



# National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships **ENDIREH 2021**

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## Main Results





# Background



# General context

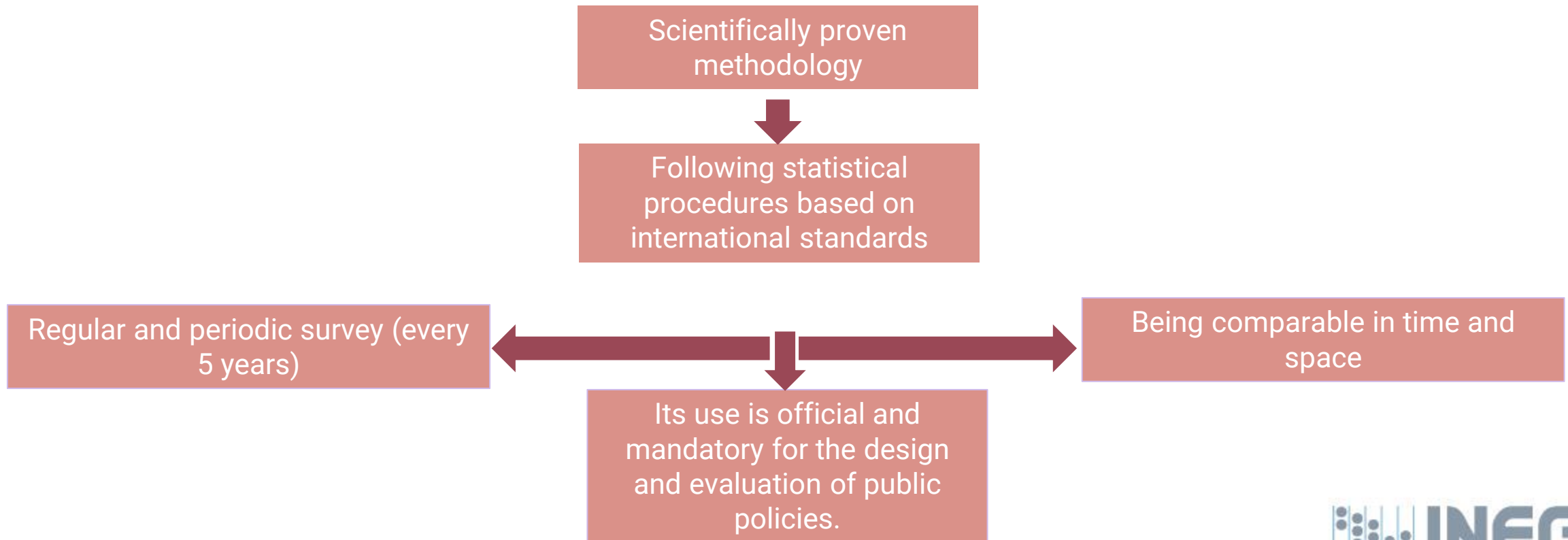


**ENDIREH is the main source of information on the situation of violence experienced by women in Mexico and constitutes an international reference due to the ethical and methodological standards applied in this survey.**

With five editions available (2003, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021), ENDIREH generates statistical information to estimate the prevalence and severity of violence faced by women aged 15 and over by type of violence (psychological, physical, sexual, economic or patrimonial) and setting of occurrence (school, work, community, family and intimate partner).

The information it provides enables the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies aimed at preventing, addressing, punishing and eradicating violence against women and favors the study of its dynamics and characteristics.

Since 2015 , ENDIREH is considered Information of National Interest (IIN).  
This means:



# ENDIREH's contributions:

Legal subject

Public policies

Academia

Statistical

National Catalog of Indicators/Sustainable Development Goals

## ENDIREH 2003 and 2006 documented:

General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free from Violence (LGAMVLV, 2007)

The following editions provide support for the law's reforms and monitoring

## Design and monitoring of sectoral policies and plans

National Program for Equality between Women and Men (PROIGUALDAD) 2020-2024

Comprehensive Program to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women 2021-2024

Citizen Security and Protection Sector Program 2020-2024

## Academic debates and publications

Studies, theses, compilations, articles in indexed journals (national and international)

## Indicators



6 key indicators (with breakdowns)



3\* indicators (with breakdowns)

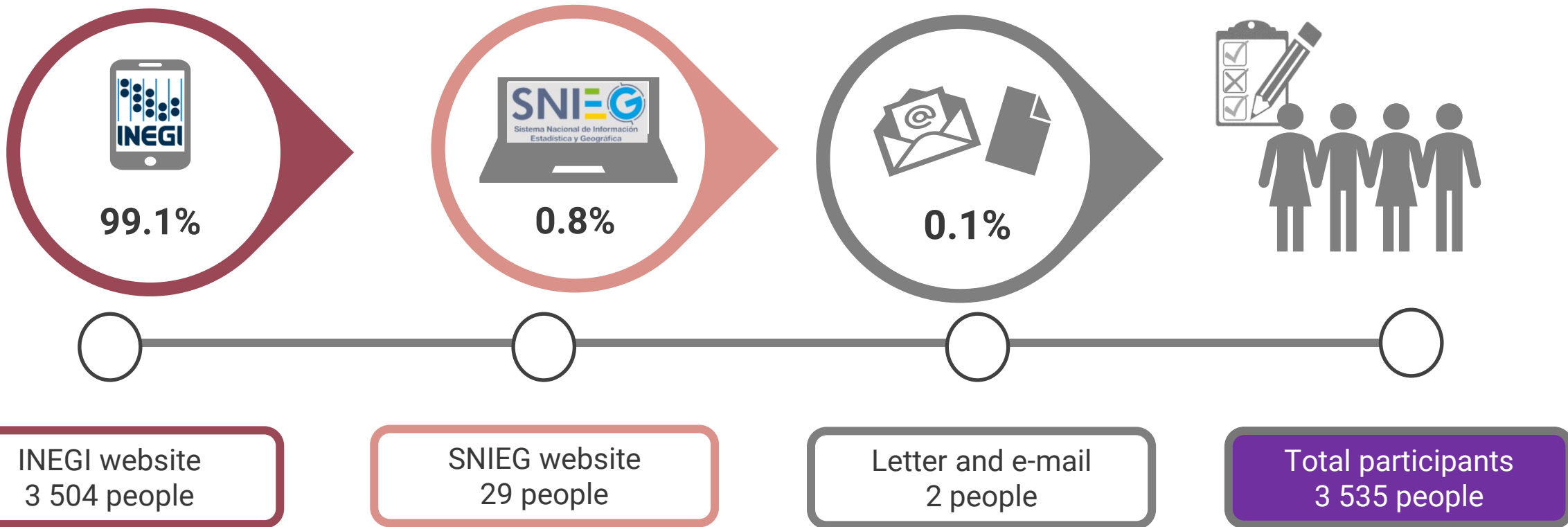


For the definition of ENDIREH 2021, INEGI had the collaboration of specialists from various governmental, academic and civil society institutions. Likewise, in compliance with Article 88 of the Law of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information, INEGI conducted the public consultation during 2020, in which the following adjustments were submitted for the consideration of the general public:

1. Updating referrals to social programs, health services and institutions of interest.
2. Inclusion of sociodemographic variables to measure violence in specific groups (women with disabilities).
3. Update items on digital violence.
4. Adjusting the section on seeking support and filing a report.
5. Adjusting the section on tensions and conflicts.
6. Adjusting the section on gender roles.
7. Incorporation of information on issues related to Goal 5 of the SDGs.
8. Incorporate items to evaluate the situation of violence against women during the SARS-Cov-2 epidemic period.

# Public consultation

Participants in the public consultation according to means of participation





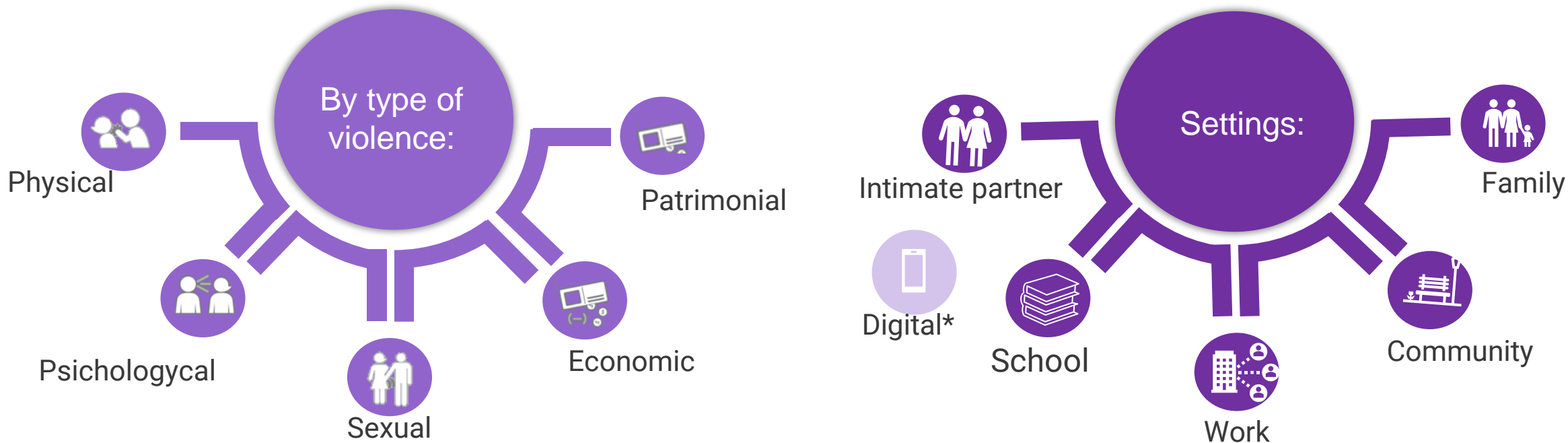


# Conceptual issues



# General objective of ENDIREH 2021

To generate information on experiences of violence that women aged 15 years and over have faced...



To estimate:

the extent and severity of violence against women.

In order to:





support the design and monitoring of public policies aimed at addressing and eradicating gender-based violence against women.



\* On June 1, 2021, various provisions of the LGAMVLLV were published in the DOF, including the addition of a Chapter IV Ter called "Digital and Media Violence".



## Specific objectives of ENDIREH 2021

-  To obtain information on violence against women aged 15 years and over, with representativeness at the national level and for each of the 32 states, including comparability with the basic indicators used in the ENDIREH 2016 and in previous editions of the survey.
-  To obtain information on the experiences of sexual abuse experienced by women during their childhood.
-  To obtain information to identify the route of seeking information, support, care and denunciation followed by women who have faced violence of any type and in any environment.
-  To have information on the socioeconomic situation of women, their partners and the characteristics of the housing unit, as well as socio-demographic characteristics of people residing in the selected housing units and in the women's housing units.

To obtain information on the history of violence in the family (physical or psychological) of women and their intimate partners.



Obtain information on the increase or decrease in women's conflicts or problems with their family and/or intimate partner since the onset of the COVID-19 health emergency.



Collect information about the chosen woman's disability, as well as the cause of the disability.



# Types of violence

**ENDIREH** generates information on the five types of violence against women recognized in the LGAMVLV, as well as in most regional and international surveys specialized in the subject:

## Psychological



Any act or omission that damages psychological stability, which may consist of negligence, abandonment, repeated neglect, jealousy, insults, humiliation, devaluation, marginalization, indifference, infidelity, destructive comparisons, rejection, restriction of self-determination and threats, which lead the victim to depression, isolation, devaluation of self-esteem and even suicide.

## Physical



Any act that inflicts non-accidental harm, using physical force or some type of weapon or object that may or may not cause injury either internally, externally, or both.

## Patrimonial



Any act or omission that affects the victim's survival. It manifests itself in the transformation, subtraction, destruction, retention or distraction of objects, personal documents, goods and values, patrimonial rights or economic resources destined to satisfy the victim's needs and may include damage to the victim's common or personal property.

## Economic



Any action or omission by the perpetrator that affects the victim's economic survival. It is manifested through limitations aimed at controlling the income of their economic perceptions, as well as the perception of a lower salary for equal work, within the same work center.

## Sexual



Any act that degrades or damages the victim's body and/or sexuality and therefore violates her freedom, dignity and physical integrity. It is an expression of abuse of power that implies male supremacy over women, denigrating them and conceiving them as objects.

# Settings of violence

For **ENDIREH**, the “setting” of violence is conceptualized as “the space defined by social relations in which situations of violence against women occur”. Therefore, it is always defined based on the type of relationship with the perpetrator and not of the physical place where the violence occurs. Since 2006, **ENDIREH** has explicitly inquired about violence in five areas that are most operationally feasible and considered most relevant:

## School



It is exercised by people who have a teaching or similar relationship with the victim, regardless of the hierarchical relationship, consisting of an act or omission in abuse of power that damages the victim's self-esteem, health, integrity, freedom and safety, and impedes her development and violates equality.

## Work



It is exercised by people who have an employment or similar relationship with the victim, regardless of the hierarchical relationship, consisting of an act or omission in abuse of power that damages the victim's self-esteem, health, integrity, freedom and safety, and impedes her development and violates equality.

## Community



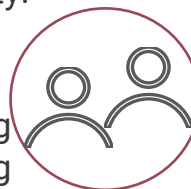
These are individual or collective acts that violate women's fundamental rights and lead to their denigration, discrimination, marginalization or exclusion, exercised by members of the community.

## Family



It is the abusive act of power or intentional omission, aimed at dominating, subduing, controlling or physically, verbally, psychologically, patrimonially, economically and sexually assaulting women, inside or outside the family home, whose perpetrator is or has been related by consanguinity or affinity.

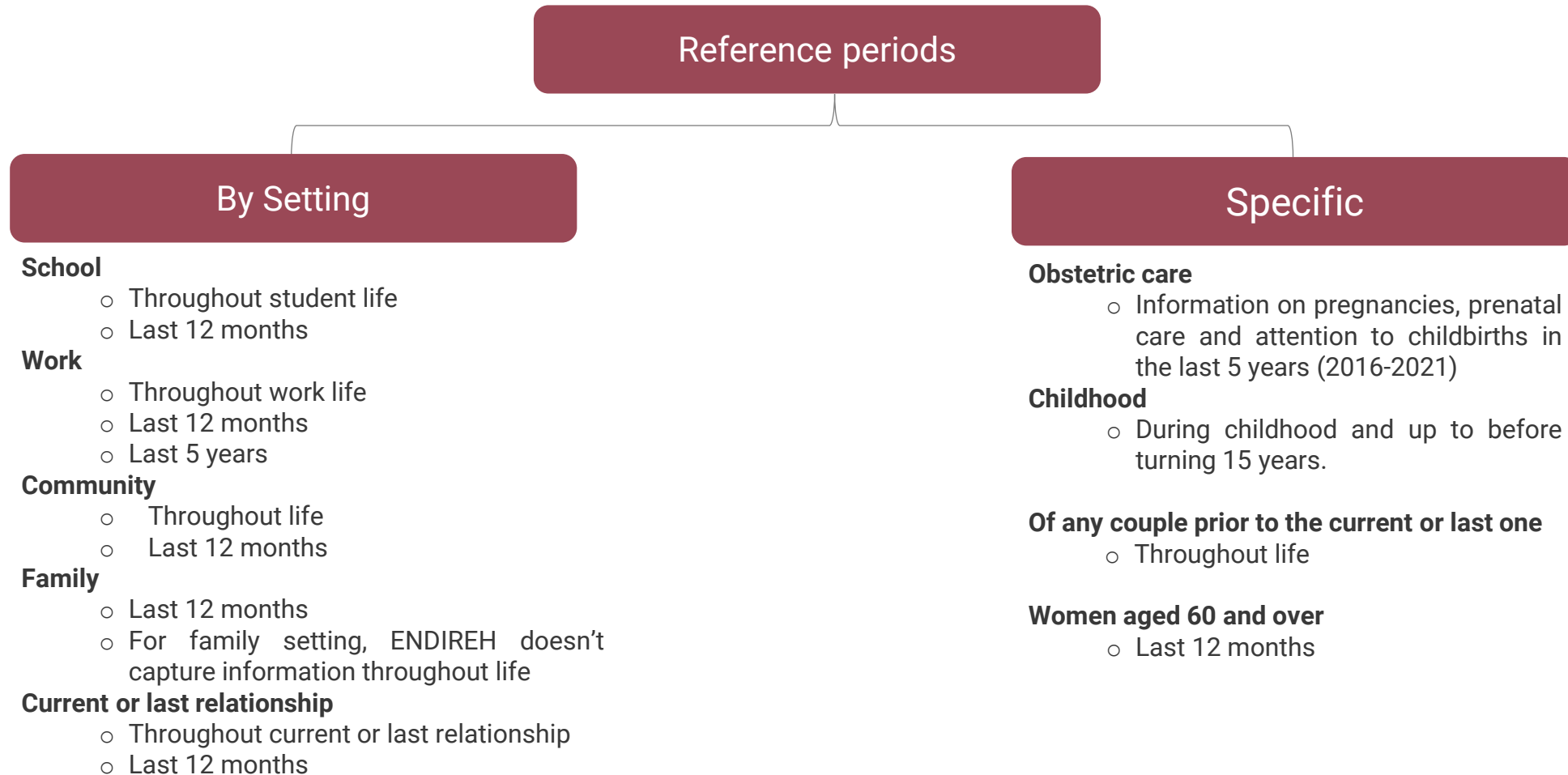
## Intimate partner



It is the abusive act of power or intentional omission, aimed at dominating, subduing, controlling or physically, verbally, psychologically, patrimonially, economically and sexually assaulting women, inside or outside the family address, whose perpetrator has or has had a marriage or cohabitation relationship or maintains or has maintained a de facto relationship.

# Reference periods

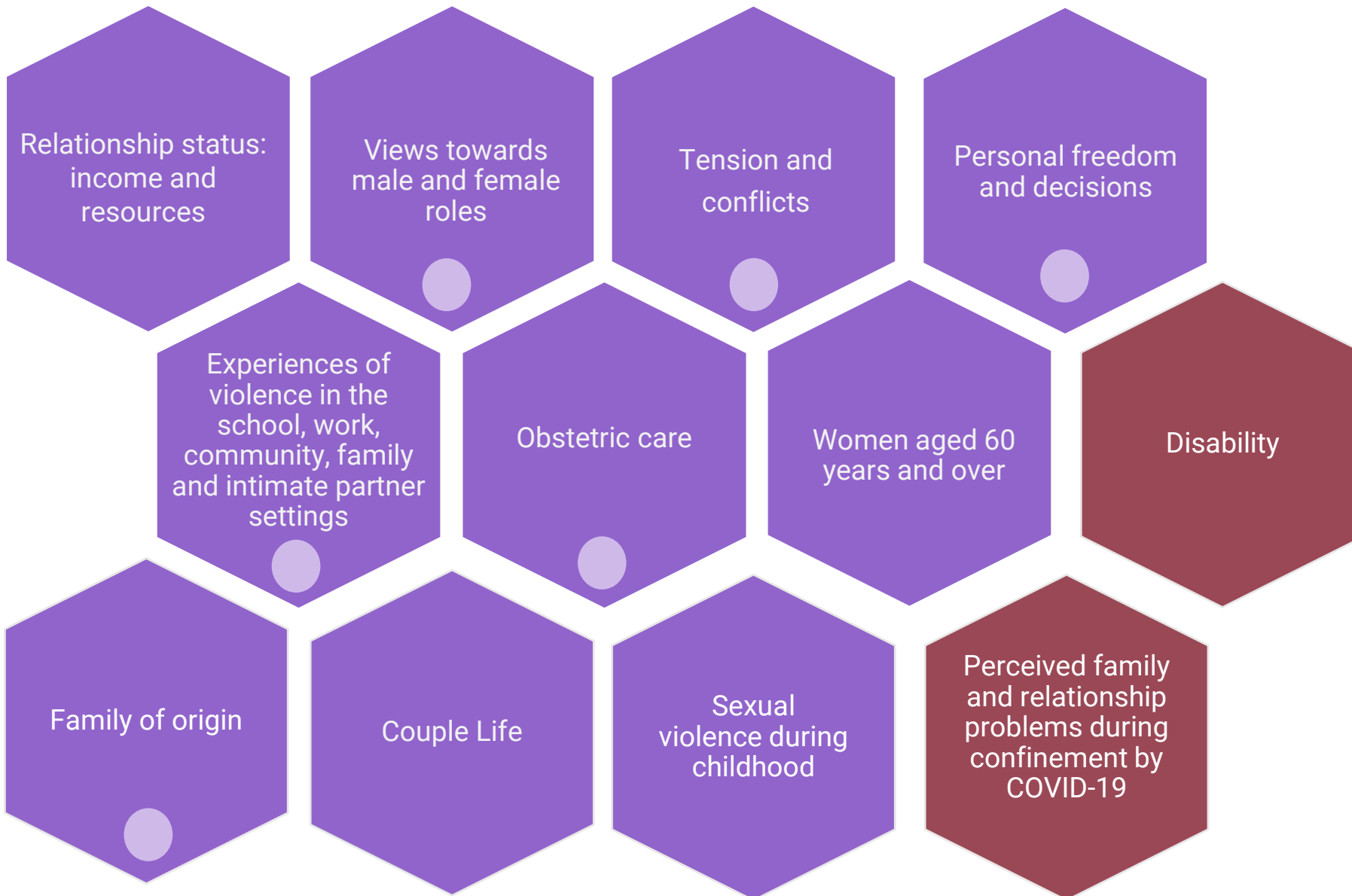
ENDIREH inquires about violence in different reference periods:



NOTE: The survey period of ENDIREH 2021 was from October 4<sup>th</sup> to November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021, so the previous 12 months refer to October 2020 to October 2021.

# Topics addressed in ENDIREH 2021

- Topics in 2016 edition.
- Improvements in edition 2021.
- New topics.



## Improved data collection on:

- ✓ Digital violence
- ✓ Search for support and denunciation
- ✓ Views towards male and female roles
- ✓ Personal freedom and decisions
- ✓ Tension and conflicts
- ✓ Obstetric care
- ✓ Knowledge of the existence of protocols on violence against women in the workplace and at school
- ✓ Family of origin



# Methodology





# Ethical and methodological protocols

ENDIREH follows specific methodological, ethical and security guidelines for the collection of information on violence against women. It follows international recommendations and prioritizes the principles of privacy, consent and security for the women interviewed and the surveyors.



## International recommendations



**World Health Organization. (2001).** *Putting women first. Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women.* Geneva, Switzerland.



**World Health Organization**

**WHO-PATH; Ellsberg M, y Heise L. (2007).** *Investigating violence against women. A practical guide for research and action.*

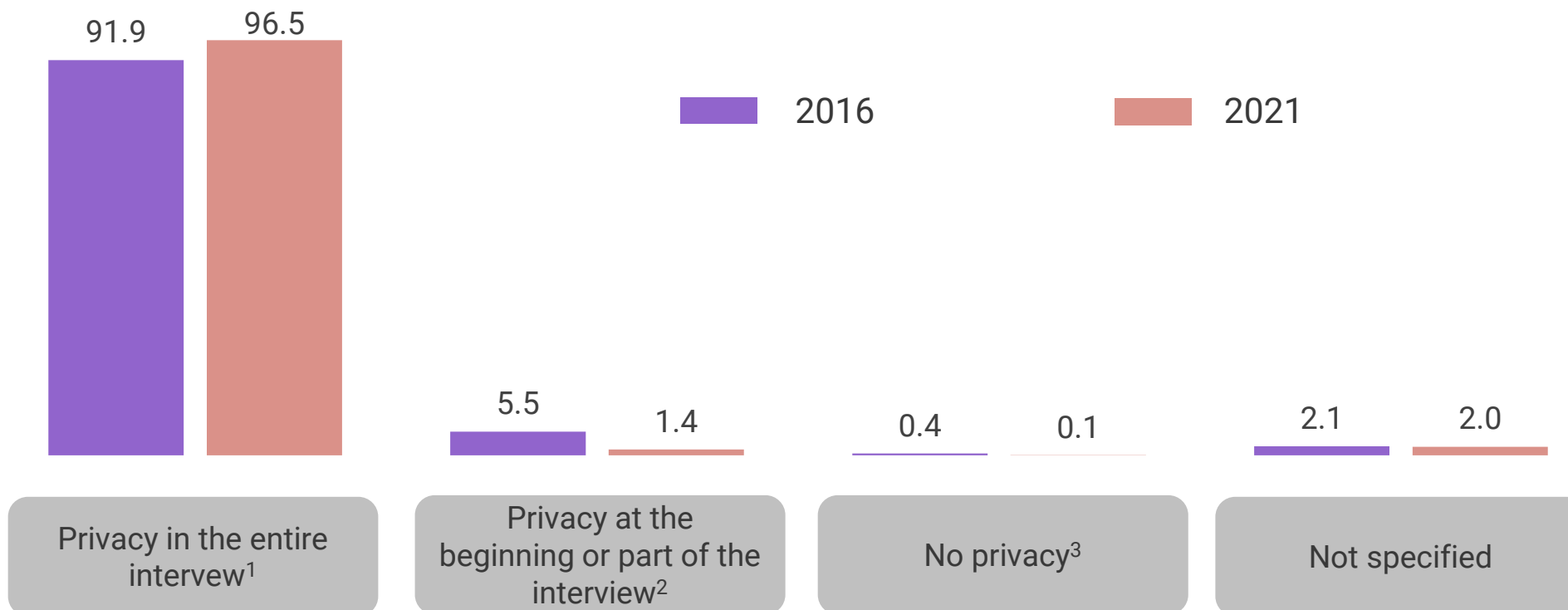


**UNITED NATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

**UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Statistics Division (2015).** *Guidelines for the production of statistics on violence against women: Statistical surveys.* New York.

## Privacy during the interview

In ENDIREH 2021, ethical and security guidelines were reinforced. Compared to 2016, the percentage of **privacy during the entire interview** increased **4.6** percentage points.



Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by privacy condition during the interview and survey year

<sup>1</sup> Interviews where at the beginning and during the interview, women were alone or without a person of 4 years of age or older listening to them are considered.

<sup>2</sup> Interviews that only maintained privacy at some point of the interview were considered; that is, at the beginning or during the rest of the interview women were alone or not overheard by a person 4 years of age or older.

<sup>3</sup> Interviews of women where it was recorded that, at some point, at least one person aged 4 years or older listened to part or all of the interview.



## Statistical design

<b>Sample selection</b>	Probabilistic, three-stage, stratified and clustered.
<b>Observation unit</b>	Selected private housing unit and selected woman aged 15 years and over in the housing unit.
<b>Target population</b>	Women aged 15 years and over
<b>National sample size</b>	<b>140 784</b> housing units
<b>Conduction period</b>	<b>October 4<sup>th</sup></b> to <b>November 30<sup>th</sup></b> 2021
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	National, National Urban, National Rural, State



# Index





The results presented below correspond to **women aged 15 years and over**

## **1. General results**

- 1.1 Total violence
- 1.2 Throughout life
- 1.3 Last 12 months

## **2. Results by setting**

- 2.1 School setting
- 2.2 Work setting
- 2.3 Community setting
- 2.4 Family setting
- 2.5 Couple life
- 2.6 Intimate partner violence

## **3. Seek for help, support, services and report**

3.1 Actions to request support or services or file complaint or report taken by women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence.

## **4. Violence against women in vulnerable groups**

- 4.1 Violence during childhood
- 4.2 Mistreatment in obstetric care
- 4.3 Violence against women with disabilities
- 4.4 Violence against indigenous women
- 4.5 Violence against women aged 60 and over

## **5. Violence in digital media**

## **6. COVID-19 health emergency impact**

## **7. Cultural patterns: gender roles and stereotypes**

## **8. Personal freedom and decisions**

## **9. Social resources**

## **10. Division of labor within household**



# 1. General results



## 1.1 Total violence

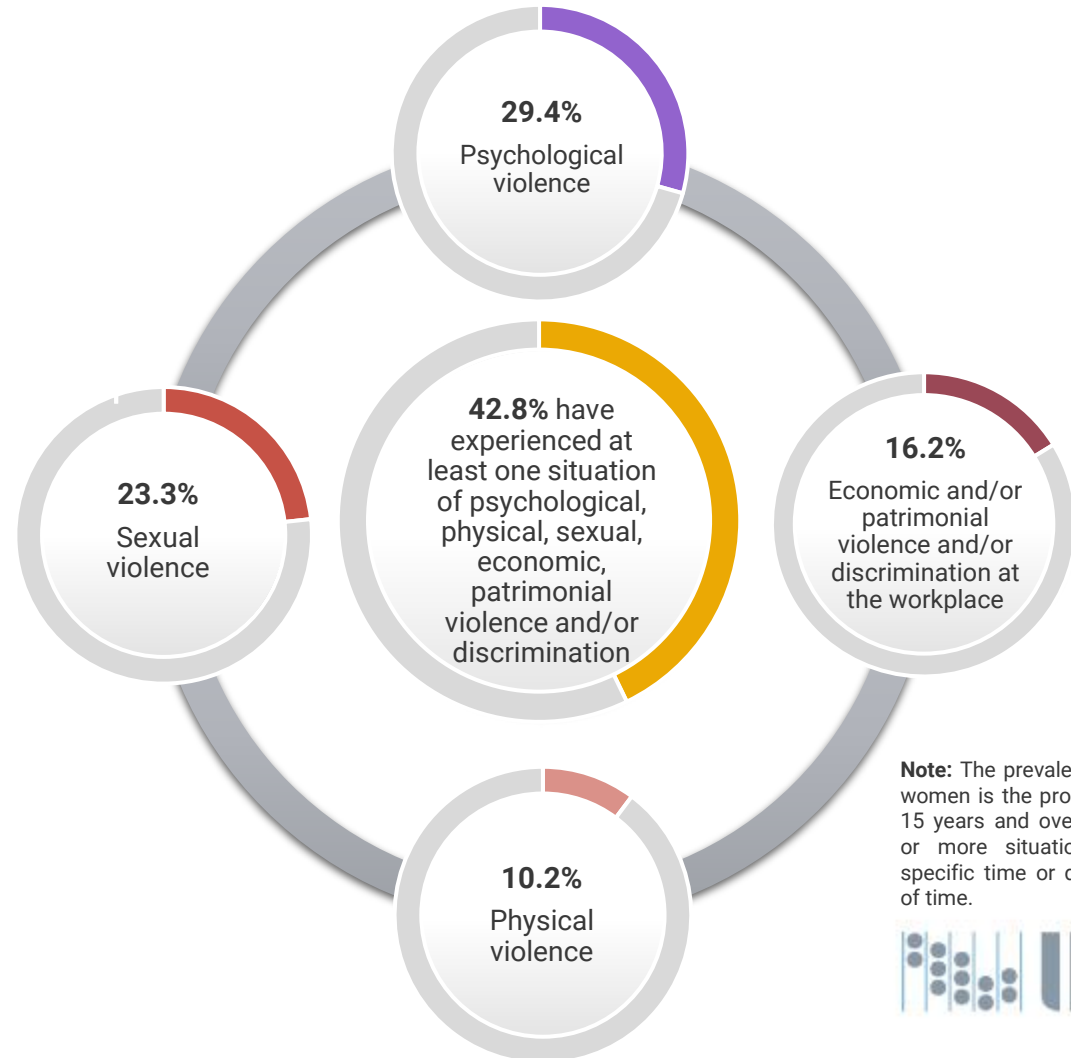


# Total prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence and reference period

## Throughout life



## Last 12 months



**Note:** The prevalence of violence against women is the proportion of women aged 15 years and over who experienced one or more situations of violence at a specific time or during a specific period of time.

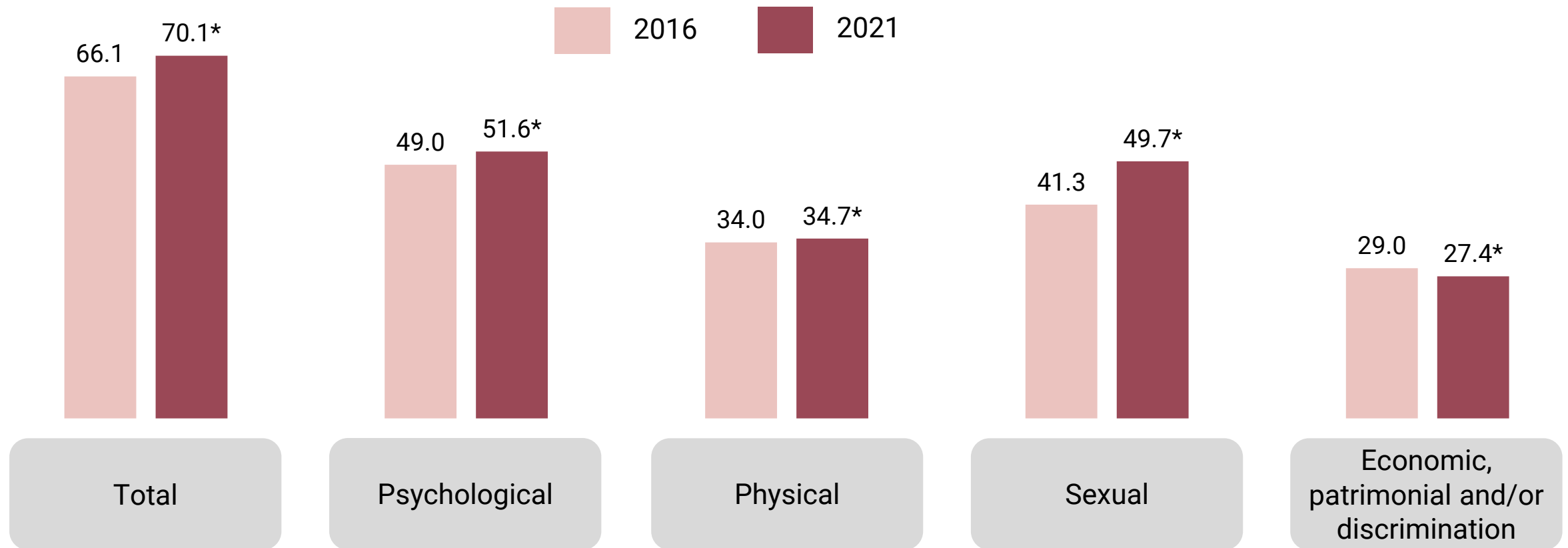




## 1.2 Throughout life



# Total prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life* by type of violence and survey year



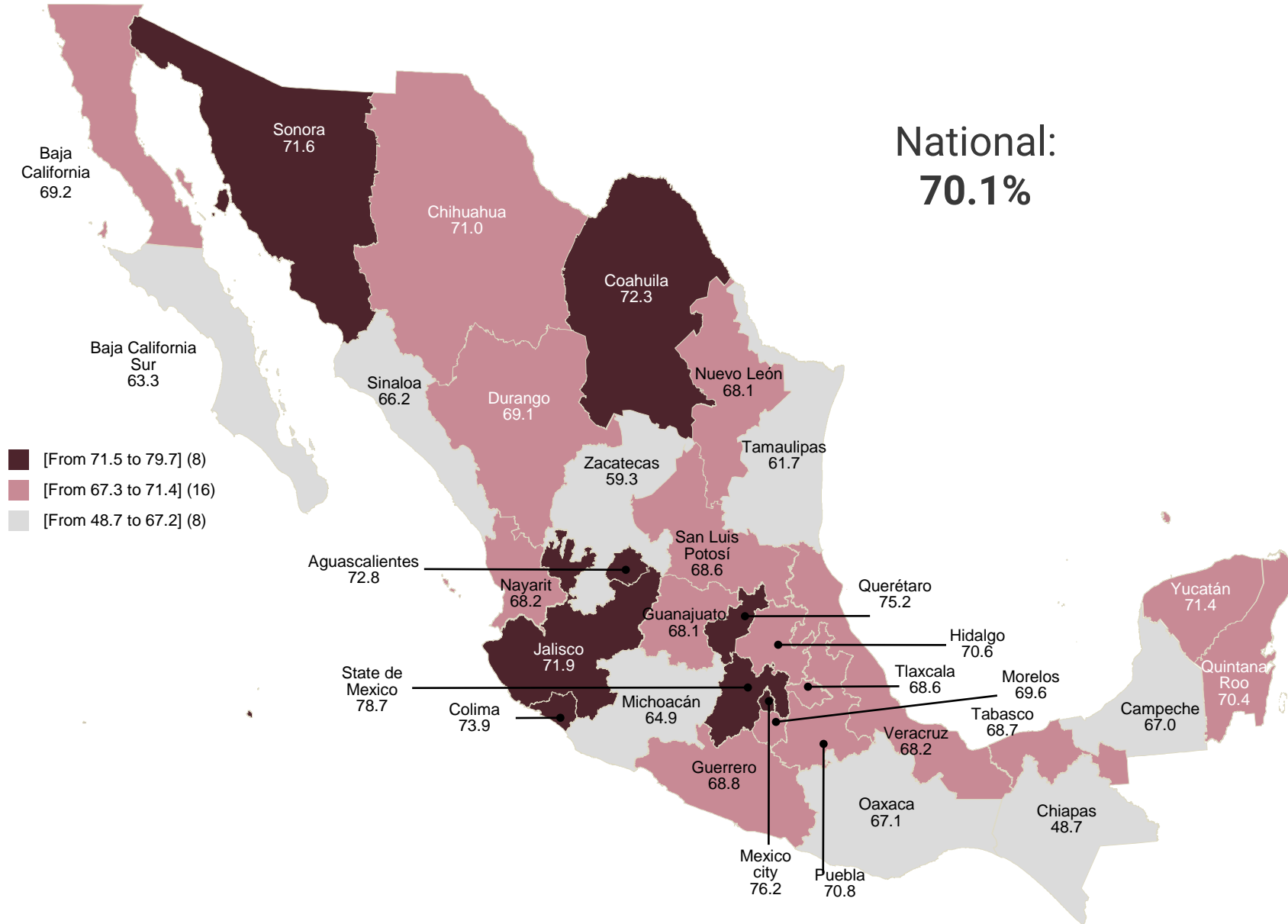
**Note:** Compared to the 2016 edition, ENDIREH 2021 added in all settings the act “[have people] posted personal information, photos or videos (fake or real), of you to harm you, through cell phone, email or social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)?”. The situation “[have people] sent you messages or posted comments with sexual innuendos, insults or offenses, via cell phone, email or social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)?” was incorporated into the family and couple setting.

\*The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Total prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life* by state

National:  
**70.1%**

- Higher prevalence:**
- State of Mexico (78.7%)
  - Mexico City (76.2%)
  - Querétaro (75.2%)
- Lower prevalence:**
- Tamaulipas (61.7%)
  - Zacatecas (59.3%)
  - Chiapas (48.7%)



**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges method** (1959).

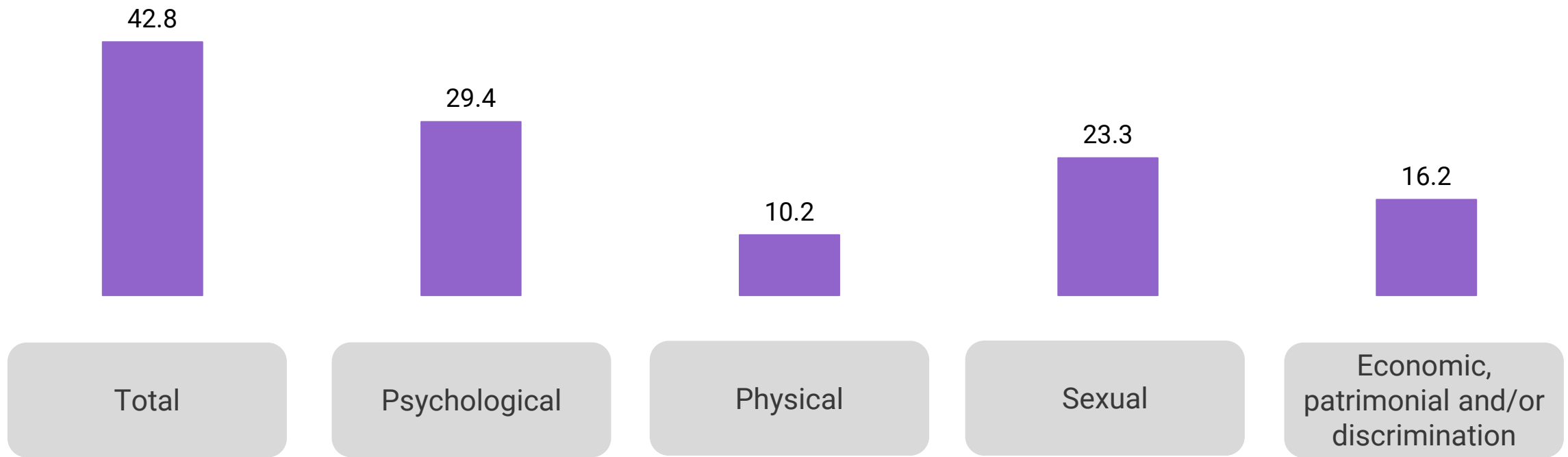




## 1.3 Last 12 months

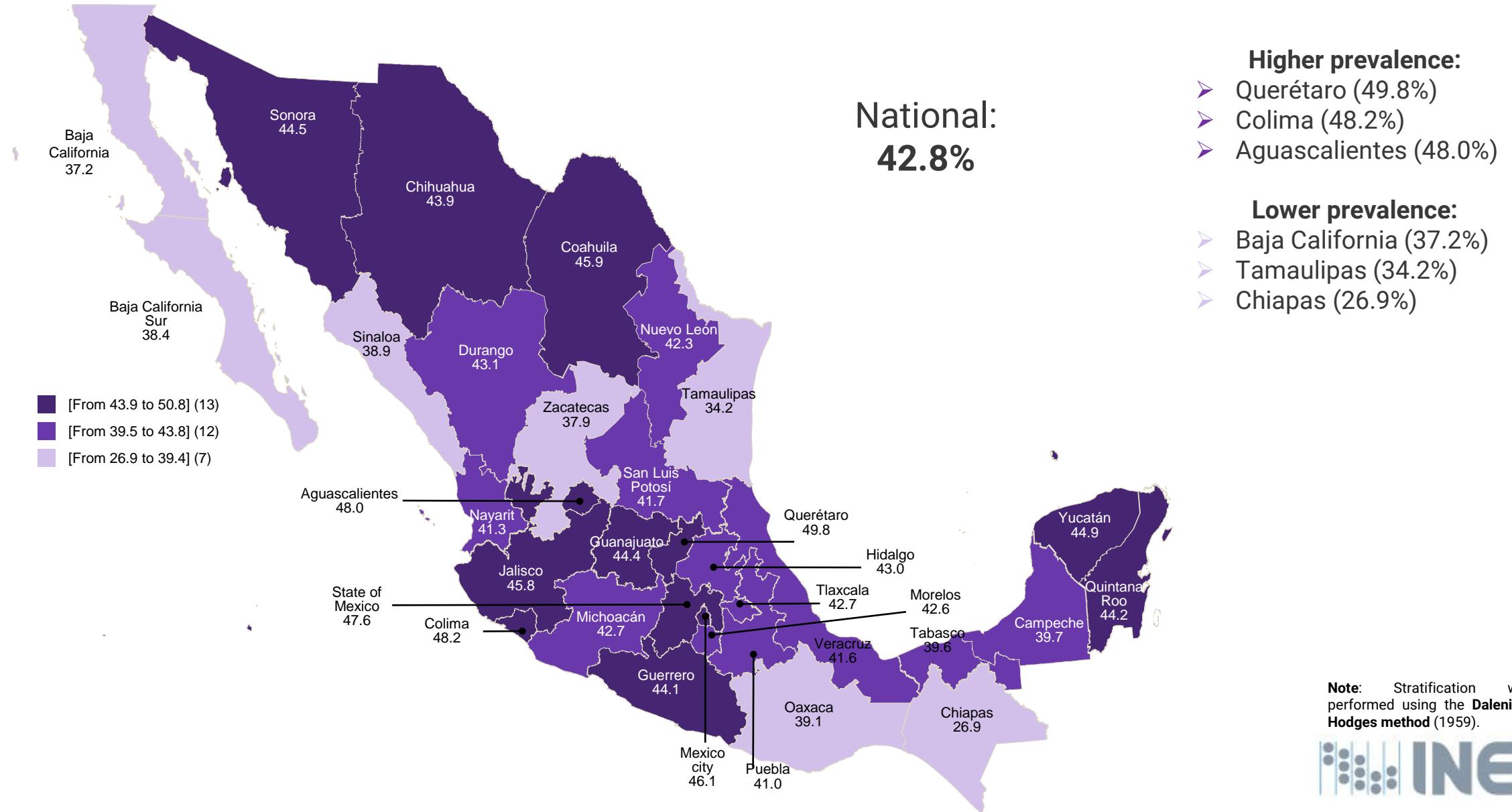


# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence



**Note:** ENDIREH 2021, compared to the 2016 edition, added in all settings the act “[have people] posted personal information, photos or videos (fake or real), of you to harm you, through cell phone, email or social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)”. The situation “[have people] sent you messages or posted comments with sexual innuendos, insults or offenses, via cell phone, email or social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)” was incorporated into the family and couple settings.

