

Azuara model for establishing the typology of violence *Modelo Azuara para el establecimiento de la tipología de la violencia*

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SUMMARY: Introduction. 1. Azuara Model. 2. Classification of violence. 3. Approaches to violence. 4. Types of violence. 5. Conclusions. 6. References.

Abstract: There are various classifications that allow different types of violence to be identified; however, there is no general consensus. Some scholars classify violence based on the perpetrator, others on the degree of harm it causes, and others on the means used to carry it out, therefore, it is relevant to establish a classification, approaches and types of violence, taking into account the various factors that converge for its analysis and understanding, in order to generate a typology that allows a better understanding of the phenomenon of violence, in this order of ideas, The Azuara model emerges, which classifies violence into three large categories, which in turn are divided into eleven general approaches, which result, up to this point, in one hundred and fifty-four types of violence that have been identified, which enables a better analysis and understanding of the different aspects of violence and its impact on people and society, serving as a guideline that provides a series of delimited and defined guidelines that can be used to identify, generate, perfect, establish or modify the different modalities of violence that have been recognized.

Key Words: Azuara Model, Violence, Society.

Resumen: Existen diversas clasificaciones que permiten identificar diferentes tipos de violencia, sin embargo, no existe un consenso generalizado, pues algunos tratadistas, clasifican la violencia desde la óptica del sujeto que la ejerce, otros desde el grado de afectación que causa, otros más desde el medio que se utiliza para ejercerla, por tanto, resulta relevante establecer una clasificación, enfoques y



tipos de violencia, atendiendo a los diversos factores que convergen para su análisis y comprensión, a fin de generar una tipología que permita una mejor comprensión del fenómeno de la violencia, en este orden de ideas, surge el modelo Azuara que clasifica la violencia en tres grandes rubros, mismos que a su vez, se dividen en once enfoques generales, los cuales derivan hasta este momento, en ciento cincuenta y cuatro tipos de violencia que se han identificado, lo cual, permite conocer y organizar las diferentes vertientes a través de las cuales, se puede analizar y comprender de mejor manera el fenómeno de la violencia y su impacto en las personas y en la sociedad, sirviendo como una directriz que brinda una serie de pautas delimitadas y definidas, que puedan ser utilizadas para identificar, generar, perfeccionar, establecer o modificar las diferentes modalidades de violencia que han sido reconocidas.

Palabras clave: *Modelo Azuara, Violencia, Sociedad*

Résumé: *Il existe différentes classifications qui permettent d'identifier différents types de violence, cependant, il n'y a pas de processus généralisé, puisque certains auteurs classent la violence du point de vue du sujet qui l'exerce, d'autres du degré d'affectation qu'elle provoque, d'autres encore des moyens utilisés pour l'exercer, il est donc pertinent d'établir une classification, des approches et des types de violence, en tenant compte des différents facteurs qui convergent pour son analyse et sa compréhension, afin de générer une typologie qui permet une meilleure compréhension du phénomène de la violence, dans cet ordre d'idées, émerge le modèle Azuara qui classe la violence en trois grandes catégories, elles-mêmes divisées en onze approches générales, qui aboutissent, jusqu'à présent, à cent cinquante-quatre types de violence identifiés, ce qui nous permet de connaître et d'organiser les différents aspects à travers lesquels le phénomène de la violence et son impact sur les personnes et la société peuvent être mieux analy-*



sés et compris, servant de ligne directrice qui fournit une série de lignes directrices délimitées et définies qui peuvent être utilisées pour identifier, générer, perfectionner, instaurer ou modifier les différentes modalités de violence reconnues.

Mots-clés: *Modèle Azuara, Violence, Société.*

Introduction

This article is based on the Azuara Model of classification, approaches and types of violence, to establish a typology of violence, which allows us to know and organize the different aspects through which we can better analyze and understand the phenomenon of violence and its impact on people and society.

As a consequence of the above, three major categories are explained and classified according to which violence is classified: A. In relation to the victim or victims. B. In relation to the perpetrator(s), victim (s). and C. In relation to the environment in which the violence takes place.

In turn, from the aforementioned classification, the following approaches are explained and exemplified: 1. Regarding the level of impact. 2. Regarding the frequency. 3. Regarding the person or persons against whom it is perpetrated. 4. Regarding the impact caused by its perpetration. 5. Regarding its execution. 6. Regarding who or who perpetrates it. 7. Regarding the way in which it is perpetrated. 8. Regarding the motives of who or who perpetrates it. 9. Regarding the end sought by who or who perpetrates it. 10. Regarding its visibility. 11. Regarding the space in which it develops.



Finally, as one of the most relevant contributions of this research article, the types of violence that arise from the aforementioned approaches are established, exemplified and defined, having identified one hundred and fifty-four types of violence.

1. The Azuara Model

The Azuara model of classification, approaches and types of violence to establish a typology of violence, is a way of knowing and organizing the different aspects through which, the phenomenon of violence and its impact on people and society can be better analyzed and understood, serving as a guideline that provides a series of delimited and defined guidelines, which can be used to identify, generate, perfect, establish or modify the different modalities of violence that have been recognized to date.

This model, therefore, classifies violence into three major categories, which in turn are divided into eleven general approaches, which, up to this point, result in one hundred and fifty-four types of violence that have been identified.

2. Classification of violence.

Violence can be classified into three main categories:

- A) *In relation to the victim or victims.*** That is, the relationship with the person or persons who suffer the impact and consequences of the acts of violence perpetrated against them.



B) *In relation to the perpetrator(s), ria (s).* That is, the relationship with the person or persons who carry out and execute the acts of violence.

C) *In relation to the environment in which violence takes place.* That is, in relation to the environment in which acts of violence take place.

3. Approaches to violence.

The classification of violence outlined in the previous point, in turn, leads to different approaches to violence, which are:

A. Approaches to violence in relation to the victim(s):

1. **Regarding the level of impact.** It refers to the degree of harm that violence causes.
2. **As for frequency.** It refers to the number of times and/or periodicity in which perpetrates violence.
3. **Regarding the person or persons against whom it is perpetrated.** It refers to those who suffer violence.
4. **Regarding the impact caused by its perpetration.** It refers to the consequences that violence entails.

B. Approaches to violence in relation to the perpetrator(s), victim (s):

5. **As for its execution.** It refers to the way in which violence is perpetrated.



6. **With respect to who or who perpetrates it n.** It refers to those who get involved in the act of perpetraining violence.
 7. **As to the way in which it is perpetratiiond.** It refers to the means by which violence is perpetratiiond.
 8. **Regarding the motives of those who perpetratiion it.** It refers to those reasons, causes and circumstances that encourage and generate acts of violence.
 9. **Regarding the end sought by the person or persons who perpetratiion violence.** It refers to the objective that the person or persons who perpetratiion violence wish to achieve with respect to the victim or victims of violence.
- C. Approaches to violence in relation to the environment in which violence occurs:**
10. **Regarding visibility,** it refers to how apparent or noticeable violence is to third parties.
 11. **Regarding the space in which it takes place.** It refers to the physical or virtual space in which the act or acts of violence are carried out.

4. Types of violence.

The classification and approaches to violence referred to above, in turn, lead to different types of violence, which are described and exemplified below.



1.- Regarding the level of impact, the following types of violence can be established:

1.1. Microviolence.

It is that which is perpetrated through inadvertent acts or omissions, in a cumulative manner, which do not cause an immediate reaction, but generate harm to the victim or victims of this type of violence, it is characterized by being of minimal impact and typically subtle and imperceptible, but repeated, such that the sum and accumulation of these minimal effects will end up causing an impact equal to or greater than any other act of violence.

Example: A person who subtly humiliates his or her partner for being overweight, through inappropriate comments regarding what he or she eats, but sporadically and which turns into extremely moderate but frequent criticism, causing cumulative damage to the partner's self-esteem.

1.2. Moderate violence

It is the next step of microviolence, with a level of intensity perceptible by the victim and potential spectators, it does not cause an immediate reaction, typically equated to a strong character or personality of the perpetrator(s), but which negatively impacts the victim(s), being the prelude to aggressive violence.

Example: A boss in a company who gives his employee a series of strong slaps on the back, which are noticeable to the other workers, which occurs every time the worker makes mistakes in his work assignment.

1.3. Aggressive violence



Aggressive violence is the next step after moderate violence, but it does cause an immediate reaction from the victim(s), generates a noticeable and perceptible impact by potential spectators and/or by the victim(s) themselves, and is the prelude to extreme violence.

Example: A father who slaps his 6-year-old son in a public park for running to see the birds, causing the child to cry and rub his face, while other spectators reproach him for such behavior.

1.4. Extreme violence

Extreme violence is the next step after aggressive violence. It is the most harmful form of expression of violence and is characterized by a serious or fatal level of impact on the victim(s), resulting in significant and/or irreversible and/or permanent damage or loss of life.

Example: Femicide is a clear example of extreme violence and the recently regulated violence by acid in Mexico against a woman, which causes noticeable, permanent, and irreversible damage.

1.5. Mass violence

It is a type of intense, comprehensive and invasive violence, which impacts the victim (s), through different forms, in different aspects, typically disrupting what matters most to the passive subject and encompasses more than just one type of harm, which extends to close people, property, contexts of development, causing a deterioration in various aspects of the physical, psychological, emotional integrity or any other characteristic of the victim(s), this type of violence is characterized by simultaneously impacting various aspects of the life and integrity of the victim(s).



