

SURVEY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2015

MAIN RESULTS

Government Office against Gender based Violence



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INDEX

1-	INTRODUCTION	5
2-	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	8
2.1	Introduction	8
2.2	Lifetime intimate partner violence	9
2.2.1	Lifetime intimate partner violence: Physical and/or sexual violence	9
2.2.2	Lifetime fear	11
2.2.3	Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear	12
2.2.4	Lifetime intimate partner violence: psychological and economic violence	12
2.3	Intimate partner violence in the last 12 months	12
2.3.1	Physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months	12
2.3.2	Psychological and economic violence in the last 12 months	13
3-	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: CURRENT PARTNER	14
3.1	Physical and/or sexual violence from the current partner	14
3.2	Fear of the current partner	15
3.3	Psychological and economic violence from the current partner	15
4-	ENDING THE RELATIONSHIP DUE TO THE VIOLENCE	16
5-	FORMAL COMPLAINTS, CONTACTING SUPPORT SERVICES AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT	17
5.1	Formal complaints: reporting violence to the police or the court	17
5.2	Contacting support services	20
5.3	Talking about the suffered violence in the social environment	22
5.4	Summary: Women who have reported or talked about the suffered violence	24
6-	CONSEQUENCES ON HEALTH OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	25
6.1	Physical injuries as a consequence of violence	25
6.2	Consequences on health	26
6.3	Consequences of violence on physical or mental well-being	28
6.4	Feelings after the episodes of intimate partner violence	29
7-	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND MINOR CHILDREN	30
8-	YOUNG WOMEN, WOMEN BORN ABROAD AND WOMEN WITH CERTIFIED DISABILITY	31
8.1	Young women and controlling behaviours in the last 12 months	31
8.2	Women born abroad	33
8.3	Women with a certified disability equal to or greater than 33%	34
9-	PROTECTION AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	35
10-	TYPES OF ASSISTANCE WHICH WOMEN WHO SUFFER INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE WOULD PREFER TO RECEIVE	37
11-	NON-PARTNER PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	38

11.1	Lifetime physical and sexual violence by non-partners	38
11.2	Physical and sexual violence by non-partners in the last 12 months.....	40
11.3	Consequences of non-partner violence on health	41
11.3.1	Injuries as a consequence of physical violence	41
11.3.2	Consequences on health of non-partner violence	42
11.4	Perpetrators	48
11.4.1	Physical violence	48
11.4.2	Sexual violence.....	48
12-	TOTAL PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE SUFFERED BY WOMEN RESIDING IN SPAIN 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER FROM PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS	50
13-	Annex : METHODOLOGY	51

1- INTRODUCTION

The Survey on Violence against Women 2015 is the most relevant statistical operation produced in Spain on violence against women. It has been conducted every four years since 1999, being the Government Office against Gender based Violence the institution in charge of it since 2011.

Its main objective is to **increase knowledge of the prevalence of violence against women in Spain.**

In the Survey on Violence against Women 2015 many improvements have been introduced compared with previous editions. These improvements have their basis in the recommendations of international organizations and are aimed at achieving a better measuring of the reality of violence against women in Spain.

The Survey on Violence against Women 2015 facilitates a more accurate knowledge of gender based violence than the previously existing. As stated in the National Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Women 2013-2016, "by obtaining the most accurate x-ray of the reality from data, studies and research, we can: acquire maximum knowledge of the problem; design effective measures to prevent violence and provide assistance to women in their recovery; assess public policies and their effectiveness, quality and suitability."

It must be noted that the Government Office against Gender based Violence has adapted the Survey on Violence against Women 2015 with the purpose of fulfilling the quality requirements recommended by the UN Statistics Committee, which previous surveys did not meet.

As well as improving the questionnaire to better measure the violence suffered by women from their current or former partners, a new battery of questions has been introduced in order to have, **for the first time in Spain, data on the prevalence of non-partner physical and sexual violence against women.** The reasons for the introduction of this battery were, on one hand, the recommendations of the international organizations such as the United Nations, requesting the Member States to facilitate these data before the end of 2015, and, on the other hand, the need to comply with the provisions of the National Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Women 2013-2016 in terms of raising the visibility of other forms of violence against women in addition to intimate partner violence.

From the survey microdata it is possible to obtain the 8 indicators of Violence against Women proposed by the United Nations¹.

The Survey on Violence against Women 2015 has been conducted in partnership with the Center for Sociological Research to a sample of 10,171 women aged 16 or above, representative of the female population residing in Spain. The sample has been increased in more than 2,000 women with regard to the 2011 survey and women aged 16 and above have been interviewed, face to face, instead of just women over 18 as was done in previous surveys.

¹ http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/Guidelines_Statistics_VAW.pdf

The **new questionnaire distinguishes different types of violence**. In addition, the items for each type of violence are clearly defined to ensure the inclusion as violence of behaviours that are violence, and to avoid that real situations of violence are left out, as happened in previous surveys.

Following the international recommendations, 5 sets of questions have been developed for the different types of intimate partner violence as follows:

1. **Psychological violence: controlling behaviours**
2. **Psychological violence: emotional abuse**
3. **Economic violence**
4. **Physical violence**
5. **Sexual violence**

In the Survey on Violence against Women 2015 information is collected about all **partners a woman has had throughout her life** while previous surveys only asked about the partners she has had in the last 10 years, thus resulting in a great increase of the percentage of ever partnered women with respect to the previous surveys. Therefore, the prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence is more precisely measured.

Also, and for the first time, a pilot survey was conducted to evaluate the new questionnaire, which allowed for the detection of problems and the improvement of the final questionnaire.

Additionally, and following the international recommendations, training on violence against women as well as on the questionnaire was provided to all interviewers. All interviewers were female. In order to increase the privacy of the interviews, cards were used for sensitive questions.

This report is divided in two main parts: the first one analyses intimate partner violence and the second analyses non-partner physical and sexual violence suffered by women.

In respect to intimate partner violence, the report starts analysing the prevalence of intimate partner violence during lifetime and in the 12 months prior to the interview, as well as the severity of physical violence and the types of sexual violence. Later on, it analyses the violence suffered by currently partnered women from their current partners. The report continues analysing whether or not women that have suffered intimate partner violence have filed a formal complaint or received any type of support (medical, psychological, social, legal, shelter,...), and their satisfaction with them, as well as to whom in their close circle have they talked about their situation and their reaction. The consequences on health of intimate partner violence are also studied (injuries, subjective perception of their state of health, existence of certain symptoms of bad health,...), whether the women had minor children when the episodes of violence occurred, as well as the situation of young women, women born abroad, and women with a certificate of disability of a degree equal to or greater than 33%. Finally, some factors that may serve as protection against intimate partner violence and the types of assistance that women affected by this violence would prefer to receive are analysed.

Concerning non-partner violence, the report analyses the lifetime prevalence of physical and sexual violence, differentiating violence suffered before or after being 15 years old, as well as the one suffered in 12 months prior to the interview. The severity of physical violence is studied, distinguishing between moderate and severe, and also the forms that sexual violence adopts, differentiating between "rape" and "other forms of sexual violence". The consequences of this violence on health

are also analysed as well as the type of perpetrators (their sex and the relationship that linked them to the women: acquaintance, stranger, relative ...).

Last, data on intimate-partner and non-partner violence are aggregated, in order to obtain the total prevalence of physical and sexual violence suffered by women aged 16 and above that reside in Spain during their lifetimes and in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

2- INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

2.1 Introduction

In order to measure intimate partner violence, questions on 5 types of violence have been introduced as well as an additional question on whether the woman has ever been afraid of a partner. Table 1 shows the items included in the questionnaire for each of these types of violence.

Table 1: Types of intimate partner violence

	Your partner*....
Physical violence	1- has ever slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you 2- has ever pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair 3- has ever hit you with a fist or with anything else that could hurt you 4- has ever kicked you, dragged you, or beat you up 5- has ever tried to choke or burn you on purpose 6- has ever threatened to use or has actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you
Sexual violence	1- has ever force you to have sexual intercourse** when you did not want to 2- Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner could do if you refused 3- has ever forced you to do something else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating 4- has ever attempted to force you into sexual intercourse by holding you down or hurting you in some way
Psychological violence: controlling behaviours***	1- tried to keep you from seeing your friends 2- tried to restrict contact with your family of birth 3- insisted on knowing where you are at all times 4- ignored you and treated you indifferently 5- got angry if you spoke with another man or woman 6- unjustifiably suspected that you were unfaithful 7- expected you to ask for permission before going by yourself to some places, for example a hospital or health center, a cultural or sports center, etc.
Psychological violence: emotional abuse	1- has ever insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself 2- has ever belittled or humiliated you in front of other people 3- has ever done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by yelling and smashing things, looking at you in a certain manner) 4- has ever verbally threatened to hurt you 5- has ever verbally threatened to hurt someone you care about
Economic violence***	1- refused to give you enough money for household expenses, even when your partner had money for other things 2- prevented you from making decisions about family finances and from shopping independently 3- forbid you to go work or study outside the household
Fear	How often have you been or are you afraid of your (current/last/former) partner?
*Different questions were done to differentiate current/last/former partners ** Sexual intercourse is defined as oral sex, forced anal or vaginal penetration *** For controlling behaviours and economic violence, frequency was not measured. The questions refer to the general behaviour of the respondent's partner. This is because these behaviours are about characteristics of the relationship and are often an ongoing pattern (course of conduct) rather than specific acts.	

Section 2.2 analyses lifetime intimate partner violence and section 2.3 analyses intimate partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview.

The following tables show the percentages of women who suffer violence, both over the total of women residing in Spain aged 16 years old and older, and over the total of women residing in Spain 16 years old or above who have ever been partnered. These percentages are very similar, as 96.4% of the women interviewed have ever been partnered.

2.2 Lifetime intimate partner violence

2.2.1 Lifetime intimate partner violence: Physical and/or sexual violence

Of the total of women 16 years old or older residing in Spain, **12.5% have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence from their current or former partners** (Table 2).

10.3% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have ever suffered **physical violence** from a current or former partner.

8.1% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have ever suffered **sexual violence** from a current or former partner.

Table 2: Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence from a current or former partner (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
Physical		
Yes	10.3%	10.7%
No	88.8%	88.4%
N.A.	0.9%	0.9%
Sexual		
Yes	8.1%	8.4%
No	91.3%	90.9%
N.A.	0.7%	0.7%
Physical and/or sexual		
Yes	12.5%	13%
No	86.4%	85.9%
N.A.	1.1%	1.1%

Lifetime physical intimate partner violence², has been **moderate** for **3.9%** of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older and **severe** for **6.5%** (Table 3). It must be taken into account that a woman who has suffered severe physical violence can also have suffered moderate physical violence, but will only appear classified as 'severe physical violence'.

Table 3: Severity of lifetime intimate partner physical violence (%)

Physical Violence	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
No physical violence	88.8%	88.4%
Moderate physical violence	3.9%	4%
Severe physical violence (may have suffered moderate physical violence acts in addition to severe physical violence acts)	6.5%	6.7%
N.A.	0.9%	0.9%

In the case of lifetime sexual intimate partner violence, it is considered more adequate not to refer to severity and, instead, analyse each item separately. It needs to be borne in mind that a woman may have suffered more than one type of sexual violence and, therefore, she would have answered positively to more than one of the four items she was asked for. That is, contrary to the classification for physical violence in which, if a woman has suffered any of the items related to severe physical violence, even having suffered situations of moderate violence too, she will only be classified under 'severe physical violence', for sexual violence, each item is analysed separately and, as a result, a woman can be listed in more than one of the four items.

So, as can be seen in Table 4,

- 6.4% of women residing in Spain 16 years old or older state that a partner (current/former) has ever forced them to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.
- 6.1 % of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older state having had sexual intercourse they did not want to because they were afraid of what their partner (current/former) could do if they refused.
- 3.4% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older state that a partner (current/former) has ever forced them to do something else sexual that they did not want to or that they found degrading or humiliating.
- 3.1% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older state that a partner (current/former) has ever attempted to force them into sexual intercourse by holding them down or hurting them in some way.

² Moderate physical violence includes items 1 and 2 of Table 1 ('has ever slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you', 'has ever pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair') and severe physical violence the other four items ('has ever hit you with a fist or with anything else that could hurt you', 'has ever kicked you, dragged you, or beat you up', 'has ever tried to choke or burn you on purpose', 'has ever threatened to use or has actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you').

Table 4: Lifetime intimate partner sexual violence (% of women who answer 'yes' to each item)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
Total sexual violence (has answered 'yes' to at least 1 of the four items relating to sexual violence)	8.1%	8.4%
Has been forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	6.4%	6.6%
Has ever had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner could do if she refused	6.1%	6.3%
Has ever been forced to do something else sexual that she did not want to or that she found degrading or humiliating	3.4%	3.5%
Her partner (current/former) has ever attempted to force her into sexual intercourse by holding her down or hurting her in some way	3.1%	3.2%

2.2.2 Lifetime fear

13% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have ever been afraid of their current or former partners (Table 5).

Table 5: Lifetime fear of a current or former partner (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
Yes	13.0%	13.4%
No	84.9%	84.4%
N.A.	2.1%	2.2%

2.2.3 Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear

15.5% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older state that they have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a partner (current/former) during their lifetime.

Sections 4 to 10 of this report analyse several aspects (complaints, medical services attendance,...) related to these women.

2.2.4 Lifetime intimate partner violence: psychological and economic violence

25.4% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have ever suffered controlling behaviours, 21.9% emotional abuse, and 10.8% economic violence from a current or former partner (Table 6).

Table 6: Lifetime psychological and economic violence from a current/former partner (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
Psychological violence: controlling behaviours		
Yes	25.4%	26.4%
No	73.5%	72.6%
N.A.	1.0%	1.1%
Psychological violence: emotional abuse		
Yes	21.9%	22.8%
No	77.6%	76.7%
N.A.	0.5%	0.5%
Economic violence		
Yes	10.8%	11.2%
No	87.9%	87.5%
N.A.	1.3%	1.3%

2.3 Intimate partner violence in the last 12 months

2.3.1 Physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months

2.7% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from their current or former partners in the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 7).

