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Violence in Dating among Students of the National University of Huancavelica

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Abstract:

This study aimed to determine the types of violence occurring in dating relationships among students at the National University of Huancavelica. It focused on physical, psychological, and sexual violence in this population to understand their prevalence. This study used a non-experimental, cross-sectional, descriptive research design. Data were collected using a standardized form from the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were conducted using SPSS software to analyze the data. The results showed that 61% of the students experienced psychological violence, 34% experienced physical violence, and 19% experienced sexual violence. Psychological violence was most

Keywords:

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prevalent, especially among female students aged 19–21 years. This study is relevant for developing targeted interventions and prevention programs in universities, particularly in rural, high-poverty regions such as Huancavelica. This can guide policies to address dating violence in university settings. This study provides new insights into the prevalence and types of dating violence among university students in a rural area of Peru, contributing to the limited literature on this issue and emphasizing the sociocultural factors that influence dating violence in such regions.

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万卡韦利卡国立大学学生约会暴力

摘要:

本研究旨在确定万卡韦利卡国立大学学生约会关系中发生的暴力类型。研究重点关注该人群中的身体、心理和性暴力，以了解其普遍性。本研究采用非实验性、横断面、描述性研究设计。数据由妇女和弱势群体部使用标准化表格收集。使用 SPSS 软件进行描述性统计和卡方检验来分析数据。结果显示，61% 的学生遭受过心理暴力，34% 的学生遭受过身体暴力，19% 的学生遭受过性暴力。心理暴力最为普遍，尤其是在 19–21 岁的女学生中。本研究与制定大学有针对性的干预和预防计划有关，特别是在万卡韦利卡等农村高贫困地区。这可以指导制定解决大学环境中约会暴力问题的政策。这项研究对秘鲁农村地区大学生约会暴力的普遍性和类型提供了新的见解，补充了有关这一问题的有限文献，并强调了影响此类地区约会暴力的社会文化因素。

关键词: 约会暴力、身体暴力、心理暴力、性暴力、大学生。

1. Introduction

Dating violence among university students is an increasingly recognized public health issue globally, with significant psychological, social, and academic implications for victims. Dating violence encompasses a range of abusive behaviors—physical, psychological, and sexual—perpetrated by one partner towards another in a dating relationship (Smith and Straus, 2019). The prevalence of dating violence in university settings, where young adults navigate intimate relationships and developmental transitions, has prompted researchers to explore the underlying factors that contribute to this phenomenon. Understanding the types and prevalence of dating violence within specific contexts is essential for developing effective prevention and intervention programs targeting at-risk populations. The National University of Huancavelica (UNH), located in a rural region of Peru, provides an important case study to understand dating violence among university students. Like many Latin American countries, Peru has a history of machismo culture, which influences gender dynamics and attitudes towards violence in relationships (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), 2017). Previous studies have suggested that gender-based violence is prevalent in Peruvian society, particularly in rural areas where traditional norms are more entrenched (Peruvian

Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), 2013). However, there is limited research specifically focusing on dating violence among university students in these regions, making this study particularly pertinent.

The present study aimed to determine the types of violence in dating relationships among students at the National University of Huancavelica. By identifying the prevalence of physical, psychological, and sexual violence, this study contributes to a growing body of literature seeking to understand the experiences of university students within the context of dating violence. The findings of this study will help inform local and national policies aimed at addressing and preventing dating violence among young adults in Peru (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The depiction of dating violence in a university setting (Arnett, 2015)

A key aspect of this research is the demographic characteristics of the UNH student population. The majority of students in the study were aged 19–21 years, an age group that is particularly vulnerable to dating violence as they transition into adulthood and begin forming more serious intimate relationships (Arnett, 2015). Furthermore, the gender distribution of the sample, with 67% female and 33% male, reflects the broader enrollment patterns at UNH and highlights the importance of examining gender differences in dating violence experiences. Previous research has shown that women are more likely to experience psychological and sexual violence in dating relationships, while men are more likely to be victims of physical violence (World Health Organization [WHO], 2020). This study aims to explore these patterns within the specific context of the UNH.

