

# Ethical and methodological issues in the study of dating violence among young Mexicans: A systematic review

Aspectos éticos y metodológicos en el estudio de la violencia en el noviazgo entre jóvenes mexicanos: una revisión sistemática

Aspectos éticos e metodológicos no estudo da violência no namoro entre jovens mexicanos: uma revisão sistemática

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## ABSTRACT

Violence in young couples is a serious problem that has drawn the attention of the international scientific community, which led to an increase in the number of studies carried out on the subject in Mexico. For this reason, this systematic review synthesizes the ethical and methodological aspects of studies on dating violence among Mexican youths published in the last two decades. In line with a Prisma protocol, a search was carried out in the Clarivate, Ebsco, Scielo and Scopus databases. Of the total 639 initial references, a total of 12 articles that met the inclusion criteria were analysed through a purification process that was divided into four phases (publication between 2000 and 2019, empirical articles, English or Spanish language, Mexican sample, age group between 17 and 35, and heterosexual couples). Among the main results, the predominance of the quantitative approach, non-experimental and cross-sectional designs, as well as the inclusion of non-probabilistic and non-representative samples were highlighted. Likewise, numerous inconsistencies were found in ethical aspects of psychological research. The results and the methodological implications are discussed, prioritizing the urgency for future studies to correct the mandatory ethical aspects in order to avoid bad practices or risks for the participants.

**Keywords:** violence, dating, university students, young people, systematic review



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## RESUMEN

La violencia en parejas de jóvenes es un problema grave que ha llamado la atención de la comunidad científica internacional, lo cual supuso un aumento de los estudios realizados sobre la materia en México. Por esta razón, esta revisión sistemática sintetiza los aspectos éticos y metodológicos de los estudios sobre violencia en el noviazgo de jóvenes mexicanos publicados en las últimas dos décadas. De acuerdo con un protocolo Prisma se realizó una búsqueda en las bases de datos Clarivate, Ebsco, Scielo y Scopus. Del total de 639 referencias iniciales, se analizaron, mediante un proceso de depuración dividida en cuatro fases, un total de 12 artículos que cumplieron con los criterios de inclusión (publicación entre el 2000 y el 2019, artículos empíricos, idioma inglés o español, muestra mexicana, franja de edad entre los 17 y los 35, y muestra con parejas heterosexuales). Entre los principales resultados se destacó la predominancia del enfoque cuantitativo, diseños no experimentales y transversales, así como la inclusión de muestras no probabilísticas y no representativas. Asimismo, se hallaron numerosas inconsistencias en aspectos éticos sobre investigación psicológica. Se discuten los resultados y las implicaciones metodológicas, priorizando la urgencia de que futuros estudios subsanen los aspectos éticos obligatorios a fin de evitar malas prácticas o riesgos para los participantes.

**Palabras clave:** violencia, noviazgo, universitarios, jóvenes, revisión sistemática

## RESUMO

A violência em casais de jovens é um problema sério que tem chamado a atenção da comunidade científica internacional, o que supôs um aumento dos estudos realizados sobre a matéria no México. Por este motivo, esta revisão sistemática sintetiza os aspectos éticos e metodológicos dos estudos sobre violência no namoro de jovens mexicanos publicados nas últimas duas décadas. De acordo a um protocolo Prisma, realizou-se uma busca nas bases de dados Clarivate, Ebsco, Scielo e Scopus. De um total de 639 referências iniciais, foram analisados, através de um processo de depuração dividida em quatro fases, um total de 12 artigos que cumpriram os critérios de inclusão (publicação entre 2000 e 2019, artigos empíricos, idioma inglês ou espanhol, amostra mexicana, faixa etária entre os 17 e os 35 anos, e amostra com casais heterossexuais). Entre os principais resultados, destacou-se a predominância da abordagem quantitativa, desenhos não experimentais e transversais, bem como a inclusão de amostras não probabilísticas e não representativas. Da mesma forma, foram identificadas numerosas inconsistências em aspectos éticos sobre pesquisa psicológica. Se discutem os resultados e as implicações metodológicas, priorizando a urgência de que futuros estudos corrijam os aspectos éticos obrigatórios com o objetivo de evitar práticas indevidas ou riscos para os participantes.

**Palavras-chave:** violência, namoro, universitários, jovens, revisão sistemática

In the university context, it is possible to identify a great interaction between adolescents and adults due to the high percentage of both 17-year-olds entering university (De Garay, 2003) and those over 30 (Guzmán & Serrano, 2011). These are two vital stages of the life cycle that contextualize life-long relationships (Papalia, Sterns, Feldman & Camp, 2009) and so they play a significant role in the development of well-being during adolescence and emerging adulthood (Gómez-López, Viejo & Ortega-Ruiz, 2019). For adolescents, these relationships facilitate learning experiences that promote relational patterns, as well as relationship building and nonviolent relationships. On the other hand, in early adulthood, romantic relationships,

with individuals often dating, become a context where individuals encounter different experiences with their partners, such as the initiation or increase of sexual activity and independence (Corzo & Sarai, 2018). However, in both stages of the life cycle, situations of dating violence can also occur with greater frequency and severity.