1.8% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have suffered physical violence from their current or former partners in the 12 months prior to the interview.

1.4% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have suffered sexual violence from their current or former partners in the 12 months prior to the interview.

Table 7: Physical or sexual violence from a current/former partner in the last 12 months (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
Physical		
Yes	1.8%	1.9%
No	97%	96.9%
N.A.	1.2%	1.2%
Sexual		
Yes	1.4%	1.5%
No	97.7%	97.6%
N.A.	0.9%	0.9%
Physical and/or sexual		
Yes	2.7%	2.8%
No	95.8%	95.6%
N.A.	1.5%	1.6%

2.3.2 Psychological and economic violence in the last 12 months

9.2% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have suffered **controlling behaviours** from their current or former partners in the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 8).

7.9% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have suffered **emotional abuse** from their current or former partners in the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 8).

2.5% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have suffered **economic violence** from their current or former partners in the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 8).

Table 8: Psychological and economic violence from a current or former partner in the last 12 months (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever been partnered
Psychological violence: Controlling behaviours		
Yes	9.2%	9.6%
No	89.1%	88.7%
N.A.	1.7%	1.7%
Psychological violence: emotional abuse		
Yes	7.9%	8.2%
No	91.2%	90.8%
N.A.	0.9%	1.0%
Economic violence		
Yes	2.5%	2.6%
No	96.0%	95.8%
N.A.	1.5%	1.6%

3- INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: CURRENT PARTNER

This section analyses the incidence of intimate partner violence among currently partnered women.

71.6% of the interviewed women are currently partnered.

3.1 Physical and/or sexual violence from the current partner

From the total of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older who are currently partnered, **2.9% have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence from their current partners** and **1.9% in the last 12 months** (Table 9).

1.9% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older, who are currently partnered, **have ever suffered physical violence from this partner** and **1.1% in the last 12 months**.

1.8% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older who are currently partnered **have ever suffered sexual violence from this partner** and **1% in the last 12 months**.

Table 9: Physical and/or sexual violence from the **current partner**. Lifetime and in the last 12 months (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who are currently partnered	
	Lifetime	In the last 12 months
Physical		
Yes	1.9%	1.1%
No	97.8%	98.6%
N.A.	0.3%	0.3%
Sexual		
Yes	1.8%	1%
No	98%	98.7%
N.A.	0.2%	0.2%
Physical and/or sexual		
Yes	2.9%	1.9%
No	96.6%	97.6%
N.A.	0.5%	0.5%

3.2 Fear of the current partner

2.9% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older who are currently partnered have ever been **afraid** of this partner (Table 10).

Table 10: Lifetime fear of the **current partner** (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who are currently partnered
	Lifetime
Fear	
Yes	2.9%
No	95.9%
N.A.	1.2%

3.3 Psychological and economic violence from the current partner

11.9% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older who are currently partnered, have ever suffered controlling behaviours from this partner, 9.3% emotional abuse and 3.3% economic violence (Table 11).

In the last 12 months, 9.5% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older who are currently partnered have suffered **controlling behaviours** from this partner, 7.4% **emotional abuse** and 2.3% **economic violence** (Table 11).

Table 11: Psychological or economic violence from the **current partner**. Lifetime and in the last 12 months (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who are currently partnered	
	Lifetime	In the last 12 months
Psychological violence: Controlling behaviours		
Yes	11.9%	9.5%
No	87.4%	89.5%
N.A.	0.7%	1.0%
Psychological violence: Emotional abuse		
Yes	9.3%	7.4%
No	90.6%	92.4%
N.A.	0.1%	0.2%
Economic violence		
Yes	3.3%	2.3%
No	96.2%	97.1%
N.A.	0.5%	0.6%

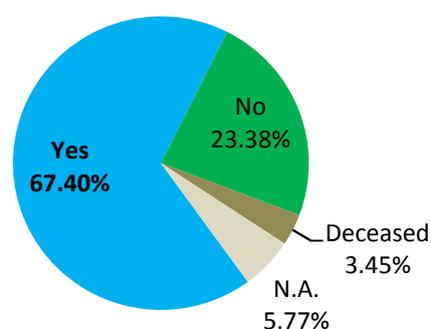
4- ENDING THE RELATIONSHIP DUE TO THE VIOLENCE

15.5% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older state that they have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of their current or former partners. This section and the following ones analyse several aspects related to these women.

When considering the difference between the women who have suffered lifetime physical or sexual violence and those who have not suffered it in the last year, **77.6% of them would have ended the violent relationship.**

67.4 % of the women that have ever suffered intimate partner physical or sexual violence or fear, affirm that **violence was the reason for ending the violent relationship** (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Respondents indicating whether or not violence was the reason for ending the relationship



* Question 36: Did you end the relationship with any of your partners due to these behaviours or to the fear?

5- FORMAL COMPLAINTS, CONTACTING SUPPORT SERVICES AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Formal complaints: reporting violence to the police or the court

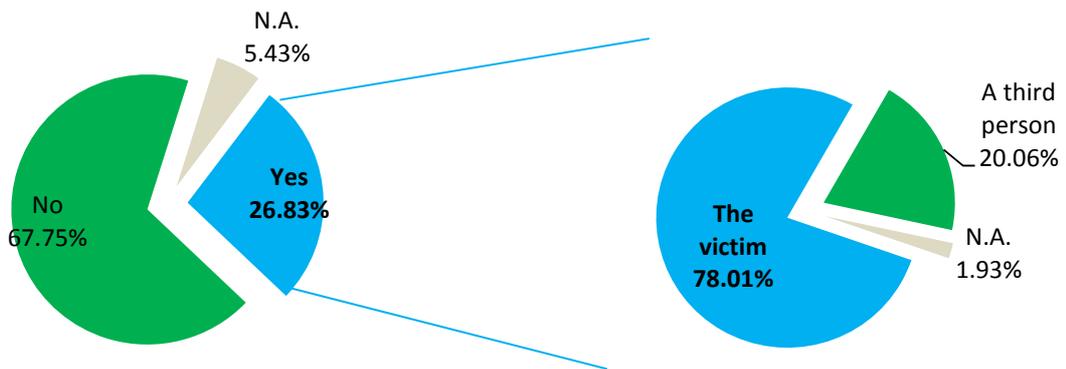
Intimate partner violence suffered by women has been reported to the Police in **26.8%** of the cases (Figure 2). In **78% of these cases it was the victim herself who reported to the police** while in 20.1% of the cases it was a third person.

An additional **1.7% went directly to the court to file a complaint** without contacting the police previously.

Therefore, **28.6%** of the women who have suffered lifetime physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a present or former partner **have reported this violence to the police** -the woman herself or a third person-(26.8%) or **to the court** (1.7%).

Figure 2: Report to the police

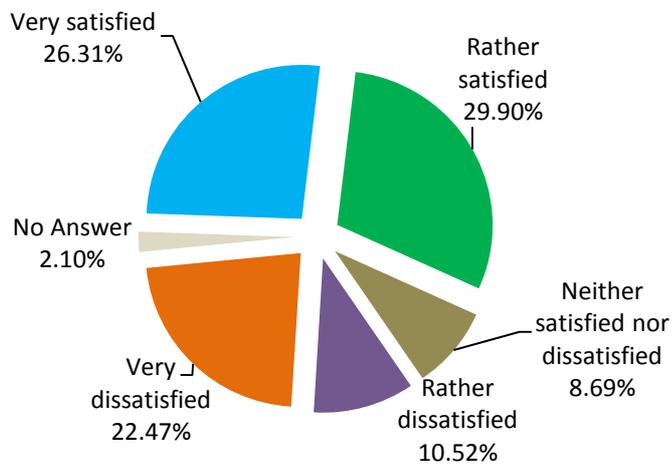
Figure 3: Report to the Police by the victim herself or by a third person



* Q38 Was the police informed of the incidents caused by any of your partners?

* Q38b (only for those who answered 'yes' to q38) Did you inform the police yourself or was a third person who informed?

Figure 4: Satisfaction with the Police



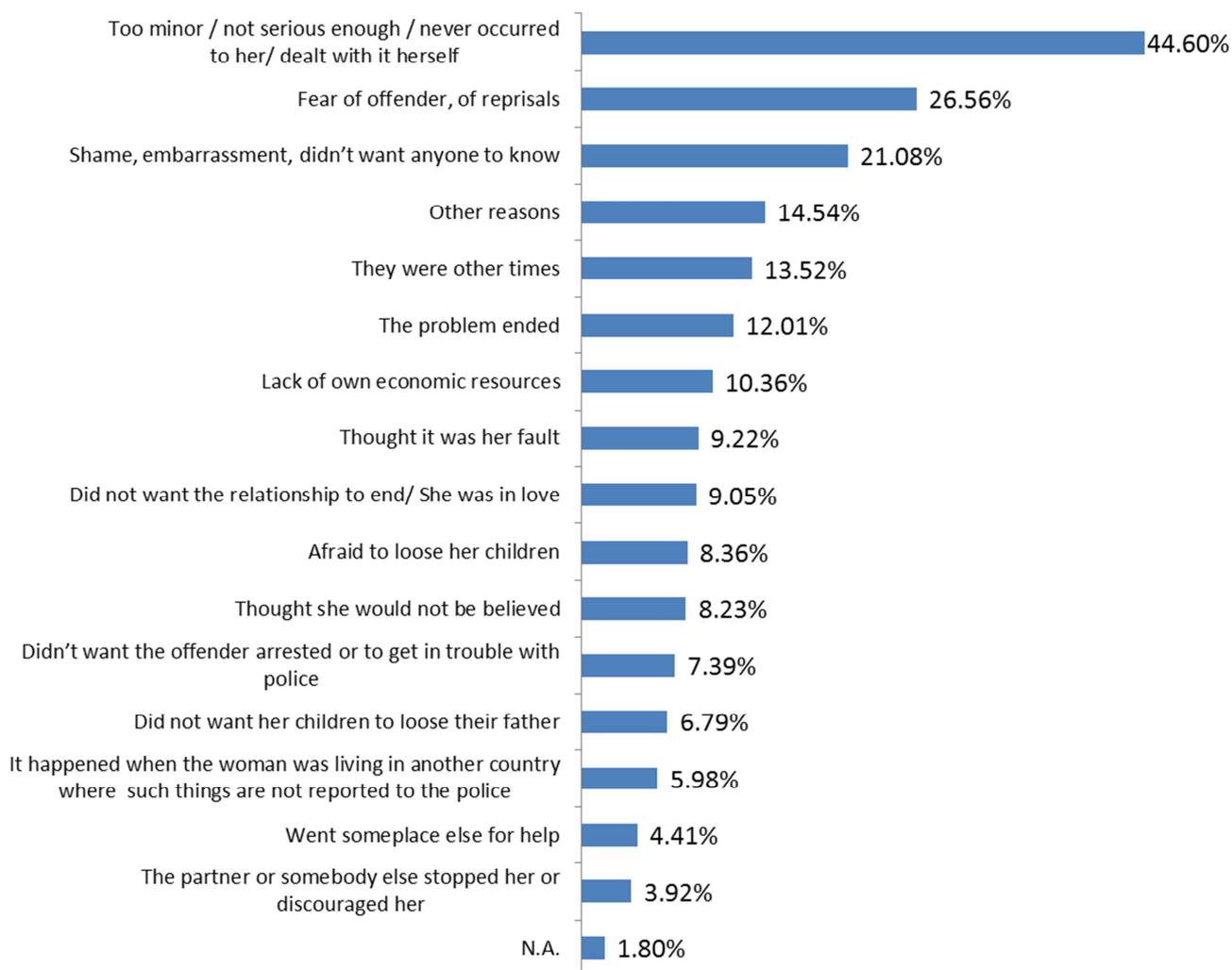
* Q38a (for those who answered 'yes' to q38) Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the contact you had with the police?

Among the women who had reported violence to the police (themselves or as a consequence of a complaint of a third person), 56.2% are very or rather satisfied with the police response (Figure 4).

Figure 5 shows the **reasons for not reporting violence** to the police or the court. The **three main reasons** are:

- **Not giving enough importance to the intimate partner violence (44.6%),**
- **fear (26.56%), and**
- **shame, not wanting anybody to know about it (21.08%).**

Figure 5: Reasons for not reporting violence to the police or the court

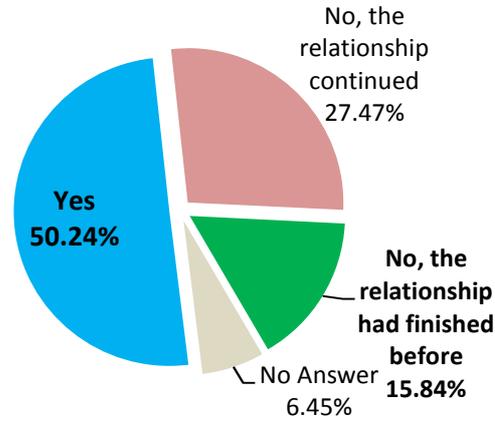


* Q40 (for those who answer 'no' to q38 and 'no' to q39) Could you tell me the reasons for not reporting violence to the police or the court? Respondents were able to give more than one answer, so categories may total to more than 100 %.

On the other hand, of **the women who have reported violence** to the police or the court (Figure 6):

- **50.2% finished their relationship** as a result of the complaint,
- **15.8% state that the relationship had finished before** filing the complaint, and
- **in 27.5% of the cases the women continued the relationship** in spite of having filed a complaint.

