

Exploring The Relationships Between Welfare Variables And Their Modeling Through Structural Equations: A Comprehensive Approach

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Summary

Through this document, it was possible to analyze the main characteristics of the volume of scientific production regarding the study of WELFARE VARIABLES, STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS. A bibliometric analysis was proposed to analyze details such as Year of Publication, Country of Origin of the publication, Area of Knowledge in which the published research is carried out and the Type of Publication most frequently used by the authors of each document published in high-impact journals indexed in the Scopus database by Latin American institutions during the period between 2017 and 2022. Among the main findings, it was possible to determine that, for the execution of the different research methodologies, the report of 75 scientific documents related to the study of WELFARE VARIABLES and STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS was achieved. The maximum number of publications made in a year was 35 papers

submitted in 2022. The country of origin of the institutions that reported the highest number of records in Scopus was Chile with 27 documents. The area of knowledge with the greatest influence at the time of executing the research projects that resulted in scientific publications was Psychology with 39 documents. Finally, the type of publication most frequently used to publicize findings from the analysis of the aforementioned variables was Journal Articles, which represented 98% of the total scientific production.

Keywords: Accounting Technology, SMEs.

1. Introduction

The structural equation model (ESM) is a powerful statistical tool used to analyze the relationships between variables in a theoretical model. These models allow you to estimate complex interactions between multiple variables and explore how they are related.

ESMs are particularly useful for predicting well-being variables using a holistic approach. Well-being is a multidimensional concept that encompasses various aspects of a person's life, such as physical and mental health, quality of life, social relationships, sense of belonging and the achievement of personal goals. To comprehensively understand and predict well-being, it is necessary to consider several variables and their interrelationships. The EMEs allow these complex relationships to be modeled by defining a theoretical model that describes the variables of well-being and their relationships. These theoretical models may include observable variables, such as indicators of physical health, quality of life, or social support, as well as latent variables representing unobserved but important constructs of well-being, such as life satisfaction or subjective well-being.

The advantage of ESMs is that they allow not only direct relationships between variables, but also indirect and mediated relationships. This means that indirect effects of one variable can be detected through other mediating variables. For example, you can look at how social support affects life satisfaction through improvements in physical health. In addition, MEEs allow measurement errors in observed variables to be taken into account, which helps to improve the accuracy of estimates and forecasts. It is also possible to include moderating variables in the model, in which case it is possible to examine how relationships between well-being variables may vary according to specific characteristics of the population or context.

Finally, structural equation models provide an effective analytical framework for predicting welfare variables with a comprehensive approach. These models can be used to understand the complex relationships between multiple variables and their mutual influence, taking into account both observed and latent variables. With MEE, researchers can get a more complete and accurate picture of the factors that affect well-being and the relationships between them, which can help formulate more effective interventions and policies to improve human well-being. For this reason, this article seeks to describe the main characteristics of the compendium of publications indexed in Scopus database related to the welfare variable, structural equations as well. As the description of the position of certain authors affiliated with institutions, during the period between 2017 and 2022.

2. General objective

Analyze from a bibliometric approach, the characteristics in the volume of scientific production related to the Welfare Variables and Structural Equations, registered in Scopus during the period 2017-2022 by Latin American institutions.

