



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Exposure to parental violence, child to parent violence and dating violence of Mexican youth

Exposición a la violencia, violencia filioparental y en el noviazgo de jóvenes mexicanos

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ABSTRACT

Background: Violence is a serious problem that has generated worldwide concern because of the consequences it generates on those who suffer it. However, although it has been studied in its various forms, the study of violence against parents still has considerable research gaps. Therefore, this work had the objective of analyzing violence against parents, dating violence and observed between the parents to identify their frequency, as well as the possible correlations between them. **Methods:** The final sample was made up of 256 individuals between 18 and 30 years old. The Child to Parent Aggression Questionnaire-Revised and the Conflict Tactics Scale - Modified version were used. **Results:** The results indicated differences between the sexes regarding the incidence of both violence against parents and dating violence, as well as correlations between the variables studied and the bidirectionality in violence. **Conclusion:** It is important to investigate these phenomena more to understand them better, take the necessary measures and improve prevention and intervention programs.

Keywords: Child to Parent Violence; Dating Violence; Interparental Violence; Mexico.

RESUMEN

Introducción: La violencia es un problema grave que ha generado preocupación a nivel mundial a causa de las consecuencias que genera en quienes la sufren. Sin embargo, aunque ha sido estudiada en sus diversas formas, el estudio de la violencia filioparental aún conserva considerables lagunas en su investigación. Por lo tanto, este trabajo tuvo el objetivo de analizar la violencia filioparental, hacia la pareja y la observada entre los padres para identificar su frecuencia, así como también las posibles correlaciones entre ellas. **Método:** La muestra final se integró de 256 individuos de entre 18 y 30 años. Se emplearon el cuestionario de violencia filioparental, la escala de táctica de conflictos, en su versión modificada. **Resultados:** Los resultados indicaron diferencias entre sexos respecto a la incidencia tanto de la violencia filioparental como hacia la pareja, al igual que correlaciones entre las variables estudiadas y la bidireccionalidad en la violencia. **Conclusiones:** Resulta importante indagar más en dichos fenómenos para comprenderlos mejor, tomar las medidas necesarias y mejorar los programas de prevención e intervención.

Palabras clave: Violencia filioparental; Violencia en el noviazgo; Violencia interparental; México.

BACKGROUND

The violence that arises in couple relationships, such as dating, is a problem that has generated a worldwide concern; It is a silent phenomenon that seriously affects those who suffer from it, in addition to this it seems that more and more vulnerable groups suffer from it; Therefore, their understanding is important in order to improve prevention actions and thus reduce their devastating effects on society (Batiza, 2017; Bayona, Chivita and Gaitan, 2015; Dardis, Dixon, Edwards and Turchik, 2015). At least in Mexico, psychological violence is the type of partner violence with the highest prevalence in women aged 15 years and over (40.1%), followed by economic violence (20.9%), physical violence (17.9%) and by last sexual violence (6.5%) (National Institute of Geography and Information Statistics, 2016). In this sense, dating violence can be defined as the threat or use of physical force, restraint, psychological abuse and / or sexual abuse, which cause harm or discomfort to the couple (Morales and Rodríguez, 2012). It is a multifaceted phenomenon, as it can occur in different ways, according to Leen et al. (2013), dating violence can be classified into three main types: 1) Physical violence, which refers to the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury or harm. 2) Psychological violence, which involves trauma caused by acts, threats or coercive tactics, such as humiliating, controlling, withholding information or doing something to make the victim feel diminished or ashamed. And 3) Sexual violence, which includes three elements: a) the use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against their will, b) involves an individual in an attempted or completed sexual act, who cannot understand the nature or refuse to participate in it, and c) intentional, unwanted sexual contact or intentional touching of someone with diminished capacity. Without detriment to the above.

In the international scientific literature, the prevalence of the various types of dating violence shows great variability, despite this it could be said that psychological violence is the most reported by young people, in that sense a higher prevalence is also suggested in the perpetration of psychological violence by women and sexual violence by men (Alegría and Rodríguez, 2015; Rey-Anacona, 2013); In this regard, it is worth mentioning that in many studies the nature of violence is bidirectional, that is, both sexes can be perpetrators and victims of violence (Rojas-Solís, 2013; Rubio-Garay et al., 2017).