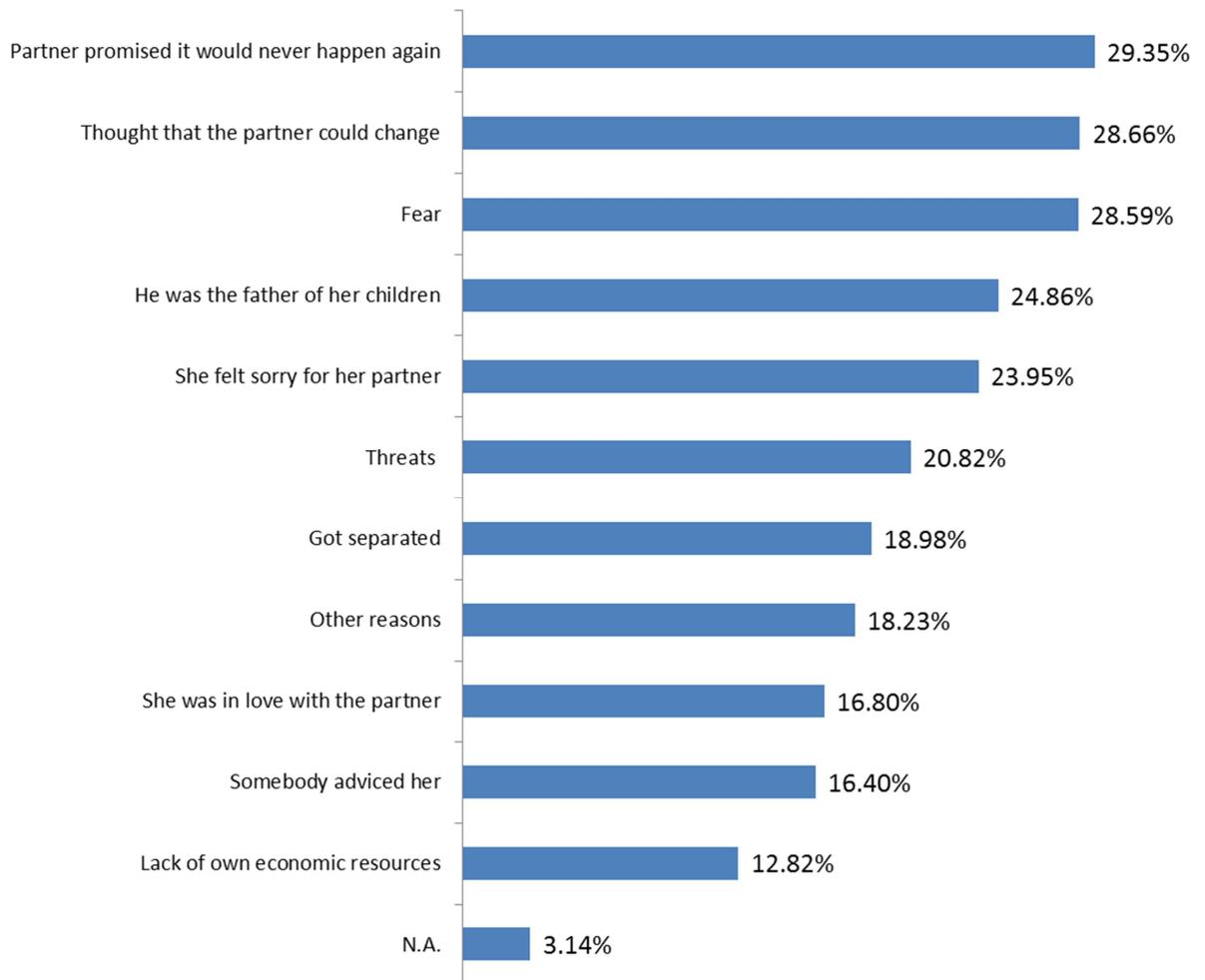
Figure 6: Ending of the violent relationship following the complaint



* Q42 Following the complaint, did the relationship ended?

20.9% of the women who reported violence at the police or at court **withdrew the complaint.**

Figure 7: Reasons for withdrawing the complaint



* Q43a Why did you withdraw the complaint?

Respondents were able to give more than one answer, so categories may total to more than 100 %.

The reasons most frequently alleged to withdraw the complaint are (Figure 7):

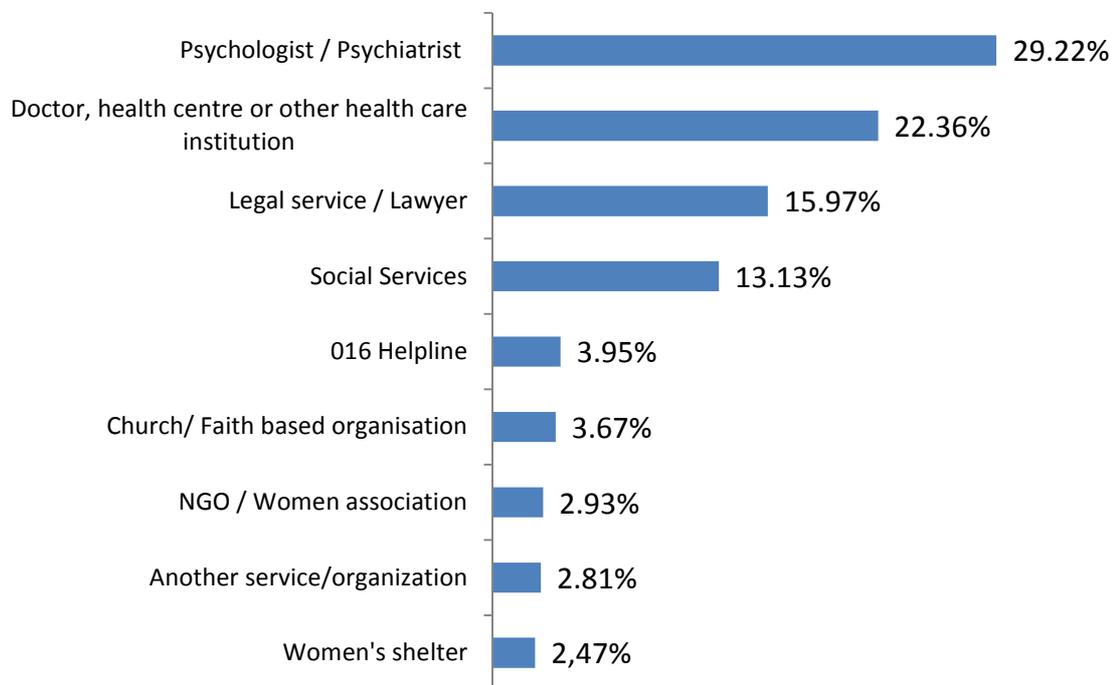
- o 'The partner promised it would never happen again' (29.35%),
- o 'Thought that the partner could change' (28.66%),
- o 'Fear' (28.59%),
- o 'He is/was the father of her children' (24.86%),
- o 'She felt sorry for her partner' (23.95%),
- o 'Threats' (20.82%).

5.2 Contacting support services

45% of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner, **have attended a medical, legal, or social service** seeking help (Figure 8):

- 29.22% have visited a psychologist or psychiatrist and 22.36% went to a doctor or health center. In total, **37.2%** of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner have attended a **medical or psychological service**.
- **15.97%** have requested **legal support**,
- **13.13%** contacted the **social services** seeking for help, and
- **3.95%** have called the **016 helpline**³. It is necessary to take into account that the 016 helpline started to operate in September 2007.

Figure 8: Contacting support services



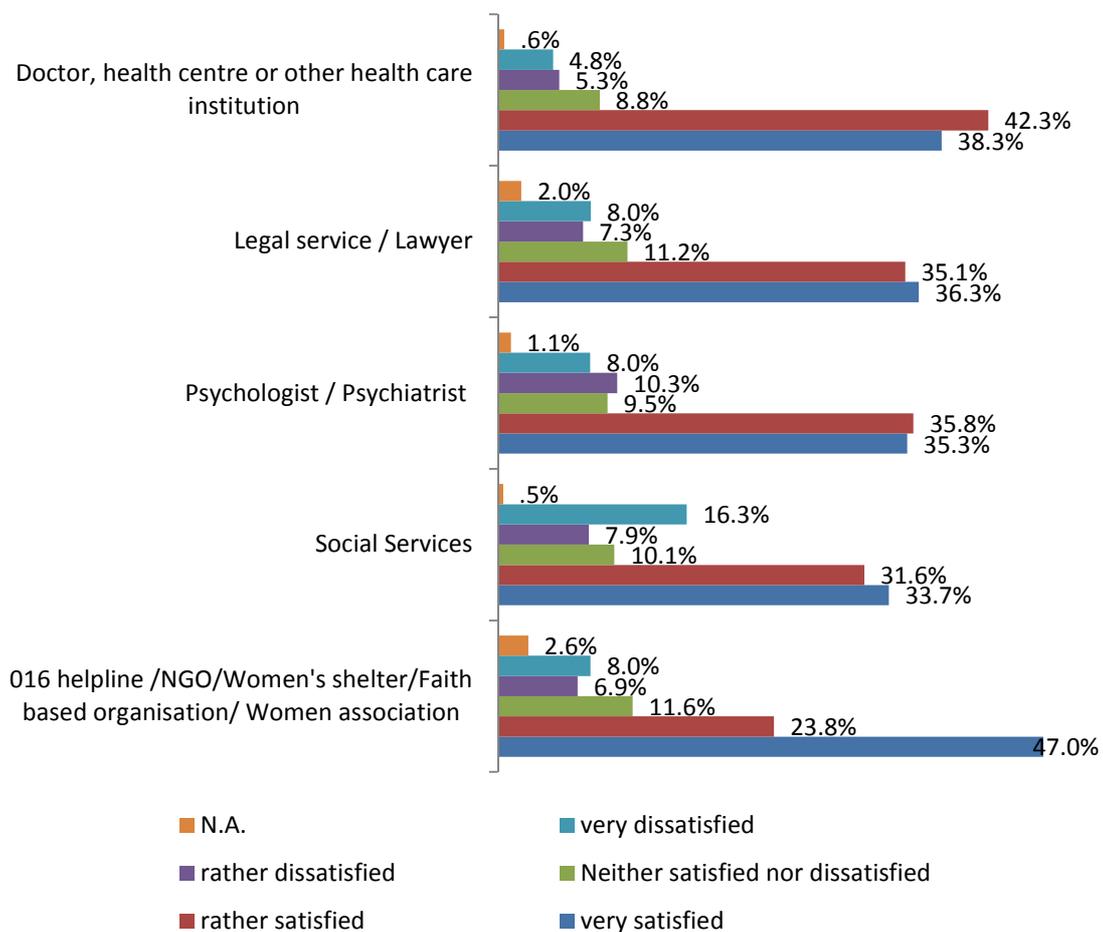
* Q44 As a consequence of your current or former partners' behaviour towards you, did you get in contact with any of the following services? Respondents were able to give more than one answer, so categories may total to more than 100 %.

³ The 016 helpline is a toll-free and confidential service, providing information and legal advice on intimate partner violence. It operates throughout the national territory 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

As for the **satisfaction with the support received from these services** (Figure 9):

- The maximum degree of satisfaction can be found in the support received from the doctors or health centers: 80.6% of the women who went to them were very or rather satisfied.
- 71.4% of those who attended legal services and
- 71.1% of those who visited a psychologist or psychiatrist are very or rather satisfied with the support received.
- 70.8% of those who received support from the 016 helpline, a shelter for battered women, a women organization or other services are very or rather satisfied with the support received.
- 65.30% of those who went to the social services are very or rather satisfied with the support received.

Figure 9: Satisfaction with the support services

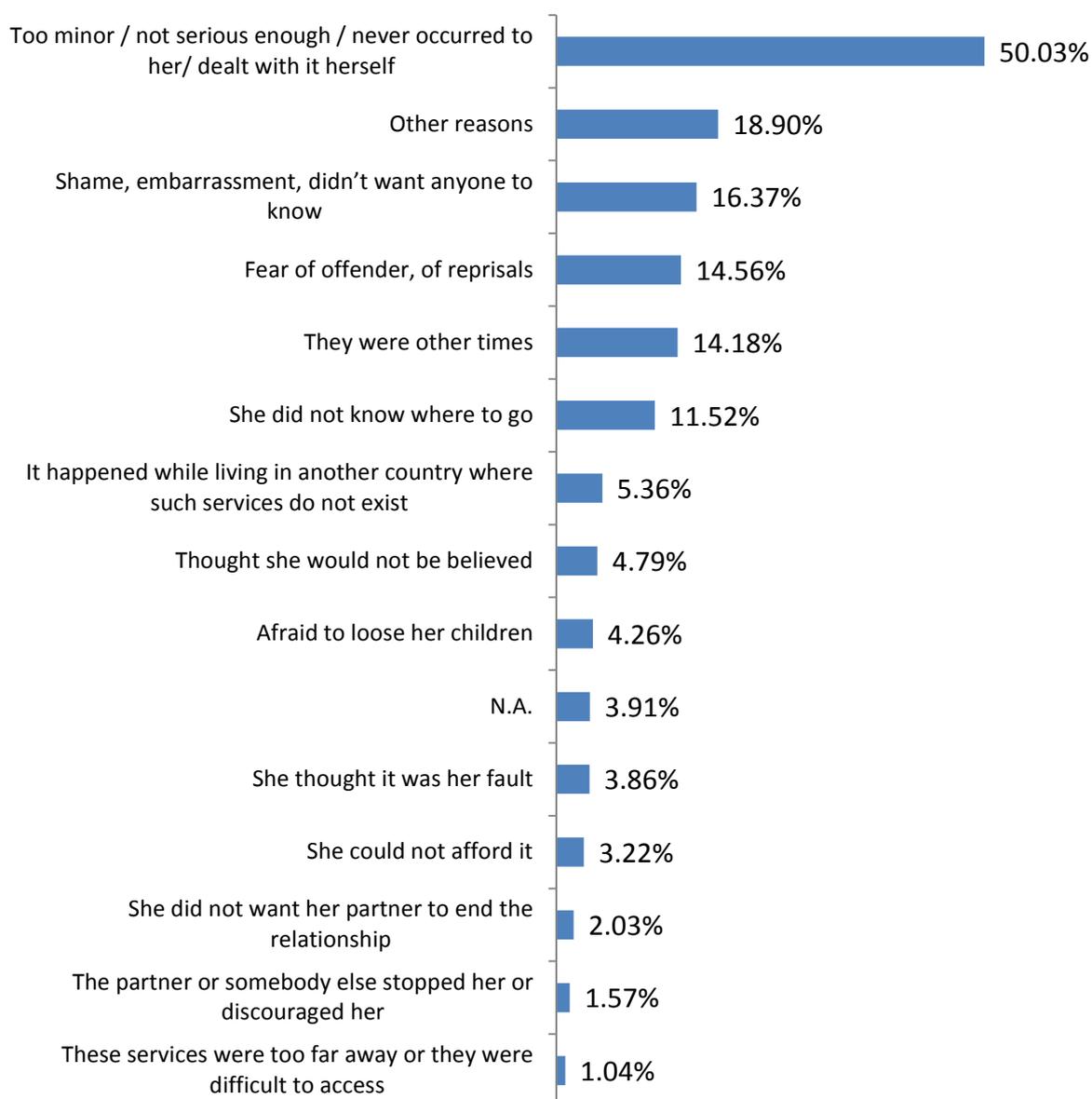


* Q44a With the support, advice, or orientation received, were you....?

