

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Deliberative partnership around abortion request in students from COVID-19

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Abstract: The objective of the present work was to specify theoretically, conceptual and empirically a model for the study of deliberative co-participation around the Internet request for termination of pregnancy. A cross-sectional, correlational and psychometric study was carried out with a non-probability selection of 100 university students confined from March 20 to May 30, 2020 due to the mitigation policy of the pandemic caused by the SARS-COV-2 coronavirus. A factorial structure was found that explained 45% of the total variance, although the research design limited the results to the research scenario, suggesting the extension of the work to other areas of conflict between stakeholders.

Keywords: sexuality, pregnancy, model abortion, specification

1 Introduction

Within the framework of the pandemic mitigation policies, the strategic confinement to avoid the contagion of the SARS-COV-2 coronavirus and the COVID-19 disease, which is distinguished by its degree of transmission, lethality, and mortality, which so far accounts for 6 million 300 thousand infected with around 370 thousand deaths in the world, sexuality in confinement, understood as a couple relationship focused on deliberate, planned and systematic decisions and actions in the event or situation of risk is a central axis in the health agenda public of the countries [1].

In a scenario of health and economic crisis, the parental decision to request the interruption of the desired pregnancy or not seems to be an anticipated intention given the worsening of the pandemic, but the literature prior to the pandemic suggests that in a contingency or risk event, the decision has inconclusive effects.

McCallum, Menezes & Dos Reis [2] they open the discussion around reproductive and sexual health centered on responsibility versus responsibility. If the State is responsible for the policies of confinement and social isolation, then it exposes women to a scenario of gender violence, as well as to a situation of imminent risk in the face of the vulnerability that a desired or unwanted pregnancy implies in the midst of a crisis sanitary and economic. Consequently, the decision to abort and the subsequent request for termination of pregnancy divides and limits the second time attending an event that is socially represented as risky and culpable.

In this scenario, emerges deliberative partnership to account for a process in which the interrupt request of pregnancy not only is to be determined by the influence of the group the couple or the type of relationship but also by part negotiation, agreement and joint responsibility between the interested parties [3]. It is about civil self-management in situations and risk events such as prolonged confinement due to a pandemic.

Precisely, the objective of this study is 1) to explain the participation of a group of Internet users in order to establish the axes of discussion around the state of knowledge of deliberative sharing, 2) to specify the relationships between the factors addressed by the review of the literature and 3) to contrast the hypotheses or theses about the factors that explain reproductive participation on the Internet with the data obtained. The empirical test of the model will allow us to anticipate debate scenarios and citizen agreements, as well as the emergence of reproductive policies based on the inclusion and participation of diverse sexual groups.

In this way, the assumption that the present work aims to prove is that, in a risk event, deliberative sharing can be decomposed into emerging factors as the scenario becomes riskier such as borderline situations of intra-family violence or dating violence. This process is exacerbated by an unwanted pregnancy but reflected in the intensive use of electronic networks such as Twitter.

Thus, in the first section, the relationships between human development are exposed, understood as an acultural, multicultural and intercultural scenario of deliberative co-participation. To

this end, the exposed generalities policies sexual health and reproductive regarding the discipline of social work to find to be able to identify the antecedents that led to the paradigm of deliberative partnership between users of public health services with regard to health professionals and managing authorities in the prevention of violence against women, or the monitoring of sexual and reproductive rights. The chapter tries to select the axes of discussion to filter them in a review of the literature corresponding to the next section.

In this way, in the second chapter it is intended to expose the structure of deliberative partnership, assuming that this is developed in high risk situations and events. It is a logic of maximization of costs and benefits that results in negotiation, agreement and co-responsibility, but there are also high costs and low benefits that determine spousal violence. In both cases, the interruption of pregnancy or procreation is determined by co-responsibility and violence, highlighting the search, selection and dissemination of information alluding to these consequences of prolonged confinement.