Example: A member of organized crime, who is captured by rival groups, who is tortured and his family and children are murdered, subjected to harassment, mistreatment and torture, is charged with various crimes and his life is ended in all the aspects that matter most to him.

1.6. Systematic violence

This type of violence is methodical, organized, reasoned and planned with specific purposes, seeking to cause a negative impact through specific and focused damage to deteriorate and harm the victim(s), in a schematic manner. (see Báez Corona, 2014, on how corruption can be understood as a form of structural violence that undermines the right to quality education)."

This type of violence is typically interrelated with collective and repeated violence (defined below).

Example: Adolf Hitler's National Socialism in Germany during the Second World War, when in the beginning, Jews were subjected to systematic violence, through acts established in current regulations that degraded and violated them in a well-structured way.

1.7. Alternating violence

The main characteristic of this type of violence is that it is random, that is, sometimes it is microviolence, then it can consist of aggressive violence, transition again to moderate violence or microviolence and jump to extreme violence, that is, it can contain different levels of impact in an irregular way.

Example: A father, who occasionally treats his children well, takes care of them, occasionally yells at them inappropriately, but suddenly, he attacks them noticea-



bly, hits them and then again reduces the level of impact of the aggression to a moderate type of violence, repeating this cycle with random patterns of behavior.

2.- Regarding the frequency with which it is perpetrated, the following types of violence can be established:

2.1. Unique

This type of violence is one that is committed only once, affects the victim(s), but does not occur again.

Example: A company employee who, after an argument with his office colleague, decides to physically attack him due to a dispute related to workloads, but after the work altercation, they smooth things over, shake hands and forget the matter.

2.2. Sporadic

This type of violence is perpetrated occasionally, with a remote frequency and typically spaced between the acts of violence perpetrated by the perpetrator(s).

Example: A school teacher, who builds up a feeling of annoyance at the frequent misbehavior of his group and when his patience runs out, he yells violently at them and even insults them, but once he lets off steam, a good while passes, until the group again engages in misbehavior and eventually, the teacher explodes aggressively against the group again

2.3. Temporary



This type of violence is perpetrated for a specific period of time, typically beginning and ending with the acts or omissions committed by the perpetrator(s). A characteristic of this type of violence is that the factors that cause or exacerbate it, once they disappear, also extinguish the violent conduct or omissions.

Example: A psychiatric patient who becomes violent after stopping his medication, but regains calm and stability as soon as he resumes his treatment.

Another example is when a person who cannot stand the heat or crowds goes on vacation with his family and while in tumultuous places, becomes aggressive, offensive and intolerant, but once he returns to the comfort of his home, he returns to his normal state of behavior.

2.4 Intermittent

This type of violence is characterized by alternating violence and non-violence, that is, during certain periods violence is perpetrated, followed by periods where there is no violence and this translates into a frequent pattern of behavior that affects the victim(s).

Example: In a relationship, a fickle and emotionally unstable person, who sometimes treats his or her partner well, then acts violently, later treats him or her well again and thus repeats the cycle indefinitely.

2.5. Permanent

This type of violence is perpetrated on a daily basis and at different times throughout the day, generating an extremely damaging and exhausting impact on the victim(s).



Example: A father who hits and verbally attacks his children, humiliates them and emotionally affects them repeatedly, daily and constantly, causing irreversible damage to the minors.

2.6 Progressive

This type of violence is characterized by its increasing frequency, that is, it begins as sporadic violence, gradually transitions to being temporary, intermittent, and eventually becomes permanent.

Example: In a relationship, when one of them begins with small screams, some gestures, offensive comments and slowly progresses to pushing, violent arguments and eventually the abuse becomes daily and permanent.

2.7. Regressive

This type of violence is characterized by its decreasing frequency, that is, it begins permanently, but gradually decreases to being intermittent, temporary and sporadic.

Example: A violent driver who, in the event of any altercation on the road, used to get out of the vehicle and attack with various objects the drivers with whom he came into conflict, after attending anger management therapies, eradicated this behavior, achieving that his altercations became less and less frequent, going from getting out of the vehicle to violently attack others on a regular basis to having long periods without any altercation.

2.8. Irregular

This type of violence is characterized by not having an arbitrary pattern in terms of the frequency with which it is perpetrated, that is, in certain periods it can be spo-



radic, in others, it can be temporary, later it could be permanent and change again to be sporadic or intermittent.

Example: An abusive classmate who is violent towards his classmates depending on the time and type of class they take together and the activities he performs in his daily life, when he has classes with strict teachers, he stops his aggressive behavior and even behaves well, but in permissive classes, he again perpetrates violence, during recess he abstains from being violent because he is busy with other sports activities, but the next day he continues his abuse and so on in an irregular manner.

3.- Regarding the person or persons against whom it is perpetrated, the following types of violence can be established:

3.1. Against men

It is a type of violence that is specifically perpetrated against people who have been recognized as men.

Example: A family with a macho tradition, which violently reprimands only the male child for not contributing to the household expenses, under the argument that it is his obligation as a man to be a provider.

3.2. Against women



It is a type of violence that is specifically perpetrated against people who have been recognized as females.

Example: The violent treatment that sexist men inflict on their female partners, because they maintain a superiority complex and seek submission, under the reprehensible perception that they maintain that women must obey their men.

3.3. Against people from the sexual diversity community

It is a type of violence that is specifically perpetrated against people who are part of the LGBTTTIAQ + community.

The acronym LGBTTTIAQ + is an acronym that encompasses various gender identities and sexual orientations within the sexual diversity community. Below is the meaning of each letter:

1. **L - Lesbian:** Women who feel emotionally, affectively and/or sexually attracted to other women.
2. **G - Gay:** Men who are emotionally, affectively and/or sexually attracted to other men. Sometimes it is also used in a general way to refer to anyone attracted to the same gender.
3. **B - Bisexual:** People who feel emotionally, affectively and/or sexually attracted to more than one gender.
4. **T - Transgender:** People whose gender identity is different from the one assigned at birth.
5. **T - Transgender:** People who have made a medical or surgical transition to live as the gender with which they identify.
6. **T - Transvestite:** People who dress and act like the opposite gender, but do not necessarily seek to change their sex.
7. **I - Intersex:** People born with physical sexual characteristics that do not fit the typical definitions of male or female.
8. **A - Asexual:** People who do not experience sexual attraction towards others.



9. Q - Queer: An inclusive term that encompasses all people who do not identify with traditional gender and sexuality norms.

10. + - Others: Represents other identities and orientations not specifically mentioned in the acronyms above.

This acronym is a way of recognizing and making visible the diversity within gender identities and sexual orientations, promoting inclusion and respect for all people regardless of their identity or sexual preference.

[[2](<https://agenciapresentes.org/2020/05/17/que-significa-la-sigla-lgbtq/>)]

[[4](<https://www.es.amnesty.org/en-que-estamos/blog/historia/articulo/lgbtiq-significado-cada-letra/>)].

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2. [agenciapresentes.org - What does the acronym LGBTIQ + mean and how is it written?](<https://agenciapresentes.org/2020/05/17/que-significa-la-sigla-lgbtq/>)

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5. [plannedparenthood.org - What Does LGBTQ Mean ? | Sexual Identity Issues for Teens](<https://www.plannedparenthood.org/health-topics/teens/lgbtq>)

6. [kaikucaffelatte.com - What does LGBTIQ + stand for? We'll tell you everything] (<https://kaikucaffelatte.com/blog/siglas-lgbtq/>)

(OpenAI , 2024c)

Example: A store owner who uses verbal abuse and various derogatory comments against a transgender woman who comes to buy basic supplies.

3.5 Against children and adolescents.

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This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people under the age legally considered adult, whether they are in the age range referring to childhood or are in the age range referring to adolescence, which is duly established in the legal systems of each country.

In the case of Mexico, children and adolescents are considered within the following age ranges:

GENERAL LAW ON THE RIGHTS OF GIRLS, BOYS AND ADOLESCENTS

Article 5. Girls and boys are those under twelve years of age, and adolescents are those between twelve years of age and under eighteen years of age. For the purposes of international treaties and the age of majority, children are those under eighteen years of age.

Example: A taxi driver who, at every intersection where he notices the presence of street children approaching to ask the drivers for a coin, insults them, shouts at them, and sprays them with water to prevent them from approaching, and even if they do not approach, he insults them because he considers them undesirable for him.

3.5. Against older adults

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people who are legally considered older adults.

Stages of the life cycle There are six stages of the life cycle for which CONAPO calculated the social development indices. Due to the characteristics of the census information, it was necessary to identify each of the six phases with a specific age group. However, it should be noted that, given the complexity of life trajectories throughout the life course of people, it is impossible to construct a division that is universally applicable to any of the different life stages. The stages of the life cycle that were considered were the following: 1. Early childhood, which corresponds to the first five years of age; 2. The stage of basic schooling,



which includes from six to fourteen years of age; 3. Youth, which goes from 15 to 24 years of age; 4. Young adults, which includes the ages from 25 to 44 years; 5. Mature adults, ranging from 45 to 59 years of age; 6. Older adults, that is, people aged 60 or older. (CONAPO, 2000, p. 14).

