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Article

Construction and Psychometric Properties of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) in Adolescents in Trujillo, 2025

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Abstract

Objectives: This study focuses on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 3, which promotes health and well-being. The overall objective was to determine the construction and psychometric properties of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts in adolescents in the city of Trujillo, 2025. **Method:** The research is descriptive in nature, with a methodological approach and a non-experimental, instrumental design. The sample consisted of 555 male and female adolescents from Trujillo, who were administered the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). **Results:** With regard to evidence of content validity, the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory was submitted to nine expert judges for evaluation, who analyzed whether all items met Aiken's V requirement of $\geq .80$ in the three areas of consistency, clarity, and relevance. The factorial analysis identified two dimensions: gender hierarchies and social identity, and affective and behavioral expectations toward the opposite gender. The confirmatory factor analysis confirmed that the two-dimensional model fits appropriately (CFI = 0.949, TLI = 0.939, SRMR = 0.048, RMSEA = 0.038). Convergent validity reflected a positive correlation with the external test, the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI). Likewise, adequate internal consistency was shown, given that the alpha coefficient is .719 and the omega coefficient is .749. **Conclusion:** The IPPS-25 psychometric instrument allows for the identification of the prevalence of sexist thoughts in the adolescent population in an ideal way.

Keywords: sexism; social identity; prevalence; psychometric

I. Introduction

Sexism is defined as a form of discrimination based on differences, whether real or perceived, between men and women. This problem has an impact in different contexts, both private and public, and is expressed through beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors (Checa-Romero et al., 2021). It can also be defined as the belief that masculinity is superior to femininity, which creates a hierarchy between genders (Cáceres Campoverde, 2025).

Sexism is a system that perpetuates gender inequality. It manifests itself in four main ways: gender-based violence, segregation, exploitation, and domination (Checa-Romero et al., 2021).

In turn, (Fernández García et al., 2022) notes that sexism can also be presented in a covert manner, but because of its benevolent tone, it does not cause rejection in contrast to obvious hostile treatment, which hinders its recognition. It is estimated that people's beliefs are ambiguous regarding tolerance of sexism.

With regard to the international background, a study was conducted with 155 adolescents aged 12 to 17 from six European countries (United Kingdom, Spain, Romania, Italy, Poland, and Portugal) attending secondary schools. It was observed that the students showed above-average sexism (mean BS = 29.7; HS = 29.1) compared to girls (BS = 27.5, HS = 23.0; $p < .001$) (Ayala et al., 2021a).

Similarly, according to the study conducted by (Madrona-Bonastre et al., 2023), which used a population of 1,421 participants aged between 13 and 17, students from Terrassa and Alicante, a correlation was found between intimate partner violence and sexism, for males (OR: 1.11; 95% CI: 1.03-1.20) and for women (odds ratio [OR]: 1.07; 95% confidence interval [95% CI]: 1.00-1.14), regardless of other extrinsic factors.

In Peru, a study conducted by Manrique Tapia & Flores Monzon (2021) with 93 adolescents aged 15 to 19 indicates a direct relationship between intimate partner violence and sexism. It was found that 51.2% showed a high level of benevolent sexism, while 25.8% showed a medium-low level of hostile sexism. The results are associated with the fact that 29.0% of the population has suffered some type of intimate partner violence and 28.0% has committed it.

In turn, a national study of 1,367 adolescents revealed sexism, misinformation, and false beliefs about sexuality. Ninety-three percent believe that women inspire men's thoughts, and 77% think that women are necessary for men. In addition, many approve of unequal roles in couples. These ideas reinforce stereotypes that limit gender equality (García Viamontes & Carbonell Vargas, 2023).

The concept of sexism has been present throughout history and has been evident in Peru since the times of pre-Hispanic cultures. Despite having taken on more subtle forms, it remains a current problem (Cáceres Campoverde, 2025).

In Peruvian society, patriarchy is a predominant feature, sustained by habits that are passed down through generations. This way of thinking is consistent with Western capitalist societies. It manifests itself both formally and informally, contributing to the consolidation of inequalities. In this way, sexism remains an integral component of the social system (Cáceres Campoverde, 2025).

At the local level, (Medina León & Bravo Pisconti, 2021) in their research with a sample of 174 students aged 14 to 17 with basic education, 25.9% are at a low level of ambivalent sexism, 40.8% show ambivalent sexism at a medium level, and 33.3% belong to the high level.

Unfortunately, gender stereotypes, which are more deeply rooted in men than in women, tend to have an impact on the mental health of adolescents, affecting their overall development and, consequently, their health, and leading to criminal behavior, among other problems (Alemany-Arrebola et al., 2024).

Currently, there are no instruments that measure the prevalence of sexist thoughts in adolescents that unify the theories of ambivalent sexism and social identity. In addition, the existing instruments for assessing sexism in the adolescent population are not adapted to Peruvian culture, which would yield unreliable results.

In this context, the current research is related to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 3, which promotes health and well-being.

The research poses the following question: What are the psychometric properties of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) in adolescents in the city of Trujillo, 2025?

That is why it is considered necessary to carry out this study. First, it will provide evidence of the validity and reliability of an inventory on the prevalence of sexist thoughts in Peruvian adolescents, providing a tool that is appropriate to the cultural context. In turn, the research will be valuable as a basis for future studies in populations with similar characteristics, facilitating the objective evaluation of sexist thoughts. Considering the impact of sexism on the mental health, academic performance, and social development of adolescents, having a psychometrically sound instrument is essential for designing relevant interventions.

Likewise, it is considered appropriate to create and analyze the psychometric properties of an inventory for adolescents based on the results obtained in Peruvian society, in order to obtain an objective metric that is adjusted to the population of this study.

Therefore, the general objective is to determine the construction and psychometric properties of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts in Adolescents in Trujillo, 2025, and the specific objectives are to construct the specifications table, establish the evidence of validity based on the content of the inventory, establish the descriptive analysis of the inventory items, establish the evidence of validity based on the internal structure of the inventory, establish the evidence of

reliability by internal consistency of the inventory, and construct the norms and cut-off points of the scale.

With regard to psychometric background, the validity and reliability of the Student Sexism Detection Scale (DSE) instrument have been evaluated in different populations. In a study conducted by (Lescano & Ponce, 2020) involving 561 secondary school students in the district of Comas, the results showed acceptable reliability for each of the coefficients ($\alpha = 0.911$) both on the general scale and on the subscales, with acceptable results (hostile sexism: $\alpha = 0.880$ and benevolent sexism: $\alpha = 0.849$) (Lescano López & Ponce Yactayo, 2020).

However, although this instrument assesses the presence of ambivalent sexism, it does not take into account the more social dimensions that are contributed by other theories such as social identity theory.

One of the relevant theories in the study of gender discrimination is the Theory of Ambivalent Sexism, which focuses on the prejudice and discrimination experienced by individuals because of their gender, known as sexism. This theory argues that male domination and interdependence in intimate relationships have influenced the development of traditional gender ideologies and their emotional aspects (Glick & Fiske, 1996).

In turn, they introduced the theory of ambivalent sexism towards women, which is a complex form of gender discrimination that combines two types of attitudes that, although seemingly opposite, are complementary to each other: hostile sexism and benevolent sexism (García-Goñi et al., 2023).

Hostile sexism manifests itself through openly negative and controlling attitudes, while benevolent sexism is expressed through behaviors that, at first glance, appear positive or protective, but in reality perpetuate traditional stereotypes (Glick & Raberg, 2018).

Hostile sexism: based on traditional beliefs and stereotypes that consider women inferior and subordinate to men. It manifests itself in three main dimensions: dominant paternalism, which perceives women as weak and dependent on control; competitive gender difference, which marginalizes them from the public sphere by considering them unsuitable for leadership roles; and heterosexual hostility, which views them as manipulative due to their capacity for seduction (García-Goñi et al., 2023).

Likewise, (Reyes-Solano & Castaños-Cervantes, 2022) reports that there is a direct association between hostile sexism and psychological violence, particularly as women who are assaulted are viewed as socially inferior to men and are more vulnerable to suffering this type of violence due to the superimposed male power.

In addition, (Martín Cabrera et al., 2024) reports that there is little presence of ambivalent sexism and no significant differences in its magnitude during adolescence, but there is an increase in hostile sexism among males.

Benevolent sexism: despite presenting itself as caring and protective, it restricts women's freedom and potential by keeping them in traditional roles. It manifests itself through paternalism (such as economic dependence on men), complementary gender differentiation (assignment of tasks such as caregiving or housework), and heterosexual intimacy (which suggests that women are there to satisfy men's emotional and sexual needs) (García-Goñi et al., 2023).

Furthermore, (Ávila Toscano et al., 2024) estimates that benevolent sexism is mainly associated with two gender stereotypes: firstly, the superiority of men when performing activities and, secondly, the recognition that men have control over women in various tasks.

Similarly, (Navas et al., 2022) reports that those who exhibit high levels of benevolent sexism and hostile sexism are linked to the dark triad of personality traits and the justification and minimization of the abuse they perpetrate, i.e., moral disengagement.

In short, unlike other intergroup relationships, individuals often describe interactions with the opposite gender (binary) as a reflection of the adage "I can't live with them, I can't live without them." In this way, women are simultaneously oppressed and revered by men, while men, in turn, are both resented and admired (in their role as protectors and providers) by women. (Glick, 2023).

It is by understanding these two seemingly opposing feelings that we can comprehend the double bind in human relationships that sexism entails. Sexism can therefore be interpreted as a particular case of prejudice characterized by deep ambivalence rather than homogeneous antipathy (Bareket & Fiske, 2023).

According to (Martín et al., 2025), segregation during adolescence, whether voluntary or imposed, is linked to sexism. This fact invites reflection on the differences between women and men, but without implication of sex, so as not to cause gender bias.

In this sense, Tajfel and Turner's social identity theory argues that belonging to a group affects self-concept and perceptions of other people on a social level. This theory is used to see preference within a group and intolerance towards those who do not belong to it. In this way, the people with whom one identifies influence one's attitudes (Navarro López & Guerrero Martínez, 2023).