However, numerous theories have been developed to explain the phenomenon, among which the social and systemic learning stand out. According to the first, the main learning mechanism of violent behaviors is observational learning in the family environment, where an observation and experience of violence can be developed, as well as a pronounced identification in the observer because of their relationship affective with the model (Bandura, 1982). On the other hand, from the systemic perspective, the existence of multiple variables closely related to the dynamics of the couple and involved in the origin and maintenance of violent behaviors such as relationship patterns, communication, responses or conflict resolution is pointed out; Thus, among the variables most related to dating violence are: attitudes to justify violence, the influence of peers, exposure to

violence within one's own family or in the community, a history of physical abuse and psychological, sexual abuse and negative parenting habits, traditional gender stereotypes, a deficit in social and communication skills, inadequate anger management, low self-esteem, use of alcohol and other drugs, a personal history of aggression, lack of empathy and lack of social support (Rubio-Garay et al., 2015).

Following the same order of ideas, exposure to violence within the family, and in particular that observed among parents, is a risk factor for dating violence, as various studies have investigated the relationship between these variables, finding that members from dysfunctional families manifested a higher incidence of dating violence, and significant associations between having witnessed violent behavior between parents and the perpetration of violence against their partner (Alvarado, 2015; Bolívar, Rey and Martínez, 2017; Makin-Byrd and Bierman, 2013; Martínez, Vargas and Novoa, 2016).

On the other hand, some of the consequences of dating violence can be poor academic performance, school dropout, dissatisfaction with the relationship, low self-esteem, insecurity, isolation, eating disorders, anxiety and depression, post-traumatic stress symptoms, suicidal ideation, normalization of violence and therefore, risk of being victimized in future adult relationships, decrease in the use of contraceptive methods and early pregnancy (Valdivia and González, 2014).

Child-to-Parent Violence

Considering that interpersonal violence is a multifactorial and multifaceted phenomenon, lately attention has focused on a previously ignored manifestation, it is the violence of children against their parents or authority figures, which is known as child to parent violence (CPV; Rojas-Solís, Vázquez-Aramburu and Llamazares-Rojo, 2016). Although it is true that the violence of children towards their parents is not a really new phenomenon, in countries like Mexico, studies on this problem are still scarce, so it is necessary to provide greater attention and stimulate interest in this problem in the community scientific (Molla-Esparza and Aroca-Montolío, 2018; Vázquez-Sánchez et al., 2019).

Without detriment to the foregoing, CPV could be understood, according to Llamazares, Vázquez and Zuñeda (2013) and Pereira et al. (2017), like any repeated harmful act, whether physical, psychological or economic, that the children carry out against the parents or any other figure (family member or not) that takes their place, with the main and ultimate objective of gaining power and / or control over these, also achieving in this process different specific objectives (materials or other benefits). This is how daughters can manifest three types of behaviors: 1) Physical violence, which includes actions that can cause bodily harm and injury; 2) Psychological violence, which includes behaviors that threaten the feelings and affective needs of an individual; and 3) Economic violence,

Regarding the prevalence of CPV, most studies indicate that male adolescents are the ones who exercise the most violence towards their parents (with a percentage of 60% to 80% of the total), while most of the studies affirm that female figures (mothers or other caregivers such as grandmothers) are usually

the center of abuse (Martínez et al., 2015). However, some possible predictors of CPV are the abusive use of substances, such as drugs and alcohol and, on the other hand, the presence of previous factors, such as the difficulty of parents to comply with rules and respect limits, or the influence of friendships (negative) and other family models (del Moral et al., 2015).

Considering that violence is an interpersonal phenomenon that is usually studied in a fragmented, disjointed or separate way, although different types of violence (in its different modalities) do not frequently appear separately, coexisting, what is known as co-occurrence of violence, that is, the simultaneous presence of diverse forms of violence (Hamby & Grych, 2013 cited by Rojas-Solís, 2015), this research has the objective to explore whether there is presence of dating violence and its co-occurrence with CPV and that observed between parents, in order to determine possible correlations between said phenomena. In that sense, the specific objectives are to analyze the frequency of violence in intimate relationships, violence observed in parents and CPV, identify if there are differences by sex, and finally, find the associations between violence in intimate relationships, violence observed in parents and CPV.

The hypotheses derived from the objectives mentioned above are set out below:

1. Child-parent violence will be committed more frequently against the mother.
2. Women will exercise more frequent psychological child-parent violence, and men physical child-parent violence.
3. In their relationships, women will exercise psychological violence more frequently, and men physical violence.
4. Having suffered some type of violence in the partner will be associated with the perpetration of it, that is, partner violence will occur in a bidirectional way.

METHOD

Design

Study with a quantitative approach, non-experimental, cross-sectional and ex post facto design, with exploratory, descriptive and correlational purposes.

