

# MULTIDIMENSIONAL THEORY OF THE VIOLENCE PHENOMENON

## TEORÍA MULTIDIMENSIONAL DEL FENÓMENO DE VIOLENCIA

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**SUMMARY:** 1. Introduction, 2. Generalities about the concept and incidence of violence, 3. Figures of violence in Mexico and the world, 4. Multidimensional theory of violence, 5. Conclusions, References

### ABSTRACT

There are various elements that converge so that the phenomenon of violence becomes evident in society and is also increasingly growing. To understand this phenomenon, in this scientific research article, a multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence is proposed, which allows us to better understand this phenomenon, starting from an Azuara diagram to visually identify the various elements that influence the materialization of violence, this in turn, results in a proposed typology of violence, which identifies one hundred and fifty-four identified types of violence.

**KEYWORDS:** Approaches to violence, violence types, violence classification.

### RESUMEN

Son diversos elementos los que convergen para que el fenómeno de la violencia se haga evidente en la sociedad, y además, sea cada vez más creciente. Para comprenderlo, en el presente artículo de investigación científica se propone una teoría multidimensional de dicho fenómeno, que permite entenderlo de mejor manera, partiendo de un diagrama de Azuara, para identificar visualmente los diversos elementos que inciden en la materialización de la violencia; esto, a su vez, deriva en una tipología, que identifica ciento cincuenta y cuatro tipos de violencia.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Enfoques de la violencia, tipos de violencia, clasificación de la violencia.

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## 1. Introduction

This research work begins with an overview of the concept of violence, establishing how this phenomenon is defined and understood from a theoretical perspective.

Figures on the incidence of violence in the current context are also analyzed, based on statistical data that reveal the frequency of the commission of violent acts in society. The violence figures for Mexico and the world indicate a context of violence inherent to society.

In this regard, a multidimensional theory of violence is proposed and established, based on various elements that converge to produce this multifactorial phenomenon in social reality. These elements are victim/s, perpetrator/s, active subject, passive subject, degree of harm, frequency, affectation, carrying out, means, objective, motive, space, degree of exposure, causes, consequences, state, society, environment, media, institutions, government and normative systemative system.

The above can be schematized more clearly using the Azuara diagram, which visually explains the aforementioned elements to better understand the way in which such elements converge so that violence is possible and must be addressed as a priority by the State.

Finally, in this research, one hundred and fifty-four different types of violence were identified, based on a classification and approaches to violence. These types of violence identified are not discussed in

detail in this research, but are thoroughly defined and exemplified in other articles published by the author.

## 2. Generalities on the concept and incidence of violence

Violence is a behavior that comes from human nature itself, that is, one can react violently to an external or internal stimulus, which disrupts physical or mental stability, therefore, violent behavior can be considered inherent to the human being and appropriate when it obeys a justified and rational cause.

A violent act that is generated as a consequence of repelling a serious or imminent aggression against physical integrity, whether personal or of a dependent third party such as a child, is not only fully justified, but is also rational behavior, provided that the proportion of the aggression is not exceeded with excessive violence.

When violence in any form is deliberately exercised with the aim of causing harm or obtaining a benefit, it constitutes unlawful, antisocial, malicious, reprehensible, and punishable behavior.

Violence is the “intentional use of actual or threatened physical force or power against oneself, a person, group or community that results in the likelihood of psychological harm, injury, death, deprivation or maldevelopment” (PAHO/WHO, 2018).

The above concept, as will be analysed in later sections, is insufficient to cover the

now very wide range of assumptions that are attributable to acts of violence.

There are health conditions and illnesses that can cause a human being to be unable to control acts of anger and violence.

There are several diseases and medical conditions that can affect a person's ability to control violent impulses. Some of these conditions include:

**Intermittent explosive disorder:** This disorder is characterized by recurrent episodes of uncontrollable outbursts of anger and aggression that are out of proportion to the situation. People with this disorder may have difficulty controlling their violent impulses.

**Schizophrenia:** Some people with schizophrenia may experience symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking, which could contribute to violent behavior if not treated properly.

**Impulse control disorders:** These disorders include conditions such as kleptomania (the urge to steal), pyromania (the urge to set fires), and pathological gambling (the urge to gamble). If left untreated, these disorders may contribute to violent behavior.

**Brain injuries:** Damage to certain areas of the brain can disrupt normative systemal functioning and affect impulse and emotional control, which could lead to violent acts in some cases.

**Antisocial personality disorder:** People with this disorder often have difficulty following social normative systemative system and may lack empathy. This could lead to violent and antisocial behavior.

It is important to note that violent behavior can be influenced by a combination of biological, genetic, environmental, and psychological

factors. Not everyone who suffers from these conditions will develop violent behavior, and many people with mental health issues are not violent at all (Open AI, 2023)

However, when there is no health condition and there is no justified cause to react with violence, such acts are understood to be deliberate and with the sole purpose of causing harm to third parties or oneself and are therefore legally and socially reprehensible and punishable.

From a normative systemative perspective, violence is a conduct contemplated and described in various legal systems, ranging from criminal, family, political, administrative, labor, among others, but it is still the doctrine that offers a concept of this conduct.

Some of the legal systems in force in Mexico, which contemplate or relate to preventing and punishing acts of violence, are the following:

- Federal political constitution .
- Local political constitutions.
- Penal Codes
- Civil and family codes
- Labor Laws.
- Electoral laws.
- Laws on victims and their respective state laws.
- General and local laws on equality.
- Specific laws on violence.
- Laws to protect human rights and freedoms.
- Laws on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- Inter alia.

According to data obtained from the Executive Commission for Attention to Victims (2024), some of the specific legal provisions, in a national and international framework, applicable to Mexico, expressed in an enunciative but non-limiting manner and which are noted to be related to violence, are the following:

### International Instruments

- Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, promulgation published in the DOF on October 17, 1945.
- American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, adopted at the IX International American Conference, Bogotá, Colombia, May 2, 1948.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, Resolution 217 A (III), December 10, 1948.
- Charter of the Organization of American States, promulgation published in the DOF on January 13, 1949.
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, promulgation published in the DOF on June 13, 1975.
- American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San José", promulgation published in the DOF on May 7, 1981.
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, promulgation published in the DOF on May 12, 1981.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, promulgation published in the DOF on May 20, 1981.
- Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 40/34, 29 November 1985.
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("Beijing Rules"), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, 29 November 1985.
- Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, promulgation published in the DOF on September 1, 1987.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, promulgation published in the DOF on January 25, 1991.
- Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights "Protocol of San Salvador", promulgation published in the DOF on September 1, 1998.
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belém do Pará", promulgation published in the DOF on January 19, 1999.
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, promulgation published in the DOF on August 13, 1999.
- Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, promulgation published in the DOF on March 12, 2001.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, promulgation published in the DOF on April 22, 2002.

- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, promulgation published in the DOF on April 22, 2002.
  - Declaration for the recognition of the jurisdiction of the Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, promulgation published in the DOF on May 3, 2002.
  - Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons, promulgation published in the DOF on May 6, 2002.
  - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol), promulgation published in the DOF on April 10, 2003.
  - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol), promulgation published in the DOF on April 10, 2003.
  - United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention), promulgation published in the DOF on April 11, 2003.
  - Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, promulgation published in the DOF on November 4, 2003.
  - Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, promulgation published in the DOF on April 14, 2004.
  - Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law, adopted by the Economic and Social Council, 25 July 2005.
  - Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, promulgation published in the DOF on December 31, 2005.
  - Principles and Good Practices on the Protection of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas, adopted by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, Resolution 1/08, March 13, 2008.
  - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, promulgation published in the DOF on May 2, 2008.
  - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, promulgation published in the DOF on May 2, 2008.
  - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, promulgation published in the DOF on June 22, 2011.
- Laws**
- Federal Law to Prevent and Punish Torture, published in the DOF on December 27, 1991; last reform published in the DOF on January 10, 1994.
  - International Extradition Law, published in the DOF on December 29, 1975; last reform published in the DOF on May 18, 1999.
  - National Security Law, published in the DOF on January 31, 2005; last reform

- published in the DOF on December 26, 2005.
- General Law on Victims, published in the DOF on January 9, 2013; last reform published in the DOF on May 3, 2013.
  - General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes Related to Human Trafficking and for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of These Crimes, published in the DOF on June 14, 2012; last reform published in the DOF on March 19, 2014.
  - Federal Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination, published in the DOF on June 11, 2003; last reform published in the DOF on March 20, 2014.
  - Federal Law on Workers in the Service of the State, regulating Section B) of Article 123 of the Constitution, published in the DOF on December 28, 1963; last reform published in the DOF on April 2, 2014.
  - Law of the National Human Rights Commission, published in the DOF on June 29, 1992; last reform published in the DOF on April 2, 2014.
  - General Law on the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents, published in the DOF on December 4, 2014.
  - National Law on Alternative Mechanisms for the Resolution of Disputes in Criminal Matters, published in the DOF on December 29, 2014.
  - General Law on Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, published in the DOF on January 26, 2024.
  - General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, published in the DOF on May 4, 2015.
  - Law of the National Institute for Women, published in the DOF on January 12, 2001; last reform published in the DOF on June 4, 2015.
  - Federal Labor Law, published in the DOF on April 1, 1970; last reform published in the DOF on June 12, 2015.
  - General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, published in the DOF on February 1, 2007; last reform published in the DOF on December 17, 2015.
  - Federal Law on Administrative Responsibilities of Public Servants, published in the DOF on March 13, 2002, last reform published in the DOF on December 18, 2015.
  - General Law for Equality between Women and Men, published in the DOF on August 2, 2006; last reform published in the DOF on March 24, 2016.
  - Migration Law; published in the DOF on May 25, 2011; last reform published in the DOF on April 21, 2016.
  - General Health Law, published in the DOF on February 7, 1984; last reform published in the DOF on June 1, 2016.
  - Federal Law on Administrative Litigation Procedure, published in the DOF on December 1, 2005; last amendment published in the DOF on June 13, 2016.
  - Federal Law against Organized Crime, published in the DOF on November 7, 1996; last reform published in the DOF on June 16, 2016.
  - National Law on the Comprehensive Criminal Justice System for Adolescents, published in the DOF on June 16, 2016.
  - National Law on Criminal Enforcement, published in the DOF on June 16, 2016.
  - General Law of the National Public

Security System, published in the DOF on January 2, 2009; last reform published in the DOF on June 17, 2016.

- General Law to Prevent and Punish Crimes Related to Kidnapping, Regulatory of Section XXI of Article 73 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, published in the DOF on November 30, 2010; last reform published in the DOF on June 17, 2016.

### Codes

- National Code of Civil and Family Procedures, new Code published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on June 7, 2023.
- Federal Code of Civil Procedure, published in the DOF on February 24, 1943, last reform published in the DOF April 9, 2012.
- Federal Civil Code, published in the DOF in four parts, on May 26, July 14, August 3 and 31, 1928; last reform published in the DOF on December 24, 2013.
- Federal Code of Criminal Procedure, published in the DOF on August 30, 1934, last reform published in the DOF on June 17, 2016.
- National Code of Criminal Procedure, published in the DOF on March 5, 2014; last reform published in the DOF on June 17, 2016.
- Federal Penal Code, published in the DOF on August 14, 1931; last reform published in the DOF on July 18, 2016.

### Regulations

- Regulations of the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Government Information, published in the DOF on June 11, 2003.
- Regulations of the General Law on

Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, published in the DOF on March 11, 2008; last reform published in the DOF on March 14, 2014.

- Regulations of the General Health Law on the Provision of Medical Care Services, published in the DOF on May 14, 1986; last reform published in the DOF on March 24, 2014.
- Regulations of the Migration Law, published in the DOF on September 28, 2012; last reform published in the DOF on May 23, 2014.
- Regulations of the General Law on Victims, published in the DOF on November 28, 2014.

### Statutes

- Organic Statute of the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance, published in the DOF on June 27, 2014; last reform published in the DOF on November 10, 2015.

### Protocols

- Istanbul Protocol (Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment), United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2001.
- Protocol of the Federal Legal Advisory Board, approved by Agreement of the Plenary Session at its Fifty-Seventh Ordinary Session on November 4, 2014.
- Emergency or Immediate Aid Protocol for the areas of Social Work and Psychology, of the Immediate Attention and First Contact Unit, published in the DOF on June 4, 2015, as Annex IV of the Comprehensive Model for Attention to Victims.

- Protocol for judging from a gender perspective.

In addition to the above, there are also agreements, decrees, guidelines, action programs, national and international jurisprudence, federal criteria and everything that constitutes the block of constitutionality and the parameter of constitutional regularity in Mexico.

To understand the phenomenon of violence, it is recognized that there are various classifications that have been generated through doctrine, legal work, social perception, the normative systemative field, among others.

Although a concept of violence, popularized by the United Nations, has already been referred to, other concepts contributed by the theory are presented below:

#### Restricted conception of violence

Although there is no definition of violence that is widely accepted by scholars, we can find some that have offered a certain consensus. Particularly in this line is the one that highlights the use of force to cause harm to someone. Elsa Blair cites some of these definitions. We will take up three of them to begin the analysis.