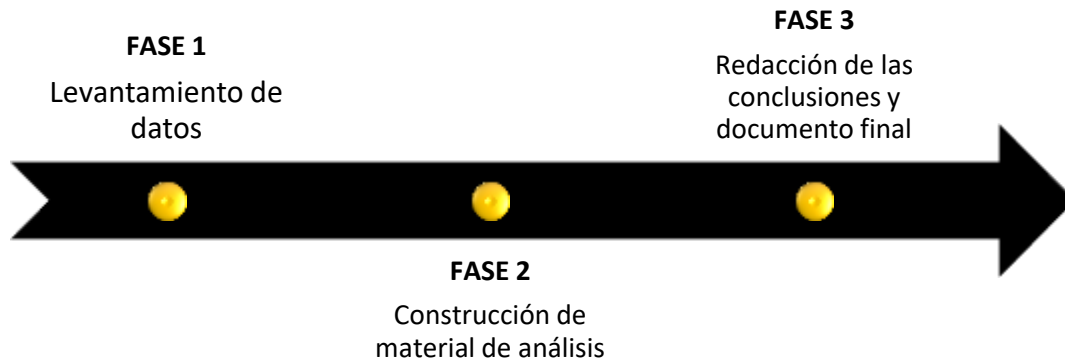
3. Methodology

This article is carried out through a mixed orientation research that combines the quantitative and qualitative method.

On the one hand, a quantitative analysis of the information selected in Scopus is carried out under a bibliometric approach of the scientific production corresponding to the study of the Welfare Variables and Structural Equations. On the other hand, examples of some research works published in the area of study indicated above are analyzed from a qualitative perspective, starting from a bibliographic approach that allows describing the position of different authors against the proposed topic.

It is important to note that the entire search was performed through Scopus, managing to establish the parameters referenced in Figure 1.

3.1 Methodological design



Data collection was executed from the Search tool on the Scopus website, where 78 publications were obtained from the choice of the following filters:

TITLE-ABS-KEY (well-being AND variables, AND structural AND equations) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2022) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2017)) AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Chile") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Mexico") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Brazil") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Argentina") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Colombia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Peru") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Costa Rica") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Bolivia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Cuba") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Dominican Republic") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "El Salvador") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Guatemala") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Paraguay") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY , "Uruguay"))

- Published documents whose study variables are related to the study of Welfare Variables and Structural Equations.
- Works published in journals indexed in Scopus during the period 2017-2022.
- Limited to Latin American countries.
- Without distinction in areas of knowledge.
- Regardless of type of publication.

3.1.2 Phase 2: Construction of analysis material

The information collected in Scopus during the previous phase is organized and subsequently classified by graphs, figures and tables as follows:

- Co-occurrence of Words.
- Year of publication.
- Country of origin of the publication.
- Area of knowledge.

➤ Type of Publication.

3.1.3 Phase 3: Drafting of conclusions and outcome document

In this phase, we proceed with the analysis of the results previously yielded resulting in the determination of conclusions and, consequently, the obtaining of the final document.

4. Results

4.1 Co-occurrence of words

Figure 2 shows the co-occurrence of keywords found in the publications identified in the Scopus database.

