally, our study observes that few young people did not commit or suffer some type of violence. However, the prevalence of the aggressions was low and were not of extreme nature (the physical ones).

One of the limitations of our research based on the surveys is the high social desirability of the responses both in men and women, not neglecting the guilt, the negation or the fact of minimizing the violent behaviors (Espinoza et al., 2019). Additionally, discrepancies were shown with respect to the previous research, which may be due to the different subtypes of violence considered in the instruments used for their assessment and detection. Finally, it is necessary to take into account the sociocultural differences which exist between the countries where these studies have been undergone (Pazos et al., 2014), for certain stereotypes may perpetuate the abuse and violence relationships (Pequeño et al., 2019).

Besides, it is to be pointed out that the analysis of DV is not to be limited to the boundaries of romantic relationships, nor men are to be excluded as possible victims. This study is focused on a life stage in which the first romantic relationships are being developed and on which the foundations of future interactions will be based on. DV is thus a public health issue which requires from education campaigns which will raise awareness in the young and adult individuals on how to set a relationship and how to live with better quality standards.

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Table 1
Descriptive statistics on the types of aggressions suffered

Type of aggression suffered	Average	Standard deviation	Median	TL 95%
Sexual	0,38	0,63	0	[0,31; 0,45]
Relational	0,31	0,63	0	[0,24; 0,38]
Verbal-emotional	0,76	0,74	0,5	[0,67; 0,84]
Threat	0,27	0,63	0	[0,19; 0,34]
Physical	0,24	0,62	0	[0,18; 0,32]

Table 2
Descriptive statistics on the types of aggressions committed

Type of aggression suffered	Average	Standard deviation	Median	TL 95%
Sexual	0,07	0,19	0	[0,05; 0,09]
Relational	0,05	0,22	0	[0,02; 0,07]
Verbal-emotional	0,45	0,44	0,3	[0,39; 0,49]
Threat	0,04	0,19	0	[0,02; 0,07]
Physical	0,08	0,27	0	[0,05; 0,11]

Table 3
Type of aggression suffered depending on the gender of the participant

	Sexual		Relational		Verbal-Emotional		Threat		Physical	
	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)
Male (n=64)	0,16 (0,3)	0 (1,2)	0,23 (0,4)	0 (2)	0,62 (0,6)	0,45 (2,6)	0,14 (0,3)	0 (1,8)	0,12 (0,3)	0 (1,5)
Female (n=211)	0,47 (0,7)	0,25 (3)	0,34 (0,7)	0 (3)	0,81 (0,8)	0,5 (3)	0,33 (0,7)	0 (3)	0,3 (0,7)	0 (3)
Other (n=16)	0,19 (0,3)	0 (1)	0,23 (0,5)	0 (1,67)	0,72 (0,5)	0,65 (1,4)	0,06 (0,2)	0 (5)	0,1 (0,4)	0 (1,8)
H Kruskal Wallis (gl=2)	14,102***		0,135		1,673		3,373		3,325	

Table 4
Type of aggression committed depending the gender of the participant

	Sexual		Relational		Verbal-Emotional		Threat		Physical	
	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)
Male (n=64)	0,09 (0,2)	0 (0,5)	0,02 (0,1)	0 (1)	0,24 (0,3)	0,1 (1,2)	0 (0,03)	0 (0,25)	0 (0,3)	0 (0,25)
Female (n=211)	0,07 (0,2)	0 (0,2)	0,06 (0,2)	0 (2,3)	0,49 (0,4)	0,5 (2,5)	0,05 (0,2)	0 (2)	0,11 (0,3)	0 (2)
Other (n=16)	0,05 (0,1)	0 (0,5)	0,06 (0,2)	0 (0,7)	0,61 (0,6)	0,5 (2,1)	0,05 (0,1)	0 (0,5)	0,03 (0,1)	0 (0,5)
H Kruskal Wallis (gl=2)	2,047		4,136		20,723***		4,520		10,731**	

** p < 0,01

*** p < 0,001

Table 5
Levels of violence suffered (perceived), depending on the type of relationship

	Heterosexual (n= 279)		Homosexual (n= 12)		Mann-Whitney U
	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	
Sexual	0,38 (0,6)	0 (3)	0,54 (0,9)	0.13 (2,5)	1606
Relational	0,29 (0,6)	0 (3)	0,64 (0,9)	0 (3)	1374
Verbal emotional.	0,76 (0,7)	0,5 (3)	0,09 (0,8)	0,65 (2,6)	1384
Threat	0,27 (0,6)	0 (3)	0,38 (0,7)	0 (2,25)	1655,5
Physical	0,25 (0,6)	0 (3)	0,21 (0,6)	0 (2,25)	1553,5

Table 6
Levels of violence committed, depending on the type of relationship

	Heterosexual (n= 279)		Homosexual (n= 12)		Mann-Whitney U
	Average (td)	Median (range)	Average (td)	Median (range)	
Sexual	0,07 (0,2)	0 (2)	0,17 (0,3)	0 (0,75)	1368,5
Relational	0,05 (0,2)	0 (2,3)	0,08 (0,2)	0 (0,7)	1509,5
Verbal emotional.	0,44 (0,4)	0,3 (2,5)	0,56 (0,4)	0,4 (1,2)	1371
Threat	0,04 (0,2)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1542
Physical	0,08 (0,3)	0 (2)	0,04 (0,1)	0 (0,5)	1598,5

Table 7
Relationship between levels of aggression committed and demographic variables

	Participant's age	Relationship duration
Sexual		
Relational		
Verbal Emotional	0,18**	0,21***
Threat	0,15**	0,12*
Physical	0,22***	0,13*

*p< 0,05 **p< 0,01 ***p< 0,001 (bilateral comparison)