The first is taken from the French researcher Jean Claude Chesnais, who says: "Violence in the strict sense, the only measurable and incontestable violence is physical violence. It is the direct, corporal attack against people. It has a triple character: brutal, external and painful. What defines it is the material

use of force, the rudeness voluntarily committed to someone's detriment."

A second definition is found in a quote the author makes from Jean-Marie Domenach: "I would call violence the use of open or hidden force, in order to obtain from an individual or a group that which they do not freely consent to."

The last definition is given by researcher Thomas Platt, who speaks of at least seven meanings of the term violence, of which the most precise one is: "physical force used to cause harm."

In these definitions we find central elements in the most widely agreed upon one: the use of force by someone; harm; receiving such harm by one or more people; the intentionality of the harm; the purpose of forcing the victim to give or do something that they do not want. But with these elements we also find a specification on the form of violence that at least one definition speaks of: it is physical violence.

However, at least Domenach's definition opens up the possibility that the force used is not physical, "open", but of another type, "hidden". Can this be a threat, a constraint or psychological coercion? These or others may be, but the fact is that openness is important. We will return to this shortly, for the moment we would like to briefly highlight the definition: someone intentionally harms someone by using physical or other force, and the intention involves forcing the injured person(s) to do something that they do not want. (Martínez, 2016).

On the other hand, violence can also be conceived in the following way:



Thus, the approach to violence must be placed within the historical and social context in which it occurs, distancing itself from essentialist and/or biological definitions of violence.

Jiménez-Bautista (2012) points out that “human beings are conflictive by nature, but peaceful or violent by culture. Human violence is not in their genes but in their environment, so biology is insufficient to explain violence.” (p. 14).

Violence is not “innate” but is “learned” throughout life, which is why, in order to combat biological ideas about violence, UNESCO, based on the Seville Manifesto in 1986, declared that it is scientifically incorrect to affirm that human beings have inherited from their animal ancestors the propensity to wage war, since it is a specifically human phenomenon, a product of culture (García and García, 2021).

Consequently, it can be argued that there is no universal concept of violence nor is there a general consensus on its scope, which must be clearly understood, since it depends on justifying the need for the Azuara Model for the establishment of the typology of violence that will be presented later.

For the purposes of this article, the following concept of violence is established:

Violence is any act or omission, individual or collective, that, deliberately or unintentionally, causes personal or third-party harm, directly or indirectly, to one or more people, in different contexts and

for various purposes related to the active subject.

The concept proposed above, although apparently broad and may foresee various hypotheses, in fact, is more in line with the current reality of this phenomenon of social-legal study such as violence.

### 3. Figures of violence in Mexico and the world

Violence is an unlawful conduct that is latently appreciated and can be measured by crime rates that are typically committed in a violent manner. In this sense, according to the National Urban Public Security Survey (ENSU) generated by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) in Mexico, this country, in reference to the first quarter of the year 2024, violence is an issue that affects the population in a proportion directly related to the commission of criminal acts, therefore, it is relevant to know the following data (Chart 5).

It should be noted that the illegal assumptions mentioned in table 3 are typically committed with violence and/or result in violent acts.

Conflicts and confrontations between members of a population also typically lead to acts of violence.

Chart 7 reveals common conflicts in society, which can lead to acts of violence between citizens.



Table 3  
POPULATION AGED 18 AND OVER WHO EXPERIENCED CONFLICT OR  
CONFRONTATION, BY CITY OF INTEREST  
fourth quarter of 2023 and first quarter of 2024

City	Percentage			City	Percentage		
	IV Q 2023	IT 2024			IV Q 2023	IT 2024	
National	35.0	32.8	↓	Zapopan, Jal.	50.0	64.1	↑
Aguascalientes, Ags.	32.2	34.7		Puerto Vallarta, Jal.	26.2	31.4	
Mexicali, BC.	34.7	27.2		Toluca, Mex.	34.3	46.1	↑
Tijuana, BC.	13.3	17.7		Ecatepec, Mex.	40.5	25.2	↓
La Paz, BCS.	27.2	24.2		Nezahualcoyotl City, Mex.	21.2	31.7	↑
Los Cabos, BCS <sup>1</sup>	25.5	31.2		Naucalpan de Juarez, Mex.	33.9	25.4	
Campeche, Camp.	36.0	27.1	↓	Tlalnepantla de Baz, Mex.	37.4	39.5	
City of Carmen, Camp.	43.5	32.9	↓	Cuautitlan Izcalli, Mex.	31.8	35.5	
Saltillo, Coahuila.	21.1	38.8	↑	Atizapán de Zaragoza, Mex.	40.8	23.7	↓
La Laguna, Coahuila - Dec. <sup>2</sup>	17.3	14.4		Chimalhuacan, Mex.	23.7	32.0	↑
Torreon, Coahuila.	20.2	14.2		Morelia, Mich.	32.4	30.8	
Black Stones, Coahuila.	18.8	16.7		Uruapan, Mich.	42.2	38.6	
Colima, Col.	31.4	32.5		Lazaro Cardenas, Mich.	22.0	27.0	
Manzanillo, Col.	21.2	25.9		Cuernavaca, Mor.	46.5	28.6	↓
Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chis.	23.2	31.4	↑	Tepic, Nay.	38.2	35.4	
Tapachula, Chis.	16.6	13.9		Monterrey, NL.	25.8	34.2	↑
Chihuahua, Chih.	43.2	30.8	↓	San Pedro Garza Garcia, NL.	24.4	24.9	
Ciudad Juarez, Chih.	42.9	34.5		Apodaca, NL.	26.9	24.8	
Gustavo A. Madero, CDMX	65.4	46.3	↓	Guadalupe, NL.	17.8	19.5	
Iztacalco, CDMX	52.5	45.9		General Escobedo, NL.	27.6	29.5	
Venustiano Carranza, Mexico City	44.4	68.3	↑	San Nicolas de los Garza, NL.	20.4	25.8	
Cuauhtémoc, Mexico City	47.8	75.5	↑	Santa Catarina, NL.	19.1	18.3	
Benito Juarez, Mexico City	57.9	31.7	↓	Oaxaca, Oax.	22.1	30.4	↑
Coyoacan, Mexico City	61.7	55.8		Puebla, Pue.	38.9	35.9	
Magdalena Contreras, Mexico City	49.4	36.4	↓	Querétaro, Qro.	37.8	35.0	
Tlalpan, Mexico City	51.7	43.4		Cancun, Q. Roo	34.9	28.5	
Iztapalapa, Mexico City	57.5	51.1		Chetumal, Q. Roo	30.6	32.8	
Milpa Alta, Mexico City	46.6	34.4	↓	San Luis Potosi, SLP.	19.1	30.1	↑
Tláhuac, Mexico City	48.4	19.3	↓	Culiacan, Sin.	23.2	21.7	
Xochimilco, Mexico City	43.5	27.5	↓	Mazatlan, Sin.	30.3	28.3	
Alvaro Obregon, Mexico City	37.8	38.3		Los Mochis, Sin.	42.6	48.3	
Azcapotzalco, Mexico City	46.0	58.8	↑	Hermosillo, Son.	44.7	38.5	
Cuajimalpa de Morelos, Mexico	50.7	24.5	↓	Nogales, Son.	34.1	37.7	
Miguel Hidalgo, Mexico City	33.1	41.4		City Obregon, Son.	8.5	5.5	
Durango, Dgo.	38.4	26.5	↓	Villahermosa, Tab.	29.0	28.2	
Leon, Gto.	30.0	28.3		Tampico, Tamps.	13.4	16.0	
Guanajuato, Gto.	38.4	33.4		Reynosa, Tamps.	22.5	21.7	
Irapuato, Gto.	24.7	18.0		Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.	34.3	21.5	↓
Acapulco, Gro.	ND	26.2	NA	Victoria City, Tamps.	15.8	22.0	
Chilpancingo, Gro.	45.9	13.0	↓	Tlaxcala, Tlax.	29.6	26.2	
Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Gro.	31.2	21.5	↓	Veracruz, Veracruz.	41.7	16.9	↓
Pachuca, Hgo.	47.3	39.4		Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz	25.9	30.2	
Guadalajara, Jal.	45.9	38.1	↓	Xalapa, Veracruz.	40.8	47.6	
Tonalá, Jal.	41.2	25.6	↓	Merida, Yucatan.	22.1	22.4	
Tlajomulco de Zuñiga, Jal.	35.0	28.3		Zacatecas, Zac.	34.6	29.0	
San Pedro Tlaquepaque, Jal.	30.4	21.3	↓	Fresnillo, Zac.	10.7	21.0	↑