It leads first to categorization, where it is estimated that a person belonging to a group sees members with similar qualities, while pointing out another group as different. In this way, depersonalization occurs, and the person who makes up a group begins to adopt common characteristics to be more part of this community (Hogg, 2021).

The process then moves towards self-categorization or identification, the automatic and personal definition of oneself as a member of the category. This involves discovering ourselves with all the characteristics attributed to the other members of that group, without necessarily having an emotional bond (Verkuyten, 2022).

Finally, comparison takes place. The greater the identification with the ingroup, the more positive the attitudes towards it are, and in certain cases, more negative attitudes towards the outgroup are also manifested, particularly in contexts that present characteristics of competition and threat (Verkuyten, 2022).

Group identification, linked to gender, originates from attitudes and beliefs about sexual roles and interpersonal relationships. Stereotypes transform gender into a social classification, representing typical behaviors between the feminine and the masculine, which increases the prevalence of sexist thoughts (Marín Hernández et al., 2023).

In this sense, prevalence can be defined as the frequency or proportion of a particular phenomenon or specific event that occurs within a given population at a specific time. This concept allows for a better understanding of its impact on that society and its relationship with demographic, social, and health factors, thus providing a clearer view of the magnitude of that phenomenon in the population studied (Tenny & Hoffman, 2025).

In turn, (Calle Mollo, 2023) indicates that it is important to note that quantitative research observes facts as something objective and precise as a result of the interaction of variables, which can be dependent or independent; in this sense, the results can be generalized and replicated in other contexts.

According to (Mancilla Barillas, 2024), variables are understood as those characteristics or attributes that are sought to be investigated in a study. Their presence is essential for a study to be considered scientific, since only through the measurement, comparison, analysis, and interpretation of these variables can the facts be studied.

Along the same lines, (Ortega Sánchez, 2023) states that this type of research requires the use of a measurement instrument, and it is essential that this instrument be valid and reliable, as this avoids systematic errors that produce bias in the research, or random errors, which are understood to be errors produced by random variations.

Similarly, it is considered that the presence of objectivity in research is of utmost importance, as it seeks to support a truth in order to show how a phenomenon develops or progresses, with the aim of understanding and recognizing it (Huamán Rojas et al., 2022).

Likewise, (González-Vega et al., 2023) indicates that it is necessary to analyze the development of the study and the impact of how data is communicated, which is why the individuals evaluated must be informed of their right to confidentiality or, conversely, to be recognized as participants in the research.

In conclusion, Vizcaíno Zúñiga et al. (2023) state that research and experimental designs promote growing empirical knowledge and contribute to solving problems in a practical way. The results of such studies have the capacity to provide meaningful data and contribute to the growth of areas of knowledge.

2. Method

The methodological approach adopted is quantitative, as it is based on the collection and analysis of numerical data obtained through a structured questionnaire. Through the use of statistical techniques, this approach allows for the evaluation of the psychometric properties of the instrument, such as construct validity and reliability, ensuring a rigorous, objective, and replicable analysis (Veloza Gamba, 2023).

This research is psychometric in nature, as its purpose is to measure psychological constructs through the design and validation of an instrument that evaluates the dimensions. This type of study seeks to apply scientific knowledge to intervene specifically in certain social or educational contexts (García-González & Sánchez-Sánchez, 2020).

The research design is non-experimental and instrumental, as the variables are not deliberately manipulated, but rather seeks to create an instrument that measures the proposed theoretical dimensions in a given sample. This type of design is suitable for initial psychometric studies, as it allows for the examination of how the constructs to be measured are conceptually expressed without intervening in them (Veloza Gamba, 2023).

With regard to the operationalization of variables, the prevalence of sexist thoughts is defined as follows: first, prevalence itself is seen as a quantifiable amount of disease in a particular population (World Health Organization, 2021), but in the case of sexist thoughts, it is estimated that it refers to the evaluation of roles according to gender, assuming that one is inferior and the other is superior, with no equality in terms of the activities they can perform (Hooks, 2022).

Operationally, the variable was examined using the Sexist Thought Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) in adolescents in the city of Trujillo, which consists of five dimensions, including beliefs about gender roles and abilities, power and control relationships between genders, gender group identification and favoritism, justification of sexist prevalence, and finally, affective and behavioral expectations toward the other gender, with 46 items. Subsequently, it resulted in a two-dimensional scale consisting of gender hierarchy and social identity, and affective and behavioral expectations toward the other gender.

The measurement scale used in this research was interval, which indicates that the distance or value between one component and another is equal, thus making it possible to evaluate the elements consistently (Arias Gonzáles, 2021); as well as a Likert-type rating scale with four response options: 1 = Never, 2 = Almost never, 3 = Almost always, and 4 = Always.

The population is defined as the total group of elements or people to be investigated, comprising characteristics adjusted to the study variables, within which the sample is seen (Chero-Pacheco, 2024).

For this research product, the target population consists of 86,407 adolescents in the city of Trujillo (Educational Statistics Unit, 2024). The inclusion criteria indicate that participants must be between 12 and 19 years of age, of either sex, enrolled in grades 1 to 5 of secondary school during the current year 2025, of Peruvian nationality and born in Trujillo, and able to speak and read Spanish appropriately in order to correctly mark the items on the questionnaire. Likewise, participants with special educational needs (such as language or cognitive disabilities) and/or serious psychological or emotional disorders will be excluded, as will those who do not have the duly signed informed consent of their guardians or the educational institution where they are studying, and those who have participated in a similar study, so as not to alter the results.

The sample is a subgroup that is established as a representation of the study population, and based on this, the overall impact is estimated (Medina et al., 2023). This research used a sample of 505 adolescents from the city of Trujillo, divided into three groups: 50 students for the pilot sample, 200 for the exploratory factor analysis, and 305 for the confirmatory factor analysis (Gutiérrez Prieto et

al., 2022). The sampling type was non-probability convenience sampling (Hernández González, 2021).

The technique used was a survey, which is an accessible and effective tool for gathering information on intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of a target. This research method is considered a standardized process and can be applied on a large scale; it also avoids unnecessary questions that do not benefit the study (Medina et al., 2023).

The instrument used to collect data was a physical questionnaire called the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25). Authors: Guadalupe Cortez, Daniela Alejandra, Victoria Romero Luna, Carlos Alexander, Niño Ciudad, Jhonny Moira, Silva Caldas, Geremias, and Vigo Melendez, Yohana Elizabeth. Administration: Individual and collective. Population: High school adolescents. Objective: To measure sexist thoughts in high school adolescents. Application time: 15-20 minutes. Number of items: 46. Type of dimension: Three-dimensional. Application rules: 4 response options: never (1), almost never (2), almost always (3), and always (3).

Administration instructions: Read carefully. This questionnaire attempts to identify the prevalence of sexist thoughts in you. Please answer all items in this booklet. The following pages present 46 descriptive statements. Judge how often each statement fits with your thoughts. Use the following rating scale for your answers, marking the category corresponding to your preference with an X or a circle.

Correction and interpretation: The score obtained indicates the participant's average on a frequency distribution of sexist thoughts ranging from 1 to 4, where a higher score indicates a higher frequency of sexist thoughts. The maximum total score is 184 (maximum sexist thoughts) and the minimum total is 46 (minimum sexist thoughts).

Ongoing research on the construction and psychometric properties of the sexist thoughts prevalence inventory complies with the guidelines of the American Psychological Association in conjunction with the American Educational Research Association on the construction and adaptation of instruments in psychology and education (American Educational Research Association et al., 2018).

Evidence of content validity: Evidence of content validity will be obtained through the expert judgment method, which will involve the participation of nine experts in psychology with master's or doctoral degrees, who will review each of the items and also evaluate their clarity, consistency, relevance, and appropriateness of each item in order to evaluate the variable of sexist thoughts in adolescents in Trujillo. Items that achieve a value greater than 0.80 on Aiken's V test will be considered adequate (American Educational Research Association et al., 2018).

Descriptive statistics of the items: To meet this objective, a pilot sample of 50 respondents was used, followed by a target sample of 200. The analysis began with all the responses provided by the participants, which were obtained through the application of the constructed instrument. These responses were extracted into Microsoft Excel, assigning them a numerical value to determine the descriptive statistics of the items by dimensions, such as frequency, mean, mode, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis. The corrected homogeneity index and communality were also determined in order to obtain the correlation of the items and whether they measure the dimension and variable under study. JAMOV (V25) (American Educational Research Association et al., 2018) was used for this analysis.

Evidence of internal structure validity: This procedure was supported by exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). First, in the Exploratory Factor Analysis, the sample population was 250 adolescents, where the Kiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) contrast discarded items < 0.80 for better consistency. Chi-square was assessed as significant when $> .05$, and degrees of freedom (df) were also evaluated to estimate empty spaces in comparison to the base model. In addition, the Standardized Residual Mean Square Root (SRMR) was used to analyze whether the data fit the model and to estimate the average difference. The Mean Square Root of Approximation Error (RMSEA) was also evaluated, as it attempts to predict the error of the sample if it were applied to the total population. In both elements, an acceptable fit of $\leq .08$ was assessed. Likewise, the Comparative

Fit Index (CFI) was used, as it evaluates the improvement of the model after the removal of unnecessary items, and the Tucker-Lewis Index was used, as it examines parsimonious dimensions, rated $\geq .90$ with acceptable fit. On the other hand, in the Confirmatory Factor Analysis, a sample of 305 adolescents was used to verify the relationship with the AFE. There, items were also discarded for better consistency, and criteria were evaluated using the processes explained above. This sequence of assessment was achieved using the JAMOVI and JASP platforms.

This research took into account the principles established in the César Vallejo University Code of Ethics in Research, which promotes scientific integrity, respect for participants’ rights, and professional responsibility throughout the research process.

The principle of autonomy was guaranteed by obtaining informed consent from the parents or legal guardians of the participating adolescents, as well as from the educational institutions where they are studying, as stipulated in Article 7 of the aforementioned code.

Clear and accessible information was provided on the study’s objectives, duration, possible risks and benefits, and the option to withdraw at any time without negative consequences. In addition, the principles of beneficence and non-maleficence were respected in order to minimize any possible emotional distress during the application of the data collection instrument.