MEXICO

LAW ON THE RIGHTS OF OLDER ADULTS

Article 3. For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall be understood:

I. Senior citizens. Those who are sixty years of age or older and who are domiciled or in transit within the national territory;

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Example: A nurse at a nursing home who, displaying obvious intolerance, systematically mistreats the residents, insulting them, causing havoc and making their lives impossible, all because of the hatred she feels towards the elderly.

3.6. Against people from indigenous communities and/or peoples

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against members of indigenous communities and peoples as recognized in both national and international legal systems.

According to the World Bank, "Indigenous peoples are distinct social and cultural groups who share collective ancestral ties to the land and natural resources on which they live, occupy or from which they have been displaced. The land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend are inextricably linked to their identity, culture and livelihoods, as well as to their physical and spiritual well-being. They often seek representation through their traditional leaders and organizations, which are distinct or separate from those of the dominant society or culture. Many indigenous peoples still maintain a language distinct from the official language(s) of the country or region in which they reside; however, many have also lost their native languages or are on the verge of extinction due to eviction from their lands or relocation to other territories. They speak more than 4,000 of the world's



7,000 languages (PDF, in English), although some estimates indicate that more than half of the world's languages are at risk of becoming extinct by 2100" (World Bank, 2016).

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

Article 2. The Mexican Nation is unique and indivisible.

The Nation has a multicultural composition originally based on its indigenous peoples, who are those descended from populations that inhabited the current territory of the country at the beginning of colonization and who maintain their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, or part of them. The awareness of their indigenous identity must be a fundamental criterion to determine to whom the provisions on indigenous peoples apply. Communities that make up an indigenous people are those that form a social, economic and cultural unit, settled in a territory and that recognize their own authorities in accordance with their uses and customs. The right of indigenous peoples to self-determination will be perpetrated within a constitutional framework of autonomy that ensures national unity. The recognition of indigenous peoples and communities will be made in the constitutions and laws of the federative entities, which must take into account, in addition to the general principles established in the previous paragraphs of this article, ethnolinguistic and physical settlement criteria.

Example: In a restaurant, the receptionist at the entrance denies access to a person whose appearance is evidently from an indigenous community or town and tells him in a loud and disrespectful manner that he cannot enter, that service is not provided to people of his type and begins to shout at him contemptuously and demand that he leave.

3.7. Against migrants.

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people who enter, transit through or remain in a certain territory other than their country of origin or residence, regardless of their immigration status.

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Bodies of international law that provide the foundations for national migration laws, policies and practices include: international human rights law, international labour law and regulations, international refugee law, international criminal law, international humanitarian law, international consular law and international maritime law (UN, 2024).

MEXICO

MIGRATION LAW

Article 3. For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

XXIII. Migrant person: a person who leaves, transits or arrives in the territory of a State other than that of his or her residence for any reason;

XXXIII. Immigration status: the legal hypothesis in which a foreigner is placed based on compliance or non-compliance with the immigration provisions for his/her entry and stay in the country. A foreigner is considered to have regular immigration status when he/she has complied with said provisions and to have irregular immigration status when he/she has failed to comply with them;

Example: During the stay of two Salvadoran people who arrive in Mexico as undocumented immigrants, they are verbally and physically attacked by various individuals who insult them and claim that, because of them, Mexico lacks economic stability and sources of employment.

3.8 Against people of a certain race.

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people with certain physical features, ancestral origins, anthropomorphic characteristics and everything that defines a certain race, in accordance with the standards recognized throughout the world.



In the case of this type of violence, it must be clarified that, at present, science has demonstrated that there are no races, that all people are equal, regardless of distinctions, but derived from the prejudices that persist throughout the entire planet, it is necessary that this type of violence be recognized based on discriminatory acts based on race.

Race is a social construct used to classify people. Race was constructed as a hierarchical system of grouping human beings, and racial classifications were generated to identify, differentiate, and marginalize some groups in different nations, regions, and around the world. Races divide human populations into groups, often based on physical appearance, social factors, and cultural background (National Human Genome Research Institute, 2024).

Today we know not only that all human beings belong to the same species *Homo sapiens*, but also that there are no biologically determined human races. In 2000, after about half a century of work by scientists from various countries, the Human Genome Project made a very important discovery: it managed to decipher the sequence of the genetic code of the human species contained in DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). One of the central findings of this project was that all human beings who have inhabited our planet Earth — including the 7.7 billion who inhabit it today — are 99.9% identical in our DNA; that is, the genetic differences between us reside only within 0.1% of this DNA (Morales, Rodríguez et al, 2020, p. 7-8).

Example: At a conference on climate change, a group of speakers, upon noticing the presence of Afro-Mexican people, begin to make racist and offensive comments against people with dark skin and African descent.

3.9. Against people of a certain ethnicity

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people belonging to a certain social group that shares racial, linguistic, cultural, religious, ideological affinities, among other aspects characteristic of ethnic groups.



Example: The derogatory and violent anti-Semitic comments made by a group of neo-Nazis in a community that still sees the greatness of the Aryan race and seeks the extinction of other races and/or ethnicities that they consider unworthy or weak.

3.10. Against people from a certain country.

This type of violence is perpetrated against people from abroad, whose immigration status is legal but whose foreignness and origin from another country are the object of violent acts.

Example: In a restaurant in the United States of America, a woman offends and attacks a Mexican diner for speaking Spanish and for being from this country, despite having American citizenship.

3.11. Against people of a certain territorial origin.

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people from other places or territories, which are within the same country as the perpetrator(s), victim (s), and may be nearby communities and/or other places, states or regions.

Example: A citizen from Veracruz who, upon the arrival of people from the country's capital during the holiday period, begins to express insults, commit physical aggression and reprehensible behavior against vacationers simply because they come from the country's capital, because he despises the chilangos.

3.12. Against people of a certain ancestry.



This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people whose parents, grandparents and/or ancestry in general, have a certain origin and/or particular characteristic, whether behavioral, ethnic, ideological, cultural, religious, etc.

Example: A child who uses school violence against another child because his parents are of Spanish descent and he believes that the conquest of the Aztec empire by the Spanish is the origin of all current evils.

3.13. *Against people of certain descent.*

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This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people whose children, grandchildren and/or offspring in general, have a certain origin and/or particular characteristic, whether behavioral, ethnic, ideological, cultural, religious, etc.

Example: The manager of a company, who perpetrates notorious and repeated verbal violence against an employee, after learning that the latter's son has been convicted of home robbery.

3.14. *Against people with some type of disability.*

This type of violence is perpetrated against people who, in accordance with the regulatory guidelines in force in each country and the international order, are recognized as having some type of disability in any of the different forms that exist to date.

Example: In a movie theater, an attendee who is trying to enter to see a movie notices that the person at the entrance of the room, checking the tickets, is a person in a wheelchair and because of that fact, he begins to make derogatory, offen-



sive comments, denigrating the work in a notorious verbal violence against the disabled person.

3.15. Against people at a social, economic and/or diverse disadvantage.

This type of violence is perpetrated against people whose personal characteristics and circumstances place them at a notable social, economic and other disadvantage compared to their victim(s) .

Example: A passerby who attacks homeless people asking for help, under the argument that they are people who only represent a detriment to society and under that ideology, perpetrates violence against people at a notable economic, social, cultural, among other disadvantages.

3.16. Against people who are sick, under interdiction and/or unable to understand and/or resist.

This type of violence is perpetrated against people who are under interdiction, who have an illness that makes it impossible for them to repel any type of aggression or violent act and/or omission, as well as against people who are incapable of understanding and/or resisting violent acts against them.

Example: A nurse who frequently abuses, assaults and insults an elderly woman she is supposed to care for, who cannot care for herself due to her deteriorating health condition as a result of her advanced age.

3.17. Against a like-minded plurality

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people who are part of a community and share diverse affinities of a different nature, such as a way of



dressing, an activity to perform, a certain way of speaking, among other assumptions that can characterize a certain community.

Example: A mother who attacks her son's friends because they belong to the "emos" community, something that she finds inappropriate and tends to use violence against members of this plurality.

3.18. Against a non-aligned plurality

This type of violence is specifically perpetrated against people who group together with certain objectives, whose origin and/or particular characteristics, whether ethnic, ideological, cultural, religious, etc., are different, but who group together in a community with certain purposes, despite not being similar.

Example: A public demonstration against the municipal government, of people who are against the cancellation of certain festivities in the region, made up of people from different unions and ideologies, having among its protesters, older adults, housewives, athletes, among others.

3.19. Impersonal.

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against whoever may act as the passive subject of the violent action or omission, without taking into account who it is directed at and/or the type of person(s) or characteristics of the possible victim(s).

Example: Hate speech spread on digital social networks against trans women, uttered by an extremist idealist who does not respect human rights or gender ideology, expressing his message without a specific recipient.

3.20. Self-violence .



This type of violence is that which is perpetrated upon oneself, self-inflicting aggression and violent acts and/or omissions, the main characteristic being that the victim and the perpetrator are the same person.

Example: A person who has a certain eating disorder, who insults and physically attacks themselves on a daily basis, also because they are dissatisfied with their body, because they hate themselves and believe they deserve to be mistreated, also because they do not have the ability to change what they think is wrong with their body.

3.21. Widespread.

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated without distinction, against whoever, against one or several people, against those who are part of their environment, in a personal or impersonal way, taking into account specific characteristics of the people violated and/or regardless of such circumstances or even against oneself, simultaneously with violent acts or omissions against third parties.