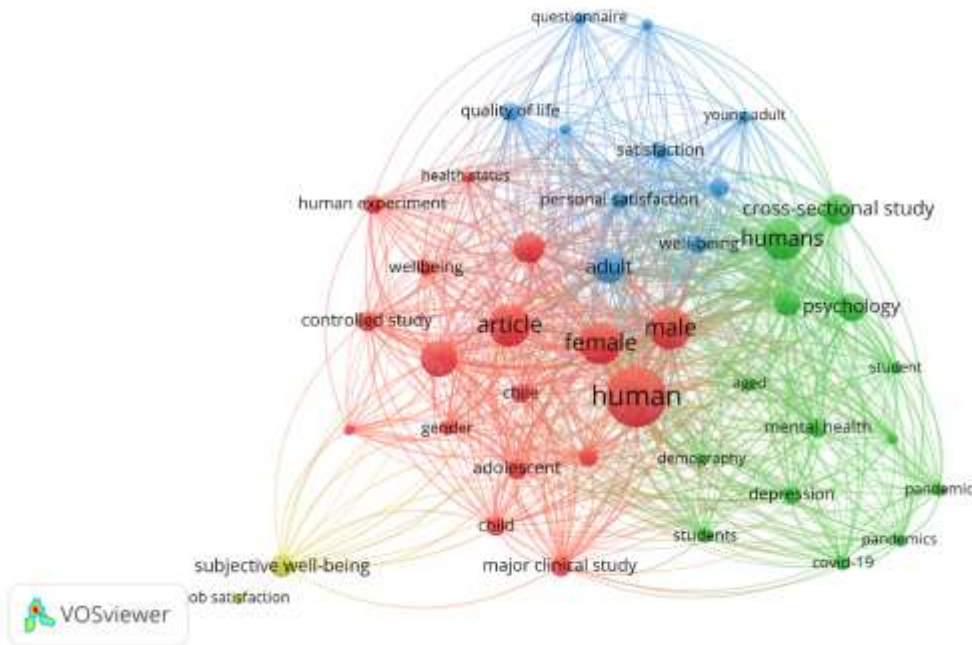


Figure 2. Co-occurrence of words

Source: Own elaboration (2023); based on data exported from Scopus.

Controlled Study was the most frequently used keyword within the studies identified through the execution of Phase 1 of the Methodological Design proposed for the development of this article. Human is also among the most frequently used variables, associated with variables such as Students, Personal Satisfaction, Adult, Adolescents. Importantly, these models make it possible to accurately predict future well-being using the relationships identified in the model. Consideration of direct and indirect relationships, as well as mediated and moderate effects, provides more accurate and reliable estimates of how certain variables may affect well-being over time. Structural equation models provide valuable information for the design of

initiatives and policies aimed at improving well-being. By understanding the relationships between variables, you can identify areas that require additional attention and develop effective strategies to address them. This can have a significant impact on people's quality of life and the promotion of healthier, more equal societies.

4.2 Distribution of scientific production by year of publication

Figure 3 shows how scientific production is distributed according to the year of publication.

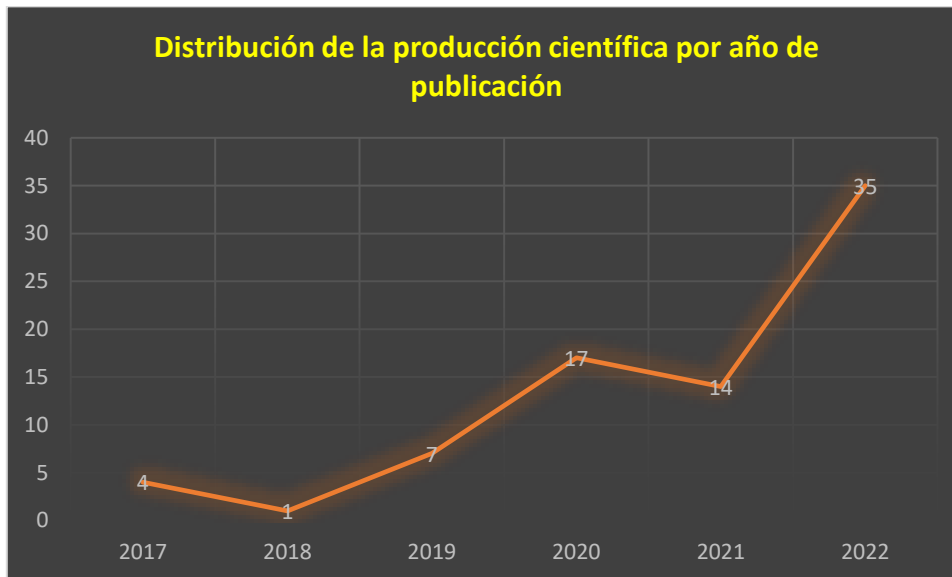


Figure 3. Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.