# Total prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by state

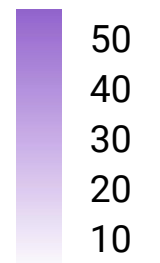


**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges method** (1959).

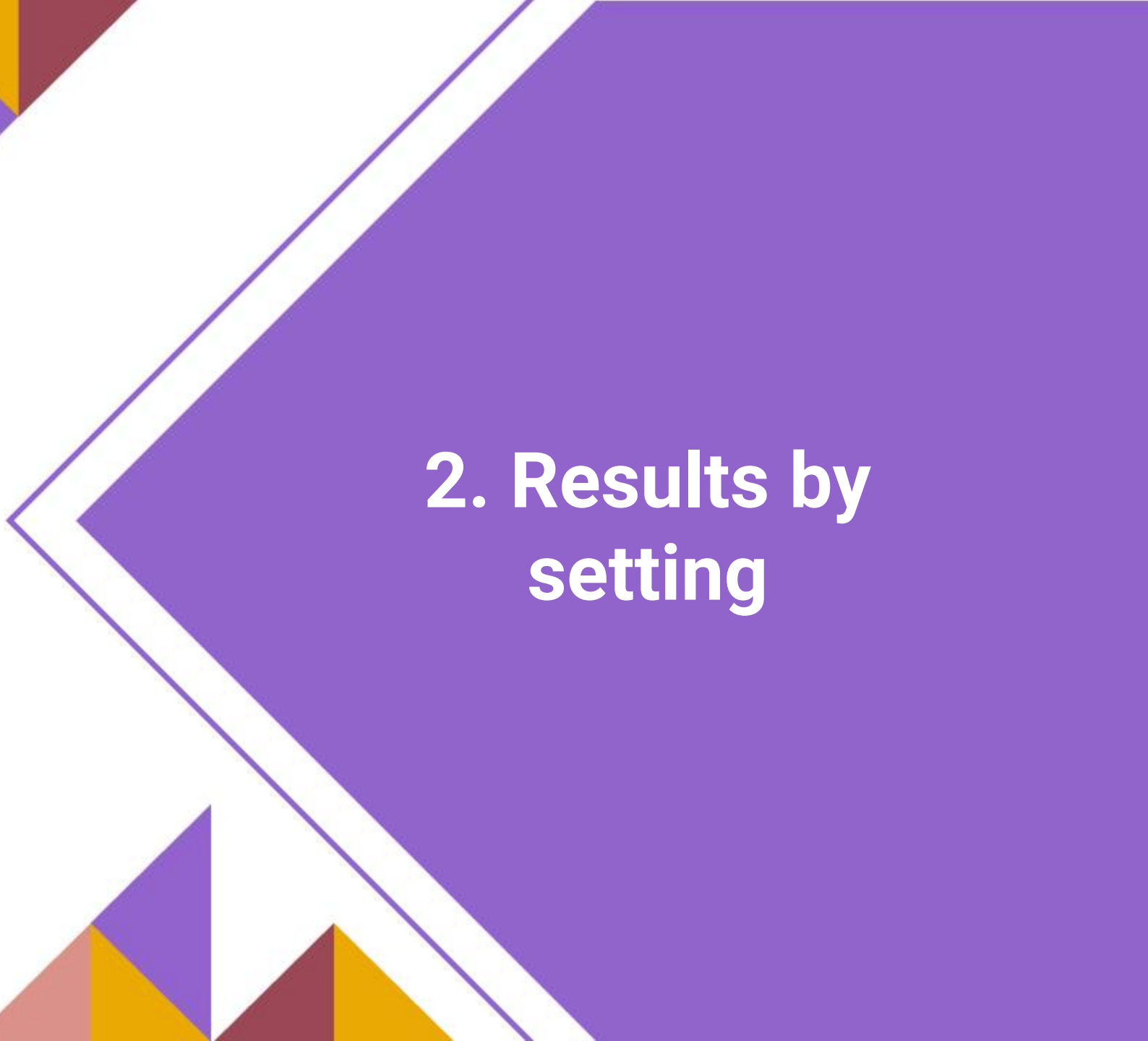
# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by sociodemographic characteristics and type of violence

	Total	Psychological	Physical	Sexual	Economic, patrimonial and/or discrimination
Rural	34.7%	25.2%	8.9%	13.6%	13.5%
Urban	45.3%	30.6%	10.6%	26.2%	17.0%
15-24	58.3%	40.7%	15.2%	42.0%	16.1%
25-34	51.5%	34.8%	11.6%	32.0%	21.1%
35-44	44.6%	30.1%	10.4%	22.1%	19.5%
45-54	38.4%	26.2%	8.3%	15.8%	17.2%
55-64	29.7%	20.4%	7.1%	8.7%	12.3%
65 and over	19.2%	13.7%	5.0%	4.2%	6.4%
No education	26.1%	19.0%	8.4%	5.8%	10.9%
Incomplete basic education	33.0%	23.8%	9.1%	11.2%	14.0%
Complete basic education	45.3%	31.5%	11.9%	24.6%	16.7%
Complete high school	49.9%	34.0%	10.9%	32.9%	17.2%
Complete higher education	47.8%	30.0%	8.2%	30.2%	18.9%
Married or in cohabitation <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	30.0%	10.1%	17.9%	17.0%
Separated, divorced or widowed	34.0%	21.0%	8.1%	18.1%	15.4%
Single	53.9%	34.9%	12.4%	39.1%	15.2%
Doesn't speak any indigenous language and doesn't consider herself indigenous	43.6%	29.6%	10.1%	24.9%	16.2%
She speaks an indigenous language and/or considers herself to be indigenous	40.6%	28.7%	10.6%	18.7%	16.2%

Prevalence



Note: <sup>1</sup> For ENDIREH purposes "in cohabitation" refers to formal intimate partner relationships not sanctioned by law or , including those relationships in which women don't live with their partner or husband temporarily due to migration, work or other reasons but they are still together (temporary absent partner). These women are identified in the question 3.3 (General Questionnaire).

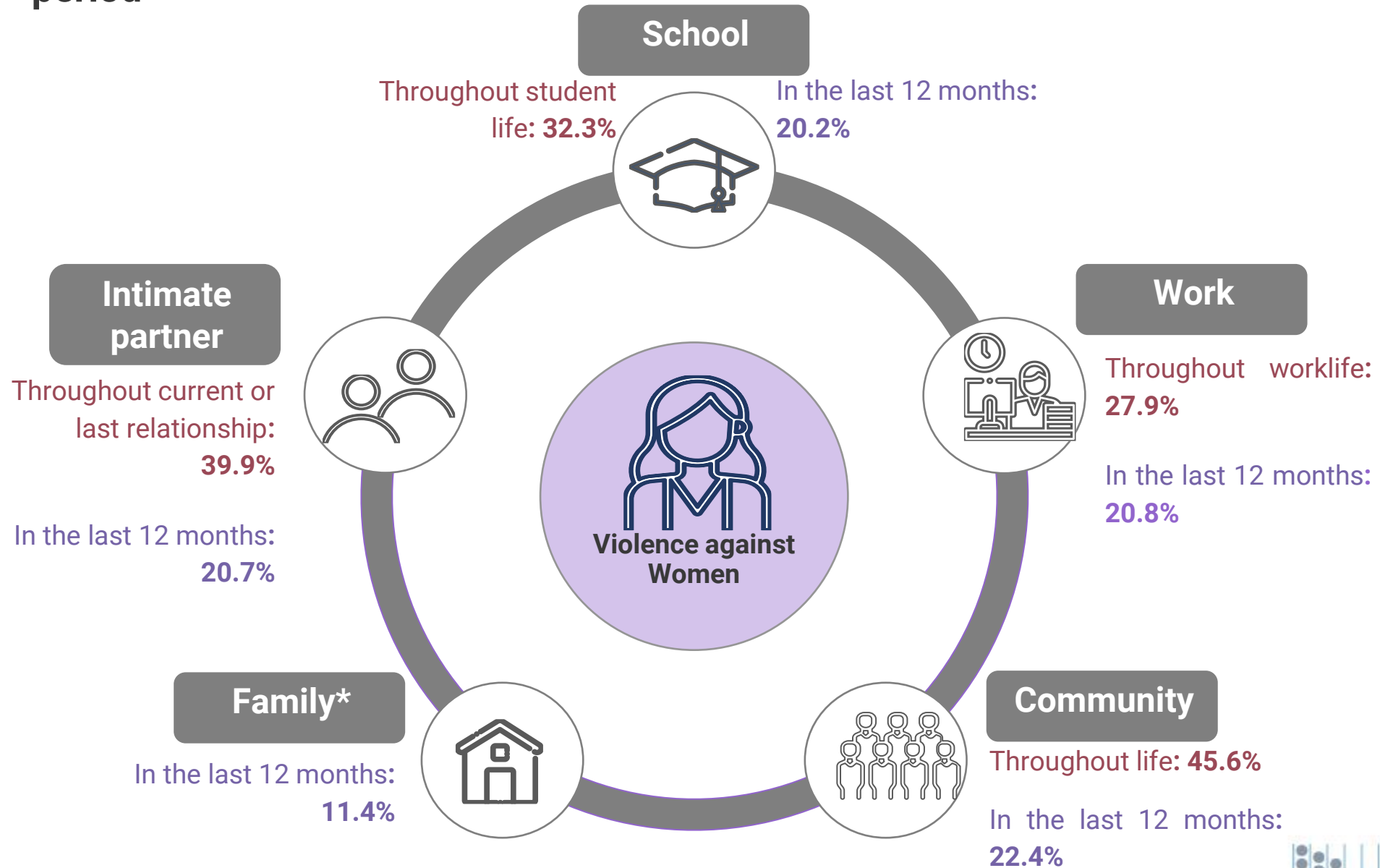


## 2. Results by setting



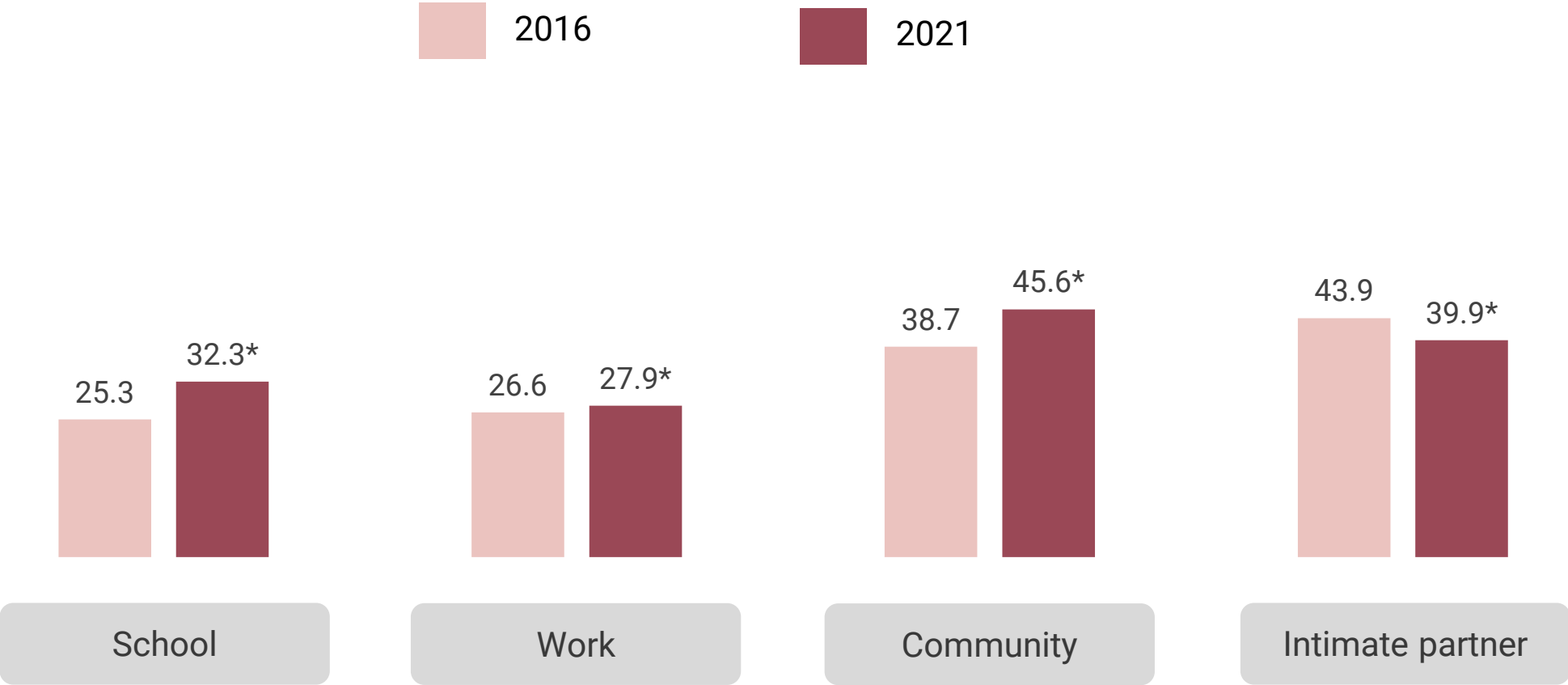


# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by setting and reference period



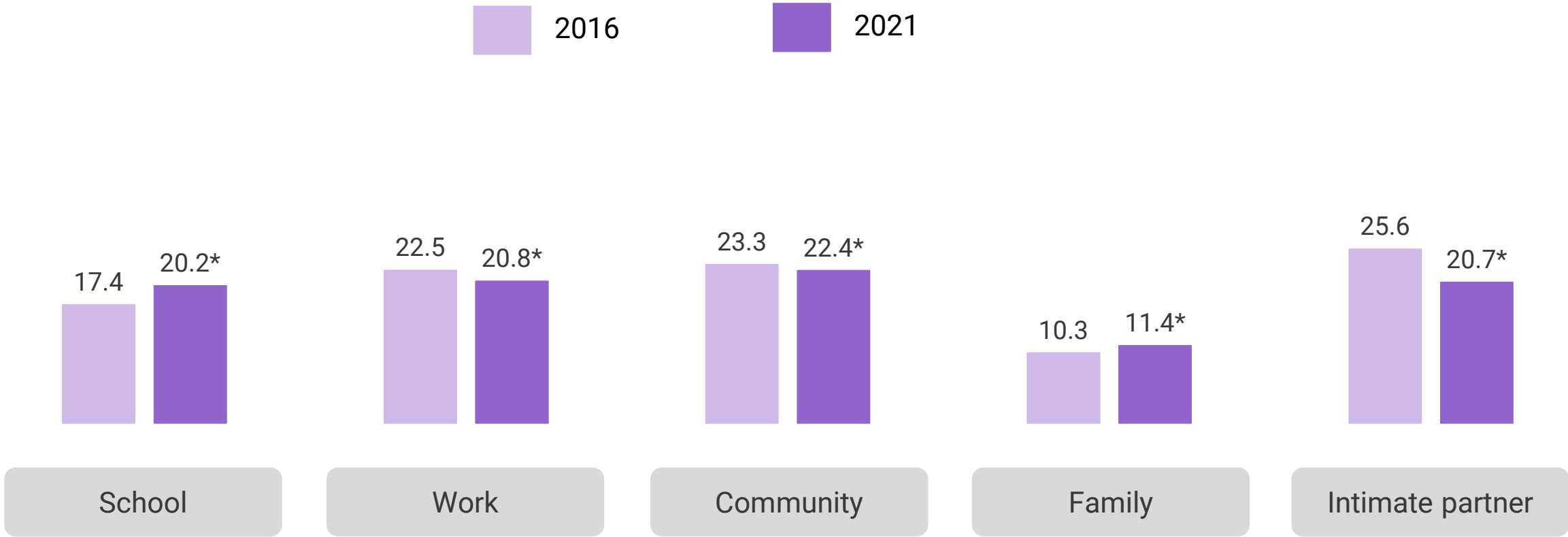
**Note:** For the family setting, ENDIREH only captures violence against women in the last 12 months and not throughout life, see slide 14 for more details on the reference periods.

# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life* by setting and survey year



\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

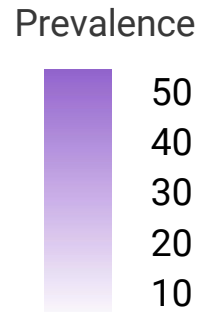
# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by setting and survey year



**Note:** Family setting includes violence perpetrated by any family member in the last 12 months.  
\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by sociodemographic characteristics and setting

	Total	School	Work	Community	Family	Intimate partner
Rural	34.7%	16.2%	16.1%	12.7%	9.9%	20.5%
Urban	45.3%	21.0%	21.9%	25.3%	11.8%	20.8%
15-24	58.3%	22.0%	28.2%	41.1%	19.8%	24.7%
25-34	51.5%	16.0%	25.0%	30.6%	11.0%	24.9%
35-44	44.6%	9.3%	20.4%	20.8%	9.3%	23.4%
45-54	38.4%	8.6%	16.9%	14.7%	8.6%	20.4%
55-64	29.7%	8.6%	12.3%	8.7%	8.8%	15.9%
65 years and over	19.2%	7.3%	6.5%	4.6%	7.3%	9.9%
No education	26.1%	NA	11.7%	5.7%	10.2%	14.3%
Incomplete basic education	33.0%	14.7%	15.7%	10.3%	10.2%	19.4%
Complete basic education	45.3%	21.2%	20.6%	23.8%	12.7%	24.0%
Complete high school	49.9%	20.8%	23.3%	32.1%	12.9%	21.3%
Complete higher education	47.8%	16.9%	23.5%	29.3%	8.8%	17.9%
Married or in cohabitation <sup>1</sup>	41.1%	12.7%	16.8%	17.2%	9.0%	25.8%
Separated, divorced or widowed	34.0%	13.6%	20.8%	17.2%	10.6%	10.7%
Single	53.9%	21.9%	28.1%	38.2%	17.1%	17.1%
Doesn't speak any indigenous language and doesn't consider herself indigenous	43.6%	20.6%	21.6%	24.0%	11.3%	20.3%
She speaks an indigenous language and/or considers herself to be indigenous	40.6%	18.6%	18.5%	18.1%	11.7%	21.7%



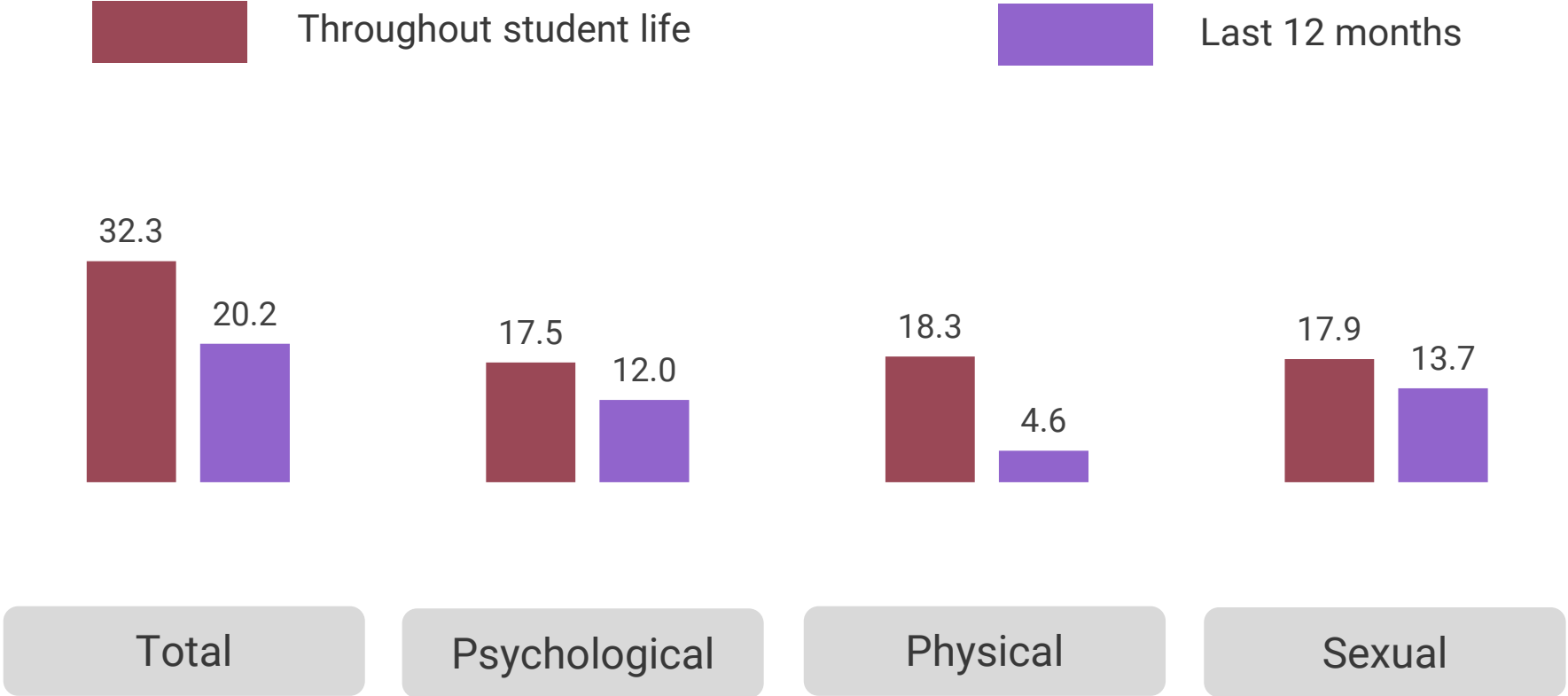
Note: 1 For ENDIREH purposes "in cohabitation" refers to formal intimate partner relationships not sanctioned by law or, including those relationships in which women don't live with their partner or husband temporarily due to migration, work or other reasons but they are still together (temporary absent partner). These women are identified in the question 3.3 (General Questionnaire).  
NA: Not applicable.



## 2.1 School setting

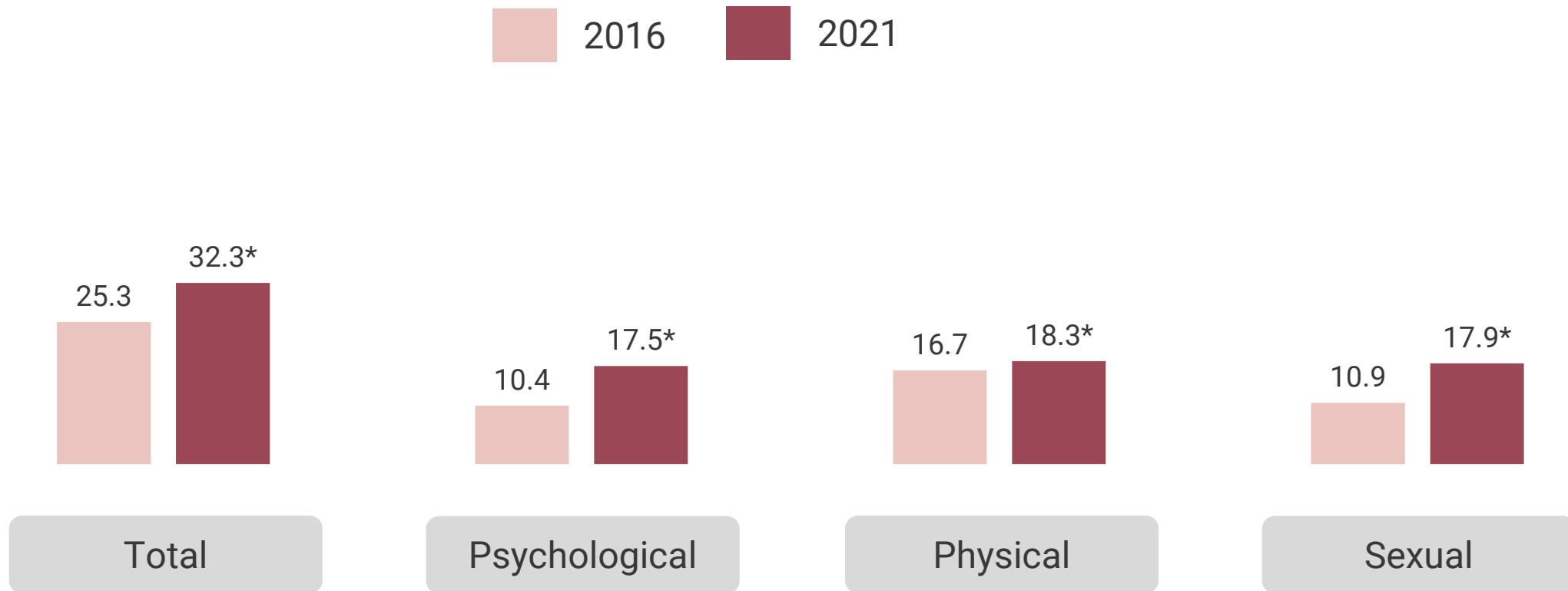


# Prevalence of violence in the school setting against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence and reference period



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

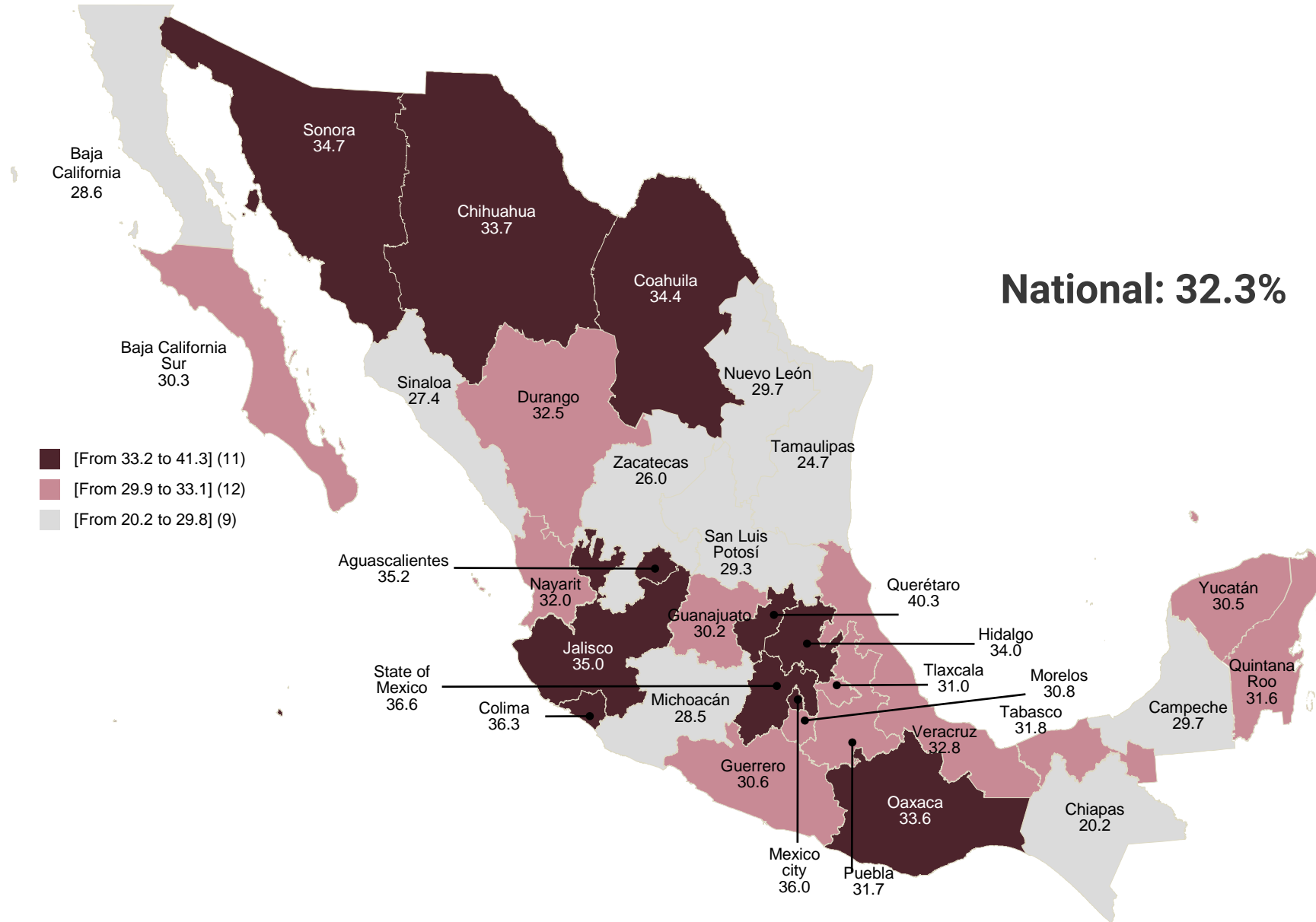
# Prevalence of violence in the school setting against women aged 15 years and over *throughout student life* by type of violence and survey year



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of violence in the school setting against women aged 15 years and over *throughout student life* by state



## Higher prevalence:

- Querétaro (40.3%)
- State of Mexico (36.6%)
- Colima (36.3%)

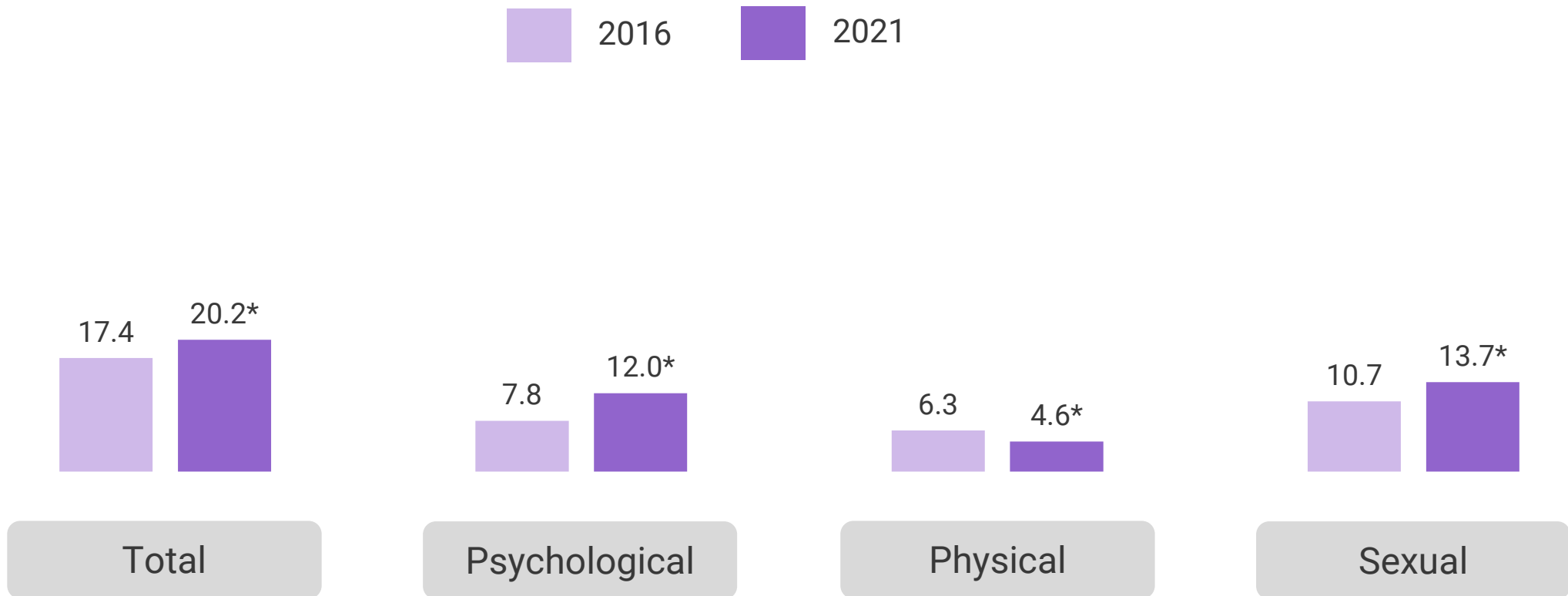
## Lower prevalence:

- Zacatecas (26.0%)
- Tamaulipas (24.7%)
- Chiapas (20.2%)

**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges method** (1959).



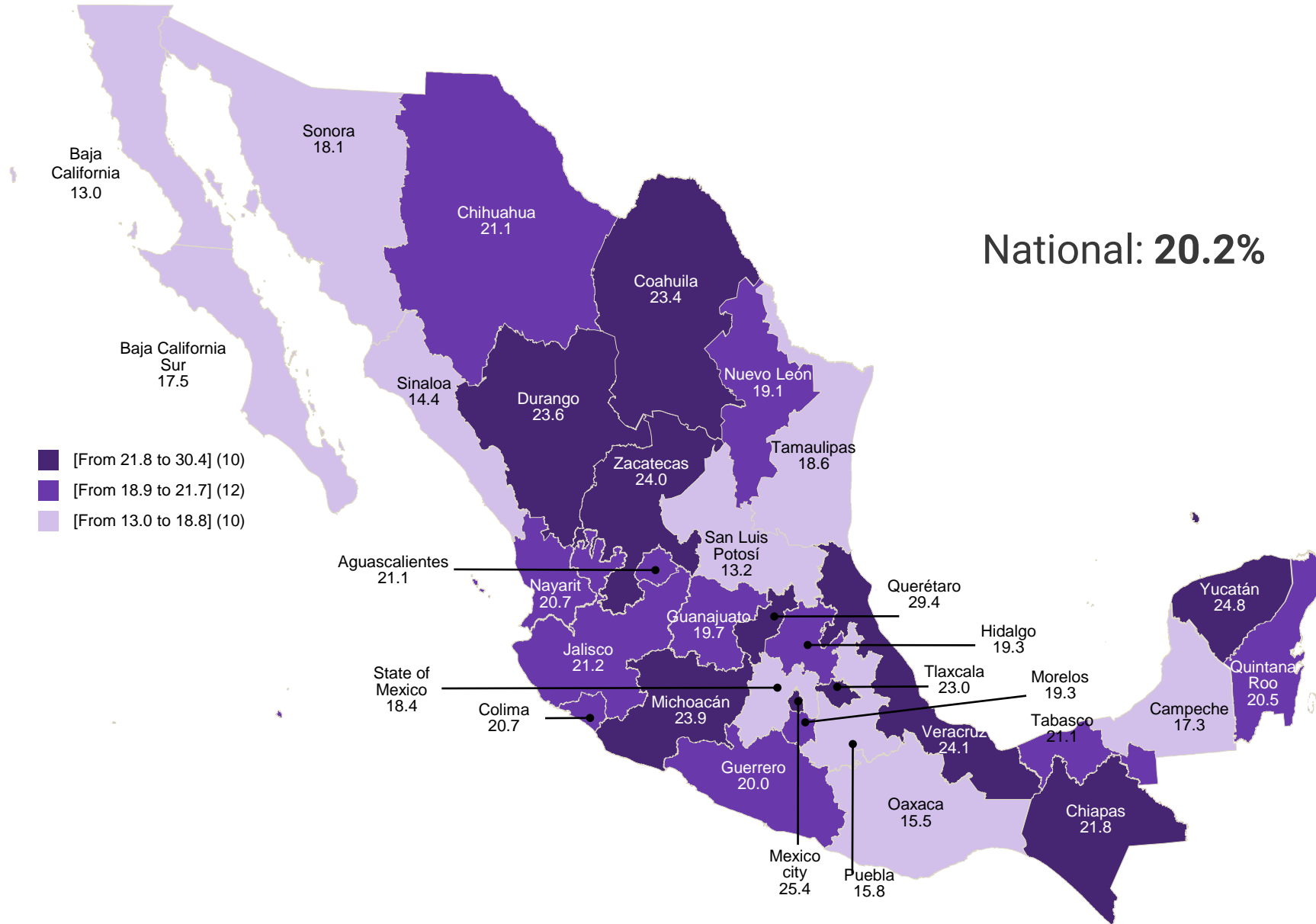
# Prevalence of violence in the school setting against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence and survey year



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of violence in the school setting against women aged 15 years and over in the last 12 months by state



## Higher prevalence:

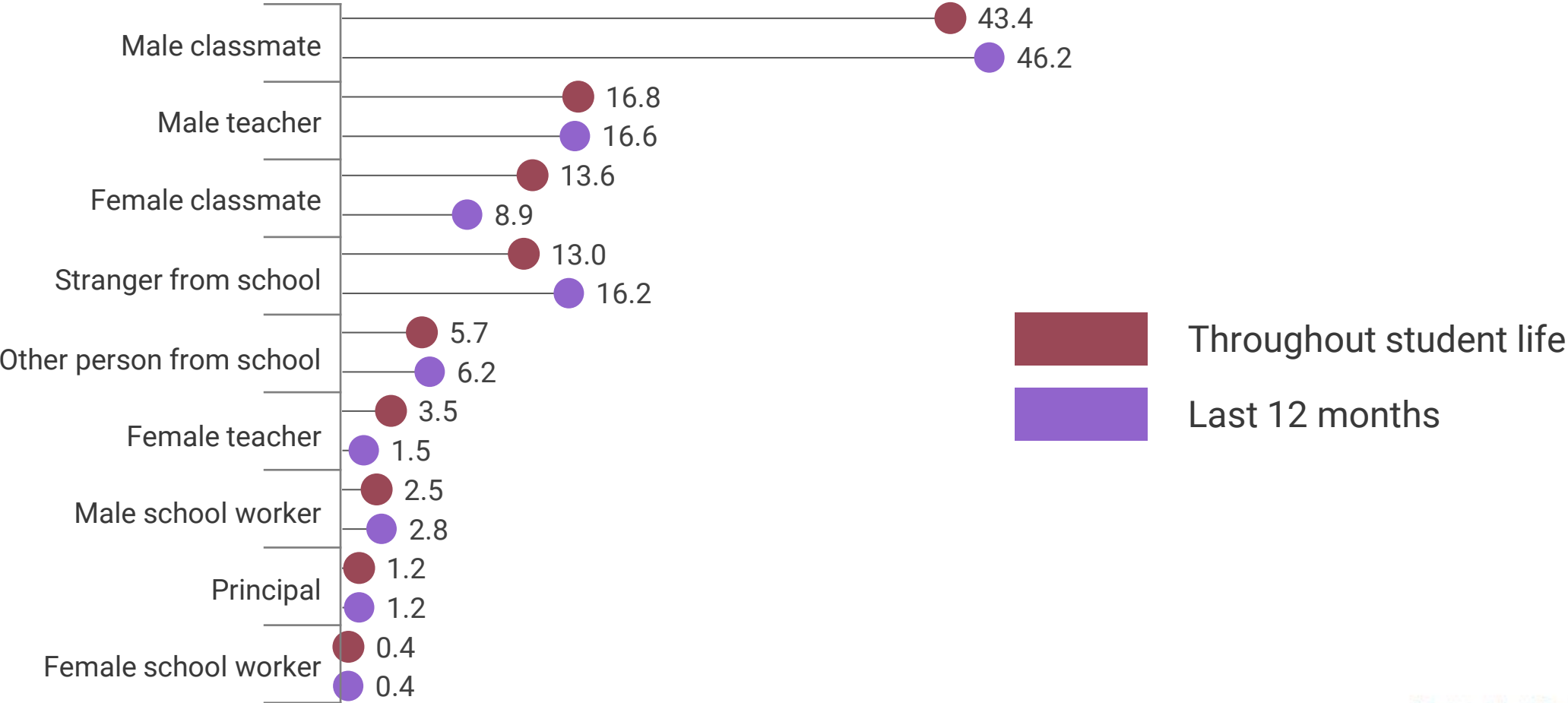
- Querétaro (29.4%)
- Mexico city (25.4%)
- Yucatán (24.8%)

## Lower prevalence:

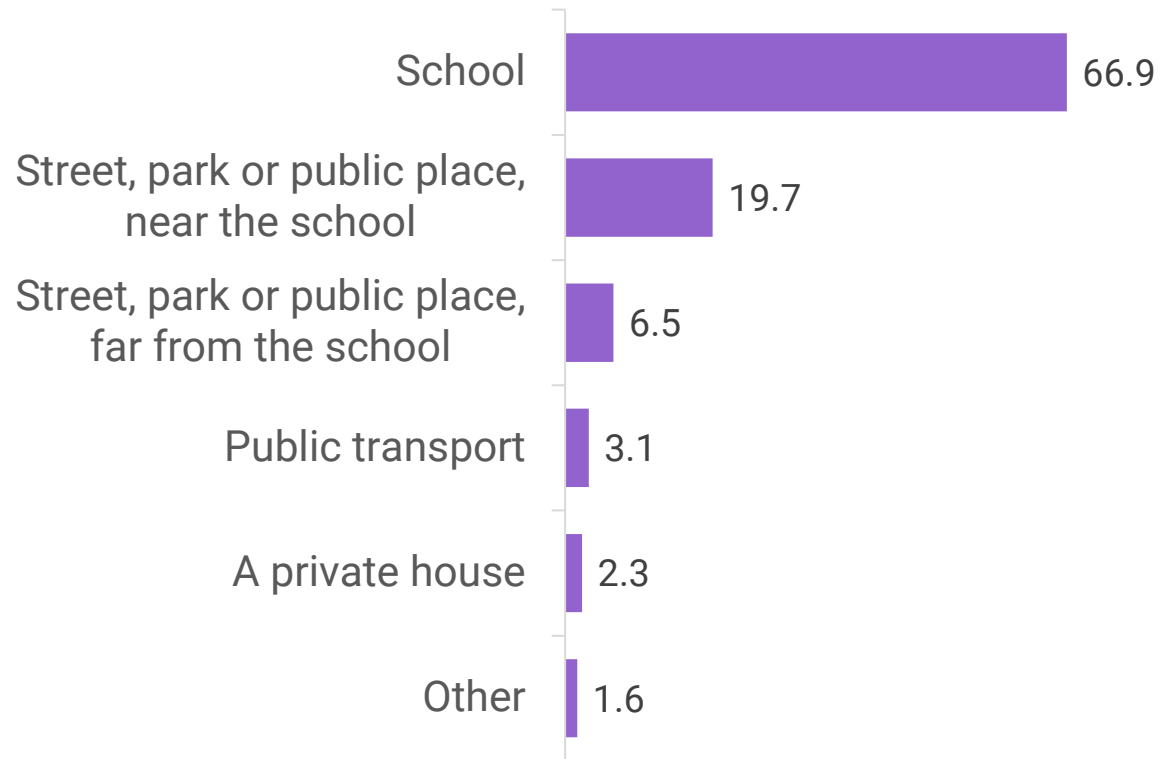
- Sinaloa (14.4%)
- San Luis Potosí (13.2%)
- Baja California (13.0%)

**Nota:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges method** (1959).

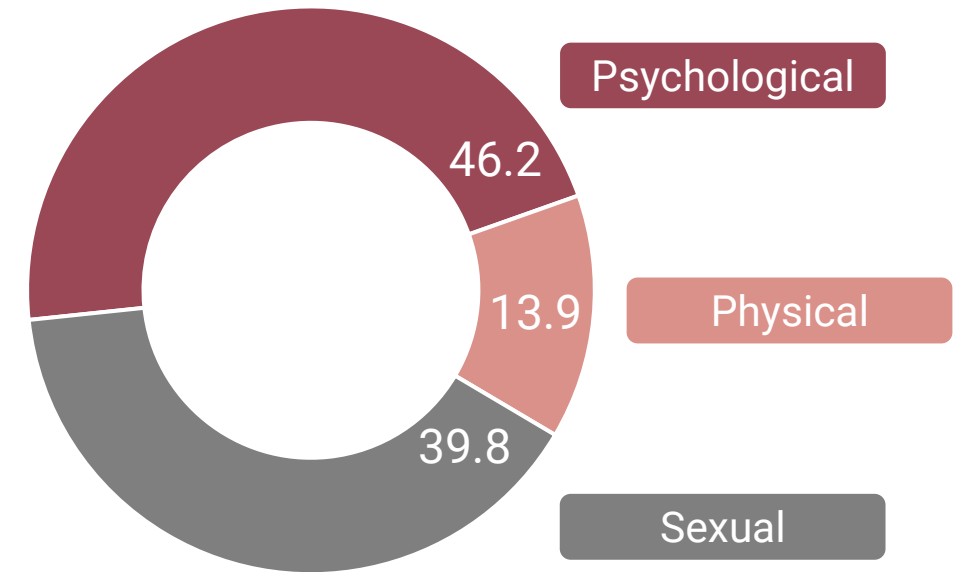
# Distribution of perpetrators mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the school setting by reference period



# Distribution of places mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the school setting *in the last 12 months* by place of occurrence and type of violence in the most mentioned place



### Types of violence at school <sup>1, 2</sup>

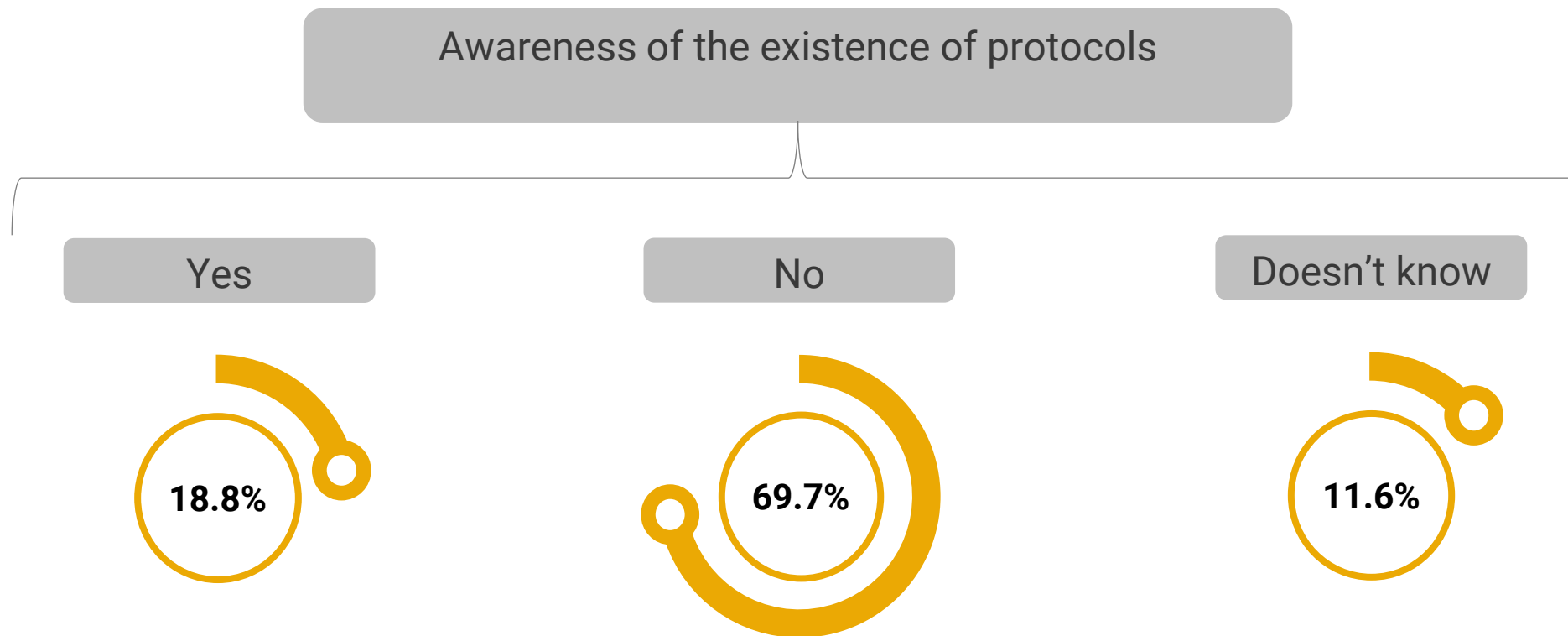


**Note:** Each woman could have reported more than one place, therefore, the percentage is calculated with respect to the total number of mentions of the places where the aggressions occurred in the school setting.