Participants

The sample was made up of university students, the majority from the state of Tabasco (Mexico), for which the following inclusion criteria were established: being between 18 and 30 years old, having or having had at least one relationship; and have lived or live with both parents. At the beginning, the responses of 338 individuals were obtained, but following the inclusion criteria, the responses of those who had not lived or did not live with both parents were discarded. The final sample consisted of 256 subjects (68% women and 32% men), aged between 18 and 30 years ($M = 21$, $SD = 1.84$), all with heterosexual orientation. The mean duration of the current relationship in months was $M = 26.06$ ($SD = 20.64$) and of the past relationship $M = 11.48$ ($SD = 15.06$).

Instruments

At the beginning, a sociodemographic study was carried out to

collect general data, followed by the implementation of the following instruments:

The Adolescent Child-to-Parent Aggression Questionnaire (Calvete et al., 2013), which assesses the violence committed by individuals towards their parents and is composed of 10 items to assess violence against the mother, and 10 items to assess it against the father. The instrument is made up of two subscales: the physical VFP and the psychological VFP. The items are evaluated with the Likert response scale of 4 anchors (0 = Never-this has not happened in my relationship with my mother or father, 1 = Rarely-it has only happened on 1 or 2 occasions, 2 = Sometimes- It has happened between 3 and 5 times and 3 = Very often - it has happened 6 or more times). The validation of the questionnaire in Mexicans presented good psychometric properties, its reliability was obtained through the alpha coefficient, obtaining high indices (Calvete and Veytia, 2018). However,

The Conflicts Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979), was used to identify violent behaviors observed between parents. The scale measures the way in which parents resolve their conflicts as a couple and includes three subscales: psychological violence, mild physical violence, and severe physical violence. The items are evaluated with the Likert response scale of 5 anchors (1 = Never, 2 = Rarely, 3 = Sometimes, 4 = Often and 5 = Very often). This scale has been validated for the Mexican population and demonstrated good indexes of internal consistency (Straus and Mickey, 2012).

The Modified Conflicts Tactic Scale (Muñoz-Rivas et al., 2007): it was included to recognize the presence of violence in the couple relationship. The scale assesses the way individuals resolve conflicts with their partners and includes items of a dual nature, showing information on both the violence committed and the violence suffered. The instrument is divided into three subscales: psychological violence, mild physical violence, and severe physical violence. The items are evaluated with the Likert response scale of 5 anchors (1 = Never, 2 = Rarely, 3 = Sometimes, 4 = Often and 5 = Very often). The adaptation and validation in the Mexican population was carried out by Ronzón-Tirado, Muñoz-Rivas, Zamarrón and Redondo (2019) who obtained high reliability indices.

Process

Once the virtual evaluation instrument was formed, the link to answer it was disseminated through the Google Forms platform, so that the participants could respond from their mobile devices or computers at the time that is most convenient and comfortable for them. with a duration of approximately 20 minutes. When the link to the questionnaire was shared, a general presentation of the research objectives was made, and emphasis was also placed on the confidentiality of the responses, ensuring anonymity.

Ethical aspects

Regarding the ethical aspects, it is necessary to emphasize that the measures suggested by the Mexican Society of Psychology (2007) were adopted as well as those of the psychological re-

search carried out through virtual means (Eynon, Schroeder & Fry, 2012; Nosek, Banaji and Greenwald, 2002).

Data analysis

The analyzes were carried out through the SPSS v. 22 for Windows, starting with the descriptive and inferential analyzes and with the reliability analyzes of the subscales used by means of Cronbach’s alpha. To verify internal consistency, the values must be greater than 0.7 (Nunnally and Bernstein (1994). Later, normality tests were carried out, and after detecting non-normality in the responses, non-parametric analyzes were carried out, such as the U test. of Mann Whitney to detect significant differences between women and men. To determine the size of the effect, the criteria of Cohen (1988) for the r of Rosenthal (r_{bis}) were used: 0.1 = small effect, 0.3 = medium effect, 0.5 = large effect. To end, in order to analyze the existing associations between the variables, the Spearman correlation coefficient (r_{ho}) was used.

RESULTS

Internal consistency

To begin with, the reliability analysis of the subscales used

was performed by means of Cronbach’s alpha, obtaining very acceptable levels, following the criteria suggested by Nunnally and Bernstein (1994), in both women and men, especially in the subscales of mild physical violence committed by the father (.91 in women and .92 in men) and of mild physical violence suffered (.89 in women and .95 in men) (See Table 1).