The items in the questionnaire were evaluated in advance by specialists to prevent content that could compromise the emotional stability of the participants. The principles of equity and human integrity were upheld, ensuring that all participants were treated equally, without distinction based on gender, economic or social status, or any other criterion that could violate their dignity (Article 3, sections h and i). Likewise, the privacy and confidentiality of the personal data collected were protected; the information obtained was coded and stored under the custody of the principal investigator, without linking any identifying information, in accordance with the provisions of subsection k of the same article.

On the other hand, the principles of truthfulness, honesty, and transparency were honored in the collection, analysis, and presentation of results, thus avoiding bias, manipulation, or falsification of data. The originality of the research was also ensured, preventing any form of plagiarism (Articles 10 and 11).

Finally, the ethical review process for the project was managed before the corresponding Research Ethics Committee, in compliance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Code, awaiting favorable approval for its execution. Throughout the process, the research team maintained a conduct based on professional responsibility, scientific commitment, and respect for current institutional regulations.

3. Results

Table 1. Content validity of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

Items	Clarity				Consistency				Relevance			
	IC 95%				IC 95%				IC 95%			
	M	V	L		M	V	L		M	V	L	
				U				U				U
j4	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]
j5	0.9	0.89	[0.54	- 0.99]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]
j7	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]

j8	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.5 7	-	1.00]
j9	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.5 7	-	1.00]
j12	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.5 7	-	1.00]
j13	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	-	1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.5 7	-	1.00]

Note: M = mean, V = Aiken, CI = confidence interval, L = lower limit, U = upper limit.

Table 1 presents the content validity of items j4 to j13 of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25), evaluated by a group of nine expert judges using Aiken's V coefficient, considering the criteria of clarity, coherence, and relevance. The results obtained indicate that all items achieved values above .80, which, together with confidence intervals within acceptable ranges, supports the suitability and consistency of the items evaluated. Consequently, it can be stated that the items analyzed in this dimension have adequate content validity, ensuring that they are clear, coherent, and relevant to the variable being measured.

Table 2. *Content validity of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).*

Clarity					Consistency					Relevance				
Items	IC 95%				IC 95%				IC 95%					
	M	V	L	U	M	V	L	U	M	V	L	U		
e1	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]		
e2	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]		
e3	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]		
e6	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]		
e10	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]		
e11	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	0.9	0.89	[0.45	- 0.99]	0.9	0.89	[0.45	- 0.99]		

e14	1.0	1.00	[0.57	- 1.00]	0.9	0.89	[0.45	- 0.99	1.0	1.00	[0.5	- 1.00]

Note: M = mean, V = Aiken, CI = confidence interval, L = lower limit, U = upper limit.

Table 2 presents the content validity of items e1 to e14 of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25), which were evaluated by a group of nine expert judges using Aiken’s V coefficient. This evaluation is based on criteria of clarity, consistency, and relevance. The results obtained indicate that all items exceed values of .80, which, added to the confidence intervals within acceptable ranges, supports the suitability and consistency of the items analyzed. Therefore, it can be stated that the items in this dimension have adequate content validity, which guarantees their clarity, consistency, and relevance for the variable to be measured.

Table 3. Preliminary statistical analysis of the items in the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
	s	1	2	3	4						
Hierarc hies and social gender identity	j4	15.5 %	31.5 %	29.5 %	23.5 %	2.61	1.01	-0.0684	-1.1	0.578	0.46 4
	j5	24.5 %	28.5 %	22.5 %	24.5 %	2.47	1.11	0.0763	-1.34	0.531	0.55 6
	j7	18.5 %	43.0 %	30.0 %	8.5 %	2.29	0.865	0.214	-0.597	0.418	0.65 4
	j8	17.0 %	24.0 %	42.0 %	17.0 %	2.59	0.963	-0.259	-0.875	0.604	0.35 22
	j9	16.0 %	39.0 %	27.5 %	17.5 %	2.46	0.961	0.152	-0.921	0.514	0.67 1
	j12	22.5 %	27.5 %	28.5 %	21.5 %	2.49	1.07	0.00117	-1.23	0.656	0.46 5
	j13	14.5 %	26.5 %	32.5 %	26.5 %	2.71	1.02	-0.236	-1.05	0.629	0.49 3

Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 3 shows the analyses relating to the items corresponding to the Hierarchies and Social Gender Identity dimension of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). With regard to the frequency distribution, there is significant variability between the items. For example, item j7 accounts for 43.0% of responses in category 2, while item j13 shows a more balanced trend, with percentages distributed between 14.5% and 32.5% in the four response categories (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). The means fluctuated between 2.29 (item j7) and 2.71 (item j13), suggesting a spectrum ranging from slight disagreement to moderate agreement. Standard deviations ranged from 0.865 to 1.11, all within the recommended range (≤ 1.5), implying adequate stability in the responses obtained (Calvete et al., 2021). In relation to asymmetry (g1), values ranged between -0.259 and 0.214, while

kurtosis (g2) varied between -1.34 and -0.597. These findings remain within the acceptable range of ± 1.5 , indicating the absence of extreme biases and adequate data distributions (Calvete et al., 2021). Regarding the corrected homogeneity index (IHC), the items presented values ranging from 0.3522 (j8) to 0.671 (j9), generally exceeding the threshold of 0.30, indicating adequate internal consistency. Similarly, the communalities (h2) ranged from 0.418 (j7) to 0.656 (j12), demonstrating an appropriate relationship between the items and the general construct of the dimension (Calvete et al., 2021).

Table 4. Preliminary statistical analysis of the items in the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item s	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
		1	2	3	4						
Emotio nal and behavio ral expecta tions toward the opposit e gender	e1	15.5 %	34.5 %	38.0 %	12.0 %	2.46	0.896	-0.0421	-0.752	0.674	0.39 7
	e2	23.0 %	24.5 %	35.0 %	17.5 %	2.47	1.03	-0.0713	-1.15	0.4	0.43 39
	e3	12.0 %	24.0 %	43.5 %	20.5 %	2.73	0.924	-0.352	-0.668	0.764	0.22 2
	e6	21.0 %	35.0 %	37.0 %	7.0 %	2.3	0.88	5.40E- 16	-0.839	0.446	0.51 61
	e10	32.5 %	32.0 %	24.5 %	11.0 %	2.14	0.998	0.39	-0.955	0.699	0.39 2
	e11	12.0 %	28.0 %	37.0 %	23.0 %	2.71	0.954	-0.231	-0.876	0.486	0.56 63
	e14	27.0 %	31.0 %	24.0 %	18.0 %	2.33	1.06	0.224	-1.17	0.545	0.49 6

Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 4 presents the analyses of the items related to the dimension of Affective and Behavioral Expectations toward the Other Gender from the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). Regarding the frequency distribution, there is evidence of variability in the responses. For example, item e3 shows a concentration of 43.5% in category 3, indicating a clear tendency toward moderate agreement. In contrast, item e10 exhibits a more dispersed distribution of responses, with a predominance in categories 1 (32.5%) and 2 (32.0%), suggesting higher levels of disagreement (Vargas Vargas & Vásquez Huamán, 2022). The means ranged from 2.14 (item e10) to 2.73 (item e3), showing a range from slight disagreement to moderate agreement. The standard deviation ranged from 0.88 to 1.06, which are appropriate values as they are below the threshold of 1.5, indicating stability in the responses (Cortés Rodríguez, 2023). With regard to asymmetry (g1), the values ranged from -0.352 to 0.39, while kurtosis (g2) ranged from -1.17 to -0.668. These results are in line with the suggested range of ± 1.5 , suggesting the absence of extreme biases and adequate distributions (Vargas Vargas & Vásquez Huamán, 2022). In relation to the corrected homogeneity index (IHC), the values vary between 0.222 (e3) and 0.5663 (e11), exceeding the established minimum threshold of 0.30 in all cases, which highlights adequate internal consistency. With regard to communalities (h2), these ranged

between 0.4 (e2) and 0.764 (e3), confirming an appropriate relationship between the items and the general construct of the dimension (Cortés Rodríguez, 2023).

Table 5. Results of the exploratory factor analysis of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory.

A. GLOBAL							
Model	X ²	gl	p	SRMR	RMSEA	CFI	TLI
Four factors (40 items)	745.643	626	<.001	0.043	0.031	0.949	0.935
Two factors (14 items)	90.741	64	.016	0.042	0.045	0.957	0.939

Note: X2 = Chi-square gl = degrees of freedom, p = significance, SRMR = Standardized Residual Mean Square Root, RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation, CFI = Comparative Fit Index, and TLI = Tucker-Lewis Index.

Table 5 presents the findings of the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) carried out on the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). In an initial phase, a model composed of four factors with a total of 40 items was analyzed, which showed an adequate fit to the proposed theoretical structure, manifested in a $\chi^2 = 745.643$, $df = 626$, $p < .001$. This result was complemented by indices that support the validity of the model, such as $SRMR = 0.043$, $RMSEA = 0.031$, $CFI = 0.949$, and $TLI = 0.935$. These values are within the recommended ranges, suggesting a good overall fit of the model; however, items with cross-factor loading were identified, which could complicate the clear differentiation of each of the dimensions separately (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). Next, a comparison was made of a two-factor model comprising 14 items, whose results also showed satisfactory indicators: $\chi^2 = 90.741$, $df = 64$, $p = .016$, with values of $SRMR = 0.042$, $RMSEA = 0.045$, $CFI = 0.957$, and $TLI = 0.939$. This model, despite being more simplified, preserves adequate levels of fit, with CFI and TLI indices slightly higher than those of the original model, suggesting a simpler structure without compromising the quality of the fit (Casas-Caruajulca et al., 2021). Together, both models provide strong evidence of factorial validity; however, the two-factor model with 14 items is more efficient, improving the fit and simplifying the structure without compromising consistency.

Table 6. Factor loadings of the two dimensions of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

Items	Factor 1	Factor 2
J4	0.740	
J5	0.708	
J7	0.693	

J12	0.522	
J9	0.505	
J13	0.500	
J8	0.456	
E6		0.633
E2		0.618
E11		0.601
E14		0.600
E3		0.513
E1		0.404
E10		0.367

Table 6 shows the factor loadings associated with the two factors obtained through exploratory factor analysis. Factor 1, called Gender Hierarchies and Social Identity, groups items J4, J5, J7, J12, J9, J13, and J8, with factor loadings ranging from 0.456 to 0.740. These values suggest that the items maintain an appropriate relationship with the factor, with the highest loadings corresponding to items J4 (0.740) and J5 (0.708), implying a strong association with this dimension.