<sup>1</sup> Shows the distribution of mentions by type of violence of the most frequently mentioned place of occurrence in the school setting.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage distribution of the type of violence that occurred at school does not add up to 100% due to rounding of percentages.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who attended or are attending school according to their awareness of the existence of protocols or measures to address violence against women in the school setting



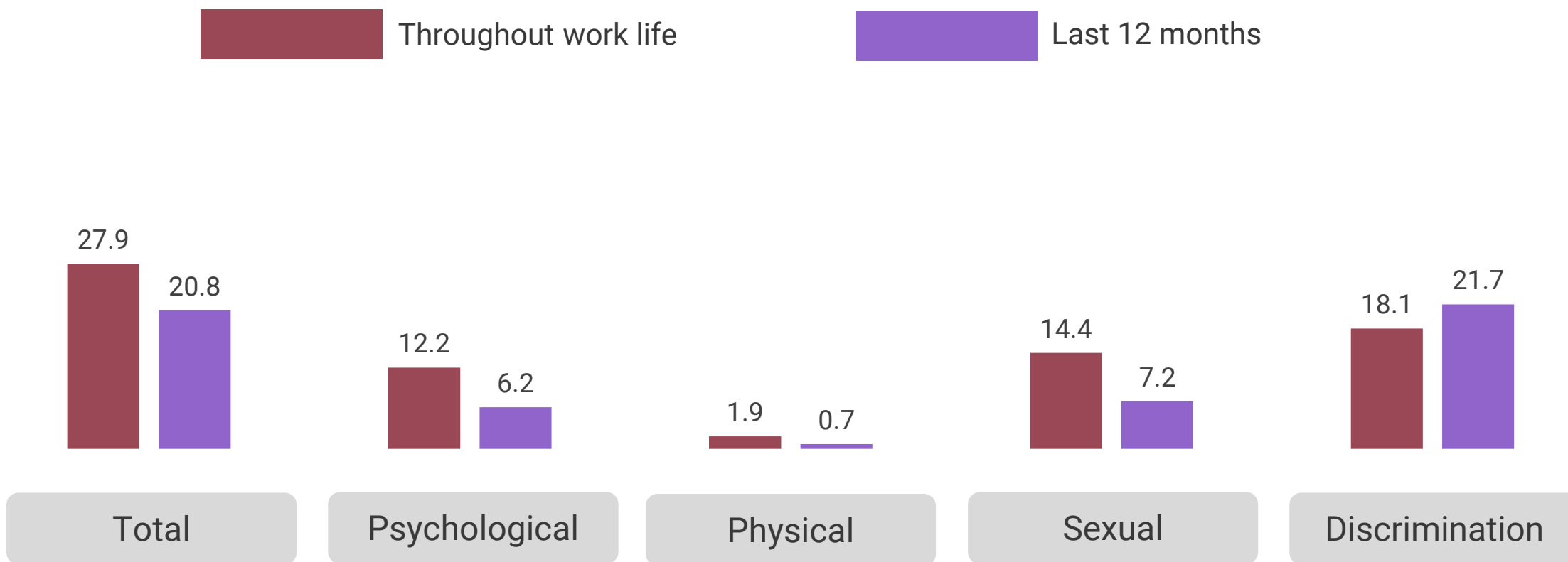
**Note:** The condition of awareness about the existence of protocols refers to whether the woman knew that there were or are protocols or exclusive measures for the care of women victims of violence.



## 2.2 Work setting



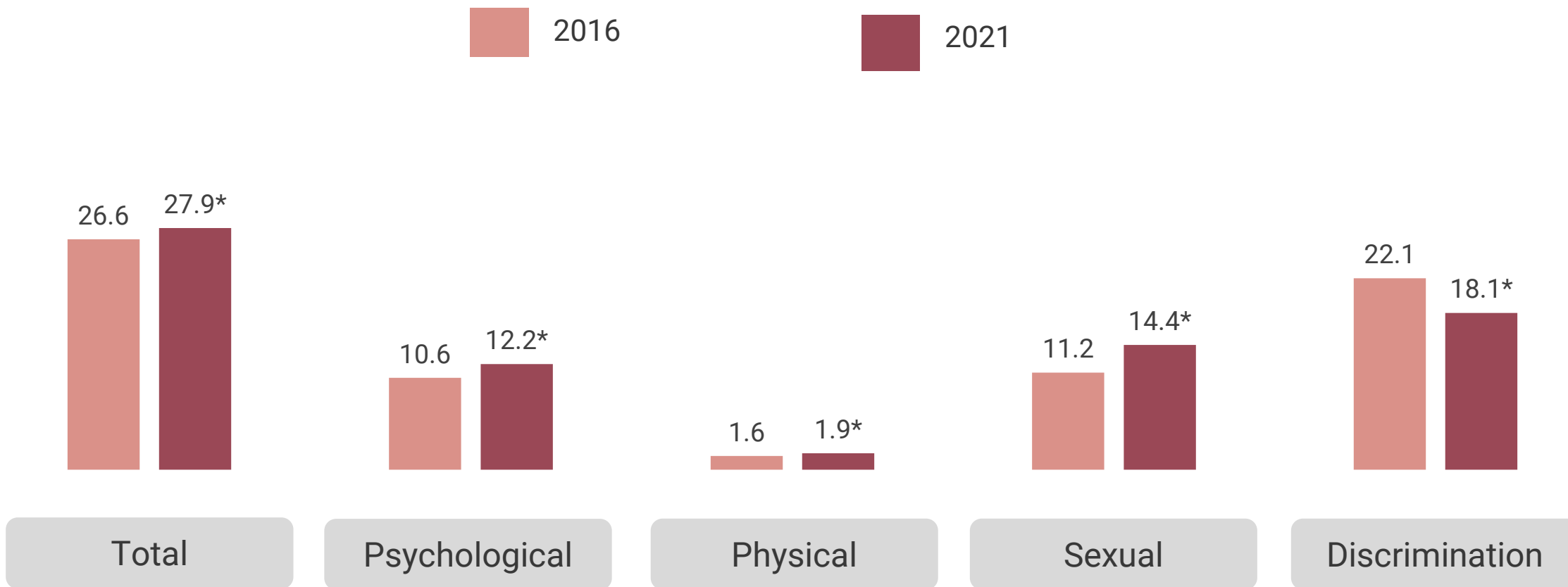
# Prevalence of violence in the work setting against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence and reference period



**Notes:**

1. Discrimination throughout work life includes women who reported having experienced discrimination at their work during the last 5 years, the percentage is calculated with respect to women who have worked in the last 5 years; in the last 12 months includes women who reported having experienced discrimination in their work during the last 12 months, the percentage is calculated with respect to the total number of salaried women who worked in the last 12 months.
2. Total violence throughout working life includes women who reported having experienced at least one incident of violence by someone at work during their lifetime or some situation of discrimination at work in the last 5 years; in the last 12 months includes women who reported having experienced at least one incident of violence by someone at work or some situation of discrimination at work in the last 12 months.
3. The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

# Prevalence of violence in the work setting against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life* by type of violence and year of survey.



## Notes:

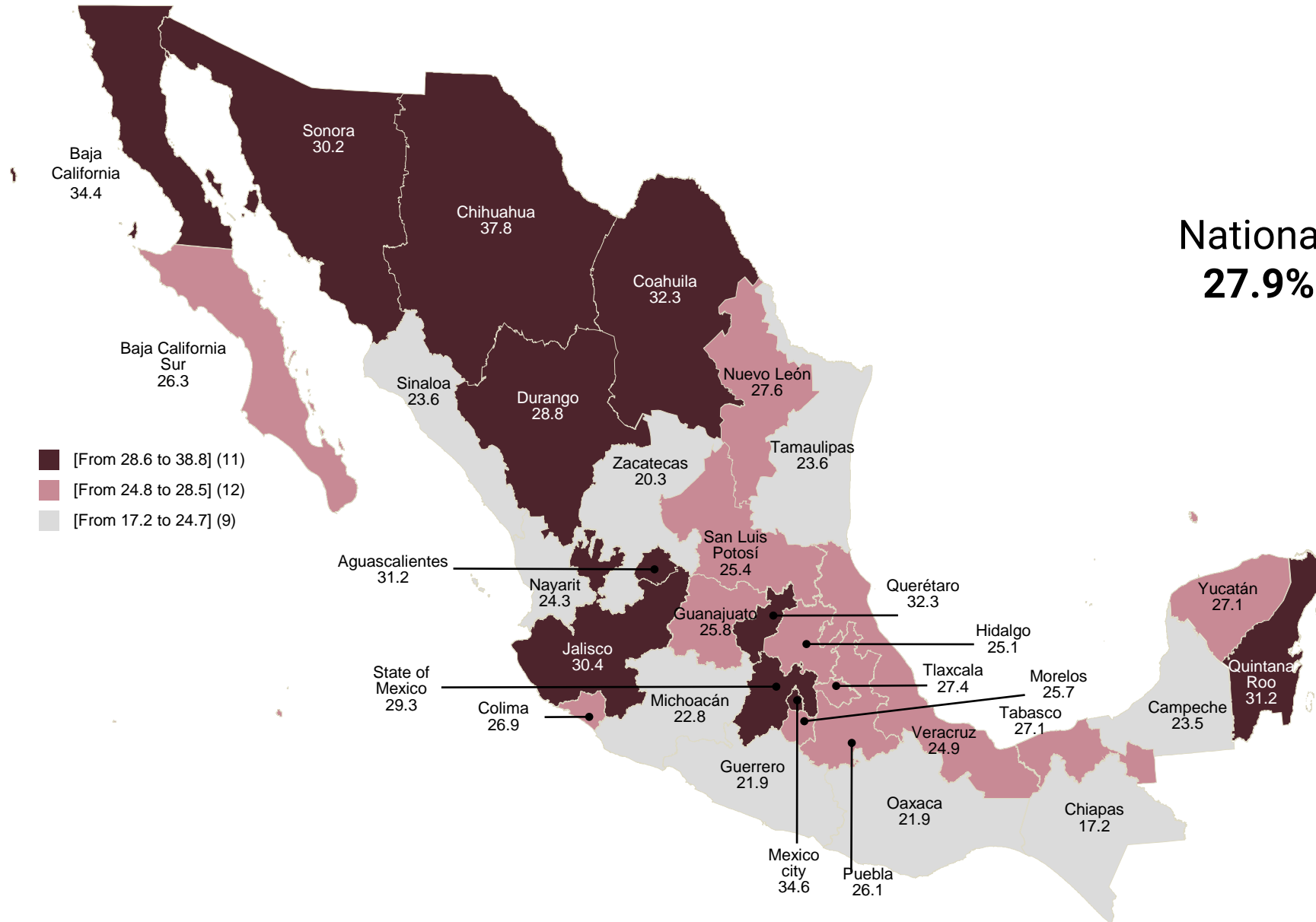
1. Discrimination includes women who reported having experienced discrimination at their work during the last 5 years, percentage is calculated with respect to women who have worked in the last 5 years.

2. Total violence includes women who reported having experienced at least one incident of violence by someone at work in their lifetime or some situation of discrimination at work in the last 5 years.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.



# Prevalence of violence in the workplace against women 15 years of age and over *throughout life*, by state



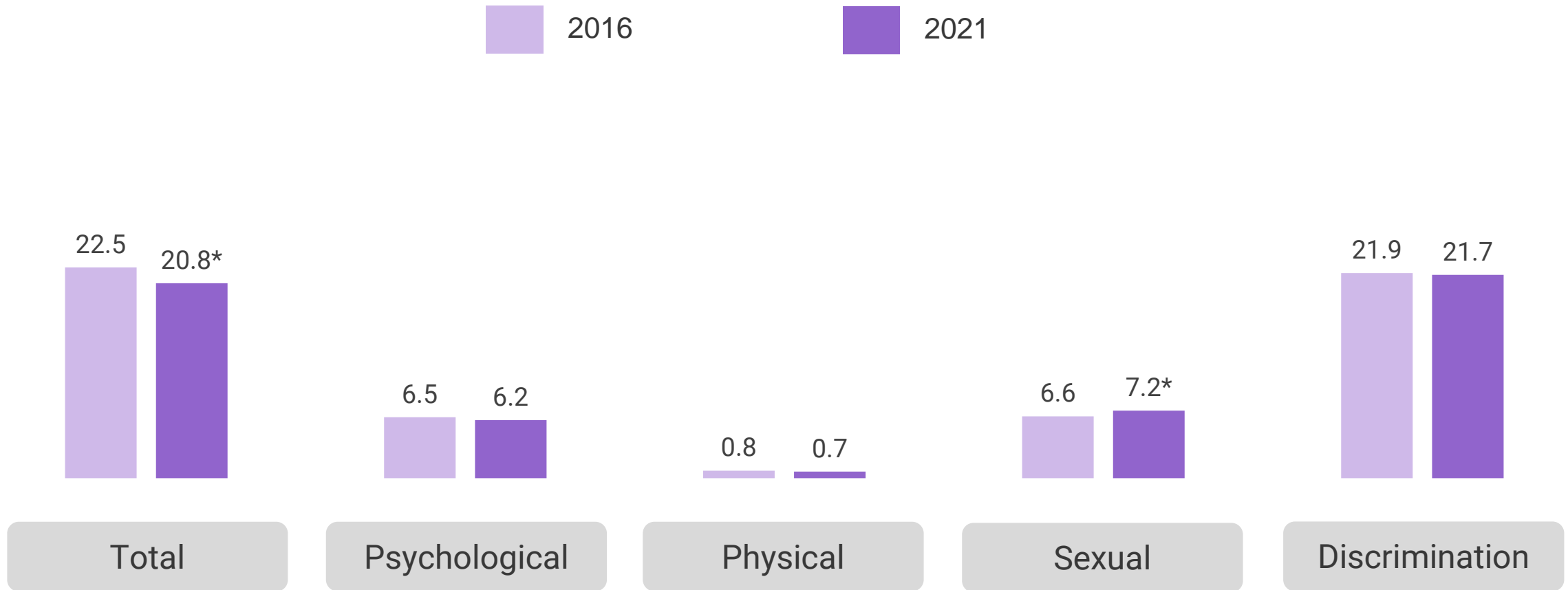
- Higher prevalence:**
- Chihuahua (37.8%)
  - Mexico city (34.6%)
  - Baja California (34.4%)
- Lower prevalence:**
- Guerrero (21.9%)
  - Zacatecas (20.3%)
  - Chiapas (17.2%)

National:  
**27.9%**

- [From 28.6 to 38.8] (11)
- [From 24.8 to 28.5] (12)
- [From 17.2 to 24.7] (9)

**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).

# Prevalence of violence in the work setting against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence and survey year



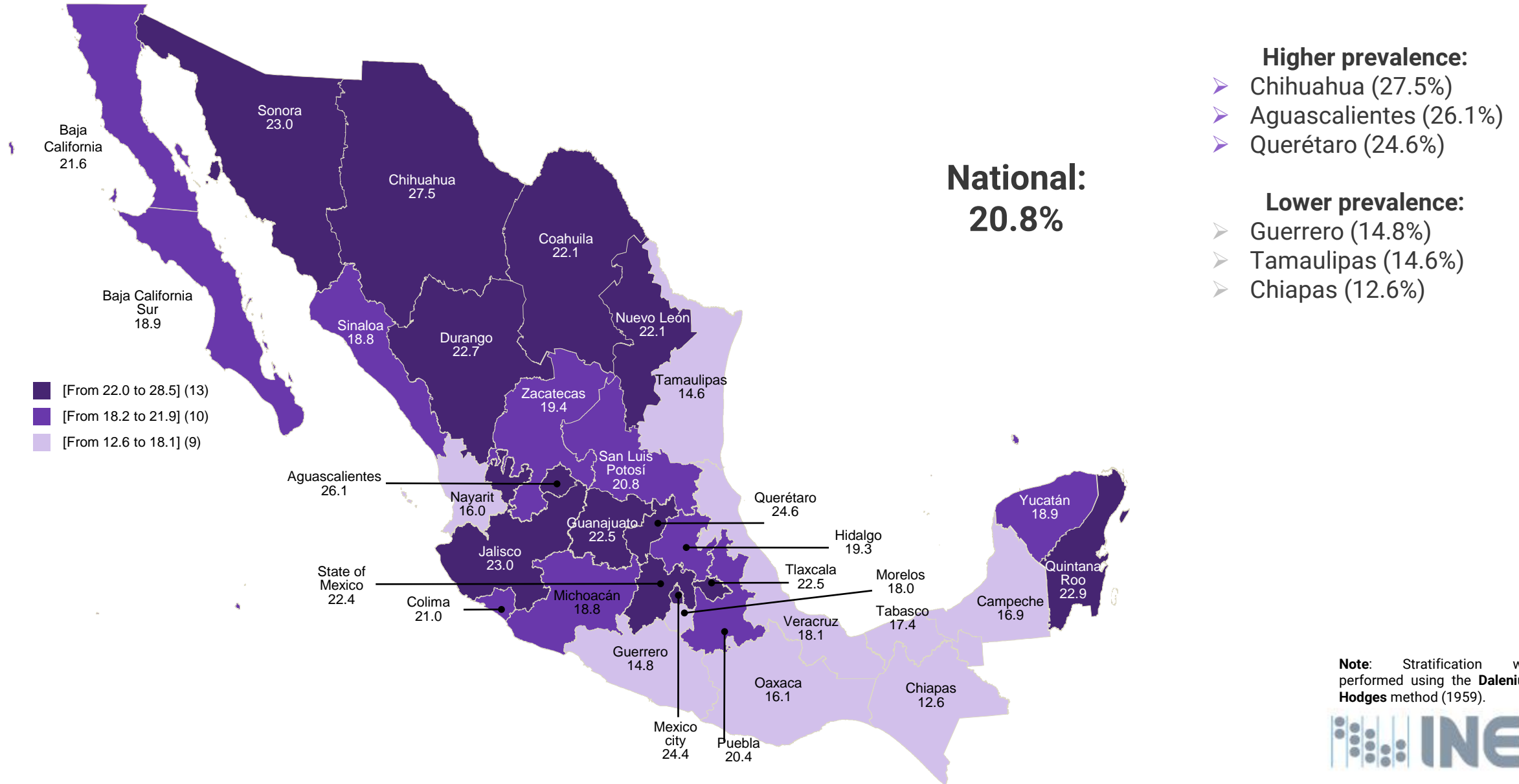
**Notes:**

1. Discrimination includes women who reported having experienced discrimination in their work during the last 12 months, the relative figure is calculated with respect to the total number of salaried women who worked in the last 12 months.

2. Total violence includes women who reported having experienced at least one incident of violence by someone at work or any situation of discrimination at work in the last 12 months.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

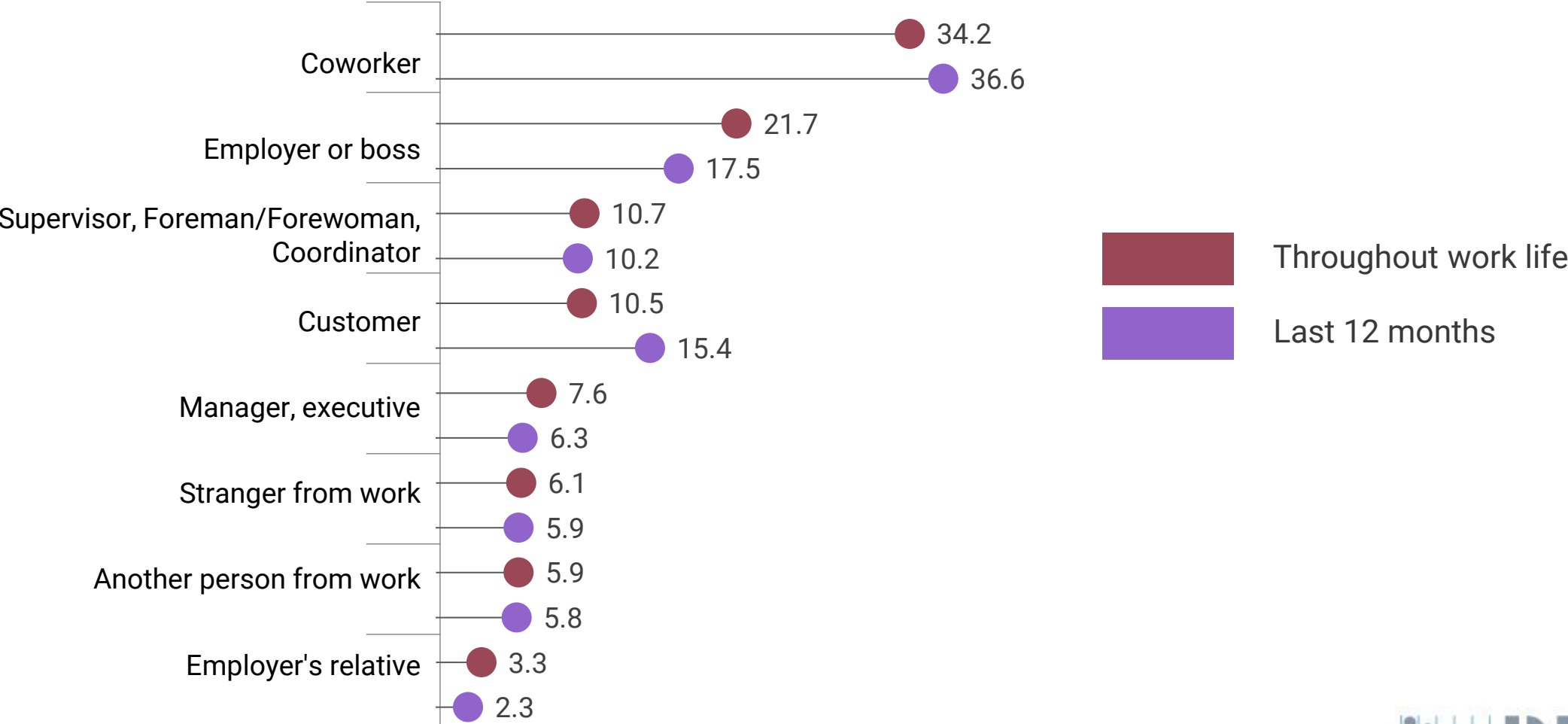
# Prevalence of violence in the work setting against women aged 15 years and over in the last 12 months, by state



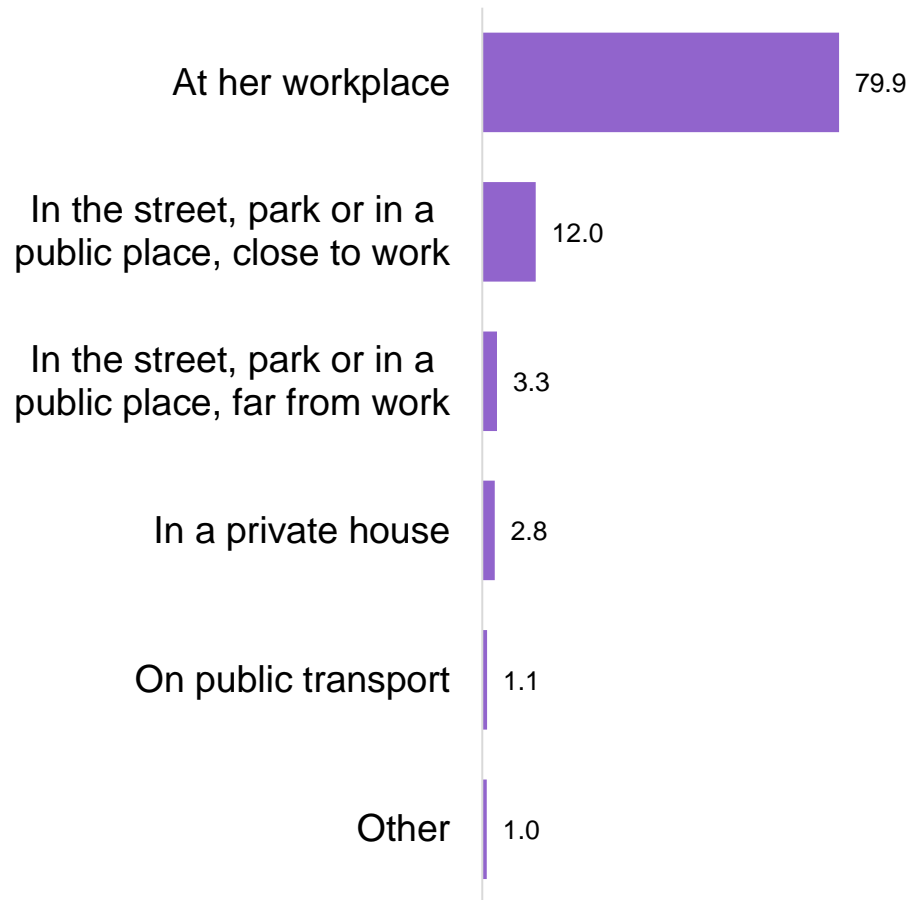
**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).



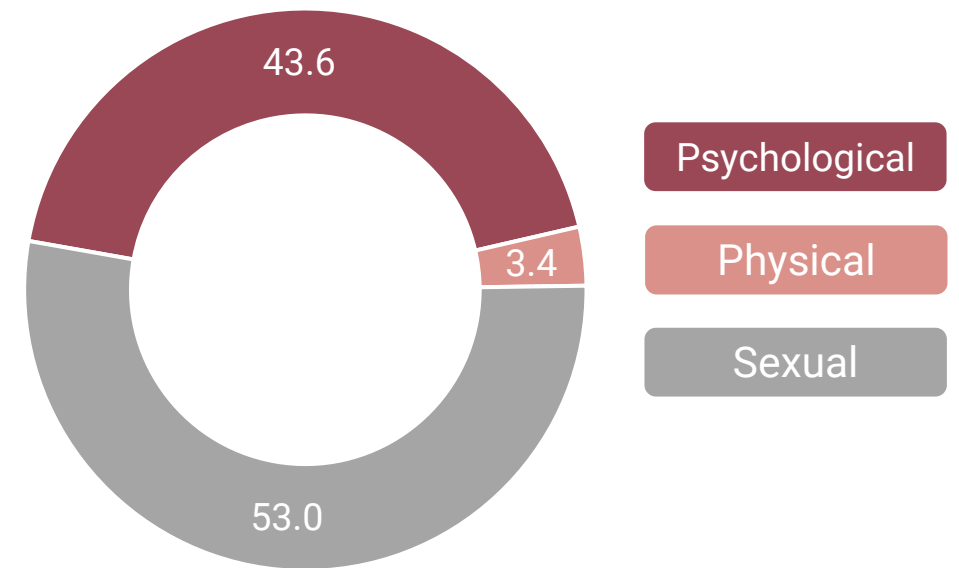
# Distribution of perpetrators mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the work setting by reference period



# Distribution of places mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced workplace violence *in the last 12 months* by place of occurrence and type of violence in the most mentioned place



## Type of violence occurring at the workplace<sup>1</sup>

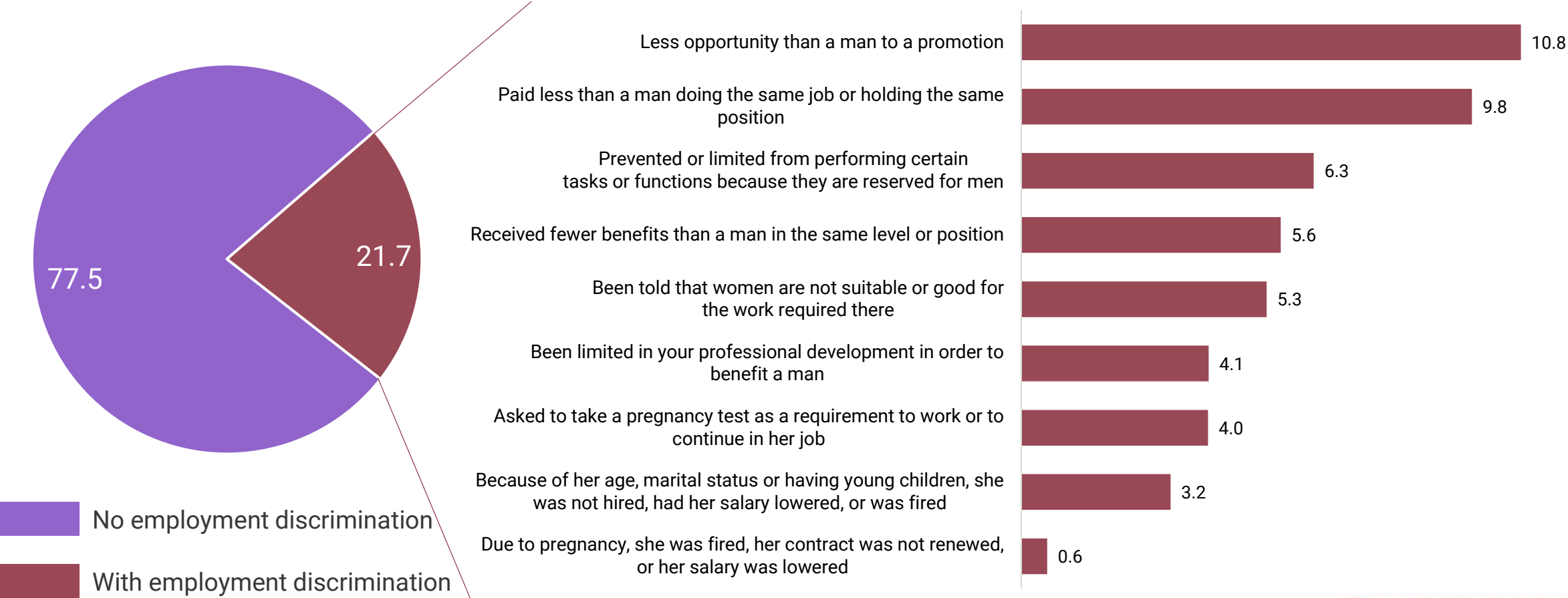


**Note:** Each woman could have reported more than one place, therefore, the percentage is calculated with respect to the total number of mentions of the places where the assaults occurred in the workplace.

<sup>1</sup> Shows the distribution of mentions by type of violence of the most frequently mentioned place of occurrence in the workplace.

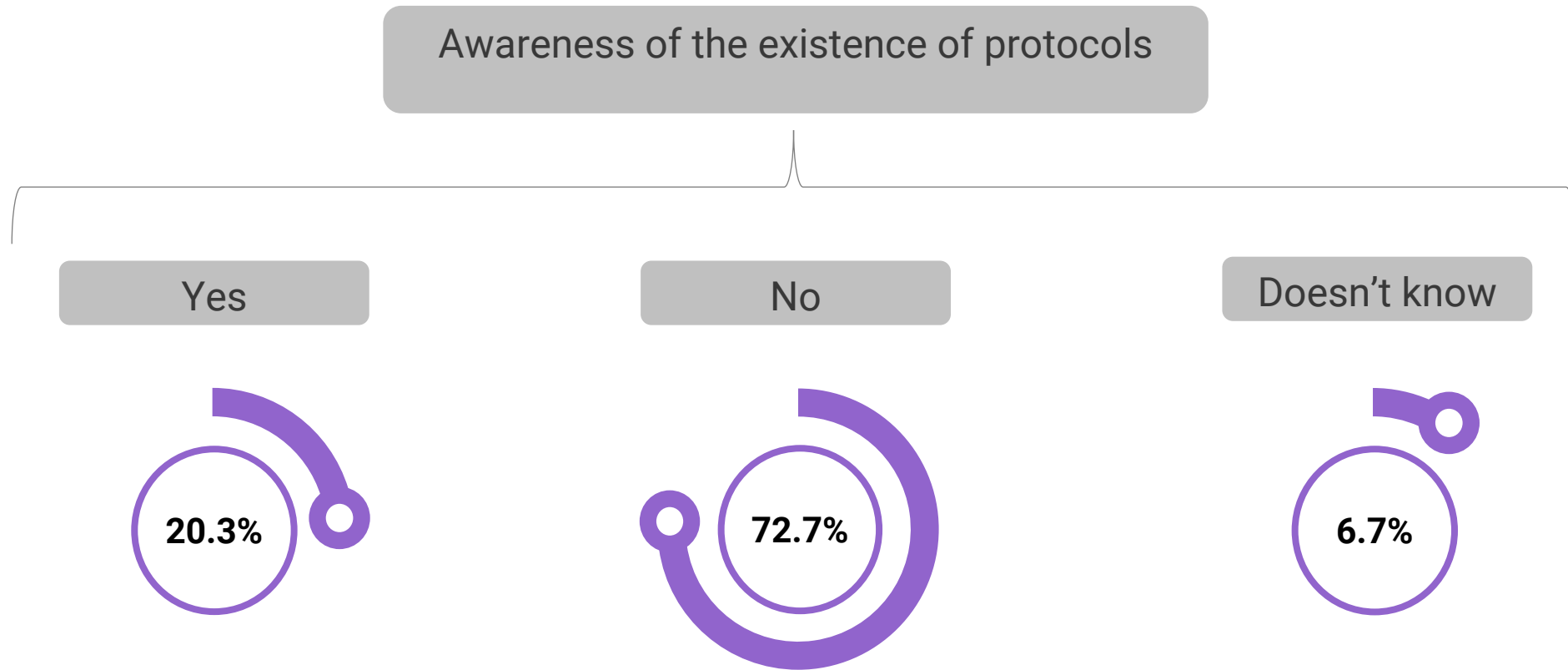
# Distribution of salaried women aged 15 years and over by employment discrimination condition and situation *in the last 12 months*

## Situations of employment discrimination



**Note:** The percentage distribution does not add up to 100.0% because it excludes cases in which it was not specified whether there were situations of labor discrimination in the last 12 months or not. The sum of the situations of labor discrimination does not match the total because each woman could have reported more than one.

# Distribution of women aged 15 and over who have worked or are working according to their awareness of the existence of protocols or measures to address violence against women in the work setting



**Note:** The condition of awareness about the existence of protocols refers to whether the woman knew that there were or are protocols or exclusive measures for the care of women victims of violence. The percentage distribution does not add up to 100.0% because it excludes cases where it was not specified whether the woman was aware of the existence of protocols for the care of women victims of violence.

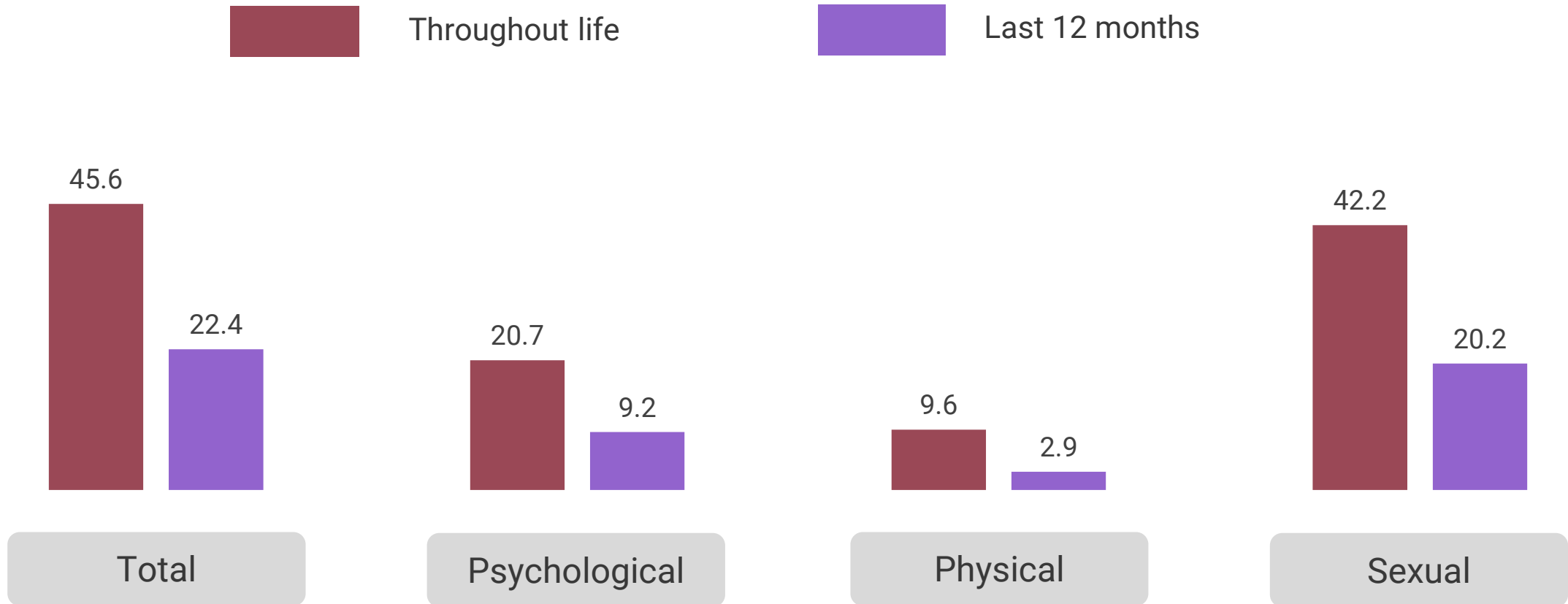


## 2.3 Community setting

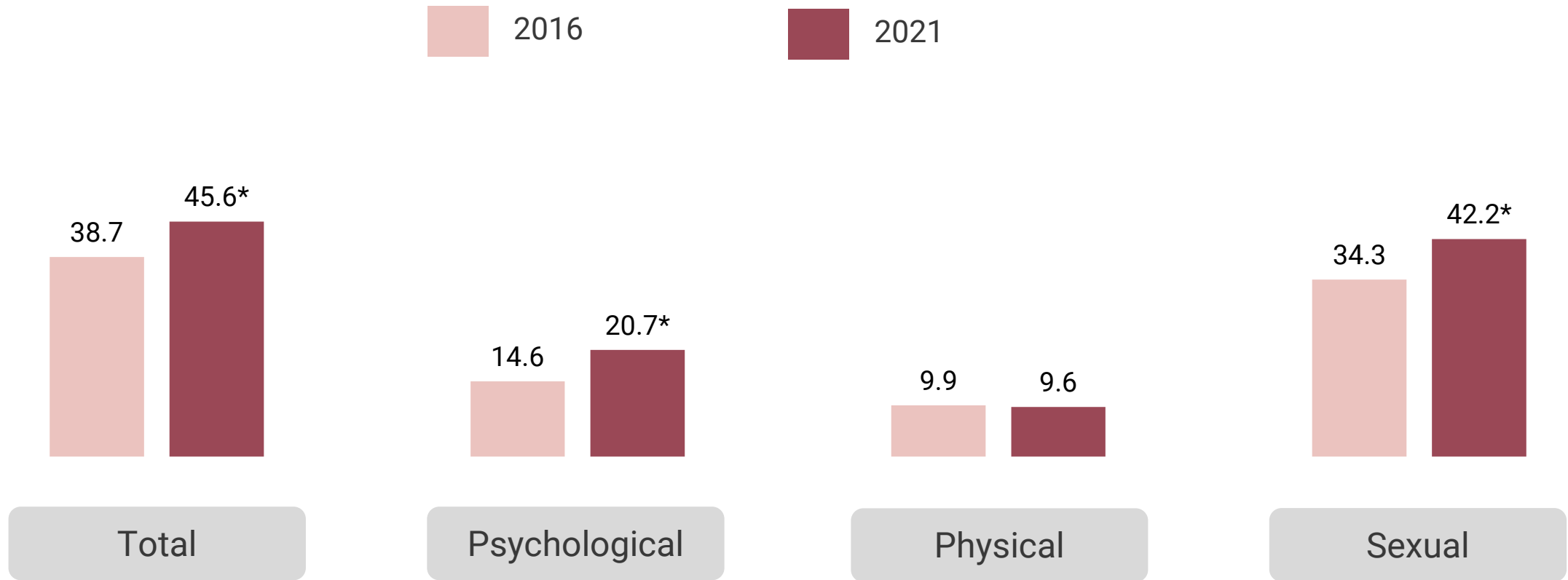




# Prevalence of violence in the community setting against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence and reference period



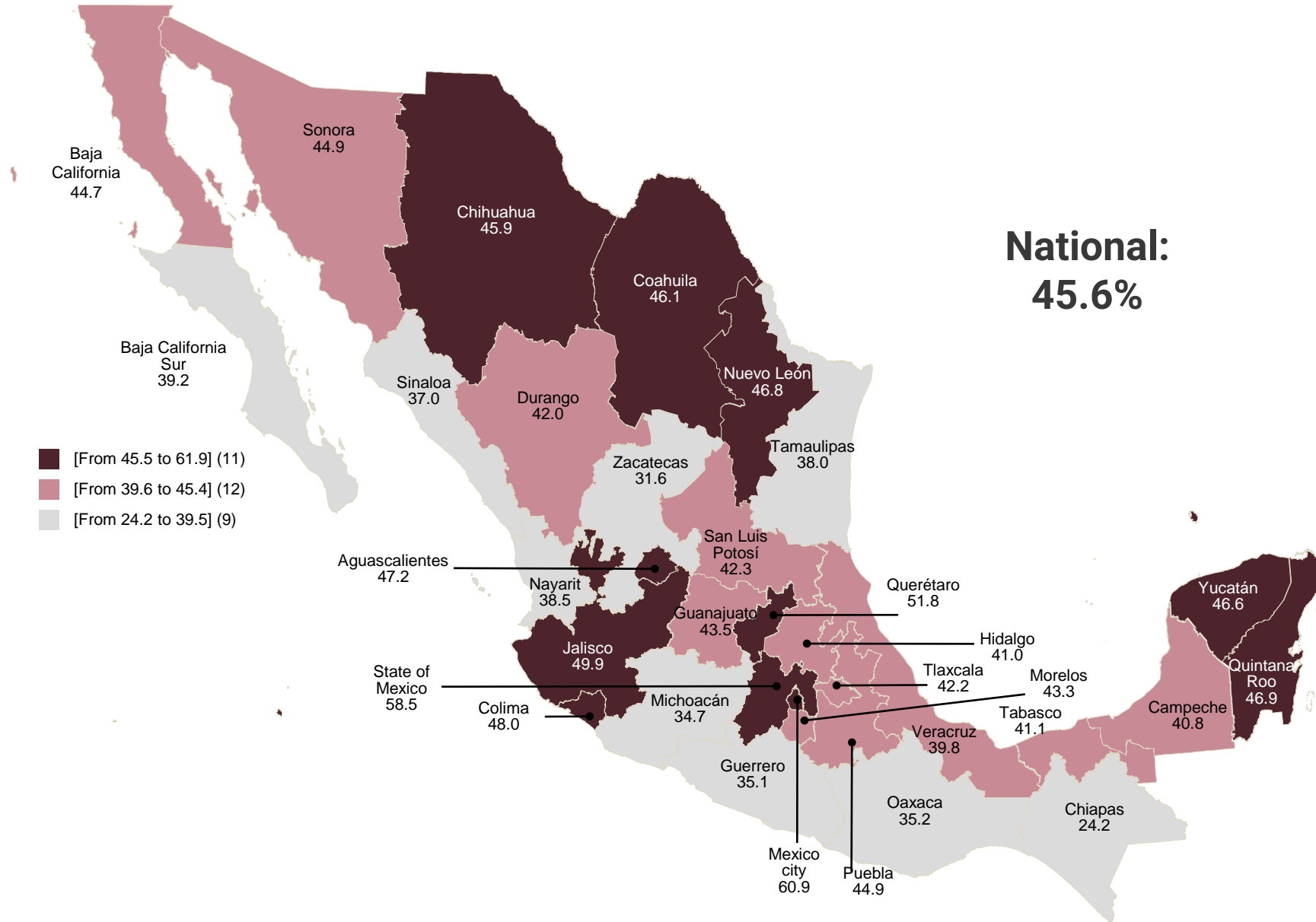
# Prevalence of community violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout their lifetime* by type of violence and survey year



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of community violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life*, by state



**National:  
45.6%**

**Higher prevalence:**

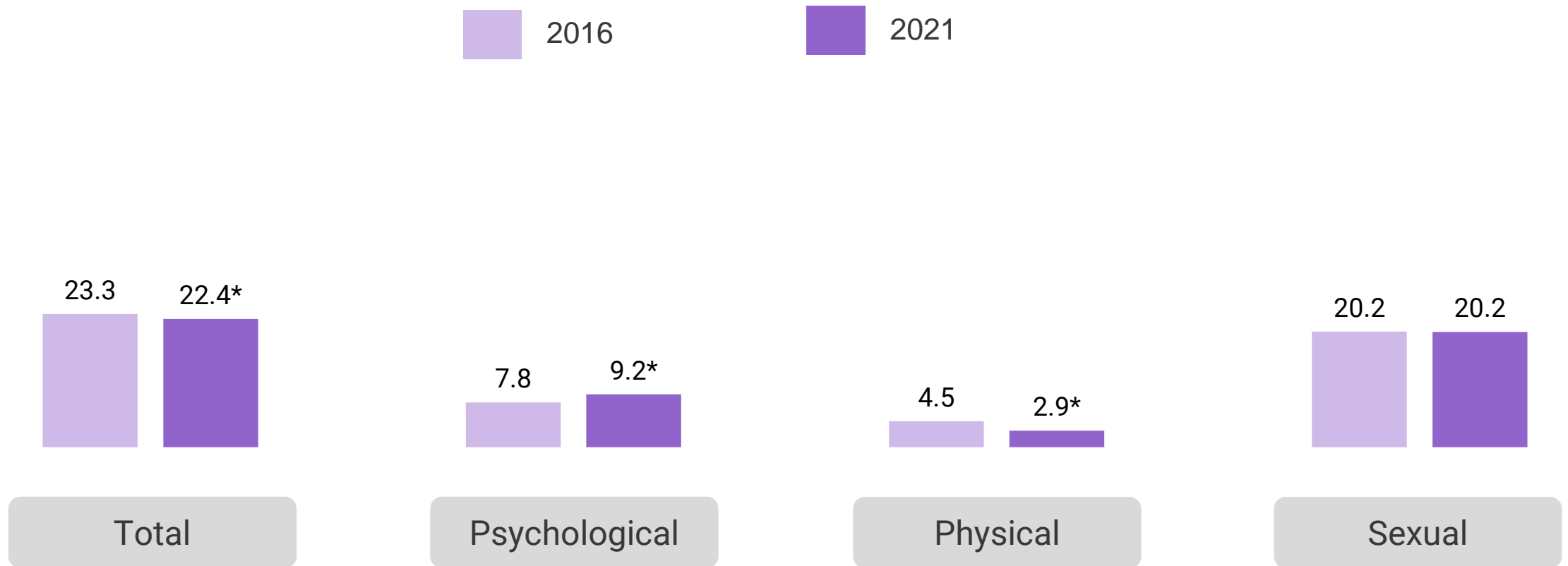
- Mexico city (60.9%)
- State of Mexico (58.5%)
- Querétaro (51.8%)

**Lower prevalence:**

- Michoacán (34.7%)
- Zacatecas (31.6%)
- Chiapas (24.2%)

**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).

# Prevalence of violence in the community setting against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence and year of the survey.