Prevalence of child-parent violence

As can be seen in Table 2, in the total sample (women and men) the incidence of psychological CPV towards the mother is higher, since 215 participants indicated that they committed this type of act at least once. And with regard to physical CPV, its incidence towards the father is higher, with 28 participants who indicated having exercised it at least once.

Differences by sex in the variables studied.

The test results of U of Mann-Whitney revealed significant differences in various types of violence. (See Table 3), although according to Cohen’s (1988) criteria for determining the effect size (.1 = small effect, .3 = medium effect, .5 = large effect), this was small in most cases. For example, young women reported having perpetrated psychological violence towards their par-

Tabla 1. Estadísticos descriptivos por sexo

	α		\bar{x}		DT	
	M	H	M	H	M	H
VFP física hacia la madre	0.75	0.97	2.26	1.95	0.91	0.77
VFP psicológica hacia la madre	0.77	0.82	1.47	1.33	0.62	0.51
VFP física hacia el padre	0.66	0.92	1.05	1.04	0.24	0.33
VFP psicológica hacia el padre	0.81	0.87	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.34
Violencia psicológica cometida por la madre	0.76	0.72	0.58	0.45	0.48	0.49
Violencia física leve cometida por la madre	0.89	0.86	2.00	1.91	0.86	1.02
Violencia física grave cometida por la madre	0.90	0.88	1.41	1.34	0.68	0.67
Violencia psicológica cometida por el padre	0.75	0.85	1.07	1.07	0.29	0.46
Violencia física leve cometida por el padre	0.91	0.92	0.05	0.17	0.21	0.57
Violencia física grave cometida por el padre	0.87	0.97	0.43	0.43	0.48	0.59
Violencia psicológica cometida	0.74	0.67	2.04	1.63	0.82	0.68
Violencia psicológica sufrida	0.66	0.78	1.78	1.78	0.67	0.81
Violencia física leve cometida	0.89	0.92	1.31	1.20	0.50	0.50
Violencia física leve sufrida	0.90	0.95	1.28	1.23	0.50	0.60
Violencia física grave cometida	0.62	1.00	1.04	1.05	0.21	0.44
Violencia física grave sufrida	0.69	0.99	1.05	1.06	0.26	0.44

Nota. α =Alfa de Cronbach, \bar{x} =Media, DT=Desviación Típica, M=Mujeres (n=174), H=Hombres (n=82).

Table 2. Incidence of child-parent violence in the total sample (n= 256).

	\bar{x}	SD	Never n(%)	At least once n(%)
Psychological CPV towards the mother	0.54	0.48	41 (16%)	215 (85%)
Psychological CPV towards the father	0.43	0.52	64 (25%)	192 (76%)
Physical CPV towards the mother	0.04	0.26	241 (95%)	15 (6%)
Physical CPV towards the father	0.09	0.37	228 (90%)	28 (11%)

Note. \bar{x} = Mean, SD= Standard Deviation.

ents more frequently than men ($U = 5806, Z = -2.41, p = 0.01, r_{bis} = -0.15$).

Likewise, in the case of psychological violence committed by the mother ($U = 5777.5, Z = -2.46, p = 0.01, r_{bis} = -0.15$) and mild physical violence committed ($U = 5893.5, Z = -2.28, p = 0.02, r_{bis} = -0.14$) For the mother, women reported having observed this phenomenon more than men. The participants who indicated having committed psychological violence ($U = 4756.5, Z = -4.33, p = 0.00, r_{bis} = -0.27$) and mild physical ($U = 5239.5, Z = -3.53, p = 0.00, r_{bis} = -0.22$) against their partners; In the same way that they stated that they had suffered mild physical violence more frequently ($U = 5678, Z = -2.75, p = 0.006, r_{bis} = -0.17$) by their partners.

Associations between Child-to-Parent Violence

The results indicated that in the sample of women there was a link between the psychological CPV against the father and the psychological CPV against the mother ($r_{ho} = .586, n = 174, p = .01$), as well as between the physical CPV against the father and physical CPV against the mother ($r_{ho} = .436, n = 174, p = .01$). Regarding the sample of men, an association was found between the psychological CPV against the father and the psychological CPV against the mother ($r_{ho} = .681, n = 82, p = .01$), and also between the physical CPV against the father and the psychological CPV against the father ($r_{ho} = .538, n = 82, p = .01$). (See Table 4).

Associations between observed violence between parents

As can be seen in Table 4, in the sample of women positive and

Table 3. Differences between sexes in the variables studied.