Example: A violent man whose every partner in his love life is affected by constant acts of physical and psychological violence, but at the same time, also against friends, work colleagues, other drivers, etc.

4.- Regarding the impact it causes, the following types of violence can be established:

4.1. Physical Violence

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This type of violence is that which causes damage to the physical integrity of people and/or their belongings and/or those of people close to them and/or any other person(s) and/or circumstance related to the victim(s), the impact or damage of which is of a physical nature.

Example: A husband who hits his wife and breaks her cell phone, because he was jealous of the way she greeted an old friend of his from high school.

4.2. Psychological violence

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on everything that involves the psychological sphere of people and/or people close to them and/or any other person(s) related to the victim(s), whose impact or the degree of harm it causes is of a psychological nature.

Example: The eldest brother of a family who constantly incites fear of the supernatural in his younger brother, arguing that he can protect him as long as he always obeys him, generating a state of submission and dependence in the younger brother.

4.3. Emotional Violence

This type of violence is one that affects the victim(s) in the emotional, sentimental sense, involving affection, emotions and love.

Example: A mother who, to punish her children, tells them that she no longer loves them and that she regrets having had them, that she has never loved them, causing a host of pain and feelings of extreme sadness for them, who have considered her as their hero and love her.

4.4. Sexual Violence



This type of violence is one that causes harm to the victim(s) in relation to sexuality, which can lead to various situations grouped as follows:

Sexual violence arising from a romantic and/or emotional relationship:

- The malicious refusal to engage in sexual activity.
- The imposition of copulation.
- The denigration of sexuality.
- Non-consensual sexual touching.
- The recording and/or videotaping without consent of any act of a sexual nature or nudity of the victim(s).
- The dissemination of sexual content in physical and/or digital spaces of the abused person, without his or her consent.
- Performing the sexual act in ways that are uncomfortable, painful and/or not tolerated by the victim(s).
- The performance of any sexual practice that affects the victim(s) and that does not have mutual consent.
- The perpetration of sexuality with people other than the victim(s), people close to the victim(s) and/or their family members, in order to cause harm.
- The withdrawal without mutual consent of any family planning method, condom, intrauterine device and/or any other way to prevent unwanted pregnancies and/or the transmission of diseases.
- Any degree of harm it causes to sexual health.
- Offering one's partner to third parties for sexual purposes.
- The non-consensual exchange of sexual partners.



- Any other form of perpetrating sexuality with the victim(s) or impacting them through acts of sexual connotation, in such a way that it affects their partner and/or the person with whom they have an emotional relationship.

Example: A boyfriend who forces his partner to have sex without a condom, arguing that it is uncomfortable for her and that otherwise he will end the relationship, coercing her to obtain sexual ends.

Sexual violence that does not arise from a romantic and/or emotional relationship:

- Exhibitionism with sexual connotations not consented to by the victim(s).
- The manifestation of sexual expressions not consented to by the victim(s).
- Lascivious, lustful and/or uncomfortable looks for the victim(s).
- The dissemination of content of a sexual nature, without the consent of the person who must give it, in physical and/or digital, public and/or private spaces where the abused person(s) operate and/or which result in rejection by members of the community in the physical or digital environment in question.
- Non-consensual sexual touching.
- The use and/or installation of recording and/or video recording systems in intimate spaces or situations, where people can be captured without clothes, in underwear or in a way that exposes their bodies without consent and/or the realization of their physiological needs.
- Any other form of perpetrating sexuality with the victim(s) or impacting them through acts of sexual connotation, in such a way that it affects their partner and/or the person with whom they have an emotional relationship.



Example: A person who, on public transport, tends to inappropriately touch women who get on, placing his hands on the victims' buttocks and expressing vulgar words with sexual connotations.

4.5. Personal Violence

This type of violence is one that affects the victim(s) in relation to very specific issues of their personality, individual attributes and/or aspects of their individuality.

Example: A marriage in which the wife prevents or prohibits certain personal tastes of the husband, in order to subject him to her will and show superiority.

4.6. Patrimonial violence

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) with regard to the assets that constitute their patrimony and/or those over which they legally perpetration ownership and/or possession and/or those assets over which third parties related to the victim(s) have rights.

Example: Two brothers, when one of them gets upset, always destroys things belonging to the other, to affect him and always subject him to his will.

4.7. Economic violence

This type of violence is one that causes harm to the victim(s) based on the use, control, dominance, limitation or impediment to obtaining economic resources.

Example: In a married couple, when the husband controls all of his wife's expenses, he does not let her have her own money or have access to financial resources except what he provides her, in order to keep her under control.

4.8. Obstetric and reproductive violence.



This type of violence is that perpetrated against women who biologically can bear children, causing an impact on the victim(s) in the development of their reproductive health, and/or forcing them to have children and/or preventing them from having them.

Example: A doctor who reveals to a woman that her next child will be born with a disabling disease and constantly abuses her to coerce her into terminating the pregnancy, arguing that the product will be a future burden for her.

4.9. Violence against health

This type of violence is one that causes damage to the victim(s)' health, in physical, psychological, emotional or any other way.

Example: A father who gives drops of harmful substances to his children to keep them dependent and subject to his will.

4.10. Social Violence

This type of violence is one that causes an impact on the victim(s) in their social environment, that is, it negatively impacts their image, performance, development or interaction with the society that surrounds them.

Example: A resentful ex-friend who speaks badly of the person who previously confirmed her friendship, causing rejection from her circle of close people.

4.11. Workplace Violence

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in their work environment, negatively impacting the performance of their duties and/or their job



stability and/or causing the performance of their work to be uncomfortable, undesirable and/or leading to a possible resignation from their source of employment.

Example: A company manager harasses his employee to force him to resign, since he fears that he might take his job later, by assigning him undesirable tasks, outside his responsibilities and totally exhaustive.

4.12. Political Violence

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in their political environment, that is, it negatively impacts their image, performance, development or interaction with the political context in which they operate.

Example: A deputy who is constantly excluded from voting, is not adequately notified of the perpetration of his functions and is disregarded by his party colleagues when collective decisions must be made.

4.13. School Violence

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in their school and educational environment, that is, it negatively impacts their image, performance, development or interaction with the educational context in which they operate.

Example: The constant mistreatment exerted by an abusive classmate, who constantly humiliates and attacks his weaker and physically inferior classmate.

4.14. Domestic Violence

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in their family environment, that is, it negatively impacts their stability, coexistence, interaction or



development with the family with which they live and/or with which they develop as a person in their daily life.

Example: The mother-in-law of a woman whose husband has taken her to live with his mother, who frequently humiliates and offends her son's wife, arguing that she is not good at housework.

4.15. Aspirational Violence

This type of violence is one that affects the victim(s) in terms of their aspirations or expectations that benefit their life, hindering, denigrating and/or belittling the achievements they intend to obtain and/or minimizing, denigrating and/or belittling those they have already obtained.

Example: A supermarket employee whose coworkers constantly belittle and disapprove of the recognition she receives from the company and the manager. Likewise, every time she expresses her possible aspirations, her coworkers tell her that it is something she will never achieve and that she should hold on to what she has.

4.16. Advanced Digital Violence (ADV)

Advanced digital violence (ADV), also known as violence 5.0 ¹, includes the assumptions of currently recognized digital violence and is also that which is related to the technologies of the fifth industrial revolution and is classified as follows:

¹ The correct way to pronounce Violence 5.0 is "Violence five point zero" just as it happens with Industry 5.0 which is pronounced as "industry five point zero".



VDA as a goal. Which in turn is divided into: VDA restricting the digital environment, VDA affecting the digital environment, robotic VDA , bionic VDA and neuro VDA.

VDA as a medium. Which in turn is divided into: digital VDA , digital media VDA and VDA generated with artificial intelligence .

VDA in the digital environment. Which in turn is divided into: VDA in virtual reality, VDA in augmented reality, VDA in the metaverse, VDA in the cloud.

VDA as an adjuvant. This classification provides for the use of technologies specific to the fifth industrial revolution as aids to affect or cause harm to the victim(s) .

In the specific case of the approach to violence related to the impact caused by its perpetration, this type of violence focuses on the classification referring to advanced digital violence as an objective, since the impact sought is related to the technologies of industry 5.0.

Example of VDA as a target: A student, who has a dispute with another classmate, takes the latter's laptop and without his consent, taking advantage of the fact that he does not have an access password, implants a computer virus generated by artificial intelligence algorithms, to misconfigure his laptop, uninstall programs and drivers necessary for its operation and consequently, cause any degree of harm to the user.

4.17. Normative violence.

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in their sphere of rights, powers and/or the normative regulation of their performance at a certain time and period, due to an alteration, transformation, reform, change or modification, whether legitimate, legal, illegitimate and/or unlawful, negatively impacting



the effective protection of everything that the different types of norms confer on them as rights and obligations and/or violating their human rights. Normative violence includes different types of norms, such as legal norms, social norms, religious norms, digital norms, technical norms, among others.

Example: In a sports club called “Elite Group”, the group leaders announced the guidelines so that members could participate in the benefits and obligations that correspond, but as established by the founders of the group, changes were made to the internal guidelines that force those with times that are amateurs to pay the registration fees of runners with great times, in the races in which they participate as a group, under penalty of being expelled from the group.