Source: Own elaboration (2023); based on data exported from Scopus

Among the main characteristics evidenced by the distribution of scientific production by year of publication, a level of number of publications registered in Scopus is notorious in the years 2022, reaching a total of 35 documents published in journals indexed in said platform. This can be explained thanks to articles such as the one entitled "The role of executive functions, social cognition and intelligence in predicting the social adaptation of vulnerable populations" this article aims to evaluate the roles and interactions between cognitive processes that have been shown to have an impact of socioeconomic status (SES) and living conditions in the prediction of social adaptation (SA) in a population of adults living in socially vulnerable conditions. 226 people between 18 and 60 years old who have lived in vulnerable contexts throughout their lives in Santiago de Chile participated. Data were collected through a battery of psychological assessments. A structural equation model (SEM) was implemented to examine the interrelationships between cognitive and social variables. The results indicate a significant relationship between executive function (EF) and AS through

social cognition (CS) and intelligence. Theory of mind (ToM), a component of CS, was shown to exhibit a significant relationship with affective empathy; Interestingly, this was negatively related to SA. In addition, fluid intelligence (FI) was found to exhibit a positive indirect relationship with SA through crystallized intelligence (CI). Evaluation of these outcomes in the context of research on the impacts of SES and vulnerable living conditions on psychological function may enable the development of more effective clinical, policy and social interventions to support psychosocial health among socially vulnerable populations.(Schulte M, 2022)

4.3 Distribution of scientific production by country of origin

Figure 4 shows how scientific production is distributed according to the nationality of the authors.



Figure 4. Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.

Source: Own elaboration (2023); based on data provided by Scopus.

Within the distribution of scientific production by country of origin, records from institutions were taken into account, establishing Chile, as the country of that community, with the highest number of publications indexed in Scopus during the period 2017-2022, with a total of 27 publications in total. In second place, Mexico with 23 scientific papers, and Brazil occupying the third place presenting to the scientific community, with a total of 18 documents among which is the article entitled "Work motivation, Burnout and rotation intention during the COVID-19 pandemic: Are there differences between male and female workers?" In this study, with a multisectoral sample of 1044 Ecuadorian workers, we present a gender analysis where we evaluate how burnout can mediate the relationship between workers'

motivation and intention to leave work in the context of COVID-19. To test the proposed hypothesis, the structural equation model (SEM) was used. In the proposed conceptual model, the intention of rotation was considered as a dependent variable, the two dimensions of motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic) as independent variables and burnout as a mediating variable. Based on pre-COVID-19 research, our findings confirm the incidence of work motivation on burnout and turnover intention. Additionally, through the Sobel criteria, we determined that burnout has a mediating effect between work motivation and rotation intention. Regarding gender, we found different results for male and female workers across critical ratios. Our study indicates that the levels of burnout and turnover intentions of female and male workers are different when intrinsic motivation is present. Unlike pre-COVID-19 studies that did not indicate gender differences in these variables, we associated these results with gender roles in confinement conditions during the pandemic (Paredes-Aguirre, 2022)

4.4 Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the elaboration of scientific publications from the area of knowledge through which the different research methodologies are implemented.



Figure 5. Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.

Source: Own elaboration (2023); based on data provided by Scopus.

Psychology was the area of knowledge with the highest number of publications registered in Scopus with a total of 39 documents that have based their welfare variables, structural equations. In second place, Medicine with 29 articles and Social Sciences in third place with 22. The above can be explained thanks to the contribution and study of different branches, the article with the greatest impact was registered by the area of Psychology entitled "Perceived collective school effectiveness mediates the effect of organizational justice on the subjective well-being of teachers" The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of organizational justice on the subjective well-being of teachers and how it is affected / mediated by collective effectiveness. We worked with a sample of 693 teachers from all over Chile. A multiple mediation analysis was performed, where the latent variables of the study (subjective well-being, organizational justice and two dimensions of collective efficacy) were estimated. The results indicate that there is total mediation of the dimensions of collective efficacy between the predictor-criterion relationship. Our findings allow us to hypothesize that perceptions of collective efficacy are fundamental to explaining well-being as an intrinsic factor.(Herrera, 2022)

4.5 Type of publication

In the following graph, you will observe the distribution of the bibliographic finding according to the type of publication made by each of the authors found in Scopus.

