

Executive summary

2024 MACRO-SURVEY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Together with the European Survey on Gender-Based Violence, the Macro-Survey on Violence against Women is the most important statistical operation carried out in Spain on this type of violence. It is an official statistic, included in the National Statistical Plan, which has been carried out approximately every 4 years since 1999. The Government Delegation against Gender-Based Violence (hereinafter DGVG) has been the body responsible for preparing the Macro-Survey on Violence against Women since the 2011 edition.

The 2024 Macro-Survey is the seventh to be carried out in Spain. Its main objective is to provide indicators related to the violence suffered by women aged 16 and over in Spain.

With the 2024 Macro-Survey on Violence against Women, the process of improving the quality of the survey, which began with the 2015 edition and was further developed in 2019, has been continued. One of the main improvements in this edition of the macro-survey is that data collection has been carried out using probability sampling instead of the quota sampling used in previous editions, with the National Statistics Institute (INE) being the body responsible for designing and drawing the sample, as well as for providing methodological support to the DGVG through a collaboration agreement signed between the two institutions. The final effective sample consisted of 11,894 interviews, 24.3% more than in the 2019 macro-survey. The fieldwork and data collection were carried out between 20 September 2024 and 30 April 2025.

Another important innovation in this edition of the macro-survey is the incorporation of the option of completing the questionnaire online (CAWI). This method of completion provides a high degree of privacy compared with the traditional method of face-to-face interviewing in the interviewee's home (CAPI); this privacy facilitates the disclosure of violence.

Among the improvements made to the questionnaire compared with the 2019 edition, it is worth highlighting the introduction of a more precise measurement of economic violence and non-partner sexual violence, as well as the inclusion of several questions to measure the prevalence of technology-facilitated harassment.

This work aims to provide a detailed and up-to-date overview of the extent and forms of violence against women, as well as various related aspects.

A summary of the **MAIN RESULTS** is provided below. The first part of this summary focuses on [intimate partner violence](#); the second, on [non-partner physical and sexual violence](#); the third, on [sexual harassment, non-sexual harassment, repeated harassment and technology-facilitated harassment](#); and the fourth, on a [comparison with the 2019 macro-survey](#). The study with the detailed results can be downloaded from:

<https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaencifras/macroencuesta-de-violencia-contra-la-mujer-2024/>

1 Intimate partner violence (including former partners)

9.2% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have suffered [physical violence from a partner at some point in their lives](#) (1,956,514 women), 3.0% (629,994) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 1.5% (326,298) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- 21.7% of women who have suffered physical violence from a partner state that this violence has occurred only once, compared with **75.9%** who report it has happened **on more than one occasion**.
 - ❑ One in two women (**50.2%**) who have suffered physical violence from their current partner more than once, and four in five (**80.0%**) of those who have suffered it from former partners, report that it occurred at least once a month.
 - ❑ **44.6%** of women who have suffered, on more than one occasion, physical violence from their current partner and **40.2%** of those who have suffered it from former partners report that it has lasted for more than 5 years.

7.7% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have suffered [sexual violence from a partner at some point in their lives](#) (1,643,746 women), 3.2% (671,260) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 1.8% (378,907) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- **5.9%** of women aged 16 and over living in Spain **have been raped by a partner at some point in their lives** (1,255,011 women), 2.2% (471,331) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 1.1% (228,440) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.
- 17.6% of women who have suffered sexual violence from a partner state that this violence has occurred only once, compared with **77.8%** who report it has happened **on more than one occasion**.
 - ❑ **55.7%** of women who have suffered sexual violence from their current partner more than once and **75.7%** of those who have suffered it from former partners report that it occurred at least once a month.
 - ❑ **45.2%** of women who have suffered, on more than one occasion, sexual violence from their current partner and **36.9%** of those who have suffered it from former partners report that it has lasted for more than 5 years.

12.7% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have suffered [physical and/or sexual violence from a partner at some point in their lives](#) (2,692,564 women), 4.9% (1,037,399) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 2.8% (595,318) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- 3.0% (411,456) of women who currently have a partner report that they have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from this partner at some point in their lives, 1.9% (266,512) in the last 4 years and 1.4% (197,951) in the last 12 months.
- Among women who have had partners in the past, 19.2% (2,377,412) have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from one or more of these former partners at some point in their lives, 6.4% (794,968) in the last 4 years and 3.3% (403,420) in the last 12 months.

- 19.8% of women who have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from a partner state that this violence has occurred only once, compared with **76.9%** who report it has happened **on more than one occasion**.
- Among women who have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from a partner, 82.9% report that they have suffered it from one partner and 13.6% from **more than one partner**.

20.9% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **emotional abuse from a partner at some point in their lives** (4,454,473 women), 10.0% (2,124,977) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 6.8% (1,445,891) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- 14.0% of women who have experienced emotional abuse from a partner state that this violence has occurred only once, compared with **83.5%** who report it has happened **on more than one occasion**.
 - ❑ **42.6%** of women who have experienced emotional abuse from their current partner on more than one occasion report that it occurred at least once a month. For those who have experienced it from former partners, the percentage of women who report that they experienced it at least on a monthly basis rises to **80.0%**.
 - ❑ **33.2%** of women who have experienced, on more than one occasion, emotional abuse from their current partner and **34.2%** of those who have experienced it from former partners report that it has lasted for more than 5 years.
- Among women who have experienced emotional abuse from a partner, 79.1% report that they have suffered this abuse from one partner and 15.6% from **more than one partner**.

25.1% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **controlling behaviours from a partner at some point in their lives** (5,333,578 women), 9.5% (2,015,114) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 4.8% (1,021,747) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- Among those who have experienced controlling behaviours from their current partner, 89.2% report having experienced them “sometimes” and 10.8% **frequently**. 41.7% of women who have experienced this abuse from former partners report that they have experienced it frequently.
- Among women who have experienced controlling behaviours from a partner, 77.0% report that they have suffered this abuse from one partner and 19.3% from **more than one partner**.

11.7% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **economic abuse from a partner at some point in their lives** (2,488,962 women), 4.0% (858,019) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 2.0% (428,938) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- Among those who have experienced economic abuse from their current partner, 76.8% report they have experienced it “sometimes” and 23.2% have experienced it **frequently**.

In the case of former partners, economic abuse behaviour has been frequently suffered by 49.2% of women who have experienced this abuse from a former partner.