## Dating violence in university students

Aggressive behavior is a basic and primary behavior in the activity of living beings that is present in the entire animal kingdom. It is a multidimensional phenomenon in which a large number of factors are involved. For its part, aggres-

sion can occur in human and animal contexts and refers to an effective, intentional act with aversive consequences that presents an expressive variety; among the most frequent are those of a physical and verbal nature (Carrasco & González, 2006).

Furthermore, violence has been defined, in general terms, as the deliberate use of physical force or power against oneself, another person, a group, or a community (Espín, Valladares, Abad, Presno & Gener, 2008), although it can also be understood as a social process that includes various forms of aggression and is characterized by having a multiplying and expansive effect that not only affects victims, but also society at large. It is a behavior that tends to be intentional and harmful to the other person and can be active or passive, that is, by action or omission. Likewise, it is multifactorial in origin and highlights biological or hereditary facts, as well as the combination of the environment in which it develops. Furthermore, the consequences of any type of violence exerted can be irreversible in the affected person and tend to trigger more violent acts towards another person or group (Martínez, 2016).

In this context, the relationship between aggression, aggressiveness and violence can be confusing, therefore it is necessary to remember that violence is a behavior of gratuitous and cruel aggressiveness, while aggressiveness is an adaptive emotional behavior or response when activating biological mechanisms of defense against environmental hazards; however, violence is not justified by natural aggressiveness (Arias, 2013).

However, dating violence (DV) is a widespread problem in adolescence (Gracia-Leiva, Puente-Martínez, Ubillos-Landa & Páez-Rovira, 2019), although it can also relate to young adults and present a reciprocal pattern between men and women (Rubio-Garay, Carrasco & García-Rodríguez, 2019).

The study on this phenomenon is nothing new, with Kanin (1957) being one of the first authors addressing this phenomenon. However, it was Makepeace (1981), with his research in the United States, who would regain interest in the study of this problem. Currently, DV is understood as any attempt to control or dominate a person, either physically, sexually, or psychologically, and generate some type of damage to them (Rey-Anacona, 2009). Its existence has been associated with negative consequences in young people such as poor academic performance, anxiety-depressive symptoms, drug use, low self-esteem,

alcohol consumption, or the beginning of sexual relations at an early age (Pazos, Oliva & Hernando, 2014).

In addition to these factors, this type of violence can be invisible due to the fact that dating relationships are considered trivial, temporary, or because third parties understand that what happens within them must be kept in the couple's private and intimate space, impeding the possibility of third party intervention (Páramo & Arrigoni, 2018), even if justified by the members of the dyad as part of a game or joke context (Muñoz-Rivas, Gómez, O'Leary & Lozano, 2007). All of this could have smoothed out the appearance of new types of intimate partner violence, such as cyber violence, which is a type of virtual violence considered to be a relatively new and growing phenomenon developed alongside the use of information technology and communication, which consists of behaviors that seek to control, humiliate, hurt, expose, ridicule, or isolate an individual through the use of electronic or digital means (Romo-Tobón, Vázquez-Sánchez, Rojas-Solís & Alvidrez, 2020).

The alarming nature of the DV lies in the fact that it occurs at the beginning of the relationship and can increase in both frequency and intensity (Trujano, Nava, Tejeda & Gutiérrez, 2006). In this way, it has been suggested that the younger the age at which sexual intercourse begins, the higher the rate of physical violence suffered or, on the other hand, that the older and longer the relationship, the higher the rate of physical violence suffered, mainly in women. Added to this, young people could consider jealousy to be a sign of love and appreciation, thus making it difficult to recognize behaviors of control and isolation in the couple (Montilla, Romero, Martín & Pazos, 2017). In the same order of ideas, the empirical evidence indicates that there are no marked differences by sex in the prevalence of violence, mainly in that of a physical and psychological nature, although there is a difference in sexual nature, which seems to be carried out more frequently by men (Rey-Anacona, 2013). However, significant differences have been found in verbal violence, since it presents higher levels of incidence than physical violence and it has been suggested that it is more frequently committed by women (Muñoz & Benítez, 2017), while other studies indicate that the most frequent violence in university students is psychological, specifically through control actions carried out by men (Carranza & Galicia, 2020), perhaps because men tend to have a

greater acceptance of various types of violence compared to women (Muñoz- Ponce, Espinobarros-Nava, Romero Méndez, & Rojas-Solís, 2020). Despite this, it is important to clarify that the most serious or pernicious effects are usually directed towards women (Horcajo, Graña & Rodríguez, 2019; Straus & Ramirez, 2007).

On the other hand, in Mexican society such types of violence have been highlighted as factors associated with gender stereotypes because they promote a masculine image represented by strength, aggressiveness, initiative, and power, which characterize violent behaviors, while the female image in most cases is associated with passive and expressive roles, typical of a victim figure (Nava-Reyes, Rojas-Solís, Toldos & Morales, 2018). Similarly, specifically in the young population, it is possible to highlight the sociocultural changes that have occurred in recent years that have facilitated the emergence of a two-way perspective on violence, assuming that the victim, whether male or female, may be able to actively carry out violent actions considering, in turn, that the victimizer could assume a passive role (Rojas-Solís, 2011).