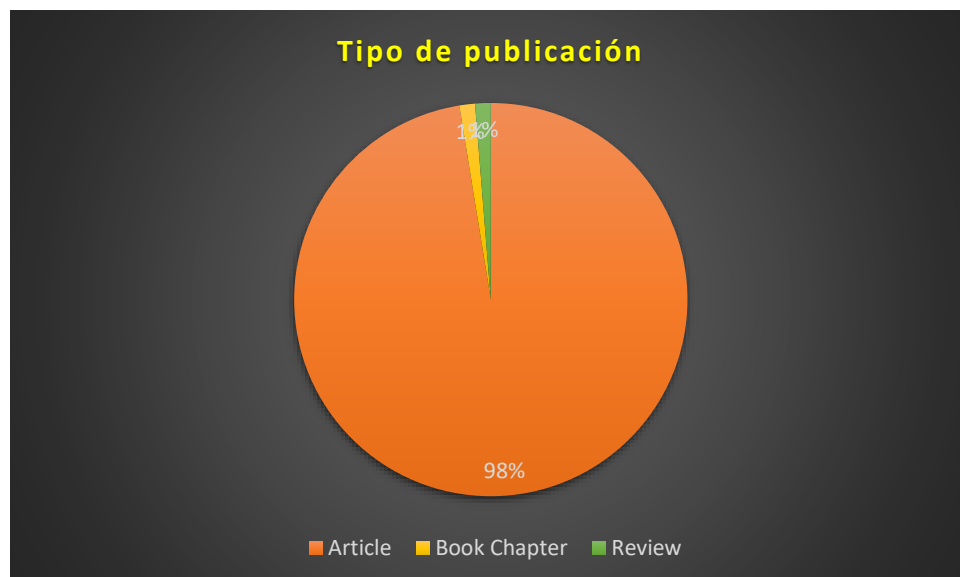


Figure 6. Type of publication.

Source: Own elaboration (2023); based on data provided by Scopus.

The type of publication most frequently used by the researchers referenced in the body of this document was the Journal Article with 98% of the total production identified for analysis, followed by Book Chapter with 1%. Journal are part of this classification, representing 1% of the research papers published during the period 2017-2022 in journals indexed in Scopus. In this last category, the one entitled "Relationship between innovation management and student satisfaction in the area of university well-being" stands out. This study sought to analyze the relationship between innovation management and student satisfaction with their well-being in a higher education institution in Barranquilla (Colombia). The study followed a latent variable design. Two Likert scales were used to collect information. Boh were applied to a sample of 406 participants. The results showed that innovation management was composed of two dimensions: process structure and process management. Likewise, student satisfaction was composed of three factors: trust and security, tangible elements and motivation to participate. The relationship between the study variables was corroborated from the proposed dimensions. These findings allow us to conclude that applying innovation management in the well-being of university students improves student satisfaction.(Olivero-Vega, 2022)

5. Conclusions

Through the bibliometric analysis carried out in the present research work, it was established that Chile was the country with the largest number of records published regarding welfare variables, structural equations with a total of 27 publications in the Scopus database. In the same way, it was established that the application of theories framed in the area of Psychology, it can be affirmed that the application of structural equation models to well-being variables is very important for a comprehensive understanding and prediction of people's well-being. These models allow the analysis of complex interactions between multiple variables, taking into account both observed variables and latent variables. The application of these models offers a number of advantages, among which is the ability to perform a comprehensive analysis of well-being, identify the key factors that affect it, understand complex and nonlinear relationships between variables and make accurate forecasts. well-being, future. In addition, structural equation models provide a solid basis for designing welfare-oriented interventions and policies. By understanding the relationships between variables, priority areas for action can be identified and effective strategies can be developed to address them. In short, structural equation models provide a powerful and

comprehensive analytical approach to understanding and predicting well-being in all its dimensions. Its implementation is necessary to promote individual and collective well-being and influence decision-making on policies and programmes aimed at improving people's quality of life.

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