- 33.6% of women who have experienced economic abuse from their current partner and 47.2% of those who have experienced it from former partners report that it **has lasted more than 5 years**.
- Among women who have experienced economic abuse from a partner, 84.4% report that they have suffered this abuse from one partner and 13.0% from **more than one partner**.
- **Non-payment of child support as a form of economic abuse**. 11.0% of women who have children and have had partners in the past report that, on at least one occasion, their former partner has not paid them the amount due for child support for their shared children. This represents **4% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain (854,939 women)**.
 - If non-payment of child support is included in the calculation of economic abuse, the lifetime prevalence of economic abuse would be 13.5% (2,874,809 women) among women aged 16 and over living in Spain, compared with the 11.7% initially considered.

11.6% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have felt **fear of their partner at some point in their lives** (2,461,701 women), and 3.9% (821,247) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

30.3% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have suffered **at least one type of violence from their current partner or from former partners at some point in their lives** (6,445,301 women), 14.6% in the last 4 years (3,101,527 women) and 11.6% in the 12 months prior to the interviews (2,467,366 women).

- 17.2% of women who currently have a partner report that they have suffered some type of violence from this partner, 11.1% in the last 4 years and 9.0% in the 12 months prior to the interviews.
- Among women who have had partners in the past, 40.4% have experienced violence from one or more of these former partners at some point in their lives, 14.6% in the last 4 years and 11.2% in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

Psychological or economic abuse is practically always present in relationships in which there is also physical and/or sexual violence: 95.6% of women who have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from a partner (current or former) report that they have also experienced some type of psychological abuse (emotional, controlling behaviours or fear) or economic abuse.

Throughout the study, different variables that may increase or decrease the risk of experiencing violence are explored. For example, women who feel **dependent on their current partner** have suffered, at the hands of this current partner, physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear at some point in their lives (14.7%) and some form of violence in the 12 months prior to the interviews (15.1%) to a greater extent than those who do not feel dependent (8.3% and 7.5% respectively).

Another variable that has shown relevant results is the **economic or financial decision-making between the interviewee and her current partner**¹:

- **38.5%** of the women who report that it is their current partner who makes all the economic or financial decisions have suffered physical or sexual violence or emotional abuse or have felt afraid of this partner. This prevalence is much higher than that observed among other women: **7.3%** of women who report that decisions are made by talking and deciding jointly with their current partner, **11.3%** of those who report that they themselves make all the decisions, and **15.7%** of those who report that they decide on some expenses and their current partner on others, have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from their current partner.
- A similar pattern is observed for the prevalence of violence by the current partner in the 12 months prior to the interviews, which is **36.4%** among those who report that it is their current partner who makes all the economic or financial decisions, compared with **6.7%** of those who report that decisions are made by talking and deciding jointly with their current partner, **6.9%** of those who report that they themselves make all the decisions, and **16.4%** of women who report that they decide on some expenses and their current partner on others.

These results indicate that **women who report that it is their current partner who makes all the decisions are 5 times as likely to suffer violence from their current partner** than those who discuss and decide jointly.

Reporting to police. **16.8%**² of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence or emotional abuse, or who have felt afraid of their partners, state that some of these forms of violence have been reported to the police or the courts by themselves or by another person or institution.

¹ The question was asked at the beginning of the questionnaire, before the questions on violence, and was worded as follows: *"Thinking about the last 12 months, how are economic or financial decisions made between you and your current partner? Economic or financial decisions include, for example, investing money, buying a car, a house or household appliances such as a washing machine, home renovations, etc."*

² This percentage cannot be directly compared with that of the 2019 macro-survey. In order to compare changes in the reporting rate between two different years, the correct approach is to limit the time period instead of using lifetime reporting. Therefore, in the 2024 macro-survey, a question has been introduced to determine the police reports that have been filed in the 4 years or 12 months prior to the interviews, so that in the next edition of the macro-survey this comparison can be carried out rigorously. Due to the social relevance of this issue, a comparison is offered below which, given its limitations, must be interpreted with caution: in the absence of data on police reports filed in the last 4 years or 12 months in the 2019 macro-survey, the percentage of police reports filed has been calculated among women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear of a partner, in the 12 months prior to the interviews. The limitation of this approach arises because it is not possible to know whether the police report was filed in the last 12 months or earlier, since the questionnaire only asked whether the violence suffered had ever been reported to the police. In any case, by limiting the calculation to women who have suffered violence from a partner in the 12 months prior to the interviews, it is more likely that the police report was filed recently. With these clarifications made, the comparison is carried out:

- In the 2024 macro-survey, **21.1%** (95% CI: 18.8% - 23.6%) of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear of a partner in the 12 months prior to the interviews state that some of these forms of violence have been reported to the police or the courts by themselves or by another person or institution.
- In the 2019 macro-survey, **22.6%** (95% CI: 19.6% - 25.7%) of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear of a partner in the 12 months prior to the interviews state that some of these forms of violence have been reported to the police by themselves or by another person or institution.

The result of the Z test for the difference between two proportions from independent samples indicates that the differences observed between the two years do not reach statistical significance ($p > 0.10$). That is, there are no changes in the reporting rate between the two macro-surveys.

- The reporting percentages differ greatly between violence experienced from the current partner and from former partners: 5.2% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from their current partner, and 19.1% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a former partner, have reported this violence to the police.
- In the case of violence perpetrated by the current partner, 75.1% of police reports were **filed by the woman herself** and 24.9% by another person or institution. For police reports of violence by former partners, 89.9% were filed by the woman herself and 10.1% by another person or institution.

If consideration is given exclusively to women who have experienced **physical and/or sexual violence**, the percentage of **police reports** (filed by the woman herself or by another person or institution) is **considerably higher**: **26.3%** for any partner, 11.3% for physical or sexual violence by the current partner and 28.3% for physical or sexual violence by former partners.

Women who **have not reported** the violence experienced at the hands of their current or former partners themselves to the Police, the Civil Guard or the courts are asked about the **reasons** for not reporting it. For violence from any partner, the most frequently cited reason is having resolved it on her own (50.3%), followed by not attaching importance to the violence suffered (32.0%). In the case of violence from former partners, the main reason continues to be having resolved it alone (47.9%), but the second most frequently mentioned reason is having ended the relationship (28.4%).

- Shame is mentioned by 10.4% of women who have experienced violence from any partner and have not reported it to the police, fear of the perpetrator by 8.2%, self-blame by 5.5% and fear of not being believed by 5.2%.
- When analysing the responses to this question from women who have experienced **physical or sexual violence** from their partners and who have not reported it to the police, the reasons given for not reporting do not differ greatly from those cited by women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear, although there is a considerable increase in the percentage of women who mention shame (17.7%), fear of the perpetrator (14.8%) and fear of not being believed (9.0%) as reasons.