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of violence in the community setting against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by state



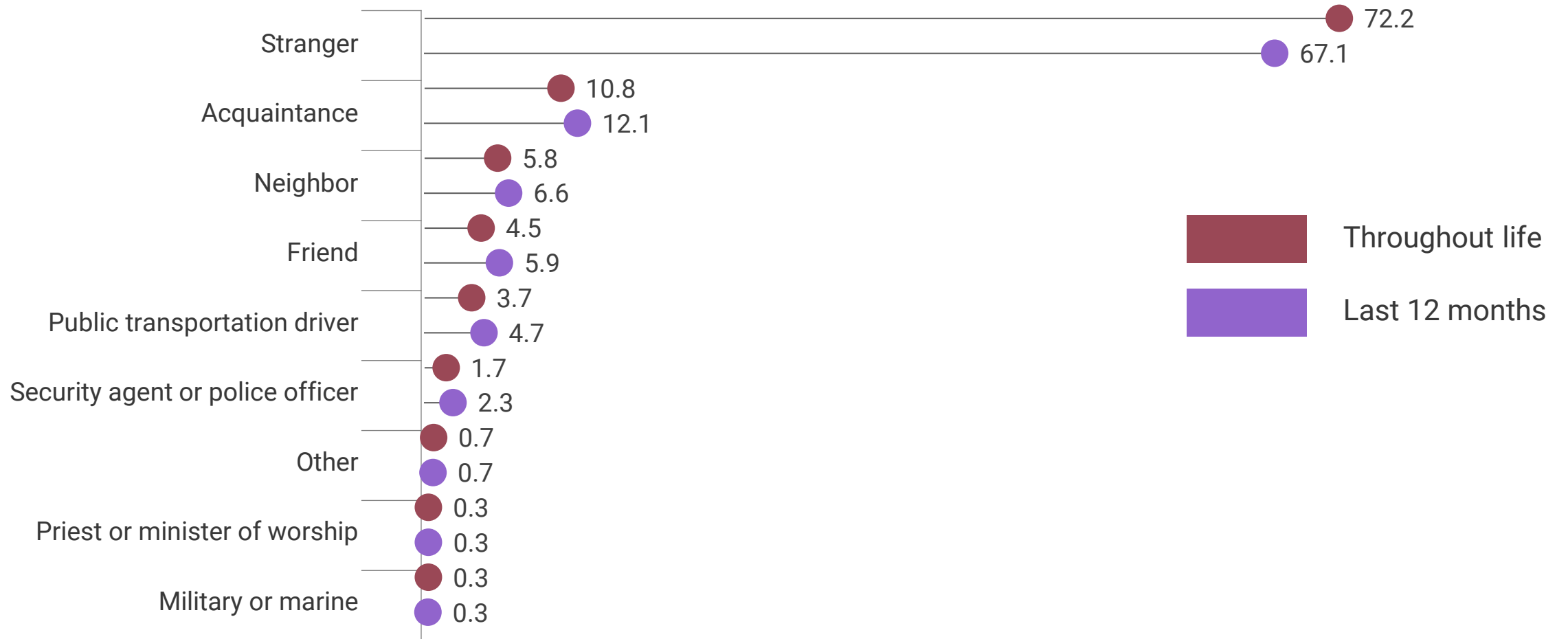
**National:**  
**22.4%**

- Higher prevalence:**
- Querétaro (27.9%)
  - Mexico city (27.6%)
  - State of Mexico (27.1%)
- Lower prevalence:**
- Sinaloa (16.8%)
  - Oaxaca (16.6%)
  - Chiapas (13.6%)

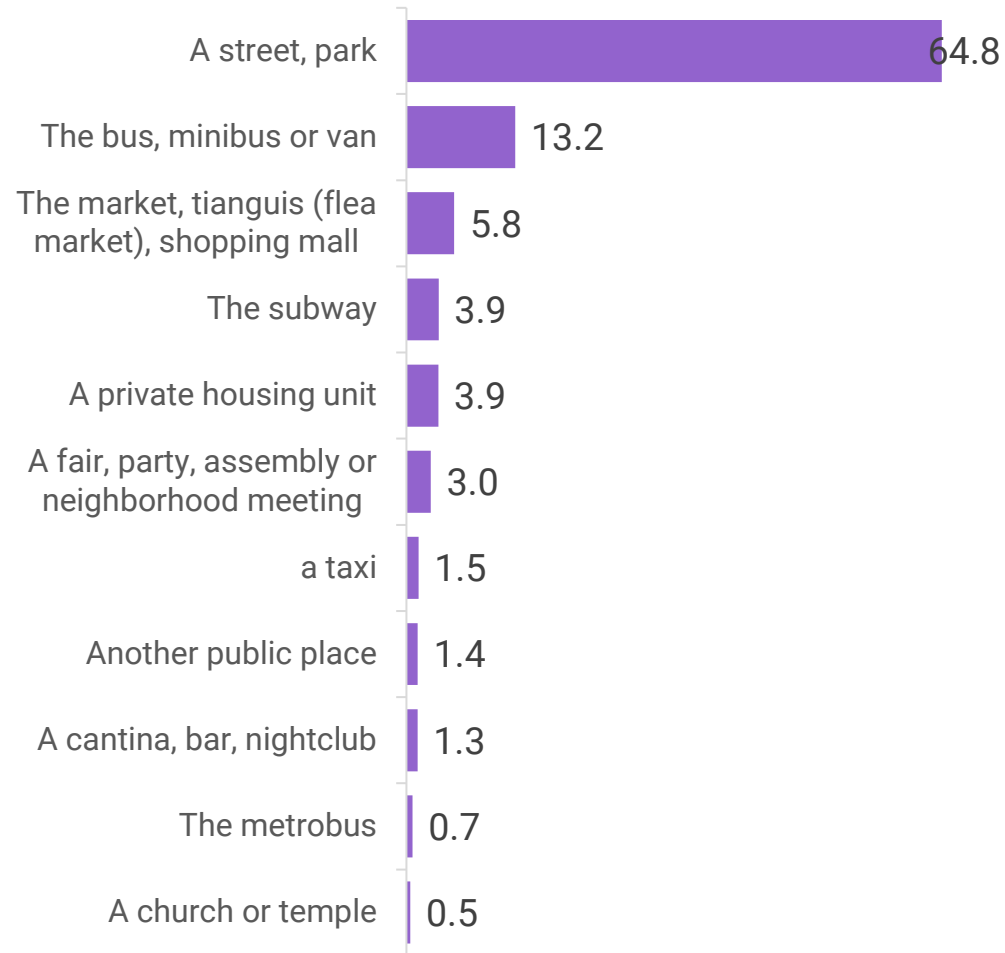
**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).



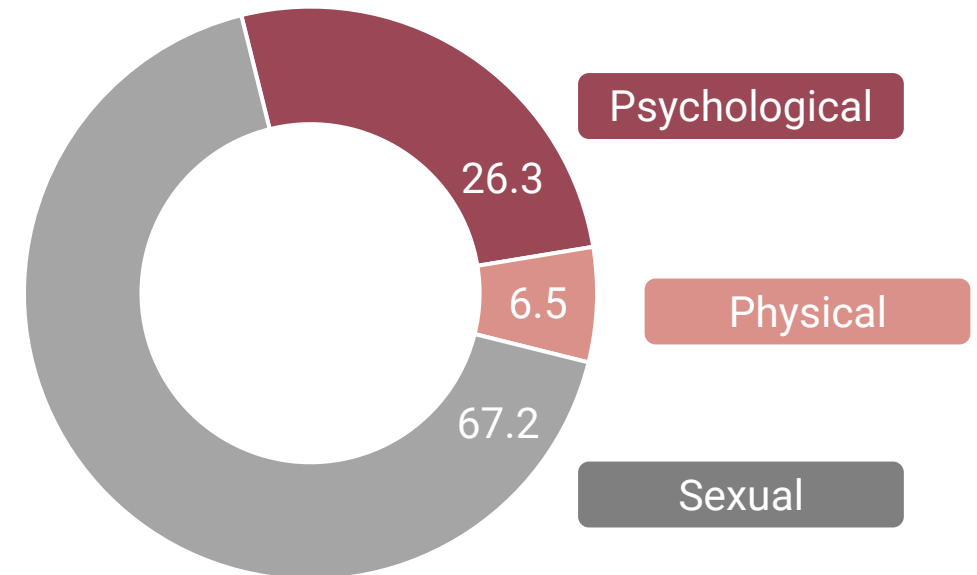
# Distribution of perpetrators mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the community setting by reference period



# Distribution of the places mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the community setting *in the last 12 months* by place of occurrence and type of violence in the place most frequently mentioned



## Type of violence occurring in the street, park<sup>1</sup>



**Note:** Each woman could have reported more than one place, therefore, the relative is calculated with respect to the total number of mentions of the places where the assaults occurred in the community setting.

<sup>1</sup> Shows the distribution of mentions by type of violence of the place of occurrence most referred to in the community setting.

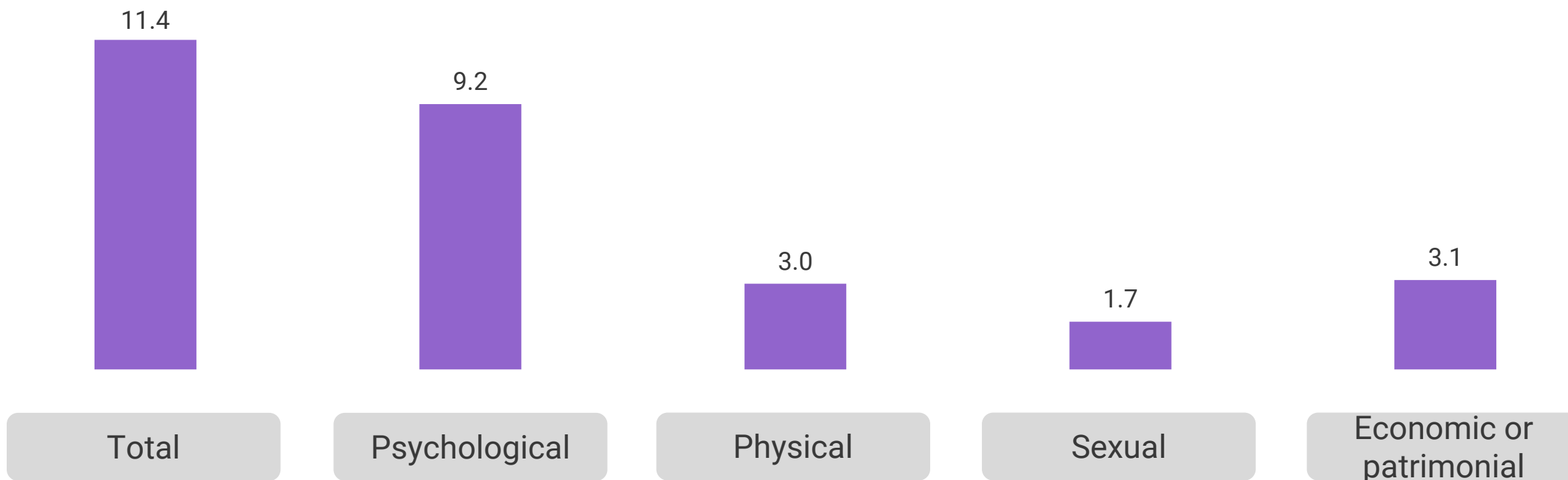


## 2.4 Family setting





# Prevalence of violence in the family setting against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence



**Notas:**

1. The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.
2. For the family setting, ENDIREH only captures violence against women in the last 12 months and not throughout life, see slide 14 for more details on the reference periods.

# Prevalence of violence in the family setting against women aged 15 years and over in the last 12 months by state



## Higher prevalence:

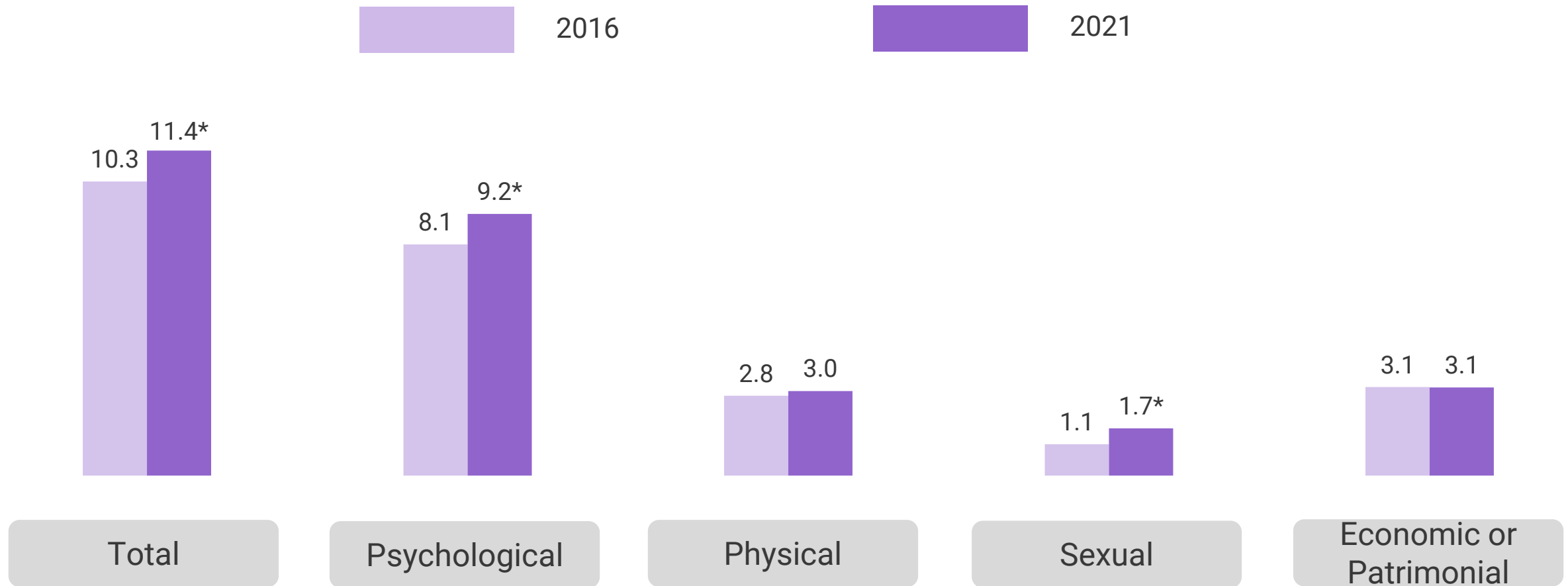
- Guerrero (15.0%)
- Ciudad de México (15.0%)
- Querétaro (14.6%)

## Lower prevalence:

- Baja California Sur (8.4%)
- Tamaulipas (7.9%)
- Chiapas (6.5%)

**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).

# Prevalence of violence in the family setting against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence and survey year

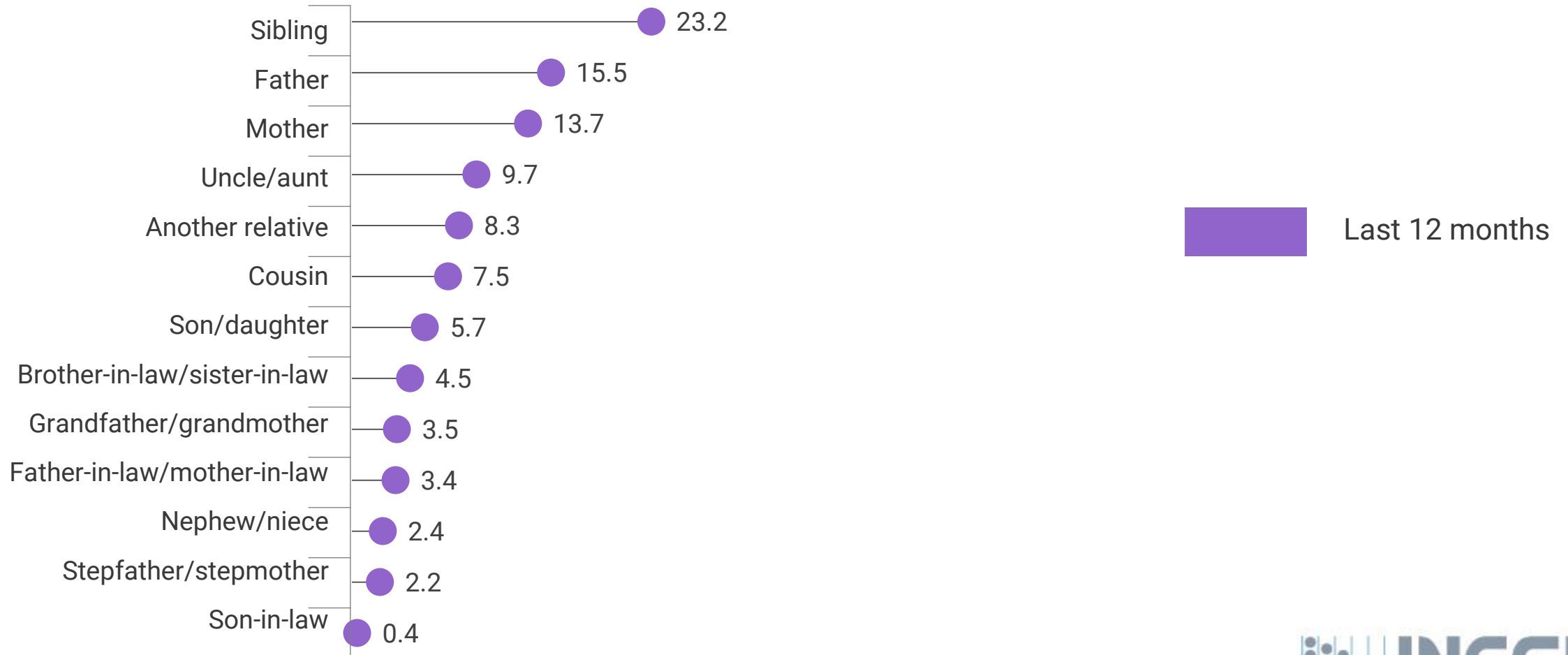


**Nota: Notas:**

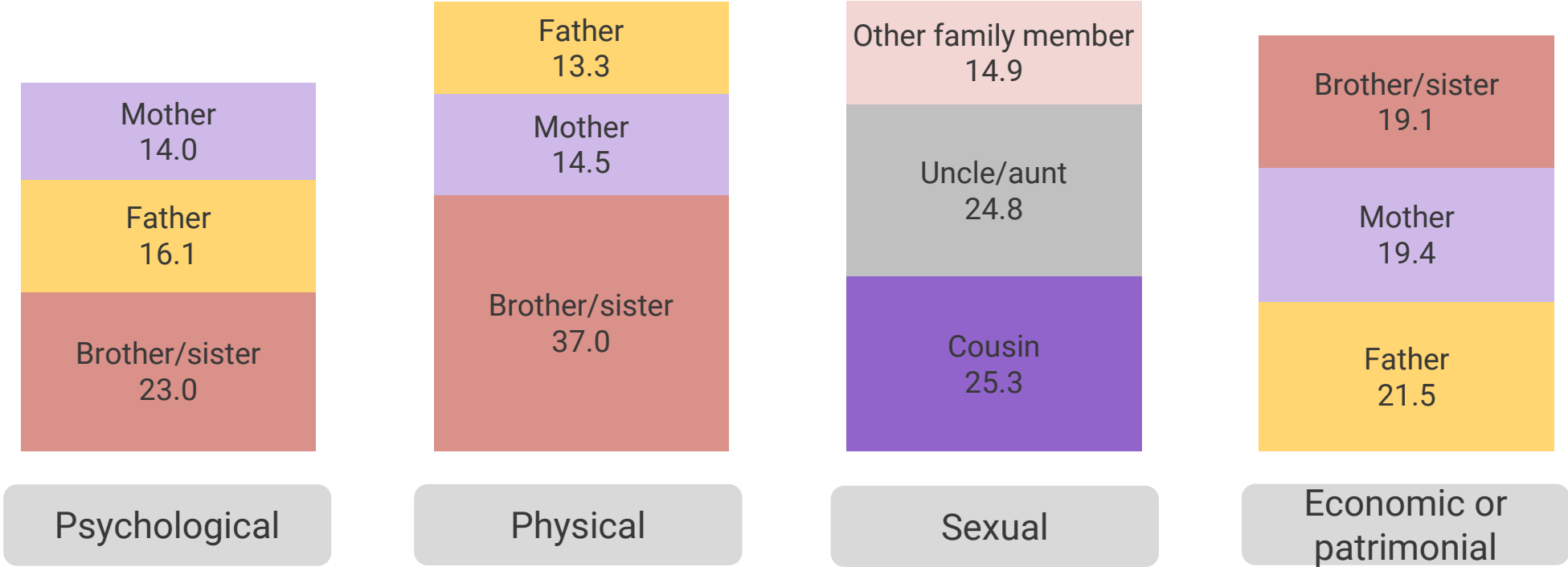
1. The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

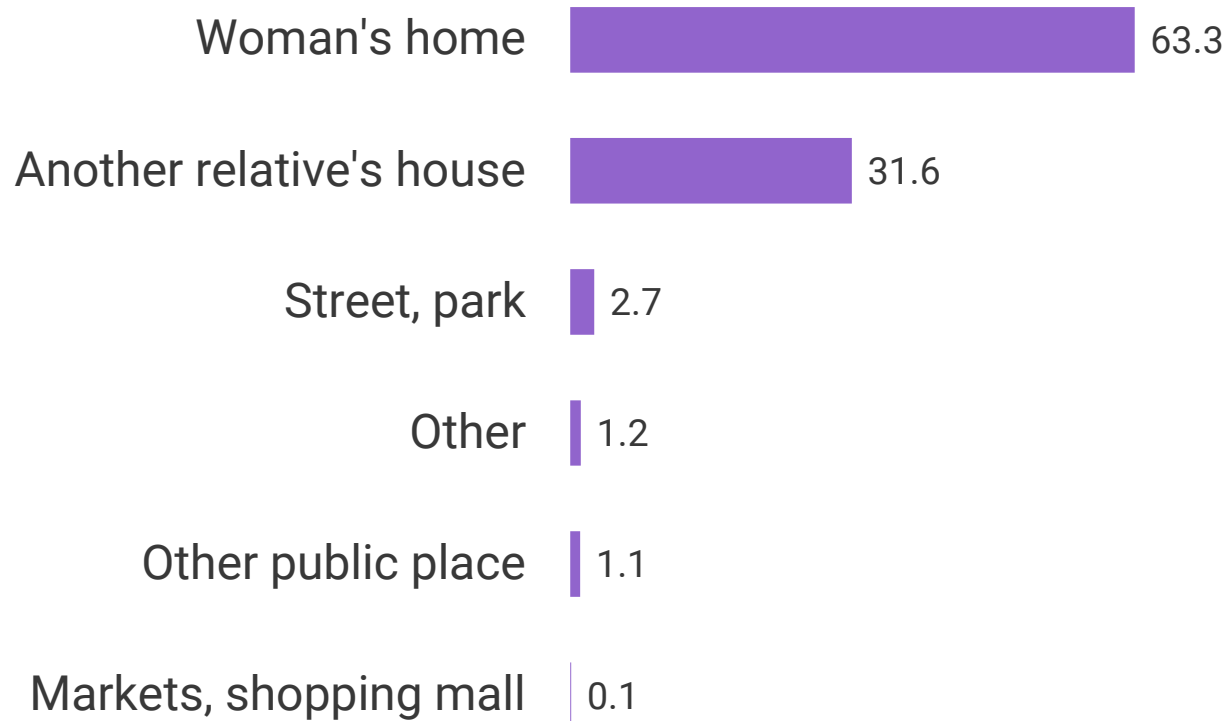
# Distribution of perpetrators mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the family setting *in the last 12 months*



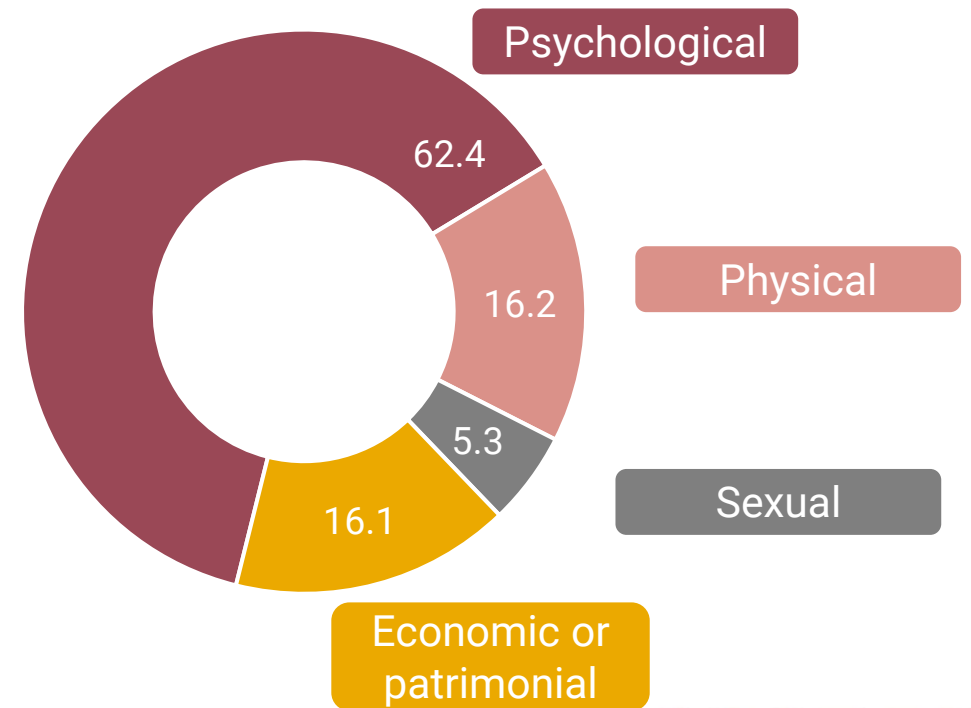
# Distribution of the main perpetrators mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the family setting *in the last 12 months* by type of violence



# Distribution of places mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the family setting *in the last 12 months* by place of occurrence and type of violence in the most mentioned place



## Type of violence that happened in the woman's home<sup>1</sup>



**Note:** Each woman may have reported more than one place, therefore, the relative number is calculated with respect to the total number of mentions of the places where the aggressions occurred in the family setting.

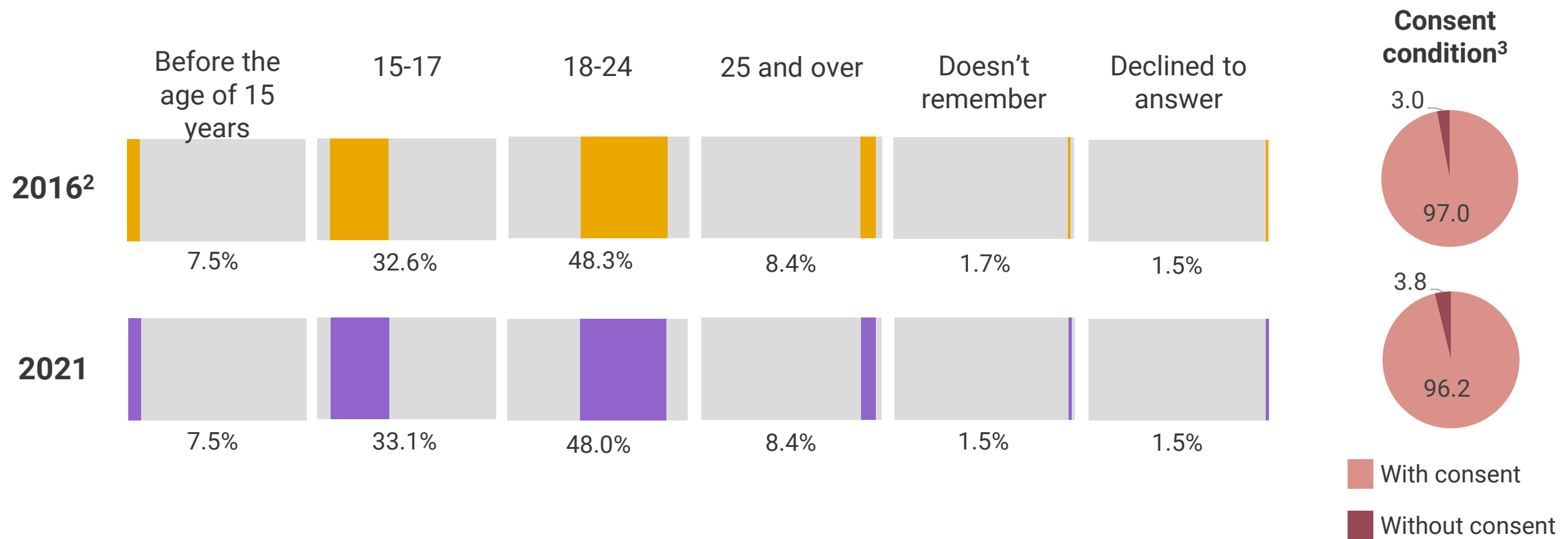
<sup>1</sup> Shows the distribution of mentions by type of violence of the place of occurrence most frequently referred to in the family setting.



## 2.5 Couple life



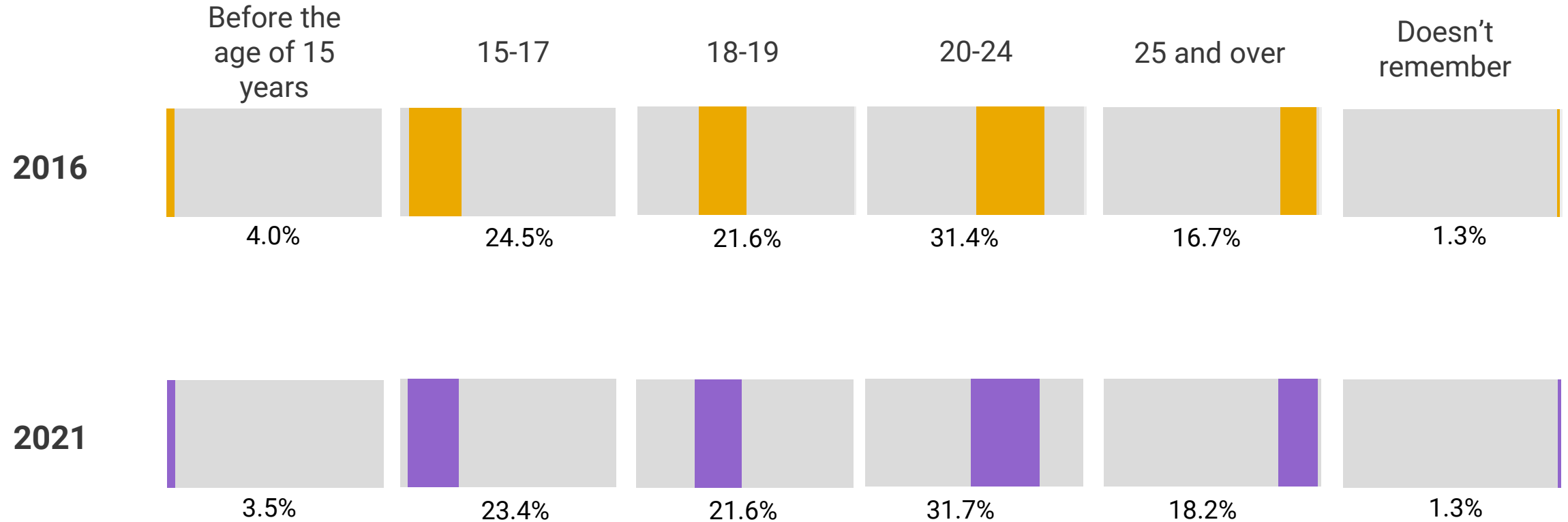
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who have had at least one intimate partner relationship, by age at first sexual intercourse, condition of consent and survey year



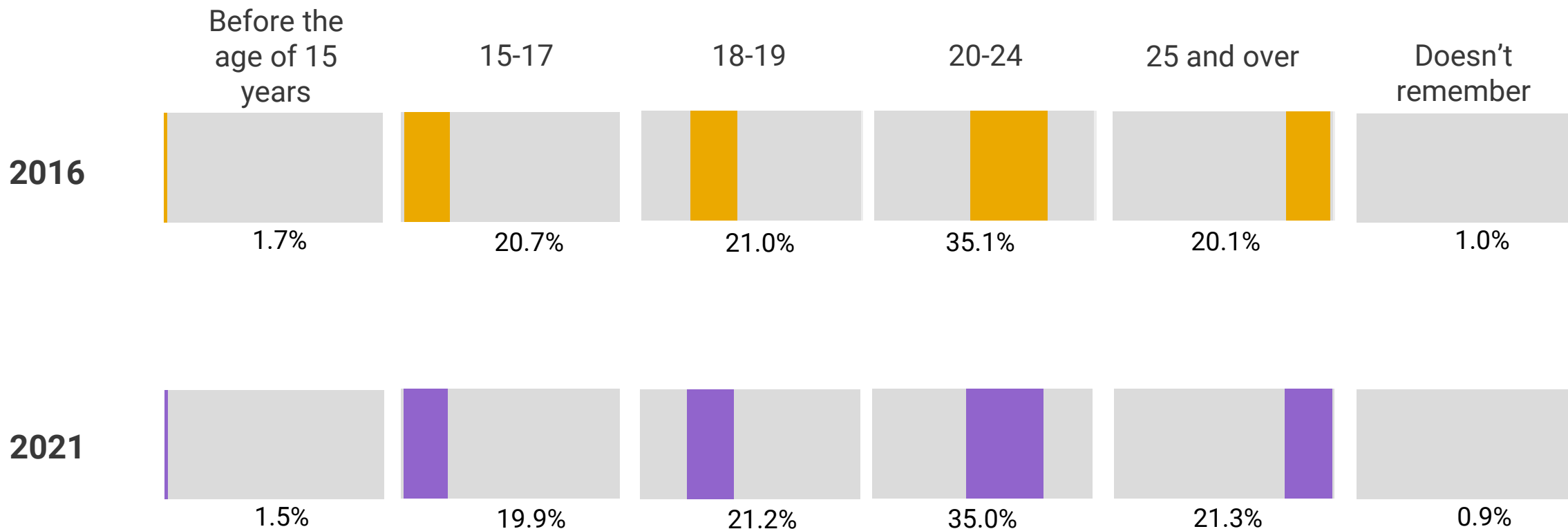
1 Includes women aged 15 years and older who have had sexual intercourse.  
 2 Excludes Not specified.  
 3 Excludes unmarried women who indicated that they have not had sexual intercourse..



# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over currently or ever married by age at marriage or first cohabitation relationship and survey year

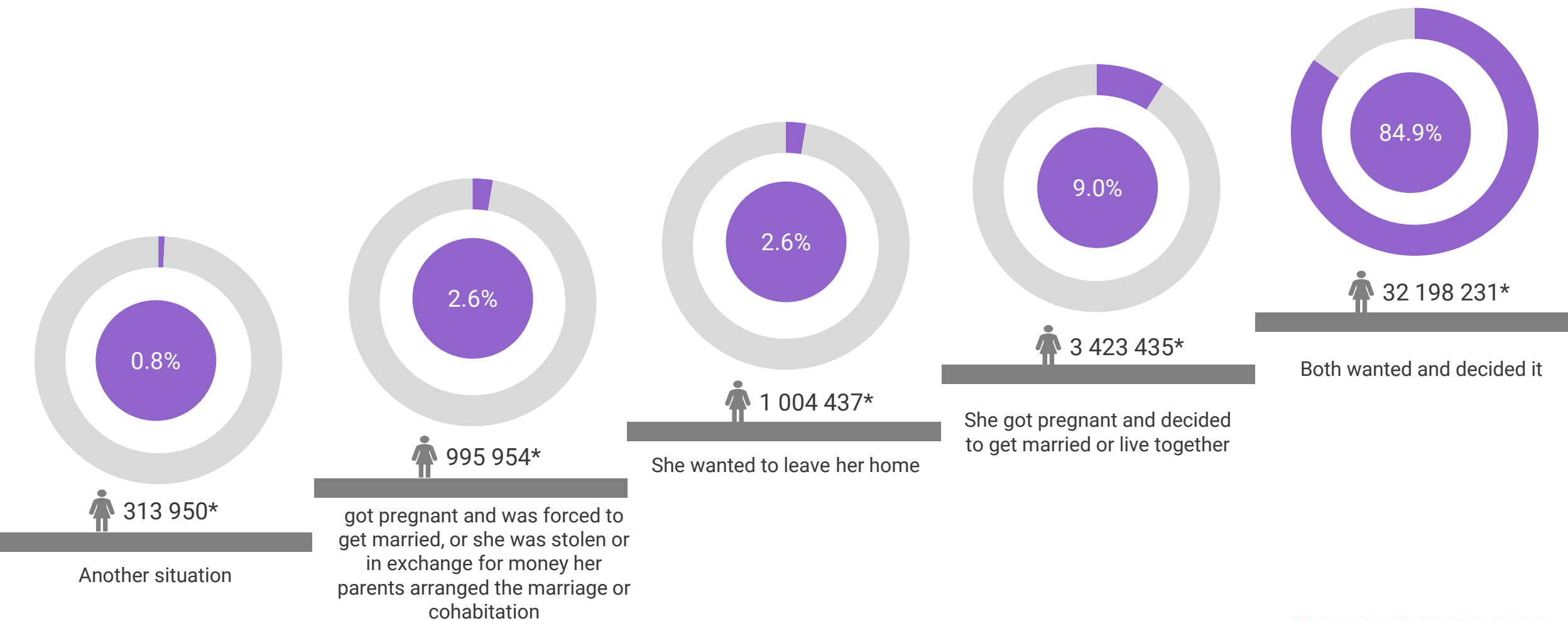


# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who have had at least one intimate partner relationship, by age at which they had their first child<sup>1</sup> born alive and survey year



**Note:** Percentage distribution does not sum to 100.0% because Unspecified is excluded.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes women 15 years and older who have had at least one live-born son or daughter.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over currently or previously married or in cohabitation by reason for which they got married or went living with their (ex)partner



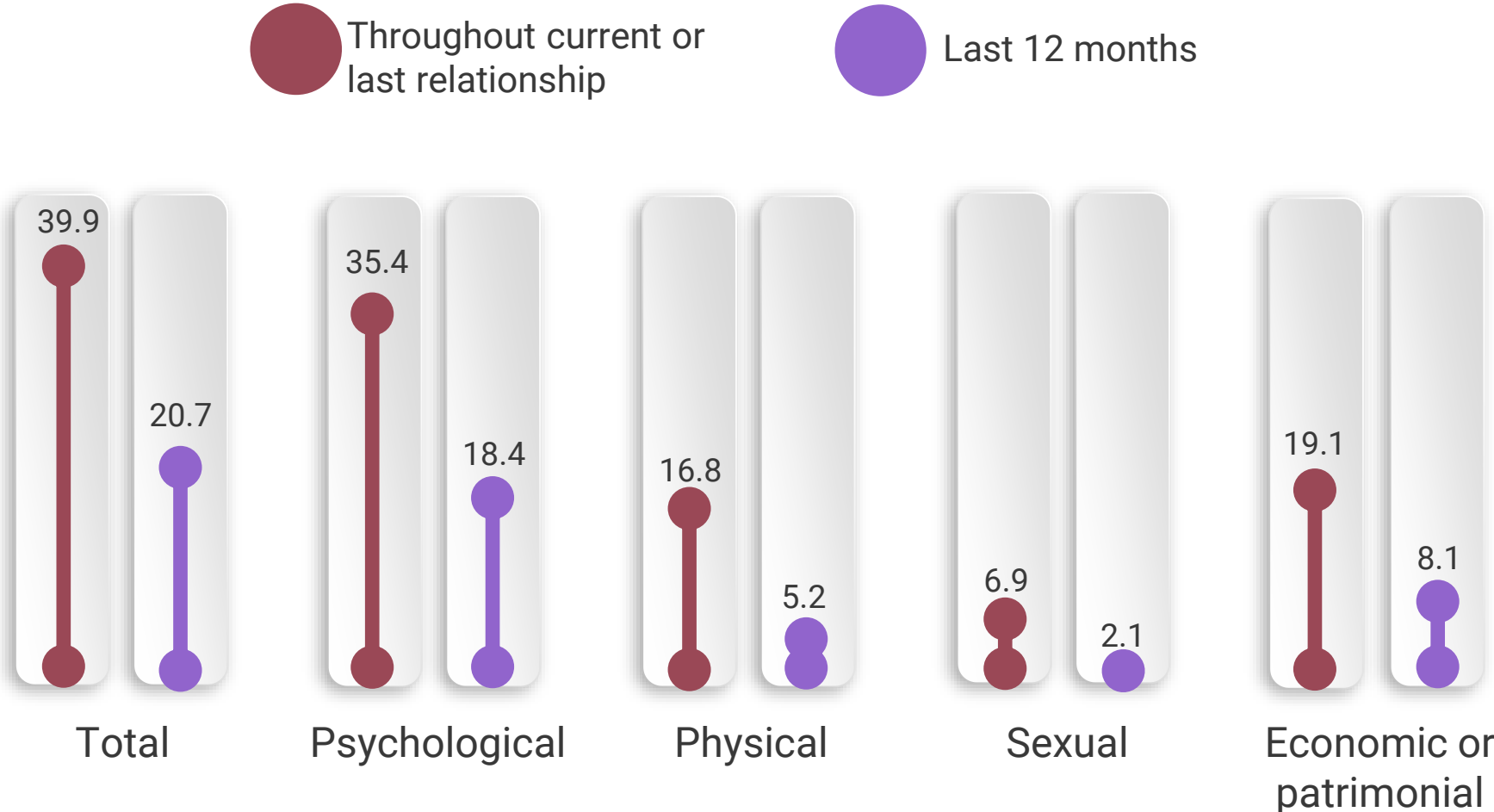
\* Approximate value of the population it represents, since the survey is designed to obtain ratios and proportions.