Those women that have **not attended any support service** were asked about the **reasons** (Figure 10). The main reasons for not attending any support service are:

- **Not giving enough importance to the suffered intimate partner violence (50.03%),**
- **shame, not wanting anybody to know about it (16.37%), and**
- **fear (14.56%).**

Figure 10: Reasons for not attending any support services



* Q45 Why you did not seek help in any of these services?

Respondents were able to give more than one answer, so categories may total to more than 100 %.

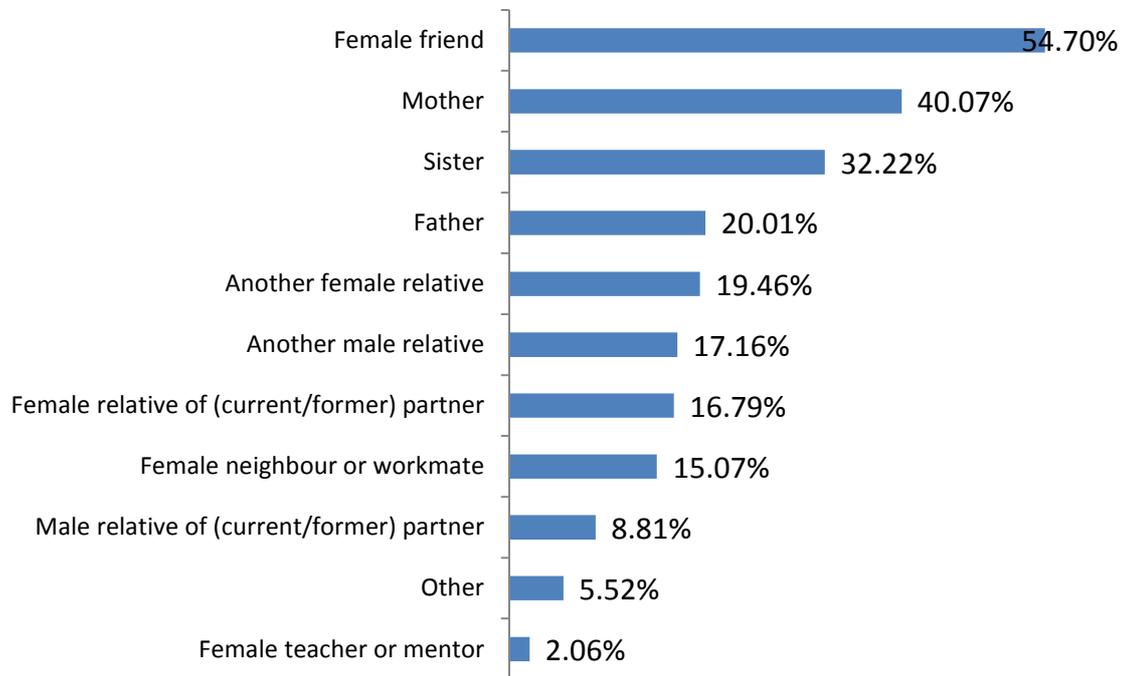
5.3 Talking about the suffered violence in the social environment

75.6% of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner **have told their situation to someone of their social environment** (Figure 11):

- 54.7% have spoken with a female friend.
- 40.1% have told their mother.
- 32.2% have spoken with their sister.
- 20% have told their father.
- 19.5% have told a female relative and 17.2% a male relative.
- 15.1% have spoken with a female neighbour or workmate.
- 2.1% have told a female teacher or mentor.

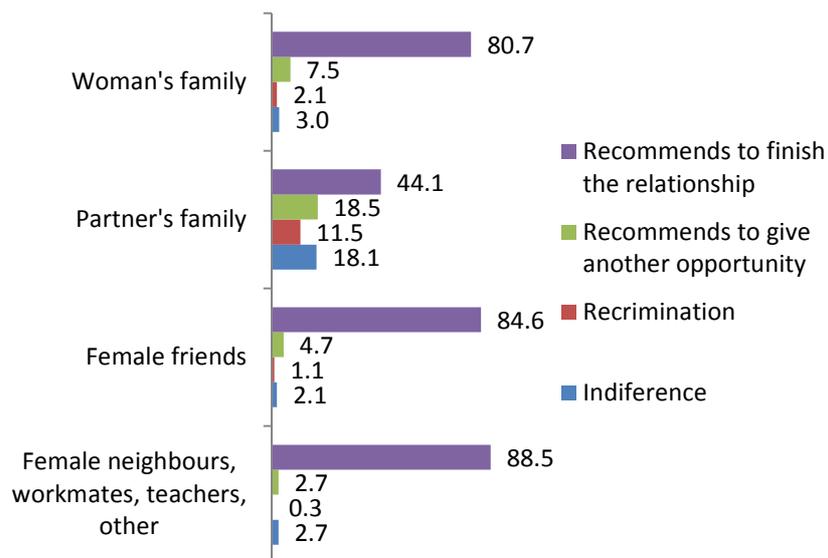
- 16.8% have told a female relative of their (current/former) partner.
- 8.8% have told a male relative of their (current/former) partner.

Figure 11: To whom women talked about the suffered violence



* P46 I will now mention some persons. Could you tell me if you told your (current/former) partner's behaviour to...?
 Respondents were able to give more than one answer, so categories may total to more than 100 %.

Figure 12: Feedback of the woman's social environment when she talks about the suffered violence



* Q46a How did this person react?

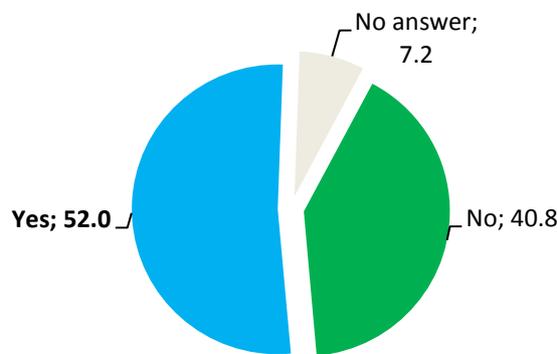
The most common reaction is to recommend the woman to put an end to the relationship (Figure 12). The percentage of those who recommend finishing the relationship is **over 80%** among the members of the family of origin of the women (80.7%), female friends (84.6%), and female neighbours/workmates/teachers/other (88.5%).

On the other hand, among the members of the (current/former) partner's family, the percentage of those who recommend the woman to finish the relationship is 44.1%, while 18.5% recommended her to give the partner another opportunity, 18% reacted with indifference, and 11.5% recriminated her.

5.4 Summary: Women who have reported or talked about the suffered violence

In total, **52%** of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of their (current/former) partners have reported it to the police, the court or a support service (Figure 13).

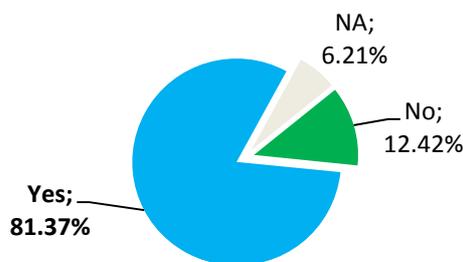
Figure 13: Women reporting violence to the police, court, or any support service (%)



Additionally, regarding also those persons of the women's social environment that have been told about the situation, **81.4%** of the women who have suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of their (current/former) partners **have reported violence to the police or the court, to a support service, or have told somebody of their social environment about their situation** (Figure 14).

Therefore, **12.42%** of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of their (current/former) partners, have talked about this violence for the first time during the interview.

Figure 14: Women who have reported violence to the police or the court, to a support service, or have told somebody of their social environment about their situation (%)



6- CONSEQUENCES ON HEALTH OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

6.1 Physical injuries as a consequence of violence

Of the total number of women who have ever suffered intimate partner violence, **42%** have suffered injuries as a consequence of violence. They represent **6.5%** of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older (Table 12).

Of the total number of women who have ever suffered intimate partner violence, **5.2%** have suffered injuries as a consequence of violence **in the 12 months prior to the interview**. They represent **0.8%** of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older (Table 12).

Table 12: Physical injuries as a consequence of intimate partner violence. Lifetime and 12 months prior to the interview (%)

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain		Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner	
	Lifetime	In the last 12 months	Lifetime	In the last 12 months
Physical injuries				
Yes	6.5%	0.8%	42%	5.2%
No	92.8%	98.4%	53.8%	89.7%
N.A.	0.7%	0.8%	4.2%	5%

According to their severity, physical injuries can be classified as moderate⁴ or severe⁵.

21.9% of the victims of intimate partner violence, suffered **moderate injuries** as a consequence of violence. They represent **3.4%** of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older (Table 13).

20.2% of the victims of intimate partner violence, suffered severe **injuries** as a consequence of violence. They represent **3.1%** of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older (Table 13). A woman who has suffered severe injuries may have suffered moderate injuries too, but will only appear classified in the 'severe injuries' category.

⁴ Cuts, scratches, bruises or aches are considered moderate physical injuries.

⁵ The following are considered severe physical injuries: 1- injuries to eye or ear, sprains, dislocations or burns, 2- deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries, or any other similar injury, 3- Miscarriage.

Table 13: Severity of the physical injuries

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner
	Lifetime	Lifetime
Injuries		
Moderate injuries	3.4%	21.9%
Severe injuries	3.1%	20.2%
No injuries	92.8%	53.8%
N.A.	0.7%	4.2%

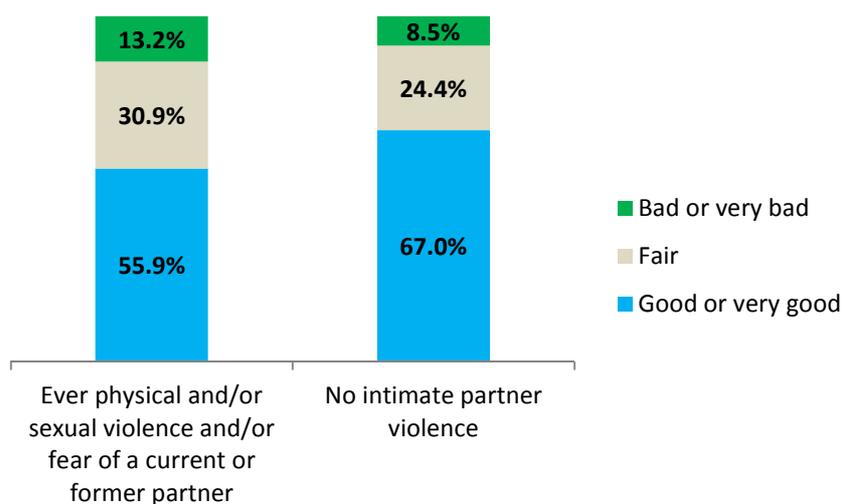
6.2 Consequences on health

This section analyses, firstly, the subjective perception of the health state in the last 12 months and, secondly, the presence or not in the last 12 months of some symptoms related to the health condition, comparing the situation of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner, with that of those women who have never been victims of this form of violence.

Concerning the subjective perception of the health state in the year previous to the interview (Figure 15), 55.9% of the victims state that it is good or very good, 13.2% say it is bad or very bad, and 30.9% say it is fair.

On the other hand, those women who have never suffered intimate partner violence state to a greater extent that their health condition in the last year has been good or very good (67%) and to a lesser extent bad or very bad (8.5%), or fair (24.4%), being the differences statistically significant (pvalue = 0.000).

Figure 15: Subjective perception of the health state in the last 12 months (%)



* p=0,000

** For X2 test variables 'No Answer' and 'Doesn't know' have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are more than 5.

**** Q1: In the last 12 months, would you say your health state has been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?

In the survey women are asked whether they have suffered frequently certain symptoms related to a poor state of health in the last 12 months. **Women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner have all these symptoms in a greater extent than those who have never suffered this violence**, being the differences statistically significant in all cases (pvalue=0.000 in all contrasts).