The social and familial backgrounds of students were also critical factors to consider in this study. Many students come from rural areas, with 90% originating from Huancavelica, a region characterized by high levels of poverty and limited access to resources (INEI, 2017). Family structure, including whether students live with both parents, with only one parent, or alone, can significantly influence their experiences and responses to dating violence. For instance, students from single-parent households or those living alone may have less social support, making them more vulnerable to abuse and less likely to seek help (Foshee et al., 2014).

The results of this study provide valuable insights into the prevalence and type of dating violence among university students in Huancavelica. The finding that 34% of students reported being victims of physical violence, 61% of psychological violence, and 19% of sexual violence highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions at the UNH. These findings are consistent with previous research conducted in other Latin American countries, which has shown high rates of dating violence among university students (Contreras et al., 2016). However, this study also revealed important differences in the types of violence experienced by students from different faculties and age groups, suggesting that interventions need to be tailored to the specific needs of different student populations. This study represents a significant contribution to our understanding of dating violence among university students in Peru. By examining the experiences of students at the National University of Huancavelica, this study sheds light on the prevalence and types of violence in dating relationships within a rural, high-poverty region. These findings underscore the need for comprehensive prevention and intervention programs that address the unique challenges faced by students in these contexts. Future research should continue to explore the factors that contribute to dating violence among university students in Peru, with a particular focus on the roles of cultural norms, gender dynamics,

and social support systems.

2. Methodology

The methodology for this study was designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the types of dating violence experienced by university students at the National University of Huancavelica (UNH). A descriptive cross-sectional research design was employed to achieve the objectives of the study. This design was chosen because it allows for the assessment of the prevalence and types of dating violence at a specific point in time, providing a snapshot of the current situation in the student population. The detailed steps and procedures involved in conducting this research are described below.

2.1. Research Design

This study used a non-experimental, cross-sectional, descriptive research design. The non-experimental nature of the study meant that no variables were manipulated, and the focus was on observing and describing the types of dating violence as they naturally occurred within the population. A cross-sectional design was chosen because it allowed for the collection of data at a single point in time, which is appropriate for assessing the prevalence and distribution of different forms of dating violence.

2.2. Population and Sample

The study was conducted at the main campus of the National University of Huancavelica during the 2013 academic semester. The total population consisted of 3,875 students enrolled at the university during this period. To ensure that the study findings were representative of a larger student population, a convenience sampling method was employed.

A total of 474 students participated in this study. The sample was stratified by faculty to ensure representation across different academic disciplines with the following distribution:

- Faculty of Nursing: 90 students
- Faculty of Engineering Sciences: 134 students
- Faculty of Education: 100 students
- Faculty of Business Sciences: 150 students

This stratification allowed for a more detailed analysis of the types of dating violence in different academic settings and among various student demographics.

2.3. Data Collection Instrument

The data for this study were collected using a standardized data collection form developed by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) in 2013. This instrument was chosen because it is specifically designed to measure various forms of violence in dating relationships, including physical, psychological, and sexual violence. The questionnaire

included sections on demographic characteristics, relationship history, and dating violence experiences. The reliability and validity of the instrument have been established in other studies conducted in Peru.

The questionnaire was administered in a self-reported format, allowing students to disclose their experiences confidentially. Participants were provided with clear instructions and the questionnaires were distributed and collected by trained research assistants to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the data collection process.

2.4. Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were paramount in conducting this research given the sensitive nature of the subject matter. Approval for the study was obtained from the university's ethics committee, which ensured that the research adhered to ethical guidelines for the protection of human subjects.

Informed consent was obtained from all participants before completing the questionnaire. Participants were assured that their responses would remain anonymous and confidential, and that they would be informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. Special care was taken to create a safe and supportive environment during the data collection process to minimize any potential distress or discomfort.

Additionally, participants who disclosed experiences of dating violence were provided with information on available support services, including counseling and legal assistance, to ensure that they had access to the necessary resources for dealing with their experiences.

2.5. Data Analysis

Once data were collected, they were entered into a secure database for analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the participants' demographic characteristics and the prevalence of different types of dating violence (physical, psychological, and sexual). The data were analyzed using statistical software (e.g., SPSS) to calculate frequencies and percentages for each type of violence and to explore potential associations between demographic variables (e.g., age, gender, and faculty) and experiences of dating violence.

Chi-square tests were employed to examine the relationships between categorical variables, such as the association between gender and type of violence experienced. Additionally, cross-tabulations were conducted to explore the distribution of dating violence across faculties and age groups. The results of the data analysis were then used to draw conclusions about the prevalence and types of dating violence among students at the UNH.