Cities and districts	
Downward	21
On the rise	13
No change	56

Note: Percentage of the population aged 18 and over residing in the cities of interest. Excludes the answer option "I don't know" or does not respond.

1. Includes the urban localities of San José del Cabo and Cabo San Lucas.
2. Includes the municipalities of Matamoros, Coah.; Torreon, Coah.; Gomez Palacio, Dgo.; and Lerdo, Dgo.

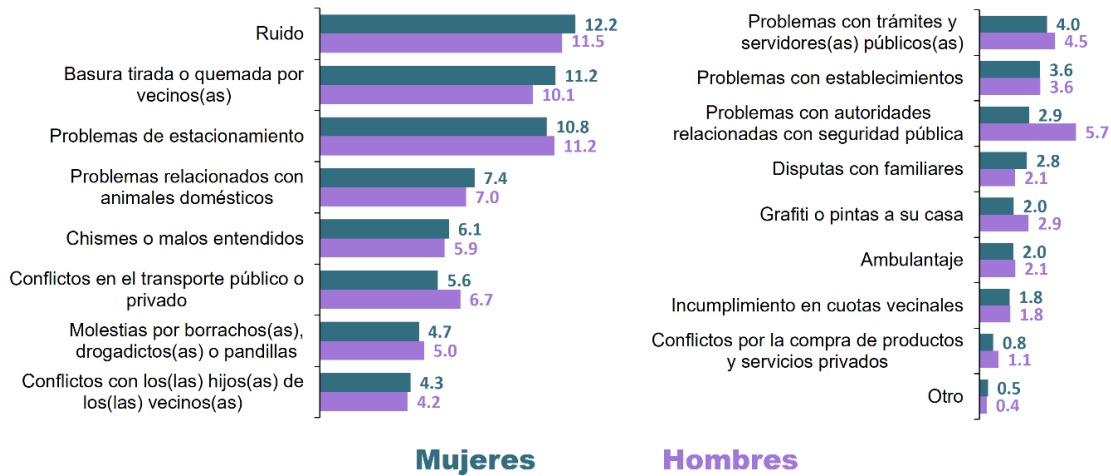
In these cases, there was a statistically significant change compared to the fourth quarter of 2023.

ND: Not available. Due to the damage caused by Hurricane Otis, it was not possible to collect information for the fourth quarter of 2023 in the city of Acapulco, Guerrero.

NA: Not applicable.

Source: INEGI. ENSU, fourth quarter of 2023 and first quarter of 2024.

Chart 7  
Population Aged 18 Years And Over With Conflicts Or Confrontations, By Type And Sex  
first quarter of 2024 (percentage)



Source: INEGI. ENSU, first quarter of 2024.

On the other hand, according to data provided in the framework of the commemoration of International Women’s Day on March 8, 2024 on the “Serendipia” portal, the following information is noted:

Nationwide, of the total number of Mexican women over 15 years of age, 70.1 percent have experienced at least one of the following incidents of violence: Psychological violence: 51.6 percent. Sexual violence 49.7 percent. Physical violence 34.7 percent. Economic, property violence and/or discrimination 27.4 percent. 3. Femicides in Mexico. In 2023, 827 femicides and 2,581 intentional homicides of women were recorded in Mexico, according to data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Security System (SESNSP). That is, an average of 10 women murdered per day. Additionally, in January 2024, 55 femicides and 201 intentional homicides of women were recorded. In Mexico, 18.1

percent of women who have worked at some point in their lives have experienced some situation of violence or workplace discrimination. Of the women who experienced sexual violence at work, only eight percent requested support or reported it. The main reason why women do not report physical or sexual violence at work is because they consider it to be “something unimportant that did not affect them,” says INEGI. 31.4 percent of women aged 15 to 49 who had a birth or cesarean section experienced obstetric violence, which can manifest itself (among others) in the following ways: a) Screaming or scolding during childbirth. b) Ignoring pain or concerns. c) Preventing them from seeing their baby for more than 5 hours (without medical reasons). d) Humiliation. e) Placement of a contraceptive method without consent. 33.4 percent of women who had a cesarean section report having suffered obstetric abuse. In those who

had a vaginal birth, the proportion is 29.6 percent (Calderón, 2024).

From the data referred to above, a reality can be seen that affects women in a context of violence, which is described in the classification schemes and types of violence that occupy this publication.

Likewise, the most serious expression of violence is femicide violence and homicide violence.