This possible bidirectionality, normalization, and acceptance of violent behaviors as a valid means to resolve conflicts, as well as the distinction between the types of violence, exercised or suffered by men and women, should be considered when analyzing the phenomenon in adolescent couples and young adults (Alegria & Rodríguez, 2015; Cancino-Padilla, Romero-Méndez & Rojas-Solís, 2020). Thus, and without detriment to the possible exchange of roles between the aggressor and the victim on the part of women and men, it should be remembered that this bidirectionality does not necessarily imply the same gravity in the consequences of violence (Straus & Ramirez, 2007); additionally, it is essential to consider the context, especially in gender issues (Delgado-Álvarez, 2020; Ferrer-Pérez & Bosch-Fiol, 2019), in order to understand violent behavior.

Therefore, the detection and the study of this phenomenon has captured the attention of numerous investigations, especially for its prevention (Trabold, McMahon, Alsobrooks, Whitney & Mittal, 2020), since it is especially alarming that at these ages the presence of these behaviors seems to be frequent (Rojas-Solís, 2013a), and that many adolescents consider them to be normal practices for conflict resolution or inherent in their own relation-

ship (Rubio-Garay, Carrasco, Amor & López-González, 2015). Regardless, there remain few valid and reliable instruments that allow researchers to diagnose and measure the phenomenon (Benítez & Muñoz, 2014), at least in Latin American contexts, thus becoming a limitation for the increase in the theoretical and empirical corpus of the region. There is also a lack of papers on the treatment of this problem, which seems to suggest the scarcity of programs specifically aimed at intervening individually or in groups in cases of DV (Martínez & Rey-Anaconda, 2014). Hence there is a need to carry out systematic reviews to reveal the empirical research corpus generated (Rubio-Garay, López-González, Carrasco & Amor, 2017). In this sense, it should be noticed that there are numerous systematic reviews on DV in the international context that focus on different aspects, such as factors associated with DV (Gracia-Leiva et al., 2019), prevalence (Rubio-Garay et al., 2017), the instruments (López-Cepero, Rodríguez-Franco & Rodríguez-Díaz, 2015; Yanez-Peñúñuri, Hidalgo-Rasmussen & Chávez-Flores, 2019a), the interventions (Alegria & Rodríguez, 2015; Yanez-Peñúñuri, Martínez-Gómez & Rey-Anaconda, 2019b), or the emergence of other types of violence (Rodríguez-Domínguez, Pérez-Moreno & Durán, 2020). Currently, however, up to the time of carrying out this study, narrative reviews can only be found within the Mexican context on DV among adolescents (Rojas-Solís, 2013a) and Mexican university students (Rojas-Solís, 2013b).

Consequently, the question that will guide this research is: what are the main characteristics of the studies carried out between the years 2000 and 2019 on DV among young Mexican university students in terms of approach, design, scope, cut (study), sample, procedure, compliance with minimum ethical requirements, as well as the instruments used to evaluate the DV? To answer this query, Urrutia and Bonfill (2010) suggest explicitly asking the main questions to be answered in relation to the participants, interventions, comparisons, results, and study design, but this review is directed only toward the participant analysis and research design, so it was not possible to fully implement this tool. The subsequent intention is to synthesize the existing evidence regarding a health issue in order to generate new hypotheses, lines of research, as well as to propose more appropriate working methods for future research (Manchado et al., 2009) or in the prevention of violence in young university students.

## Methodology

A systematic exploratory review was carried out following the suggestions of the PRISMA model (Moher, Liberati, Tetzlaff, Altman & PRISMA Group, 2009). Combinations were made between the selected keywords in English (*dating, violence, partner, university students, young*) (see Figure 1) and Spanish (*violencia, couples, young people, university students, dating*) (see Figure 2) in order to arm search strings with the Boolean operator AND, and enter them into the selected databases.

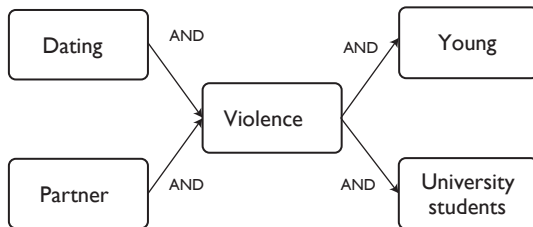


Figure 1. English search string

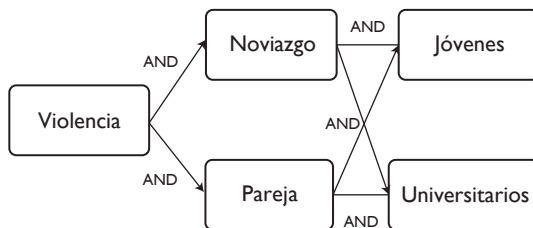


Figure 2. Spanish search string

## Procedure

The search in the Clarivate, EBSCO, Scielo, and SCOPUS databases was performed between June and July 2019 using the advanced search function in order to enter the aforementioned search strings with the default option (select a field) applying the following filters: (1) publication date from 2000 to 2019; (2) full text; and (3) results with open access. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were as follows:

- **Inclusion criteria.** (1) Articles published between 2000 and 2019; (2) empirical articles; (3) English and/or Spanish language; (4) articles dealing with DV; (5) Mexican sample; (6) age group from 17 to 35 years; and (7) a sample with heterosexual couples.
- **Exclusion criteria:** (1) Articles not included in the 2000-2019 interval; (2) review articles, contributions to

conferences, gray literature; (3) articles not written in Spanish and/or English; (4) non-Mexican sample; (5) a sample that does not comply with the age group; and (6) samples with non-heterosexual couples (LGBT+ community).