		<i>n</i>	\bar{x}	<i>SD</i>	<i>Md</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r_{bis}</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Physical CPV towards the mother	W	174	2.26	0.91	0	129.1	7030.5	-0.46	0.64	-0.02																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M	82	1.95	0.77	0	127.2					Psychological CPV towards the mother	W	174	1.47	0.62	0.42	136.1	5806	-2.41	0.01	-0.15	M	82	1.33	0.51	0.28	112.3	Physical CPV towards the father	W	174	1.05	0.24	0	125.4	6596	-1.79	0.07	-0.11	M	82	1.04	0.33	0	135.1	Psychological CPV towards the father	W	174	0.04	0.21	0.28	132.48	6441	-1.27	0.2	-0.07	M	82	0.05	0.34	0.28	120.1	Psychological violence committed by the mother	W	174	0.58	0.48	2.25	136.3	5777.5	-2.46	0.01	-0.15	M	82	0.45	0.49	1.87	112.0	Mild physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	2	0.86	1.25	135.6	5893.5	-2.28	0.02	-0.14	M	82	1.91	1.02	1.12	113.4	Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2	Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M
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	M	82	1.33	0.51	0.28	112.3					Physical CPV towards the father	W	174	1.05	0.24	0	125.4	6596	-1.79	0.07	-0.11	M	82	1.04	0.33	0	135.1	Psychological CPV towards the father	W	174	0.04	0.21	0.28	132.48	6441	-1.27	0.2	-0.07	M	82	0.05	0.34	0.28	120.1	Psychological violence committed by the mother	W	174	0.58	0.48	2.25	136.3	5777.5	-2.46	0.01	-0.15	M	82	0.45	0.49	1.87	112.0	Mild physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	2	0.86	1.25	135.6	5893.5	-2.28	0.02	-0.14	M	82	1.91	1.02	1.12	113.4	Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2	Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2												
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	M	82	1.04	0.33	0	135.1					Psychological CPV towards the father	W	174	0.04	0.21	0.28	132.48	6441	-1.27	0.2	-0.07	M	82	0.05	0.34	0.28	120.1	Psychological violence committed by the mother	W	174	0.58	0.48	2.25	136.3	5777.5	-2.46	0.01	-0.15	M	82	0.45	0.49	1.87	112.0	Mild physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	2	0.86	1.25	135.6	5893.5	-2.28	0.02	-0.14	M	82	1.91	1.02	1.12	113.4	Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2	Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																													
Psychological CPV towards the father	W	174	0.04	0.21	0.28	132.48	6441	-1.27	0.2	-0.07																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M	82	0.05	0.34	0.28	120.1					Psychological violence committed by the mother	W	174	0.58	0.48	2.25	136.3	5777.5	-2.46	0.01	-0.15	M	82	0.45	0.49	1.87	112.0	Mild physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	2	0.86	1.25	135.6	5893.5	-2.28	0.02	-0.14	M	82	1.91	1.02	1.12	113.4	Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2	Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																														
Psychological violence committed by the mother	W	174	0.58	0.48	2.25	136.3	5777.5	-2.46	0.01	-0.15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M	82	0.45	0.49	1.87	112.0					Mild physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	2	0.86	1.25	135.6	5893.5	-2.28	0.02	-0.14	M	82	1.91	1.02	1.12	113.4	Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2	Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																															
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	M	82	1.91	1.02	1.12	113.4					Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2	Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																
Serious physical violence committed by the mother	W	174	1.41	0.68	1	130.1	6860	-1.3	0.19	-0.08																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M	82	1.34	0.67	1	125.2					Psychological violence committed by the father	W	174	1.07	0.29	2	133.1	6332	-1.46	0.14	-0.09	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7	Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																	
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	M	82	1.07	0.46	1.5	118.7					Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4	Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																		
Mild physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.05	0.21	1.12	133.7	6222.5	-1.72	0.08	-0.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M	82	0.17	0.57	1	117.4					Serious physical violence committed by the father	W	174	0.43	0.48	1	129.6	6951	-0.76	0.44	-0.04	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3	Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																																			
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	M	82	0.43	0.59	1	126.3					Psychological violence committed in the partner	W	174	2.04	0.82	2	142.2	4756.5	-4.33	0	-0.27	M	82	1.63	0.68	1.5	99.5	Psychological violence suffered in the couple	W	174	1.78	0.67	1.75	130.4	6797.5	-0.61	0.53	-0.03	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4	Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																																																				
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	M	82	1.78	0.81	1.5	124.4					Mild physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.31	0.5	1.12	139.4	5239.5	-3.53	0	-0.22	M	82	1.2	0.5	1.06	105.4	Mild physical violence suffered by a partner	W	174	1.28	0.5	1.12	136.9	5678	-2.75	0.01	-0.17	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7	Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	M	82	1.23	0.6	1.06	110.7					Serious physical violence committed in a partner	W	174	1.04	0.21	1	129.9	6897	-1.34	0.17	-0.08	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6	Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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	M	82	1.05	0.44	1	125.6					Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Serious physical violence suffered in a partner	W	174	1.05	0.26	1	128.7	7106.5	-0.14	0.88	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M	82	1.06	0.44	1	128.2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