The country registered an alarming increase in the homicide rate, surpassing the barrier of 100 murders in one day, with a total of 101 victims reported on the last day, marking the highest record for the month of April. To date, a total of 1,283 murders have accumulated in the month, according to preliminary data provided by the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC). The National Police of Spain denies that the Sinaloa Cartel and other criminal groups in Mexico are established in their country. This increase in intentional homicides highlights the concentration of violence in various regions of the country, with Guanajuato, Tabasco, Veracruz, State of Mexico, Mexico City and Michoacán being the states with the highest number of reported cases. In addition, it is highlighted that the capital of the country not only presents an increase in the incidence of this high-degree of harm crime for the third consecutive month, but also reached its second highest number of murders so far this year. The states with the highest number of murders: During the course of April 2024, Mexico has experienced an alarming spike in its homicide rate, reaching an average of 75 murders per day. Among the most notable incidents

is the day considered the most violent of the month, in which seven murders were recorded. This level of violence is not an isolated case, since three other days with worryingly high homicide rates have already been recorded (Durán, 2024).

Femicides are also found in figures that have been classified as alarming in Mexico.

During the first quarter of 2024, 184 alleged femicides have been recorded, with the State of Mexico, Mexico City, and Nuevo León being the entities where most of these crimes occur. The total number of files would reflect that, on average, two femicides occurred per day in Mexico. In January, 57 alleged femicides were recorded, in February the figure was also 57, and in March it rose to 70 files, according to the historical series of the SESNSP (Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System). If we compare this beginning of 2024 with the records of previous years, we can see that the trend remains downward. Although the violent deaths of women and girls are still alarming. Compared to the first half of last year, it is observed that femicides fell 21% compared to the same period of the previous year, when 233 files of this crime were recorded. The series also shows that 2021 was the most brutal year in terms of femicide violence, with 981 cases recorded in that year alone, the historical record since this crime was classified. The State of Mexico, Mexico City, and Nuevo León together accounted for 31% of all alleged femicides in the country. This is largely explained by the size of their populations and the concentration of economic, social, and political activity within their territories. But if we look at the incidence rate of the crime in relation to the population, it can

be seen that the most dangerous state for women is Morelos: with 1.14 alleged femicides per 100,000 inhabitants. The ranking of the states with the highest rates of alleged femicide is completed by Campeche, Nayarit, Colima, and Sonora (García, 2024).

At a global level, violence is seen as a growing behavior, which is exacerbated by armed, political, religious, ideological, and other conflicts.

The war between Ukraine and Russia left a death toll of 78,400 people in 2023; the conflict between Israel and Hamas, 23,000; Myanmar and the aftermath of its coup, 19,600; the battles between Boko Haram and the Kurdish militants, 19,600; Haram and the Islamic State, as well as conflict with the armed forces, in Nigeria, 10,400; Somalia with a growing humanitarian crisis added to the degree of harm of floods, 9,100 dead. In sixth place: Mexico: 8,800 murders, according to the data from the IISS report . The levels of violence in Mexico are already comparable with those of Somalia, Nigeria, the Gaza Strip and Ukraine. Last year the world experienced the third year with the highest level of violence since the end of the Second World War, in 1945. Two events surpassed the mark of murders from last year: the Korean War of 1950 where 550,000 people died, and 1994, when the genocide of the Tutsis occurred in Rwanda, with 800,000 dead. For the past 30 years, the annual death toll from war conflicts has remained below 100,000, but in 2010 armed conflicts began to intensify in the Middle East and Central Asia, particularly in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. The study by the prestigious IISS quantifies 459 armed groups that control the lives of

195 million people. Last year, Mexico surpassed Syria in violence, a country in civil war for 10 years where half of its population (23 million) has been displaced or expelled from the country (Pretelin, 2024).

The data revealed above allow us to understand that violence is a social phenomenon inherent to people who interact and live together in an untrained place, era and time; it is a common practice in human beings and the purpose of the normative systemative system that seek to combat and sanction it, intend to have a favorable degree of harm on the reduction of acts of violence, but talking about eradicating them would be very complex, since violence is a multidimensional phenomenon that obeys various factors.

It is therefore unquestionable that when we talk about aggressive behaviour, we are referring to a multi-causality, since such behaviour is influenced by different factors: social, cultural, genetic and biological, both at the family and individual level, thus justifying the approach from various theoretical perspectives (Castrillón, D., Ortiz, A. and Vieco, F., 2004). Brain (1994, cited in Del Barrio et. al., 2003) also conceives that aggression is not a homogeneous category, but rather multifactorial. Let us look, then, at some approaches designed to understand aggression. From a biological perspective, a person's genotype and other biological correlates of gender can influence the propensity to aggressive, antisocial behaviour. However, for Shaffer (2000), Albert Bandura and Seymour Feshbah , aggression theorists, the degree to which an individual tends to be aggressive and

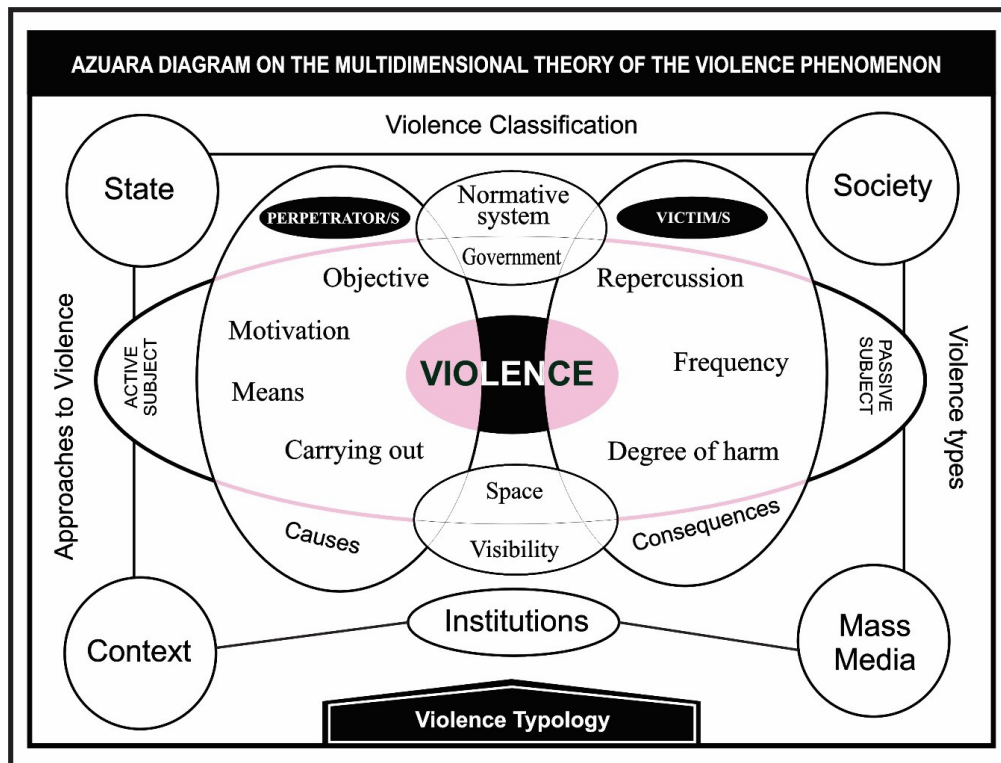
antisocial will depend largely on the social environment in which he or she has been raised. There are two sets of social influences that contribute to explaining why some children and adolescents are more aggressive than others: (1) the normative system and values assumed by society and its subcultures, and (2) the family contexts in which they have been raised (Castillo, 2006, p. 167).