The recovery and filtering of articles was divided into four phases where articles were discarded according to the specified inclusion and exclusion criteria (see Figure 3).

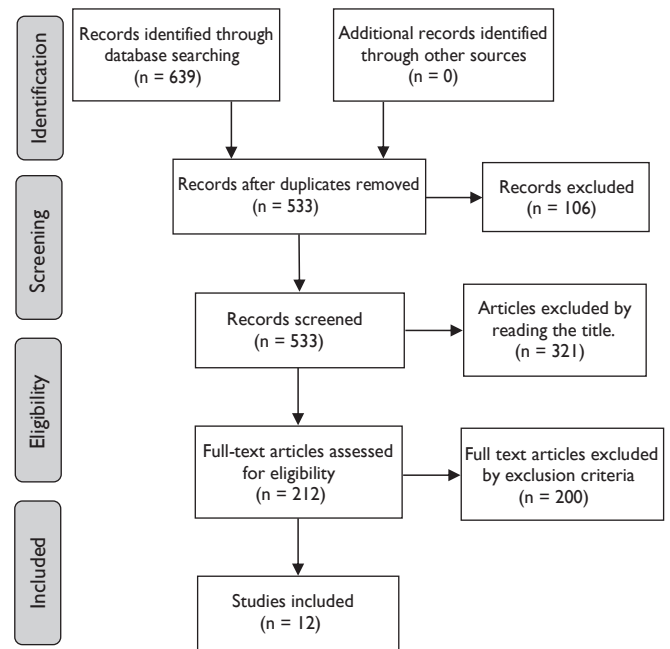


Figure 3. PRISMA flow diagram (Moher et al., 2009).

- **Phase 1.** In this phase, the articles were collected through the previously mentioned search strings. These articles were downloaded and their data was added to an Excel table with the following content for analysis: (a) article name, (b) author or authors, (c) year of publication, (d) country, (e) language, (f) journal, and (g) type of publication.
- **Phase 2.** For this stage, a first exclusion filter was applied to the retrieved papers, namely papers that: (a) included a non-Mexican sample, (b) were not about DV, or (c) did not investigate young or university students. Likewise, those articles that were potentially relevant candidates for a partial review were included.
- **Phase 3.** Four filter questions were included in this phase to delimit the papers only to those that were included in the final review. The filters were: (1) is the sample with a Mexican population? (2) Is the sample aged from 17 to 35 years old? (3) Does the sample only include heterosexual couples? Finally, (4) is it an empirical article? The inclusion criterion was that it fulfilled the requirements in the four filter questions in order to be a candidate for a complete review in the next stage.

- *Phase 4.* The final choice was made up of twelve articles, and the data obtained for their analysis was the following: keywords, focus, design, scope, cut, sample (size, sex, selection, type, age), and instrument (name, authorship, evaluation focus).

### Ethical aspects

This work deals with a systematic review and was a research study without risk because retrospective research papers were analyzed. Added to this, this work considers what is stated in the Declaration of Helsinki, the APA Code of Ethics (2017), and the Mexican Society of Psychology (2010). Therefore, the copyright of the corresponding articles was taken into account when making the respective citations and references of the sources consulted.

### Data analysis

Microsoft © Excel 2018 was used to prepare the database that included the various phases that hosted and categorized the identified and selected studies. Four main characteristics were extracted from these materials: descriptive, methodological, sampling, and procedural.

## Results

In the first phase, a total of 639 articles were obtained with the four search chains, reaching a total of 12 articles for the final review, which went through a filtering process.

Table 1 shows a summary of the results found through the systematic review of the included studies. First, we find the identification data of the articles that were included in the systematic review for analysis; Saldívar and Lazarevich stand out in this context with a total of three and two articles, respectively. Regarding the country of publication, Mexico is found with five articles, followed by the United States with three. In terms of the language of publication, most were written in Spanish (ten articles), with the remaining two written in English. Finally, regarding the keywords, the great diversity of keywords included in the studies on DV stands out, including: sexual coercion, university students, gender, Mexico, dating, violence, and DV.

Table 2 shows the focus and design characteristics of the articles. They are mostly quantitative, non-experimental, exploratory, descriptive, and cross-sectional studies.

On the other hand, Table 3 illustrates the characteristics corresponding to the samples of each study, in which the selection was of a non-probabilistic type. Significant variations were found in the size and distribution of male and female participants, with the number of women being greater in most of the studies.