Table 14: Presence of certain health symptoms in the 12 months prior to the interview (%)

		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a present or former partner	
		No	Yes
Headaches	Yes	39.0%	54.0%
	No	60.9%	45.9%
	N.A.	.1%	.1%
Colds or flu	Yes	26.7%	32.8%
	No	73.2%	67.0%
	N.A.	.1%	.2%
Wanting to cry for no reason	Yes	24.5%	43.3%
	No	75.2%	56.5%
	N.A.	.3%	.2%
Back or joint pains	Yes	61.1%	70.5%
	No	38.7%	29.1%
	N.A.	.2%	.4%
Mood swings	Yes	41.1%	60.8%
	No	58.5%	38.8%
	N.A.	.3%	.4%
Anxiety or anguish	Yes	29.5%	53.0%
	No	70.2%	46.6%
	N.A.	.2%	.3%
Lack of sexual desire	Yes	26.3%	36.6%
	No	70.3%	60.0%
	N.A.	3.5%	3.5%
Irritability	Yes	26.7%	45.7%
	No	72.8%	54.0%
	N.A.	.5%	.3%
Insomnia, sleep disorders	Yes	36.7%	53.3%
	No	63.1%	46.6%
	N.A.	.2%	.1%
Permanent fatigue	Yes	18.0%	29.9%
	No	81.9%	69.7%
	N.C.	.2%	.4%
Sadness for thinking she was worthless	Yes	14.9%	33.1%
	No	84.6%	66.6%
	N.A.	.5%	.4%

* p=0,000 in the contrasts of each symptom

** For X2 test variable 'No Answer' has not been used

*** All expected frequencies are more than 5.

**** Q2: From the following symptoms I will read to you, which have you had frequently during the last year?

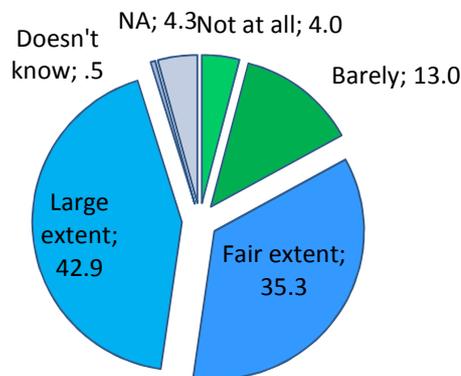
The symptoms of bad health with more differences⁶ are (Table 14):

- Anxiety or anguish: 53% of the women who have suffered intimate partner violence as compared to 29.5% of those who have never suffered it.
- Sadness for thinking she was worthless: 33.1% as compared to 14.9% of those who have never suffered intimate partner violence.
- Wanting to cry for no reason: 43.3% as compared to 24.5% of those who have never suffered intimate partner violence.
- Irritability: 45.7% as compared to 26.7% of those who have not suffered intimate partner violence.
- Mood swings: 60.8% as compared to 41.1% of those who do not suffer intimate partner violence.

6.3 Consequences of violence on physical or mental well-being

When women who have suffered violence from a current or former partner are asked to what extent this violence has affected their physical or mental well-being, 78.2% answer 'to a fair or large extent' (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Effects of intimate partner violence on physical or mental well-being (%)



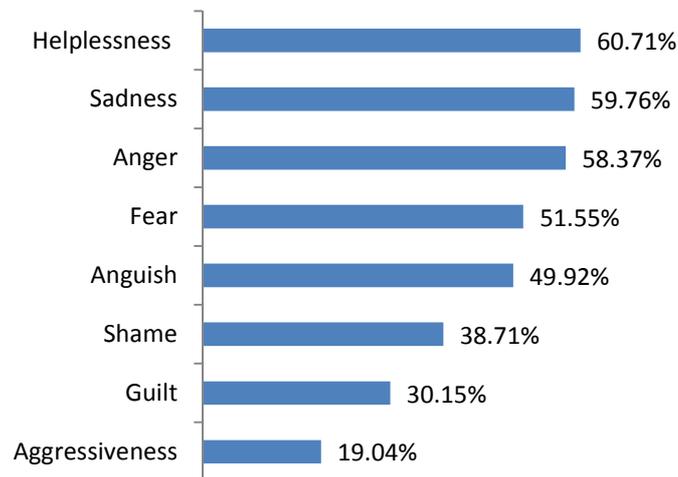
* Q24 y Q33: ¿How much has your (current/last/former) partner's behaviour towards you affected your physical or mental well-being?

⁶ Cramer's V test has been used for this purpose

6.4 Feelings after the episodes of intimate partner violence

When women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner are asked about what feelings did they have after the episodes of violence, 60.71% mention 'helplessness', 59.76% 'sadness', 58.37% 'anger', and 51.55% 'fear' (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Feelings after the episodes of intimate partner violence



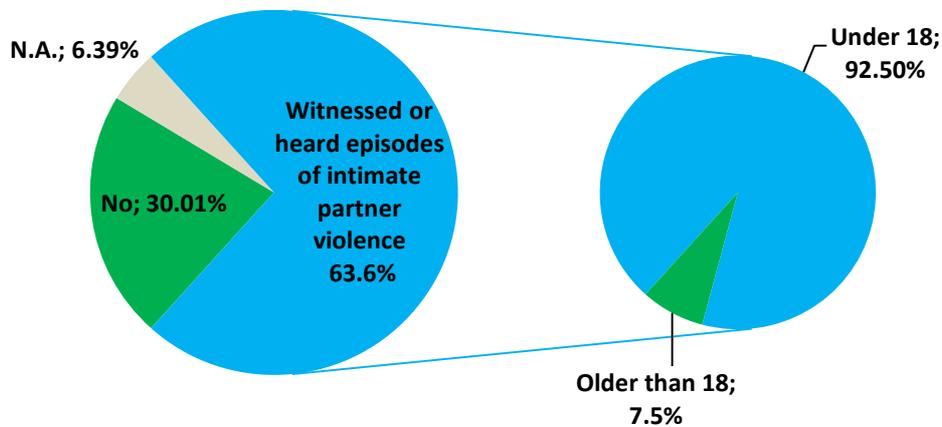
* Q25 y Q34 Did you feel any of the following as a result of what your (current/last/former) partners did to you? Respondents were able to give more than one answer, so categories may total to more than 100 %.

7- INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND MINOR CHILDREN

Of those women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a current or former partner and had children when the episodes of violence took place, **63.6% state that her children witnessed or heard at least one of the episodes of violence** (Figure 18).

Of the women who answered that their children witnessed or heard the episodes of violence, **92.5% state that their children were younger than 18 years old when the incidents happened.**

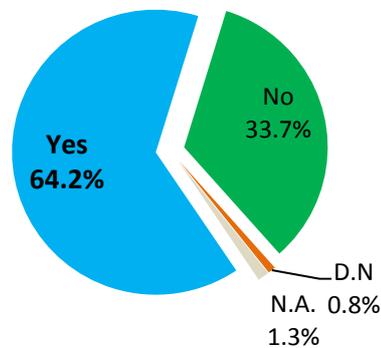
Figure 18: Children witnessing or hearing episodes of intimate partner violence



* Q37 Did any of your children witness or hear any of the incidents you told me about caused by your (current/last/former) partner?
Q37a (for those who answer 'yes' in Q37) Were any of them under the age of 18 when these incidents happened?

Of the women who answered that their children witnessed or heard episodes of intimate partner violence and they were younger than 18 years old when the incidents happened, **64.2% state that these minor children suffered violence too from the woman's perpetrator** (Figure 19).

Figure 19: The minor children suffered violence from her mother's (current/former) partner



* Q37b (for those who answer 'yes' to Q37a) Did your minor children suffer these situations directly?

8- YOUNG WOMEN, WOMEN BORN ABROAD AND WOMEN WITH CERTIFIED DISABILITY

8.1 Young women and controlling behaviours in the last 12 months

8.1.1 Young women suffering controlling behaviours by a (current/former)partner in the last 12 months

Young women aged between 16 and 24 years suffer controlling behaviours in a greater extent than the women of any age (Figure 20):

21.1% of the women between 16 and 24 years old residing in Spain who have ever been partnered (17.8% of the total of women between 16 and 24 years old residing in Spain) have suffered this type of psychological violence from a current or former partner in the 12 months prior to the interview, as compared with the average of 9.6% of women of any age who have ever been partnered (9.2% of the women of any age residing in Spain).

Figure 20: Young women aged 16-24 and controlling behaviours by a (current/former) partner in the 12 months prior to the interview

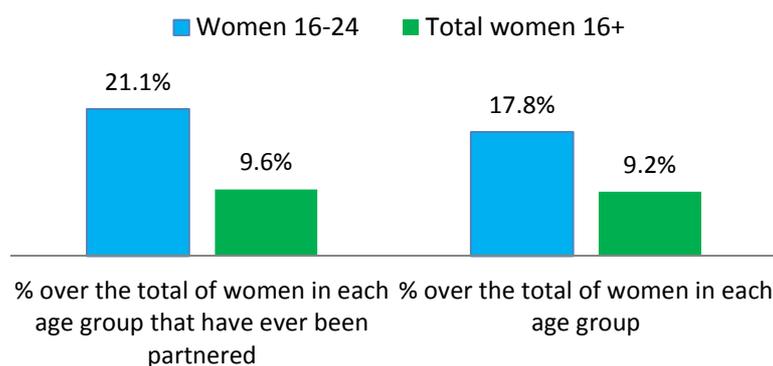


Table 15: Psychological violence (controlling behaviours) in the last 12 months by age group (5 years)

	Total number of women in each age group that have ever been partnered (%)			Total number of women in each age group (%)		
	Yes	No	N.A.	Yes	No	N.A.
16-19	25.0%	72.1%	3.0%	17.8%	80.1%	2.2%
20-24	19.2%	79.1%	1.6%	17.8%	80.6%	1.5%
25-29	14.2%	84.2%	1.7%	13.9%	84.5%	1.6%
30-34	10.1%	88.7%	1.3%	9.8%	89.0%	1.3%
35-39	10.7%	86.8%	2.4%	10.5%	87.0%	2.4%
40-44	8.3%	89.1%	2.6%	8.2%	89.3%	2.6%
45-49	9.2%	89.4%	1.5%	9.0%	89.5%	1.5%
50-59	7.4%	91.0%	1.6%	7.3%	91.2%	1.5%
60+	6.1%	92.3%	1.7%	5.9%	92.5%	1.6%
Total	9.6%	88.7%	1.8%	9.2%	89.1%	1.7%

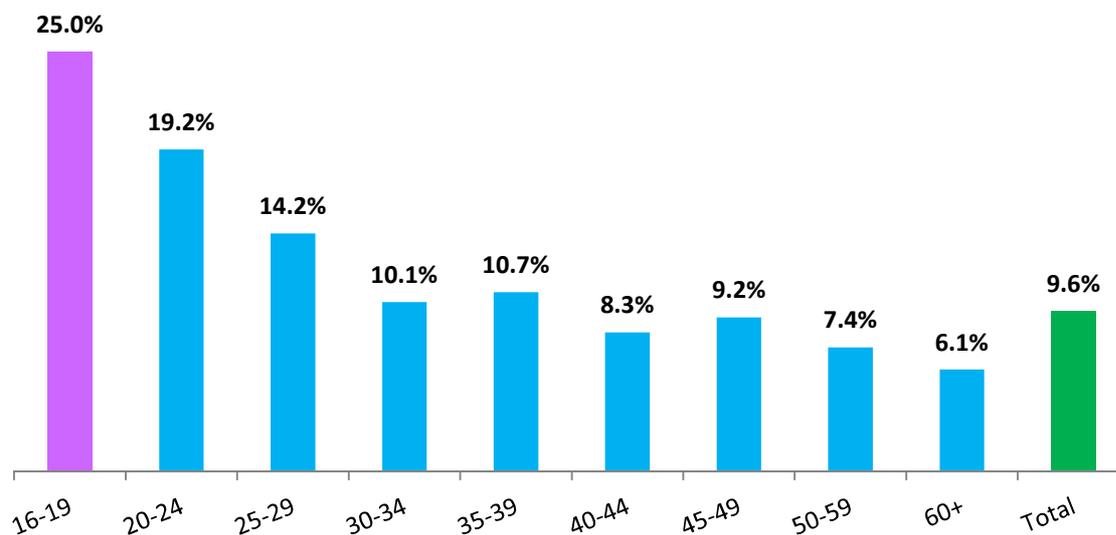
* p=0,000

** For X2 test variable 'No Answer' has not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

When analysing controlling behaviours in the 12 months prior to the interview by 5 years age group, its incidence among young women aged between **16 and 19 years** old increases up to **25%** of the women of these ages that have ever been partnered, gradually decreasing as the age increases (Table 15 and Figure 21).

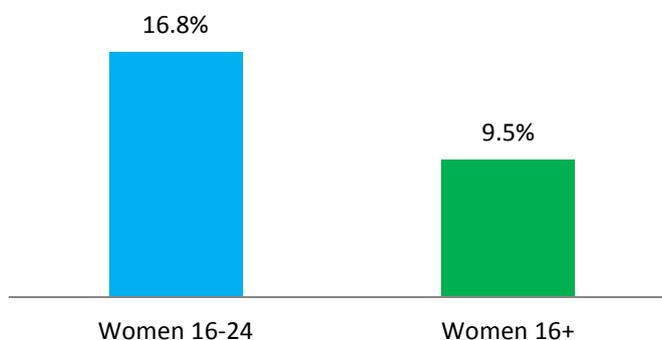
Figure 21: Psychological violence (controlling behaviours) in the last 12 months by age group (5 years)
Percentages over the total of women of each age group that have ever been partnered



8.1.2 Controlling behaviours by the current partner among young women in the 12 months prior to the interview

16.8% of the women aged between **16 and 24** residing in Spain who are currently partnered, have suffered controlling behaviours from their current partners in the last 12 months, as compared to an average of 9.5% of the women of any age who are currently partnered (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Young women age 16-24 and psychological violence (controlling behaviours) from the **current partner** in the last 12 months (% over the total of women in each group who are currently partnered)



When analysing controlling behaviours by the current partner in the 12 months prior to the interview by 5 years age group, its incidence is of **18.7%** among women aged between **16 and 19** years who

are currently partnered (Table 16). This percentage decreases as the age increases to stabilise from 30 years on.

