



Confirmatory factor analysis Questionnaire of violence in dating relationships

Hana. Asadi¹, Ali. Rezaee Sharif^{2*} & Ali Sheikhul Islami³

1. Ph.D student, Department of Psychology, Mohaghegh Ardabili University, Ardabil, Iran
2. Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Mohaghegh Ardabili University, Ardabil, Iran
3. Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Mohaghegh Ardabili University, Ardabil, Iran

ARTICLE INFORMATION	ABSTRACT
Article type Original research Pages: 20-25	Background and Aim: Questionnaire of violence in friendship between girls and boys, Short form with 20 questions, measures five dimensions of abuse in the emotional interpersonal relationships of adolescents and youngs. Detachment, Humiliation, Coercion, Physical& Sexual. The present study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the confirmatory factor of the questionnaire of violence in friendship between girls and boys. Methods: This research was of the type of Validation, After translating the questionnaire into Farsi Its final form on 230 people It was done with the average age of 15 to 25 years who were selected from the available society. Results: In the present study Data analysis results Through confirmatory factor analysis as well as internal consistency Both for the whole test and for each of the factors provide good and satisfactory fit indices. Validation results based on Cronbach's alpha It was calculated for the subscales of the questionnaire as well as the whole questionnaire that the values of the subscales and the whole questionnaire are at a high level. Conclusion: The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of this study that this scale is a reliable and valid tool for evaluating violence in friendship relationships between girls and boys in teenagers and youngs.
Corresponding Author's Info Email: rezaeisharif@uma.ac.ir	
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Introduction

Adolescence is a period of development in which close and intimate relationships with the opposite sex are formed. Although many relationships are healthy and supportive, coercive and aggressive behaviors often occur with alarming frequency (Wolf, Scott, Reitzel-Jaffe, Weckerle, Grassley, & Stratman, 2001). One of the most important pervasive emotions that play a significant role in interpersonal relationships and has long been the focus of many sociologists and psychologists is violence (Lerner & Keltner, 2001). It is estimated that 14% of men and 22.3% of women have experienced some form of severe physical violence from their romantic partners (Brading, Smith, Basil, Walters, Chen, & Merrick, 2011). Aggression and violent behavior are types of violence against others that can cause harm or injury to others. Aggression and violence have existed in people from a young age; It continues over time in adolescence and adulthood. However, the highest incidence and appearance of aggression can be attributed to adolescence and youth. Psychologists believe that aggression is the root of many adolescent psychological and behavioral problems (Ansari & Taheri, 2021). Numerous studies have shown that violence in romantic relationships is prevalent in the lives of young people in different countries (World Health Organization, 2010) and is associated with severe short-term and long-term health risks in the psychological, relational, and sexual domains (Eshelman & Levendosky, 2012). Intimate partner violence is defined as behaviors that cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm to a person's life partner in a friendship relationship (Cornelius & Resseguie, 2007). Approximately one in four women and one in five men have experienced physical violence in an intimate relationship (Farhat, Haynie, Summersett-Ringgold, Brooks-Russell, & Iannotti, 2015; Newlon, Tharp, & Latzman, 2015). , Valle, Cova, Burton and Violo-Cantor, 2015). Intimate partner violence is a widespread social and health problem affecting millions worldwide (Rodríguez-Francois, Juarros-Basterretxea, Paino-Quesada, Herrero, Rodríguez-Díaz, 2022). The use of aggression against an intimate partner predicts a person's use of aggression against the next intimate partner.

Findings show that men and women may be aggressive towards intimate partners for different reasons (Parthaghi et al., 2015). Aggression in adolescent romantic relationships is an important problem due to its prevalence, affecting 25-50% of adolescents (Menesini & Nocentini, 2008). according to research in Iranian society, relationship with the opposite sex is increasing. The survey results (Khalajabad Farahani & Mehriyar, 2009) indicated that about half of girls had experienced friendship relationships with the opposite sex. The research on newly married students in Tehran shows that 47.7% of women and 48.8% of men, emotional socializing, and 11.6% of women and 20.3% of men, advanced socializing. (physical and sexual) have experienced before marriage. Considering that these relationships happen abundantly in Iranian society and so far, no research has directly addressed this category, the researchers' goal in conducting this research is to find a tool to identify the harms of these relationships and inform the society. Adolescents and young people should enter into such relationships with more logic and awareness in order to prevent possible harm in these relationships.

Methods

Since the current research aims to standardize the short form of violence questionnaire in the friendship between girls and boys, the research design was descriptive and correlational. The statistical population of this research included 230 people with an average age of 15 to 25 years who were selected from the available population. In order to prepare the questionnaire, the re-translation method was used. For data analysis, Cronbach's alpha was used to check the reliability and construct validity. The construct validity of this scale was investigated by two methods: the correlation coefficient of the questionnaire with its subscales and confirmatory factor analysis. Data analysis was done with SPSS-26 and Amos-24 software.