Formal help. **41.4%**³ of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner (2,031,837 women) have contacted a formal support service as a result of it; 23.1% contacted such services in the 4 years prior to the interviews, and 17.3% in the last 12 months.

³ In the 2019 macro-survey, the percentage of contact with formal support services was considerably lower (32.6%). The difference between the two editions of the survey is due to a methodological change in the question. In 2019, seeking to reduce the response burden on respondents and to streamline the questionnaire, this question was modified so that, whereas in the 2015 macro-survey it was necessary for women to answer “yes” or “no” for each support service, in the 2019 wording they only had to state which of the support services they had used within the framework of a multiple-response question. This meant that many women mentioned fewer services in 2019 in order to complete the questionnaire more quickly. In the 2024 macro-survey, the 2015 way of asking the question has been reinstated, requiring women to answer yes or no regarding whether they used each service, and this has led contact rates with support services to rise to levels similar to those of 2015 (the percentage in the 2015 macro-survey was 45.0%). Finally, it should be noted that in the 2024 macro-survey a question has been introduced to determine contact with formal support services in the 4 years or 12 months prior to the interviews, so in the next edition of the macro-survey a more rigorous comparison can be made.

- Among women who have suffered **physical and/or sexual** violence, the percentage **seeking formal help** is higher: **51.6%** have turned to one of these support services.

30.8% (1,510,583) of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner sought **psychological or psychiatric help** to cope with what happened, **18.5%** (906,085) **medical help**, **13.2%** (645,830) **legal assistance** and **8.1%** (397,720) turned to **social services**. **2.9%** state that they have contacted the **016 helpline**.

- Women who have suffered **physical and/or sexual violence** from a partner have contacted the various support services to a greater extent than those who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear: **37.9%** have sought **psychological or psychiatric support** to cope with what happened, **25.7% medical help**, **18.9% legal assistance** and **12.7%** have turned to **social services**. **4.8%** of the women who have suffered this violence have contacted the **016 service**.

Informal support. **71.7%** of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear (3,516,030) have **told someone in their circle about what happened**.

- The percentages seeking informal help differ considerably between women who have experienced violence from their current partner and those who have experienced it from former partners: **55.7%** of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from their current partner and **74.9%** of those who have suffered it from a former partner have told someone in their circle about what happened.
- **48.9%** of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner told a friend what happened, **30.5%** told their mother and **21.2%** their sister.

The **most common reaction is to advise ending the relationship**, although the differences between those who have suffered violence from their current partner and those who have experienced it from former partners are very significant:

- For **violence from former partners**, the percentage of those who advised ending the relationship exceeds 70% in almost all cases (for example, mother: 74.4%; friend: 80.3%). By contrast, the percentage of those who advised giving the partner another chance is low (mother: 7.6%; friend: 3.7%), and the percentage of those who blamed the woman (mother: 3.6%) or reacted with indifference (mother: 3.4%; friend: 2.7%) is even lower.
- For **violence by the current partner**, in general terms, it is observed that the percentage of those who have advised the woman to leave the relationship (mother: 30.8%; sister: 25.3%; friend: 23.6%) is considerably lower than that found for violence by former partners, while the proportion of those who advised the woman to give the partner another chance is higher (mother: 23.3%; sister: 18.1%; friend: 23.0%). In contrast, blaming the woman or reacting with indifference show percentages that are as low as in the case of reactions to violence by former partners.

For women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from their current partner, the percentage of those who, having advised ending the relationship,

offered the woman emotional or material support is high (83.7%). However, the percentage of those who **advised reporting it to the police** is considerably lower (28.5%).

- In the case of violence by former partners, 91.5% of those who advised the woman to end the relationship also offered her emotional or material support. 43.2%, a percentage considerably higher than for the current partner, advised the woman to report it to the police.

Combinations of reporting to the police, formal and informal help. 78.5% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner **have reported it to the police or sought some type of formal or informal help as a consequence of the violence**. They account for 18.1% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain (3,849,262 women).

Ending the violent relationship. 67.7% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a former partner report that they **ended the relationship as a consequence of the episodes of violence**.

- Among women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, the percentage is slightly higher (75.0%).
- Among women aged **75 and over** who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a former partner, only **26.0%** ended the relationship as a consequence of the episodes of violence.
- Reporting the violence to the police, seeking help from a formal service or talking about what happened with someone in their circle are actions that in all cases increase the likelihood of ending the violent relationship: **73.3%** of women who **have reported to the police or sought formal or informal help** due to violence from former partners **ended the relationship**. This percentage falls to **43.0%** among those who **neither reported to the police, sought formal help nor spoke about the violence with anyone in their circle**.

Children of women who are victims of intimate partner violence and other minors exposed to it. There is a **substantially higher presence of minors in households in which the woman has experienced intimate partner violence in the year prior** to the interview: **40.7%** of women who have suffered some type of violence from a partner in the last 12 months report that they **live in their household with at least one minor** (their own son/daughter or another minor), compared with 26.8% of women who have not suffered this violence in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

Furthermore, it is estimated that, at the time the fieldwork was carried out:

- **between 208,861 and 458,134 minors** were living in households in which the woman interviewed was suffering **physical or sexual violence from a partner** and
- **between 1,197,360 and 1,824,875 minors** were living in households in which the woman interviewed was suffering **some form of intimate partner violence**.

12.4% (608,739) of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner report that they experienced this **violence during pregnancy**.

Consequences of intimate partner violence. **48.4%** of women who have experienced **physical and/or sexual violence from a partner** have sustained **physical injuries as a consequence of this violence**, 15.3% have sustained some of these injuries in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 7.5% in the 12 months prior to the interviews. They account for 6.1% (1,303,064), 1.9% (410,686) and 0.9% (200,654) respectively of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

10.6% (132,404) of women who have been raped by a partner have become **pregnant as a result** of the rape.

73.5% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear, and **82.6%** of those who have suffered physical and/or sexual violence from a partner, have had **psychological consequences** as a result of this violence.

25.1% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner or ex-partner **have used some kind of substance (medication, alcohol or drugs) to cope with what happened.** They account for 5.8% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain (1,229,676 women).