Note. W = Women, M = Men, \bar{x} = Mean, *SD*= Standard Deviation, *Md*= Median, *U* = Experimental value Mann-Whitney U, *Z* = Approximation by Normal, *p* = Significance, *r_{bis}* = Rosenthal's *r* (effect size).

significant links were found, such as the one that associates mild physical violence perpetrated by the father and psychological violence perpetrated by the father ($r_{ho} = .757, n = 174, p = .01$), which relates the mild physical violence perpetrated by the mother and the psychological violence perpetrated by the mother ($r_{ho} = .682, n = 174, p = .01$), and also highlights the link between psychological violence perpetrated by the father and psychological violence perpetrated by the mother ($r_{ho} = .615, n = 174, p = .01$). Regarding the sample of men, many high and significant associations were also found, but for reasons of space, only the highest ones will be highlighted. So, first of all, we can mention the association between psychological violence perpetrated by the father and mild physical violence perpetrated by the father ($r_{ho} = .813, n=82, p=.01$), secondly, the link between psychological violence perpetrated by the mother and mild physical violence perpetrated by the mother ($r_{ho} = .697, n=82, p=.01$), and thirdly, the link between psychological violence perpetrated by the mother and psychological violence committed by the father ($r_{ho} =.684, n=82, p=.01$).

Associations between violence committed and suffered in intimate relationships

Regarding the violence committed and suffered, the results found in the sample of women indicated significant correlation indices between the psychological violence both committed

and suffered ($r_{ho} = .741, n = 174, p = .01$), as well as between mild physical violence committed and suffered ($r_{ho} = .726, n = 174, p = .01$). And in the sample of men, high and significant associations were found, such as that between the psychological violence committed and suffered ($r_{ho} = .850, n = 82, p = .01$), and the link between mild physical violence committed and suffered ($r_{ho} = .850, n = 82, p = .01$).

Associations between the various types of violence

Finally, significant associations were found between the various types of violence, as in the case of the sample of women, where significant correlation indices were found between psychological CPV against the father and mild physical violence perpetrated by the father ($r_{ho} = .518, n = 174, p = .01$), as well as between psychological CPV against the father and psychological violence perpetrated by the father ($r_{ho} = .493, n = 174, p = .01$). Regarding the sample of men, significant correlations were obtained between the severe physical violence suffered and the severe physical violence perpetrated by the mother ($r_{ho} = .817, n = 82, p = .01$), between the serious physical violence committed and serious physical violence perpetrated by the mother ($r_{ho} = .711, n = 82, p = .01$), and between severe physical violence perpetrated by the mother and physical CPV against the mother ($r_{ho} = .707, n = 82, p=.01$).

Table 4. Correlations between CPV, violence observed between parents and violence in intimate relationships, in men and women.