Factor 2, called Affective and behavioral expectations toward the other gender, comprises items E6, E2, E11, E14, E3, E1, and E10, whose factor loadings range from 0.367 to 0.633. On this occasion, the item with the highest weight is E6, with a loading of 0.633, while the item that contributes the least is E10, with a loading of 0.367. This finding indicates that, although the relationships are moderate, the items exhibit adequate internal consistency with the dimension being evaluated.

No cross-factor loadings were identified in either factor, reinforcing the clarity in the distinction between the two dimensions and the absence of ambiguity in the connection between the items and their respective constructs.

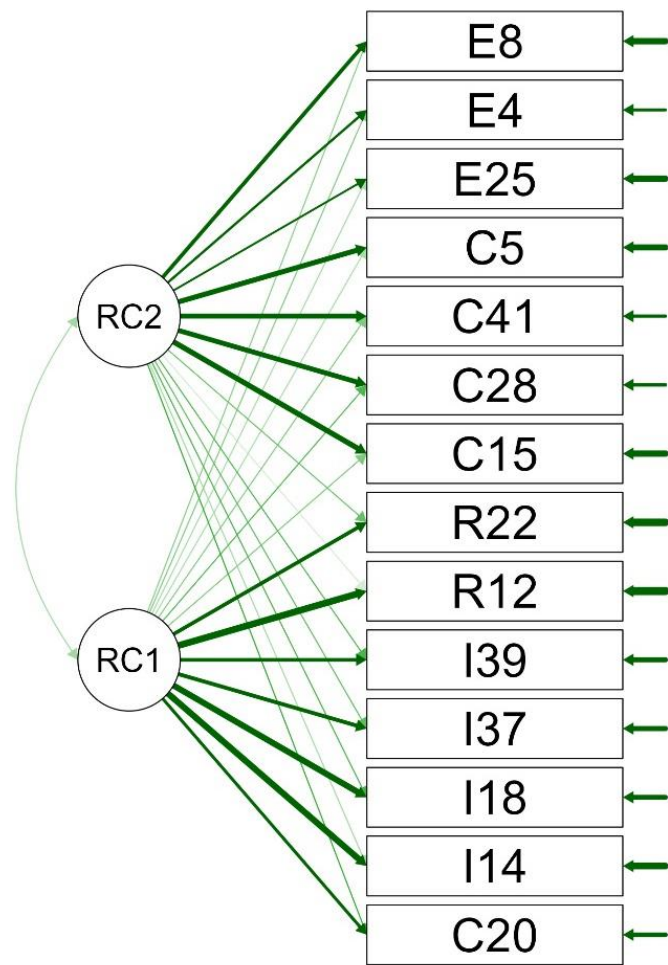


Figure 1. Exploratory factor model of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25).

Table 7. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS).

Model	X ²	gl	CFI	TLI	SRMR	RMSEA
One-dimensional (14 items)	292.760	77	0.680	0.622	0.090	0.096
2 factors (14 items)	110.295	79	0.949	0.939	0.048	0.038

Note: X2 = Chi-square gl = degrees of freedom, p = significance, SRMR = Standardized Residual Mean Square Root, RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation, CFI = Comparative Fit Index, and TLI = Tucker-Lewis Index.

Table 7 shows the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25): one with a single factor and another with two additional dimensions. The

unidimensional model did not show significance; however, the two-dimensional model showed statistical significance in the chi-square test. Nevertheless, additional fit indicators favored the two-dimensional model, thus exhibiting a better fit ($X^2/df < 0.06$, CFI = 0.949, TLI = 0.939, SRMR = 0.048, RMSEA = 0.038). In comparison, the one-dimensional model showed a lower fit ($X^2/df < .001$, CFI = 0.680, TLI = 0.622, SRMR = 0.090, RMSEA = 0.096). Based on the data, it is confirmed that the exploratory factor analysis model of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) has two factors and 14 items.

a. Diagram of the factors that make up the instrument

Figure 2 shows the structure of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25), which consists of two dimensions: gender hierarchies and social identity, and affective and behavioral expectations toward the opposite gender. These two dimensions represent the two factors that make up the instrument.

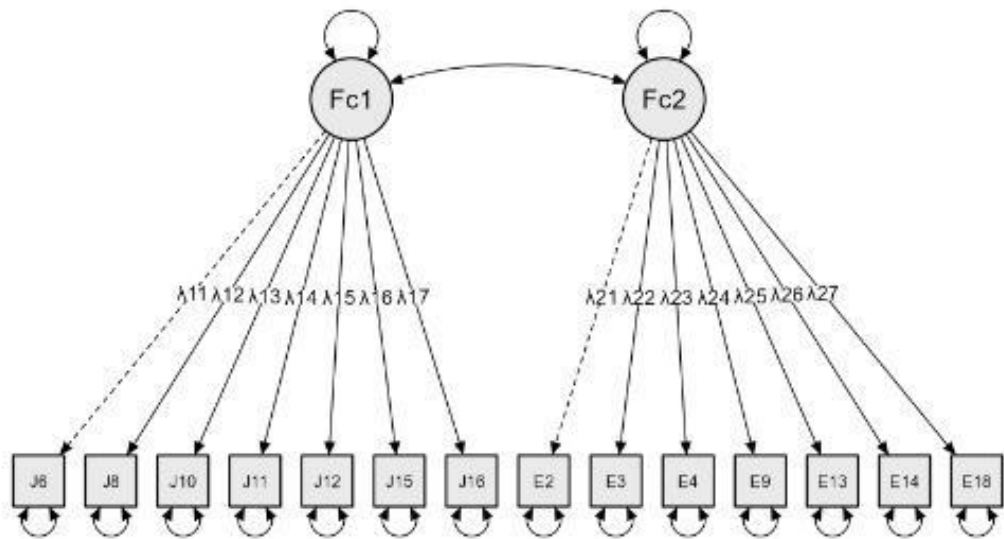


Figure 2. Confirmatory factor model of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25).

Table 8. Convergent validity evidence in relation to other external variables from the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25).

		Ambivalent Adolescents (ASI)	Sexism Inventory	for
Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25)	Spearman's Rho	0.535 ***		
	r ²	0.345		
	Sig. (bilateral)	< .001		
	N	305		

Nota. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001.

Table 8 shows the results of the convergent validity analysis of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25), using the Adolescent Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) as an external variable. Spearman’s correlation coefficient indicated a value of $\rho = 0.535$ ($p < .001$) based on a sample of 305 participants, indicating a positive and statistically significant correlation between the two measures. Similarly, the value of $r^2 = 0.345$ suggests that approximately 34.5% of the variance in the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) is justified by its relationship with the external scale, indicating a moderate level of association. Overall, the results obtained support the convergent validity of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25), showing that the instrument has an adequate capacity to assess the construct of sexist thoughts prevalence, in line with other measures that have been established previously.

Table 9. Reliability based on internal consistency of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

Dimensions	Coefficient ω	items
Hierarchies and social gender identity	.728	7
Emotional and behavioral expectations toward the opposite gender	.716	7
Total	.749	14

Note: Reliability; ω : Omega coefficient.

Table 9 shows the results relating to the internal consistency reliability of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25), calculated using the omega coefficient (ω). The dimension of Gender Hierarchies and Social Identity, composed of 7 items, achieved a value of $\omega = .728$, while the dimension of Affective and Behavioral Expectations toward the Other Gender, also with 7 items, obtained a value of $\omega = .716$. Both results exceed the minimum recommended criterion of 0.70, which indicates acceptable internal consistency in both dimensions. Overall, the 14-item inventory showed a coefficient of $\omega = .749$, a value that confirms the adequacy of the reliability of the instrument as a whole. These results support the stability and cohesion of the two dimensions, as well as the inventory as a whole, showing that the items are consistently linked when evaluating sexist thoughts.

Table 10. Reliability based on internal consistency of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

Dimensions	Coefficient α	Items
Hierarchies and social gender identity	.727	7
Emotional and behavioral expectations toward the opposite gender	.719	7

Note: Reliability; α : Alpha coefficient.

Table 10 shows the reliability indices obtained using the alpha coefficient (α). The dimension Hierarchies and social gender identity, comprising seven items, achieved a value of $\alpha = .727$. On the other hand, the Affective and Behavioral Expectations Toward the Other Gender dimension, which also includes seven items, reported a coefficient of $\alpha = .719$.

Both coefficients exceed the threshold of 0.70, allowing us to conclude that the two dimensions exhibit appropriate internal consistency. This suggests that the items in each factor are adequately interrelated and consistently assess the construct to which they belong.

Both coefficients exceed the benchmark of 0.70, allowing us to affirm that the two dimensions exhibit adequate internal consistency. This indicates that the items in each factor are sufficiently related and consistently measure the construct to which they belong.

4.1. Percentile Norms

Table 11. Percentile norms for the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25) in adolescents in the city of Trujillo.

PC	HIERARCHY	EXPECTATION	GRAND TOTAL
100	28.00	27.00	55.00
95	24.70	24.00	46.00
90	23.00	23.00	43.00
85	22.00	22.00	42.00
80	21.00	21.00	41.00
75	20.00	21.00	39.00
70	20.00	20.00	38.00
65	19.00	19.00	37.00
60	19.00	19.00	37.00
55	18.00	18.00	36.00
50	18.00	17.00	35.00
45	17.00	17.00	34.00
40	17.00	16.00	34.00
35	16.00	16.00	33.00
30	15.00	15.00	32.00
25	15.00	15.00	31.00

20	14.00	14.00	30.00
15	13.00	13.00	29.00
10	12.00	12.00	26.00
5	11.00	10.30	23.30
N	305	305	305
Media	17.57	17.50	37.07
Fashion	19	15	33
DS	4.141	4.092	6.658
Minimum	7	7	16
Maximum	28	27	55

Table 11 presents the percentile norms for the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) in a sample of 305 adolescents. In the Hierarchy dimension, a mean of 17.57 was obtained, with a standard deviation of 4.141, a minimum of 7, a maximum of 28, and a mode of 19. In the Expectation dimension, the mean was 17.50, with a standard deviation of 4.092, a minimum of 7, a maximum of 27, and a mode of 15. Finally, in the overall total, the mean reached 37.07, with a standard deviation of 6.658, a minimum of 16, a maximum of 55, and a mode of 33.