- If only women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner are taken into account, one in three (32.9%) has used some substance to cope with what happened.
- By **type of substance**, the most frequent is the use of medication (20.0% of those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner, and a slightly higher percentage, 26.3%, among those who have suffered physical or sexual violence). 6.1% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner report that they have consumed alcohol to cope with what happened and 2.7% have consumed drugs.

16.4% (204,771) of women with disabilities or limitations who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner report that their **disability is a consequence of the violence** perpetrated against them by their partners.

43.1% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse or fear from a partner and have had physical injuries or psychological consequences following episodes of violence, report that **they are still currently experiencing physical or psychological consequences** as a result of the violence. They account for 7.5% (1,603,415) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

Intimate partner violence has health consequences for affected women that persist over time, leading to poorer health at present and more frequent use of various healthcare services than among women who have not experienced this violence, even when the episodes of violence occurred in the past. For example, among women who have never experienced intimate partner violence, 10.2% have **attended a psychological or psychiatric care service in the last year**, with this percentage rising to 26.0% among those who have experienced any type of intimate partner violence, and to 32.6% among women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner.

Women who have experienced any type of violence from a partner have had **suicidal thoughts** (18.4%) to a much greater extent than those who have not suffered this violence (4.2%). The difference is particularly marked for those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, as 26.7% of these women report that they have had suicidal thoughts.

0.9% of women who have never suffered intimate partner violence have **attempted suicide** at some point in their lives. This percentage rises to 5.7% among women who have experienced any type of intimate partner violence and to 9.6% among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence from a partner.

- That is, the **likelihood of having attempted suicide** is 6 times higher among those who have experienced any type of intimate partner violence and almost **11 times higher among those who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner** than among those who have never experienced intimate partner violence.

Furthermore, **even if the violence occurred in the past, at present they continue to have suicidal thoughts to a greater extent** (6.4% among women who have experienced any type of intimate partner violence at some point in their lives and 9.3% among those who have suffered physical or sexual violence) than women who have not experienced intimate partner violence (1.1%).

Women who are victims of intimate partner violence **are currently taking medication** (anxiolytics, antidepressants or painkillers) **to a greater extent** than those who have never suffered this violence: 20.4% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence from a partner and 16.3% of women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence at some point in their lives have taken **antidepressants in the 12 months prior to the interviews**, compared with 8.0% of those who have never experienced intimate partner violence. They also exhibit more health-risk behaviours, such as higher consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. For example:

- Women who are victims of intimate partner violence have abused⁴ **alcohol** on at least one occasion during the last 12 months to a greater extent (36.6%) than those who have never experienced intimate partner violence (16.8%).
- 8.0% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner and 5.7% of women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence at some point in their lives have **used cannabis, marijuana or hashish in the 12 months prior to the interviews**, compared with 1.2% of those who have never experienced intimate partner violence.
- Women who are victims of intimate partner violence **currently consume other drugs**⁵ **such as cocaine or heroin** to a greater extent than those who have never experienced this violence: 2.9% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner and 2.0% of women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence at some point in their lives have consumed these drugs in the 12 months prior

⁴ Binge drinking is defined as drinking 4 or more alcoholic drinks within an approximate period of four to six hours.

⁵ The questionnaire asked about cocaine, heroin, amphetamines or speed, ecstasy, hallucinogens, methamphetamine, GHB, magic or psychedelic mushrooms, and volatile inhalants such as glue or poppers.

to the interviews, compared with 0.3% of those who have never experienced intimate partner violence.

- This means that the **likelihood** of having used any of these drugs in the 12 months prior to the interviews is 6 times higher among those who have experienced any type of intimate partner violence and **9 times higher** among those who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner than among those who have never experienced intimate partner violence.

53.2% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner and 48.7% of women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence at some point in their lives have **avoided certain streets or areas** (for example, parks or car parks) **in the 12 months prior to the interviews for fear of being assaulted, harassed or physically or sexually attacked**, compared with 23.7% of those who have never experienced intimate partner violence.

19.4% of women who have suffered physical or sexual violence from a partner and 13.7% of women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence at some point in their lives have **avoided, in the 12 months prior to the interviews, being alone with someone they know because it makes them feel fear or insecurity**, compared with 4.0% of those who have never experienced intimate partner violence.

2 Non-partner physical and sexual violence

NON-PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

14.2% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **non-partner physical violence at some point in their lives** (3,020,472 women), 2.2% (465,534) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 1.2% (258,299) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- **10.8%** (2,300,923) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced non-partner physical violence **in childhood** (before turning 15).

17.5% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence at some point in their lives report that **in at least one of the physical assaults, more than one person was involved**.

Sex of the perpetrator. 44.2% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence state that those who perpetrated this violence were only **men**, 25.5% report that they were exclusively women, and 27.5% that they were both men and women.

Relationship with the perpetrator. 41.9% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence report that it was perpetrated by a male **relative**, 33.7% by a female family member, 28.3% by a **known** man, 24.5% by a woman they knew, 8.7% by an **unknown** man and 2.9% by an unknown woman. This suggests that most physical violence is perpetrated by people known to the woman.

Breaking down the type of perpetrator further, the most frequently mentioned are **parents**: 32.5% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence report that they were assaulted by their father and 28.3% mention their mother.

17.2% of those who have experienced non-partner physical violence mention as the perpetrator a male **classmate** (10.3%) or a female **classmate** (11.2%). They account for 2.4% (504,648) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

4.8% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence (0.7% of all women aged 16 and over) report that they suffered assaults by a man with whom they had an **occasional or one-off relationship** that did not become an intimate partner relationship.

Place of the assault. 59.3% of women who have experienced lifetime non-partner physical violence report that the physical assault took place in their own home, **26.2%** mention an **educational centre** as the place of the assault and 19.0% report that it occurred in open areas such as streets or parks.

10.3% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence state that some of these assaults have been **reported** to the police or the courts by themselves or by another person or institution.

- 72.0% of the reports to the police were filed by the woman herself and 28.0% by another person or institution.

18.0% of women who have experienced lifetime non-partner physical violence have contacted a **formal support service** (medical, psychological, legal, social services, etc.) as a consequence of the violence, and **63.0%** have spoken about the violence suffered with a **person in their close circle** (family member, partner, friend, etc.).

Of all women aged 16 and over who have experienced non-partner physical violence, **46.5%** have had **injuries** as a consequence of this violence at some point in their lives, 5.5% report that they have had them in the last 4 years and 1.5% in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

59.0% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence have experienced **psychological consequences** as a result of the episodes of violence.