		Men															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Women	1	-	0.167	.238*	0.144	0.176	.221*	.707**	.248*	0.116	.231*	.222*	0.198	0.179	0.184	.509**	.570**
	2	.250**	-	.363**	.681**	.464**	.479**	.263*	.495**	.356**	.223*	.348**	.287**	.261*	.285**	0.192	.284**
	3	.436**	.206**	-	.538**	.330**	.469**	.394**	.459**	.566**	.562**	0.108	0.064	0.192	0.166	.295**	.298**
	4	.203**	.586**	.380**	-	.416**	.469**	.274*	.577**	.549**	.266*	.238*	.247*	.303**	.360**	0.195	.305**
	5	0.139	.330**	.197**	.283**	-	.697**	0.09	.684**	.616**	0.142	.364**	.333**	.277*	.253*	-0.06	0.128
	6	.325**	.426**	.278**	.317**	.682**	-	.252*	.609**	.646**	.273*	.364**	.362**	.377**	.335**	0.185	.239*
	7	.419**	0.091	.177*	0.121	.254**	.374**	-	0.189	0.201	.349**	.269*	.264*	.288**	.286**	.711**	.817**
	8	0.13	.321**	.313**	.493**	.615**	.499**	0.088	-	.813**	.294**	.265*	.232*	0.195	.266*	0.194	0.197
	9	0.137	.279**	.351**	.518**	.549**	.566**	.177*	.757**	-	.405**	.253*	.221*	.270*	.288**	0.207	0.21
	10	.197**	0.072	.293**	0.126	.333**	.375**	.293**	.370**	.437**	-	0.09	0.068	.225*	.224*	.509**	.276*
	11	.199**	.356**	0.113	.275**	.259**	.337**	0.085	.327**	.295**	0.062	-	.850**	.581**	.594**	0.193	.328**
	12	.174*	.369**	0.092	.325**	.216**	.332**	.167*	.283**	.245**	0.098	.741**	-	.514**	.601**	0.192	.321**
	13	.221**	.472**	0.134	.402**	.193*	.312**	0.13	.179*	.185*	0.142	.656**	.541**	-	.850**	0.205	.347**
	14	.211**	.338**	0.114	.290**	.228**	.277**	.163*	.179*	.259**	0.128	.591**	.561**	.726**	-	0.206	.339**
	15	.303**	.194*	0.147	0.092	0.055	.166*	.178*	0.073	0.092	0.148	.213**	.245**	.311**	.315**	-	.585**
	16	.204**	0.048	0.052	-0.081	-0.08	0.065	.194*	-0.100	-0.08	0.063	.159*	.186*	.278**	.317**	.530**	-

Note. **. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), *. The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). 1 = Physical CPV towards the mother; 2 = Psychological CPV towards the mother; 3 = Physical CPV towards the father; 4 = Psychological CPV towards the father; 5 = Observed Psychological violence committed by the mother; 6 = Observed Mild physical violence committed by the mother; 7 = Observed Serious physical violence committed by the mother; 8 = Observed Psychological violence committed by the father; 9 = Observed Mild physical violence committed by the father; 10 = Observed Serious physical violence committed by the father; 11 = Psychological violence committed; 12 = Psychological violence suffered; 13 = Mild physical violence committed; 14 = Mild physical violence suffered; 15 = Serious physical violence committed and 16 = Serious physical violence suffered.

DISCUSSION

The objective of this research was to study the frequency of Child-to-Parent Violence and its co-occurrence with violence in intimate relationships and that observed between parents and the co-occurrence between these phenomena, in students from a public university in the southeast of Mexico; For this, specific hypotheses have been proposed, which are discussed below.

With reference to the first hypothesis raised in this study, it was expected that CPV would be more frequent in mothers, as some studies have suggested (Calvete, Gámez-Guadix, & Orue, 2014; Calvete, Orue, and González-Cabrera, 2017). Notwithstanding the above, it was only evident in the results obtained for the psychological CPV, since the physical CPV was suffered mostly by the parents, agreeing on both issues with what was found by Vázquez-Sánchez et al. (2019), as with Álvarez, Sepúlveda and Espinoza (2016). On the other hand, the data contrasted with that found by Ibabe (2015), who found no significant differences in the perpetration of physical violence based on the sex of the parents, while Calvete and Veytia (2018) found a higher incidence in all types of violence (psychological, severe psychological, physical and severe physical) towards the mother. The presence of CPV against the mother could be explained by the fact that mothers are the ones who usually assume the role of raising their children, tend to spend more time alone with them and can be perceived as weak (Martínez et al., 2015).

Regarding the second hypothesis, "women exercise psychological CPV more frequently and men physical CPV" (Lozano, Estévez & Carballo, 2013), this differentiation was only manifested in psychological CPV against the mother, whose prevalence was higher in women. On the other hand, according to the rest of the CPV subscales, there were no significant differences between sexes, coinciding with what was indicated by Aroca-Montolío, Lorenzo-Moledo and Miró-Pérez (2014). Such results differ from what was found by Ibabe, Jaureguizar and Bentler (2013), who found that sons directed more physical CPV towards their parents than daughters. These results could be explained from the intergenerational theory of violence, according to which the observation or suffering of abuse in the family context is a risk factor for children, enabling the learning of both passive (being a victim) and violent (being an aggressor) behaviors that could be exercised in the future (Molla-Esparza and Aroca-Montolío, 2018). In support of the above, in this research correlations were found between psychological CPV against the father and mild physical violence perpetrated by the father, as well as between the psychological CPV against the father and the psychological violence perpetrated by the father on the daughters. Likewise, a significant correlation was found between severe physical violence perpetrated by the mother and physical CPV against the mother in the children.