In relation to the percentiles, the highest score in the 100th percentile was 55 in the overall total, while the 50th percentile had a value of 35 points. At the lower end, the 5th percentile obtained a total of 23.30 points. This information facilitates the observation of the distribution of scores in each of the dimensions, as well as in the overall inventory score.

5. Discussion

The prevalence of sexist thoughts refers to the frequency with which cognitive expressions of gender discrimination manifest themselves in a population. This phenomenon may be linked to the perpetuation of notions of male superiority, which foster inequality in contemporary society. For this reason, it is essential to have an objective and validated instrument within the sociocultural context of the Peruvian population that can be used to support various research projects related to the variable in question. Consequently, a study was conducted to determine the construction and psychometric properties of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) in adolescents in Trujillo, 2025. The results of this research provided the following data:

The first objective achieved was the development of a table of specifications, which included both the consistency matrix and the operationalization of the variable, allowing the prevalence of sexist thoughts to be established as the main variable of the study. Its dimensions and indicators were also identified. Fifty items were created, distributed across five dimensions: Beliefs about gender roles and capabilities, Power and control relationships between genders, gender group identification and favoritism, justification of sexist prevalence, and affective and behavioral expectations toward the other gender, resulting from the interaction between Ambivalent Sexism Theory (Glick & Fiske, 1996)

and Social Identity Theory (Hogg, 2021). An interval scale was used as a measurement tool, complying with the statistical requirements necessary to ensure the validity and reliability of the tests, in accordance with the theoretical model of the variable in question (Rodríguez et al., 2021). Likewise, with the aim of reducing bias and the influence of social desirability in the participants, an instrument was developed with items distributed randomly and organized by dimensions. It was ensured that the items were clear, simple, and easily understandable, in addition to including an approximate number of items for each dimension in order to ensure the relevance of the items on the scale.

The second objective was to evaluate content validity using Aiken's V coefficient based on the criteria of nine judges. Four proposed items were eliminated, and in each case aspects such as clarity, relevance, consistency, and significance were verified. The values obtained ranged from a minimum of 0.89 to a maximum of 1, indicating that acceptable and valid values were met (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). Consequently, our research shows that all items are within an acceptable range. Even so, one item has been modified to use more accessible language that is understandable to adolescents and more closely related to the variable that is intended to be measured theoretically according to the standards proposed by the American Psychological Association (APA) (Rodríguez et al., 2021).

Likewise, the third objective consisted of conducting a descriptive analysis of the elements of the instrument, following the information provided by the theories mentioned above. Two dimensions were established: the first referred to gender hierarchies and social identity (with items 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, and 13), and the second related to affective and behavioral expectations toward the other gender (with items 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, and 14). The results showed maximum frequency values of up to 43.0%, without exceeding 80%, suggesting that these findings can be considered adequate (Vargas Vargas & Vásquez Huamán, 2022). With regard to asymmetry and kurtosis, results were observed that fell within the ranges of ± 1.5 , indicating that the responses are normally distributed (Cortés Rodríguez, 2023). On the other hand, the homogeneity index exceeded the minimum threshold of 0.30 in all cases, which is considered acceptable, except for item e3 (Calvete et al., 2021). Likewise, the communality showed scores above .40, which shows a relevant relationship between the items and their respective factors (Calvete et al., 2021).

In accordance with the fourth objective, which proposes exploratory factor analysis to corroborate the coherent organization of the dimensions presented in the construct, it was found that the items measure what is expected according to the theoretical model of ambivalent sexism and social identity theory. To carry out the proposed study, the population consisted of 200 adolescents, and most of the items initially projected were deleted to maintain validity in the internal structure. According to Ondé & Alvarado (2022), the refinement of items allows for greater precision in the measurement of variables, since the variance between factors is controlled. Through this process, the internal structure was consolidated from 50 items in 5 dimensions, 10 items in each dimension, to 14 items in 2 dimensions with 7 items in each dimension. The exploratory factor analysis found an adequate overall fit with 14 items, indicating: $\chi^2 = 90.741$, $gl = 64$, $p = .016$, with values of $SRMR = 0.042$, $RMSEA = 0.045$, $CFI = 0.957$, and $TLI = 0.939$. It highlights parsimony and simplicity without losing validity. With regard to factor loading, there is no evidence of cross-loading, and most items are > 0.50 , showing a favorable association of dimensions. This finding contrasts with that of Galván-Cabello (2021), who conducted a similar study based on the theory of ambivalent sexism, initially proposing 20 items, all of which were retained; that is, it was not necessary to delete any items. They considered two dimensions: "benevolent sexism" and "hostile sexism." The fit indices showed viability, reflecting: $p < .001$, indicating significance, $KMO (.91)$ exceeding .80, and $GFI = .99$ very close to 1, showing a very good fit. Thus, it is estimated that the contrasted model has greater psychometric properties for evaluation.

Regarding confirmatory factor analysis, significant chi-square data were observed; however, the fit indices are adequate, and therefore acceptable ($X^2/df < 0.06$, $CFI = 0.949$, $TLI = 0.939$, $SRMR = 0.048$, $RMSEA = 0.038$). In relation to this, (Sideridis & Alghamdi, 2025) comment that it is common for the chi-square test to be highly sensitive to the sample population (in this case, 350 adolescents) in large

samples, which is why the model is often rejected, even though the indices show an adequate fit. In their research, the sample is large, so they consider it more appropriate to interpret the fit indices, as they provide more realistic and stable information about the model. Similarly, (Groskurth et al., 2023) indicate that goodness-of-fit indices behave differently under different situations, such as variety in the number of items, sample size, and others; but they particularly note that when the sample is very large, the models may be rejected, but this does not determine that the indices do not have an appropriate fit. Along the same lines, Goyal & Aleem (2023) have a large sample in their study, which gives it significance; however, the fit indices show a good fit (CFI close to .96-.97, similar TLI, low SRMR, and small RMSEA), so according to the indices, their model is acceptable.

Regarding the convergent validity of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25), which was externally tested using the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) for adolescents, a positive correlation was confirmed based on Spearman's coefficient analysis of $\rho = 0.535$ ($p < .001$), and statistically significant between both measures. In turn, the association is considered moderate with 34.5% of the variance of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). In relation to the findings, a previous study conducted with adolescents in Spain corroborated the usefulness of the ASI test for measuring sexist behaviors and related it to romantic myths with double standards through the Romantic Love Myths Scale (EMA) test ($p > .01$). This result corroborates the methodological validity of the convergence between sexist attitudes and related constructs (Guerra-Marmolejo et al., 2021).

Furthermore, it is argued that the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) can be applied to the adolescent population with a consistent and reliable structure, reinforcing the fact that it is possible to create similar constructs in young people (Juarros-Basterretxea et al., 2023).

In relation to the fifth objective, we sought to establish evidence of reliability through internal consistency of the inventory using the Omega coefficient, which yielded an overall result of .749. Therefore, reliability is adequate, and it is estimated that the dimensions measure what is expected and are consistent. Likewise, the overall Alpha coefficient is .719, reaffirming that internal consistency is favorable. As stated by (Colorado Romero et al., 2025), the interpretation of the results can be considered acceptable if the score is greater than .70 and less than .80. In contrast to the data found, in his similar research on sexism, he obtained an omega coefficient of .73, which is adequate, but it is estimated that his finding is slightly lower than that of the present research. Similarly, (Bonilla-Algovia et al., 2024), in contrast to the findings, the alpha coefficient is .92, which is very good for demonstrating reliability through internal consistency, slightly exceeding the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25).

The final objective sought to establish the norms and cut-off points for the scale. The average range lies between the 25th and 75th percentiles, indicating normative or typical scores for sexist thoughts, while scores above 75 show high levels of sexist thoughts and scores below 25 show low levels of sexist thoughts. Current literature suggests that percentile approaches are useful for establishing solid ranges within the usual standardization (Urban et al., 2025). In contrast to other studies, no ranges have been established to categorize levels of sexist thoughts. However, it is estimated that a high level of sexism involves more frequent hostile behavior toward women through negative attitudes and rejection, while a low level encompasses egalitarian thoughts between men and women, even if cultural stereotypes persist (Ayala et al., 2021).

6. Conclusions

The psychometric properties of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25) were evaluated in a sample of 555 adolescents from the city of Trujillo. Solid evidence of validity and reliability was found, indicating that the instrument is suitable for the selected population. A specification table for the variable was then constructed, consisting of a 5-dimensional (later 2-dimensional) factor structure and 50 items. The content of the instrument was also evaluated by a group of 9 experts. This analysis, using Aiken's V coefficient, in terms of clarity, coherence, and relevance, showed adequate scores $V > .80$ and adequate confidence intervals, considering it valid and

acceptable, showing that all items were within the acceptable range. However, four items that did not correspond to this score were eliminated, leaving a total of 46 items. Likewise, a descriptive analysis of the items was established, showing appropriate adjustment indices. With regard to exploratory factor analysis, it allowed the instrument to be optimized by reducing its items from 46 to 14, distributed across two dimensions. It also showed acceptable factor loadings, which improved the internal consistency of the questionnaire. Likewise, confirmatory factor analysis revealed a better fit for the two-dimensional model, confirming the model proposed by AFE. On the other hand, it was concluded that the anger expression and control inventory shows evidence of convergent validity due to its correlation with a recognized external measure: the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory for Adolescents (ISA). Spearman’s Rho coefficient was used, given that the data did not show a normal distribution. The result shows a positive and significant correlation $\rho = 0.535$, ($p < .001$), suggesting that both instruments assess related constructs. Likewise, the value of r^2 , which indicates the percentage of variance shared between both scales, is 0.345. This means that 35.5% of the variability in the scores on the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25) can be explained by the scores on the ISA, which provides acceptable evidence of convergent validity, albeit with a moderate effect size. Finally, interpretation norms were created using percentiles for the inventory.