The third section shows the axes, trajectories and relationships between the three dimensions that the literature identifies as negotiation, agreement and co-responsibility in order to be able to define the objective of the research and discuss the implications. These contents are condensed into a model for their empirical contracting in the next chapter, highlighting the selectivity criteria, as well as the measurement parameters. The discussion of the findings and reflections on a sexual and reproductive health policy in the face of risk events will be crucial for future comparative investigations of confinement or lack of confinement regarding their effects on relationships, decisions and actions of the couple during pregnancy.

2 Human development and reproductive health

The context in which deliberative co-participation is gestated refers to government actions in the area of economic and sexual rights that have determined the prevention of pregnancy, procreation, and parenting. It is about public policies oriented from acculturation, multiculturalism and interculturalism. In this section are presented the three and discussion in order to identify the complex relationship between human development and reproductive health, considered framing of deliberative partnership in the field of sexuality in couples, mainly in the interrupt request of the pregnancy.

Since acculturation, sexual and reproductive health policies have established axes and topics of discussion on the public agenda, such as the decriminalization of abortion or the legally assisted interruption of pregnancy [4]. The result of these programs and strategies of equality and social equity were imposed from the dominant culture to migratory flows, considering their adaptation and assimilation of the secular, centralist and liberal culture. In this way, the indicator par excellence of these policies was justified from the quality of life and subjective well-being, measured by the level of human development.

In reference to the Human Development index (education, health, and work), reproductive sexuality seems to follow an opposite path as in the case of entities such as the Federal District, Baja California Norte, Chiapas, Tlaxcala or Hidalgo [5]. The abortion practice has been identified as an alternative for vulnerable, marginalized or excluded groups around whom the demographic explosion would worsen their quality of life.

The entities that adopted the accultural model in which the native communities and migratory flows reflected even more their differences in terms of human development, was the prelude for other entities that opted for the multicultural model [6]. Tolerance of difference was the hallmark of this model in which an explicit asymmetry was proposed between the groups with the purpose of carrying out reforms such as the decriminalization of abortion and the legal interruption of pregnancy.

The state of Baja California Norte occupies the first place in terms of the rate of pregnancy termination in the population aged 15 to 45 years and Tamaulipas presents the highest number of cases in the population aged 15 to 24 [7]. In contrast, Chiapas has a lower number of abortions, but its degree of human development is lower than that of the entities with a higher abortion rate. In the case of the life span that goes from 25 to 34 years, the Baja California Norte entity occupies the first place, but its degree of human development is a consequence of the group between 15 and 24 years in which it occupies the third site. On the contrary, the state of Tlaxcala seems to inhibit the interruption of pregnancy with respect to its human development. Campeche, which occupies the first place in terms of the abortion rate among women aged 15 to 24 years and 35 to 49 years, is in a similar situation to Baja California Norte, although the state of Hidalgo inhibits the interruption of pregnancy by having a degree of development similar to that of the other two entities.

Very soon, both models, acultural and multicultural, were insufficient for the prevention of unwanted pregnancy and the attention to migratory flows from Central America that were confined in the border states in their transit to the United States of America [8]. The interculturalism, focused on the representativeness administrative and building an agenda sector, considers the interruption of pregnancy as a result of the discussion, negotiation and shared responsibility among stakeholders.

Thus, health, education and employment seem to be related to reproductive sexuality in an inverse sense [9]. In the case of the Federal District, which is the entity with the highest degree of HDI, the prevalence of abortions is related more in a negative sense, although in the order of 35 to 49 years it tends to be positive. That is, human development seems to be affected by other factors around reproductive sexuality. These data are relevant for the establishment of reproductive policies and sexual education programs, since in the period of life that goes from 15 to 24 years it supposes the academic training that has been considered as an instrument of human development in the face of vulnerability, marginality and exclusion, which means a large family with parents without university studies.