14.6% of women with disabilities or limitations who have experienced non-partner physical violence report that their **disability or limitation is a consequence of this violence**.

36.6% of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence and have had physical injuries or psychological consequences following the episodes of violence report that they are still currently experiencing physical or psychological **consequences** as a result of violence. They account for 3.6% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE

14.5%⁶ of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **non-partner sexual violence at some point in their lives** (3,076,748 women), 3.4% (725,595) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 2.0% (416,112) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

⁶ The increase in the prevalence of sexual violence compared with the 2019 macro-survey (6.5%) is explained mainly by the methodological changes introduced in this module and, specifically, by the modification of the wording of the item relating to unwanted touching in order to bring it into line with that used in the European survey on gender-based violence. The last section of this summary provides a detailed explanation in this regard.

- **7.4%** (1,582,380) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have suffered non-partner sexual violence in **childhood** (before turning 15).

By type of sexual violence, **3.1%** (665,811) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have been **raped** by a non-partner at some point in their lives, **3.2%** (680,942) have suffered an **attempted rape** and **12.7%** (2,693,342) have experienced **forms of sexual violence** other than rape and attempted rape.

- With regard to the **most recent violence in time**, 0.9% (191,484) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have been **raped** by a non-partner in the last 4 years and 0.5% (105,542) in the last 12 months; 0.7% (157,137) have suffered an **attempted rape** in the last 4 years and 0.3% (74,488) in the last 12 months; and 2.6% (555,273) have suffered **other forms of sexual violence** in the last 4 years and 1.4% (304,034) in the last 12 months.
- In relation to violence suffered in **childhood**, **1.2%** (251,358) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have been **raped** by a non-partner before the age of 15, **1.3%** (266,280) have suffered an **attempted rape** and **6.6%** (1,410,076) **other forms of sexual violence**.
 - 13.8% of women who have been **raped** before the age of 15 report that they were **under 6 years old** when it first occurred, 46.2% were between 6 and 10 years old and 39.4% were between 11 and 15 years old. They account for 0.2% (34,731), 0.5% (116,436) and 0.5% (99,219) respectively of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

With regard to cases of **drug facilitated sexual assault**, 1.0% (220,194) of women aged 16 and over report that they were raped while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, with this percentage rising to 2.8% among women aged 18 to 24.

Sexual assaults by multiple perpetrators. **10.4%** of women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence report that in at least one of the assaults more than one person was involved.

Sex of the perpetrator. 98.6% of women who have been victims of rape by a non-partner, 99.5% of those who have suffered an attempted rape and 98.2% of those who have experienced forms of sexual violence other than rape and attempted rape report that they experienced these forms of violence at the hands of **men**.

Relationship with the perpetrator. 23.1% of women who have been **raped** by a non-partner report that the perpetrator was a **male family member**, 62.7% mention a **male friend or acquaintance**, and only 12.0% name an **unknown man** as the perpetrator.

- 17.9% of women who have suffered an **attempted rape** by a non-partner report that the perpetrator was a male family member, 66.0% mention a male friend or acquaintance, and 21.7% name an unknown man as the perpetrator.

- 18.6% of women who have experienced **other forms of sexual violence** by a non-partner report that the perpetrator was a male family member, 48.5% mention a male friend or acquaintance, and 46.5% name an unknown man as the perpetrator.

Therefore, as was also the case in the 2015 and 2019 macro-surveys, **the more serious the sexual assault, the lower the percentage of women who mention an unknown man as the perpetrator.**

Breaking down the type of perpetrator in more detail, among women who have been **raped**, the most frequently mentioned perpetrators are **men with whom they had an occasional/one-off romantic or sexual relationship that did not become an intimate partner relationship**: this is reported by **31.6%** of women who have been victims of rape by a non-partner (they represent 1.0% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain).

- Among **women aged 16 to 24** who have been **raped**, **44.0%** mention as the perpetrator a man with whom they had an occasional/one-off romantic/sexual relationship that did not become an intimate partner relationship.

Place of the assault. 68.5% of women who have been **raped** by a non-partner at some point in their lives report that the rape took place in a **home** (31.6% in their own home; 33.1% in the perpetrator's home; 14.1% in someone else's home), 16.3% mention that it occurred in open areas such as **streets or parks**, and 11.0% say that the rape took place in party or social **settings** (7.3% in nightclubs, bars, etc., and 5.9% in outdoor party or social settings).

- Among women who have experienced an **attempted rape**, 51.6% report that the attempted rape took place in a home, 23.8% mention that it occurred in open areas such as streets or parks, and 18.5% report that it took place in party or social settings.
- Among women who have experienced **other forms of sexual violence**, 36.1% report that it occurred in party or social settings (31.4% in nightclubs, bars, etc., and 16.6% in outdoor party or social settings), 33.7% report it happened in a home, 22.9% mention open areas such as streets or parks, 16.8% cite public transport as the place of the assault and 10.3% state that it took place in an educational institution.

Reporting to police. **9.9%** of women who have been **raped** by a non-partner, **8.4%** of those who have been victims of an **attempted rape** and **4.0%** of those who have suffered **forms of sexual violence** outside the context of an intimate partner relationship other than rape or attempted rape, state that some of these assaults have been reported to the police or the courts by themselves or by another person or institution. The reporting rate for all sexual violence as a whole is 4.9%⁷.

- 69.3% of reports to the police of sexual violence were filed by the woman herself and 30.7% by another person or institution, with no relevant differences being observed between the various types of sexual violence.

⁷ The decrease in the reporting rate for all sexual violence compared with the 2019 macro-survey (11.1%) is due to the methodological changes introduced and, in particular, the amendment of the wording of the item relating to unwanted touching in order to harmonise it with that used in the European Survey on Gender-Based Violence. The change in the wording of this item has led to an increase in the prevalence of sexual violence and, specifically, of forms of sexual violence (touching) that are generally not reported to the police. The last section of this summary provides a detailed explanation in this regard.

Among women who have been victims of a **rape**, the **reasons** most frequently cited **for not reporting it** themselves to the Police, the Civil Guard or the Courts are “**I was a minor, I was a child**” (37.9%) and **shame** (37.6%). These are followed by not attaching importance to what happened (32.7%), fear of not being believed (21.4%), fear of the perpetrator (20.6%), thinking it was her fault (19.3%) and “it was a different time, a different era and these things were not talked about” (19.2%).