**Table 1.** Descriptive characteristics of the reviewed research studies

Authorship	Country of publication	Language	Keywords
Saldívar, Ramos and Romero, 2008	Mexico	Spanish	Sexual coercion, tactics, meaning, students, gender
Saldívar and Romero, 2009	Mexico	Spanish	Sexual coercion tactics, sexual scripts, gender differences, victims and perpetrators of sexual coercion, university students
Herrera and Arena, 2010	Brazil	Spanish	Violence, women's rights, alcoholism
Lazarevich, Irigoyen-Camacho, Sokolova and Delgadillo, 2013	United States	Spanish	Education, university students, Mexico, dating, health promotion, mental health, healthy universities, violence
Saldívar, Jiménez, Gutiérrez and Romero, 2015	Mexico	Spanish	Sexual violence, sexual coercion, rape myths, sexual attitudes, youth
Lazarevich, Irigoyen-Camacho, Velázquez-Alva and Salinas-Ávila, 2017	United States	English	Dating violence, health education, students, community health
Carrasco-Lozano, 2018	Mexico	Spanish	N/S
Espinobarros-Nava, Muñoz-Ponce and Rojas-Solís, 2018	Chile	Spanish	Co-occurrence, dating violence, dating, university, Mexican, rural area
Flores-Garrido and Barreto-Ávila, 2018	Mexico	Spanish	Gender, gender violence, dating, Mexico
Rodríguez, Riosvelasco and Castillo, 2018	Spain	Spanish	Violence, dating, gender, social support
Peña, Rojas-Solís and García-Sánchez, 2018	Colombia	Spanish	Problematic use of the internet, cyberbullying, partner cyber-violence, university students
Esquivel-Santoveña, Rodríguez-Hernández, Gutiérrez-Vega, Castillo-Viveros and López-Orozco, 2019	United States	English	Psychological aggression, attitudes about violence, domination, dating relationships

Note. N/S - Not specified

**Table 2.** Characteristics of the approach and design of the reviewed research studies

Authorship	Approach	Design/scope	Cut (study)
Saldívar et al., 2008	Qualitative	Non-experimental / exploratory	Cross-sectional
Saldívar and Romero, 2009	Quantitative	Non-experimental / exploratory	Cross-sectional
Herrera and Arena, 2010	Quantitative	Non-experimental / descriptive Exploratory	Cross-sectional
Lazarevich et al., 2013	Quantitative	Non-experimental / descriptive	Cross-sectional
Saldívar et al., 2015	Quantitative	Non-experimental / descriptive	Cross-sectional
Lazarevich et al., 2017	Quantitative	Experimental / explanatory	Cross-sectional
Carrasco-Lozano, 2018	Quantitative	Non-experimental / exploratory	Cross-sectional
Espinobarros-Nava et al., 2018	Quantitative	Non-experimental / exploratory Descriptive Correlational	Cross-sectional
Flores-Garrido and Barreto-Ávila, 2018	Mixed	Non-experimental / descriptive	Cross-sectional
Rodríguez et al., 2018	Quantitative	Non-experimental / descriptive	Cross-sectional
Peña et al., 2018	Quantitative	Non-experimental / exploratory Descriptive Correlational	Cross-sectional
Esquivel-Santoveña et al., 2019	Quantitative	Non-experimental / exploratory Correlational	Cross-sectional

The procedure used in the study is also presented, which includes the ethical aspects centering around three main areas: (1) the type of collection (whether it was personal or virtual); most of the investigations collected data *off-line*, while only three used *online* resources; (2) ethical aspects, in which in several investigations areas of opportunity were pointed out (in this sense, the confidentiality

of the data was ensured in all the studies analyzed, however, the anonymity and voluntary participation were conditions that were not mentioned by some authors, including elements like the approval of studies by an Ethics Committee or the allusion to a legal or ethical framework for research); and (3) the choice and justification of the data analyses, where most of the investigations indicated the

**Table 3.** Sample characteristics and procedure of the reviewed research studies

Authorship	Sample			Procedure
	Size/type/age	Sex	Selection	
Saldívar et al., 2008	27 students 18 to 25 years	Males and females	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated
Saldívar and Romero, 2009	320 students X = 21 years	49,7% Males 50,3% Females	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated

(Continued)

Authorship	Sample			Procedure
	Size/type/age	Sex	Selection	
Herrera and Arena, 2010	73 students 18 to 29 years	100% Females	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 Approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated
Lazarevich et al., 2013	729 students 17 to 19 years	465 Females 264 Males	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Online</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Data confidentiality 2.2 No informed consent is mentioned 2.3 Approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support was offered 3) Data analysis is indicated and justified
Saldívar et al., 2015	630 students 17 to 29 years	54% Females 45% Males	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality and anonymity 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated
Lazarevich et al., 2017	212 students X = 23 years	50 Males 163 Females	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality of data and voluntary participation 2.2 No informed consent is mentioned 2.3 Approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 Legal aspects mentioned 2.5 Subsequent psychological support was offered 3) Data analysis is indicated and justified
Carrasco-Lozano, 2018	117 students N/S	62% Females 38% Males	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated
Espinobarros-Nava et al., 2018	231 students 18 to 27 years	63% Females 37% Males	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Online</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis is indicated and justified
Flores-Garrido and Barreto-Ávila, 2018	534 students 17 to 23 years	219 Males 315 Females	Non-probabilistic	N/S