## 2.6 Intimate partner violence

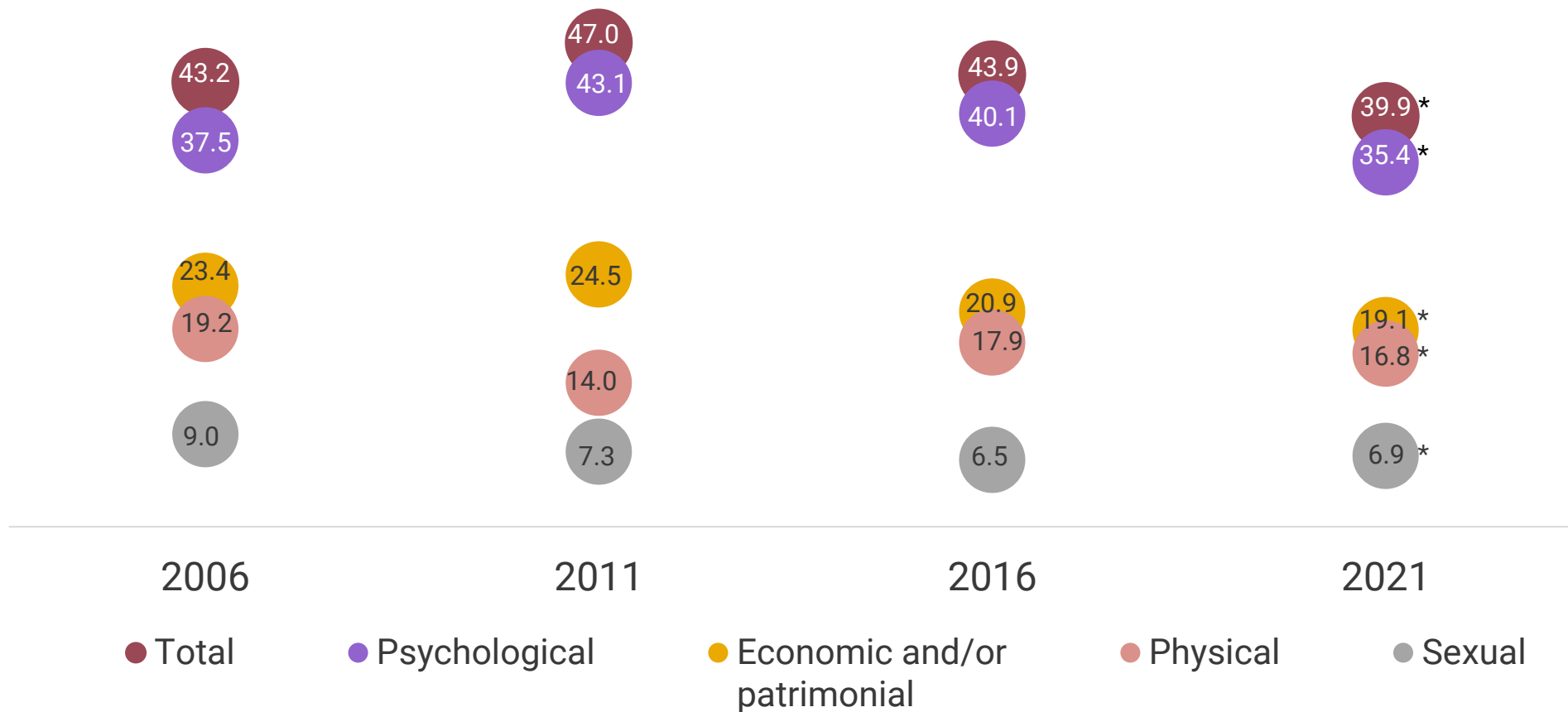


# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence and reference period



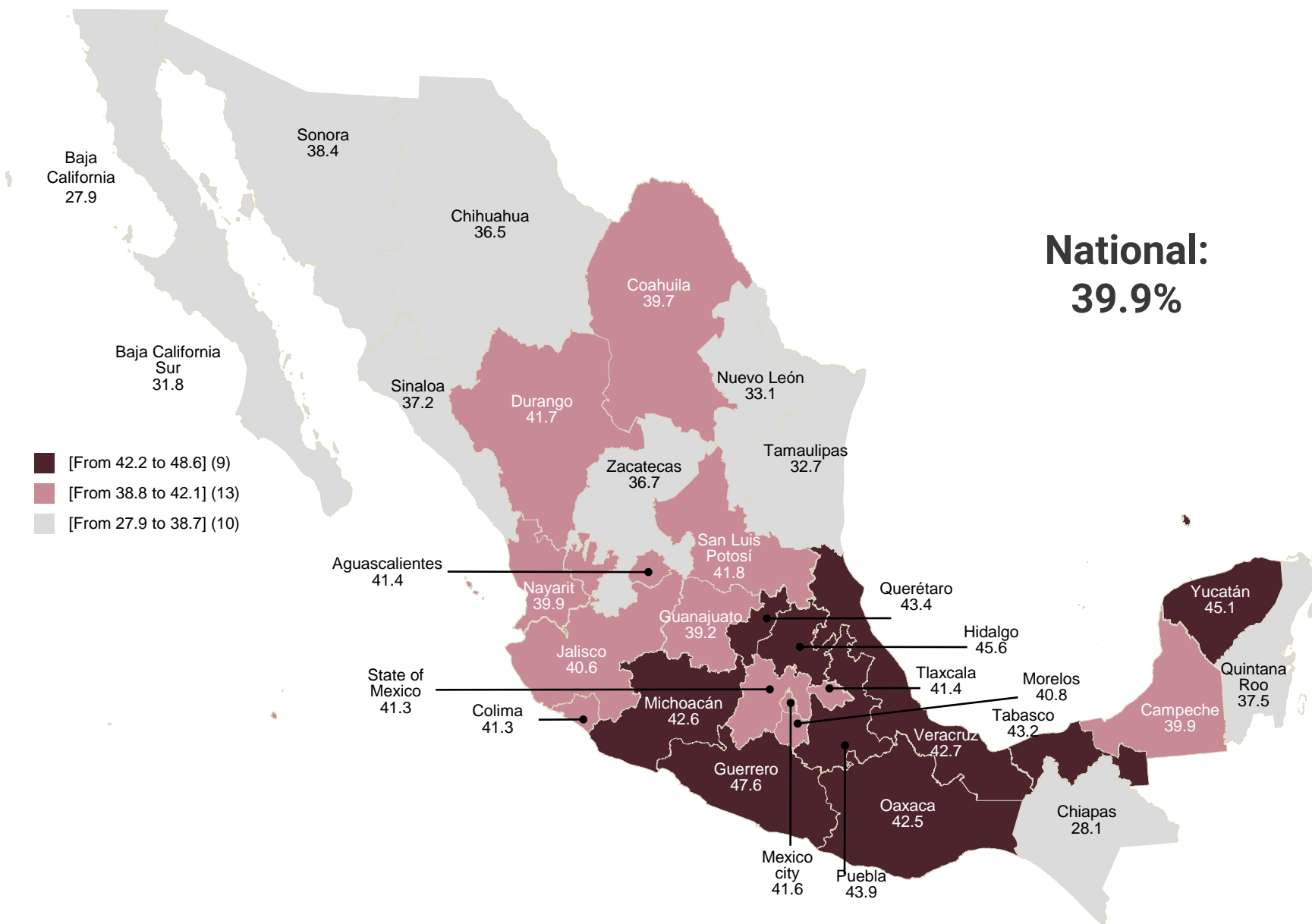
**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout current or last relationship* by type of violence and survey year



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.  
 \* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over throughout current or last relationship, by state



**National:**  
**39.9%**

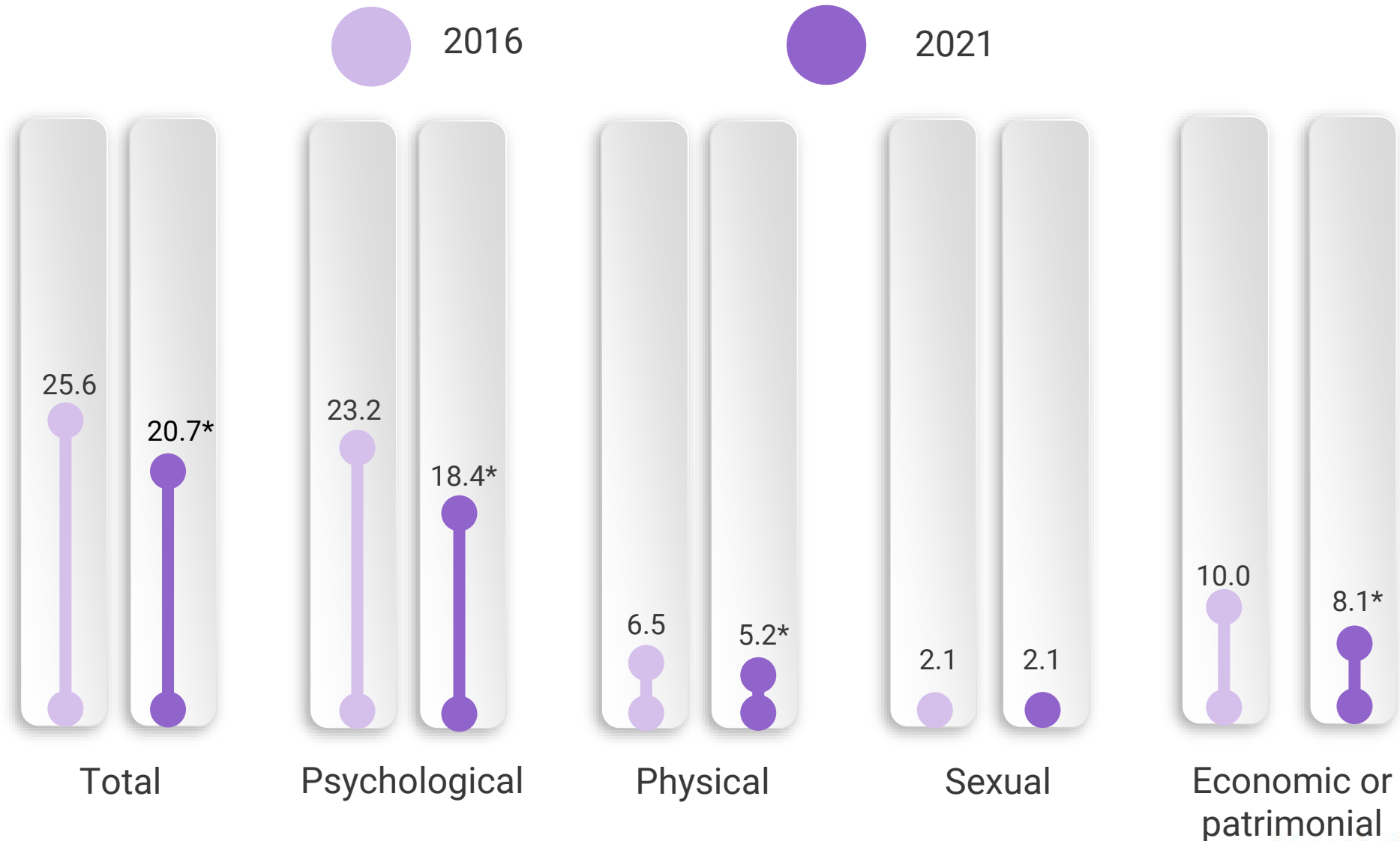
- Higher prevalence:**
- Guerrero (47.6%)
  - Hidalgo (45.6%)
  - Yucatán (45.1%)

- Lower prevalence:**
- Baja California Sur (31.8%)
  - Chiapas (28.1%)
  - Baja California (27.9%)

**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).



# Prevalence of intimate (ex)partner violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by type of violence and survey year



**Note:** The prevalence of total violence is not equal to the sum of the prevalence by type, as each woman may have experienced one or more types of violence.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.



# Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over in the last 12 months by state



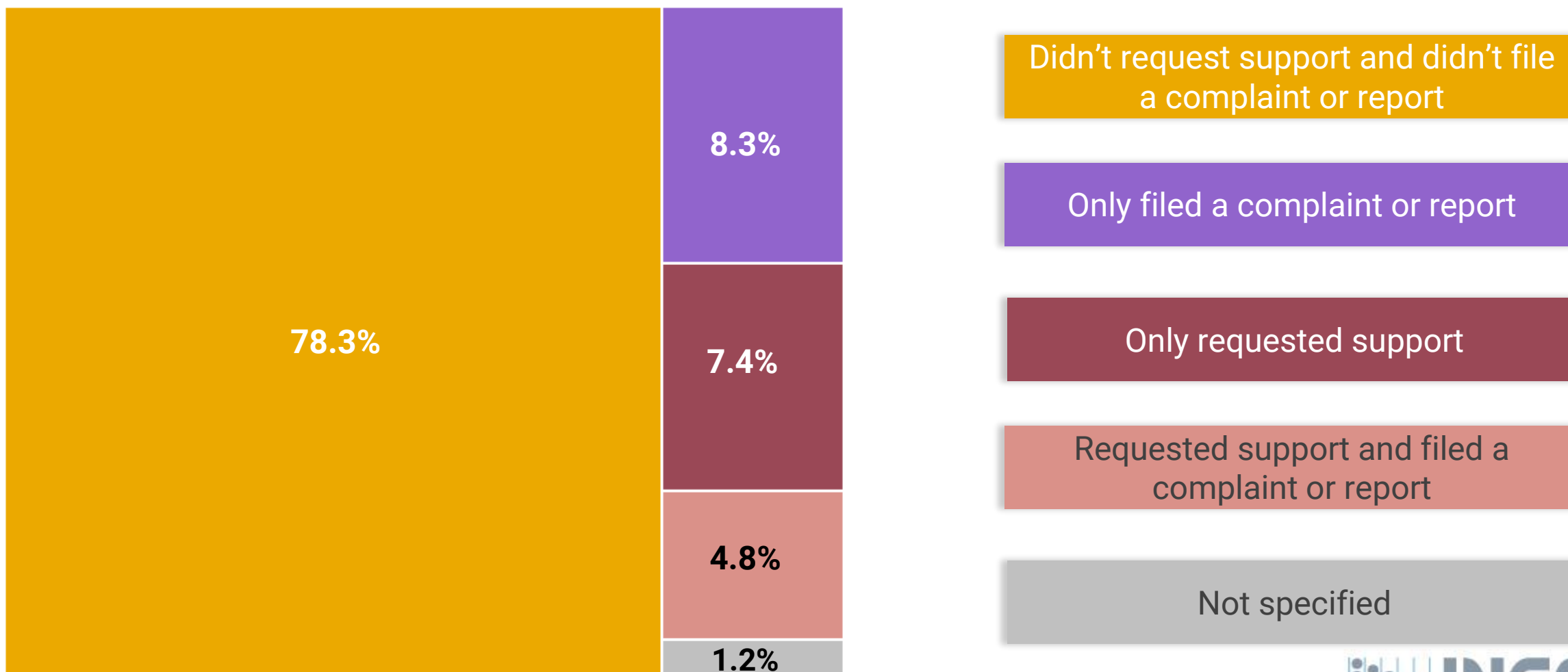
**National:  
20.7 %**

- Higher prevalence:**
- Guerrero (25.9%)
  - Querétaro (25.1%)
  - Aguascalientes (24.8%)
- Lower prevalence:**
- Tamaulipas (16.7%)
  - Baja California (13.3%)
  - Chiapas (12.6%)

**Note:** The **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959) consists of forming strata in such a way that the variance obtained is minimum within each stratum and maximum between each one of them, i.e., to form strata that are as homogeneous as possible.

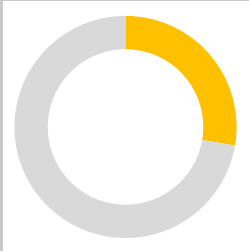


# Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by current or last intimate partner and type of actions taken in response to violence



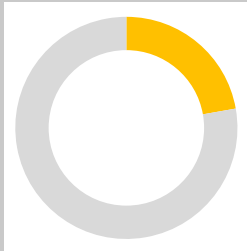
# Percentage distribution of women aged 15 years and over by main reasons for not seeking support or not filing a report physical and/or sexual assaults by current or last intimate partner

27.7%



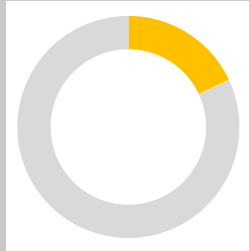
It was something unimportant that didn't affect her

22.2%



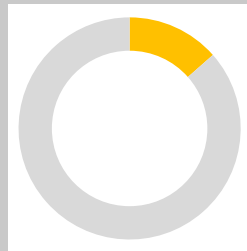
Fear of consequences or threats

18.0%



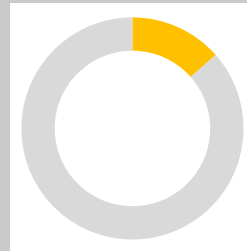
Shame or embarrassment

13.5%



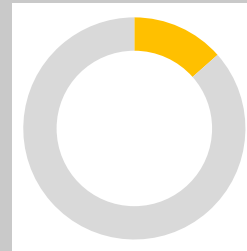
Didn't know how and where to file a report

13.5%



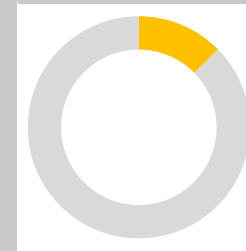
Because of her children

13.5%



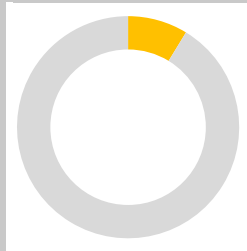
Because her husband or partner said he was going to change

12.7%



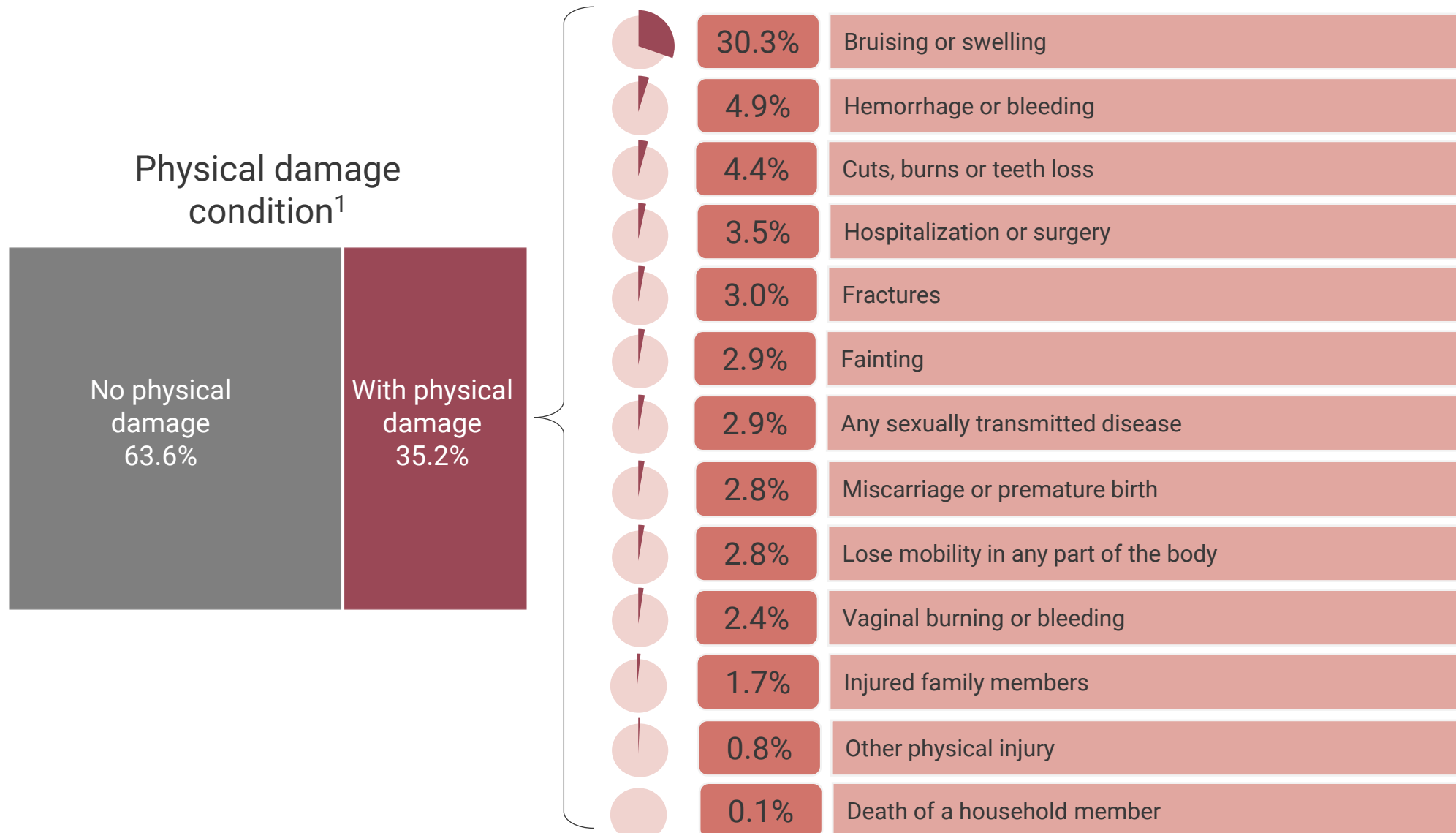
She didn't want her family to know

8.7%



Because he will not change

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner *throughout the current or last relationship* by physical damages derived from the violence experienced



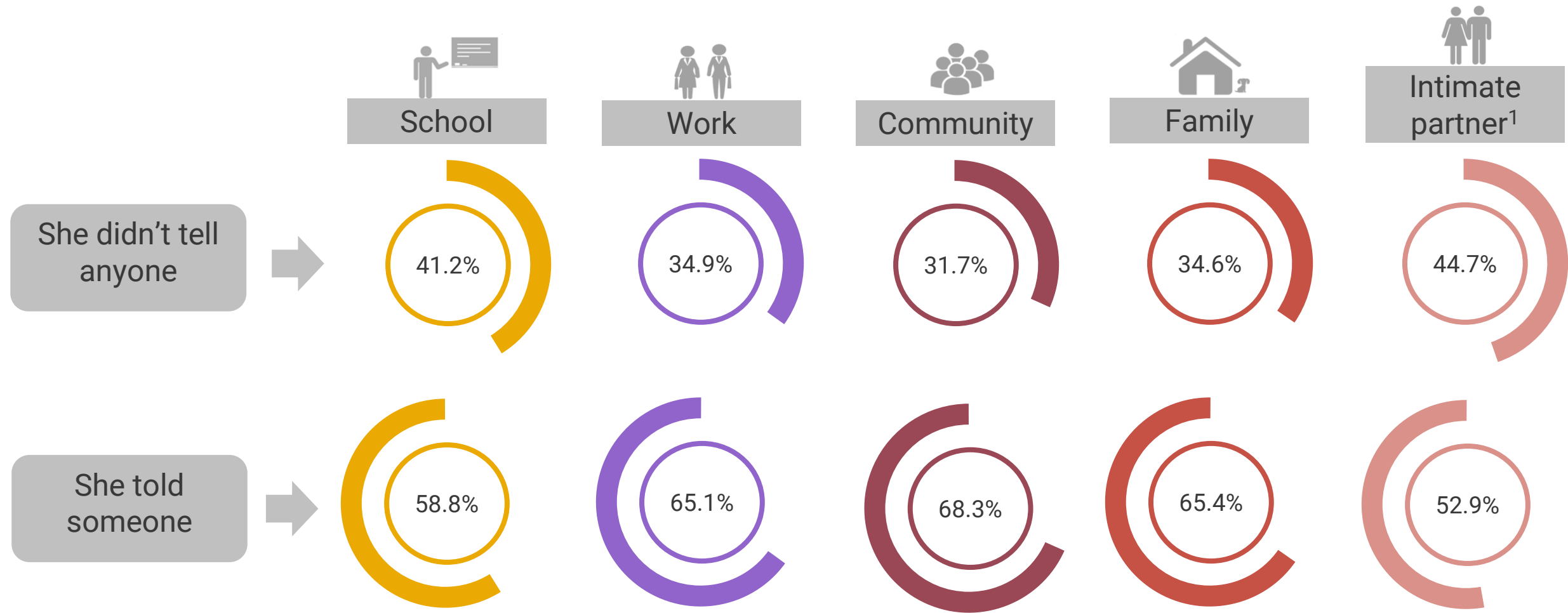
**Note:** The sum of the types of physical injuries does not add up to the total number of women who reported at least one injury, as each woman could have reported more than one.

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distribution does not sum to 100.0% because Unspecified is excluded.



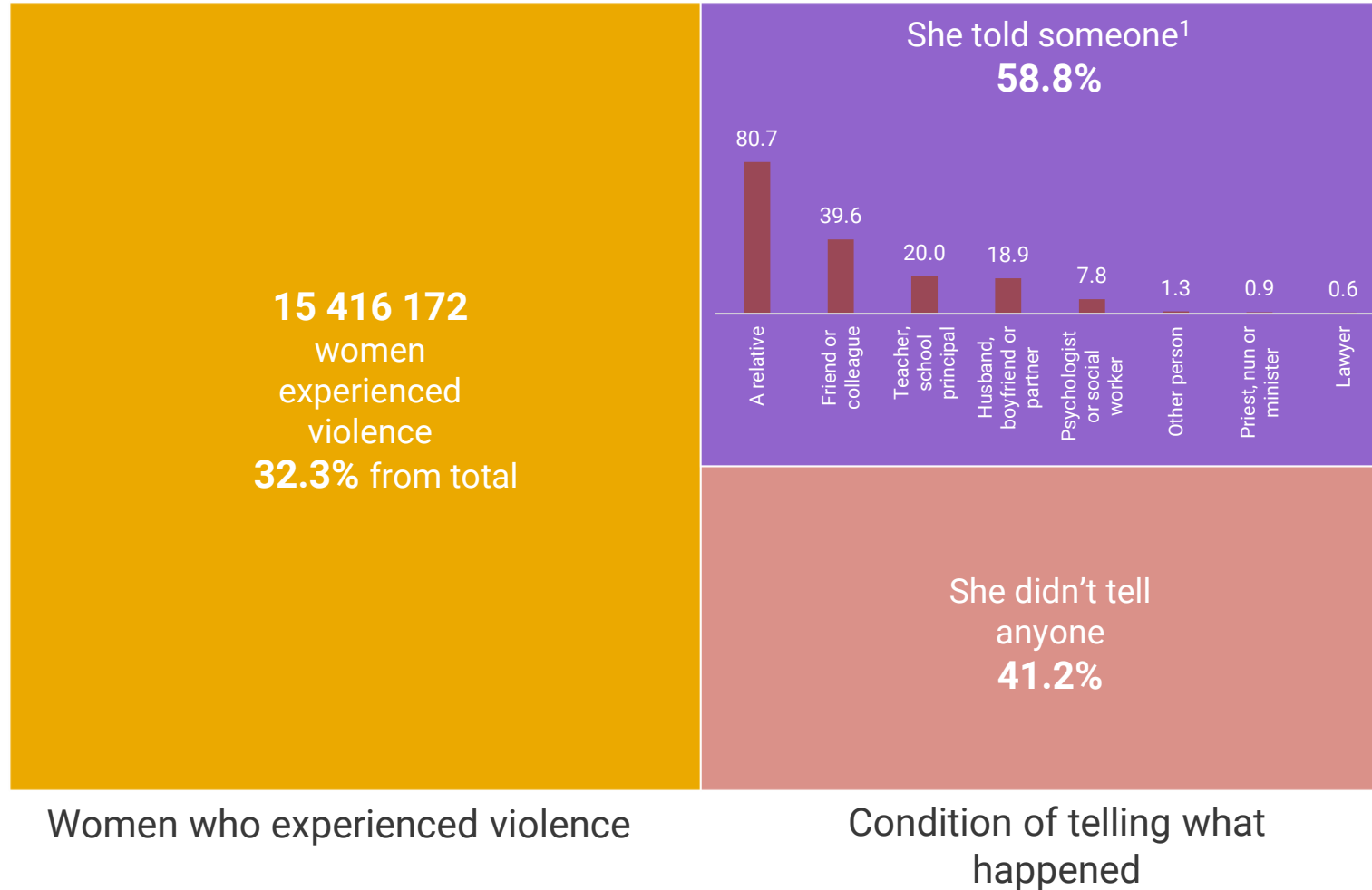
### **3. Search for help, support, attention and report**

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence *throughout life* by condition of telling what happened and setting



<sup>1</sup> Excludes 465,745 cases where the informant did not specify whether she told what happened.

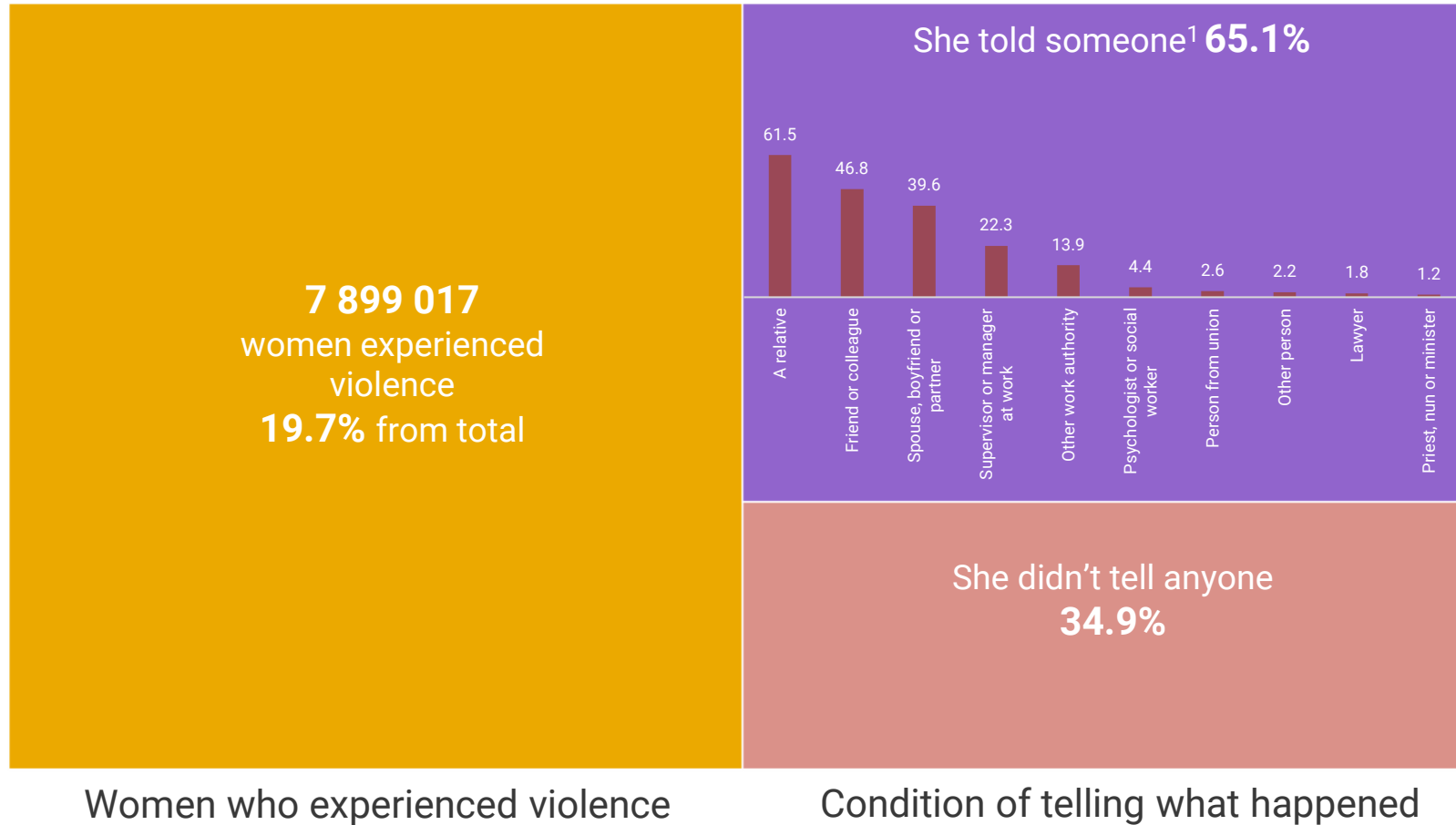
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the school setting *throughout student life* by condition and person to whom they told what happened



**Note:** The absolute number is an approximate, as the survey is designed for ratios and proportions.

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the percentages of the people to whom she told what happened does not coincide with the percentage of women who told someone, since each woman could have told more than one person what happened.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who experienced violence in the work setting throughout work life by condition and person to whom they told what happened



**Note:** The absolute number is an approximate, as the survey is designed for ratios and proportions.

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the percentages of the people to whom she told what happened does not coincide with the percentage of women who told someone, since each woman could have told more than one person what happened.



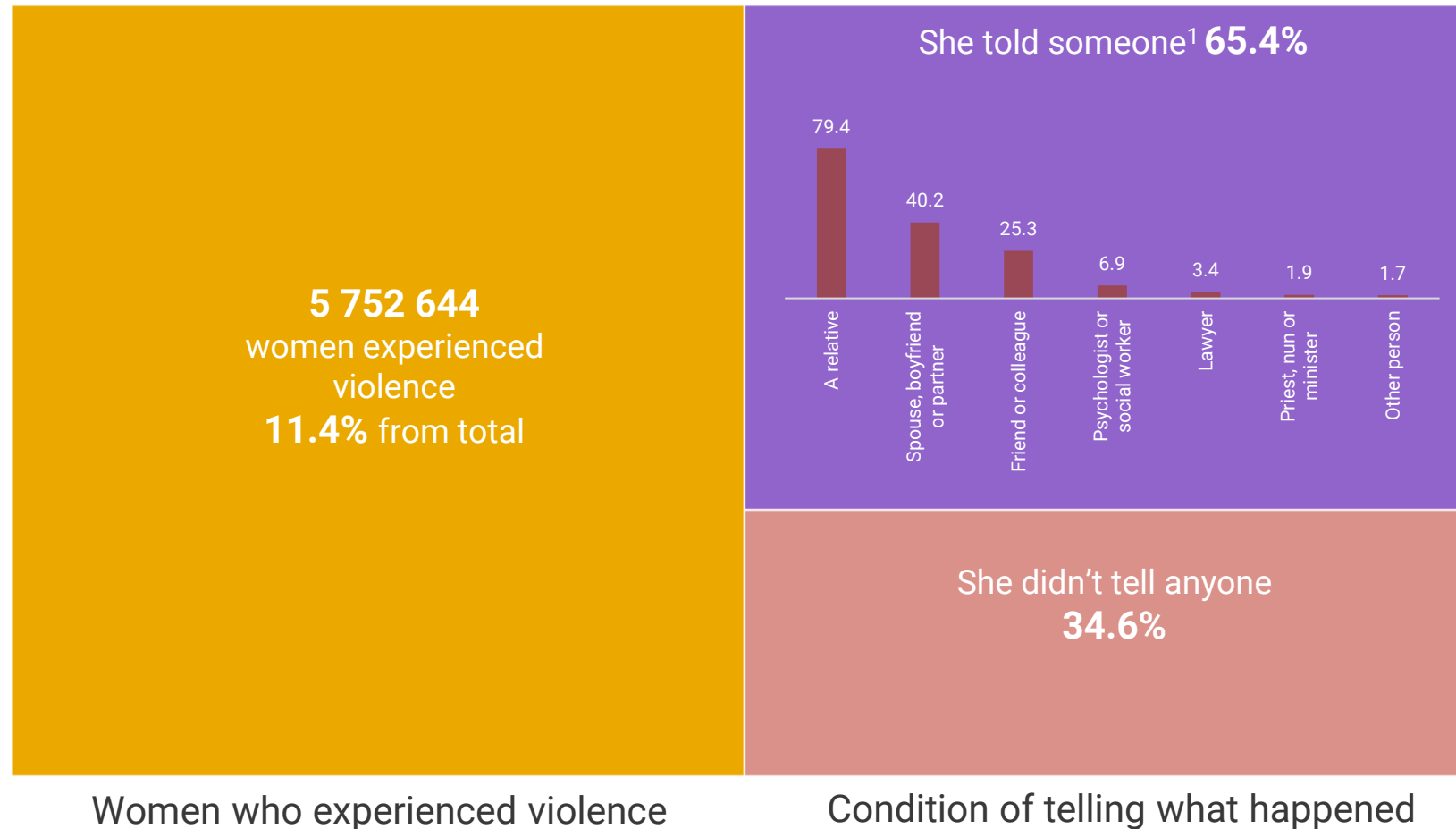
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and older who experienced violence in the community setting *throughout life* by condition and person to whom they told what happened



**Note:** The absolute number is an approximate, as the survey is designed for ratios and proportions.

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the percentages of the people to whom she told what happened does not coincide with the percentage of women who told someone, since each woman could have told more than one person what happened.

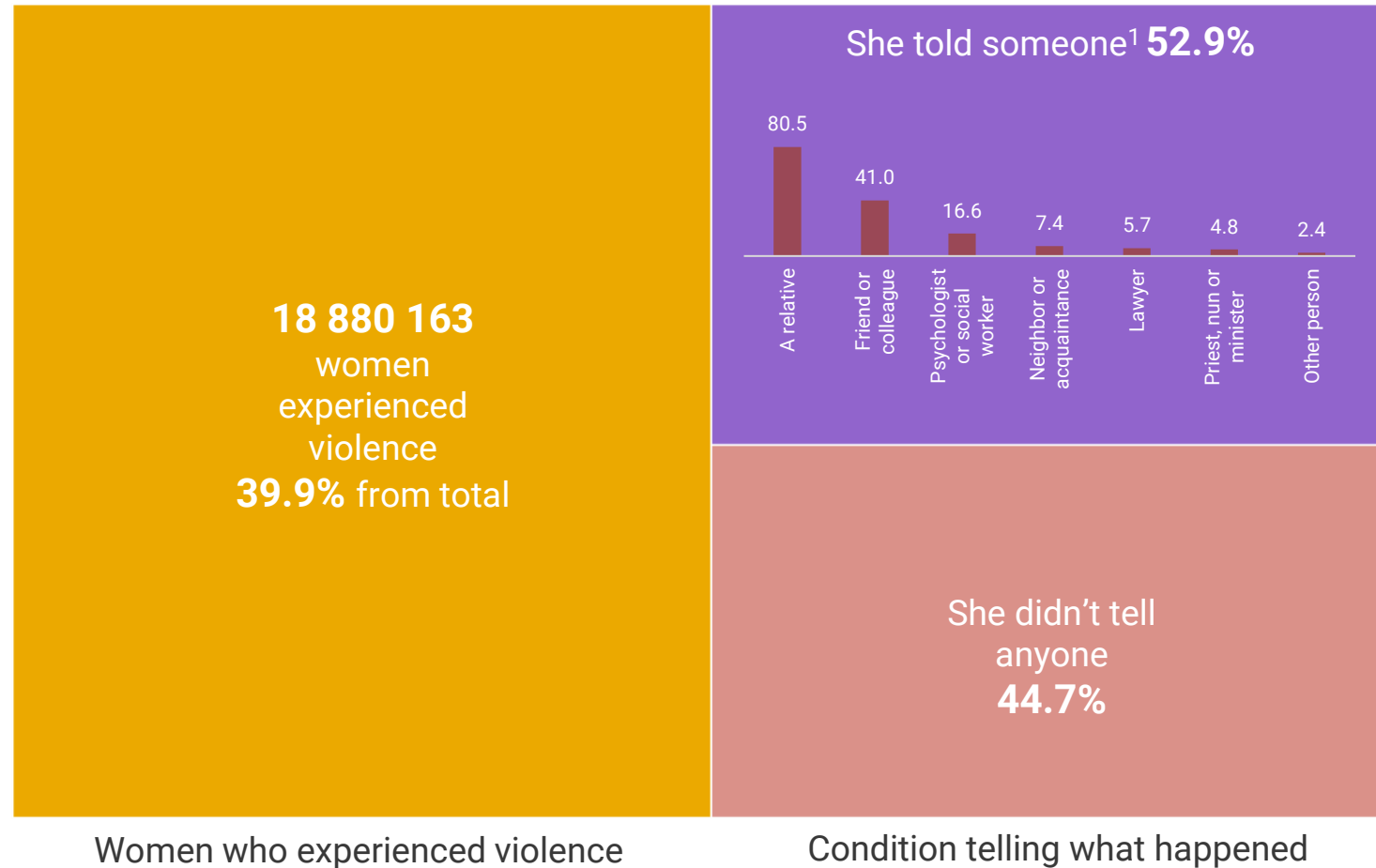
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and older who experienced violence within *the family setting in the last 12 months* by condition and person to whom they told what happened



**Note:** The absolute number is an approximate, as the survey is designed for ratios and proportions.

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the percentages of the people to whom she told what happened does not coincide with the percentage of women who told someone, since each woman could have told more than one person what happened.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and older who experienced *intimate partner* violence *throughout the current or last relationship* by condition and person to whom they told what happened



**Note:** Note: The absolute number of women is an approximate, as the survey is designed for ratios and proportions.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 465,745 cases where the informant did not specify whether or not she told what happened.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of the percentages of the people to whom she told what happened does not coincide with the percentage of women who told someone, since each woman could have told more than one person what happened.