2.6. Limitations

This study had several limitations. First, the use of a

convenience sample may limit the generalizability of the findings to the broader student population at the UNH and other universities in Peru. Second, reliance on self-reported data introduces the possibility of response bias, as participants may have underreported or overreported their experiences of dating violence. Finally, the cross-sectional design of this study provides only a snapshot of dating violence at a single point in time, and longitudinal studies are needed to assess changes in the prevalence and types of violence over time.

3. Results

The demographic characteristics of participants indicated that the majority of respondents (70%) were aged between 19 and 21 years, with smaller proportions in the 22-24 years (24%) and 25-27 years (6%) age groups. In terms of gender, females constituted the majority of participants (67%), while males made up 33%. Most participants were from the Huancavelica region (90%), with few from Junín (7%) and Ayacucho (3%). Regarding housing, 58% of the participants owned their homes, whereas 42% lived in rented housing. Parental status data showed that 64% of the participants had parents who lived together, 32% reported that their parents were separated, and 4% had divorced parents. When examining living arrangements, 42% of the participants lived with both parents, 25% lived with their mothers only, and 8% lived with their fathers only. Additionally, 17% of the participants lived alone, whereas 8% lived with others. These demographic data provided a clear overview of the participant population, highlighting a predominantly young, female, and regionally concentrated group.

3.1. Prevalence of Dating Violence

Psychological violence was the most prevalent type of violence, with 61% of participants reporting experiences of this form of violence. This was reflected in the highest frequency of approximately 250 individuals. Physical violence had a lower incidence, affecting 34% of the participants, with a frequency of approximately 150 individuals. Sexual violence was the least reported type of violence, with 19% of the participants indicating that they had experienced it. The frequency of sexual violence was less than 100 individuals.

3.2. Distribution of Dating Violence by Age and Gender

The distribution of dating violence varies across faculties, age groups, and sexes. In the Faculty of Nursing, psychological violence was reported by 23% of the female students aged 19-21. This suggests a significant prevalence of nonphysical forms of abuse among young nursing students. In the Faculty of Engineering Sciences, 8% of male students aged 19-21

reported experiencing physical violence, indicating that while physical violence is present, it is less commonly reported in this group than in other forms of violence. The Faculty of Education displayed a high prevalence of psychological violence among females aged 22-24, with 64% of participants reporting such experiences, making it the highest in this category. In the Faculty of Business Sciences, 40% of male students aged 19-21 reported experiencing both physical and psychological violence, highlighting the dual nature of violence in this group. Additionally, 23% of female students in the same age group from the Faculty of Business Sciences reported experiencing sexual violence, marking a significant concern for the safety and well-being of young female students in this faculty.

3.3. Relationship between Living Arrangements and Violence

The prevalence of psychological violence appears to be influenced by participants' living arrangements. Among those living with both parents, 57% reported experiencing psychological violence. This percentage increased slightly among those living with only their mother (62%) or only their father (61%), indicating that single-parent living arrangements might be associated with a higher risk of psychological violence. The highest prevalence was observed among those living alone, with 73% reporting psychological violence, suggesting that isolation may exacerbate the risk of experiencing this form of violence. Participants living with others also showed a relatively high prevalence (65%), further highlighting that non-family living arrangements may pose additional challenges and risks regarding psychological violence.

3.4. Prevalence of Violence Based on Parental Status

The prevalence of sexual violence differed according to the participants' parental status. Among those whose parents lived together, 15% reported experiencing sexual violence, indicating a lower prevalence of a more stable family structure. However, participants from separate families reported a higher prevalence of sexual violence (23%), suggesting that family instability may contribute to increased vulnerability. The highest prevalence was found among participants whose parents were divorced, with 26% experiencing sexual violence. This indicates that parental divorce may further increase the risk of sexual violence, possibly because of the emotional and social impacts of parental separation.