(Continued)



Authorship	Sample			Procedure
	Size/type/age	Sex	Selection	
Rodríguez et al., 2018	679 students 17 to 27 years	67% Females 33% Males	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated
Peña et al., 2018	456 students 17 to 30 years	78,5% Females 21,5% Males	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Online</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 No approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis is indicated and justified
Esquivel-Santoveña et al., 2019	500 students N/S	38,4% Males 61,6% Females	Non-probabilistic	1) <i>Off-line</i> data collection 2) Ethical aspects 2.1 Confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation 2.2 Informed consent 2.3 Approval of Ethics Committee mentioned 2.4 No legal framework mentioned 2.5 No psychological support is offered 3) Data analysis indicated

Note. N/S - Not specified

data analysis plan, while a few justified the choice of the statistical analyses carried out.

Finally, Table 4 reveals the corresponding characteristics of the instruments of each article, in which it is necessary to point out the diversity of dimensions of violence that each one evaluates, since they do not focus on a single type of violence, thus highlighting sexual coercion, DV, and types of violence, among others, as well as other independent variables of each study topic.

In relation to the evaluation of the phenomenon, most of the instruments were ad hoc, that is, designed according to the characteristics and the objectives of the research. Likewise, it is important to highlight the use of scales such as CUVINO and CADRI, which have reliability and validity for the Mexican population and with specific use in samples of young people.

## Discussion

The present systematic review aimed to answer the following question: what are the main characteristics of the

studies carried out between the years 2000 and 2019 on DV among young Mexican university students in terms of approach, design, scope, cut (study), sample, procedure, compliance with minimum ethical requirements, as well as the instruments used to evaluate the DV? A discussion of the findings is presented below.

Regarding the approach, it should be noted that the majority of studies opted for a quantitative approach, which allows the evaluation of, among other issues, the frequency with which the phenomenon occurs, but not aspects such as the experience, meanings, or contexts of the violence. Likewise, the designs were non-experimental, cross-sectional, and with scopes, mostly exploratory or descriptive, which does not allow the extraction of causal relationships between the variables, as well as a knowledge of the dynamics of violence over time.

However, the samples were non representative and selected in a non-probabilistic manner, thus hindering the generalization of results. Additionally, a large number of the studies indicate women as the main participants, perhaps because most of these investigations focus on

**Table 4.** Characteristics of the research instruments reviewed

Authorship	Instrument		
	Name	Authorship	What measure?
Saldívar et al., 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thematic guide and interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saldívar et al.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meaning and interpretation of sexual coercion and types of tactics used by males and females</li> </ul>
Saldívar and Romero, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Ad hoc</i> questionnaire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saldívar and Romero</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tactics used by males/females to pressure partner to have a sexual relationship/ personal experiences of sexual coercion</li> </ul>
Herrera and Arena, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Casique-Quej Tun</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quej Tun</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of violence/alcohol consumption /legal impact</li> </ul>
Lazarevich et al., 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI)</li> <li>Beck's inventory</li> <li>Coopersmith Adult Inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beck-Coopersmith</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of violence</li> <li>Degree of depression (depression level)</li> <li>Self esteem</li> </ul>
Saldívar et al., 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual Experiences Survey (SES)</li> <li>Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (AMV)</li> <li>Sexual Attitudes Scale (EAS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koss and Oros</li> <li>Saldívar, Ramos and Saltijeral</li> <li>Hendrick, Hendrick, and Slapion-Foote</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual coercion exercised/experienced</li> <li>Adherence to rape myths</li> <li>Attitude of the individual towards sexual behaviors</li> </ul>
Lazarevich et al., 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Ad hoc</i> questionnaire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lazarevich et al.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perception and attitudes towards violence/ effectiveness of education intervention</li> </ul>
Carrasco-Lozano, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Ad hoc</i> questionnaire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carrasco-Lozano</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types and prevalence of verbal, sexual, dating, and institutional violence</li> </ul>
Espinobarros-Nava et al., 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence in Adolescents Dating Relationships Inventory (VADRI [adapted version])</li> <li>Cyber Dating Abuse Questionnaire (CDAQ)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aizpitarte, Alonso-Arbiol, Van de Vijver, Perdomo, Gálvez-Sobral and García-López</li> <li>Borrajo, Gámez-Guadix, Pereda and Calvete</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct/severe violence, control/isolation behaviors, and indirect/verbal violence</li> <li>Cyber-violence behaviors in dating (threats, identity theft, control, and humiliation), partner control committed/suffered, and direct aggression committed/suffered</li> </ul>
Flores-Garrido and Barreto-Ávila, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey on Dating Violence in the Student Population of the National School of Social Work</li> <li>Survey on the Relationship and Dynamics of Households (ENDIREH)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flores-Garrido and Barreto-Ávila</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dating violence</li> <li>Relationship in households</li> </ul>
Rodríguez et al., 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dating Violence Questionnaire (CUVINO)</li> <li>Scale of Perceived Social Support from Family and Friends (PSS-Fa and PSS-Fr) adapted to the Mexican population</li> <li>Sociodemographic questionnaire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rodríguez-Franco et al.</li> <li>Domínguez, Salas, Contreras and Procidano</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence suffered (emotional, coercion, detachment, physical, humiliation, instrumental, and sexual)</li> <li>Perceived social support from family (16 items) and friends (12 items)</li> <li>General and demographic information</li> </ul>
Peña et al., 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questionnaire for Problematic Internet Use (CUPI)</li> <li>Screening of harassment between equals</li> <li>Cyber Dating Abuse Questionnaire (C.D.A.Q.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulido-Rull et al.</li> <li>Garaigordobil</li> <li>Borrajo, Gámez-Guadix,</li> <li>Pereda and Calvete</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five factors: substitution, loss of control, anticipation, recognition of lack of control, and evasion</li> <li>Existence and severity of bullying "face to face" (physical, verbal, social, and psychological) and <i>cyberbullying</i> behaviors</li> <li>Perpetration, suffering, and witnessing <i>bullying</i> and <i>cyberbullying</i></li> <li>Frequency of dating cyber-violence behaviors</li> </ul>
Esquivel-Santoveña et al., 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict Tactics Scales-Short Form (CTS2)</li> <li>Scale Hamby dominance</li> <li>PRP approval subscale</li> <li>Scale of violent socialization of the PRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Straus and Douglas</li> <li>Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy and Sugarman</li> <li>Straus et al.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Violence and nonviolent tactics used to resolve/address conflicts and disagreements</li> <li>Direct domain of an intimate partner due to disagreements</li> <li>Domain</li> <li>Violence</li> </ul>