4.18. Violence against dignity

This type of violence is one that causes an impact on the dignity of the victim(s) as a person, generating constant ridicule, an exhibition and/or maximization of their errors, the performance of degrading and/or undesirable activities, and any impact on human dignity.

Example: A housewife who asks her domestic worker to eat her meals on different plates than the family's, asking her to use plastic ones that they usually use to collect the waste from the animals in the house.

4.19. Violence against freedoms.

This type of violence is that which affects the victim(s) in everything that affects the free development of their freedoms as human beings, denying, preventing, obstructing and/or negatively impacting the perpetration of any freedom provided for by their normative environment and/or provided for on a personal and individual level.



Example: In a relationship, the boyfriend prevents his girlfriend from wearing certain clothes that she likes to wear, under the argument that it encourages others to have romantic pretensions towards her, despite the fact that the girlfriend has always expressed her desire to wear such clothes.

4.20. Violence against intimacy and/or privacy

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in terms of the intimacy and privacy of people, invading, obstructing, limiting, exhibiting and/or violating in any way the intimacy and/or privacy of the victim(s).

Example: A classroom teacher, as a frequent way of punishing students he considers to be misbehaving, asks them to show him their mobile devices, their personal social networks, and their personal photos that are not public according to their respective profiles.

4.21. Violence against ethical and/or religious convictions and/or thought.

This type of violence is that which causes an impact on the victim(s) in terms of their ethical, religious and/or thought convictions, by denigrating, belittling, showing an intolerant attitude and/or carrying out any act and/or omission that affects the victim(s) in their expression and/or perpetration of their ethical, religious and/or thought convictions.

Example: A person who professes a certain religion constantly verbally attacks his partner of a different religion, mocking and denigrating his religious beliefs, claiming that the only religion that exists is that of the perpetrator.

4.22. Genetic violence



This type of violence is that which causes harm to the victim(s) and/or their descendants in their own gestation or through third parties, through the manipulation of their genes, causing harm that may result in malformations, alterations or any degree of harm it causes either to the mother and/or the unborn child.

Example: Non-consensual genetic alteration and manipulation in in vitro fertilization that results in a malformation of the future human being.

4.23. Multiple violence

This type of violence is that which, through various acts and/or omissions, combines different types of violence that cause an impact on the victim(s), with the perpetrator carrying out simultaneous and/or varied violent acts with multiple impacts.

Example: A woman's husband prevents her from working, checks her cell phone every day, controls the money she gives her, and also constantly makes fun of her when she talks to him about her possible aspirations.

5.- Regarding its execution, the following types of violence can be perpetrated:

5.1. Active

This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), through the performance of certain acts and/or behaviors that actualize the hypothesis of some type of violence.



Example: A school student who frequently offends and makes fun of his classmate and tries to ridicule him whenever he can in front of the entire class.

5.2. Passive

This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), through the omission of certain acts and/or behaviors that update the hypothesis of some type of violence.

Example: In a relationship when one of the aforementioned refrains from providing affection or love to the other, as a frequent way of causing harm when he considers that he does not do what he orders.

5.3. Direct

This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), through action and/or omission, specifically directed against the victim(s).

Example: The constant verbal and psychological abuse that a teacher exerts directly against her students.

5.4. Hint

This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), through action and/or omission, directed at specific and/or unspecified third parties, seeking to negatively impact the victim(s).

Example: At a work meeting, one of the employees expresses himself in an inappropriate and offensive manner regarding people with gray hair and even makes fun of a coworker who is not present for having gray hair, but this only so that indi-



rectly, one of the coworkers present with whom he has a quarrel, resents the comments and offenses.

5.5. Collateral

This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), through action and/or omission, directed at certain victim(s), but also affecting other victim(s), which were not foreseen by the perpetrator(s), victim (s).

Example: A father who constantly attacks his wife, offends her and blames her for having allowed himself to be pregnant three times, without considering that his children are present and hear the discussions and suffer the collateral impact of their father's actions.

5.6. Parallel

This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), through action and/or omission, directed at certain victim(s), seeking to have this noticed by third parties, to show possible consequences for said third parties, as a form of intimidation and intimidation, causing said third parties to end up becoming victim(s) as well.

Example: A bullying child at school who hits his classmate whom he doesn't like, doing so on purpose in front of other classmates with whom he also has problems, so that they know what they will get if they don't submit to his will.

5.7. Mixed.



This type of violence is that which is carried out by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), through action and/or omission, directed at certain victim(s), perpetrating various types of violence in relation to its execution.

Example: A violent person who, at recreational gatherings, is reckless, playfully hitting his companions, intimidating others at the same time, and also uttering insults to people of sexual diversity, when members of said community are present.

6.- With respect to who or who perpetrates it, the following types of violence can be established:

6.1. Individual

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against the victim(s) by a single perpetrator(s).

Example: The constant verbal and physical abuse that an employer carries out against his workers.

6.2. Collective

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against the victim(s) by two or more perpetrator(s) , who may or may not be allies and/or acquaintances.

Example: A couple that mistreats their children, yells at them, insults them and treats them badly.

6.3. From group



This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against the victim(s) by two or more perpetrators, or perpetrators, who constitute a specific group whose purpose is to carry out violent acts and/or omissions.

Example: A shock group, which is formed to confront strikes and/or demonstrations, hired to throw stones and destabilize certain protesters.

6.4. Inciting

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated by inciting and/or inducing the perpetrator(s) or victim(s) to carry out violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: In a school fight, where two students try to fight each other, before they give up, another classmate incites one of the brawlers to continue and fight.

6.5. Reciprocal

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated mutually, where the perpetrator(s), victim(s) and victim(s) perpetration both roles respectively, that is, both are victim(s) and perpetrator(s), victim(s) simultaneously. This type of violence is divided into similar reciprocal violence and dissimilar reciprocal violence.

Reciprocal violence is similar, it is perpetrated mutually, where the victim(s), victim(s) and victim(s) perpetration both roles respectively, that is, both are victim(s) and victim(s) simultaneously, under equal conditions.



Dissimilar reciprocal violence is perpetrated mutually, where the perpetrator(s), victim (s) and victim(s) perpetration both roles respectively, that is, both are victim(s) and perpetrator(s), victim (s) simultaneously, but under unequal conditions.

Example of reciprocal violence: A jealous couple who frequently attack and violate each other by engaging in constant and hurtful scenes of jealousy.

Example of similar reciprocal violence: Two company executives whose economic positions are similar and in an ego struggle, tend to verbally attack each other in meetings and denigrate each other in order to be the leaders of their company.

Example of dissimilar reciprocal violence: A boss who constantly reprimands his worker with whom he has a quarrel, and who in turn offends him, ridicules him and constantly threatens him as well.

6.6. Anonymous

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against the victim(s) by one or more perpetrator(s) , who are not identified, are known by pseudonyms and/or use false identities.

Example: A person who calls himself “Eternal Lover” on social media, whose profile appears to be fake and constantly sends inappropriate, lewd, and sexually explicit messages to a woman.

6.7. Of State



This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against the victim(s) by the State, through whoever or whoever is authorized to act on its behalf and/or through official acts and/or omissions originating from said State.

Example: The violent expulsion by a certain State of people from a country with which it has had diplomatic ruptures.

6.8. Institutional

This type of violence is that which is perpetrated against the victim(s) by a certain public, private and/or social institution, through whoever or whoever is authorized to act on its behalf and/or through acts and/or omissions originating from said institutions.

Example: The rejection that certain clergy carry out against the community of sexual diversity, preventing the free development of their personality.

Example: Members of a non-governmental organization, who constantly intimidate their members, call them lazy and expose them, for not contributing to the goals of the organization that is not for profit but seeks laudable goals.

6.9. Hierarchical

In this type of violence, the perpetrator(s) or victim (s) has a relationship of hierarchical superiority with the victim(s), whether legal, labor, emotional, or of any other kind of this nature and takes advantage of said relationship to carry out violent acts and/or omissions.

Example: A Secretary of State, who constantly humiliates his Undersecretary to feel good and cause harm to him given that they do not agree politically.



6.10. Affective

In this type of violence, the perpetrator(s) has an emotional and/or affective relationship with the victim(s), whether personal, family, loving and/or of any other kind of this nature and takes advantage of said relationship to carry out violent acts and/or omissions.

Example: A very dear childhood friend, who takes advantage of said friendship and great affection he feels for his best friend, to frequently attack and humiliate him with other classmates.

6.11. Professional, technical and/or expert.

In this type of violence, the perpetrator(s) has a professional, technical and/or expertise relationship with the victim(s), derived from the provision of services, customer service, government functions and/or any other relationship of the same nature and takes advantage of said relationship to carry out violent acts and/or omissions.

Example: A doctor who receives an overweight patient in his private office and while diagnosing her for certain illnesses, begins to insult her and denigrate her for her overweight, arguing that it is for her health and that he is the one who knows what he is talking about.

7.- Regarding the way in which it is perpetrated, the following types of violence can be established:



7.1. By physical force.

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of physical force, carried out using any part of the body.

Example: A classmate who perpetrates school violence against another person by taking advantage of his physical superiority, using his fists to hit him.

7.2. Verbal

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of verbal expressions, carried out through any form of oral expression in any language and/or language, used by the perpetrator(s) .