In summary, acculturation reflected in the assimilation of the norms of development and coexistence in the couple, multiculturalism focused on the tolerance of the parties involved, and interculturalism reflected in the construction of a sectoral agenda are the regulatory frameworks of deliberative co-participation. In acculturation, economic and sexual rights are guided by the political ideology in power. This was the case in the criminalization and decriminalization of abortion without considering conciliation or arbitration between the parties in conflict. In multiculturalism, the opening to dialogue between the actors legitimized the supremacy of the dominant, penalizing or decriminalizing culture, but it is in interculturalism where these positions are relativized in order to be able to adapt a less coercive and more inclusive system.

3 Theory of deliberative sharing

In this section, the explanatory and predictive theoretical and conceptual frameworks of deliberative co-participation are reviewed in order to establish the axes, trajectories and relationships between the subtracted variables. For this purpose, it starts from a concept, according to which, the co-participation is the result of a risk event, emergent situation or contingent scenario [10]. In this way, it be an expectation of incommensurability of risk, a perception of unpredictability of the situation and an expectation of uncontrollability that unites the couple in the face of these challenges and challenges. This results in the acceptance of interdependence between the parties and the openness to negotiation to reduce collateral effects such as an unwanted pregnancy.

It is possible to observe differences between observable human development models such as risk management and risk management in relation to the dimensions of co-participation (see Table 1).

Table 1 Dimensions of human development and deliberative partnership

Dimensions	Incommensurability	Unpredictability	Uncontrollability
Acculturation	Risk expectations such as cost maximization and benefits minimization in migrants	Perceptions of emergent, unprecedented and unexpected situations for migrants	Contingent expectations in chaotic scenarios for migrants
Multiculturalism	Minimization of costs for dominant cultures and maximization of benefits for migratory flows	Contingencies perceived by natives and endorsed by migrants	Opportunism for natives and its dissemination in migrants
Interculturalism	Risk agenda according to the migrant or native sector	Framing of situations according to the vulnerable, marginalized or excluded sectors	Effects of contingencies from sectoral groups

Note: Prepared from the literature review

Based on this nomenclature and taxonomy, deliberative co-participation underlies as a response of individuals, groups and sectors to risks and contingencies in human development models; acultural, multicultural and intercultural. The incommensurability, unpredictability and uncontrollability that give rise to a strategic alliance between the parties involved stand out.

Within the framework of acculturation, the Theory of Deliberative Coparticipation anticipates the emergence of citizen participation around sexual and reproductive health based on their freedoms and capabilities, but opens the discussion around the role of the media in the establishment of sexuality, reproduction and abortion as central issues on the public agenda, initiatives and political laws [11]. It is about the dissemination of information regarding the effects of the pandemic on the economy and people’s health. Based on these data, the expectations of incommensurability, unpredictability and uncontrollability intensify, even when a government

strategy has been the investment, development and implementation of experiments with devices, treatments or vaccines. The direct consequence of this accumulation of information would be observed in the co-participation. In other words, in the absence of governmental certainties, civil society is uniting not only in the face of the pandemic, but also in the face of the opaque state.

In an extensive sense, multicultural development legitimized the differences between migrants and natives in the face of an emerging situation [12]. The information disseminated about the pandemic led to the coexistence of groups confined to the interior of houses, residential areas or neighborhoods. A truce was built in the asymmetries of groups and people with respect to the prevention of contagion, the monitoring of the disease and the death by COVID-19. Consequently, in the face of these isolation policies that reduced interactions to a minimum, civil society built a collective tolerance towards those who suffered the ravages of the pandemic, if they did not exceed the limits of private property, native customs and customs. Directly, the societies of coexistence, mainly those in a situation of an unwanted pregnancy, limited their differences in order to be able to correct their priorities.