violence towards women, and, therefore, the evaluation of the risk of victimization for men turns out to be limited, thus obviating the possibility of said phenomenon (Rojas-Solís, Guzmán-Pimentel, Jiménez-Castro, Martínez-Ruiz & Flores-Hernández, 2019).

However, regarding the procedure, most of the investigations still collected data *off-line*, however, some studies used *online* resources, which in other contexts is becoming general and would imply other ethical requirements.

In this sense, the ethical aspects were crucial points in which in several investigations areas of opportunity were indicated. Likewise, the confidentiality of the data was ensured in all the studies analyzed; however, the anonymity and voluntary participation of subjects were conditions that were not mentioned by the authors. This is of the utmost importance considering that the principle of respect for the participants' autonomy, meaning they can withdraw from the study at any time by requesting the letter of informed consent, beyond being a legal requirement constitutes a commitment between the participant and the researcher to safeguard the voluntariness, the anonymity, and the privacy of the participants, and the information obtained from them (Miranda-Navales & Villasís-Keever, 2019).

However, in some cases informed consent was not included in the studies, which indicates a great deficiency due to the fact that the information on the objectives and the nature of the research, the procedures to be carried out, and the obtaining of free consent to participate had to be issued, in addition to the exposition of the possible risks of the study, all of this in accordance with the General Law of Health in Matters of Health Research (Miranda-Navales & Villasís-Keever, 2019), as well as ethical regulations such as the Code of Ethics of the APA (2017), the Mexican Society of Psychology (2010), or the declaration of Helsinki (AMM, 2000), thus avoiding the notion that the participants are only a useful object of knowledge (Palencia & Ben, 2013).

In most investigations, approval of the study by an ethics committee was absent. This is a highly important element, since it would be more than desirable for an interdisciplinary and plural body to evaluate the research project in order to promote higher standards of ethics in health research (Rubio-Rincón, Molina-Montoya & Jurado-Medina, 2019). In this same sense, it would be pertinent

to explain the legal framework that is supporting the bioethical values and the principles that research on human beings demands (Mazzanti, 2011). Along these lines, the importance of promoting and strengthening ethics in psychological praxis from university classrooms has been pointed out, so that possible harm is avoided to those who participate in the investigations (Chávez, Santa Cruz & Grimaldo, 2014).

Finally, the offer of subsequent psychological support should be considered as part of the ethical research protocol to guarantee the well-being of the participants in case they need it, even in order to reduce the risk of unintended consequences, thus complying with the principle of beneficence (non-maleficence), by which the researcher must ensure that the risks are identified and, if they occur, would be addressed immediately (Miranda-Navales & Villasís-Keever, 2019).

With reference to data analysis, in some studies parametric techniques were performed despite the size and the disproportion of the samples, as well as the expected violation of the assumption of normality in a variable such as violence; added to this, information on the reliability and the validity of the tests separately in men and women, or as a whole group, was not available in most of the articles, so it was decided not to include these data in the table of analysis. In this sense, caution would be required in the extraction of inferences from the aforementioned studies.