7. Recommendations

It is recommended that future research strengthen the reliability of the questionnaire, ensuring its stability and equivalence through more rigorous psychometric analyses. In this regard, it is important to involve a larger number of expert judges in the validation of the items, which will improve the clarity and relevance of the instrument. It is also recommended that the study population be expanded in order to obtain more representative and generalizable data. Similarly, it would be valuable to construct an instrument that covers a wider age range, which would facilitate the analysis of the evolution of sexist thoughts at different stages of adolescent and youth development.

Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen the methodological component of the questionnaire, ensuring that the instrument has a representative sample and rigorous validation processes, such as factor analysis, reliability analysis, and item analysis. This will allow the questionnaire to measure sexist thoughts in a clear, accurate, and contextualized manner, also considering the gender perspective and intersectionality with variables such as age, socioeconomic status, and geographic context.

Similarly, it is recommended to broaden the scope and impact of research through longitudinal and comparative studies in different populations, with the aim of analyzing the evolution of sexist thoughts and their relationship with everyday behaviors. In this way, the results can be interpreted within a broader cultural and gender framework, guiding the design of effective interventions and programs that promote the reduction of sexist attitudes in adolescents.

Finally, it is recommended that the analysis of results be deepened by considering the cultural and social context and gender differences. This will allow for a more accurate understanding of how sexist thoughts manifest themselves in different groups. The findings should not be limited to describing their prevalence, but should guide educational and preventive actions.

Appendix A

Appendix A.1: Operationalization Matrix

VARIABLE	CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION	DIMENS IONS	INDICA TORS	ITEMS	MEAS
					UREMENT SCALE

Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts	Prevalence itself is seen as a quantifiable amount of disease in a particular population (World Health Organization, 2021), but when it comes to sexist thinking, it is estimated that it refers to the evaluation of roles according to gender, assuming that one is inferior and the other is superior, with no equality in terms of the activities they can perform (Hooks, 2022).	Hierarchi es and social gender identity	Hostile Intergrou p Compari son Benevole nt Intergrou p Compari son	4. Feminism has gone too far and harms men.	Interva l: This is the assign ment of numbe rs to objects accordi ng to assigne d rules. The way in which numbe rs are assigne d defines the measur ement scale model.
				5. Today, men are losing rights because of feminism.	
				7. New equality policies harm men.	
				8. Women want more privileges than	
				9. Rules should not be changed because of feminist complaints.	
				12. Defending men’s rights is frowned upon, and that is not fair.	
				13. Today, men can no longer express themselves freely without being judged.	
				1. Men should be the breadwinners of the household.	
				2. A man is only truly a man if he always cares for and provides for a woman.	
				3. Women look better when they act tenderly.	
				6. Women are naturally sweeter and therefore should care for others.	

10. Women should prioritize their families over their careers.

11. Women should be protected by men.

14. Women are more valuable when they are delicate and kind.

Appendix A.2: Descriptive Analysis of Items

Table 6. Preliminary statistical analysis of items from the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item s	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
		1	2	3	4						
Beliefs about gender roles and capabili ties	c5	23.0 %	24.5 %	35.0 %	17.5 %	2.47	1.03	-0.0713	-1.15	0.4	0.43 39
	c7	2.5 %	15.5 %	59.5 %	22.5 %	3.02	0.694	-0.482	0.483	0.667	0.02 87
	c9	12.0 %	36.5 %	37.0 %	14.5 %	2.54	0.884	-0.0124	-0.708	0.644	0.42 22
	c15	21.0 %	35.0 %	37.0 %	7.0 %	2.3	0.88	5.40E- 16	-0.839	0.446	0.51 61
	c20	17.0 %	24.0 %	42.0 %	17.0 %	2.59	0.963	-0.259	-0.875	0.604	0.35 22
	c24	21.0 %	31.0 %	31.5 %	16.5 %	2.44	1	0.0438	-1.06	0.342	0.36 58
	c28	12.0 %	28.0 %	37.0 %	23.0 %	2.71	0.954	-0.231	-0.876	0.486	0.56 63
	c30	37.0 %	34.5 %	22.0 %	6.5 %	1.98	0.924	0.542	-0.685	0.525	0.43 91
	c41	27.0 %	31.0 %	24.0 %	18.0 %	2.33	1.06	0.224	-1.17	0.545	0.49 6

Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 6 shows the analyses corresponding to the items in the Beliefs dimension of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25). There is considerable variability in the frequency of responses: on the one hand, items such as c7 register 59.5% in category 3, while others, such as c30, show greater dispersion in the responses (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). The means of the items fluctuated between 1.98 and 3.02, implying a range from moderate disagreement to medium levels of agreement. The standard deviation ranged from 0.694 to 1.06, remaining within an acceptable range (≤ 1.5), suggesting stability in the responses obtained (Calvete et al., 2021). With regard to asymmetry (-0.482 to $+0.542$) and kurtosis (-1.17 to $+0.483$), the values analyzed fall within the range of ± 1.5 , suggesting that there are no extreme biases or inappropriate distributions. In relation to the corrected homogeneity index (CHI), most items have values above 0.30, indicating adequate internal consistency; however, item c7 (0.0287) does not meet these standards, reflecting a low capacity for discrimination. Finally, the communalities vary between 0.342 and 0.667, all of which are at acceptable levels, showing a good correlation between the items and the general construct (Calvete et al., 2021).

Table 7. Preliminary statistical analysis of items from the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item s	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
		1	2	3	4						
Power and control relation s between n genders	r1	34.0 %	20.5 %	36.5 %	9.0 %	2.21	1.01	0.104	-1.28	0.502	0.38 4
	r3	9.0 %	34.0 %	41.5 %	15.5 %	2.63	0.852	-0.108	-0.597	0.525	0.42
	r6	33.0 %	34.0 %	24.5 %	8.5 %	2.08	0.955	0.423	-0.84	0.542	0.43 1
	r12	15.5 %	31.5 %	29.5 %	23.5 %	2.61	1.01	-0.0684	-1.1	0.578	0.46 4
	r17	30.0 %	26.0 %	37.0 %	7.0 %	2.21	0.954	0.0585	-1.16	0.815	0.40 7
	r22	16.0 %	39.0 %	27.5 %	17.5 %	2.46	0.961	0.152	-0.921	0.514	0.67 1
	r27	30.0 %	26.0 %	37.0 %	7.0 %	2.21	0.954	0.0585	-1.16	0.815	0.67 1
	r32	24.0 %	36.5 %	26.5 %	13.0 %	2.29	0.974	0.258	-0.915	0.487	0.37
	r36	17.5 %	34.0 %	31.0 %	17.5 %	2.48	0.977	0.0424	-0.984	0.618	0.51 1
	r46	50.0 %	26.5 %	13.5 %	10.0 %	1.83	1.01	0.935	-0.331	0.589	0.47

Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 7 shows the results of the initial analysis of the items corresponding to the Relationships dimension of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25). With regard to response frequency, various distributions were identified: certain items have a higher concentration in the lower categories, as is the case with item r46, which has 50% of responses in option 1. On the other hand, there are items that exhibit a more balanced distribution, such as r12, with percentages of 15.5%, 31.5%, 29.5%, and 23.5% (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). The mean values fluctuated between 1.83 and 2.63, indicating a range from low consensus to moderate agreement. The standard deviation ranged from 0.85 to 1.01, within the acceptable range (≤ 1.5), suggesting that the responses were stable (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). Regarding asymmetry (0.042 to 0.935) and kurtosis (-1.28 to -0.331), the observed values meet the established criteria of ± 1.5 , indicating that the distributions are appropriate and that there are no extreme biases present. On the other hand, the corrected homogeneity index (IHC) showed values ranging from 0.37 to 0.671, all above the threshold of 0.30, suggesting adequate internal consistency (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). The communalities (h2) fluctuated between 0.487 and 0.815, indicating that the items have a satisfactory relationship with the construct. Overall, the results indicate that the items in the Relationships dimension perform acceptably statistically, proving to be consistent and appropriate for measurement. However, it is important to note that item r46 requires attention, as it concentrates a large number of responses in the lowest category (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024).

Table 8. Preliminary statistical analysis of items from the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item s	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
		1	2	3	4						
Gender group identifi cation and favoriti sm	i11	18.5 %	30.0 %	39.0 %	12.5 %	2.46	0.934	-0.0922	-0.883	0.726	0.39 8
	i14	24.5 %	28.5 %	22.5 %	24.5 %	2.47	1.11	0.0763	-1.34	0.531	0.55 6
	i18	18.5 %	43.0 %	30.0 %	8.5 %	2.29	0.865	0.214	-0.597	0.418	0.65 4
	i23	26.5 %	32.5 %	29.0 %	12.0 %	2.27	0.985	0.212	-1.01	0.689	0.43 5
	i26	36.5 %	33.5 %	24.0 %	6.0 %	2	0.922	0.477	-0.788	0.564	0.53 4
	i31	49.0 %	26.5 %	15.5 %	9.0 %	1.84	0.993	0.876	-0.417	0.511	0.58
	i37	22.5 %	27.5 %	28.5 %	21.5 %	2.49	1.07	0.00117	-1.23	0.656	0.46 5
	i39	14.5 %	26.5 %	32.5 %	26.5 %	2.71	1.02	-0.236	-1.05	0.629	0.49 3

i42	33.0 %	40.5 %	18.5 %	8.0 %	2.02	0.916	0.604	-0.446	0.578	0.52 6
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Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 8 presents the results of the preliminary statistical analysis of the items corresponding to the Ideology dimension of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). There is a dispersion in the frequency of responses: certain items, such as i31, account for 49% of responses in the lowest category, while others, such as i39, show a more balanced distribution among the different options. The means of the items ranged from 1.84 to 2.71, reflecting a range from low to moderate levels according to the statements in each item (Vargas Vargas & Vásquez Huamán, 2022). The standard deviation ranged from 0.865 to 1.11, remaining within an acceptable range (≤ 1.5), indicating stability in the variability of responses. With regard to asymmetry (which varied between -0.236 and 0.876) and kurtosis (which ranged between -1.34 and -0.417), the values obtained are within the ± 1.5 criterion, suggesting adequate distributions without extreme biases (Cortés Rodríguez, 2023). In relation to the corrected homogeneity index (IHC), all items exceeded the minimum threshold of 0.30, with values ranging from 0.398 to 0.654, implying acceptable internal consistency. In addition, the communalities (h2) ranged between 0.418 and 0.726, demonstrating that the items show adequate correlations with the overall construct. Overall, the results for this dimension indicate satisfactory psychometric properties; however, item i31 stands out for its high concentration of responses in category 1, which could limit its discriminatory effectiveness (Cortés Rodríguez, 2023).