Regarding the third hypothesis, it was expected that women would exercise psychological violence more frequently, and men physical violence (Alegría and Rodríguez, 2015). Well, the results indicated significant differences between the sexes with women exceeding men, reaffirming the first part of the third assumption and agreeing with that mentioned by Rubio-Garay et al., (2017). However, it could not be confirmed that men exercised physical violence more frequently and, on the contrary,

as has already been indicated in various studies (Cortés-Ayala et al., 2015; Marasca and Falcke, 2015; Martínez, Vargas and Novoa, 2016; Nava-Reyes et al., 2018; Peña et al., 2018; Rodríguez, Riosvelasco and Castillo, 2018; Wincentak, Connolly and Card, 2017), women perpetrated physical violence to a greater extent. In accordance with Gracia-Leiva (2019), one of the most controversial topics of dating violence is the differences by sex in the prevalence of both perpetration and victimization, since some investigations more frequently point to men as aggressors, others to women, and a few others indicate high rates of bidirectionality; Furthermore, if they find differences, or if they find higher rates of violence in women, the statistical magnitude of the difference is small, a possible cause being the fact that such studies do not take into account the underestimation rates of violence by women. On the other hand, some studies have highlighted that men tend to reject violence less, so they justify it more than women; Similarly, several authors have pointed out the fact that men are more likely to legitimize violence as a response, downplaying it, while women overvalue their actions, causing them to feel guilty for them (Pazos, Oliva & Hernando, 2014). It goes without saying that, fortunately, the frequency of violence committed and suffered found in the population was low, results that agree with findings such as those of Celis-Sauce and Rojas-Solís (2015).

On the other hand, it was expected to corroborate that having suffered some type of violence in the partner would be associated with the perpetration of it, that is, that partner violence would occur in a bidirectional manner. In this sense, significant correlations were obtained between the perpetration and victimization of psychological violence, as well as mild physical violence, thus corroborating the fourth assumption. In this vein, it is pertinent to remember that in the present investigation, both the sample of women and men found significant correlations between the psychological violence committed and suffered, as well as between the mild physical violence committed and suffered, coinciding with Celis-Sauce and Rojas-Solís (2015). This is how the bidirectionality of the phenomenon became evident, already present in multiple studies (Cortés-Ayala et al., 2015; Fernández-González, O'Leary and Muñoz-Rivas, 2013; Palmetto et al., 2013; Valdivia and González, 2014), confirming the final assumption.

It is worth mentioning that bidirectionality was also found in the link obtained between the psychological violence observed between the parents, since in men, a positive correlation was observed between severe physical violence perpetrated by the mother and severe physical violence perpetrated against a partner.

On the other hand, and following what is suggested by other authors (Ibabe, Arnoso and Elgorriaga, 2020; Pacheco, 2015) regarding that those who have observed or witnessed violence between their parents could present violent behaviors in their dating relationships, a correlation was found between serious physical violence perpetrated by the mother and serious physical violence suffered in the courtship. Among other reasons, this could happen as a result of what has been experienced in family dynamics, in such a way that this type of violence is allowed in couple relationships after normalization and acceptance as a

means of resolving conflicts, (from Alencar-Rodrigues and Cantera, 2012), so that exposure to violence could be a predictor of dating violence (Bonilla-Algovia and Rivas-Rivero, 2019).

Limitations and strengths

Within the methodological limitations of this research are the type of sampling used (non-probabilistic) and the disproportion between the number of women and men participating, added to this it is necessary to indicate that both the CTS and the M-CTS are not instruments intended entirely to the evaluation of violence, but rather conflict resolution tactics, so the results derived from them require caution when associated with violence committed or suffered.

Future lines of research

The authors suggest investigating more about CPV, since, as mentioned above, it is a field in which there is still much to be explored, especially with its current characteristics (Molla-Esparza and Aroca-Montolío, 2018). And although violence in relationships is a much more discussed topic, its evolution is constant, especially when other types of relationships continue to emerge (free, friend, etc.), so it would be pertinent to continue investigating such phenomenon; without forgetting the necessary inclusion of other types of populations such as same-sex couples, from rural areas, not in school or indigenous.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the results obtained are intended to contribute to the empirical corpus on the co-occurrence of different forms of violence in adolescents, especially in young people from Tabasco; Among other implications, the fact of child-parent violence (psychological and physical) stands out, as well as against the partner (psychological, mild physical and, to a lesser extent, severe physical) is becoming evident in both women and men, therefore Furthermore, they seem to have a bidirectional character both in the participants and in their parents. These data, with due precautions, indicate the need to implement violence prevention and intervention programs in all areas and, especially, to avoid continuing to fragment the study of interpersonal and intrafamily violence.

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