The importance of knowing and analyzing the hard data presented in this section, related to violence, lies in establishing the need to generate a typology of violence based on an understanding of the general national and global panorama of this phenomenon of study and that adequately responds to current needs.

#### 4. Multidimensional theory of violence

The multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence is one that establishes, groups and organizes a series of factors that directly and indirectly degree of harm the components that originate and are involved in violence, as well as the actors who participate in it, resulting in a clear classification, approaches and types of violence, which, in turn, allows the development of a scheme to generate a typology of violence.

To understand the above, a diagram is presented below that visually facilitates the understanding of the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence. This diagram is called the “Azuara Diagram on the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence”.



The multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence, explained visually in the Azuara Diagram, allows us to understand that violence is a multidimensional phenomenon, which must be analyzed from different perspectives and organized for a better understanding of the aforementioned phenomenon of violence, which results in the systematic establishment of the different aspects provided for by the aforementioned theory.

**Victim/s:** Another essential element of the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence lies in the concept of victim(s), being that person(s) upon whom violence falls.

**Perpetrator/s:** The perpetrator is the person who exercises violence and, as will be analyzed later, the perpetrator can act alone or in a group.

**Active Subject:** The active subject is the person who commits the act of violence from a legal perspective, that is, according to a specific criminal type, the perpetrator of the criminal act is called the active subject.

**Passive Subject:** The passive subject is the person who is affected by the act of violence from a legal perspective, that is, according to a specific criminal type, the passive subject is the person who is affected by the criminal act.

**Degree of harm:** Another element to consider in this multidimensional view of violence is the level of degree of harm generated on the victim of violence, since this determines and guides the punishability

that could be generated under a principle of proportionality. In this case, violence can range from an act of microviolence to an act of extreme violence.

**Frequency:** Violence can be carried out depending on the frequency with which it is committed, and this in turn is related to the level of degree of harm and the degree of affectation. In this sense, violence can be exercised sporadically, sustained, permanently, etc.

**Repercussion:** In the same way as the level of degree of harm, the degree of affectation generated in the victim of violence determines and guides the punishability that could be generated under a principle of proportionality. The affectation caused by violence can be physical, psychological, emotional, sexual, etc.

**Carrying out:** The way violence is carried out is another element of the multidimensional vision of this phenomenon under study, given that it can be carried out directly, indirectly, collaterally, etc.

**Means:** As an element of this multidimensional vision of the phenomenon of violence, the medium is that conduit or channel through which violence can be exercised, whether in material reality or in virtual reality or both simultaneously.

**Objective:** The objective as an element of the multidimensional theory of violence refers to the purpose sought by the exercise of violence, which is decisive in addressing the growing problems of this phenomenon of study.



**Motivation:** From the perspective of the multidimensional theory of violence, the motive is that series of internal factors or triggers attributable to the perpetrator(s), victim (s), and/or external factors, which originate the impulse, need and/or desire to exercise violence, which is also decisive in addressing the growing problem of this phenomenon under study.

**Space:** As for space, it can be virtual and material in nature or visualized simultaneously; it is the environment in which violence is exercised and/or suffered. Unlike the medium, which is a conduit or channel to achieve the end of violence, space is the environment of human development in which violence is exercised.

**Degree of Exposure:** Violence is not necessarily a behavior that is carried out in secret; on many occasions, it is exercised with the full intention of being perceived by third parties and other, more extreme, actions, this is the primary purpose, therefore, degree of exposure is another element of the multidimensional theory of violence.

**Causes:** The causes, as an element of the multidimensional theory of violence, are the whole series of factors external to the victim(s) and/or the perpetrator (s), which contribute to the exercise of violence, also causing this phenomenon to worsen and even making its prevention and reduction difficult.

**Consequences:** Another element of the multidimensional theory of violence is the consequences that it causes to the victim(s), because this allows us to

adequately identify the level of degree of harm and therefore, establish certain types of violence.

**State:** The State represents a substantial element of the multidimensional theory of violence, because its action or inaction from its different areas of competence with respect to society, determine the decrease and/or effective sanction of this phenomenon of study or it can promote the increase and/or even be the one who exercises violence.

**Society:** Society is a broad and complex concept that can be defined from different perspectives, but in general terms, it is the conglomerate of people who come together for the purpose of coexisting in a given time and era, under certain rules of coexistence generated by its members and with the aim of promoting human interaction, allowing the greatest degree of benefit, satisfaction and well-being among its members. For the multidimensional theory of violence, society is a critical element, because it is from it that the elements that make the phenomenon of violence visible and understandable emerge.

**Context:** Both the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s), victim (s), operate in a certain environment, which is also crucial in the multidimensional theory of violence to understand this phenomenon of study.

**Mass Media:** In every society, there are mass communication mechanisms, those that allow society to be informed and to communicate what is most relevant to it or simply to share everything that society itself desires in a general and collective way. From

this reasoning, the media are visualized, which, although it is true, are not the only means through which acts of violence are made known or which act as channels to exercise it, it is equally true that they are the most representative.

Other media that serve as an element to increase or decrease violence or act as a channel to exercise it are digital social networks, private communication interconnections, public demonstrations, among others. In virtue of the above, the media are an element that contributes to the analysis and establishment of a typology of the phenomenon of violence.

**Institutions:** Institutions are all those public, private or social organizational structures that are specific to the State and society, are duly regulated and recognized through different normative systemative system and constitute an essential element for understanding the phenomenon of violence.

**Government:** As part of the elements of the State, the way of governing determines to a certain extent the scope of the behavior of society, therefore, it is an element that must necessarily be analyzed from its incidence both in the prevention, sanction, recognition and intervention in relation to violence and in more external cases, as participation in it or omission in its reduction.