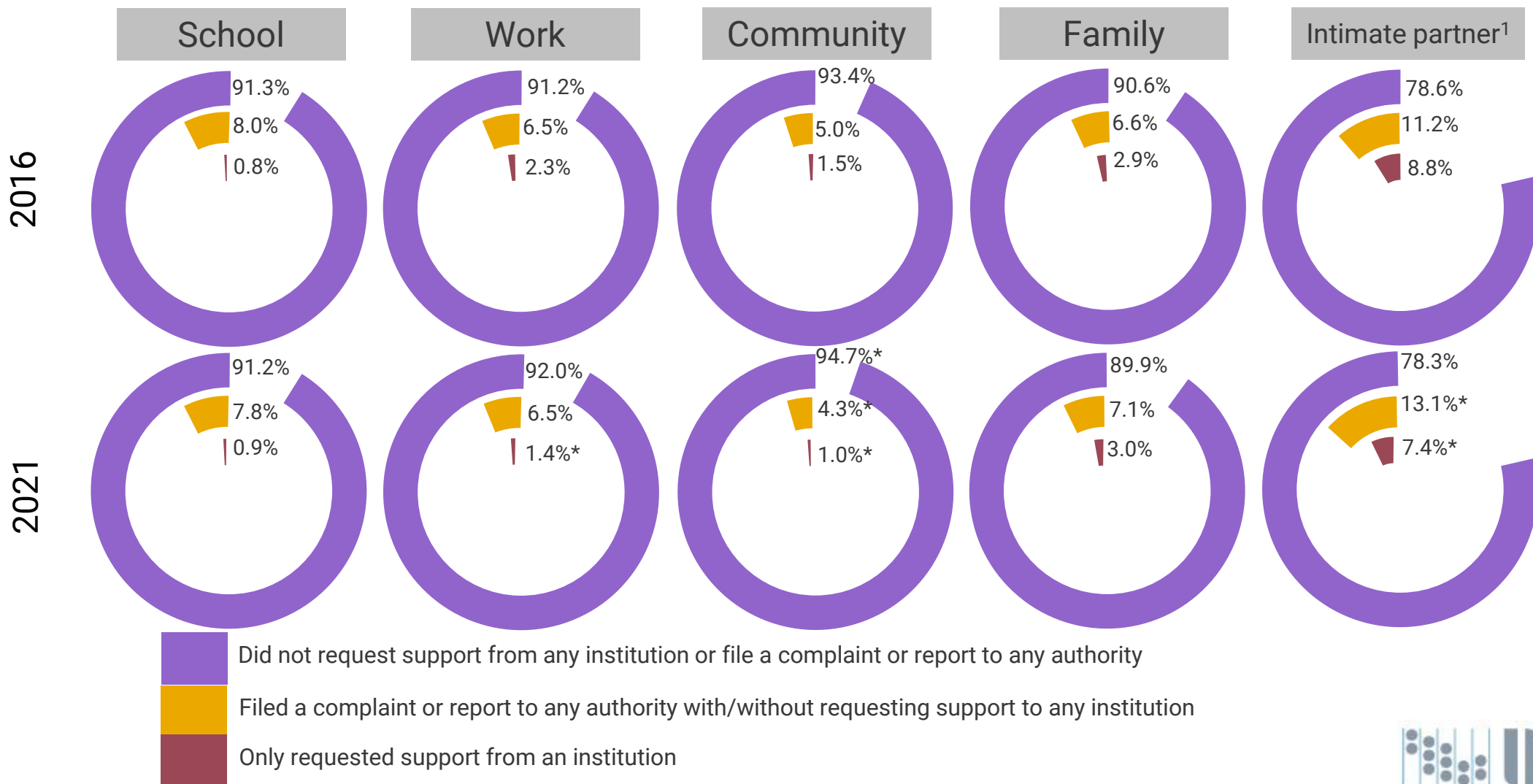


## **3.1 Actions to seek support/ attention or filing a report**

**Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence**



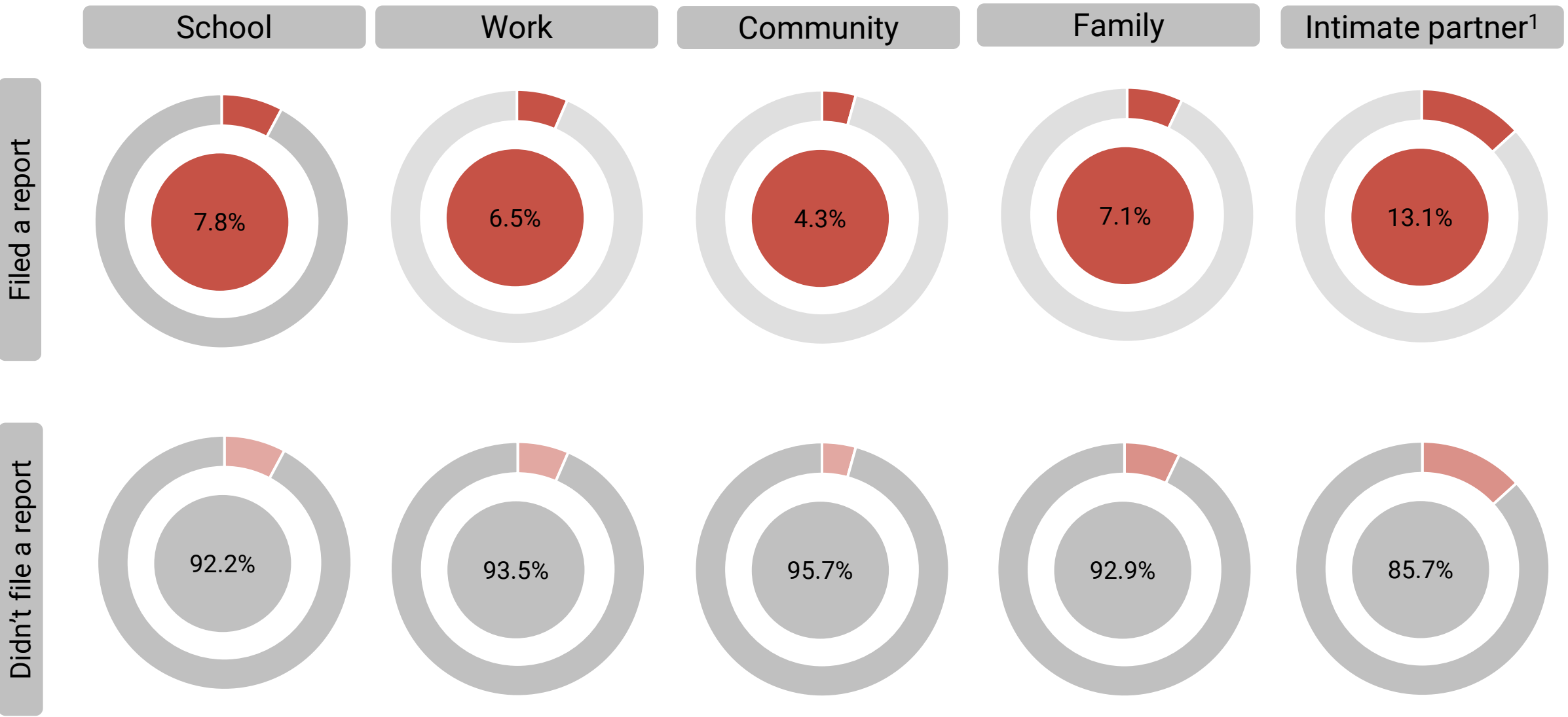
# Percentage of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator by the actions taken in response to the violence experienced, setting and survey year



Did not request support from any institution or file a complaint or report to any authority  
 Filed a complaint or report to any authority with/without requesting support to any institution  
 Only requested support from an institution

<sup>1</sup> Cases where the informant did not specify whether she requested support or reported are excluded.  
 \* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

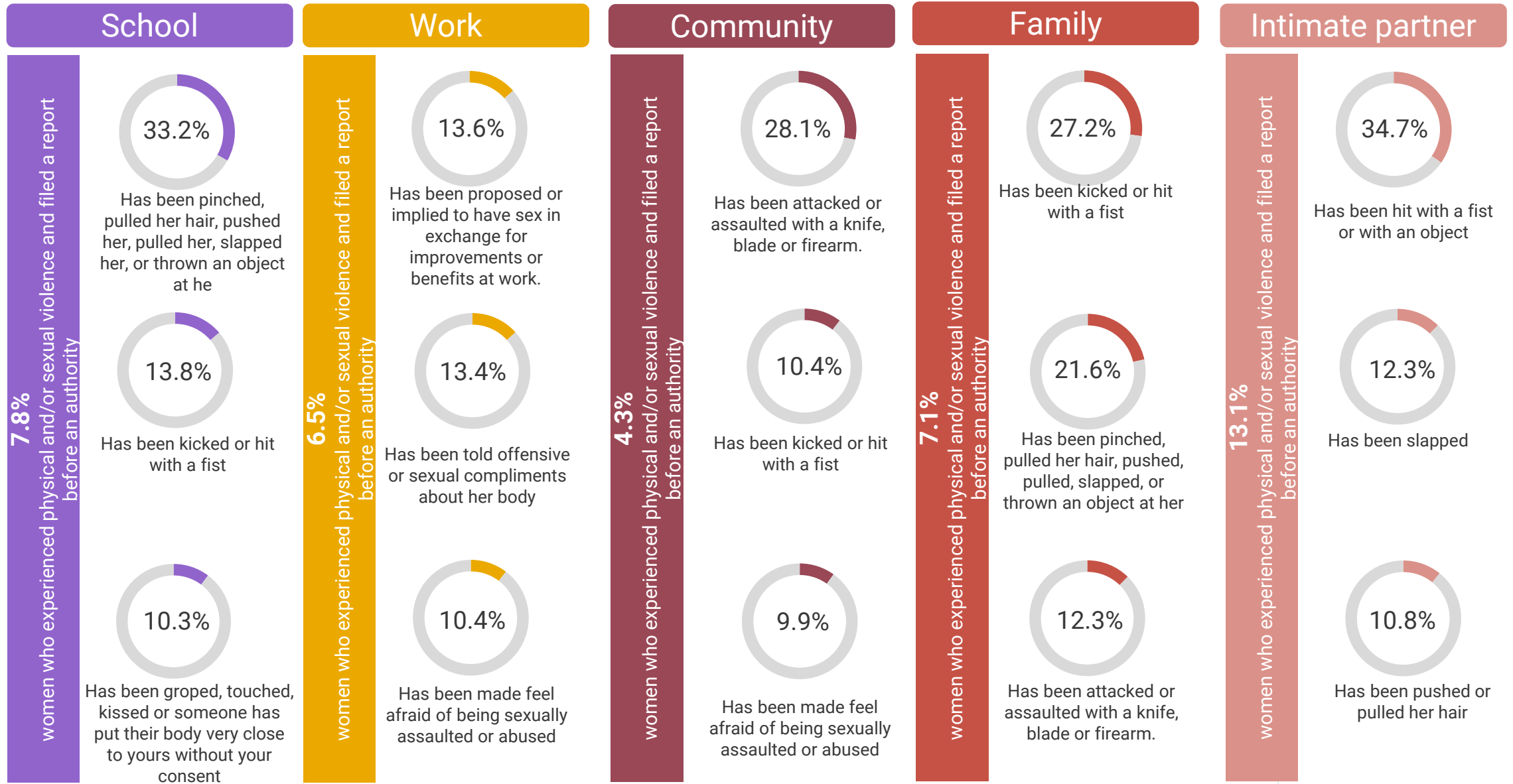
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by setting of occurrence and condition of filing a report



**Note:** Women who did report correspond to those who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and who filed a complaint or report with an authority.

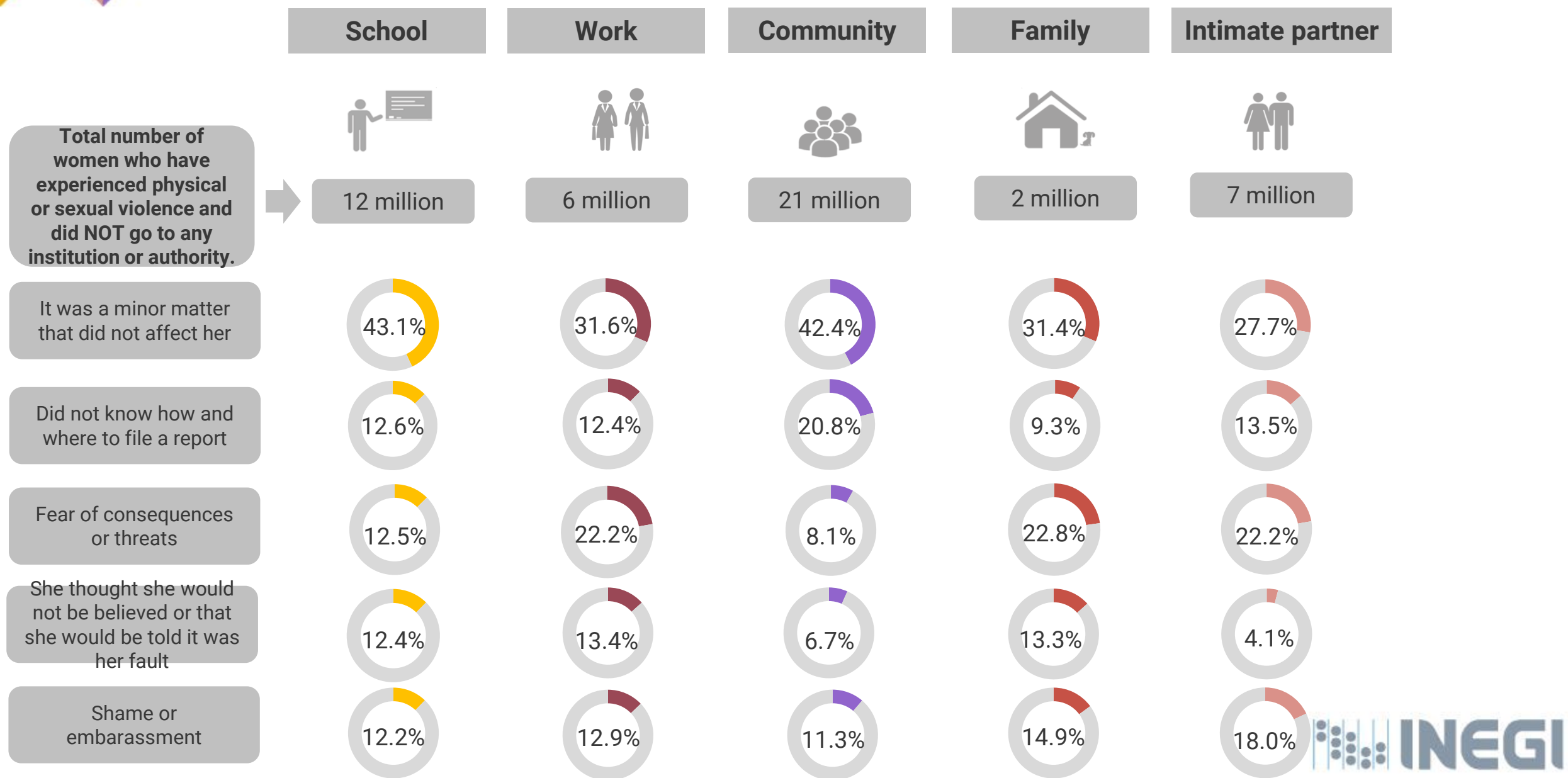
<sup>1</sup> Cases where the informant did not specify whether she requested support or filed a complaint are excluded.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and filed a report according to the three main acts reported



**Note:** The percentage of acts refers to women who mentioned the act to at least one authority; each woman could have reported a different act to a different institution. The percentage is calculated with respect to women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and filed a complaint or report with an authority.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over according to the main reasons for not seeking help, attention or not filing a report, by setting



**Note:** The sum of the reasons for not requesting support or not filing a report for what happened does not coincide with the total as each woman could have stated more than one reason.





## 4. Violence against women in vulnerable groups



## 4.1 Violence in childhood

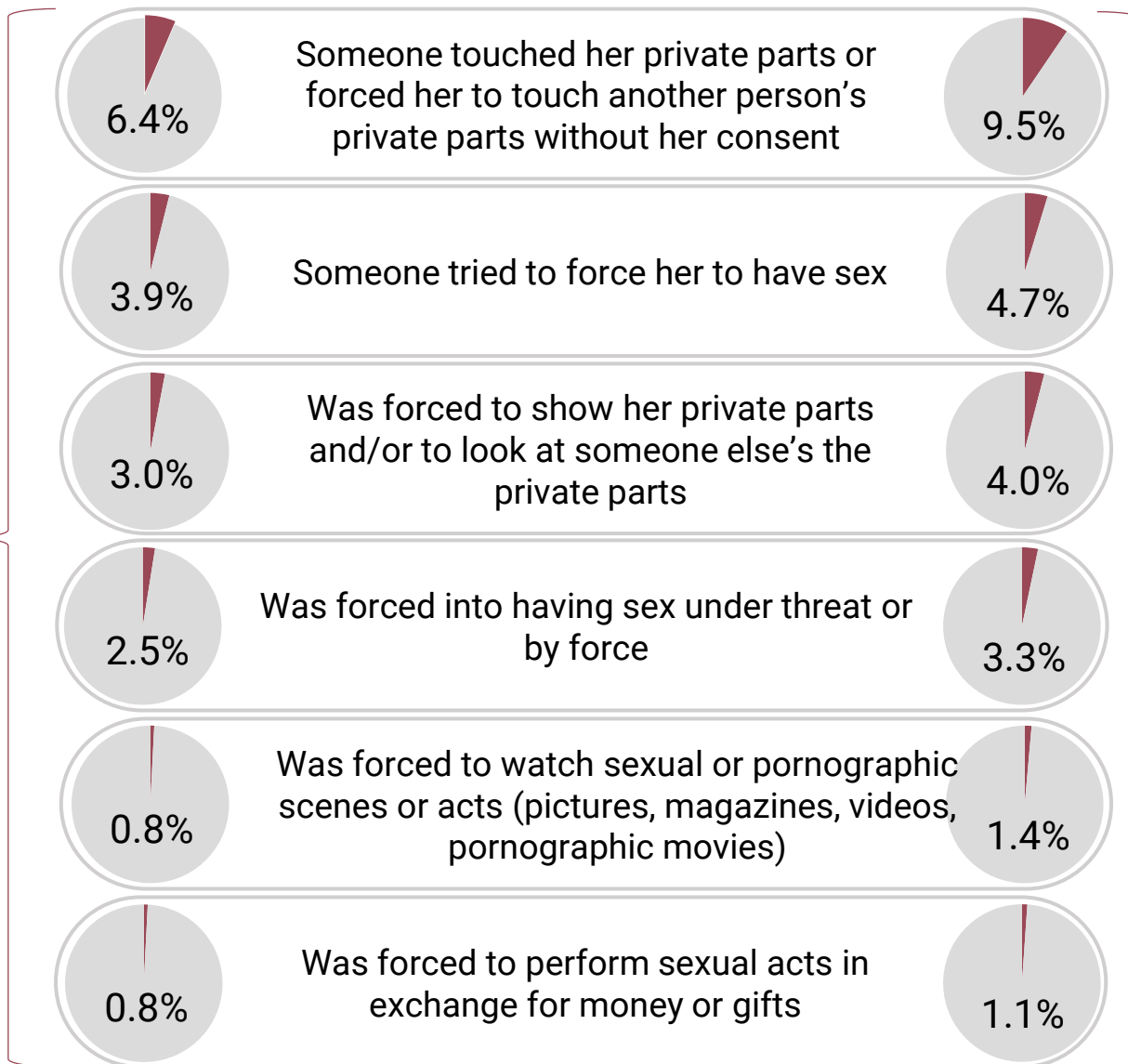
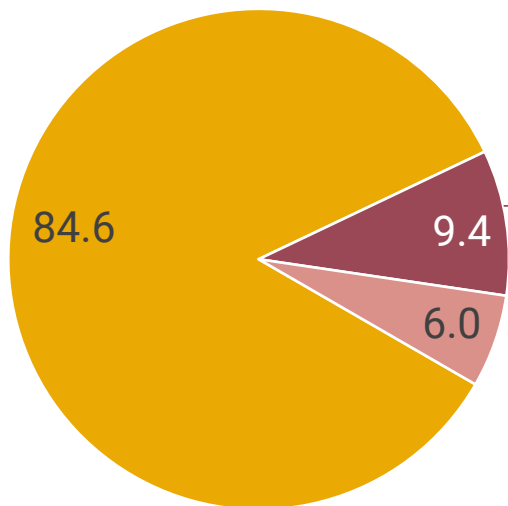


# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by condition and situation of sexual violence experienced during *childhood* by survey year

■ No incidents   
 ■ With incidents   
 ■ Doesn't remember

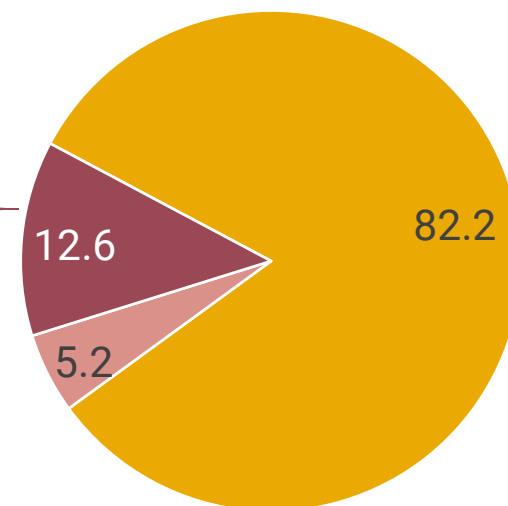
## 2016

Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who experienced sexual abuse during childhood

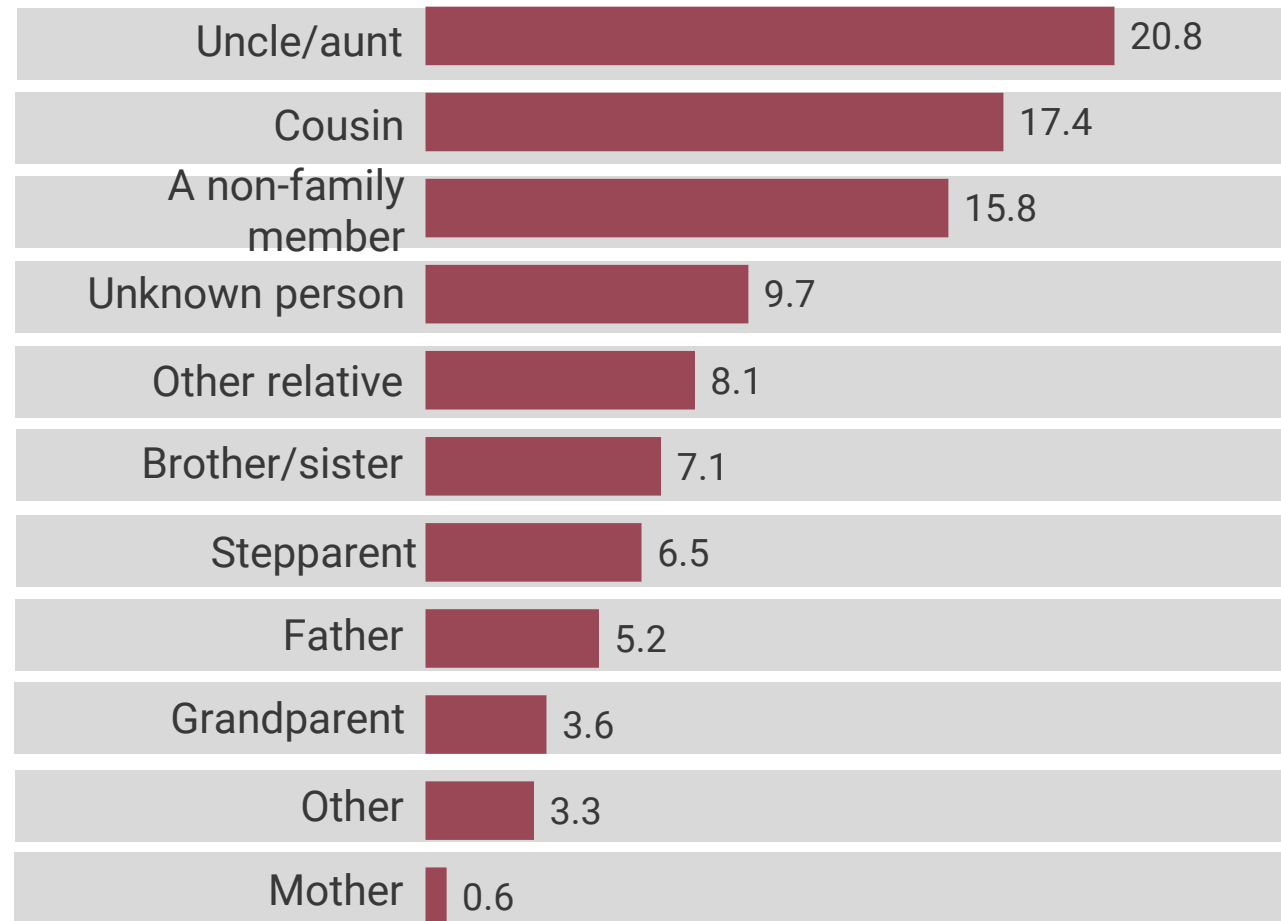


## 2021

Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who experienced sexual abuse during childhood



# Distribution of perpetrators mentioned by women aged 15 years and over who experienced sexual violence in *childhood*

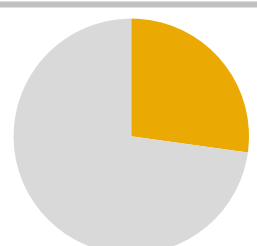
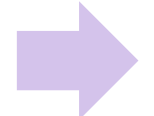


# Percentage distribution of women aged 15 years and over by condition of witnessing battering in *childhood*, condition of physical violence experienced in *childhood* and condition of beating their children

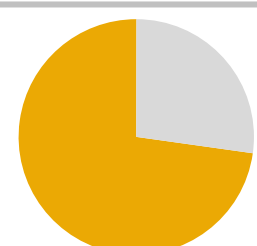


50 523 469  
women 15 years  
and over

Witnessed  
physical violence  
in the family of  
origin

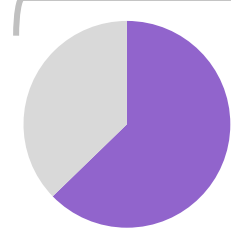


Yes=27.2%

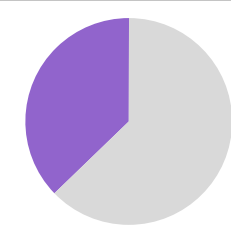


No=72.8%

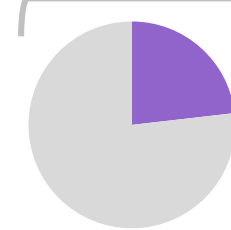
Experienced  
physical violence  
in the family of  
origin



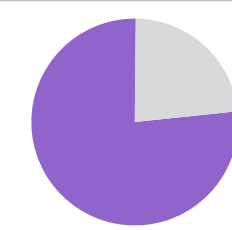
Yes=62.7%



No=37.3%

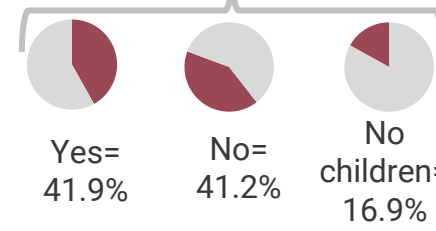


Yes=23.2%

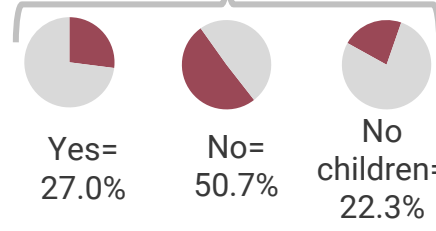


No=76.8%

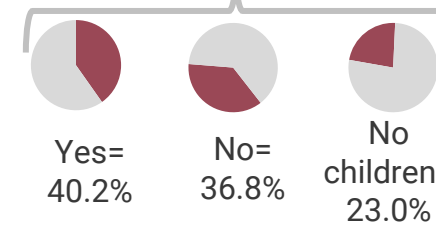
Beats or used to  
beat her children



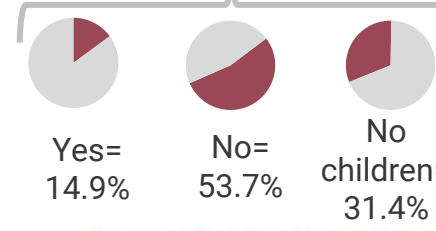
Yes=  
41.9%    No=  
41.2%    No  
children=  
16.9%



Yes=  
27.0%    No=  
50.7%    No  
children=  
22.3%



Yes=  
40.2%    No=  
36.8%    No  
children=  
23.0%



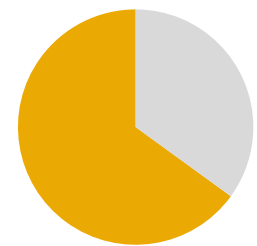
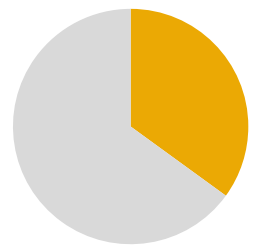
Yes=  
14.9%    No=  
53.7%    No  
children=  
31.4%

# Percentage distribution of women aged 15 years and older by condition of witnessing insults or offenses in *childhood*, condition of psychological violence experienced in *childhood* and condition of insulting their children

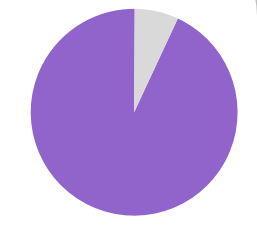
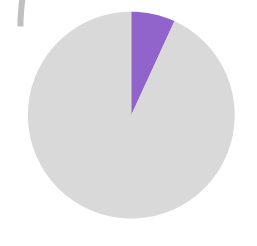
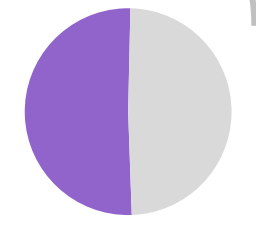
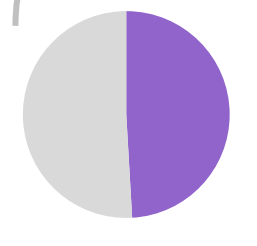
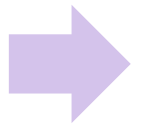


50 523 469  
women 15 years  
and over

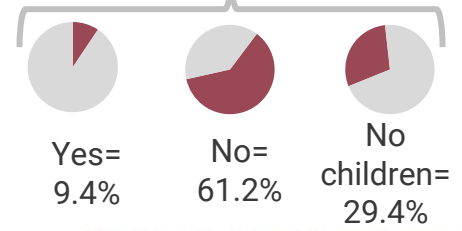
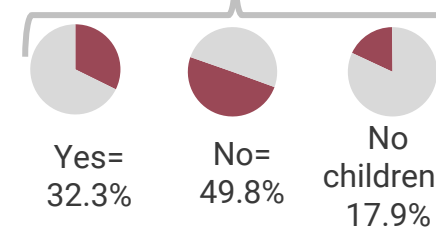
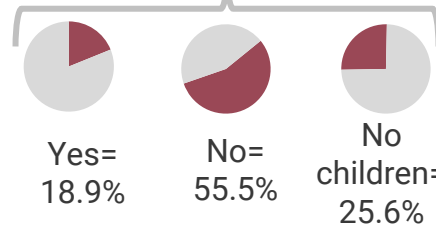
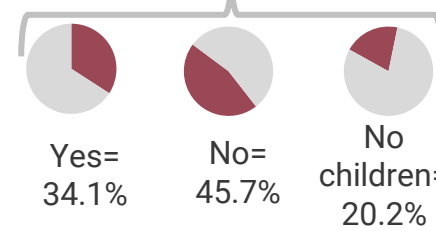
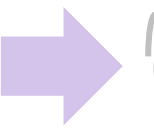
Witnessed  
psychological  
violence in the  
family of origin



Experienced  
psychological  
violence in the  
family of origin



Insults or insulted  
her daughters and  
sons

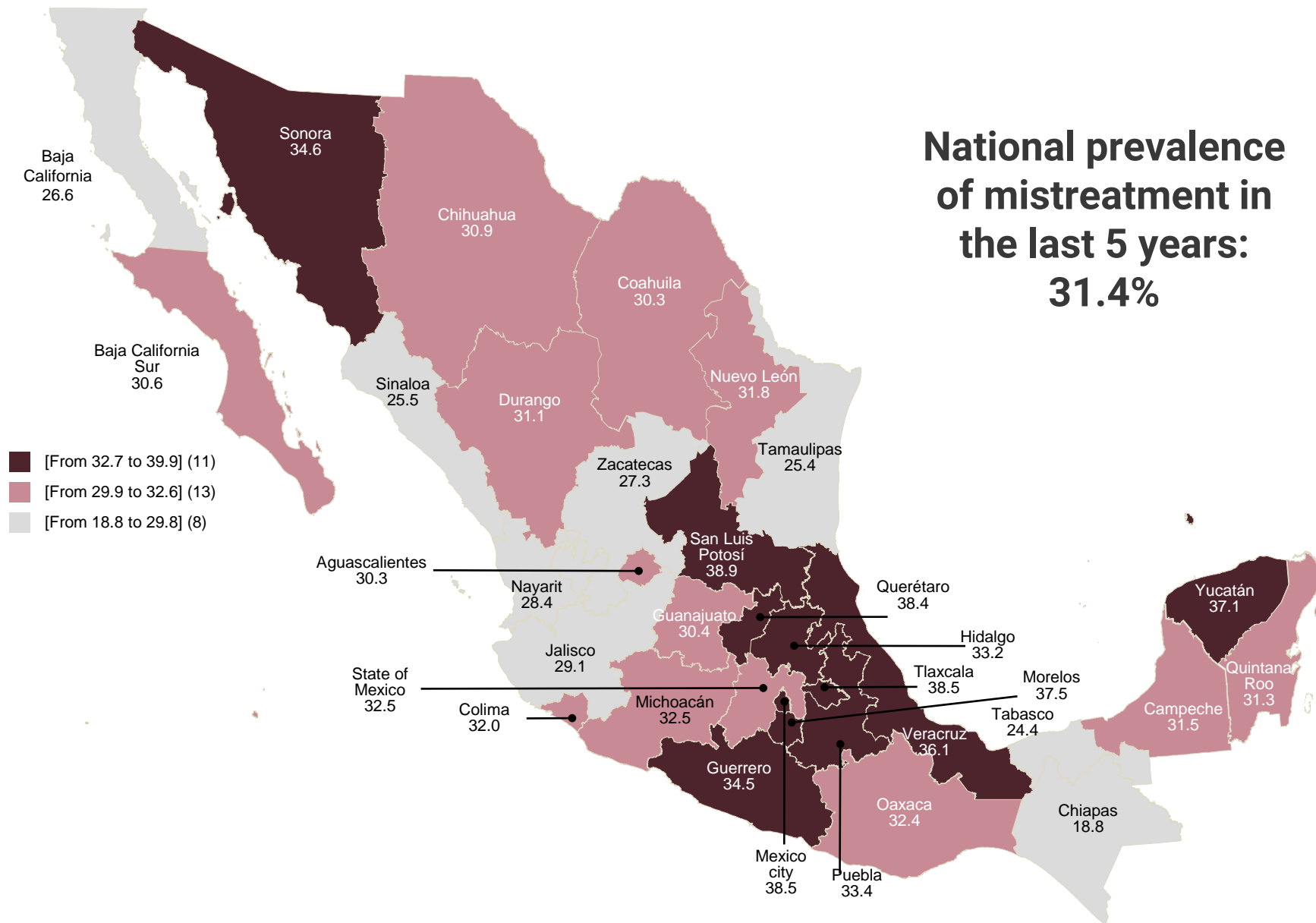




## 4.2 Mistreatment in obstetric care



# Prevalence of mistreatment in obstetric care against women aged 15-49 years who had their last delivery or cesarean section during *the last 5 years* by state



- Higher prevalence:**
- San Luis Potosí (38.9%)
  - Tlaxcala (38.5%)
  - Ciudad de México (38.5%)
- Lower prevalence:**
- Tamaulipas (25.4%)
  - Tabasco (24.4%)
  - Chiapas (18.8%)

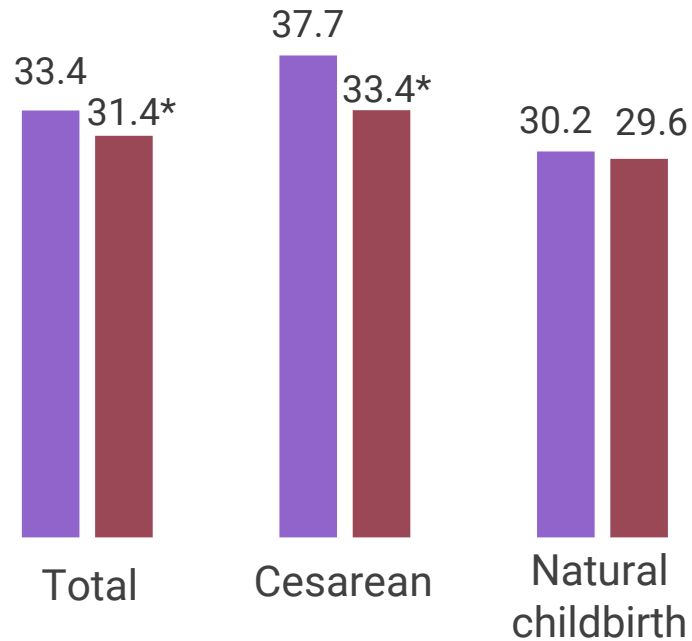
**Note:** Stratification was performed using the **Dalenius-Hodges** method (1959).



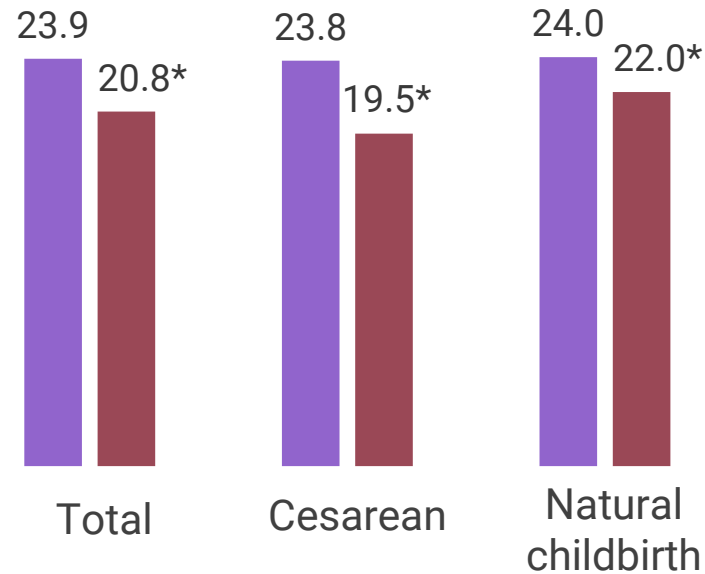
# Prevalence of obstetric mistreatment of women aged 15-49 years whose last delivery or cesarean section occurred during *the last 5 years* by type of mistreatment situation, type of birth and survey year

2016 2021

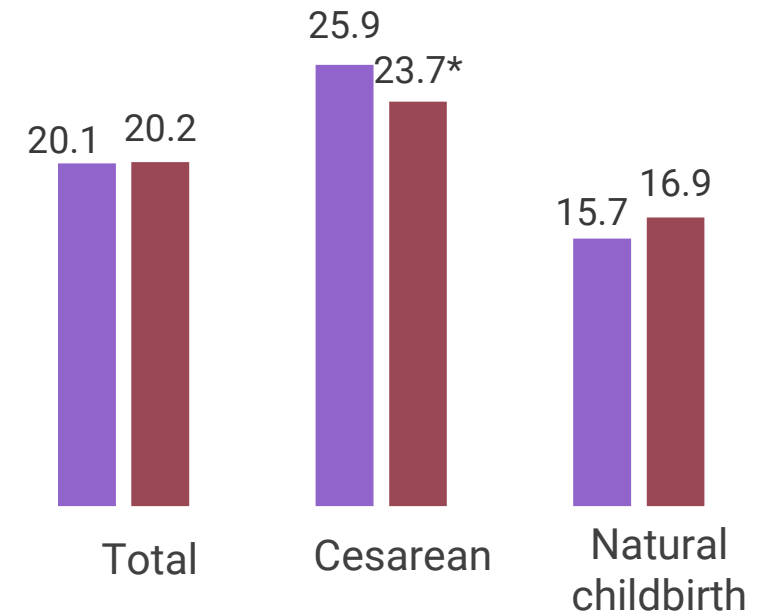
## Obstetric mistreatment



## Psychological<sup>1</sup>/physical mistreatment



## Unauthorized medical treatments

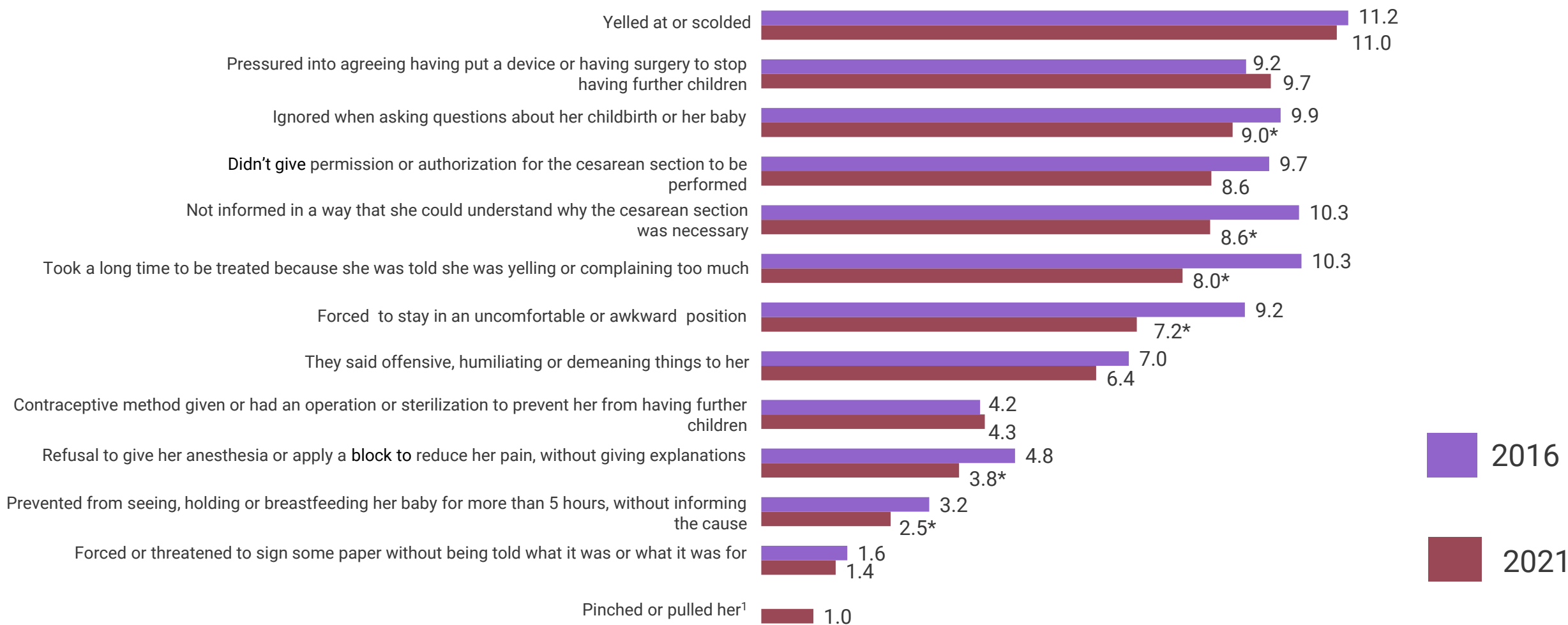


**Note:** Prevalence of mistreatment in obstetric care against women is the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who experienced one or more situations of mistreatment in obstetric care at a specific time or during a specific period of time.