Table 16: Psychological violence (controlling behaviours) from the current partner by age group in the last 12 months (%)

	Percentage over the total number of women who are currently partnered for each age group		
	Yes	No	N.A.
16-19	18.7%	79.4%	1.8%
20-24	16.1%	82.5%	1.4%
25-29	12.1%	87.4%	.5%
30-34	8.8%	90.3%	1.0%
35-39	8.4%	91.0%	.5%
40-44	7.8%	90.7%	1.6%
45-49	8.8%	90.9%	.3%
50-59	7.9%	91.0%	1.0%
60+	9.0%	89.7%	1.3%
Total	9.5%	89.5%	1.0%

* p=0,000

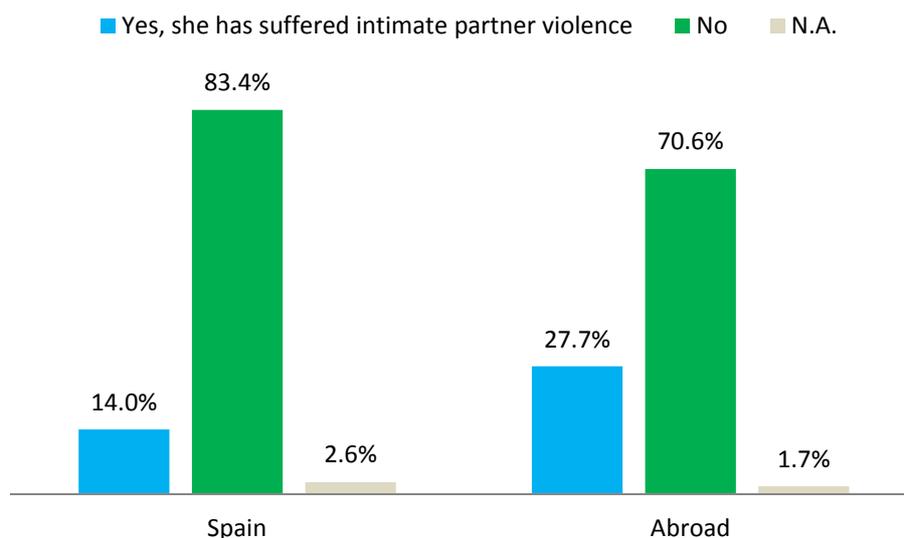
** For X2 test variable 'No Answer' has not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

8.2 Women born abroad

Women born abroad state having suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a (current/former) partner to a greater extent (27.7%) than those women born in Spain (14%), being the differences statistically significant (pvalue= 0,000) (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Intimate partner violence among women by country of origin



*p=0,000

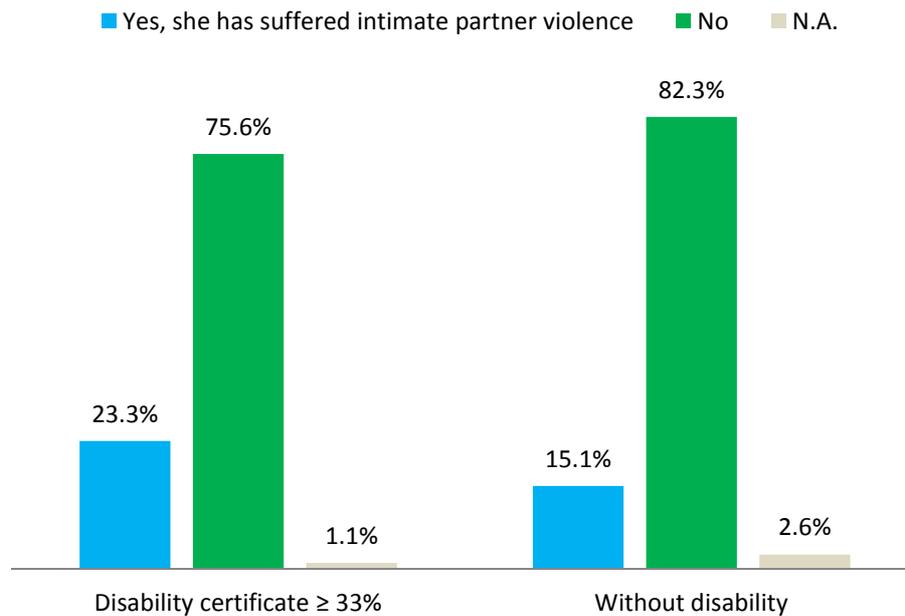
** For X2 test 'No Answer' variable has not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

8.3 Women with a certified disability equal to or greater than 33%

Women who have a certificate of disability of a degree equal to or greater than 33% state that they have suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a (current/former) partner (23,3%) to a greater extent than those who do not have a certificate of disability (15,1%), being the differences statistically significant (pvalue=0.000) (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Intimate partner violence among women according to whether or not they have a certified disability



*p=0,000

** For X2 test 'No Answer' variable has not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

9- PROTECTION AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

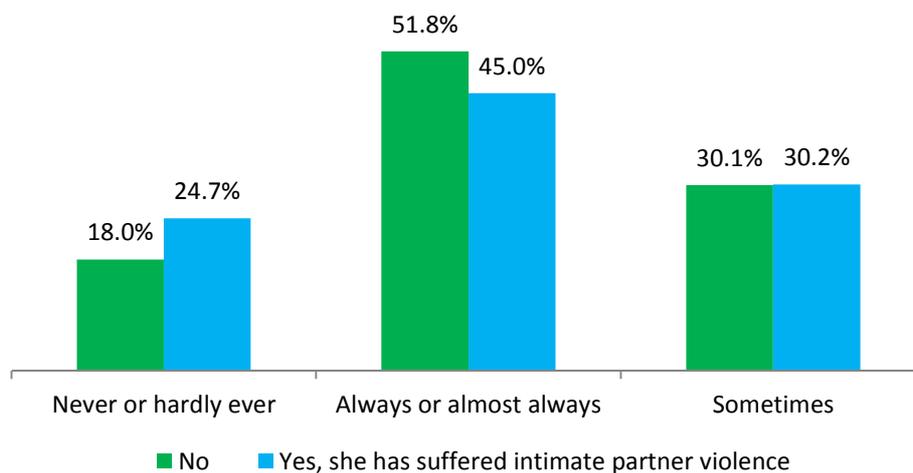
According to the 2015 Survey on Violence against Women,

1. Spending time taking care of and feeling well with herself,
2. sharing housework, and
3. having close persons who care for the wellbeing of the woman,

are statistically significant factors that protect against intimate partner violence (pvalue = 0.000 in all three cases).

Thus, **51.8%** of the women who have never suffered intimate partner violence state that they 'always or almost always' devote time to **take care of and feel well with themselves** as compared to **45%** of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a (current/former) partner (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Factors which protect against intimate partner violence (I): Devoting time to taking care of and feeling well with herself



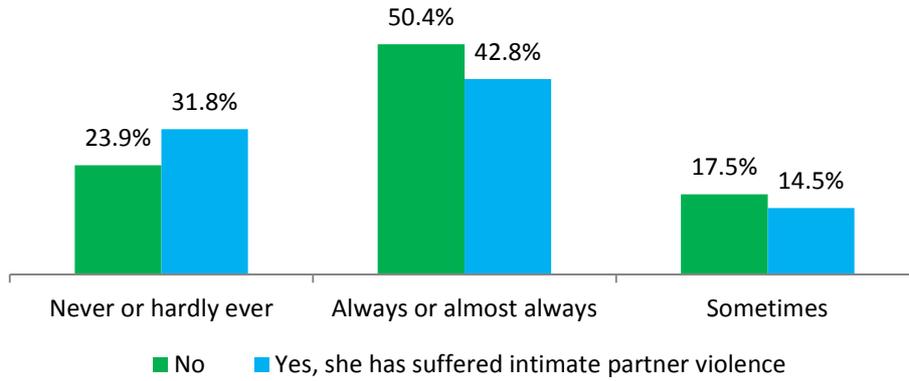
*p=0,000

** For X2 test 'No Answer' and 'Not Apply' variables have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

50.4% of the women who have never suffered intimate partner violence state that they **always or almost always share the housework** with the persons with whom they live as compared with **42.8%** of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a (current/former) partner (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Factors which protect against intimate partner violence (II): Sharing housework



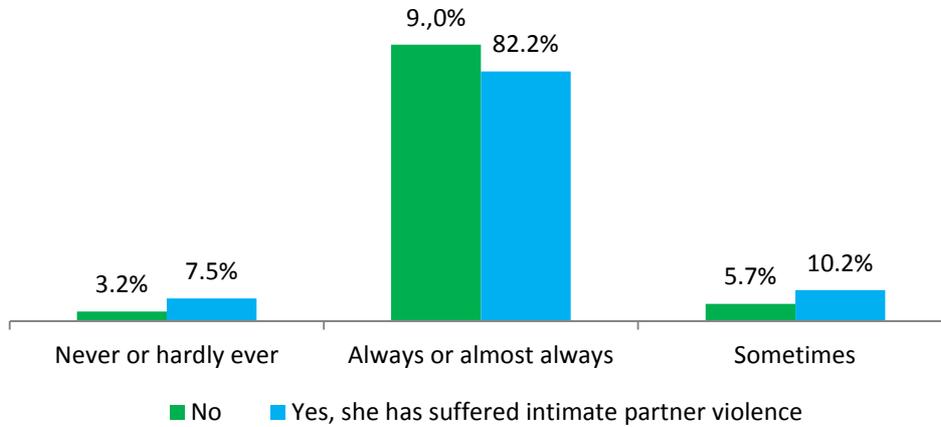
*p=0,000

** For X2 test 'No Answer' and 'Not Apply' variables have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

91% of the women who have never suffered intimate partner violence state that they 'always or almost always' have **close persons who care for them and for their wellbeing** as compared with **82.2%** of the women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a (current/former) partner (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Factors which protect against intimate partner violence (III): Having close persons who care for the women and their wellbeing



p=0,000

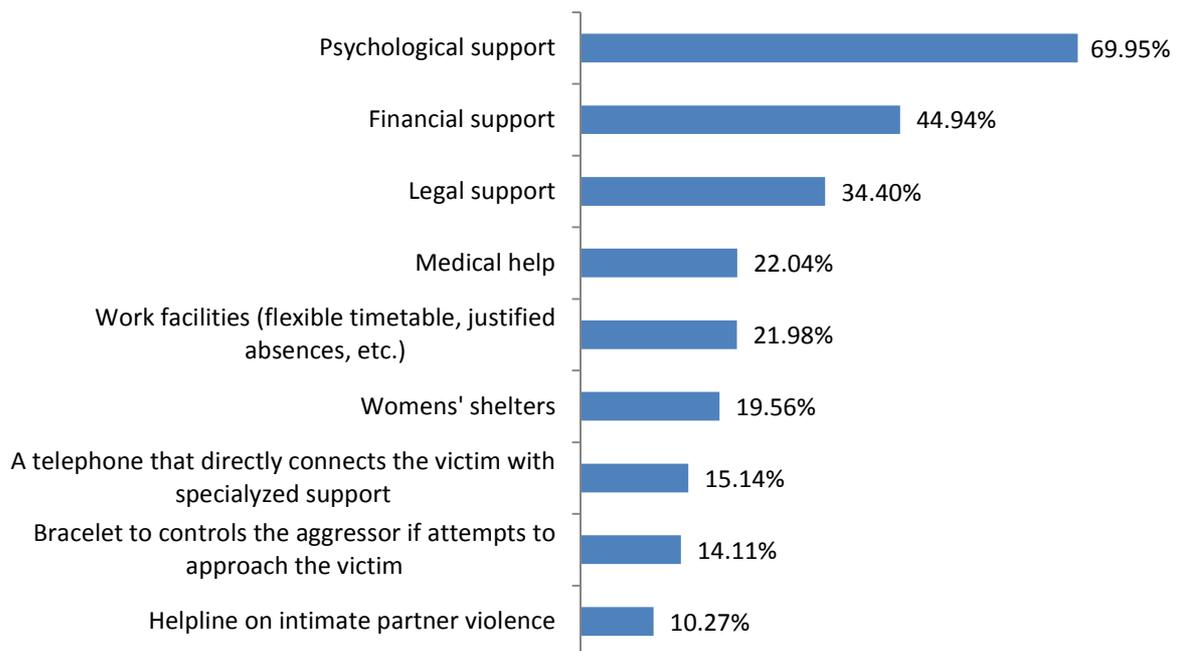
** For X2 test 'No Answer' and 'Not Apply' variables have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5

10- TYPES OF ASSISTANCE WHICH WOMEN WHO SUFFER INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE WOULD PREFER TO RECEIVE

In the questionnaire women who have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence and/or fear of a (current/former) partner were requested to indicate the three types of assistance they would prefer to receive. Aggregating their responses, the most mentioned are psychological support (70%), financial support (45%), and legal support (34.4%)(Figure 28).

Figure 28: Support which women who have ever suffered intimate partner violence would prefer to receive



* Q47: In the card, several kinds of assistance that women may need after experiencing situations like the one you have lived, appear. Which one would you prefer to receive in the first place? and in the second? and in the third?

11- NON-PARTNER PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In this section non-partner physical and sexual violence suffered by women residing in Spain aged 16 years old or above is analysed.

The percentage of women who have ever suffered any of these two types of violence is studied, differentiating on the basis of whether or not this violence happened before or after they were 15 years old, and in the 12 months prior to the interview.

Different types of physical and sexual violence are analysed as well as the consequences for the health of the affected women.

Last, women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by somebody other than their partner were asked to describe the perpetrator using a predefined list of categories based on the type of relationship that linked them to the woman, and on their sex.

11.1 Lifetime physical and sexual violence by non-partners

Table 17 shows the prevalence of non-partner physical and/or sexual violence suffered by women.

Table 17: Prevalence of lifetime non-partner physical and/or sexual violence (%)

	Lifetime		
	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (%)		
	Total (before and after 15)	After 15	Before 15
Physical and/ or sexual			
Yes	15.9%	10.4%	8.8%
No	83%	88.3%	89.8%
N.A.	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%
Physical			
Yes	11.6%	7.5%	6.4%
No	88%	92%	93%
N.A.	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Sexual			
Yes	7.2%	4.2%	3.5%
No	92%	95%	95.6%
N.A.	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%

When physical and sexual violence are considered together, **15.9%** of the women 16 years old or older residing in Spain have ever suffered physical and/or sexual violence by somebody other than their partner.

Distinguishing according to whether or not this violence happened before or after being 15 years old, **10.4%** of the women over 16 years residing in Spain suffered it after the age of 15 and **8.8%** before the age of 15.