Table 9. Preliminary statistical analysis of items from the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item s	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
		1	2	3	4						
Justifica tion for sexist prevale nce	j2	23.0 %	35.5 %	23.5 %	18.0 %	2.37	1.03	0.229	-1.07	0.977	0.09 66
	j10	31.0 %	41.5 %	19.5 %	8.0 %	2.04	0.909	0.558	-0.471	0.641	0.46 14
	j21	37.0 %	28.5 %	21.5 %	13.0 %	2.1	1.05	0.475	-1.02	0.644	0.40 33
	j29	28.0 %	34.0 %	25.0 %	13.0 %	2.23	1	0.314	-0.977	0.697	0.38 82
	j34	23.5 %	30.5 %	31.0 %	15.0 %	2.38	1	0.0924	-1.07	0.539	0.49 72
	j35	22.5 %	31.5 %	32.0 %	14.0 %	2.38	0.984	0.0823	-1.02	0.543	0.49 6
	j38	33.5 %	29.0 %	23.5 %	14.0 %	2.18	1.05	0.369	-1.09	0.526	0.52 71
	j40	39.0 %	24.5 %	20.5 %	16.0 %	2.13	1.11	0.45	-1.18	0.508	0.53 69

Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 9 shows the results of the preliminary statistical analysis of the items that make up the Justification dimension of the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25). The response frequencies show considerable dispersion in the selection of alternatives; for example, in items j10 and j40, the lowest categories predominate, with 31% and 39% respectively in option 1, while in other items, such as j34 and j35, the responses are more balanced (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). The means range from 2.04 to 2.38, indicating moderate agreement trends. The standard deviation, with values ranging from 0.909 to 1.11, remains within acceptable ranges (≤ 1.5), suggesting stability in the variability of responses (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). As for asymmetry (ranging from 0.0823 to 0.558) and kurtosis (ranging from -1.18 to -0.471), the values fall within the accepted parameters of ± 1.5 , indicating the absence of significant biases and normality issues. In relation to the corrected homogeneity index (CHI), most items exceed the minimum criterion of 0.30, with values ranging from 0.388 to 0.537; however, item j2 shows a low CHI (0.0966), suggesting a weakness in its relationship with the overall construct. Finally, the communalities (h2) ranged from 0.508 to 0.977, confirming that, in general terms, the items show adequate correlations with the latent factor (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024).

Table 10. Preliminary statistical analysis of items from the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25).

	Item s	Frequency				M	DE	g ¹	g ²	h ²	IH C
		1	2	3	4						
Emotional and behavioral expectations toward the opposite gender	e4	15.5 %	34.5 %	38.0 %	12.0 %	2.46	0.896	-0.0421	-0.752	0.674	0.39 7
	e8	12.0 %	24.0 %	43.5 %	20.5 %	2.73	0.924	-0.352	-0.668	0.764	0.22 2
	e13	32.0 %	28.0 %	24.5 %	15.5 %	2.23	1.07	0.298	-1.17	0.794	0.20 8
	e16	57.0 %	25.5 %	10.0 %	7.5 %	1.68	0.934	1.24	0.498	0.747	0.25 8
	e19	11.0 %	31.0 %	37.0 %	21.0 %	2.68	0.928	-0.157	-0.837	0.87	0.16 6
	e25	32.5 %	32.0 %	24.5 %	11.0 %	2.14	0.998	0.39	-0.955	0.699	0.39 2
	e33	34.5 %	24.5 %	27.0 %	14.0 %	2.21	1.07	0.284	-1.22	0.546	0.45 7
	e38	16.5 %	31.5 %	37.0 %	14.5 %	0.5	3.28	12.4	168	0.923	0.15 3

e43	34.5 %	26.5 %	28.0 %	11.0 %	2.15	1.02	0.31	-1.12	0.743	0.25 3
e45	16.0 %	23.5 %	35.5 %	25.0 %	2.69	1.02	-0.281	-1.02	0.666	0.39

Note: M = mean; SD = standard deviation; g1 = Fisher’s coefficient of asymmetry; g2 = Fisher’s coefficient of kurtosis; IHC = corrected homogeneity index; h2 = communality.

Table 10 presents the initial analyses of the items belonging to the Stereotypes dimension of the Sexist Thoughts Prevalence Inventory (IPPS-25). It can be seen that the frequency of responses shows that certain items tend to accumulate responses in low categories, such as item e16, which registers 57% in option 1. On the other hand, items such as e8 and e19 tend to receive more responses in the intermediate and high categories (Vargas Vargas & Vásquez Huamán, 2022). The mean responses vary between 1.68 and 2.73, indicating a range from low agreement to moderate levels. The standard deviation was mostly between 0.89 and 1.07, which is considered within the acceptable range (≤ 1.5), reflecting stability in the responses. However, item e38 showed atypical values ($M = 0.5$; $SD = 3.28$), which do not align with the expected pattern and suggest the possibility of an error in its recording or a significant inconsistency (Chávez-Ayala et al., 2024). With regard to asymmetry (-0.352 to 1.24) and kurtosis (-1.22 to 0.498), most items meet the ± 1.5 criterion, which implies adequate distributions; however, item e38 again shows extreme values ($g1 = 12.4$; $g2 = 168$), highlighting the need for further review. With regard to the corrected homogeneity index (IHC), the values fluctuated between 0.166 and 0.457, several of them below the minimum criterion of 0.30 (including items e8, e13, e16, e19, e38, and e43), suggesting a low discriminatory capacity in these items. Finally, the communalities ($h2$) ranged from 0.546 to 0.923, showing, in general, an adequate relationship with the construct, except for the anomaly of item e38. In summary, the Stereotypes dimension shows acceptable performance in most items, although clear weaknesses are detected in some, especially in e38, which needs a thorough review due to its inconsistent values (Cortés Rodríguez, 2023).

Appendix A.3: Qualitative Evidence of Content Validity Based on Judges’ Criteria for the Inventory of Prevalence of Sexist Thoughts (IPPS-25)

ÍTEM ORIG INAL	JUD GE 1 Dr. Sand	JUD GE 2 M.A. Robe	JUD GE 3 M.A. Dyko	JUD GE 4 M. A. Gust	JUD GE 5 B.A. Milag	JUD GE 6 Dr. Ernes	JUD GE 7 Dr. Merc	JUD GE 8 M.A. Lore	JUD GE 9 M.A. Hug	ITEM S REVI EWE D
	ra	rth	Guill	avo	ros	to	edes	Lore	Hug	
	Eliza	Alexa	ermo	Adolf	Lilian	Maxi	Fiorel	na de	Iván	
	beth	nder	Mejia	o	a	no	la	Jesús		
	Fuent	Gutié	Rued	Moril	Jimen	Loya	Gavi	Díaz	Alva	
	es	rrez	ell	lo	es	ga	dia	Hern	rado	
	Cháv	Cabal	Lame	Ahu	Góm	Bartr	Sama	a	Ríos	
	ez	lero	lal	mada	ez	a	me	Cpsp	Cpsp	
	Cpsp	Cpsp	Cpsp	Cpsp	Cpsp	Cpsp	Cpsp	31455	47121	
					63422	17181	20115			

Item1	Women exaggerate when they talk about gender equality.	-	-	-	-	-	It is an opinion, it does not measure the dimension.	-	-	-	-
Item2	Women want more privileges than rights.	-	-	-	-	-	It is an opinion, it does not measure the dimension.	-	-	-	-
Item3	Many men miss out on opportunities because women are given preference.	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Item4	If women are in high	-	-	-	"	-		-	-	-	-

	positions, it is because they are given preference, not because of merit.										
Item5	All women use feminism to gain advantages.	-	-	-	The term “advantages” can have two connotations, positive or negative; change to be clear about this, or clarify.	-	It is an opinion, it does not measure the dimension.	-	-.	The use of “all” could confuse or skew responses.	Some women use feminism as a way to gain unfair advantages over men.
Item6	Women should be protect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-.	-	-

	ed by men.	
Item7	Wome n are natural ly sweeter and therefo re should take care of others.	- - - - - - - - - -
Ítem8	A man is only truly a man if he always cares for and provid es for a woman .	- - - - - Impr ove writi ng - - - - -
Item9	Wome n have a special intuitio n for solving family proble ms.	- - - - - - - - - -

Item10	Women are more valuable when they are delicate and kind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item11	There is no need to keep talking about equality; it has already been achieved.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item12	Current laws favor women too much.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item13	Feminism has gone too far and is harmful to men.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item1 4	If a woman wants equality, she should stop expecting special treatment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item1 5	We should n't change structures because of feminist complaints.	-	-	-	It could not be understood structure, specific, uses simple language.	-	-	-	-	-	The rules should not be changed because of feminist complaints.
Item1 6	There will always be one gender that leads more than the other.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item1 7	Men have a greater natural ability to make important decisions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item1 8	The social structure works better when men are in charge.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item1 9	It is normal for men to have greater authority in the home.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item2 0	Women are better at obeying than	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	leading	
Item2 1	Nowadays, men can no longer express themselves freely without being judged.	- - - - - - - - - -
Item2 2	Women are taking away men's space in all areas of life.	- - - - - - - - - -
Item2 3	Defending men's rights is frowned upon, and that's not fair.	- - - - - - - - - -
Item2 4	New equalit	- - - - - - - - - -

	y policies are hurting men.	
Item2 5	Men are prevent ed from express ing their opinion s on gender withou t being attacke d.	- - - - - . - - - -
Item2 6	Today, men are losing rights because of feminis m.	- - - - - . - - - -
Ítem 27	Things were better when men had more leaders hip.	There are quest ions that may be relate d to the previ - - - - - . - - - -

		ous dime nsion , but they are not meas uring the same thing. Keep this in mind , as it could cause probl ems later on at the psyc home tric level.
ItIm28	We must unite among men so that we do not continu e to lose ground .	- - - - - . - - - -

