Bolivia

- Executive Summary “Violence against women and its financial consequences for businesses in Bolivia”
- Emotional Distress and Academic Presenteeism in Male University Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A Mediated Structural Model

Executive Summary “Violence against women and its financial consequences for businesses in Bolivia”

As a result of violence against women, Bolivian companies lose 52,858,213 working days per year, representing a loss of US$ 1,976,294,112, equivalent to 6.46% of the GDP. The study shows that having aggressors as collaborators is more costly for companies, as they represent more than 50% of these costs.

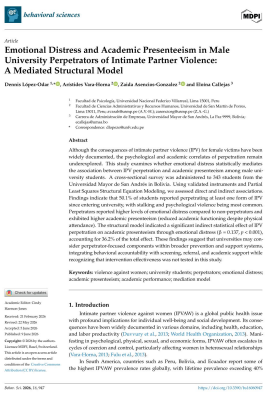


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Emotional Distress and Academic Presenteeism in Male University Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A Mediated Structural Model

Although the consequences of intimate partner violence (IPV) for female victims have been widely documented, the psychological and academic correlates of perpetration remain underexplored. This study examines whether emotional distress statistically mediates the association between IPV perpetration and academic presenteeism among male university students.



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Emotional Distress and Academic Presenteeism in Male University Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A Mediated Structural Model

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Abstract

Although the consequences of intimate partner violence (IPV) for female victims have been widely documented, the psychological and academic correlates of perpetration remain underexplored. This study examines whether emotional distress statistically mediates the association between IPV perpetration and academic presenteeism among male university students. A cross-sectional survey was administered to 340 students from the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés in Bolivia. Using validated instruments and Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling, we assessed direct and indirect associations. Findings indicate that 50.1% of students reported perpetrating at least one form of IPV since entering university, with stalking and psychological violence being most common. Perpetrators reported higher levels of emotional distress compared to non-perpetrators and exhibited higher academic presenteeism (reduced academic functioning despite physical attendance). The structural model indicated a significant indirect statistical effect of IPV perpetration on academic presenteeism through emotional distress ($\beta = 0.137$; $p < 0.001$), accounting for 36.2% of the total effect. These findings suggest that universities may consider perpetrator-focused components within broader prevention and support systems, integrating behavioral accountability with screening, referral, and academic support while recognizing that intervention effectiveness was not tested in this study.

Keywords: violence against women; university students; perpetrators; emotional distress; academic presenteeism; academic performance; mediation model

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1. Introduction

Intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW) is a global public health issue with profound implications for individual well-being and social development. Its consequences have been widely documented in various domains, including health, education, and labor productivity (Devaney et al., 2013; World Health Organization, 2013). Manifesting in psychological, physical, sexual, and economic forms, IPVAW often escalates in cycles of coercion and control, particularly affecting women in heterosexual relationships (Vara-Horna, 2013; Felix et al., 2018).

In South America, countries such as Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador report some of the highest IPVAW prevalence rates globally, with lifetime prevalence exceeding 40%

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