

## SECCIÓN VOCES DE LA MEMBRESÍA



## Validation of the Ascent of Human Scale AOH in Adults from Paraguay

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**C**urrently, there are legal, constitutional, and biological indicators to identify whether an individual can be considered human, but the psychological parameters for humanity are more diffuse (Kteily et al., 2015). The action of depriving people of their human nature and treating them as if they were objects is known as dehumanization (Lammers & Stapel, 2011). This construct refers to denying human qualities to people or attributing characteristics of animals or objects to them (Lammers & Stapel, 2011); In addition, it can occur in two ways: a) subtle, when a human group attributes animal or machine traits to another group; and b) blatant, refers to the intentional denial of human characteristics to a group of people (Kteily & Bruneau, 2017b; Kteily et al., 2015).

There are several studies of blatant dehumanization and the relationship with discrimination (e.g., Boysen, Isaacs et al., 2020; Kteily & Bruneau, 2017a, among others). However, in South America there are limited studies, therefore, the validation of the Ascent of Human Scale (AOH) (Kteily et al., 2015) in adults from Paraguay is required.

For this reason, the AOH Scale was validated in a Paraguayan population (Ayala et al., 2023). In this instrumental study, the test was applied to 282 Paraguayan adults between the ages of 16 and 69 (SD = 12.8), male (n = 176, 62%) and female (n = 107, 38%), in paper and pencil format. Regarding reliability, test-retest were performed and the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients  $r = .77$  (95% IC = .72, .89) and  $p = <.0001$  were obtained. These high and significant associations indicate that the AOH Scale (Kteily et al., 2015) presents stability.

Regarding criterion validity, significant associations were identified with the SDO7 Social Dominance Orientation Scale (Casalá & Delfino, 2021) ( $r = .18$  to  $.22$  and  $p <.05$ ) and the RWA Right-Wing Authoritarianism test (Etchezahar et al. al., 2011) ( $r = .19$  to  $.21$  and  $p <.05$ ). These results are similar to the original study by Kteily et al. (2015). In conclusion, there is evidence that supports the use of the AOH Scale (Kteily et al., 2015) in adults in Paraguay.

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