In a different sense, intercultural development raised the differences between natives and migrants in order to regulate an agenda diversification of responses to a risk event or contingency [13]. In that tenor was that the ambivalent sexism, gender perspective and places feminism in patriarchy the source of asymmetries between genders. The Deliberative partnership could only be an interrupt request of pregnancy as a result of a dialogue between the parties always concerned that the influence of the groups to which they belong or wish to belong is reduced to an expression that allows negotiation, agreement and shared responsibility. In this interdependent agenda, the State contributes data on the effects of the pandemic, but it is society that shapes the meanings of confinement based on personal or group costs and benefits.

In short, the models of human development; Acultural, multicultural and intercultural in relation to the dimensions of co-participation have explained the events, scenarios and situations of risk and contingencies. In the preventive confinement of the epidemic; infections, diseases and deaths, civil sectors build an agenda based on expectations, provisions and actions against the policies, strategies and programs of their rulers. Deliberative co-participation emerges in this context of scarcity, shortage, unhealthiness and famine as a self-advocacy response from civil society.

4 Studies of Deliberative revenue sharing

This section presents the frontier of the findings related to deliberative co-participation as a result of the management and management of risks and contingencies of the State seen from the insufficient governed. In this way, advances are presented in terms of the dimensions of co-participation, although its determinants are also reviewed, only the relationships between its factors are highlighted.

The works that report the three dimensions; incommensurability, unpredictability and uncontrollability, influenced by the linguistic turn of positive psychology have proposed or one structure oriented efficient response, efficient and effective civil self, although the three dominant dimensions are in effect at the time to explain the decisions and actions of confined people and groups.

This is how the classic trident of participation was soon refuted by findings in which opportunism, optimization and innovation were observed [14]. They are factors that emerge from situations of conflict, shortages, shortages, unhealthy conditions and scarcity, but are also observed in acultural models such as the transfer of knowledge and knowledge from natives to migrants. Under the assumption that the emotions of fear, anger or anxiety are not always the heritage of natives with respect to migrants, opportunism broke the trident to highlight conflicts within groups. This is so because sharing has as a precedent the replacement of traditional relationship structures such as emotions by improvised learning such as opportunism. In the case of reproductive sexuality, the studies highlight opportunism as a feature of interpersonal relationships that moves towards a situation of unwanted pregnancy. It is possible to notice that in the face of a systematic and predictable response, decision-making and the request for termination of pregnancy are no longer only influenced by the contingent situation, but also by the perception of alternatives such as procreation with an informal partner, the formation of a compound family or single motherhood.

In the case of optimization of resources, it has been observed that an unwanted pregnancy in situations of risk and imminent threat such as forced displacement will favor the least culpable or harmful choice for the parties involved [15]. In this vein, deliberative sharing is reduced to its instrumental expression as a means of self-management in the face of the threat of a

common enemy among the interested parties, although after the event has elapsed, it results in a mediation of differences focused on the acceptance of guilt. or fraud. The optimization of resources is a creative response to the options limited by a contingent situation, but it is also the preamble of innovations as long as these proposals are adjusted to the identity of the parties in contingency.

Unlike opportunism shaped by the classic dimensions of incommensurability and unpredictability, optimization is a conversion of the dimension of uncontrollability. That is, the parties involved go from a situation of hopelessness to an entrepreneurial scenario. In both processes, emotions, affectivity and feelings are present as catalysts of risks and imponderable [16]. It is in the optimization of resources where interested parties undertake self-management in the absence of opportunities provided that a basic agreement of common objectives, tasks and goals prevails.

In the case of process innovation, the highest degree of co-participation, it is a deliberate, planned and systematic process [17]. This is so because unlike the opportunism and optimization that emanate from hopelessness, innovation is the result of the compatibility between the intensive use of electronic technologies, devices and networks with respect to lifestyles such as those of the *Millennial* or *Zeta* generation. Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram or Periscope are instruments of innovation in interpersonal communication and decisions such as the actions of couples.