- Item29	Wome n should learn more about how men think.	It does not seem to corre spon d. - - - - -									
Item30	Among men, we underst and each other better and work more efficien tly.	It does not seem to corre spon d. - - - - - It meas ures grou p favor itism, but can be inter prete d as work effici ency. Men are better at worki ng toget her than wom en.									
Item31	Sexist jokes are not meant to offend, they are just humor.	Sexist jokes can be confu sing in terms of what they mean . “Sexi st” is an ambi guou s adject ive; use opera tional langu age. Jokes that make fun of wom en are not mean t to offen d, they are just									

			humor.
Item3 2	It's not such a big deal for a man to catcall women on the street.	- - - - - . - - - .	
Item3 3	There will always be differences in how men and women are treated, and that's okay.	- - - - - . - - -	There are differences in treatment between men and women, and that's okay. "Always" is extreme, and "okay" is subjective.
Item3 4	Saying that women are bad drivers is not sexism, it's reality.	- - - - - . - - -	

Item3 5	Sexism is not as commo n as they make it out to be.	-	-	-	It migh t not be unde rstoo d; use simpl e langu age.	-	Same as (31)	-	-	-	Acts of discri minat ion again st wom en are not as frequ ent as they are made out to be.
Item3 6	People get offende d by anythin g these days.	-	-	-	Speci fy who, wom en?	-	What about the sexist conn otatio n?	-	-	Gene ric and not speci fic to the topic.	Wom en are easily offen ded by any com ment relate d to gend er.
Item3 7	Wome n compla in about little things that	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item4 1	The most important thing for a woman is to be a good mother.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item4 2	Women feel more fulfilled when they take care of their family.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item4 3	A woman who does not want to have children is incomplete.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item4 4	Women should prioritize their family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	over their career.										
Item45	Women look better when they act tenderly.	-	-	-	-	-	-.	-	-	“The y look better” is ambiguous.	-
Item46	Men should be the financial providers for their households.	-	-	-	-	-	-.	-	-	-	-
Item47	Men lose respect if they show too much emotion.	-	-	-	-	-	-.	-	-	-	-
Item48	Men should be strong and not complain.	-	-	-	-	-	-.	-	-	-	-

Item49	Women prefer dominant, confident men.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item50	A man who doesn't work is less valuable.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix A.4. Syntax of Tables Created with Jamovi

Pilot sample (50)

Frequency

```
jmv::descriptives(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(c5, c7, c9, c15, c20, c24, c28, c30, c41),  
  freq = TRUE)  
  
jmv::descriptives(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(c5, c7, c9, c15, c20, c24, c28, c30, c41),  
  n = FALSE,  
  median = FALSE,  
  min = FALSE,  
  max = FALSE,  
  skew = TRUE,  
  kurt = TRUE)  
  
jmv::descriptives(  
  data = data,
```

```
vars = vars(r1, r3, r6, r12, r17, r22, r27, r32, r36, r46),
freq = TRUE,
missing = FALSE,
median = FALSE,
min = FALSE,
max = FALSE,
skew = TRUE,
kurt = TRUE)
jmv::descriptives(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(i11, i14, i18, i23, i26, i31, i37, i39, i42),
  freq = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  missing = FALSE,
  median = FALSE,
  min = FALSE,
  max = FALSE,
  skew = TRUE,
  kurt = TRUE)
jmv::descriptives(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(j2, j10, j21, j29, j34, j35, j38, j40),
  freq = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  missing = FALSE,
  median = FALSE,
  min = FALSE,
  max = FALSE,
  skew = TRUE,
  kurt = TRUE)
jmv::descriptives(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(e4, e8, e13, e16, e19, e25, e33, e38, e43, e45),
  freq = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  missing = FALSE,
  median = FALSE,
  min = FALSE,
  max = FALSE,
  skew = TRUE,
  kurt = TRUE)
```

Comunalidad (h²)

```
jmv::efa(
```

```
data = data,
vars = vars(c5, c7, c9, c15, c20, c24, c28, c30, c41))
jmv::efa(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(r1, r3, r6, r12, r17, r22, r27, r32, r36, r46))
jmv::efa(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(i11, i14, i18, i23, i26, i31, i37, i39, i42))
jmv::efa(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(j2, j10, j21, j29, j34, j35, j38, j40))
jmv::efa(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(e4, e8, e13, e16, e19, e25, e33, e38, e43, e45))
```

Corrected homogeneity index (CHI)

```
jmv::reliability(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(c5, c7, c9, c15, c20, c24, c28, c30, c41),
  alphaScale = FALSE,
  itemRestCor = TRUE)
jmv::reliability(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(r1, r3, r6, r12, r17, r22, r27, r32, r36, r46),
  alphaScale = FALSE,
  itemRestCor = TRUE)
jmv::reliability(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(i11, i14, i18, i23, i26, i31, i37, i39, i42),
  alphaScale = FALSE,
  itemRestCor = TRUE)
jmv::reliability(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(j2, j10, j21, j29, j34, j35, j38, j40),
  alphaScale = FALSE,
  itemRestCor = TRUE)
jmv::reliability(
  data = data,
  vars = vars(e4, e8, e13, e16, e19, e25, e33, e38, e43, e45),
  alphaScale = FALSE,
  itemRestCor = TRUE)
```

Correlation matrix

```
jmv::corrMatrix(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(c5, c7, c9, c15, c20, c24, c28, c30, c41))  
  
jmv::corrMatrix(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(r1, r3, r6, r12, r17, r22, r27, r32, r36, r46))  
  
jmv::corrMatrix(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(i11, i14, i18, i23, i26, i31, i37, i39, i42))  
  
jmv::corrMatrix(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(j2, j10, j21, j29, j34, j35, j38, j40))  
  
jmv::corrMatrix(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(e4, e8, e13, e16, e19, e25, e33, e38, e43, e45))
```

Target sample (200)

FREQUENCY

```
jmv::descriptives(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(C5, C7, C9, C15, C20, C24, C28, C30, C41),  
  freq = TRUE,  
  n = FALSE,  
  missing = FALSE,  
  min = FALSE,  
  max = FALSE,  
  skew = TRUE,  
  kurt = TRUE)  
  
jmv::descriptives(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(r1, r3, r6, r12, r17, r22, r27, r32, r36, r46),  
  freq = TRUE,  
  n = FALSE,  
  missing = FALSE,  
  min = FALSE,  
  max = FALSE,  
  skew = TRUE,  
  kurt = TRUE)
```

```
data = data,

vars = vars(R1, R3, R6, R12, R22, R17, R27, R32, R36, R46),

freq = TRUE,

n = FALSE,

missing = FALSE,

median = FALSE,

min = FALSE,

max = FALSE,

skew = TRUE,

kurt = TRUE)

jmv::descriptives(

data = data,

vars = vars(I11, I14, I18, I23, I26, I31, I37, I39, I42),

freq = TRUE,

n = FALSE,

missing = FALSE,

median = FALSE,

min = FALSE,

max = FALSE,

skew = TRUE,

kurt = TRUE)

jmv::descriptives(

data = data,

vars = vars(J2, J10, J21, J29, J34, J35, J40, J44),

freq = TRUE,

n = FALSE,

missing = FALSE,

median = FALSE,

min = FALSE,
```

```
max = FALSE,  
skew = TRUE,  
kurt = TRUE)  
jmv::descriptives(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(E4, E8, E13, E16, E19, E25, E33, E38, E43, E45),  
  freq = TRUE,  
  n = FALSE,  
  missing = FALSE,  
  median = FALSE,  
  min = FALSE,  
  max = FALSE,  
  skew = TRUE,  
  kurt = TRUE)
```

COMMUNITY

```
jmv::pca(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(C5, C7, C9, C15, C20, C24, C28, C30, C41))  
jmv::pca(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(R1, R3, R6, R12, R22, R17, R27, R32, R36, R46))  
jmv::pca(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(I11, I14, I18, I23, I26, I31, I37, I39, I42))  
jmv::pca(  
  data = data,  
  vars = vars(J2, J10, J21, J29, J34, J35, J40, J44))  
jmv::pca(  
  data = data,
```

```
vars = vars(E4, E8, E13, E16, E19, E25, E33, E38, E43, E45))
```

CORRECTED HOMOGENEITY INDEX (CHI)

```
jmv::reliability(  
  data = data,  
  
  vars = vars(C5, C7, C9, C15, C20, C24, C28, C30, C41),  
  
  alphaScale = FALSE,  
  
  itemRestCor = TRUE)  
  
jmv::reliability(  
  data = data,  
  
  vars = vars(R1, R3, R6, R12, R17, R22, R27, R32, R36, R46),  
  
  alphaScale = FALSE,  
  
  itemRestCor = TRUE)  
  
jmv::reliability(  
  data = data,  
  
  vars = vars(I11, I14, I18, I23, I26, I31, I37, I39, I42),  
  
  alphaScale = FALSE,  
  
  itemRestCor = TRUE)  
  
jmv::reliability(  
  data = data,  
  
  vars = vars(J2, J10, J21, J29, J34, J35, J40, J44),  
  
  alphaScale = FALSE,  
  
  itemRestCor = TRUE)  
  
jmv::reliability(  
  data = data,  
  
  vars = vars(E4, E8, E13, E16, E19, E25, E33, E38, E43, E45),  
  
  alphaScale = FALSE,  
  
  itemRestCor = TRUE)
```

CORRELATION MATRIX

```
jmv::corrMatrix(  

```

```
data = data,

vars = vars(C5, C7, C9, C15, C20, C24, C28, C30, C41))

jmv::corrMatrix(

data = data,

vars = vars(R1, R3, R6, R12, R17, R22, R27, R32, R36, R46))

jmv::corrMatrix(

data = data,

vars = vars(I11, I14, I18, I23, I26, I31, I37, I39, I42))

jmv::corrMatrix(

data = data,

vars = vars(J2, J10, J21, J29, J34, J35, J40, J44))

jmv::corrMatrix(

data = data,

vars = vars(E4, E8, E13, E16, E19, E25, E33, E38, E43, E45))
```

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