**Normative systemative system:** Finally, normative systemative system represent the scheme of provisions and guidelines that society implements to regulate the conduct of its members, these types of

normative systemative system being of diverse nature, such as moral, religious, legal, social, digital normative systemative system, etc. Without a normative systemative apparatus that responds to social demands and specifically that does not adequately recognize the different types of violence, then the punitive action of the State cannot be exercised and therefore the phenomenon of violence could go unpunished.

Once the elements that constitute the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence have been analyzed and understood, schematized for better understanding through the Azuara diagram, it is now possible to establish a model that allows grouping, describing, organizing and determining the classification, approaches and types of violence, which results in the establishment of a typology of violence. This model is called the "Azuara Model for the establishment of the typology of violence".

## 5. Development of the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence.

Regarding the elements addressed and analyzed in the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence, expressed visually through the "Azuara Diagram", each of them is explained below.

### Classification of violence

Violence has been classified in various studies, based on different assumptions of origin, degree of harm on the victim and the area in which it is exercised, but this is reflected in multiple types of violence that do not find a standardized guideline,

therefore, the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence initially establishes three major classifications from which different approaches to violence will derive and from these, in turn, different types.

Consequently, violence is classified into three axes:

- a. In relation to the victim or victims.
- b. In relation to the perpetrator(s), ria (s).
- c. In relation to the environment in which violence develops.

This initial classification is important because it sets the guidelines for understanding violence, starting with identifying who commits it, against whom it is committed, and in what context it is committed.

### Approaches to violence

The approaches to violence are derived from the classification set out above and are catalogued according to who commits it, against whom it is committed and in what context it is committed, establishing eleven approaches as follows.

#### *a. In relation to the victim or victims*

1. As for the level of degree of harm.
2. As for frequency.
3. As to the person or persons against whom it is exercised.
4. Regarding the degree of harm caused by its exercise.

#### *b. In relation to the perpetrator(s), ria (s)*

5. As for its carrying out.
6. With respect to who or who exercises it.

7. As to the way it is exercised.
8. As for the motives of those who exercise it.
9. As for the end sought by those who exercise it.

#### *c. In relation to the environment in which violence develops*

10. As for its degree of exposure.
11. Regarding the space in which it takes place.

### Types of violence

The types of violence are established within the framework of the approaches to violence. Many of these types are widely known, but others have not been identified. The purpose of generating a typology of violence is to identify and establish in an organized and systematic way the types of violence that derive from this multidimensional phenomenon of study.

The types of violence referred to above are defined and exemplified by the author of this article in other research works.

Classification of Violence	Approaches to Violence	Types of Violence
A. In relation to the victim or victims	1. As for the level of degree of harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Microviolence</li> <li>1.2. Moderate violence</li> <li>1.3. Aggressive violence</li> <li>1.4. Extreme violence</li> <li>1.5. Mass violence</li> <li>1.6. Systematic violence</li> <li>1.7. Alternating violence</li> </ul>
	2. As for frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Microviolence</li> <li>2.2. Moderate violence</li> <li>2.3. Aggressive violence</li> <li>2.4. Extreme violence</li> <li>2.5. Mass violence</li> <li>2.6. Systematic violence</li> <li>2.7. Alternating violence</li> <li>2.8. Unique</li> <li>2.9. Sporadic</li> <li>2.10. Temporary</li> <li>2.11. Intermittent</li> <li>2.12. Permanent</li> <li>2.13. Progressive</li> <li>2.14. Regressive</li> <li>2.15. Irregular</li> </ul>
	3. As to the person or persons against whom it is exercised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. Microviolence</li> <li>3.2. Moderate violence</li> <li>3.3. Aggressive violence</li> <li>3.4. Extreme violence</li> <li>3.5. Mass violence</li> <li>3.6. Systematic violence</li> <li>3.7. Alternating violence</li> <li>3.8. Unique</li> <li>3.9. Sporadic</li> <li>3.10. Temporary</li> <li>3.11. Intermittent</li> <li>3.12. Permanent</li> <li>3.13. Progressive</li> <li>3.14. Regressive</li> <li>3.15. Irregular</li> <li>3.16. Against men</li> <li>3.17. Against women</li> <li>3.18. Against people from the sexual diversity community</li> <li>3.19. Against children and adolescents.</li> <li>3.20. Against older adults</li> <li>3.21. Against people from indigenous communities and/or peoples</li> <li>3.22. Against migrants.</li> <li>3.23. Against people of a certain race</li> </ul>

		<p>3.24. Against people of a certain ethnicity</p> <p>3.25. Against people from a certain country.</p> <p>3.26. Against people of a certain territorial origin.</p> <p>3.27. Against people of a certain ancestry.</p> <p>3.28. Against people of certain descent.</p> <p>3.29. Against people with some type of disability.</p> <p>3.30. Against people with social, economic and/or diverse disadvantages</p> <p>3.31. Against people who are sick, under interdiction and/or unable to understand and/or resist.</p> <p>3.32. Against a like-minded plurality</p> <p>3.33. Against a non-aligned plurality</p> <p>3.34. Impersonal.</p> <p>3.35. Self-violence .</p> <p>3.36. Widespread.</p>
	4. Regarding the degree of harm caused by its exercise	<p>4.1. Physical Violence</p> <p>4.2. Psychological violence</p> <p>4.3. Emotional Violence</p> <p>4.4. Sexual Violence</p> <p>4.5. Personal Violence</p> <p>4.6. Patrimonial violence</p> <p>4.7. Economic violence</p> <p>4.8. Obstetric and reproductive violence.</p> <p>4.9. Violence against health</p> <p>4.10. Social Violence</p> <p>4.11. Workplace Violence</p> <p>4.12. Political Violence</p> <p>4.13. School Violence</p> <p>4.14. Domestic Violence</p> <p>4.15. Aspirational Violence</p> <p>4.16. Advanced Digital Violence ( ADV )</p> <p>4.17. Normative systematic violence.</p> <p>4.18. Violence against dignity</p> <p>4.19. Violence against freedoms.</p> <p>4.20. Violence against intimacy and/or privacy</p> <p>4.21. Violence against ethical and/or religious convictions and/or thought.</p> <p>4.22. Genetic violence</p> <p>4.23. Multiple violence</p>
B. In relation to the perpetrator(s), ria(s)	5. As for its carrying out	<p>5.1. Active</p> <p>5.2. Passive</p> <p>5.3. Direct</p> <p>5.4. Hint</p> <p>5.5. Collateral</p>