In short, the theoretical dimensions of human development (acculturation, multiculturalism, interculturalism), the classic dimensions of co-participation (incommensurability, unpredictability and uncontrollability) when interacting with new factors (opportunism, optimization and innovation) build an agenda in technologies, devices and digital networks in the event of a risk and contingency event. Precisely, in this Internet user scenario, the *Millennials* and *Zeta* generations, being confined, develop a deliberative co-participation in the absence of the State in the public sphere and its interference in public life, such as tax laws and sanctions against those who use networks to disseminate considered information false or offensive by the authorities.

5 Specification of a model of deliberative partnership

The specification of a model, within the framework of risk or contingency events and situations, consists, based on theoretical, conceptual and empirical frameworks, in modeling the axes, trajectories and relationships between the dimensions of deliberative partnership in order to be able to Contrast the model, considering the null hypothesis regarding the significant differences between the factors reported in the literature with respect to the components observed in the present study.

Consequently, the dimensions of human development (acculturation, multiculturalism and interculturalism), the classic factors of co-participation (incommensurability, unpredictability and uncontrollability) and the new components (opportunism, optimization and innovation) can be modeled in order to be able to subtract emerging variables (negotiation, agreement and co-responsibility) that explain the decisions and actions of couples in the event of an unwanted pregnancy in the context of the pandemic, as well as reflected in electronic networks.

It is possible to appreciate three axes of analysis in which the dependency relationships prevail between the dimensions of human development and those of deliberative co-participation.

5.1 Axis 1

Electronic networks oriented shared responsibility are influenced by innovation to an uncontrollable event and intercultural scenario. This is the case of migratory flows related to native communities in which risk events are assumed to be uncontrollable due to distrust between the parties, while at the same time building innovations in their communication processes that lead them to co-responsibility management. That is, public health seen as an uncontrollable focus of COVID-19 infection, encourages emerging discourses in the couple that will guide them towards shared responsibility in the request for pregnancy. These are the cases of estranged couples, once the spouse has moved to another city for work reasons, but they have built an interdependent discussion in marital or dating decisions. In this communicative innovation, digital networks have contributed to the flow of information and negotiation between the parties in order to achieve responsibility in abortion or procreation.

5.2 Axis 2

The differences between migratory flows and native communities are attenuated by tolerance between the parties. The trait of unpredictability that characterizes this model of healthcare connotes austerity in its budget, as well as the optimization of its resources as the demands intensify. In this sense, procreation or abortion does not depend on the innovative and responsible dialogue between the couple but on their normative values such as the acceptance of their differences. This is so because confinement and sanitation affect in such a way that they condition the couple's decisions, even when they perceive their relationship as distant or close, informal or committed. These are couples in a low-average situation in terms of education and income but inserted in support networks where the optimization of resources prevails over process innovation. This system must be backed by the competition and engagement of the interested parties because it is a guarantor of their identity and attachment to a place of origin or destination. It is a sense of community that prevents them from developing distant relationships or engaging in constant and selective migration.

5.3 Axis 3

In more well-structured and sectorized societies around suburbs, a trajectory emerges that goes from assimilation of the dominant culture to exacerbated opportunism when a risk event or contingent situation warrants it. These are racist, xenophobic and supremacist cities organized around race, income and place of origin. In them, adaptation is crucial to borderline scenarios such as COVID-19. Being a disease of potential transmission and catastrophic effects in vulnerable, marginalized and excluded sectors, the pandemic directly impacts the decisions of these groups. Consequently, the decisions of couples withdrawn from the same racial identity will be determined by the incommensurability attributed to the phenomenon, as well as by the opportunism that distinguishes these groups. This is a selection of resources based on the attributions made to each racial, sectoral or outsider group. In this way, the groups hope to respond to a health crisis and economic recession from their identity and attributes, such as assigning drug trafficking to Latino neighborhoods. This scenario spreads in the couple, being this more vulnerable to procreation than to the interruption of pregnancy.