- In the case of women who have experienced an **attempted rape**, the most frequently cited reasons for not reporting it are “I was a minor, I was a child” (35.2%), not attaching importance to what happened (34.8%), and shame (32.8%). The fourth most frequently mentioned reason is “it was a different time, a different era and these things were not talked about” (24.1%). These are followed by fear of not being believed (17.9%) and thinking it was her fault (15.6%).
- The reasons most frequently mentioned by women who have experienced **other forms of sexual violence** are not attaching importance to what happened (45.4%), “I was a minor, I was a child” (33.8%) and “it was a different time, a different era and these things were not talked about” (24.1%). The fourth most frequently mentioned reason is shame (21.7%). 12.7% state that they did not report it due to lack of awareness.

Formal and informal help. 29.5% of those who have been victims of a **rape**, 19.4% of those who have suffered an **attempted rape** and 10.5% of the women who have experienced **other forms of sexual violence** have sought **formal help** as a consequence of the violence suffered⁸.

64.6% of women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence **have told someone in their circle what happened**.

Consequences of non-partner sexual violence. **11.6%** of women aged 16 and over who have suffered non-partner **sexual violence** have had **injuries** as a result of this violence at some point in their lives.

- **33.8%** of women who have been **raped** by a non-partner have had physical injuries as a consequence at some point in their lives, and 7.9% report that they have had them in the last 4 years.
- Among women who have suffered an **attempted rape**, these percentages are 19.8% and 3.6% respectively, and among those who have experienced **other forms of sexual violence**, 6.4% and 1.4% respectively.

12.2% of women who have been raped, **5.7%** of those who have experienced an attempted rape and **1.5%** of women who have been victims of other forms of sexual violence have had **genital**

⁸ In the 2019 macro-survey, the percentage use of formal support services was 15.8% for all sexual violence, compared with 13.1% in the current macro-survey. In any case, these two figures should not be compared, for the same reasons set out in the section on reporting sexual violence to the police. In this case, and unlike what happens with reporting to the police, the percentages for both years are very similar. However, this does not mean that it can be concluded that there have been no changes, because two methodological circumstances are converging: on the one hand, the change in the wording of the item relating to unwanted touching, in order to bring it into line with that of the European Survey on Gender-Based Violence, has led to an increase in the prevalence of sexual violence and, specifically, of forms of sexual violence (touching) which, in general, are neither reported to the police nor lead to the use of support services. On the other hand, as explained in the section on intimate partner violence, the way of asking about the use of the different services has been modified compared with 2019, changing from a multiple-response question to another in which women have to tick yes or no for each service, which results in an increase in the service uptake rate. The effects of both changes offset each other and, as a result, the percentage use of support services does not vary compared with 2019.

injuries as a result . In other words, 87.8% of women who are victims of rape have not had genital injuries, which contrasts with popular belief and prevailing social stereotypes about rape. It is also noteworthy that 8.3% (55,292) of women who were victims of rape contracted a **sexually transmitted infection**.

53.8% of women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence report having experienced **psychological consequences** as a result of these episodes, a proportion that rises to **77.1%** among women who have been victims of **rape**.

8.9% of women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence have **consumed** some kind of **substance** (5.2% medication, 4.4% alcohol, 1.9% drugs) **to cope with what happened**, a percentage that rises to 21.3% (11.5% medication, 10.6% alcohol, 6.1% drugs) among victims of **rape**.

10.4% (75,029) of women with disabilities or limitations who have suffered non-partner sexual violence report that their **disability is a consequence of this violence**.

36.3% of women who have suffered non-partner sexual violence and have had physical injuries or psychological consequences following the episodes of violence report that **they are still currently experiencing physical or psychological consequences** as a result of the violence. They account for 2.9% (613,931) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

- Among women who have been **raped** by a non-partner and have had physical injuries or psychological consequences due to the rape, 49.3% report that they currently continue to have physical or psychological consequences as a result of the violence.

Non-partner sexual violence has health consequences for affected women that persist over time, leading to poorer current health and more frequent use of various healthcare services than among women who have not suffered this violence, even when the episodes of violence occurred in the past. For example, among women who have never experienced non-partner sexual violence, 12.1% have **attended a psychological or psychiatric care service in the last year**, with this percentage rising to 30.6% among those who have experienced sexual violence, and to **46.0%** among women who have been **raped** by a non-partner.

41.3% of those who have been **raped** have had **suicidal thoughts** and 18.7% have made at least one **suicide attempt** compared with 5.9% and 1.4% respectively among those who have not suffered any type of non-partner sexual violence.

- That is, the **likelihood** of having had **suicidal thoughts** is **7 times higher** and that of attempting suicide **12.9 times higher among women who have been victims of rape** than among those who have never suffered non-partner sexual violence.

Furthermore, even if **the sexual violence occurred in the past, at present** they continue to have suicidal thoughts in a higher proportion than women who have not experienced non-partner sexual violence: 8.3% of women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence at some point in their lives and 16.6% of those who have been victims of rape report having had **suicidal thoughts in the 12 months prior to the interviews**, compared with 1.7% of women who have never experienced non-partner sexual violence.

- Therefore, the **likelihood** of having had **suicidal thoughts in the 12 months** prior to the interviews is 4.9 times higher among those who have experienced non-partner sexual violence and **9.8 times higher among those who have been victims of rape** than among those who have never experienced non-partner sexual violence.

Women who have been victims of non-partner sexual violence **currently take medication** (anxiolytics, antidepressants or painkillers) **to a greater extent** than those who have never experienced this violence: 24.6% of women who have been raped by a non-partner have taken **antidepressants in the 12 months prior to the interviews**, compared with 9.6% of those who have never experienced non-partner sexual violence. They also exhibit more health-risk behaviours, such as higher consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. For example:

- Women who have been victims of non-partner sexual violence have **abused⁹ alcohol** on at least one occasion **in the last 12 months** to a greater extent (44.5%) than those who have never experienced this violence (19.4%).
- 14.5% of women who have been victims of rape have **used cannabis, marijuana or hashish in the 12 months prior to the interviews**, compared with 1.5% of those who have never suffered non-partner sexual violence.
- Women who have been victims of non-partner sexual violence currently use **other drugs¹⁰ such as cocaine or heroin** to a greater extent than those who have never experienced this violence: 6.2% of those who have been victims of rape have used these drugs in the 12 months prior to the interviews, compared with 0.3% of those who have never suffered non-partner sexual violence.
 - That is, the **likelihood** of having consumed any of these drugs in the 12 months prior to the interviews is **19.5 times higher among those who have been victims of rape** than among those who have never experienced non-partner sexual violence.