Tools

1. Dating Violence Questionnaire-R (DVQ-R): This questionnaire was initially developed and standardized by Rodríguez-Franquet al in 2007 to measure victimization in friendships in teenagers

and young adults in Spain, and the short form It was created and standardized with 20 questions and five sub-scales to facilitate its application (Rodríguez-Díaz, Herrero, Rodríguez-Franco, Bringas-Molleda, Paíno-Quesada, & Perez-Sanchez, 2017); This reduced instrument was replaced by a more economical model consisting of five subscales (each subscale consists of four questions). The friendship violence questionnaire consists of 20 items, which measure five different forms of victimization in an intimate relationship: physical (i.e., beating you), sexual (i.e., insisting on touching you in different ways in places you don't like and don't want), humiliation (i.e., criticizes you, belittles you, or degrades your self-esteem), separation (i.e., takes no responsibility in the relationship you with each other, does not undertake) and coercion (physically prevented you from going somewhere). Each dimension is

measured by four questions using a five-point Likert scale from 0 (never) to 4 (always). According to Diaz's report, Cronbach's alpha for this scale was calculated above 0.85, and its CFI and RMSEA were calculated as 0.95 and 0.17, respectively, which indicates a good and acceptable fit.

Results

In any research, descriptive statistics and the study of demographic variables are considered an important part of that process, which is of considerable importance in its place; therefore, the analysis of this part of the data will be practical and effective in the research process. 64.8% of the studied sample are girls and 35.2% are boys. Of the total 230 people in the study sample, 90 people were between 15 and 20 years old, and 140 were between 20 and 25 years old.

Table 1. Correlation matrix between questionnaire subscales

Subscale	1	2	3	4	5
Coercion	1				
Separation	** .49	1			
Humiliation	** .53	** .70	1		
Sexual	** .48	** .62	** .74	1	1
Physical	** .48	** .66	** .74	** .67	** .83

**Significance level = 0.01

Table 1 shows the internal correlation of the factors; These correlations have been calculated based on the existing variables; Hence, the

measurement error is included in their calculateon. These correlations range from /.49 to /.83. They are all statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

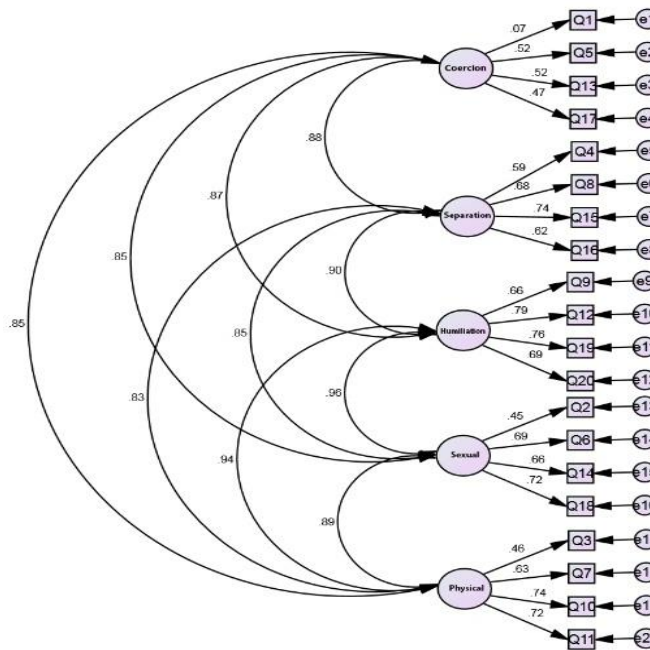


Figure 1. The final factor structure model of violence in dating relationships questionnaire

Conclusion

This research was conducted to determine the effectiveness of mindfulness training on the emotional cognition and eating style of obese girls. The results showed that mindfulness training effectively reduced body mass index and weight loss in obese adolescent girls. Based on the results of the ANCOVA test and analysis of variance, there is a significant difference between the mean scores of emotional cognition regulation according to group membership in the pre-test and post-test stages ($P=0.001$). Therefore, the research hypothesis that mindfulness training is effective on emotional cognition and eating style of obese girls is confirmed.

In explaining these findings, it can be said that in the states of conscious attention, the dissemination of information turns from a defective cycle to the current experience. Basically, mindfulness training teaches people how to direct the skills that have become a habit and prepare the conditions for change towards neutral goals such as breathing. Therefore, by focusing on the mind and controlling emotions, automatic processing is prevented, making defective processing less available. The chances of seeing the environment and making correct choices again are increased, cognitive flexibility is improved, and as a result, face weight is reduced. take

The results of the present study show the importance of mindfulness and emotion regulation as psychological and emotional skills in weight loss and eating styles of obese adolescent girls. People who score higher on the mindfulness scale are more likely to be present in the present, are alert and aware of internal and external phenomena, and have cultivated a non-judgmental attitude with acceptance of the phenomena. Instead of reactive and non-constructive encounters, they deal with life's events constructively and actively. As a result, they show better performance in various aspects of life, especially in education. It can also be concluded from the findings that the characteristics of mindfulness training and the accuracy of the structure of Garnevsy's emotional cognition adjustment questionnaire as well as the Dutch eating style questionnaire, are confirmed. As a result, both of the above questionnaires can be used as a suitable tools to measure the effectiveness of

weight loss by the method of the conscious mind. It is suggested that the treatment based on the method of mindfulness in psychology clinics and counseling centers be done by psychologists in order to regulate emotions and slim diets. Sports teachers at different levels should also learn mindfulness-based education in order to have a practical impact on the quality of their psychological aspects along with the sports programs of teenagers in schools.

Conflict of interest

The authors of this study have no conflict of interest in conducting and writing it.

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