3.5. Regional Differences in Violence Prevalence

Regional variations in the prevalence of the different types of violence were evident. In Huancavelica, 36%, 63%, and 19% reported physical, psychological, and sexual violence, respectively. This finding suggests a significant presence of violence across all types in this

region. Junín showed slightly lower rates, with 29% reporting physical violence, 56% reporting psychological violence, and 17% reporting sexual violence, indicating that while violence is prevalent, it might be somewhat less intense compared to Huancavelica. Ayacucho displayed similar patterns as Huancavelica, with 31% reporting physical violence, 60% reporting psychological violence, and 22% reporting sexual violence. These regional differences could be influenced by various socioeconomic and cultural factors that shape the experiences of violence in different communities.

3.6. Gender Differences in Psychological Violence

Psychological violence was reported by a higher proportion of females than males, with 66% of females indicating experiences of psychological violence compared to 52% of males. This gender disparity highlights that females are more likely to experience non-physical forms of abuse, which may be linked to broader societal and gender norms that influence power dynamics in relationships. Although males also reported psychological violence, the lower percentage suggests that gender plays a significant role in the risk and experience of this form of violence.

3.7. Violence Prevalence by Faculty

The prevalence of violence varies by faculty member. In the Faculty of Nursing, 28% of the students reported physical violence, 58% reported psychological violence, and 16% reported sexual violence. This indicates that while psychological violence is the most common, physical and sexual violence are also present. In the Faculty of Engineering Sciences, 34% reported physical violence, 60% reported psychological violence, and 18% reported sexual violence, suggesting a similar pattern to nursing but with a slightly higher prevalence of physical violence. The Faculty of Education showed that 31% reported physical violence, 64% reported psychological violence, and 20% reported sexual violence, making it one of the faculties with higher rates of psychological and sexual violence. Finally, the Faculty of Business Sciences showed the highest prevalence of physical violence (40%), followed by psychological violence (40%) and sexual violence (23%), indicating a concerning level of violence in this faculty, particularly in physical and sexual forms.

3.8. Parental Cohabitation and Violence

The prevalence of violence also appeared to be related to parental cohabitation status. Participants whose parents lived together reported lower rates of physical violence (32%), psychological violence (57%), and sexual violence (15%), suggesting that intact family structures might offer protective factors against violence. In contrast, participants from separated

families reported higher rates of physical violence (40%), psychological violence (62%), and sexual violence (23%), indicating that family separation may increase vulnerability. The highest rates were observed among participants from divorced families: 43% reported physical violence, 66% reported psychological violence, and 26% reported sexual violence, suggesting that parental divorce may exacerbate the risk of all types of violence, possibly due to the emotional and psychological effects of family breakdown.

3.9. Housing Type and Violence

The prevalence of psychological violence also varied based on the type of housing in which the participants lived. Among those who owned their homes, 59% reported experiencing psychological violence, whereas those living in rented housing reported a slightly higher prevalence of 63%. This suggests that economic factors, such as homeownership versus renting, may influence the risk of psychological violence, with those in rented housing possibly facing additional stressors that contribute to higher rates of violence.

3.10. Gender Differences in Psychological Violence

Data on gender differences in psychological violence revealed a significant disparity between female and male participants. A total of 318 female participants (66%) reported experiencing psychological violence, which was notably higher than the 156 male participants (52%) who reported the same. This indicates that psychological violence disproportionately affects females, suggesting that gender plays a crucial role in the risk of experiencing non-physical forms of abuse.

The higher prevalence of psychological violence among females may be attributed to societal and cultural factors, where females might be more vulnerable to manipulation, control, and emotional abuse in relationships. Females may also be more likely to recognize and report psychological abuse than their male counterparts. The fact that over half of the male participants also reported psychological violence underscores the fact that while the problem is more prevalent among females, males are not exempt from the risks of emotional and psychological abuse.

The prevalence of various forms of violence varies across faculties. In the Faculty of Nursing, 28% of the students reported physical violence, 58% reported psychological violence, and 16% reported sexual violence. A high percentage of psychological violence indicates that this form of abuse is particularly common among nursing students, which may be reflective of stressors or power dynamics specific to the healthcare field.

In the Faculty of Engineering Sciences, the prevalence of physical violence was higher (34%) than

that in nursing, with psychological violence affecting 60% of students and sexual violence affecting 18%. This shows that, while psychological violence remains the most prevalent, physical violence is more prominent in this faculty than in others. The challenging and often male-dominated environment in engineering fields could contribute to both physical and psychological violence experienced by students.