Example: A father who constantly mistreats and abuses his children, with shouts and insults, although he never hits them, he hurts them with his words.

7.3. Non-verbal

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of non-verbal expressions, carried out through any form of expression other than words by the perpetrator(s), such as writings, sounds, images, and /or others of the same nature.

Example: A couple who constantly send text messages to insult each other, reproach each other for things and make each other violent.

7.4. Kinesthetic

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of kinesics, carried out through any form of expression by the perpetrator (s) ,



based on gestures, body movements, facial expressions and/or others of the same nature.

Example: A high school teacher, every time his students participate in class, while they speak, makes mocking faces and shakes his head from side to side, to express his discontent and refusal to participate, seeking to humiliate and intimidate the learners.

7.5. Behavioral

The way of perpetrating this type of violence against the victim(s) is through certain conduct(s), carried out through any type of conduct by the perpetrator(s), based on behaviors, decisions, actions and/or others of the same nature.

Example: A person who has reprehensible behavior tends to drink excessively, fight with others, squander money, and this affects the partner with whom he lives, who suffers from this type of frequent behavior.

7.6. Attitudinal

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through a certain attitude that the perpetrator(s) have, based on a lack of willingness to deal with positive issues, a generalized negative vision, constant defeatism, unfounded discouragement to carry out various activities or undertake certain actions and/or others of the same nature.

Example: A son who causes a negative emotional and psychological impact on his father, because he sees that the former lacks a good attitude towards life, since he has no plans, considers everything bad and is against everything and in favor of nothing.



7.7. Psychological

Carried out through mental processes by the perpetrator(s), based on persuasion, manipulation, reiteration of false ideas, weakening of self-esteem and/or others of the same nature.

Example: Two friends who manipulate another into harming herself, because they don't like her and don't want to see her succeed in her various goals.

7.8. Emotional

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the emotions of the perpetrator(s), anger, based on affective, internal issues, sadness, joy, feelings, contempt and/or others of the same nature.

Example: In a relationship, he constantly emotionally abuses his girlfriend, rejecting her, deliberately denying her affection, despising her when she tries to give him hugs or kisses, knowing that she loves him and keeping her that way, to abuse her with a spirit of superiority.

7.9. For use of weapons.

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of weapons, which may be firearms, knives, and/or any other type of developed and/or known weapons.

Example: A police officer who constantly draws his firearm at home, to keep his wife intimidated and subject her to his will.

7.10. Due to the use of chemical substances.



The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of any type of chemical substance, corrosive, harmful to the body and/or the human organism, which may be acid, caustic soda, chlorine, and/or any other type of known substance.

Example: A scorned man who takes revenge on his partner by spraying acid on her face and various extremities of her body, causing stiffness and deformity.

7.11. For use of goods and/or objects.

The way to exert this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of any type of object such as sticks, stones, whips, mitts, etc. and/or any type of property, such as vehicles, mobile phones, houses, etc. In the case of this type of violence, the goods and/or objects can be used to perpetration violence or they can be a target for damage, alteration and/or deterioration, as a way of perpetrating violence against the victim(s).

Example: A person who is violent towards his brother, breaking things that belong to him every time he has an altercation, breaking his cell phone, his laptop, and sometimes speeding up in his car to intimidate his brother to the point of being just a few centimeters away from him before braking.

7.12. By coercion

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through coercion, that is, forcing the victim(s) to do, not do and/or let a certain action, omission or circumstance happen, in order to affect him/her, derived from the advantage that the victim(s) have, based on the seizure of property and/or objects, the revelation of secrets, the violation of confidentiality and/or any other factor that allows the perpetration of coercion.



Example: A boyfriend who tells his partner that if she doesn't do what he orders, he will spread intimate photos of them, which he took without the consent of both, in such a way that he keeps her captive to his will.

7.13. For threats

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through threats, that is, intimidating the victim(s) to do, not do and/or let a certain action, omission or circumstance happen, with the aim of affecting them, derived from the manifestation of causing future damages and losses.

Example: A coworker who threatens to harm and severely beat his peer if he continues to invade his workspace or intervenes in meetings to contradict him in any way.

7.14. By jealousy

The way this type of violence is perpetrated against the victim(s) is through excessive and/or pathological jealousy, which results in harm and/or damage to the victim(s).

Example: In a relationship, the boyfriend is unhealthily jealous of his partner, preventing her from talking to men, even those in her family, checking her cell phone all the time and arguing about everything, making false accusations about alleged infidelities that only exist in his mind.

7.15. Limiting and/or restrictive

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the imposition of limits and restrictions of any kind, without any consensus, causing the victim(s) to do or stop doing only what the perpetrator(s) allows them to do.



Example: A controlling father, who imposes on his adult children what they can or should do according to his will and perception of things, without taking into account the wishes of his children.

7.16. Intellectual and/or cultural

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the constant use of intellectuality, knowledge and cultural knowledge, causing the victim(s) to feel belittled, despised and/or inferior to the perpetrator(s) , as they cannot feel at their level of thinking.

Example: A graduate professor, awarded with honors, who, when faced with questions or concerns from his students, humiliates and ridicules them, always correcting what they say, stating that their lack of knowledge is typical of ignorant and unthinking people, given that the professor has studied abroad and has multiple doctorates.

7.17. Institutional

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the factional use of the institutions over which the perpetrator(s) perpetration power and/or authority, causing the victim(s) to suffer the effects of the violent acts that are generated.

Example: The president of a dictatorial country, who has his political enemies imprisoned, using institutions for the prosecution of crimes in order to extinguish any type of future electoral competition.

7.18. Of power and/or authority



The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the use of power and/or authority that the perpetrator(s) perpetration over the victim(s), causing harm to them.

Example: The chief of a town, who is the wealthiest man in the region, who constantly mistreats and humiliates people, because he knows that no one can confront him without suffering the consequences, since his economic status and political relations position him at a level of superiority.

7.19. By status

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is by taking advantage of the status that the perpetrator(s) have before society, which must be higher than that of the victim(s), to cause harm to him/her.

Example: A high-class family that does not speak to people it considers to be of low social status, revealing contempt and animosity in its treatment of them.

7.20. Prejudiced and/or stereotypical

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through any action and/or omission based on negative prejudices and/or negative stereotypes against the victim(s), causing harm to them.

A negative stereotype is understood to be any widespread, negative idea and/or belief that society has assumed to be true and that labels people based on certain attributes characteristic of a certain social group, which affects the people on whom the stereotype in question is imposed.

Negative prejudice is understood to mean any negative, prior and unfounded judgment of value held about one or more persons, based solely on a personal,



erroneous and speculative perception, which derives from external aspects of the persons on whom the prejudices in question are perpetrated.

Example of a negative stereotype: A sexist man perpetrates violence against his wife, constantly telling her that women should only dedicate themselves to cooking and caring for their husbands, and based on this old stereotype, he does not allow her to express her opinion or achieve her professional potential.

Example of negative prejudice: The manager of a company constantly tells employees in work meetings that they must redouble their efforts, because in his opinion, it is clear that they do not want to work or improve in life.

7.21. Discriminatory

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through any action and/or omission based on some form of discrimination against the victim(s), discrimination being understood as any unequal, inequitable, harmful, exclusive behavior that generally affects third parties, based on their personal characteristics and attributes, which may be religious or political ideology, sexual and/or gender orientation, physical characteristics, etc.

Example: The hostess of a restaurant who directs people who she perceives as less elegant and/or with non-foreign features to the worst located and most hidden tables, reserving and granting the best tables and places with a view to foreigners, people who reveal a higher economic status and/or those who consider that they can make the restaurant look better.

7.22. Media

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is by revealing, sharing and/or exposing any type of information and/or content in the media and



mass information and communication channels, causing some type of harm to the victim(s).

Mass media and information and communication channels are those that have a broad level of social impact, that reach a large number of recipients and are classified as highly proliferating information and communication entities.

Example: An influencer who, through his digital social networks, spreads hate speech against Afro-Mexican people.

7.23. Regulations

This type of violence is perpetrated against the victim(s) through the enactment, creation, modification, reform, repeal, or implementation of legal norms that validate, mandate, contemplate, or permit acts of violence against one or more individuals, causing harm of any kind or degree to the victim(s).

Example: The legislature of a dictatorial country, through its legislative power, enacts a series of laws that allow the authorities to perpetrate undignified treatment of migrants.

7.24. For violation of intimacy and/or privacy

The way this type of violence is perpetrated against the victim(s) is through the violation and/or infringement of intimacy and privacy, which causes some type of harm to the victim(s).



Example: A woman's boyfriend who constantly checks her cell phone to see who she talks to and/or writes to, checks her email, and demands access to her digital social networks.

7.25. Due to health risk and/or contagion

The way to perpetration this type of violence is by intentionally exposing and/or putting the victim(s) in danger of contracting some type of disease and/or subjecting them to conditions that could affect and/or deteriorate their health, either by the perpetrator(s) themselves, because they have some type of contagious disease and/or because they subject the victim(s) to conditions that lead to their possible contagion, that they could acquire some type of disease and/or that they could suffer some deterioration or the degree of harm it causes in their health.

Example: A group of friends, one of whom, knowing that he has COVID-19 and with the aim of bothering his classmates, constantly removes his mask and sneezes near them, thus infecting them.