59.8% of women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence at some point in their lives have **avoided certain streets or areas** (for example, parks or car parks) **in the 12 months prior to the interviews for fear of being assaulted, harassed or physically or sexually attacked**, compared with 26.3% of those who have never experienced this violence.

17.6% of women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 28.1% of those who have been victims of **rape**, have **avoided, in the 12 months prior to the interviews, being alone with someone they know because it makes them feel fear or insecurity**, compared with 5.0% of those who have never suffered this violence.

- This means that the **likelihood** of having avoided being alone with someone they know in the 12 months prior to the interviews due to fear or feeling unsafe is 3.4 times higher among those who have suffered any form of non-partner sexual

⁹ Binge drinking is defined as drinking 4 or more alcoholic drinks within an approximate period of four to six hours.

¹⁰ The questionnaire asked about cocaine, heroin, amphetamines or speed, ecstasy, hallucinogens, methamphetamine, GHB, magic or psychedelic mushrooms, and volatile inhalants such as glue or poppers.

violence and **5.6 times higher** among those who have been victims of rape, compared with those who have never experienced non-partner sexual violence.

3 Harassment

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

36.2% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **sexual harassment at some point in their lives** (7,714,773 women), 17.8% (3,791,984) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and 12.8% (2,715,311) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

- **16.2%** (3,441,228) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced sexual harassment **in childhood** (before the age of 15).

Regarding **technology-facilitated sexual harassment**, 9.4% of women (2,005,630) report that they have received inappropriate sexually explicit messages online which made them feel offended, humiliated or intimidated; 2.9% (621,006) have been forced by someone to watch pornographic material against their will or have been shown or sent sexually explicit images or photos which made them feel offended, humiliated or intimidated; and 2.1% (443,298) have been persistently pressed, threatened or coerced by someone to send erotic or sexual photos or videos of themselves against their will. 0.8% (161,038) have experienced **someone sharing, disseminating or uploading to the internet videos or photos of them with erotic or sexual content, real or manipulated, without their consent**.

29.7% of women who have experienced sexual harassment at some point in their lives report that it has happened only once, compared with the **64.5%** who report that it has happened **on more than one occasion**.

- **26.5%** of women who have experienced sexual harassment more than once **report that at least one of the situations of sexual harassment they experienced lasted for more than a year**.
- **24.4%** of women who have experienced sexual harassment at some point in their lives report that in at least one of the episodes of sexual harassment **more than one person was involved**.

Sex of the perpetrator. 96.2% of women who were victims of sexual harassment suffered it at the hands of **men**.

Relationship with the perpetrator. The most frequently mentioned perpetrators are **unknown men**: **71.3%** of women who have experienced sexual harassment report that they experienced it at the hands of an unknown man.

With regard to **sexual harassment at work**, **18.9%** of those who have experienced sexual harassment mention a man from work. They account for 6.6% (1,411,417) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

- Specifically, 10.1% of women who have experienced sexual harassment identify a work colleague as the perpetrator, 6.4% a male boss or supervisor, and 7.2% another man in the work environment (client, patient, passengers, pupils or students).

On the other hand, **10.0%** of women who have experienced sexual harassment name as the perpetrator a man with whom they have had an **intimate partner relationship** or an **occasional/one-off romantic or sexual relationship** that did not become an intimate partner relationship. They account for 3.5% (744,313) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

9.1% of those who have experienced sexual harassment mention a **male classmate** as the perpetrator. They account for 3.2% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

Place of the assault. 52.6% of women who have experienced sexual harassment at some point in their lives report that it took place in open areas such as streets or parks, 41.2% mention that it occurred in party or social settings (35.2% in nightclubs, bars, etc., and 22.7% in outdoor party or social settings) and 28.7% report that it occurred on public transport.

Sexual harassment through digital technologies. One in four women (**24.8%**) who have experienced sexual harassment report that **all or some of the episodes of sexual harassment have taken place through digital technologies**¹¹.

There are **significant differences between the different age groups**, such that as age increases the percentage of those who report that they experienced sexual harassment through digital technologies decreases:

- **44.6% of women aged 16 to 24 and 48.3% of those aged 25 to 34 who have suffered sexual harassment report that some or all of the episodes took place online**, compared with 13.6% of women aged 45 to 54 who have suffered sexual harassment, 10.6% of those aged 55 to 64, and 2.2% of those aged 65 and over.

Reporting to the police and seeking help. **2.3%** of women who have experienced sexual harassment have **reported it** to the police or the courts, **3.8%** have contacted some kind of **formal support** service (medical, psychological, legal, social services, etc.) as a consequence of the sexual harassment, and **62.1%** have spoken about the sexual harassment they experienced with someone **in their close circle** (family member, partner, friend, etc.).

1.1% (83,037) of women who have experienced sexual harassment at some point in their lives have suffered some **physical injury** and **26.4%** (2,038,667) **psychological consequences** resulting from the episodes of sexual harassment.

NON-SEXUAL HARASSMENT

16.4% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **non-sexual harassment at some point in their lives** (3,500,820 women), **7.7%** (1,629,347) in the 4 years prior to the interviews and **3.5%** (752,208) in the 12 months prior to the interviews.

¹¹ The questionnaire referred to emails, text messages or messages on WhatsApp, Telegram or similar applications, dating apps such as Tinder or Meetic, social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter or TikTok, videoconferences or other forums, chats, games or online encounters.

- **4.5%** (959,358) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced non-sexual harassment **in childhood** (before the age of 15).

21.4% of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment at some point in their lives report that it has happened only once, compared with the **75.2%** who report that it has happened **on more than one occasion**.

- **25.3%** of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment more than once **report that at least one of the situations of harassment they experienced lasted for more than a year**.

Sex of the perpetrator. 67.6% of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment report that those who perpetrated it were only men, 9.0% report they were exclusively women, 16.2% mention that they were both men and women, and 5.2% say they do not know the sex of the perpetrator.

Relationship with the perpetrator. The most frequently mentioned perpetrators are **unknown men: 34.7%** of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment (5.3% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain) report that they suffered it at the hands of an unknown man.

30.7% of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment identify as the perpetrator a **man with whom they have had an intimate partner relationship (21.0%) or an occasional/one-off romantic or sexual relationship** that did not become an intimate partner relationship (12.9%). **They account for 4.7% (996,679) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.**

17.5% of those who have experienced non-sexual harassment mention as the perpetrator a **male classmate (14.1%) or a female classmate (8.9%)**. They account for 2.7% (567,430) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain.