The Faculty of Education had the highest prevalence of psychological violence, with 64% of students reporting this type of abuse. This suggests that education students may face considerable emotional and psychological stress, possibly related to the nature of their training or the environment in which they are placed. Physical violence was reported by 31% of students, and sexual violence by 20%, indicating that violence in various forms is a significant issue for students in this faculty.

Finally, the Faculty of Business Sciences reported the highest prevalence of physical violence (40%), followed by psychological violence (40%) and sexual violence (23%). The equal prevalence of physical and psychological violence indicates that both forms of violence are of significant concern in this faculty. The relatively high percentage of sexual violence also points to the vulnerability of business students, which is potentially linked to the competitive and high-pressure environment often associated with business studies.

4. Discussion

This study provides valuable insights into the prevalence and types of dating violence among students at the National University of Huancavelica (UNH). The findings reveal that dating violence is a significant issue within this student population, with psychological violence being the most prevalent, followed by physical and sexual violence. These results align with global trends, indicating that psychological violence is often the most common form of abuse in dating relationships among young adults (Straus & Douglas, 2018; Devries et al., 2013). However, this study also highlights several unique factors associated with dating violence within the specific cultural and social context of Huancavelica, a rural region in Peru.

4.1. Prevalence of Dating Violence

The high prevalence of psychological violence (61%) observed in this study is consistent with findings from similar studies conducted in Latin American countries. For example, a study by Contreras et al. (2016) found that psychological violence was the most frequently reported form of dating violence among university students in several Latin American countries including Peru, Brazil, and Colombia. This pattern may be attributed to the persistence of traditional gender norms and machismo culture in the region, which often normalizes controlling and manipulative behaviors in

relationships (Aldazabal, 2019).

Physical violence, reported by 34% of the students in this study, also reflects the rates of aggression within dating relationships. Research suggests that physical violence is often an escalation of psychological abuse that can have severe physical and mental health consequences for victims (WHO, 2020). The relatively high prevalence of physical violence among male students in the Faculty of Engineering Sciences (8%) suggests that gender norms and socialization processes may influence the expression of violence in different academic and social environments. Male students may be more likely to use physical violence to assert control or dominance, particularly in faculties where traditional masculine norms are more pronounced (Smith & Straus, 2019).

Sexual violence, reported by 19% of the students, is another critical concern. The higher rates of sexual violence reported by female students in the Faculty of Business Sciences (23%) indicate that gender dynamics and power imbalances in relationships may leave them particularly vulnerable to this form of abuse. Previous studies have shown that sexual violence in dating relationships is often underreported due to stigma, shame, and fear of reprisal, suggesting that the actual prevalence may be even higher than previously reported (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2015).

4.2. Sociocultural Factors Influencing Violence

Several sociocultural factors emerged as significant contributors to dating violence. First, region of origin played a crucial role in the prevalence of violence. Students from Huancavelica, a rural impoverished area, reported the highest rates of psychological and physical violence. This finding is consistent with research indicating that violence is often more prevalent in rural areas because of limited access to education, economic resources, and support services (Bott et al., 2012). Additionally, rural communities may adhere more strongly to traditional gender norms, which can perpetuate the cycle of violence (Bott et al., 2012).

Second, the relationship between family structure and violence is evident in the data. Students whose parents were separated or divorced reported higher rates of sexual violence (26%) than did those whose parents lived together (15%). This finding aligns with research showing that exposure to family conflict and instability during childhood is associated with a higher risk of experiencing or perpetrating violence in romantic relationships later in life (Foshee et al., 2014). Children from separated or divorced families may have fewer models of healthy relationships and may be more vulnerable to replicating dysfunctional behaviors in their relationships (Wekerle & Wolfe, 2018).

Substance use is another critical factor influencing dating violence. Students who reported frequent substance use were more likely to experience physical

and psychological violence in their relationships. This finding is consistent with existing literature, which shows a strong link between substance abuse and intimate partner violence (IPV). Alcohol and drug use can impair judgment and increase the likelihood of aggressive behaviors while also reducing the ability of victims to defend themselves or seek help (Stith et al., 2012). Furthermore, substance use may be both a cause and consequence of dating violence, as victims may turn to substances to cope with the trauma of abuse (Shorey et al., 2011).