7.26. Due to impact on third parties

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through any type of action and/or omission that affects third parties directly or indirectly related to the victim(s), causing in turn, some type of harm to him/her.

Example: The father of two minors, who in order to affect the mother with whom he has conflicts and is in a divorce dispute, uses the children to cause them harm, threatening to prevent her from seeing them and not giving them food, only to affect the mother.

7.27. Due to impact on pets and/or other animals



The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through any type of action and/or omission that affects the pets and/or any animal that the victim(s) has in their care and/or belongs to them.

Example: An alcoholic and violent father who, to mistreat his children, hits his dog every time they get bad grades at school.

7.28. Violence due to non-compliance

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through the deliberate non-compliance, with the aim of affecting the victim, of any type of legal obligation that one has with the victim(s).

Example: A son who refuses to care for his elderly father after the latter suffered a stroke that left him bedridden and totally dependent on others.

7.29. Violence through indifference

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is through disinterest, indifference, deliberate lack of communication, exclusion and/or ignoring the victim(s) to cause harm.

Example: In a company, the general manager orders his subordinates not to speak to a worker with whom he has had labor conflicts, and he himself remains indifferent to the requests or requirements of the employee in question.

7.30. Violence by attrition

The way this type of violence is perpetrated against the victim(s) is by carrying out certain acts and/or omissions that cause eventual wear and tear and/or gradual deterioration of the victim(s) in different areas of their person.



Example: The husband in a marriage who deliberately does not let his wife sleep, causing her to be unable to rest, to go to work very exhausted and eventually to collapse her emotional and psychological stability.

7.31. Inductively

The way to perpetration this type of violence against the victim(s) is by inducing the victim(s) to carry out certain acts and/or omissions that cause some type of damage and/or inducing in the victim(s) some type of conduct, behavior, condition, thought, ideology and/or any other circumstance that causes some type of damage in them.

Example: A company manager who induces fear in his workers so that they obey him and can thus abuse their labor rights without encountering any opposition from his subordinates.

7.32. Violence due to exposure to sensitive and/or inappropriate content

The way this type of violence is perpetrated against the victim(s) is by exposing and/or sharing with the victim(s) situations and/or content that is sensitive, sexual, inappropriate and/or that makes the abused person(s) uncomfortable and/or affects them.

Example: A coworker who maliciously tends to share sexual content in WhatsApp communication groups in his area, which is uncomfortable for various members of said group.

7.33. Through industry 5.0 technologies



As mentioned in previous sections, advanced digital violence (ADV), also known as violence 5.0², includes the assumptions of currently recognized digital violence and is also that which is related to the technologies of the fifth industrial revolution and is classified as follows:

VDA as a target. Which in turn is divided into: VDA restricting the digital environment, violence affecting the digital environment, robotic violence, bionic violence and neuro violence.

VDA as a medium. Which in turn is divided into: digital VDA, digital media VDA and VDA generated with artificial intelligence.

VDA in the digital environment. Which in turn is divided into: VDA in virtual reality, VDA in augmented reality, **VDA** in the metaverse, VDA in the cloud.

VDA as an adjuvant. This classification provides for the use of technologies specific to the fifth industrial revolution as aids to affect or cause harm to the victim(s) .

In the specific case of the approach to violence related to the way in which violence is perpetrated, this type of violence focuses on the classification referring to VDA as a means and/or as an adjuvant, since violence is perpetrated through the technologies of industry 5.0.

Example of VDA as a medium and/or adjuvant: In a classroom, a young man downloads a photo of his friend from his public social network profile and, using artificial intelligence software, uses her face to insert it into the bodies of naked women, making it look like the photos are real, since artificial intelligence is capable of doing that work and projecting it as if it were real and then broadcasts it in the classroom with his other classmates.

² The correct way to pronounce Violence 5.0 is “Violence five point zero” just as it happens with Industry 5.0 which is pronounced as “industry five point zero”.



7.34. Multifaceted

The way this type of violence is perpetrated is through the conjunction of two or more of the different ways in which violence is perpetrated against the victim(s).

Example: A person who perpetrates status-based, discriminatory and media-based violence at the same time, against various people.

8.- Regarding the motives and causes of those who perpetrate it, the following types of violence can be established:

8.1. For empowerment and/or superiority.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), in order to satisfy a desire for power and/or superiority over the victim(s).

Example: A coworker who uses violence against his peer in order to show that he is superior and eventually gain power in the circle of close colleagues.

8.2. Self-complacency and/or self-satisfaction.

This type of violence is carried out by the perpetrator(s), the victim (s), for no other reason than self-gratification and/or self-satisfaction, by causing some harm to the victim(s).

Example: A schoolmate who constantly bothers and hits his friends because he gets satisfaction from doing so and likes to cause harm to others.



8.3. For recognition.

Carried out by the perpetrator(s) in order to obtain recognition from third parties by causing some type of harm to the victim(s).

Example: In a gang, a new member who hits other people for no apparent reason, to gain recognition from his fellow gang members as a violent and dangerous person.

8.4. For health reasons.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator (s), due to some illness and/or health problem, which causes him/her to perpetrate violence against the victim(s).

Example: A taxi driver, who suffers from anger management disorder, who is violent towards drivers he encounters and tends to attack them physically and verbally.

8.5. For personal reasons.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for individual, personal and very specific reasons and motives to perpetrate violence on the victim(s).

Example: A person who tends to verbally attack men who wear hats, because such clothing is associated with dangerous people from his past.

8.6. For ideological and/or thought reasons.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for ideological reasons and motives, derived from beliefs, thoughts, a personal perception of the world and any form of thought.



Example: A person whose ideology is extremely conservative and lashes out with derogatory comments at all those he considers to have loose morals or who, in his personal perception, are libertine people.

8.7. For cultural reasons.

This type of violence is carried out by the perpetrator(s), for cultural reasons that prevail in a certain society, at a certain time and era, thus justifying violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: In a city whose population is very attached to cultural traditions, which punishes and perpetrates violence against those who do not celebrate or celebrate the cultural traditions of that region.

8.8. For social causes.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for reasons and motives attributable to widespread behavior accepted by a certain society, at a certain time and era, thus justifying violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: A society of long-lived people, who look favorably on parents physically punishing their children at home when they disobey, given that it is accepted behavior under the reasoning that children should be corrected with a rod.

8.9. For religious reasons.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for reasons and motives attributable to a certain religious affinity and ideology, thus justifying violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).



Example: A fervent religious person who, based on his religious ideology, despises and verbally attacks those who profess another religion, under the argument that they are worshipping false idols according to his creed.

8.10. For ethical reasons.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), for reasons and motives attributable to the individual, evaluative formation and perception that one has about what is good and bad, what is moral and immoral, and under this scheme, justifies violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: A group of female students in class, who tend to attack one of their classmates with offensive comments, because she has expressed to other friends that she perpetrates her sexual life responsibly, which in the eyes of the group of conservative students, is something immoral, since sexual activity, according to them, should be reserved for marriage, otherwise it is morally questionable.

8.11. Because of mandate.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for reasons and motives attributable to compliance and/or obedience to a prior mandate from third parties, which serves to justify violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: A classmate who hits others because the class bully asked him to as a condition for not attacking him.

8.12. Because of the rules.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for reasons and motives provided for in the current regulations, at a certain time, period and context,



which serves as justification for carrying out violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: An authoritarian and fascist government, which in an undemocratic manner, enacts laws that endorse contempt and rejection of members of the LGBTTTTIAQ + community, and under this current law, people attack members of this community.

8.13. For justified cause.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator (s), for reasons and motives that can find a rational, true and verifiable justification, which is considered and accepted as such, by normative, social and/or diverse provisions, to perpetration violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s)

Example: A person who repels with blows an aggressor who intends to cause physical harm, making use of his right to self-defense.

8.14. Due to unavoidable and/or fortuitous causes.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s) , for reasons and motives that cannot be avoided and/or derive from a fortuitous and/or accidental cause, culminating in violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: A group member is fighting with another member and accidentally hits a fellow member, causing a black eye.

8.15. For unforeseen reasons.



This type of violence is carried out by the perpetrator(s) , for reasons and motives that cannot be foreseen, due to failure to comply with a duty of care, culminating in violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: A person who drives his vehicle while intoxicated, causing his girlfriend, who is riding as co-pilot, to constantly suffer bumps and shocks due to the stubbornness and poor driving of her boyfriend who, despite being intoxicated, did not want to stop driving and demanded that his girlfriend get in with him under the argument that he was fine to drive.

8.16. Due to ignorance.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), for reasons and motives that are due to the lack of knowledge that some type of violence is being perpetrated through acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s).

Example: A person who usually calls another person by their nickname, thinking that this pleases the person in question, when in reality, not only does it bother them, but they also feel attacked.

8.17. Due to professional negligence.

Carried out by the perpetrator(s) , for reasons and motives that are due to negligence in the perpetration of some activity of a professional nature, through acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s), which derive from a poor perpetration of the profession in question.

Example: A gynecologist who, due to his lack of experience in his professional practice, causes damage to the female reproductive system of one of his patients in what was supposed to be a minimally invasive surgical procedure.



8.18. For institutional reasons

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), victim (s), influenced and/or forced by causes and motives that derive from policies, practices, ideologies, guidelines, internal statutes and/or instructions that are specific to some public, private or social institution, generating acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s).