With regard to **non-sexual harassment at work**, **13.7%** of those who have experienced non-sexual harassment (2.1% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain) mention a **man from work**.

Non-sexual harassment through digital technologies. One in 2 women (**50.9%**) who have experienced non-sexual harassment report that **all or some of the episodes occurred through digital technologies**.

There are **significant differences between the different age groups**, such that as age increases the percentage of those who report that they experienced non-sexual harassment through digital technologies decreases:

- **71.2% of women aged 16 to 24 and 66.3% of those aged 25 to 34 who have experienced non-sexual harassment report that some or all of the episodes took place online** compared with 29.4% of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment aged 55 to 64, and 11.0% of those aged 65 and over.

Reporting to the police and seeking help. **8.8%** of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment have **reported it** to the police or the courts, **14.8%** have contacted some kind of formal support service (medical, psychological, legal, social services, etc.) as a consequence of

the non-sexual harassment, and **73.0%** have spoken about the harassment they experienced with someone **in their close circle** (family member, partner, friend, etc.).

Among those who have reported non-sexual harassment to the police, the percentage of women who identify as the perpetrator a current partner, former partner or a man with whom they have had an occasional relationship reaches 48.0% compared with 29.0% among those who have not reported the non-sexual harassment to the police.

3.4% (118,298) of women who have experienced non-sexual harassment at some point in their lives have suffered some **physical injury** and 55.5% (1,941,885) **psychological consequences** resulting from the episodes of non-sexual harassment.

STALKING

Women who have experienced **sexual harassment** on more than one occasion are asked whether any of the harassment situations were carried out by **the same person repeatedly**. 34.0% answer in the affirmative.

- They account for **7.9% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain** (1,690,780 women).

Women who have experienced **non-sexual harassment** on more than one occasion are asked whether any of the harassment situations were carried out by **the same person repeatedly**. 77.9% answer in the affirmative.

- They account for **9.6% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain** (2,051,451 women).

Overall, **13.9% (2,958,277) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain** have experienced **sexual or non-sexual stalking** at some point in their lives.

TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED HARASSMENT

12.2% (2,606,612) of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have experienced **technology-facilitated harassment** at some point in their lives.

- 9.0% (1,916,826) have experienced technology-facilitated sexual harassment and
- 8.4% (1,781,824) technology-facilitated non-sexual harassment.

There are **significant differences between the different age groups, with younger women being those who have experienced it the most** (28.0% of those aged 16-17; 34.5% of those aged 18 to 24; 30.6% of women aged 25 to 34). In contrast, prevalence is very low among women aged 65 to 74 (1.1%) and those aged 75 and over (0.3%).

4 Comparison of the main results with the results of the 2019 Macro-Survey

This section presents the main indicators of violence against women from the 2024 Macro-Survey and compares them with the equivalent indicators from the 2019 Macro-Survey. For the

comparison, the prevalences of violence in the 4 years¹² prior to the interviews are used, rather than the prevalences of lifetime violence. These comparisons are provided due to the interest they generate, but they must be interpreted with caution, as there have been substantial methodological changes between the two surveys, as well as changes in the structure of the population between the two years. With regard to the methodological changes, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling has changed from quota sampling, which is used by the Centre for Sociological Research (CIS) in its samples, to probability sampling designed by the National Statistics Institute (INE). Therefore, the sample in this edition of the macro-survey is better adjusted¹³ to the structure of the population.

Intimate partner violence. If all types of violence are analysed jointly, no statistically significant differences are found in the prevalence of intimate partner violence between the two editions of the survey. If each type of violence is analysed separately:

- A reduction can be observed in the prevalence of controlling behaviours in the 4 years prior to the interviews: it has fallen from 12.3% (95% CI: 11.5% - 13.1%) in 2019 to 10.3% (95% CI: 9.7% - 11.0%) in 2024.
- There is a minimal increase in the prevalence of physical or sexual violence in the 4 years prior to the interviews, which has risen from 4.7% (95% CI: 4.2% - 5.2%) in 2019 to 5.3% (95% CI: 4.9% - 5.8%) in 2024.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the two years for emotional abuse or economic abuse.

Non-partner physical violence. A slight decrease can be observed in the prevalence of non-partner physical violence in the 4 years prior to the interviews, which falls from 2.6% (95% CI: 2.3% - 3.0%) in 2019 to 2.2% (95% CI: 1.9% - 2.5%) in 2024.

Non-partner sexual violence. There has been an increase in the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence in the 4 years prior to the interviews, rising from 1.4% (95% CI: 1.1% - 1.7%) in 2019 to 3.4% (95% CI: 3.1% - 3.8%) in 2024. This change is due to the methodological modifications introduced in the questionnaire module designed to measure non-partner sexual violence.

Specifically, this is due to the modification of one of the screening items, relating to unwanted touching, where the “bottom” and “lips” are added as possible areas of touching in order to bring it into line with the item used in the European Survey on Gender-based Violence: the wording of this item in the 2019 macro-survey was “Has anyone touched your private parts – genitals or breasts – or carried out any other kind of sexual touching when you did not want it?” and in the 2024 macro-survey “Has anyone touched your genitals, breasts, bottom or lips, or carried out any other kind of sexual touching when you did not want it?”. The result is that the lifetime prevalence of this item has risen from 4.6% to 12.1% and, as a consequence, the lifetime

¹² The indicators that delimit the time period (4 years prior to the interviews or 12 months prior to the interviews, for example) are considered more appropriate for making comparisons on the magnitude of violence between two different years than the indicators that provide lifetime prevalence of violence.

¹³ The CIS sample was adjusted by age and occupation quotas but, for example, it was not adjusted to ensure adequate representation of foreign women. As a result, in the 2019 macro-survey women born abroad accounted for 13.1% of the sample, compared with an approximate proportion in the population of 16.3% in that year. By contrast, the INE sample has been calibrated taking into account the total number of foreign women at national level, so their weight in the 2024 macro-survey sample (20.0%) matches their proportion in the population.

prevalence of all non-partner sexual violence has increased from 6.5% in the 2019 macro-survey to 14.5% in the current survey. The prevalence of this item for the 4 years prior to the interviews is not available in the 2019 macro-survey, but in the 2024 macro-survey its prevalence is 2.4%. Therefore, the increase observed in lifetime prevalence is attributable to the change in the wording of the item rather than to an actual rise in recent violence.

Sexual harassment. No statistically significant differences are found in the prevalence of sexual harassment between the two editions of the survey.