In short, the modelling of the variables, considering a series of variables external to the groups, couples and individuals, suggests three axes; the first related to freedom of choice, but limited by the interdependence of the couple, the second allusive to values and norms as determining factors of couple decisions, as well as a third attributable to the influence of race, nationality, the stratum and the sector in which the couple is inserted. Of course, the decision of procreation or termination of pregnancy is supported by the law decriminalizing abortion, but these scenarios seem to affect the variability of these decisions.

6 Method

6.1 Design

A cross-sectional, correlational and psychometric study was carried out with a sample of 100 students ($M = 21.3$ $SD = 1.23$ years and $M = 7895.12$ $SD = 234.12$ monthly income) confined from March 20 to 30 May 2020 due to the pandemic mitigation policies caused by the SARS-COV-2 coronavirus and the COVID-19 disease, considering your experience in requesting the termination of pregnancy.

6.2 Instrument

Carren's Deliberative Coparticipation Scale (ECD-21) [18] which includes 21 statements related to negotiation ("*I would talk to my partner about a possible pregnancy*"), agreements ("*I would decide with my partner to interrupt the pregnancy*") and co-responsibility ("*I would request a uterine curettage with my partner*"). Each item includes five response options ranging from 0 = "not likely" to 5 = "quite likely".

6.3 Process

A link was sent to the students on the Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, Periscope and YouTube networks, requesting that they attend the survey for academic and research purposes about their opinion about interpersonal relationships during confinement. They were told that

the results of the work would serve to promote gender equality programs and strategies in the face of the effects of the pandemic. The confidentiality and anonymity of the answers was guaranteed in writing, indicating that there were neither correct nor incorrect answers, appealing to their honesty and sincerity when answering the instrument.

6.4 Analysis

The data were processed in the statistical analysis package for social sciences version 23.0 considering the parameters of normal distribution, reliability, sphericity, adequacy and validity, as well as adjustment and residuals for the contrast of the model.

7 Results

Table 2 shows the descriptions of the instrument which show the distribution of the responses, the normality, reliability, adequacy, sphericity and validity of the relationships between items with the subscales and the general scale of deliberative sharing, indicating that it is a structure susceptible to be observed in its axes and trajectories.

Table 2 Description of the instrument

R	M	S	A	F1	F2	F3
r1	4.35	1.32	0.713	0.456		
r2	4.10	1.08	0.703	0.435		
r3	4.21	1.04	0.721	0.495		
r4	4.03	1.02	0.756	0.302		
r5	4.05	1.01	0.706	0.541		
r6	4.16	1.14	0.793	0.437		
r7	4.18	1.16	0.792	0.531		
r8	4.09	1.57	0.704		0.430	
r9	4.14	1.91	0.715		0.542	
r10	4.21	1.43	0.731		0.439	
r11	4.02	1.58	0.705		0.412	
r12	4.17	1.03	0.793		0.578	
r13	4.15	1.53	0.783		0.564	
r14	4.21	1.25	0.704		0.346	
r15	4.22	1.68	0.761			0.301
r16	4.05	1.57	0.746			0.327
r17	4.03	1.17	0.731			0.453
r18	4.16	1.31	0.762			0.437
r19	4.10	1.45	0.764			0.412
r20	4.11	1.10	0.703			0.438
r21	4.07	1.32	0.760			0.418

Note: Prepared with the study data; M = Mean, S = Standard Deviation, A = Alpha removing the value of the item, Adequacy and Sphericity; ($X^2 = 13.24$ (12gl) $p < 0.05$; KMO = 0.703); F1 = Expected Negotiation (17% of the total explained variance and alpha of 0.785), F2 = Consensus Expectation (15% of the total explained variance and alpha of 0.764), F3 = Perceived Co-responsibility (13% of the total variance explained and alpha of 0.770). All items are answered with one of five options ranging from 0 = “not likely” to 5 = “quite likely”.