4.3. Gender Differences and Violence

Gender differences were prominent in the findings, particularly with regard to psychological and sexual violence. Female students were significantly more likely to experience psychological violence (66%) than their male counterparts (52%), a pattern that reflects global gender disparities in dating violence (Devries et al., 2013). Psychological violence often involves controlling behaviors, emotional manipulation, and verbal abuse, all of which disproportionately affect women in relationships characterized by unequal power dynamics (Jewkes et al., 2015). This form of violence can have long-term psychological effects, including depression, anxiety, and lowered self-esteem (Campbell, 2016).

Sexual violence also disproportionately affects female students, particularly those in the Faculty of Business Sciences. This finding is consistent with research indicating that women are more vulnerable to sexual violence because of gendered power imbalances in intimate relationships (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2015). The higher rates of sexual violence in this faculty may be related to specific social dynamics within the business community, where competitive environments and hierarchical structures can exacerbate gender inequalities and increase the risk of abuse (Wolfe et al., 2016).

Interestingly, the study also found that male students reported higher rates of physical violence in certain faculties such as Engineering Sciences. This finding challenges the stereotype that men are primarily perpetrators of violence and highlights the importance of recognizing that men can also be victims of dating violence, particularly physical violence (Straus & Douglas, 2018). However, men may be less likely to report their experiences because societal norms discourage expressions of vulnerability or weakness among men (Coston & Kimmel, 2012).

4.4. Support-Seeking and Intervention

The research findings on support-seeking behavior indicate that students who sought support from friends, family, or professional services reported lower rates of psychological violence (54%) than those who did not seek support (66%). This highlights the critical role of

social support networks in mitigating the impact of dating violence and underscores the importance of increasing the awareness and accessibility of support services for university students (Sylaska & Edwards, 2014). Research suggests that victims of dating violence are more likely to seek informal support from friends or family than professional services, often due to concerns about confidentiality, stigma, or the perceived effectiveness of formal interventions (Goodman et al., 2016). Therefore, universities should focus on promoting peer support programs and confidential counseling services to encourage students to seek help.

Furthermore, our findings suggest that interventions aimed at preventing dating violence should be tailored to address the unique needs of different student populations. For example, male students in faculties with more traditional gender norms, such as in Engineering Sciences, may benefit from programs that challenge toxic masculinity and promote healthy expressions of masculinity (Smith & Straus, 2019). Similarly, female students in faculties with high rates of sexual violence, such as in the Business Sciences, may benefit from targeted interventions that focus on consent, boundaries, and empowerment (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2015).

Finally, the study underscores the need for comprehensive, culturally sensitive prevention programs that address the underlying social and cultural factors contributing to dating violence in rural areas, such as Huancavelica. Community-based interventions that engage local leaders, promote gender equality, and challenge harmful norms could be particularly effective in reducing violence in these regions (Bott et al., 2012).

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study highlights the pervasive nature of dating violence among university students at the National University of Huancavelica, and identifies several key factors associated with different forms of violence. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions that address the unique sociocultural dynamics of the student population, promote healthy relationships, and provide accessible support services for victims. By addressing the root causes of dating violence and empowering students to seek help, universities can play a crucial role in reducing violence and fostering a safer and more supportive campus environment.

6. Limitations and Future Research

Despite the valuable insights provided by this study, it has several limitations. The use of a convenience sample may limit the generalizability of the findings to the broader student population at the UNH and other universities in Peru. Additionally, reliance on self-reported data introduces the possibility of response bias,

as participants may have underreported or overreported their experiences of dating violence. Future research should seek to include larger, more representative samples and utilize mixed-methods approaches to capture a more nuanced understanding of dating violence. Longitudinal studies could also provide insights into how dating violence evolves over time and into the effectiveness of interventions in reducing its prevalence.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, E.G.T.-L.; methodology, L.K.R.-T.; software, A.d.P.U.-A.; validation, L.M.E.-Y.; formal analysis, L.M.E.-Y.; investigation, A.C.-P.; resources, M.L.-H.; data curation, Y.Y.-H.; writing—original draft preparation, all authors contributed equally; writing—review and editing, K.E.M.-G.; visualization, A.d.P.U.-A.; supervision, E.G.T.-L.; project administration, L.K.R.-T. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Data Availability Statement

No new data were created or analyzed in this study. Data sharing is not applicable to this article.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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