Lifetime non-partner physical violence

11.6% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have ever suffered physical violence by a non-partner (Table 17).

Distinguishing according to whether or not this violence happened before or after being 15 years old, **7.5%** of the women over 16 years residing in Spain have suffered physical violence **since the age of 15** and **6.4%** were victims of this violence **before the age of 15**.

Considering the severity of lifetime physical violence by non-partners, **9.1%** of the women over 16 years residing in Spain have suffered **moderate**⁷ physical violence and **2.5 %** have suffered **severe**⁸ physical violence (Table 18). Women who have suffered severe physical violence may also have suffered moderate physical violence, but are only classified in the 'severe physical violence' category.

Table 18: Severity of non-partner lifetime physical violence

Physical Violence	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (%)
Never suffered physical violence	88%
Moderate physical violence	9.1%
Severe physical violence (may have suffered moderate physical violence acts too)	2.5%
N.A.	0.5%

Lifetime non-partner sexual violence

7.2% of the women residing in Spain 16 years old or older have ever suffered sexual violence by a non-partner (Table 17).

Distinguishing according to whether or not this violence happened before or after being 15 years old, **4.2%** of the women over 16 years residing in Spain have suffered sexual violence **since the age of 15** and **3.5%** were victims of this violence **before the age of 15**.

As for the **type of sexual violence** suffered by women during their lives, **6.7%** of the women aged 16 or more residing in Spain have ever suffered a **rape attempt and/or other forms of sexual**

⁷ Has anyone, apart from your (current/former) partner ever
 - hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you physically?
 - thrown something at you?
 - pushed you or pulled your hair?

⁸ - choked or burnt you on purpose?
 - threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?.

violence⁹ and **1.4%** have been **raped**¹⁰ (Table 19). For sexual violence it is considered more adequate not to refer to severity and, instead, analyse each item separately. Therefore, a woman who has been raped and has also suffered other forms of sexual violence appears classified in both items in Table 19.

Table 19: Types of lifetime non-partner sexual violence

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (%)
Total non-partner sexual violence total (has answered 'yes' to at least 1 of the items of sexual violence)	7.2%
Rape attempts and other forms of sexual violence	6.7%
Rape	1.4%

11.2 Physical and sexual violence by non-partners in the last 12 months

Table 20: Prevalence of lifetime non-partner physical and/or sexual violence (%) in the 12 months prior to the interview

	Last 12 months
	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (%)
Physical	
Yes	1.3%
No	98%
N.A.	0.7%
Sexual	
Yes	0.6%
No	98.5%
N.A.	0.9%
Physical and/ or sexual	
Yes	1.8%
No	96.6%
N.A.	1.6%

In the last 12 months, 1.3% of the women 16 years old or older residing in Spain have suffered **physical violence** by a non-partner (Table 20).

In the last 12 months, 0.6% of the women over 16 years residing in Spain have suffered **sexual violence** by a non-partner (Table 20).

⁹ The items considered have been:

Has anyone, apart from your (current/former) partner, ever:

- attempted to force you into sexual intercourse (which did not take place)?
- attempted to force you to perform a sexual act you did not want?
- touched you sexually, or did anything else sexually that you did not want?.

¹⁰ Has anyone, apart from your (current/former) partner ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you.

11.3 Consequences of non-partner violence on health

11.3.1 Injuries as a consequence of physical violence

Of the total of women who have ever suffered **non-partner physical violence**, **38.1%** have suffered **injuries** as a consequence of this violence. They represent **4.4%** of the women 16 years or older residing in Spain (Table 21).

Of the total of women who have ever suffered **non-partner physical violence**, **3%** have suffered **injuries** as a consequence of this violence in the last 12 months. They represent **0.3%** of the women over 16 years residing in Spain (Table 21).

Table 21: Injuries as a consequence of non-partner physical violence

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (%)		Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever suffered non-partner physical violence (%)	
	Lifetime	In the last 12 months	Lifetime	In the last 12 months
Injuries				
Yes	4.4%	0.3%	38.1%	3%
No	93.9%	97.9%	47.5%	82%
N.A.	1.7%	1.8%	14.4%	15%

Severity of the injuries caused by physical violence:

28.8% of the women who have ever suffered physical violence by a non-partner, had **moderate injuries**¹¹ as a consequence of this violence. They represent **3.3%** of the women over 16 years residing in Spain (Table 22).

9.3% of the women who have ever suffered physical violence by a non-partner, had **severe injuries**¹² as a consequence of this violence. They represent **1.1%** of the women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (Table 22). Women who have suffered severe injuries may also have suffered moderate injuries, but are only classified under the 'severe injuries' category in Table 22.

¹¹ Moderate injuries: cuts, scratches, bruises or pains

¹² Severe injuries:

- Injuries to eye or ear, sprains, dislocations or burns.

- Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any other similar injury

Table 22: Severity of the injuries caused by lifetime non-partner physical violence

	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain (%)	Women 16 years old or older residing in Spain who have ever suffered non-partner physical violence (%)
	Lifetime	Lifetime
Moderate injuries	3.3%	28.8%
Severe injuries	1.1%	9.3%
Has not suffered injuries	93.9%	47.5%
N.A.	1.7%	14.4%

11.3.2 Consequences on health of non-partner violence

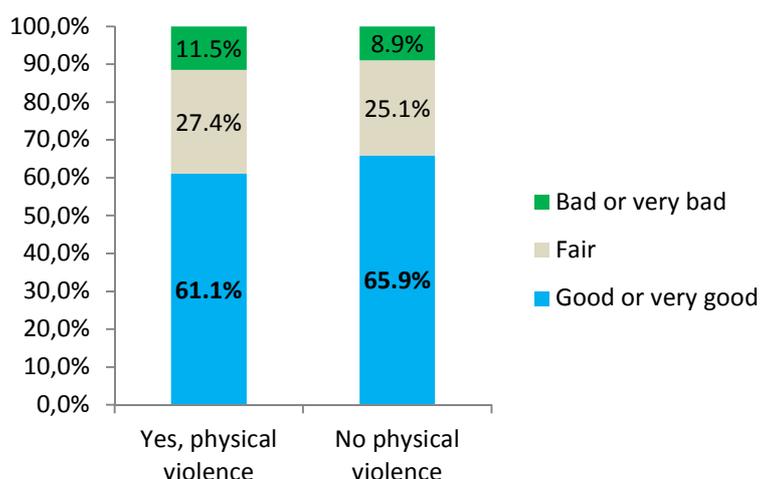
Women who have ever suffered non-partner physical and/or sexual violence report a worse health condition and show more presence of all the symptoms related to a bad health condition than women who have not suffered these forms of violence. **From the three types of violence analysed, the women who have been raped are the ones that report a worst health condition.**

Consequences on health of non-partner physical violence

Concerning the subjective perception of the health state in the year previous to the interview, 61.1% of the women who have ever suffered non-partner physical violence state that is good or very good, 11.5% say it is bad or very bad, and 27.4% say it is fair (Figure 29).

On the other hand, those women who have never suffered non-partner physical violence state to a greater extent that their health condition in the last year has been good or very good (65.9%) and to a lesser extent that it is bad or very bad (8.9%) or fair (25.1%), being the differences statistically significant (pvalue = 0.005).

Figure 29: Subjective perception of the health state in the last 12 months (%)



* p=0,005

** For X2 test variables 'No Answer' and 'Doesn't know' have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are more than 5.

**** Q1: In the last 12 months, would you say your health state has been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?

In the survey women are asked whether they have suffered frequently certain symptoms related to a poor state of health in the last 12 months. **Women who have ever suffered non-partner physical violence have all these symptoms in a greater extent than those who have never suffered this violence** (Table 23).

Table 23: Presence of certain health symptoms in the 12 months prior to the interview (%)

		Non-partner physical violence	
		No	Yes
Headaches*	Yes	39.9%	53.8%
	No	60.0%	46.2%
	N.A.	.1%	0.0%
Colds or flu*	Yes	26.8%	35.2%
	No	73.0%	64.8%
	N.A.	.2%	0.0%
Wanting to cry for no reason*	Yes	26.0%	38.7%
	No	73.7%	61.1%
	N.A.	.3%	.2%
Back or joint pains*	Yes	62.0%	67.6%
	No	37.8%	32.2%
	N.A.	.2%	.2%
Mood swings*	Yes	42.5%	57.0%
	No	57.1%	42.8%
	N.A.	.3%	.2%
Anxiety or anguish*	Yes	31.7%	44.1%
	No	68.1%	55.8%
	N.A.	.3%	.2%
Lack of sexual desire**	Yes	27.3%	31.4%
	No	69.0%	65.4%
	N.C.	3.7%	3.3%
Irritability*	Yes	27.7%	43.2%
	No	71.7%	56.4%
	N.A.	.6%	.3%
Insomnia, sleep disorders*	Yes	38.1%	47.6%
	No	61.7%	52.3%
	N.A.	.2%	.1%
Permanent fatigue*	Yes	18.6%	27.8%
	No	81.2%	72.0%
	N.C.	.2%	.3%
Sadness for thinking she was worthless*	Yes	16.3%	28.0%
	No	83.1%	71.4%
	N.A.	.5%	.6%

* p=0.000 ** p=0.004

For X2 test variable 'No Answer' has not been used

All expected frequencies are higher than 5.

Q2: From the following symptoms I will read to you, which have you had frequently during the last year?

The symptoms of bad health with more differences¹³ are:

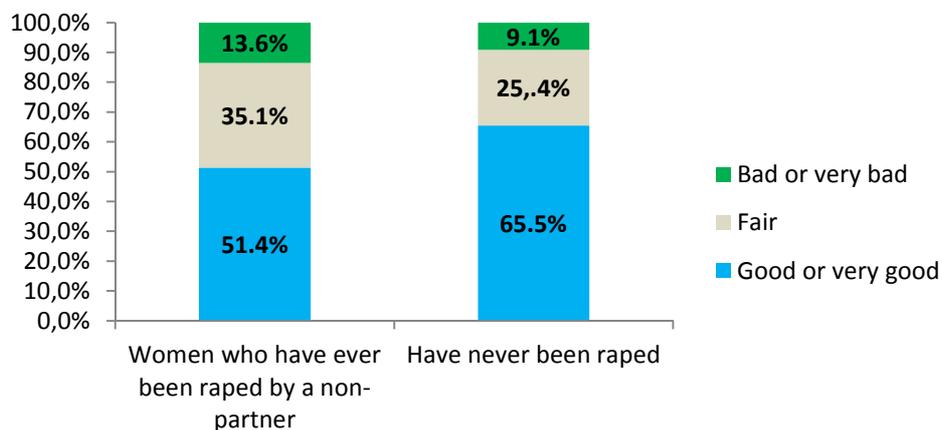
- 'Sadness for thinking she was worthless' (28.0% compared to 16.3% for those who have never suffered non-partner physical violence)
- Irritability (43.2% compared to 27.7% for those who have never suffered non-partner physical violence)

Consequences on health of rapes by non-partners

51.4% of the women who **have been raped** by a non-partner state that their **health condition in the 12 months** prior to the interview is good or very good, 13.6% state that it is bad or very bad, and 35.1% state that it is fair (Figure 30).

On the other hand, women who have never been raped by a non-partner state to a greater extent that their health condition is good or very good (65.5%) and to a lesser extent that it is bad or very bad (9.1%) or fair (25.4%), being the differences statistically significant (pvalue = 0.001).

Figure 30: Subjective perception of the health state in the last 12 months (%)



* p=0.001

** For X2 test variables 'No Answer' and 'Doesn't know' have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5.

**** Q1: In the last 12 months, would you say your health state has been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?

When asked whether or not they have suffered frequently certain **symptoms related to a poor state of health** in the last 12 months, women who have been **raped** by a non-partner report all these symptoms to a **greater extent** than those who have never been raped (Table 24). All contrasts are statistically significant (pvalue < 0.005) except for colds and flu.

The symptoms of bad health with more differences¹⁴ are:

- Irritability (53.5% compared to 29.2% for those who have never been raped by a non-partner).
- Anxiety or anguish (61.9% compared to 32.8% for those who have never been raped by a non-partner).

¹³ Cramer's V test has been used for this purpose

¹⁴ Cramer's V test has been used for this purpose

- Wanting to cry for no reason (53.1% compared to 27.1% who have never been raped by a non-partner).
- Sadness for thinking she was worthless (37.9% compared to 17.4% for those who have never been raped by a non-partner).

Table 24: Presence of certain health symptoms in the 12 months prior to the interview (%)

		Rape by a non-partner	
		No	Yes
Headaches**	Yes	41.3%	52.8%
	No	58.6%	46.4%
	N.A.	.1%	.8%
Colds or flu***	Yes	27.7%	32.6%
	No	72.1%	66.6%
	N.A.	.1%	.8%
Wanting to cry for no reason *	Yes	27.1%	53.1%
	No	72.6%	46.5%
	N.A.	.3%	.4%
Back or joint pains**	Yes	62.5%	74.7%
	No	37.3%	25.3%
	N.A.	.2%	0.0%
Mood swings *	Yes	43.9%	65.3%
	No	55.7%	33.9%
	N.A.	.3%	.8%
Anxiety or Anguish*	Yes	32.8%	61.9%
	No	67.0%	37.4%
	N.A.	.2%	.7%
Lack of sexual desire **	Yes	27.5%	40.6%
	No	68.9%	56.3%
	N.A.	3.6%	3.0%
Irritability*	Yes	29.2%	53.5%
	No	70.3%	46.5%
	N.A.	.5%	0.0%
Insomnia, sleep disorders *	Yes	38.9%	56.7%
	No	60.9%	43.3%
	N.A.	.2%	0.0%
Permanent fatigue *	Yes	19.4%	35.9%
	No	80.4%	63.3%
	N.A.	.2%	.8%
Sadness for thinking she was worthless *	Yes	17.4%	37.9%
	No	82.1%	62.1%
	N.A.	.5%	0.0%

* p=0,000 ** p<0.005 *** Not significant

For X2 test variable 'No Answer' has not been used

All expected frequencies are higher than 5.