On the other hand, most of the instruments were ad hoc, that is, designed according to the characteristics and the objectives of the research. These types of questionnaires or scales entail, among other things, questions about their reliability and validity, without forgetting that they are rarely used again, thus hindering the replication of findings and, therefore, the strengthening of psychometric resources around evaluation of the phenomenon. However, some of the instruments implemented did not focus on evaluating the violence suffered or committed, but rather related to aspects such as the tactics, attitudes, perception, myths of rape and sexual coercion, or omit other types of violence by mainly focusing on sexual violence. This is not surprising if one considers an international research context where it seems that there are still few instruments that specifically and comprehensively evaluate violence against young people, considering the physical, sexual, control, and psycho-emotional dimensions, both in the violence exerted and received (García-Carpintero,

Rodríguez-Santero & Porcel-Gálvez, 2018). Therefore, it is necessary to continue updating the knowledge about the properties of the instruments used in the region to measure DV (Yanez-Peñúñuri et al., 2019a).

An adjacent finding was the large number of keywords included in the studies on DV, which denotes a wide variety of concepts associated with this phenomenon (Jennings et al., 2017), as well as the different types of violence, which complicates the conducting of a systematic review due to the large number of descriptors that would have to be used to optimize the search strings of the relevant papers. In this regard, Rubio-Garay et al. (2015) have suggested that this could be related to the great heterogeneity of conceptual definitions on DV, the use of different instruments for its measurement, and, in addition to this, its application to a different type of population and geographic area than the instrument was designed for.

Among the limitations of this research work, the selection of databases stands out, which, despite being of quality, numbered only four; perhaps for this reason, a small number of articles were obtained with Mexican samples. Likewise, it is necessary to recognize the rigidity of the inclusion criteria, specifically when dealing with samples with Mexican university students. However, this study presents some strengths such as, for example, the systematization of empirical research with Mexican samples from the last 20 years, which is focused on the methodological and instrumental aspects that allow a vision of the strengthening of the empirical evidence accumulated in Mexico, as well as its opportunity areas.

The importance of exploratory reviews is based on the panorama that they give to make theoretical or methodological decisions, such as, for example, the development of more precise hypotheses based on the results obtained, thus generating future questions and lines of research (Manchado et al., 2009).

In this sense, one of the most important implications of this work derives from the conceptual scope, because the variability of the keywords related to the DV, beyond logomachy, suggests the importance of a conceptual and terminological consensus that would allow the unification of theoretical criteria and, with it, the ease of replication of results. This is the study of a critical phenomenon, considering the fundamental role that romantic relationships play in the well-being of emerging adolescents and adults (Gómez-López, Viejo & Ortega-Ruiz, 2019).

Regarding the empirical implications for future studies on DV, one could consider the individual aspects that are frequently forgotten, mainly the biological (Soldino, Romero-Martínez, Ángel & Moya-Albiol, 2015), psychopathological (Clements, Clauss, Casanave & Laajala, 2018) or criminogenic (Arias, 2013) correlates of the couple. Likewise, an interactional and contextual perspective should also be included in such a way that it allows researchers to understand the dynamics within the couple, the motivations or the reasons for exercising violence, and if it is carried out bidirectionally based on a defense or against attack against a received aggression, all for the sake of “avoiding a simple explanation for a complex phenomenon” (Echeburúa, 2019, p. 79).

Among the methodological implications, there is a need for more research with mixed and qualitative approaches, the use of experimental designs with longitudinal ranges, the inclusion of probabilistic and representative samples of the population, as well as the application of validated and reliable instruments adapted to Mexican samples. This will facilitate greater knowledge of the phenomenon in order to identify, among other issues, the meaning of violence by young people, the modeling of victim and aggressor profiles, the evolution of the phenomenon individually and in pairs over time, explanatory factors through experimental designs, as well as the necessary inclusion of couples in the study of a phenomenon that is by nature dyadic. All this for the design of effective prevention and intervention actions based on empirical evidence.

Regarding the procedure, the advent of more *online* studies is expected, which will pose new methodological and, above all, ethical challenges, in light of the results obtained. In this aspect, it is also necessary to solve the great problem that represents the absence of good practices in psychological research in the analyzed studies, an urgent but not recent challenge, since it has already been pointed out in other investigations (Baena, Fuster, Carbonell & Oberst, 2010).

Similarly, the ethical implications highlight the relevance of correcting, as quickly as possible, the minimum considerations of respect for the freedom, the autonomy, the privacy, and the well-being of the participants, failures that, although not exclusive to this type of study (Martín-Arribas, Rodríguez-Lozano & Arias-Díaz, 2012), constitute a great opportunity area. Now, although until recently the general need for approval has been imposed on projects of this nature, it is increasingly desirable to have the

review and the approval of an ethics committee for the better development of research practices in psychology (Chávez et al., 2014). Added to this, it is necessary to remember the desirable provision of psychological support following the collaboration, if required, in order to preserve the integrity and the well-being of the participants. Carrying out research that includes a large part of these elements would lead to valid results that support an ethical advance in science (Richaud, 2007).

Future systematic reviews could increase the number of databases in order to obtain a broader overview of the study of DV in Mexico, in the same way that future empirical research could consider the diversity of relationships that exist in addition to courtship, as well as its different conceptualizations, in addition to the analysis of other variables and methodological issues such as diversifying the type of population or the use of validated instruments to evaluate and diagnose the phenomenon.

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