		<p>5.6. Parallel</p> <p>5.7. Mixed</p>
	<p>6. With respect to who or who exercises it</p>	<p>6.1. Individual</p> <p>6.2. Collective</p> <p>6.3. From group</p> <p>6.4. Inciting</p> <p>6.5. Reciprocal</p> <p>6.6. Anonymous</p> <p>6.7. Of State</p> <p>6.8. Institutional</p> <p>6.9. Hierarchical</p> <p>6.10. Affective</p> <p>6.11. Professional, technical and/or expert</p>
	<p>7. As to the way it is exercised</p>	<p>7.1. By physical force.</p> <p>7.2. Verbal</p> <p>7.3. Non-verbal</p> <p>7.4. Kinesthetic</p> <p>7.5. Behavioral</p> <p>7.6. Attitudinal</p> <p>7.7. Psychological</p> <p>7.8. Emotional</p> <p>7.9. For use of weapons.</p> <p>7.10. Due to the use of chemical substances.</p> <p>7.11. For use of goods and/or objects.</p> <p>7.12. By coercion</p> <p>7.13. For threats</p> <p>7.14. By jealousy</p> <p>7.15. Limiting and/or restrictive</p> <p>7.16. Intellectual and/or cultural</p> <p>7.17. Institutional</p> <p>7.18. Of power and/or authority</p> <p>7.19. By status</p> <p>7.20. Prejudiced and/or stereotypical</p> <p>7.21. Discriminatory</p> <p>7.22. Media</p> <p>7.23. Regulations</p> <p>7.24. For violation of intimacy and/or privacy</p> <p>7.25. Due to health risk and/or contagion</p> <p>7.26. Due to degree of harm on third parties</p> <p>7.27. Due to degree of harm on pets and/or other animals</p> <p>7.28. Violence due to non-compliance</p> <p>7.29. Violence through indifference</p> <p>7.30. Violence by attrition</p>

		<p>7.31. Inductively</p> <p>7.32. Violence due to exposure to sensitive and/or inappropriate content</p> <p>7.33. Through industry 5.0 technologies</p> <p>7.34. Multifaceted</p>
	8. As for the motives of those who exercise it	<p>8.1. For empowerment and/or superiority.</p> <p>8.2. Self-complacency and/or self-satisfaction</p> <p>8.3. For recognition</p> <p>8.4. For health reasons</p> <p>8.5. For personal reasons</p> <p>8.6. For ideological and/or thought reasons</p> <p>8.7. For cultural reasons</p> <p>8.8. For social causes</p> <p>8.9. For religious reasons</p> <p>8.10. For ethical reasons</p> <p>8.11. Because of mandate</p> <p>8.12. Because of the rules</p> <p>8.13. For justified cause</p> <p>8.14. Due to unavoidable and/or fortuitous causes</p> <p>8.15. For unforeseen reasons</p> <p>8.16. Due to ignorance</p> <p>8.17. For professional negligence</p> <p>8.18. For institutional reasons</p> <p>8.19. For reasons of hate</p> <p>8.20. Due to internal factors</p> <p>8.21. Due to external factors</p> <p>8.22. By specific triggers</p> <p>8.23. Due to multifactorial causes</p>
	9. As for the end sought by those who exercise it	<p>9.1. For emotional purposes</p> <p>9.2. For restrictive and/or isolation purposes</p> <p>9.3. For the purpose of exploitation</p> <p>9.4. For the purpose of submission</p> <p>9.5. For the purpose of deterioration</p> <p>9.6. For dependency purposes</p> <p>9.7. For membership purposes</p> <p>9.8. For rejection purposes</p> <p>9.9. For control purposes</p> <p>9.10. For personal purposes</p> <p>9.11. For unknown purposes</p> <p>9.12. For concurrent purposes</p>
C. In relation to the environment in	10. As for its degree of exposure	<p>10.1. Public</p> <p>10.2. Private</p> <p>10.3. Hidden</p> <p>10.4. Notorious</p>

which violence develops		<b>10.5. Convergent</b>
	<b>11. Regarding the space in which it takes place</b>	<b>11.1. Exercised in physical environment</b> <b>11.2. Exercised in virtual environment</b> <b>11.3. Exercised in a mixed environment</b>

## Typology of violence

Type and typology are different concepts. When we talk about types, we establish different specific classes of violence, while when we talk about a typology of violence, we talk about a study and classification of these types, in a structured way.

A type refers to a specific model or class within a broader category. It is a singular entity used to represent a group of common characteristics. Example: In the context of coffee, a “type” might be espresso coffee, which is a specific class of coffee [[4]( <https://en.hinative.com/questions/22811494> )].

Typology is the science or study of analyzing, classifying, and grouping different types based on their common characteristics. It is a methodology that allows us to better organize and understand the differences and similarities between different types. Example: In the study of human races, typology is used to classify people into different racial groups based on their physical and genetic characteristics [[2]( <https://www.significados.com/tipologia/> )].

In short, while “type” refers to a specific model or class within a category, “typology” is the study and classification of those types to understand their differences and similarities in a more

systematic and structured way [[5] ( <https://dle.rae.es/tipolog%C3%ADa> )] (OpenAI, 2024b).

One of the objectives of this research was to generate a new typology of violence based on an Azuara model of classification, approaches and types of violence, as shown in the Azuara diagram presented in previous sections, which, in turn, derives from a multidimensional vision, captured in the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence presented above.

## 5. Conclusions

It was possible to know and clearly determine a conceptual vision of the phenomenon of violence, managing to establish the incidence of this illegal assumption, based on the development of the multidimensional theory of the phenomenon of violence, also analyzing the figures at a national and international level of this increasingly growing social-legal phenomenon.

Consequently, an analysis structure was developed based on the multidimensional theory of violence, which is visually explained with the Azuara diagram, managing to identify the main units of analysis that influence said illegal assumption, such as the classification of



violence, the approaches to violence, the types of violence, the typology of violence, the victim/s, the perpetrator/s, the active subject, the passive subject, the degree of harm, the frequency, the affectation, the carrying out, the means, the objective, the motive, the space, the degree of exposure, the causes, the consequences, the state, the society, the environment, the media, the institutions, the government and the normative systemative system.

It was proven that all these previously described elements influence the understanding, conception and description of violence in its different aspects, therefore, it was determined that the aforementioned multidimensional theory of violence allows to adequately establish the scope and assumptions that must be considered when structuring a typology of violence, with a view to resizing the existing criminal types, in order to fit in with the new assumptions that are developing in the current reality and that due to the regulatory insufficiency, are not susceptible to legal sanction.

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