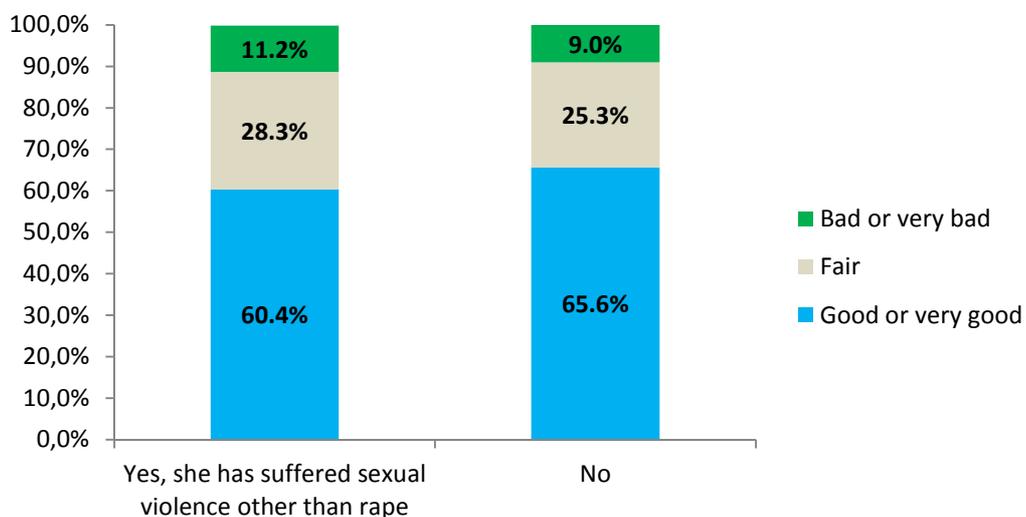
Q2: From the following symptoms I will read to you, which have you had frequently during the last year?

Consequences on health of having suffered any form of sexual violence other than rape by a non-partner

60.4% of the women who have ever suffered **any form of sexual violence other than rape** by a non-partner state that their **health condition in the 12 months** prior to the interview is good or very good, 11.2% state that it is bad or very bad, and 28.3% state that it is fair (Figure 31).

On the other hand, women who have never suffered this type of violence state to a greater extent that their health condition is good or very good (65.6%) and to a lesser extent that it is bad or very bad (9.0%), or fair (25.3%).

Figure 31: Subjective perception of the health state in the last 12 months (%)



* p=0.084

** For X2 test variables 'No Answer' and 'Doesn't know' have not been used

*** All expected frequencies are higher than 5.

**** Q1: In the last 12 months, would you say your health state has been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?

When asked whether or not they have suffered frequently certain **symptoms related to a poor state of health** in the last 12 months, women who have ever suffered any form of sexual violence other than rape by a non-partner report all the symptoms to a greater extent than those who have never suffered this kind of violence (Table 25). All contrasts are statistically significant (pvalue = 0.000) except for colds or flu.

The symptoms of bad health with more differences are:

- Anxiety or anguish (47.3% compared to 32.2% for those who have never suffered any kind of sexual violence other than rape by a non-partner).
- Irritability (41.5% compared to 28.7% for those who have never suffered any kind of sexual violence other than rape by a non-partner).

Table 25: Presence of certain health symptoms in the 12 months prior to the interview (%)

		Have suffered other forms of sexual violence other than rape by a non-partner	
		No	Yes
Headaches*	Yes	41.0%	48.1%
	No	58.9%	51.9%
	N.A.	.1%	0.0%
Colds or flu**	Yes	27.6%	30.2%
	No	72.3%	69.8%
	N.A.	.1%	0.0%
Wanting to cry for no reason*	Yes	26.7%	38.3%
	No	73.1%	61.6%
	N.A.	.3%	.1%
Back or joint pains*	Yes	62.1%	69.9%
	No	37.7%	29.9%
	N.A.	.2%	.2%
Mood swings*	Yes	43.4%	56.0%
	No	56.2%	43.6%
	N.A.	.3%	.5%
Anxiety or anguish*	Yes	32.2%	47.3%
	No	67.5%	52.5%
	N.A.	.2%	.1%
Lack of sexual desire*	Yes	27.0%	37.8%
	No	69.2%	60.5%
	N.A.	3.8%	1.7%
Irritability*	Yes	28.7%	41.5%
	No	70.8%	58.0%
	N.A.	.5%	.5%
Insomnia, sleep disorders*	Yes	38.6%	47.7%
	No	61.2%	52.0%
	N.A.	.2%	.3%
Permanent fatigue*	Yes	19.1%	28.7%
	No	80.8%	70.9%
	N.A.	.2%	.3%
Sadness for thinking she was worthless*	Yes	17.1%	26.0%
	No	82.4%	73.5%
	N.A.	.5%	.5%

* p=0,000 ** Not significant

For X2 test variable 'No Answer' has not been used

All expected frequencies are higher than 5.

Q2: From the following symptoms I will read to you, which have you had frequently during the last year?

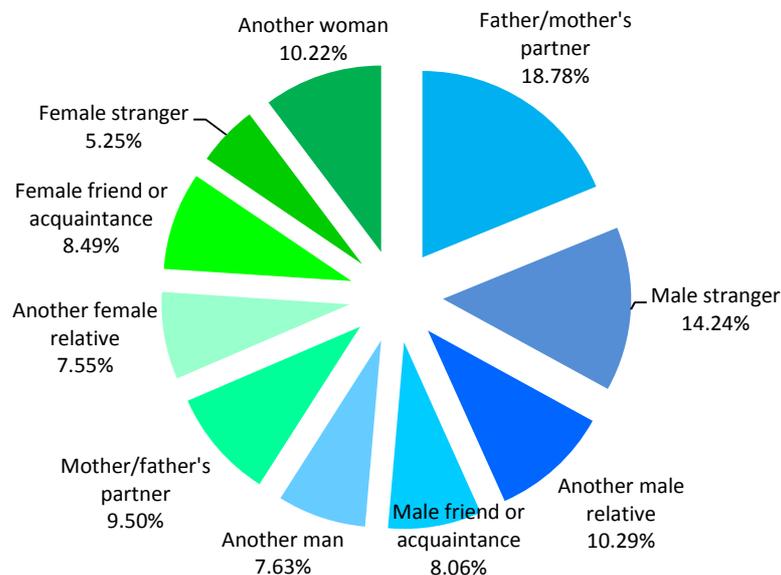
11.4 Perpetrators

11.4.1 Physical violence

For non-partner lifetime physical violence, 58.8% of the perpetrators were men. When considering only severe physical violence, the percentage of men perpetrators increases up to 72%.

By type of perpetrator, the most frequent are fathers or partners of the mother, representing 18.8% of the total perpetrators, male strangers 14.2%, other male relatives apart from the father 10.3%, and other women¹⁵, mainly classmates, 10.2% (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Types of perpetrators in lifetime non-partner physical violence



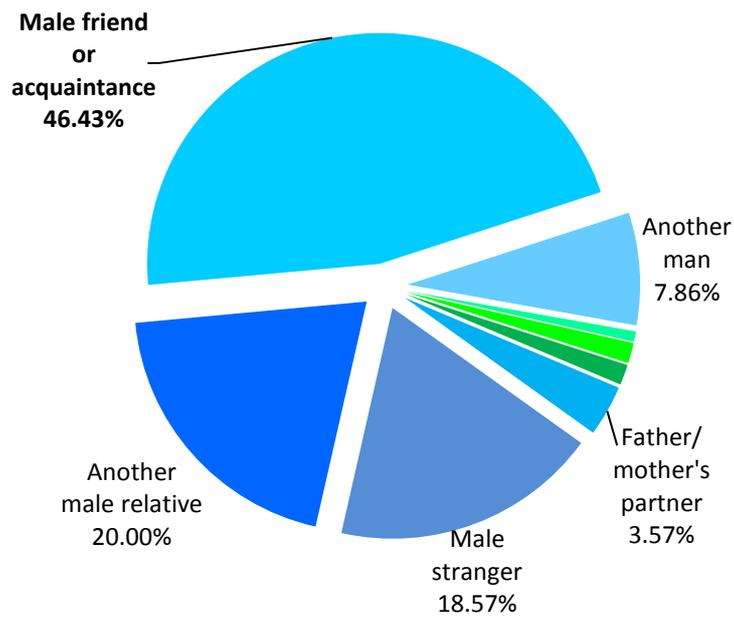
11.4.2 Sexual violence

In the cases of sexual violence suffered during their lives, at least **97.5%** of the perpetrators have been **men**.

By **type of perpetrator**, the most frequent in cases of **rapes** (Figure 33) are **male friends or acquaintances**, representing **46.43%** of the perpetrators, followed by 'other male relatives' (any relative except for the father), 20%, and male strangers, 18.57%.

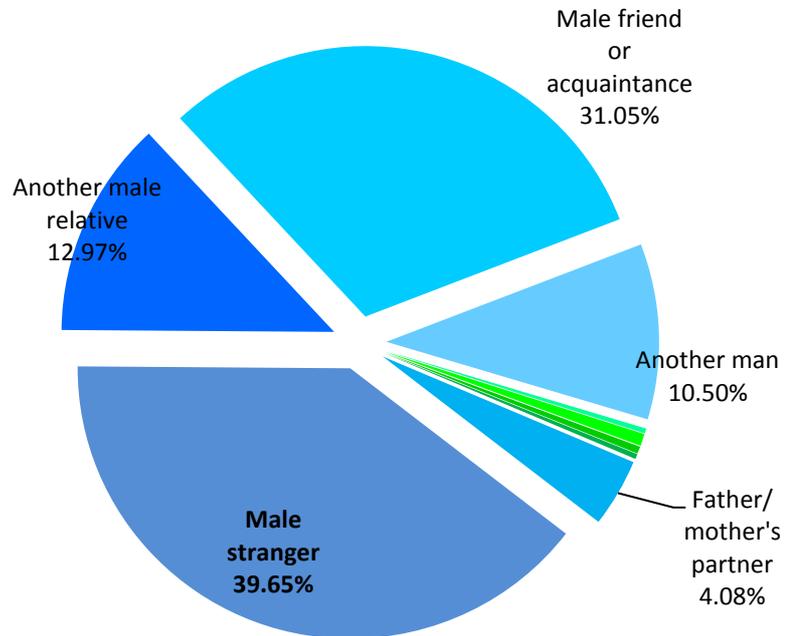
Figure 33: Types of perpetrators in lifetime non-partner rapes

¹⁵ This category includes classmates, teachers and someone at work



For **other types of sexual violence different than rape** (Figure 34), the most frequent perpetrators are **male strangers**, representing **39.65%** of the perpetrators followed by male friends or acquaintances (31.05%), and 'other male relatives' (12.97%).

Figure 34: Types of perpetrators in lifetime non-partner sexual violence other than rape



12- TOTAL PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE SUFFERED BY WOMEN RESIDING IN SPAIN 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER FROM PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS

Table 26 shows the prevalence of violence suffered by women by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner:

- **19.6%** of the women residing in Spain aged 16 years or over have suffered **lifetime physical violence** by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner.
- **13.7%** of the women residing in Spain aged 16 years or over have suffered **lifetime sexual violence** by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner.
- **3%** of the women residing in Spain aged 16 years or over have suffered **physical violence in the last 12 months** by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner.
- **1.9%** of the women residing in Spain aged 16 years or over have suffered **sexual violence in the last 12 months** by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner.
- In total, **24.2%** of the women residing in Spain aged 16 years or over have suffered **lifetime physical and/or sexual violence** by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner.
- In total, **4.3%** of the women residing in Spain aged 16 years or over have suffered **physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months** by a partner (current/former) or a non-partner.

Table 26: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence from partners or non-partners. Lifetime and in 12 months prior to the interview (percentages of the total of women over 16 years residing in Spain)

	Lifetime	In the last 12 months
Physical		
Yes	19.6%	3%
No	79.2%	95.1%
N.A.	1.2%	1.9%
Sexual		
Yes	13.7%	1.9%
No	85%	96.3%
N.A.	1.3%	1.7%
Physical and/or sexual		
Yes	24.2%	4.3%
No	73.9%	92.8%
N.A.	1.9%	3%

The Survey on Violence against Women 2015 was carried out through an agreement between the Government Office against Gender based Violence (Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality) and the Centre for Sociological Research (Ministry of the Presidency), who performed the fieldwork.

After the design of the questionnaire, a pilot study was performed in order to test and improve the questionnaire. Prior to the survey's field work, training was given to all the interviewers not only on the survey but also on the field of violence against women.

All the interviewers (180) were female. Cards were used in the sensitive questions in order to increase the privacy of the responses. Questionnaires have been conducted through face to face interviews in the households.

Scope:

National

Universe:

Female population 16 years old or above, residing in Spain.

Sample size:

Designed: 10,258 interviews.

Conducted: 10,171 interviews.

The distribution by autonomous communities can be provided upon request.

Allocation:

Non-proportional.

Sampling points:

858 municipalities and 50 provinces.

Sampling procedure:

Multi-staged, stratified by clusters. Selection of the primary sampling units (municipalities) and the secondary sampling units (sections) randomly and proportionately, and of the last units (individuals) through random routes and age and occupation quota.

Strata have been designed by crossing the 17 autonomous communities, together with the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, with the population size, divided in 7 categories: minor or equal to 2,000 inhabitants; from 2,001 to 10,000; from 10,001 to 50,000; from 50,001 to 100,000; from 100,001 to 400,000; from 400,001 to 1,000,000, and more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Questionnaires have been conducted through face to face interviews in the households.

Sampling error:

For a confidence level of 95.5% (two sigmas), and $P=Q$, the real error is $\pm 0.99\%$ for the entire sample and in the case of simple random sampling.

Fieldwork:

19th September to 14th November 2014.