Example: A worker at a public health institution, who as an internal policy, is not allowed to authorize anyone to take a seat, therefore, everyone must remain standing while waiting for an appointment, causing that after hours of waiting, this generates an impact on the beneficiaries.

8.19. For reasons of hate

This type of violence is carried out by the perpetrator(s), for reasons and motives that obey a feeling of anger and hatred that is inherent to their person and that results in acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s).

Example: A person who suffered violence during his childhood, growing up in a hostile home, now acts in a violent way, revealing his anger against his children, always expressing feelings of hatred.

8.20. Due to internal factors

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s), for intrinsic causes and motives, specific to each person individually, which cannot be classified as other generic causes and motives, resulting in acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s).



Example: A person who usually hits other people for no reason and after being analyzed, it is determined that he does not have any mental illness, he simply has an affinity for causing harm to others.

8.21. Due to external factors.

This type of violence is carried out by the perpetrator(s) , for extrinsic causes and motives, specific to each context and/or environment, which cannot be classified as other generic causes and motives, resulting in acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s).

Example: A person who, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, develops a kind of extreme fear of being infected and tends to be aggressive and violent towards those who approach them without a face mask.

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8.22. By specific triggers.

This type of violence is perpetrated by the perpetrator(s) for very specific reasons and causes, which act as a trigger for violent behavior, so that as soon as said trigger is extinguished, the violent conduct perpetrated against the victim(s) ceases.

Example: A sexual aggressor, who attacks a person's wife, who immediately responds aggressively to repel the aggression and once the aggressor leaves, everything returns to normal.

8.23. Due to multifactorial causes.



This type of violence is carried out by the perpetrator(s) , for various reasons and motives, which coexist simultaneously and result in acts and/or omissions carried out against the victim(s).

Example: A person who violates another for institutional, intrinsic reasons, by order of someone and derived from his religious perception.

9.- Regarding the end sought by those who perpetration it, the following types of violence can be established:

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9.1. For emotional purposes

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the perpetrator(s) or victim (s) aim to get the person(s) who are being abused to show and reciprocate feelings of affection in a forced manner and against the will of the victim(s).

Example: A father who mistreats his children, because he wants them to love him and want him, even though he is a violent and irresponsible father.

9.2. For restrictive and/or isolation purposes

That the perpetrator(s) aims to ensure that the person(s) being abused cannot access and/or are restricted and/or isolated in certain areas or spheres of their personal, professional, emotional, etc. life.

Example: In a relationship, one of them restricts visits to their relatives, arguing that they spend more time with their family than with the relationship, keeping them away from interacting with their closest relatives.



9.3. For the purpose of exploitation

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the perpetrator(s) or victim(s) aim to obtain certain personal, economic, social and/or other benefits from the person(s) who are being violated, by using violence against the victim(s) for various purposes of a diverse nature.

Example: A student who frequently bullies, intimidates, and hits his classmate in order to take advantage of him, eat his lunch, and take his money.

9.4. For the purpose of submission

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This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the perpetrator(s) or victim(s) aim to obtain certain personal, economic, social and/or other benefits from the person(s) who are being violated, by using violence against the victim(s) for various purposes of a diverse nature.

9.5. For the purpose of deterioration

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the perpetrator(s) or victim(s) aims to cause the abused person(s) to gradually deteriorate in any aspect or area of their lives. This may be generalized, when the deterioration is generated in an integral way in two or more aspects of the victim(s)' life, or specific deterioration, when the damage is generated in relation to a specific area and/or aspect of the abused person.

Example: A jealous man who abuses his wife, causing deterioration of her body, specifically by making her overeat, so that she maintains an overweight body and this in turn, in the opinion of his partner, keeps her captive in the relationship.

9.6. For dependency purposes



This type of violence is characterized by the fact that it aims to make the person and/or persons who are abused dependent on their victim(s) in different aspects of their life, whether it is a loving, affective, economic, emotional and/or other type of dependency.

Example: A drug dealer who systematically uses violence against his consumers for the purpose of dependency, making them addicted to the illegal substances he distributes in order to keep them captive as buyers.

9.7. For membership purposes

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the perpetrator(s) or victim(s) aim to make the person(s) who are being abused belong to them in certain areas of competence, whether emotional, work-related, educational, or institutional, as if they were an object or property, thereby preventing the victim from being able to detach themselves from their perpetrator(s) or victim(s) in certain areas of competence.

Example: A doctor, who tends to be violent towards his patients if he finds out that they seek other medical opinions, because he considers that his patients belong to him absolutely and demands that they only consult him.

9.8. For rejection purposes

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that its purpose is to ensure that the person and/or persons who have been violated are rejected by the perpetrator(s), the victim(s), using the use of violence against the victim(s) to cause or generate a distancing and/or estrangement from them.



Example: A waitress in a restaurant, whose co-worker is her loving admirer, but the young waitress is not interested and therefore, faced with her suitor's insistence, she usually rejects him with mistreatment and microviolent acts.

9.9. For control purposes

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that it aims to control the person and/or people who are abused in any area of their lives, using the use of violence to achieve this goal.

Example: In a couple, when the boyfriend controls his partner's way of dressing and speaking, under the argument that it is his image that is at stake, perpetrating violence through insults to control his partner.

9.10. For personal purposes

This type of violence is characterized by its purpose of attending to and/or satisfying the very particular needs and/or circumstances of the perpetrator(s), victim(s), using the use of violence to achieve this purpose.

Example: A tenant, who tends to verbally attack his neighbors because he thinks they make too much noise when they perpetration, despite the fact that this is only his very particular perception, since neighbors never generate any kind of noise.

9.11. For unknown purposes

This type of violence is characterized by not having a specific purpose; the purpose of perpetrating violence against the victim(s) is unknown.

Example: A high school student who attacks his classmates without any purpose, so no one knows why he is using violence.



9.12. For concurrent purposes

This type of violence is characterized because the perpetrator(s) has various purposes that simultaneously converge to carry out violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s).

Example: A department head who, against his subordinates, perpetrates violence for various purposes such as belonging, dependence and submission.

10.- Regarding visibility, the following types of violence can be established:

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10.1. Public

This type of violence is characterized because the visibility of its perpetration against the victim(s) is perceptible by various people and in various contexts, without any moderation and/or regardless of who or who notices the violent acts and/or omissions.

Example: A father who mistreats his children and constantly violates them, everywhere, at school, at home, at church, etc.

10.2. Private

This type of violence is characterized because the visibility of its perpetration against the victim(s) is perceptible by one or more people, but only in very specific contexts of the sphere of development of both the victim(s) and the perpetrator(s).



Example: A man who abuses his partner only at home in front of his children or when they are at private gatherings with friends, taking care that people who do not know him do not see this type of behavior, to avoid possible complaints.

10.3. Hidden

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the visibility of its perpetration against the victim(s) is carried out in secret, ensuring that there are no witnesses and/or that evidence of the violent acts and/or omissions against the victim(s) is generated.

Example: A classroom teacher who yells at and mistreats her students in her private cubicle, calling them to attack them, but ensuring that none of this comes to light to anyone else.

10.4. Notorious

This type of violence is characterized by the fact that the visibility of its perpetration against the victim(s) is excessively perceptible by various people and in various contexts, since what is sought is for it to be noticed by as many people as possible.

Example: An abuser who violates his classmates in such a way that he tries to make everyone see it, to gain a reputation for being bad and feel superior to everyone.

10.5. Convergent

This type of violence is characterized because the visibility of its perpetration against the victim(s) is perceptible in various ways, that is, sometimes it is public,



in others it is private, it is also carried out in a hidden way and in other cases more notoriously.

Example: A misogynist man, convinced that women should be at the service of men, exerts violence against women with whom he has a relationship in a notorious way, but also in his home in private and in general he is violent in all areas against women.

11.- Regarding the space where violence takes place, the following types of violence can be established:

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11.1. Perpetrationd in a physical environment.

This type of violence is perpetrationd in the material reality of people, that is, in the areas of competition, development and human development in a material, palpable and tangible environment.

Example: A schoolmate who perpetrates school violence on the premises of the educational institution, in the classroom, against his classmates.

11.2. Perpetrationd in a virtual environment.

This type of violence is perpetrationd in the virtual reality of people, that is, in the areas of competition, development and human development in a digital, virtual and intangible environment.

Virtual reality is that which develops in a digital space, such as digital spaces, local networks, computers for data storage and cyberspace, and it is only possible to access this



reality through a computer, a smart device and in the case of cyberspace, an Internet connection (Vázquez, 2017, p. 20).

Example: A schoolmate who perpetrates school violence on social media against his classmates and in the social media groups where they participate.

11.3. Perpetrationd in a mixed environment.

This type of violence is perpetrati³³⁵ond in the material and virtual reality of people, in a convergent and/or simultaneous manner, that is, in the areas of competence, development and human development in a physical and digital environment.

Example: A student who engages in school violence against classmates, both in the classroom and in virtual spaces and digital networks where they interact.

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5. Conclusions.

The Azuara model was developed to establish a typology of violence based on multidimensional theory, leading to a classification of different types of violence. It identifies 154 types, each with examples, some reflecting existing forms of violence, others highlighting emerging patterns, and some anticipating future developments, particularly those related to technological advancements.



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