From the three factors that explained 45% of the total variance, we proceeded to observe its relationship structure in order to inquire about its modeling together with its indicators (see Table 3).

Table 3 Correlations and covariances between factors

	M	OF	F1	F2	F3	F1	F2	F3
F1	21.23	15.46	1.000			1.782	0.543	0.437
F2	24.31	14.35	0.546*	1.000			1.981	0.510
F3	20.31	18.21	0.498**	0.612***	1.000			1.803

Note: Prepared with the study data: M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation, F1 = Expected Negotiation, F2 = Consensus Expectations, F3 = Perceived Co-responsibility; * $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.001$, *** $p < 0.0001$

Once the structure of correlations and covariances had been established, which warned of the influence of other factors not measured or considered in the research design, we proceeded to observe the structure of trajectories to observe the emergence of a second-order factor that the literature identifies as deliberative co-participation to explain the influence of the sociopolitical environment on interpersonal decision making.

The adjustment parameters ($\chi^2 = 14.32$ (12 df) $p < 0.05$; GFI = 0.995; CFI = 0.990; RMSEA = 0.007) suggest the non-rejection of the null hypothesis regarding the significant differences between the theoretical dimensions with respect to the factors found.

In summary, the statistical analyzes demonstrate the tests of normality (responses of the respondents distributed around non-biased perceptual and intentional means and deviations), reliability (consistency of responses based on common risk perception and intention traits), validity (structuring the responses in three components), correlation (association between the three factors) and predictive loads (influence of the three factors on the perceptual and intentional risk traits). This is because the co - deliberative, under human development is assimilated, adapted selectively and identified expectations and probabilities of demand induced abortion in confinement extended prevention of infection, illness and death by COVID-19

8 Discussion

The contribution of the present work to the state of the question lies in the establishment of the trajectories and relationships between the factors related to deliberative sharing, although the design of the research limited the findings to the research scenario, suggesting the extension of the work to another context.

In relation to the theory of deliberative co-participation, which highlights the socio-political influence on pregnancy termination decisions, the present study has shown that these decisions are shaped by three factors allusive to debate, agreements, and shared responsibilities between the parties. Research lines concerning the diversification of these factors will allow us to notice the socio-political impact of policies against or in favor of abortion interruption on interpersonal decisions.

Regarding the studies of deliberative co- participation, which enhance the dialogue between the interested parties, the present work has shown that the perceived negotiation factor explains a higher percentage of the variance, although the sum of the other factors shows lines of research concerning to the emergence of a common factor that the literature would identify as a second order variable.

Regarding the specification of the model, which highlights the emergence of deliberative sharing as a distinctive feature of surrounding information, informational technologies and communication devices, the present work found a factorial structure that explains the scenario and its influence on decision-making. couple, suggesting the extension of the work towards the observation of the variables and indicators that reflect this context in courtship, marriage, pregnancy, parenting and family planning where the termination of pregnancy is an instrument of interpersonal management rather than a device of individual reconsideration of sexuality.

9 Conclusion

The objective of this study was to establish the dimensions of deliberative sharing in the termination of pregnancy, focusing its attention on the factors that the literature identifies as part of a process of negotiation, agreement and responsibility between the parties involved and with a sense of life common.

Research lines related to the diversification of variables and indicators will allow anticipating conflict scenarios between couples in order to generate sexual and reproductive health policies oriented to dating, marriage, pregnancy, parenting as part of family planning where the interruption pregnancy is the result of a dialogue between stakeholders.

Unlike the theoretical, conceptual and empirical frameworks that focus their attention on the preservation of life or freedom of choice at all costs, deliberative sharing is an alternative proposal for those couples that establish a process of dialogue, agreement and responsibility before a common life project, but with full awareness of the surrounding information in the media, the public agenda, scientific advances and the technology available for making a decision to terminate pregnancy.

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