<sup>1</sup> In 2016 it is considered as Emotional mistreatment.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of women aged 15-49 years who had a child born in *the last 5 years* by situation of mistreatment during childbirth or cesarean section and survey year

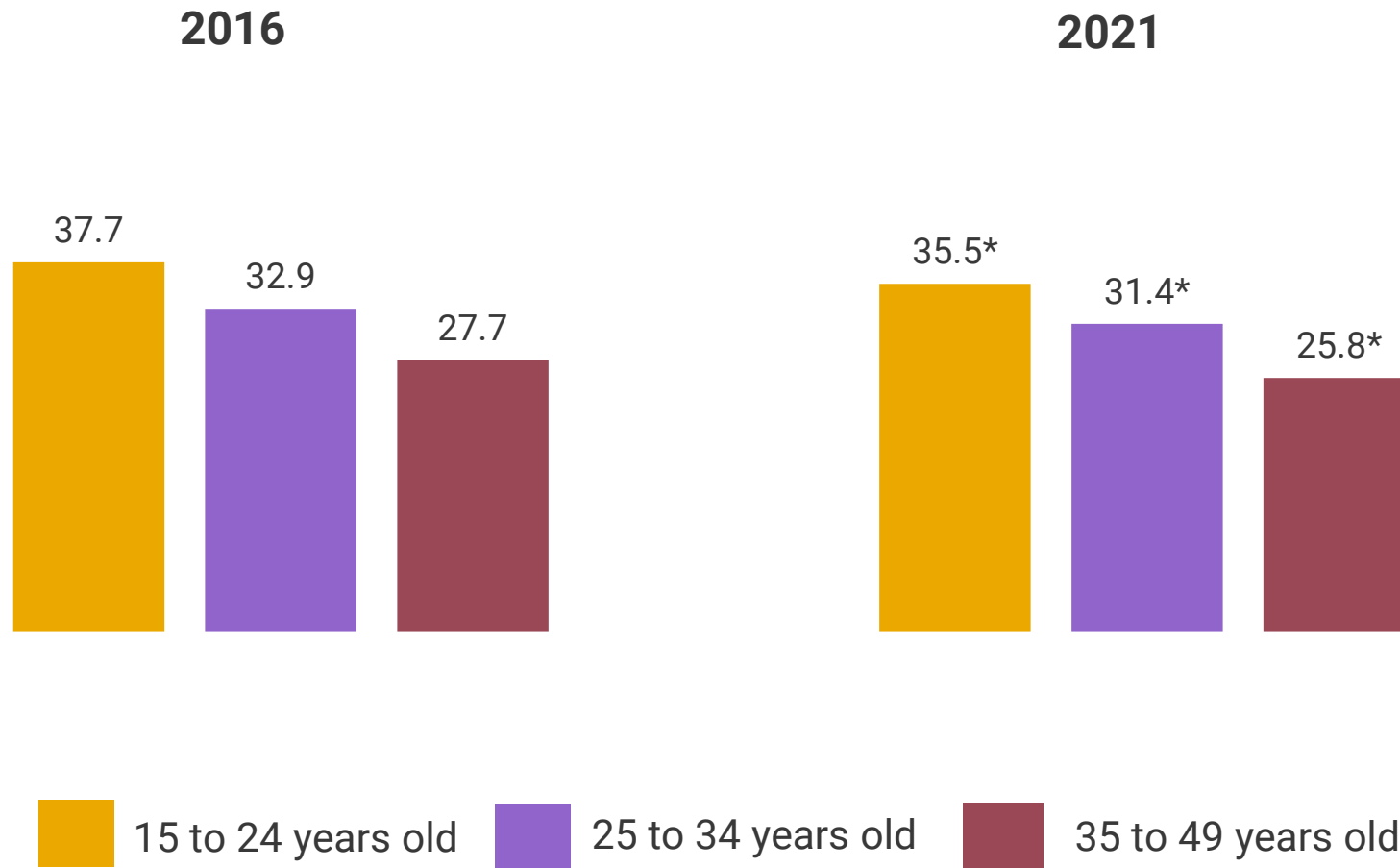


**Note:** Prevalence of mistreatment in obstetric care against women is the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who experienced one or more situations of mistreatment in obstetric care at a specific time or during a specific period of time.

<sup>1</sup> Figure available for 2021 only.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of obstetric mistreatment among women aged 15-49 years who had their last delivery in *the last 5 years* by age group and survey year



**Note:** Prevalence of mistreatment in obstetric care against women is the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who experienced one or more situations of mistreatment in obstetric care at a specific time or during a specific time period.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.



## **4.3 Violence against women with disabilities**



## Disability condition

For the ENDIREH 2021 exercise, the question on disability based on the standard established by the Washington Group is resumed

Activities related to certain functions
To walk
To see
To listen
Movement related
Cognitive
Communication
Self-care

Severity of the difficulty expressed
Unable to do it
Can do it with great difficulty
Can do it with little difficulty
No difficulty

Cause of each limitation
A disease
Advanced age
Born this way
An accident
An aggression
Other cause

- ❑ The condition of **disability** refers to women aged 15 years and over who have **great difficulty or are unable to perform at least one of the activities of daily living** referred to in the survey.
- ❑ The condition with **limitation** refers to women aged 15 years and over who have **little difficulty performing at least one of the activities of daily living**.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by disability or limitation condition

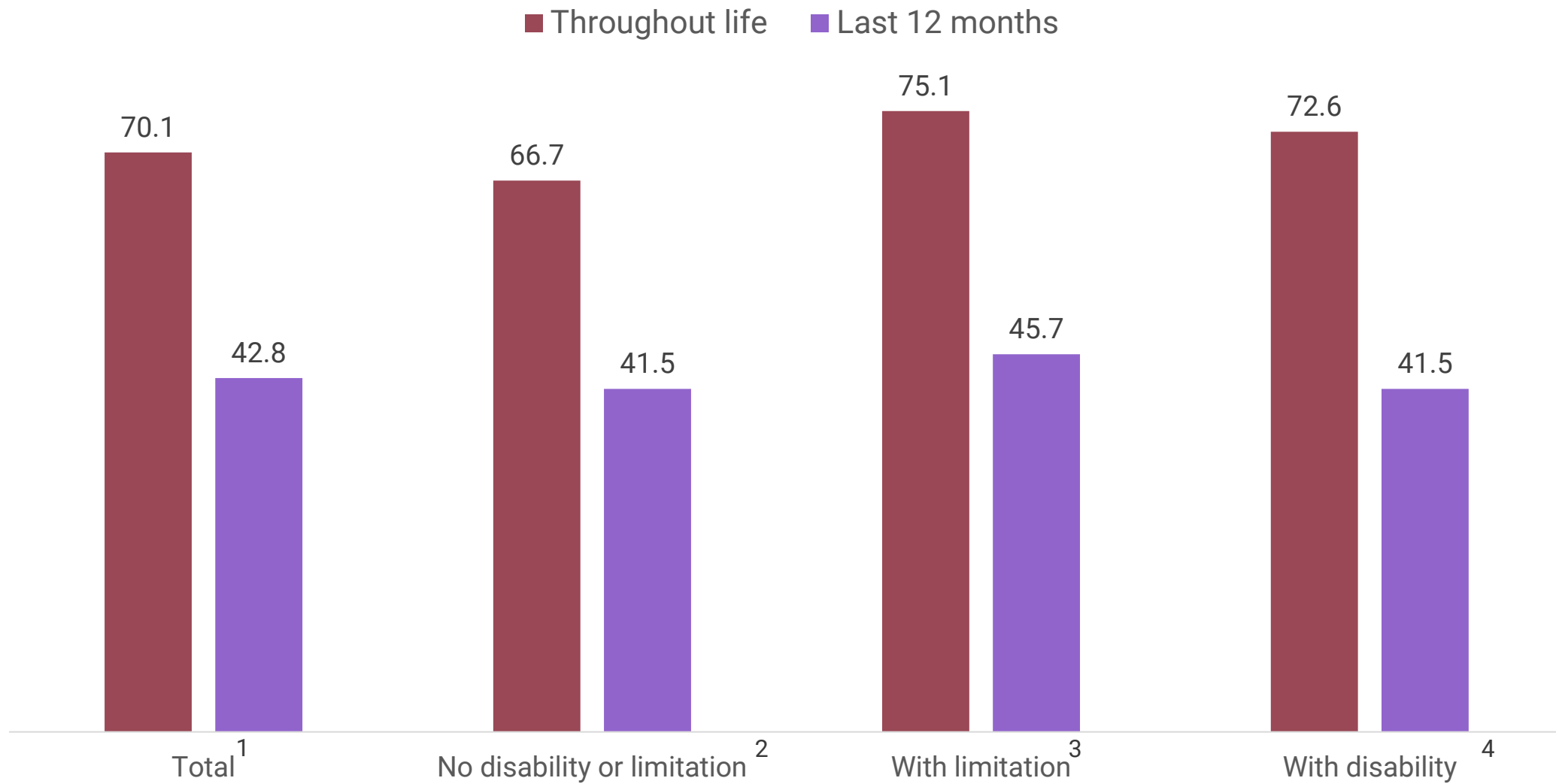


<sup>1</sup> Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have no difficulty in performing activities of daily living. In absolute terms, 28,494,850 women aged 15 years and over have no disability or limitation.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have little difficulty in performing at least one activity of daily living. In absolute terms, 16,009,537 women aged 15 and over are in this situation.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to women aged 15 and over who have great difficulty or are unable to perform at least one of the activities of daily living referred to in the survey. In absolute terms, 6,019,082 women aged 15 and over are in this situation.

# Prevalence of violence in women aged 15 years and over by disability condition and reference period



1 Includes all women aged 15 and over.

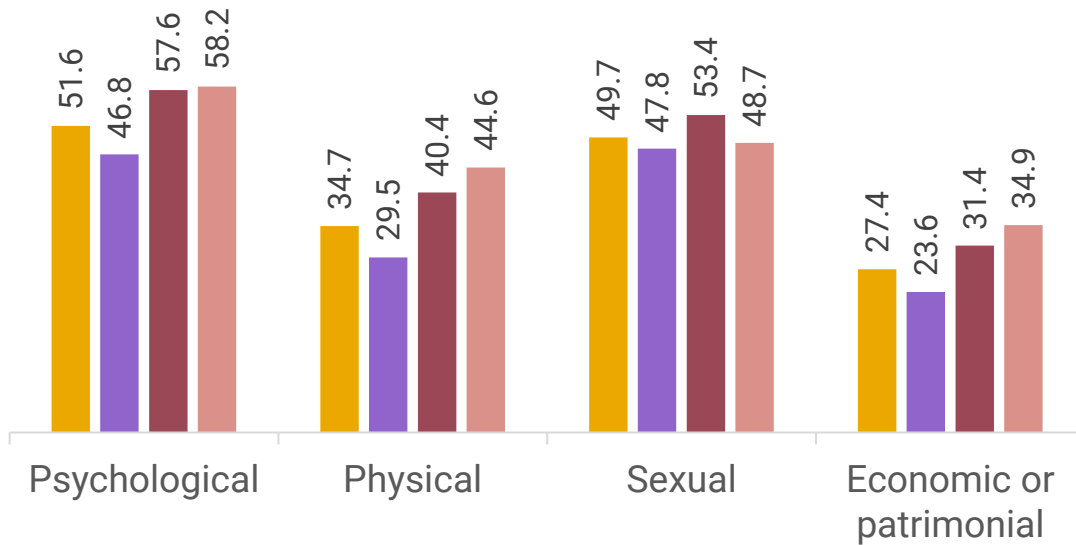
2 Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have no difficulty in performing activities of daily living.

3 Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have little difficulty in performing at least one of the activities of daily living.

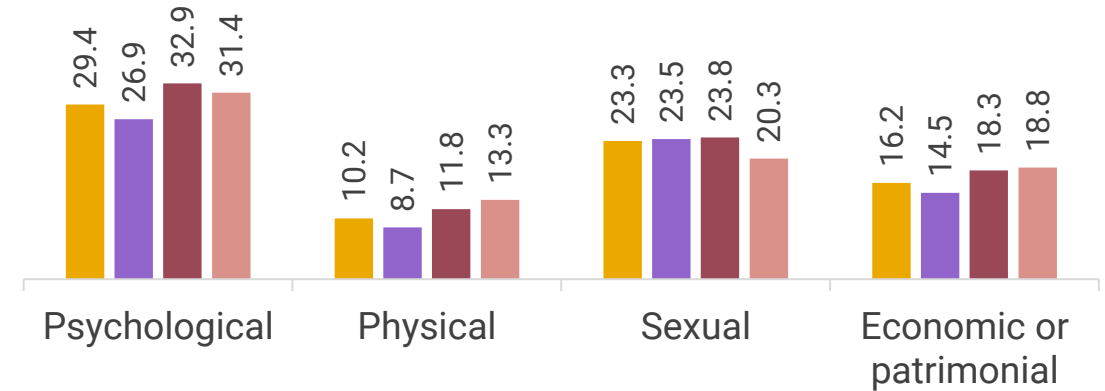
4 Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have great difficulty or are unable to perform at least one of the activities of daily living listed in the survey.

# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by disability condition, type of violence and reference period


Throughout life



Last 12 months



 Total<sup>1</sup>

 No disability nor limitation<sup>2</sup>

 With limitation<sup>3</sup>

 With disability<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all women aged 15 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have no difficulty in performing activities of daily living.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have little difficulty in performing at least one of the activities of daily living.

<sup>4</sup> Refers to women aged 15 years and over who have great difficulty or are unable to perform at least one of the activities of daily living listed in the survey.





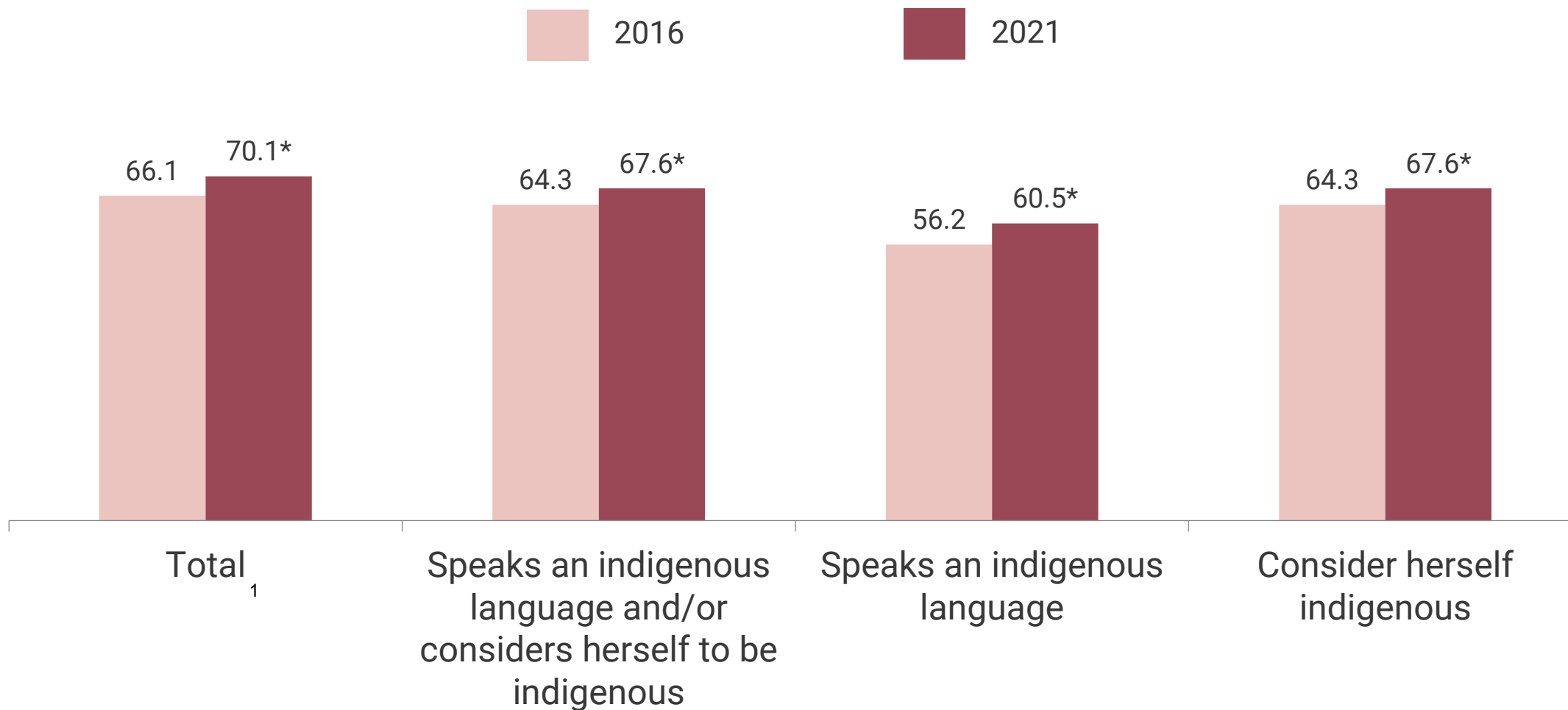
## **4.4 Violence against indigenous women**

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by indigenous condition, indigenous language speaking condition and indigenous affiliation condition



**Note:** Indigenous condition refers to women aged 15 years and over who reported speaking an indigenous language, considering themselves indigenous, or both.

# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life* by indigenous affiliation and indigenous language, according to survey year

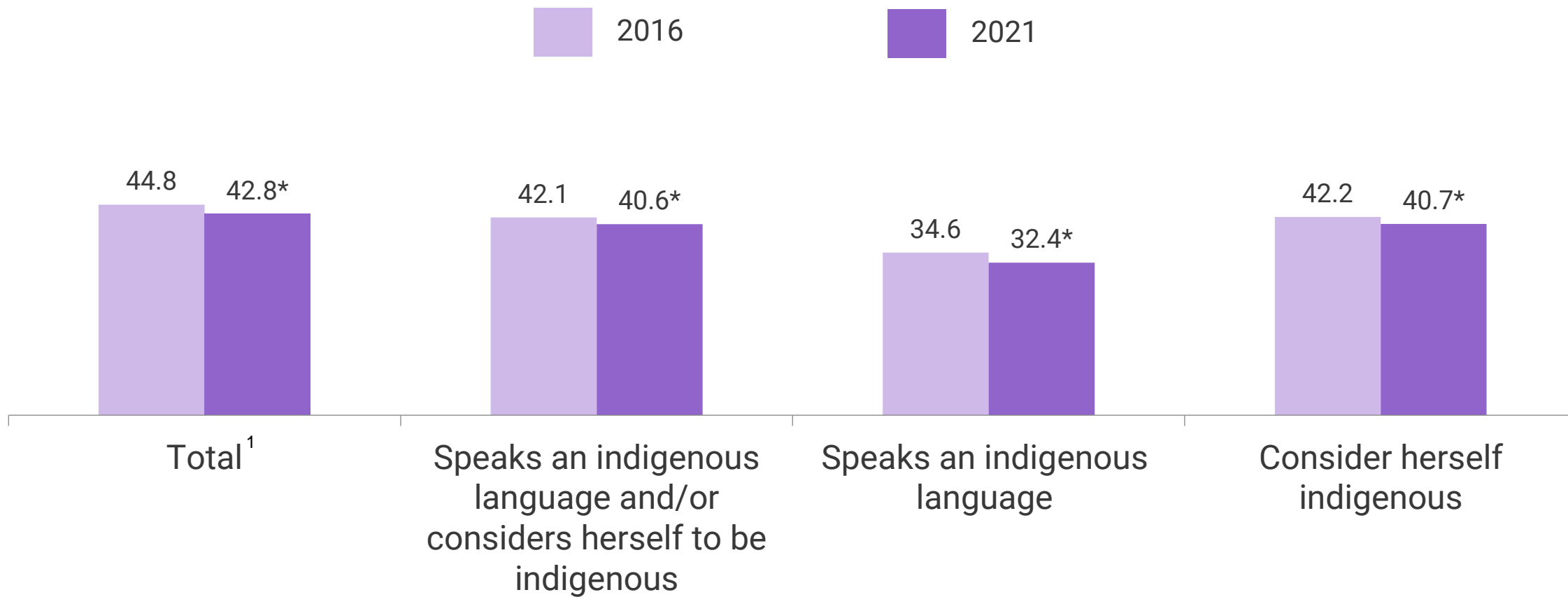


**Note:** Indigenous condition refers to women aged 15 years and over who reported that they speak an indigenous language, consider themselves indigenous, or both.

<sup>1</sup> Includes all women aged 15 years and over.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by indigenous affiliation and indigenous language, according to survey year

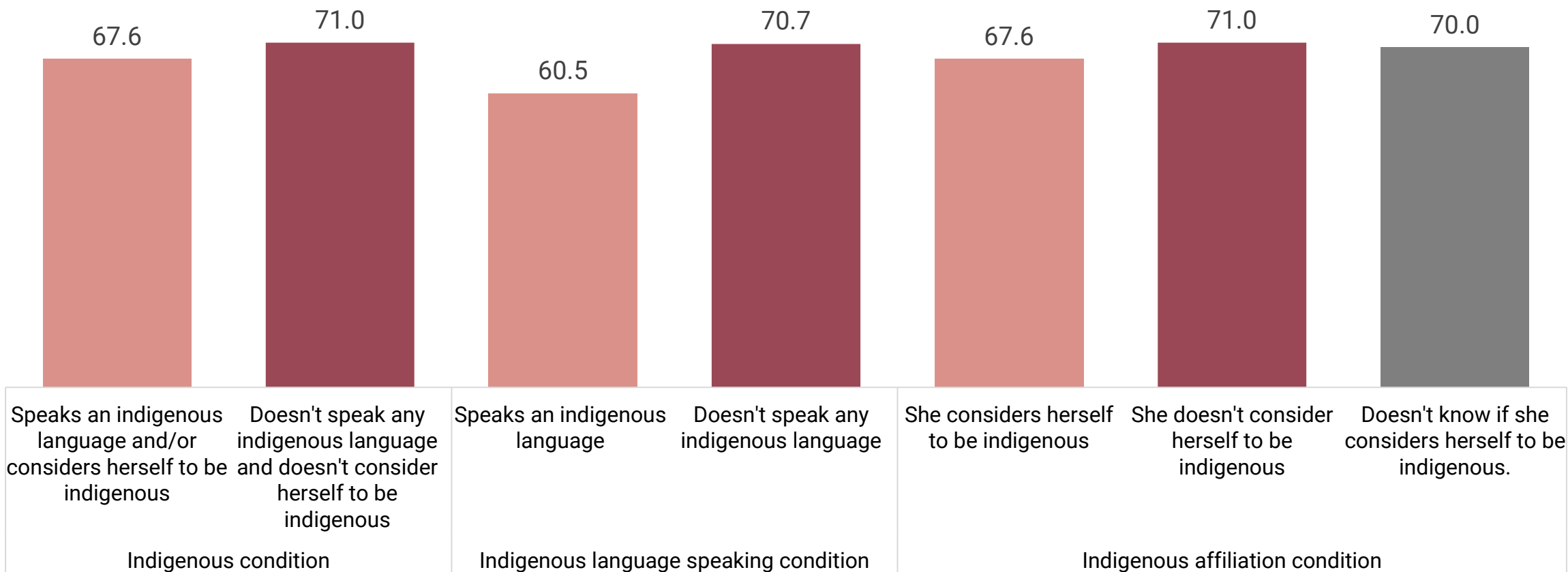


Note: Indigenous condition refers to women aged 15 years and over who reported that they speak an indigenous language, consider themselves indigenous, or both.

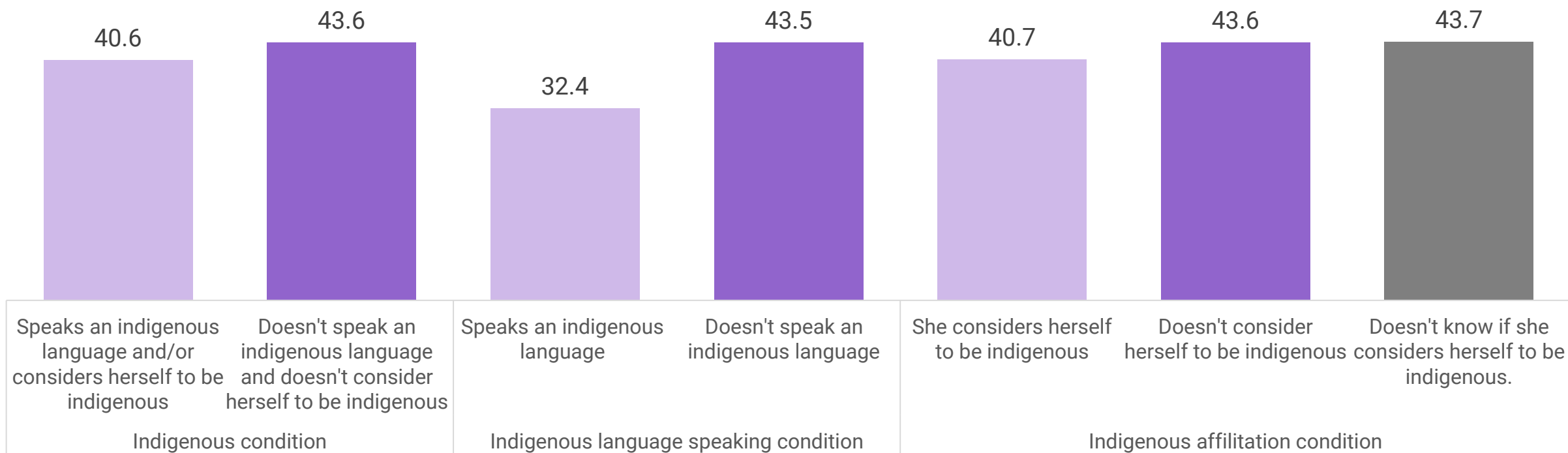
<sup>1</sup> Includes all women aged 15 years and over.

\* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant.

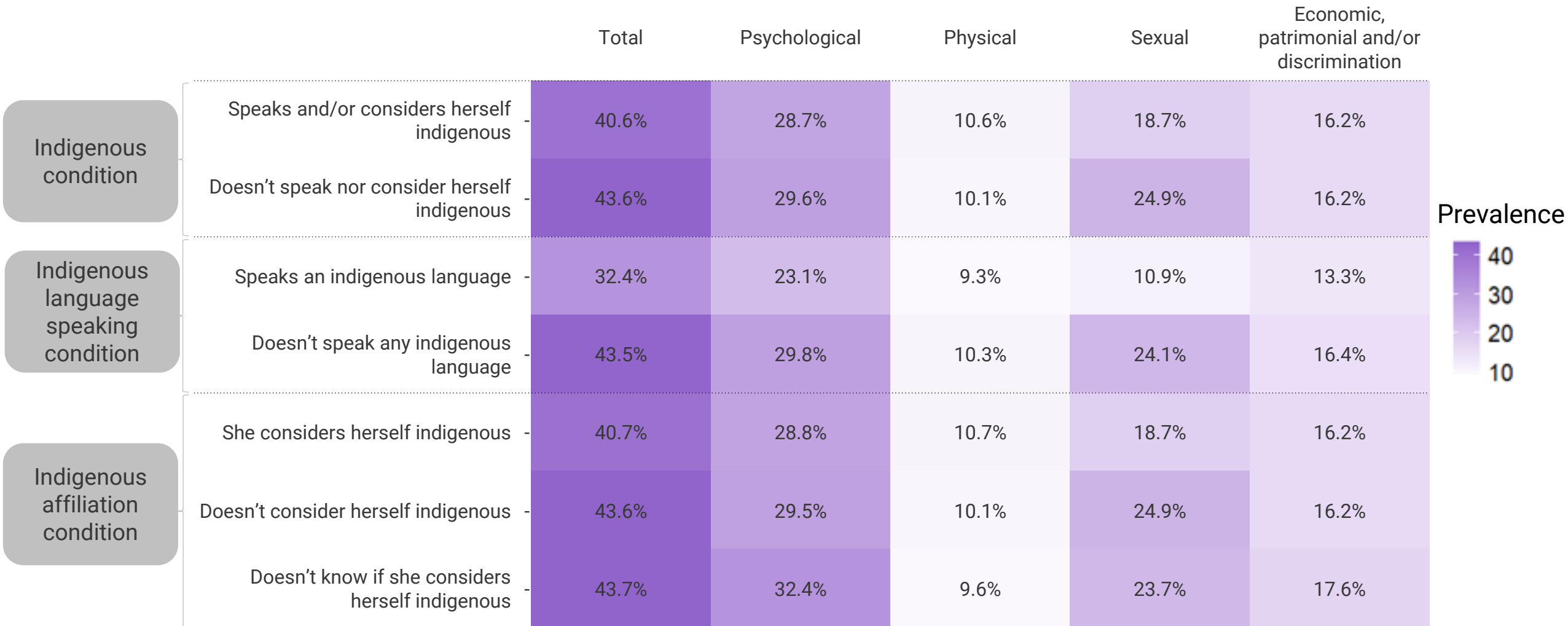
# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *throughout life* by affiliation condition and indigenous language speaking condition



# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and older *in the last 12 months* by indigenous affiliation and indigenous language speaking condition



# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over *in the last 12 months* by indigenous affiliation and indigenous language speaking conditions.



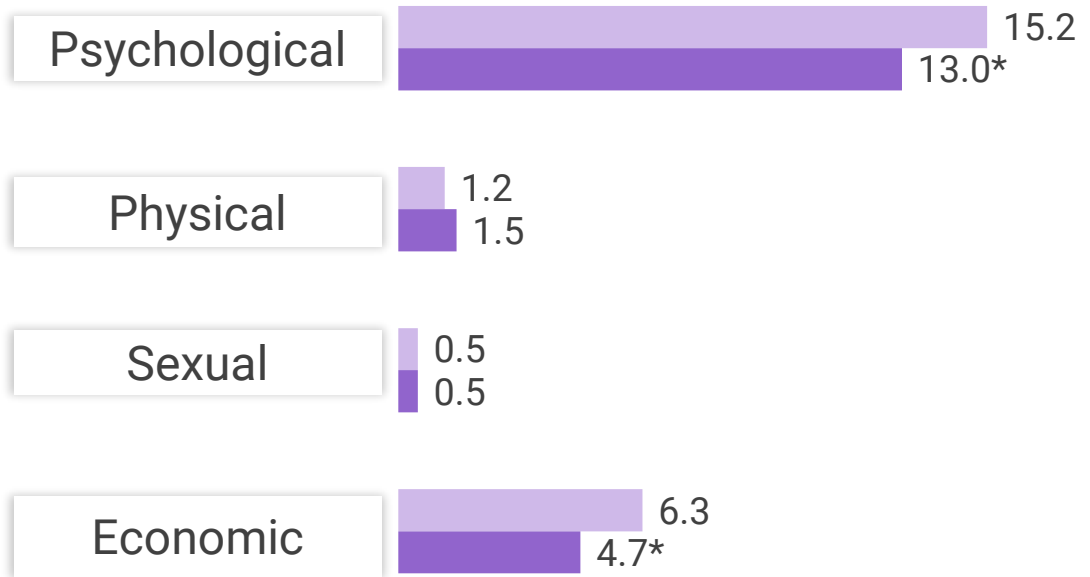
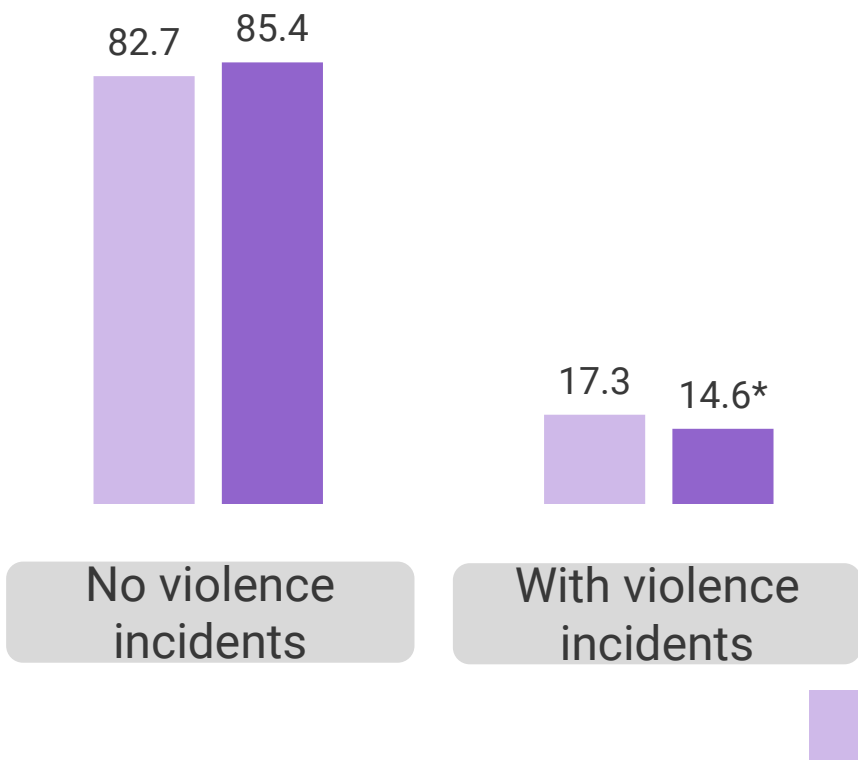


## **4.5 Violence against women aged 60 and over**





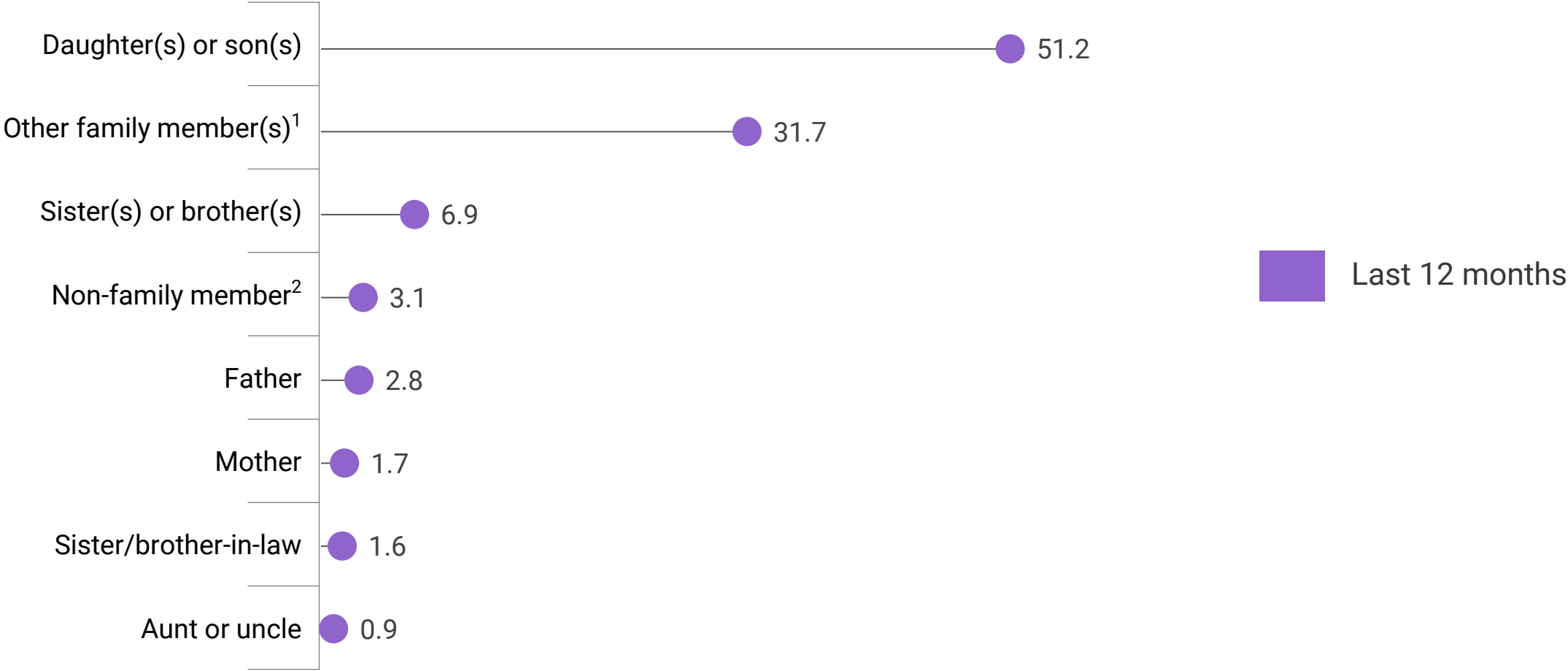
# Distribution of women aged 60 years and over by condition of violence in the last 12 months by survey year



2016 2021

**Note:** Condition of violence includes reported violence in the family for this group of women.  
 \* The difference between the two surveys is statistically significant

# Distribution of perpetrators mentioned by women aged 60 years and over who experienced violence *in the last 12 months* by type of perpetrator



**Note:** Includes violence reported in the family setting for this group of women. At the national level, 3,715 cases are included in which the perpetrator was not specified.

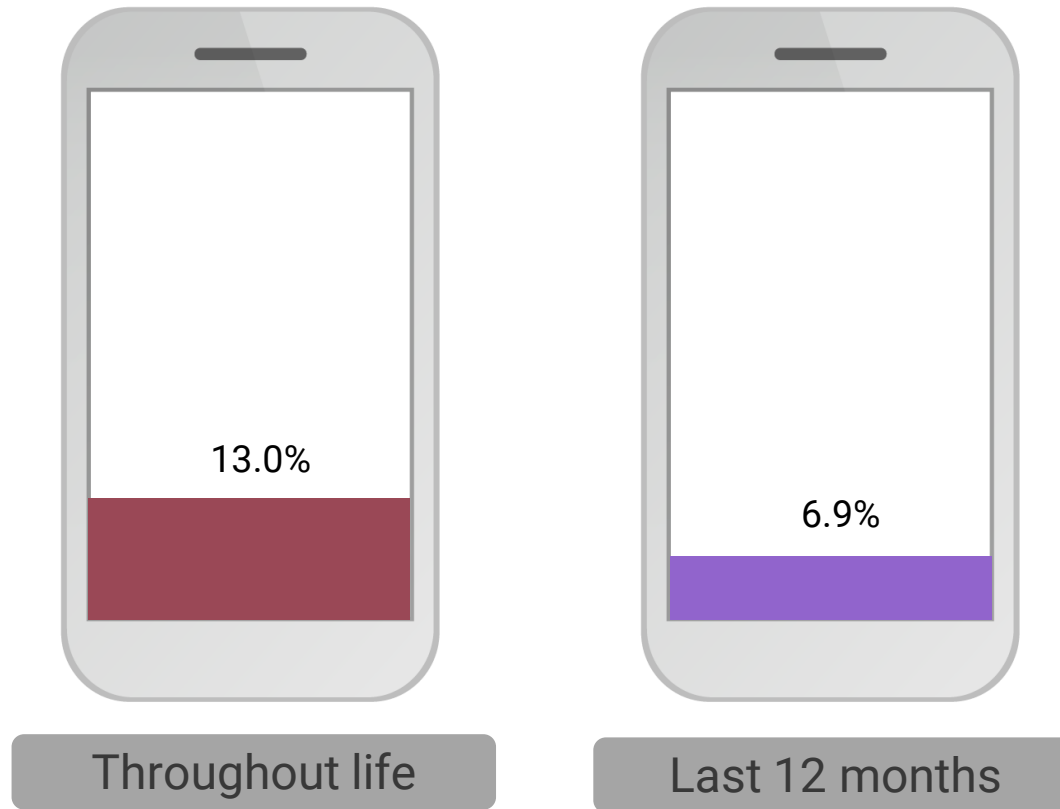
<sup>1</sup> Includes the categories "Stepfather/stepmother," "Grandfather/grandfather," "Cousin," "Father-in-law," "Nephew", "Son-in-law," and "Other relative" from question 11.2, as well as the categories "Your granddaughter(s) or grandson(s)" and "Your other relative(s)" from question 18.7.

<sup>2</sup> The estimation is not considered statistically representative, so it should be noted that these results should be used with caution; they are only presented to give an indication of the behavior of the phenomenon.



# 5. Violence in digital media

# Percentage of women aged 15 years and over who have experienced violence through digital media



"They have sent her messages or posted comments with sexual innuendos, insults or offenses, via cell phone, email or social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)."

"They have published personal information, photos or videos (false or true) of her to harm her, through cell phone, email or social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)"

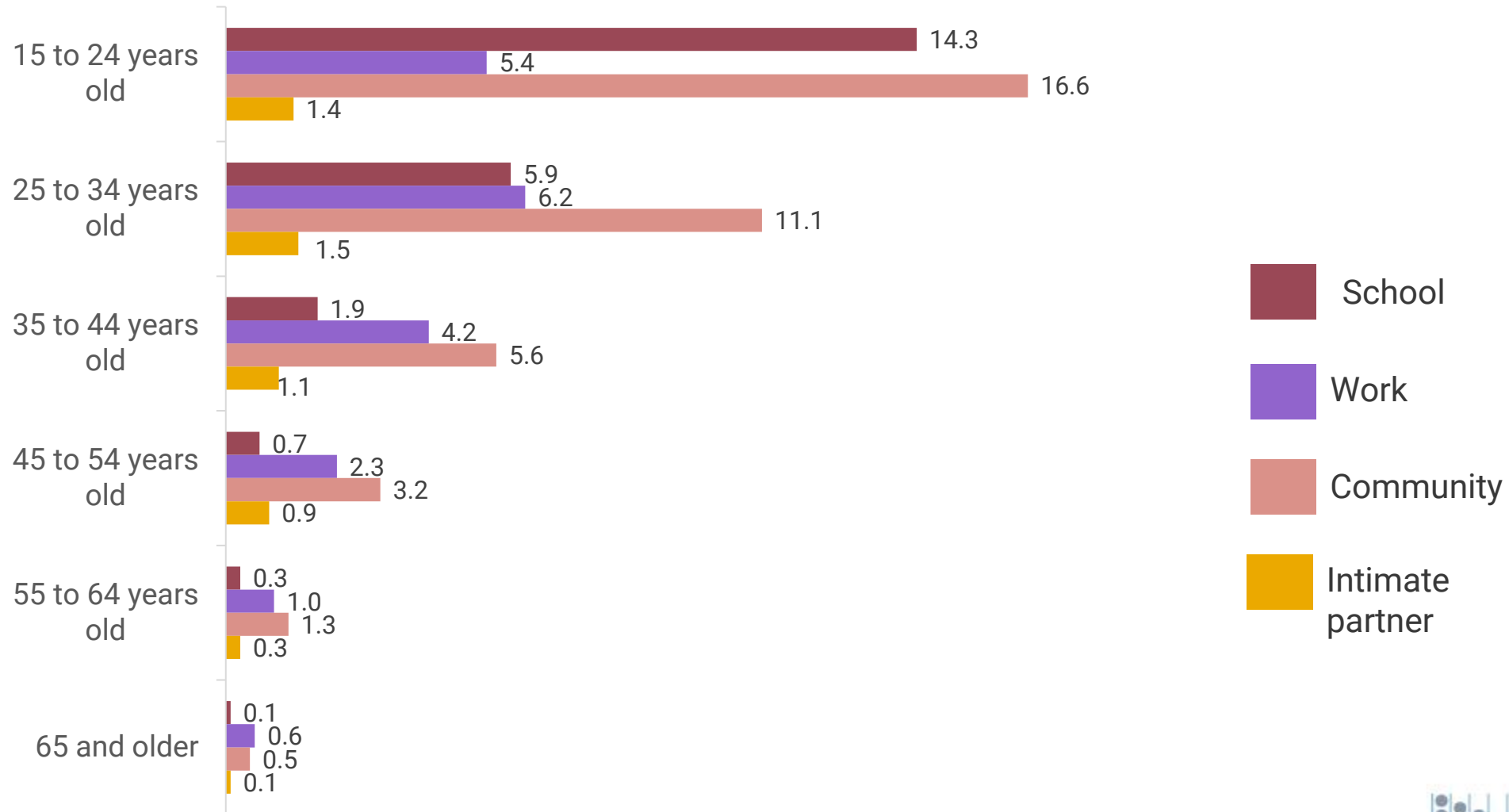
**Note:** All settings include the acts: 1) "[have they] posted personal information, photos or videos (false or true), of you to harm you, through cell phone, email or social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)?" and 2) "[have they] sent you messages or posted comments with sexual innuendos, insults or offenses, through cell phone, email or social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)?"

# Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over through digital media by setting of occurrence and reference period

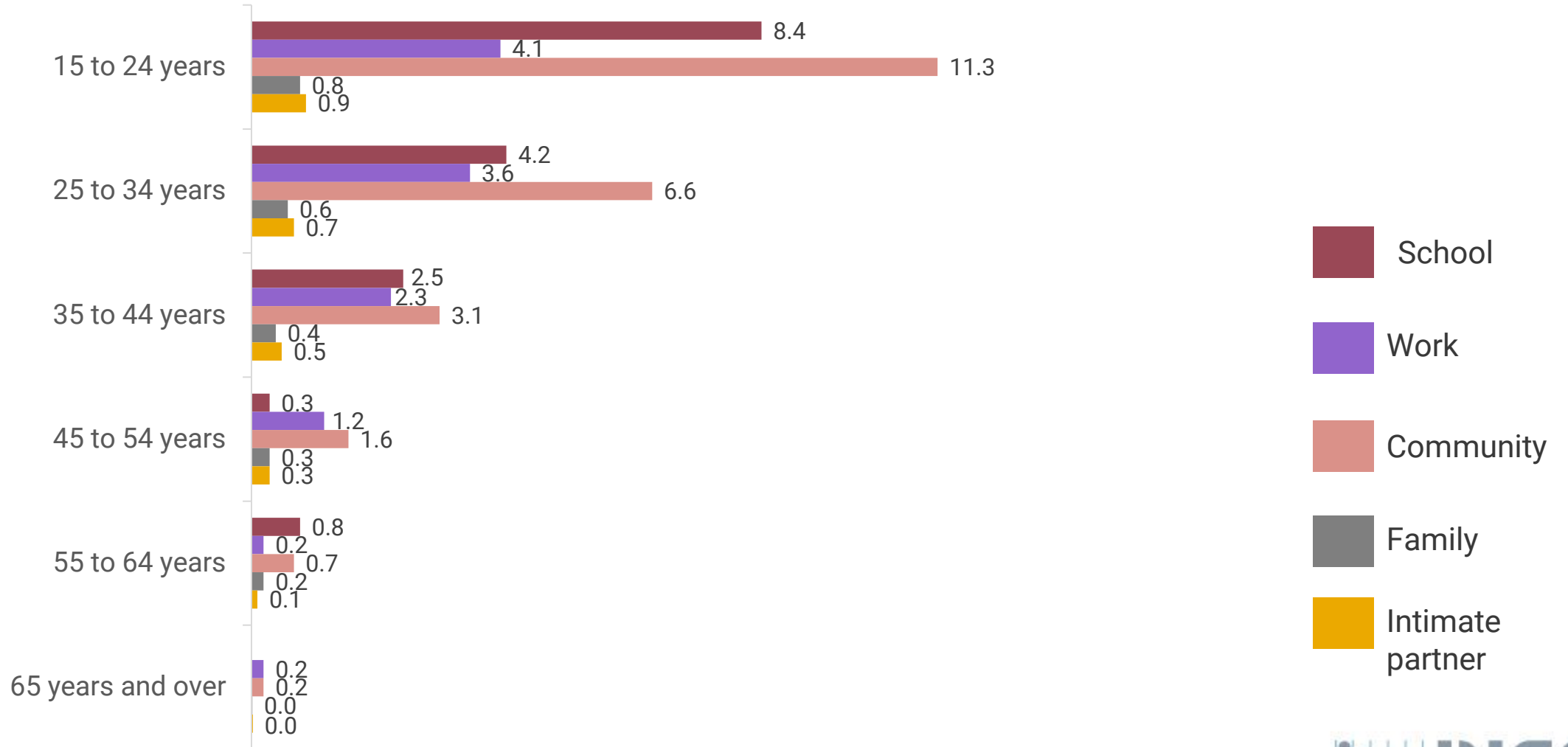


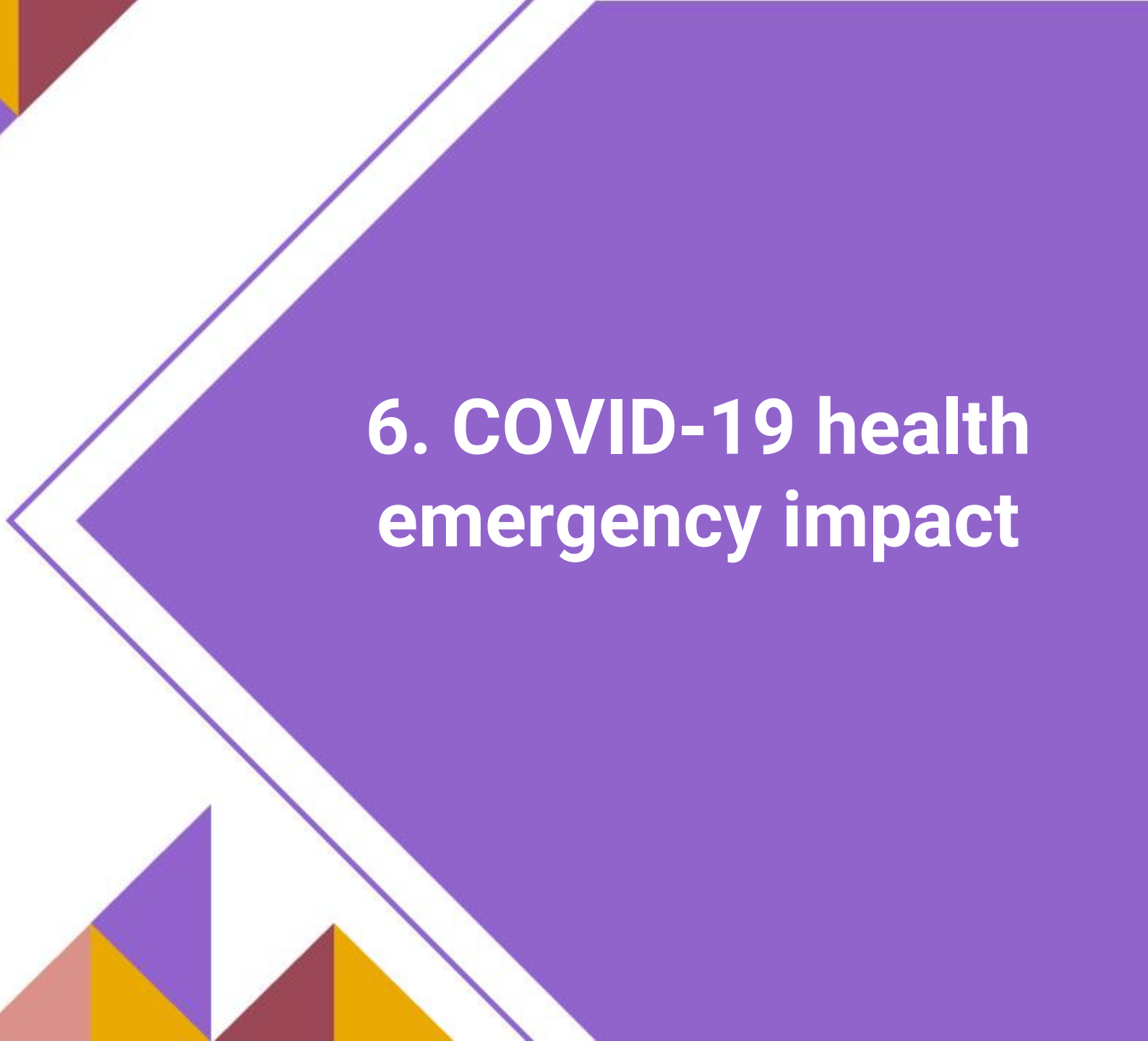

**Note:** All settings include the acts: 1) “[have people] posted personal information, photos or videos (fake or real), of you to harm you, through cell phone, email or social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)?” and 2) “[have people] sent you messages or posted comments with sexual innuendos, insults or offenses, via cell phone, email or social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp)?”  
NA: Not applicable to the throughout life period.

# Prevalence of digital sexual violence against women aged 15 years and over by age group, *throughout life* by setting



# Prevalence of digital sexual violence against women aged 15 years and over by age group, *in the last 12 months* by setting





# 6. COVID-19 health emergency impact



# Violence against women and COVID-19 health emergency

Following up on the commitment to present a clearer picture of violence against women during the COVID-19 health emergency, ENDIREH 2021 included a question related to situations of violence that may have occurred at the beginning of the pandemic.

Family  
setting

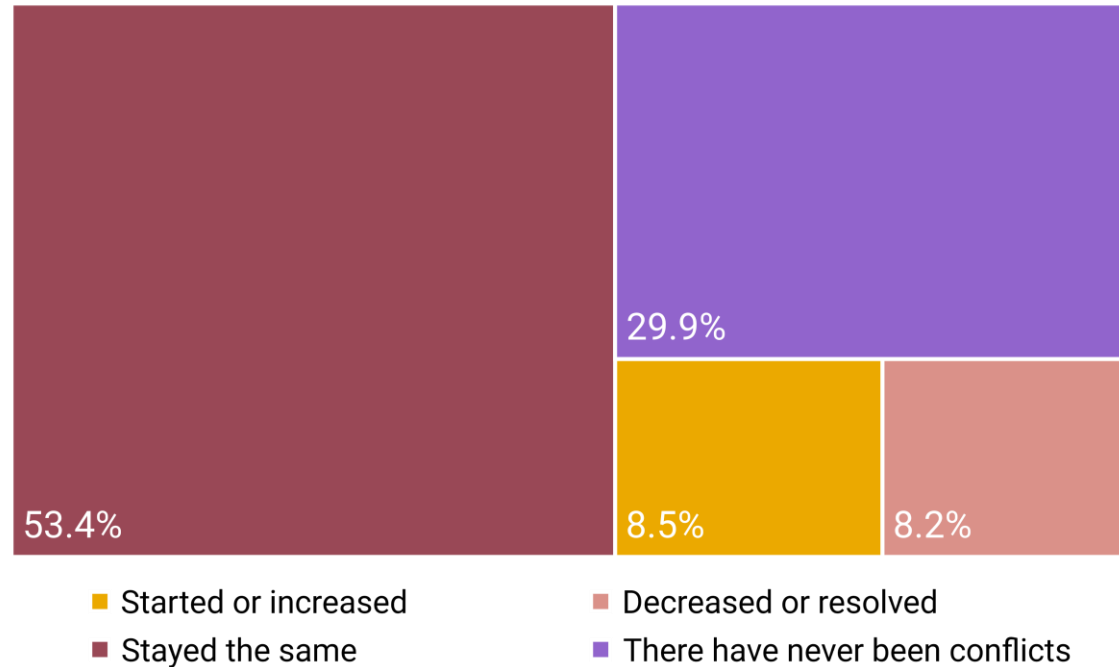
<b>Universe</b>	Women aged 15 years and over
<b>Questionnaire</b>	A, B y C
<b>Question</b>	<p>11.17. At the end of March 2020, the Federal Government decreed the beginning of the COVID-19 health emergency. <b>Comparing the situation before and after that date</b>, would you say that the conflicts or problems in your family (do not include your (ex)husband/(ex)partner or (ex)boyfriend)...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> started?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> increased?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> decreased?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> were solved?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> remained the same?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> There have never been conflicts</li></ul>

# Violence against women and COVID-19 health emergency

<b>Universe</b>	Women 15 years and over who have or have had a relationship with a partner		
<b>Questionnaire</b>	A	B	C
<b>Question</b>	14.43. At the end of March 2020, the Federal Government decreed the beginning of the COVID-19 health emergency. <b>Comparing the situation before and after that date</b> , would you say that the conflicts or problems with your (ex)husband/(ex)partner or boyfriend/ex-boyfriend...		
	<input type="checkbox"/> started? <input type="checkbox"/> increased? <input type="checkbox"/> decreased? <input type="checkbox"/> were solved? <input type="checkbox"/> remained the same? <input type="checkbox"/> There have never been conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/> started? <input type="checkbox"/> increased? <input type="checkbox"/> decreased? <input type="checkbox"/> were solved? <input type="checkbox"/> remained the same? <input type="checkbox"/> There have never been conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Have no dealings or relationship with him <input type="checkbox"/> Died before the health emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> started? <input type="checkbox"/> increased? <input type="checkbox"/> decreased? <input type="checkbox"/> were solved? <input type="checkbox"/> remained the same? <input type="checkbox"/> There have never been conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Have no dealings or relationship with him

Current or last relationship

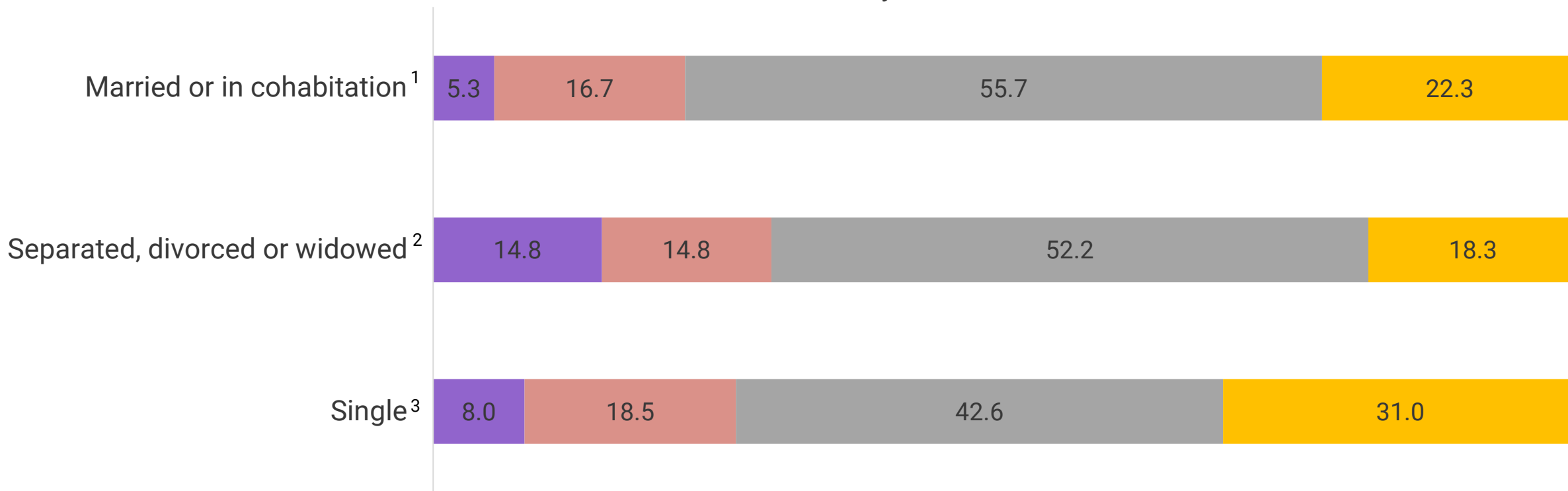
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by perception of family conflicts before and during COVID-19 health emergency



Among women aged 15 years and over who reported experiencing at least one incident of violence by a family member between October 2020 and October 2021, 23.7% perceived that the problems started or increased during the COVID-19 health emergency.

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by perception of conflicts in the current or last relationship before and during the COVID-19 health emergency according to marital status

■ Started or increased    
 ■ Decreased or were solved    
 ■ Stayed the same    
 ■ There have never been conflicts



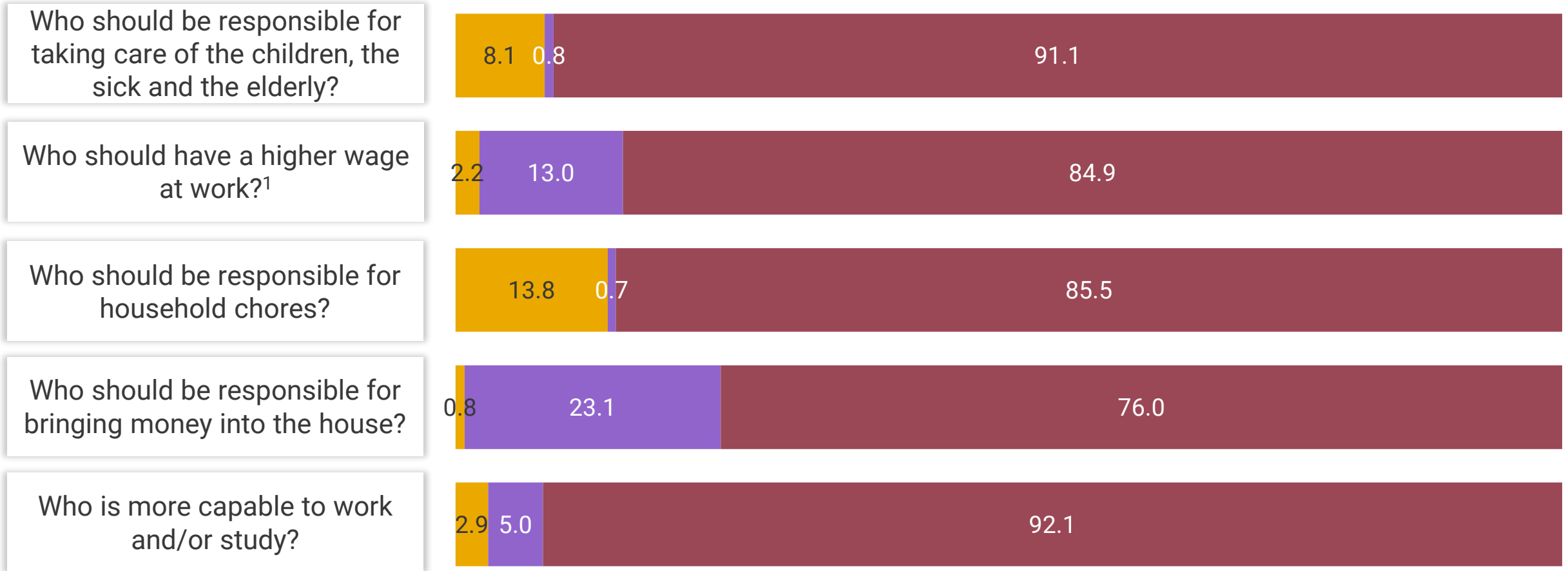
Among women aged 15 years and older who reported experiencing at least one incident of violence by their current or last partner between October 2020 and October 2021, **15.4%** perceived that the problems started or increased during the COVID-19 health emergency.

1 Excludes women who did not specify the perception of conflicts in the couple's relationship.  
 2 Excludes women who no longer have contact with their ex-partner, those whose partner died before the health emergency.  
 3 Excludes women who have never had a partner and those who no longer have contact with their former partner.



# 7. Cultural patterns: gender roles and stereotypes

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by their opinion on certain male and female roles

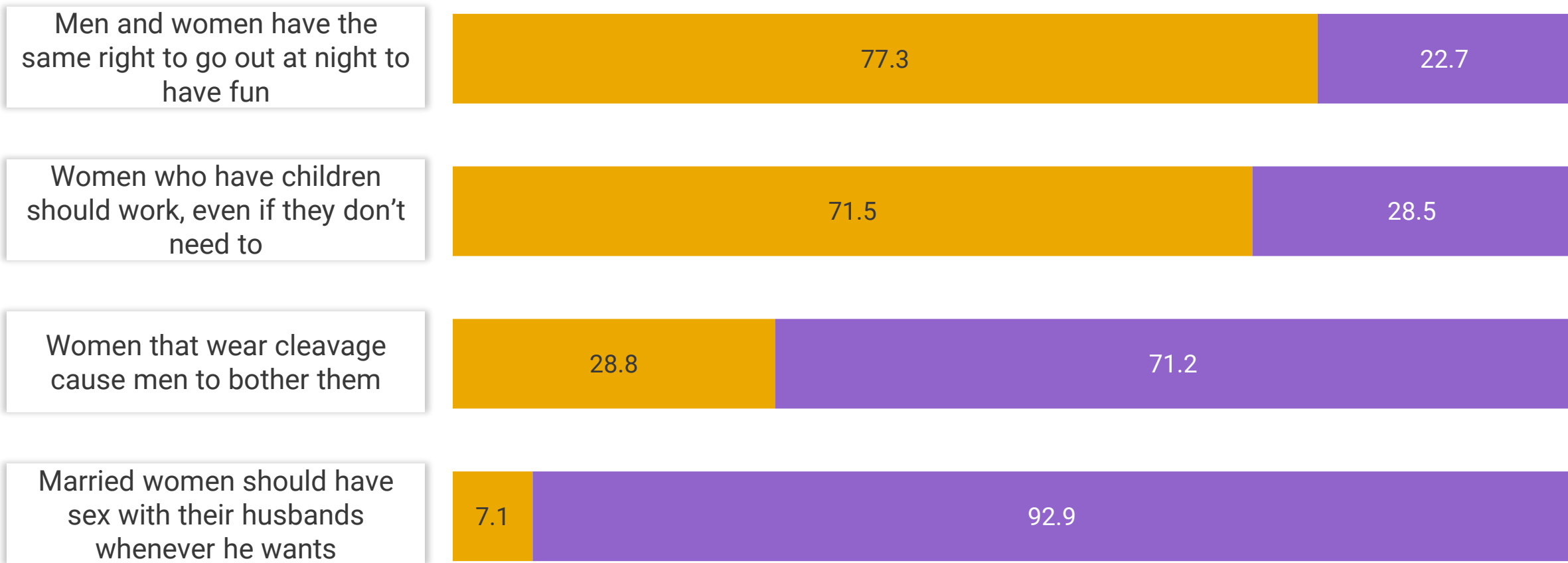


Women Men Both



<sup>1</sup> The option Both refers to the answer "They should earn the same".

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over according to their opinion on certain male and female roles



Agree

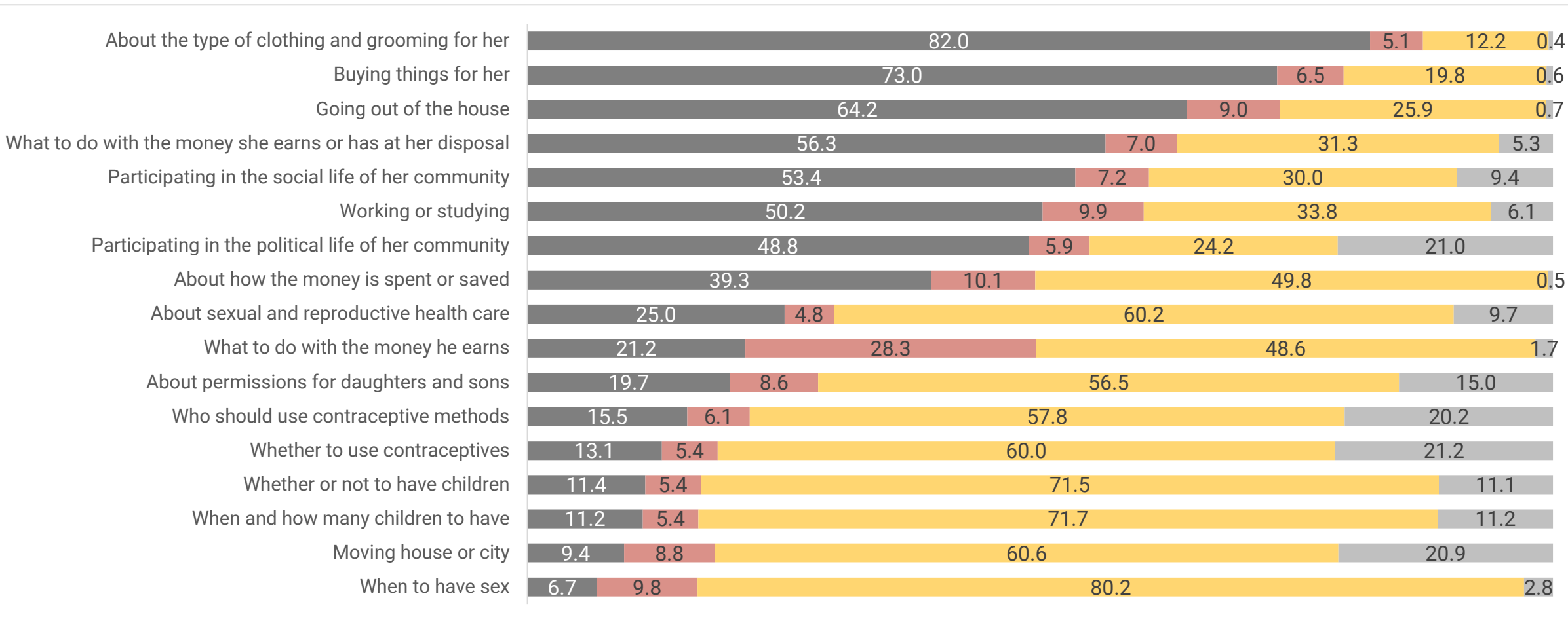
Disagree



# 8. Decisions and personal freedom



# Distribution of currently or formerly married or in cohabitation women aged 15 years and over by activities performed according to the person who decides most of the time if the woman carries them out

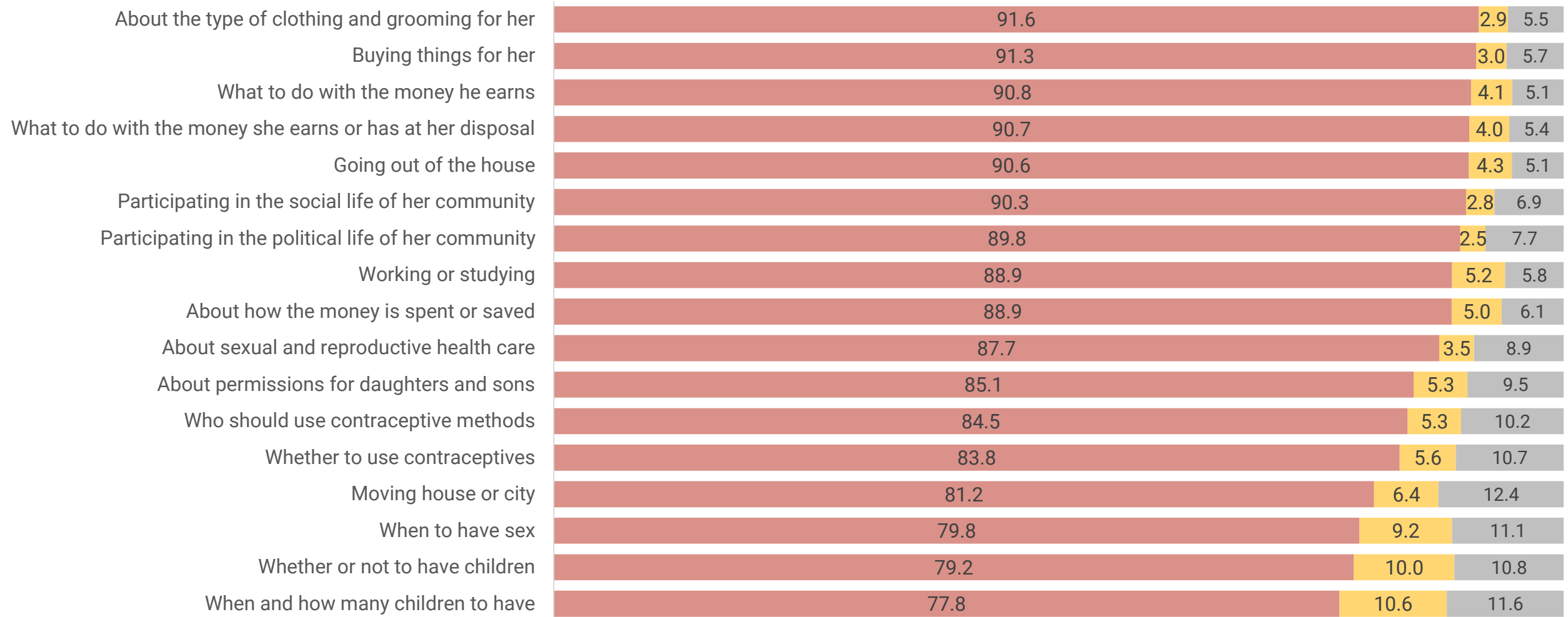


Only herself or both, but she a little bit more
  Only her husband or partner or both, but he a little bit more
  Both, equally
  Not applicable



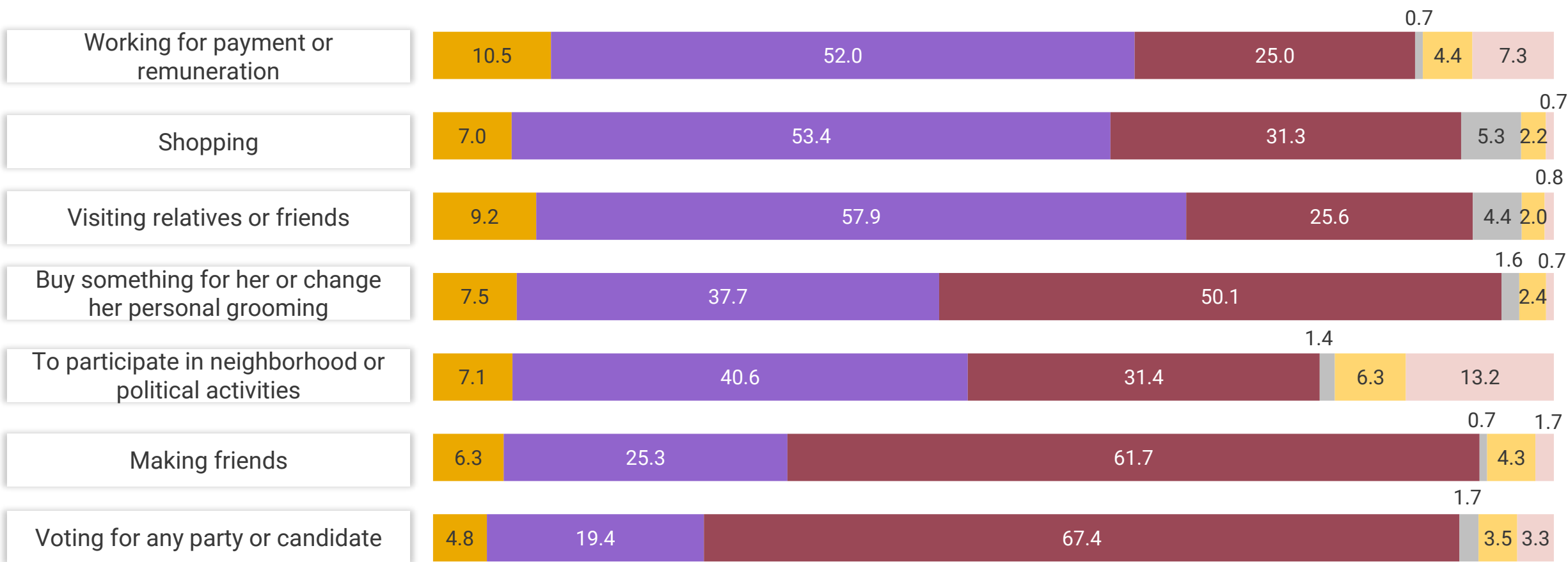
**Note:** Percentage distribution does not add up to 100.0% because the category "Other persons" is excluded.

# Percentage distribution of currently or previously married or in cohabitation women aged 15 years and over who decide on their own to do some activity according to the reactions of their intimate partner



■ He respects, accepts or supports her decision
 ■ He fights or mistreats her
 ■ He is indifferent (doesn't care, doesn't participate).

# Distribution of women 15 years and over currently or previously married or in cohabitation by type of arrangement with their intimate partner to perform certain activities



■ Asks for permission   
 ■ Notifies or asks for opinion   
 ■ Doesn't have to do anything   
 ■ She doesn't go alone or go with him   
 ■ She does not do it   
 ■ Not applicable



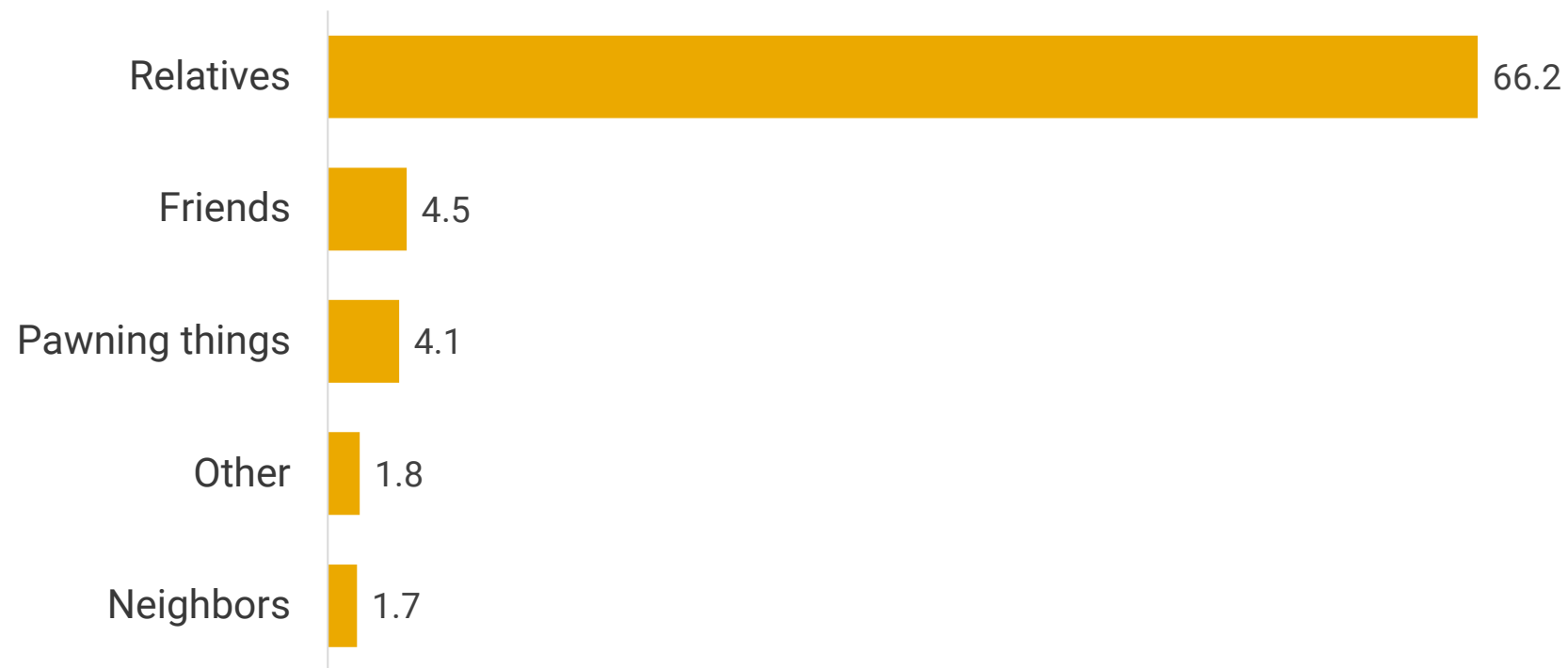
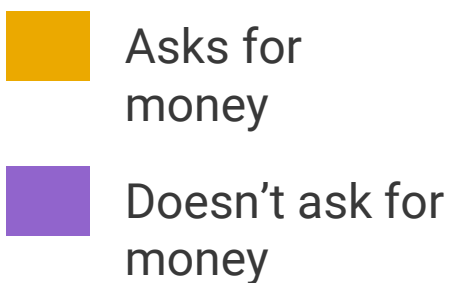
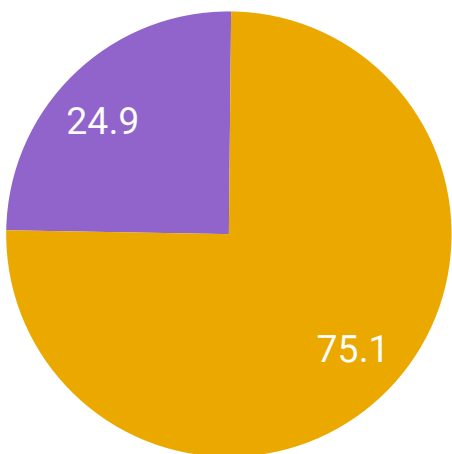
**Nota:** La distribución porcentual no suma 100.0% porque se excluye la categoría "Otro".



# 9. Social resources

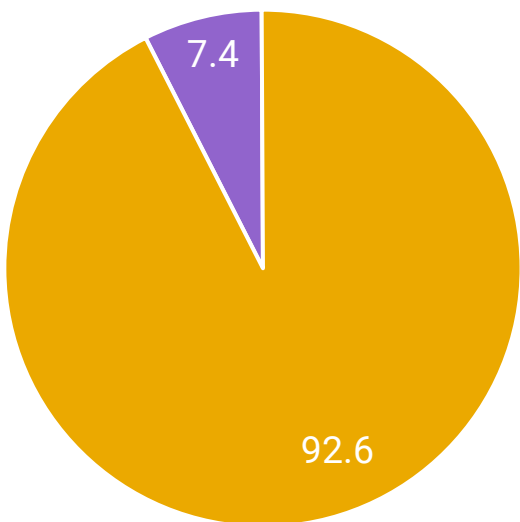
# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by condition of requesting money according to people to whom they turn to when they need money

About 7 out of 10 women turn to family members when they need money



**Note:** The sum of the percentages of the people to whom she turns to does not coincide with the total number of women who do ask for money (75.1%), since each woman could have declared more than one person

# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by leisure activity condition according to the activity they perform

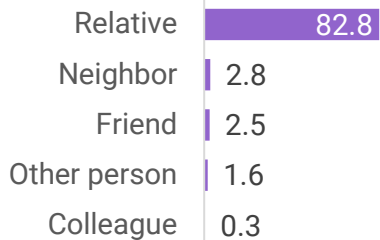
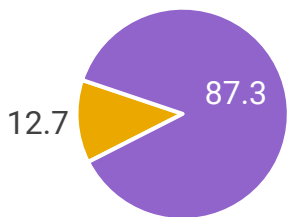


- Performs at least one leisure activity
- No leisure activities

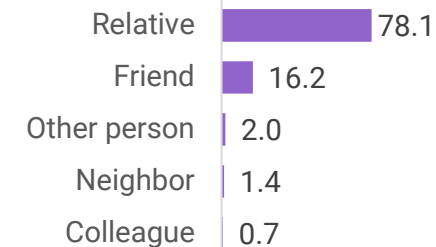
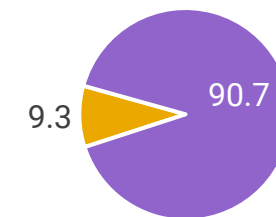


# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by person to whom they turn to for support in certain situations

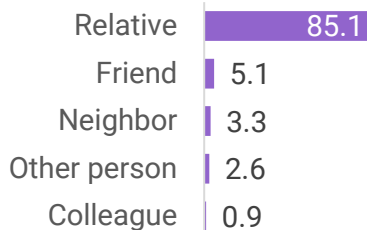
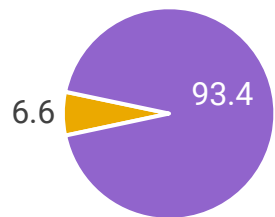
Taking care of her dependents (children) for a while, when she has an emergency or gets sick



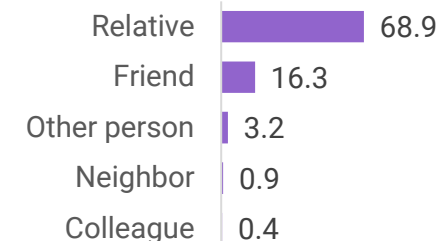
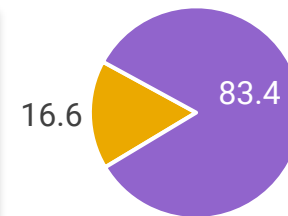
To talk about her problems or worries



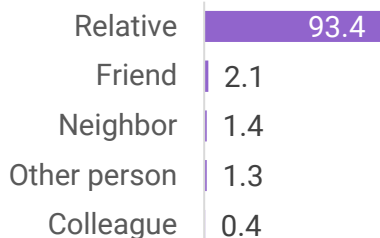
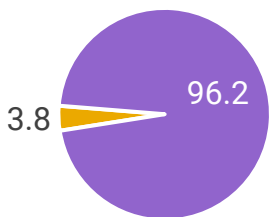
Doing some chore or labor



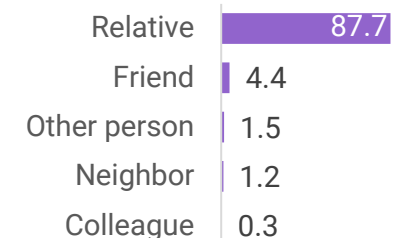
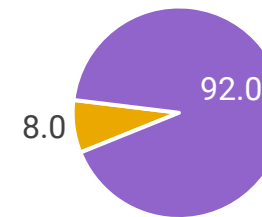
Advice or guidance when having difficulties with her partner (ex-partner)



When she gets sick



When having financial difficulties or problems



Doesn't count on someone

Count on someone



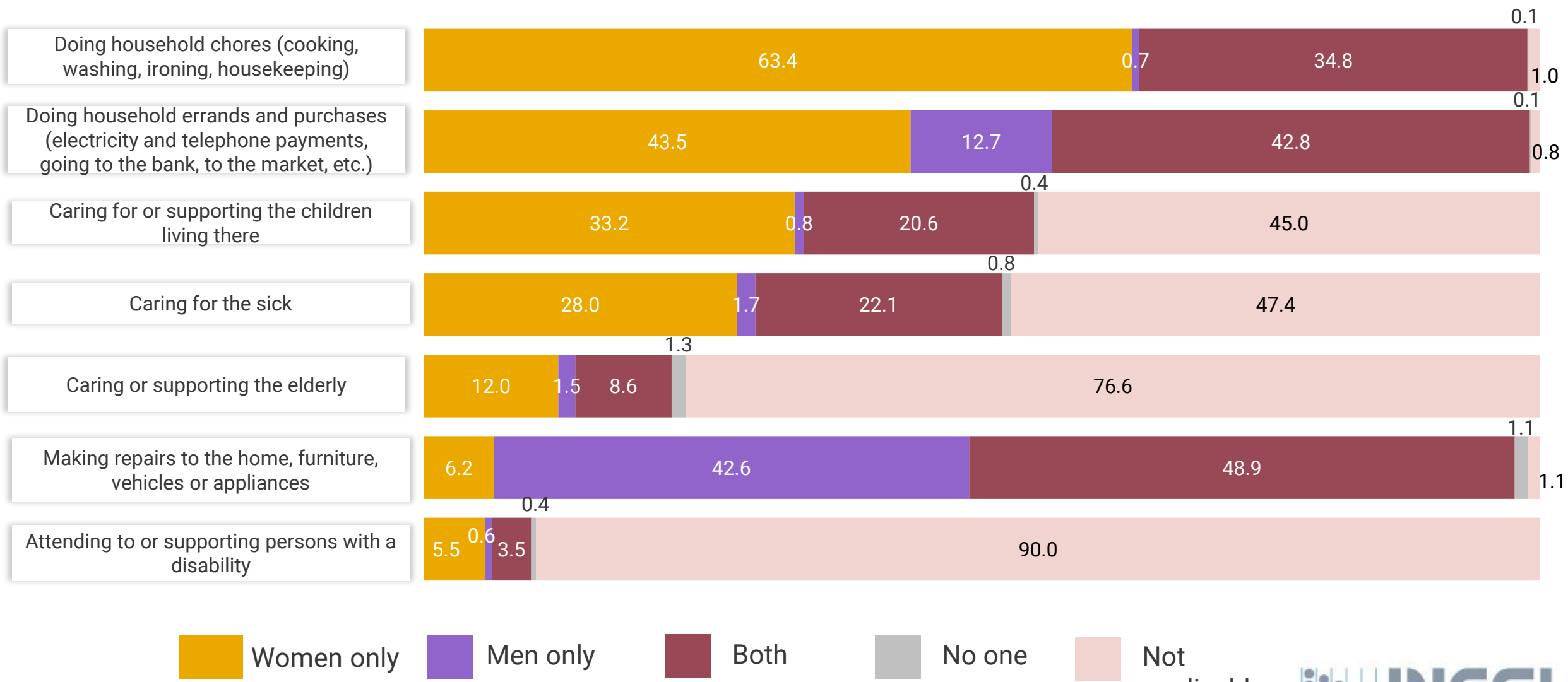
**Note:** The sum of the persons does not coincide with the total, since each woman could have chosen more than one option.



# 10. Labor division within households



# Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by tasks performed in the household according to the sex of the people who mainly perform them




**Note:** Percentage distribution does not add up to 100.0% because the "Not specified" category is excluded. The "Women only" category includes the options: respondent, daughters, mother and sisters and the "Men only" category includes the options: husband or partner, ex-husband or ex-partner, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, sons, father and brothers.





# Glossary



**Childhood:** For ENDIREH purposes, it is the period of life from birth to before turning 15. The information presented related to childhood refers to the experiences of violence reported by women aged 15 and over during their childhood.

**Classes of violence:** These are subcategories of the types of violence (first level) that allows to distinguish the different ways in which each type of violence manifests itself. For example, in the case of sexual violence, it helps to distinguish sexual abuse from rape and attempted rape, which, although both are sexual violence, have different consequences. The classes are useful for analytical and conceptual purposes, as they make it possible to characterize violence at a greater level of detail than is provided by the types of violence.

**Disability condition:** To estimate disability condition, the set of questions proposed by the Washington Group was used as a reference to identify the degree of difficulty a person experiences in performing activities of daily living such as: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, bathing, dressing or eating, speaking or communicating. Thus, in this document, the term "*With disability*" refers to people who have great difficulty or are unable to perform at least one of the above-mentioned activities of daily living. In contrast, the term "*With limitation*" refers to those who have little difficulty in performing at least one of the activities of daily living such as seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, bathing, dressing or eating, speaking or communicating; and "*No disability nor limitation*" refers to those who have no difficulty in performing their activities of daily living.

**Economic violence:** Any action or omission by the perpetrator that affects the victim's economic survival. It is manifested through limitations aimed at controlling the income of their economic perceptions, as well as the perception of a lower salary for equal work, within the same workplace.

**Employment discrimination against women:** Manifestation of violence in the workplace consisting of the distinction, exclusion or restriction of women, which is intended to impair or nullify the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of their human rights, labor rights and fundamental freedoms. It is expressed in the unequal treatment of women in relation to men.

**Last 12 months:** For the purposes of this document and the survey, it refers to the 12 months prior to the survey, i.e., October 2020 to October 2021.

**Married or in cohabitation woman:** Woman aged 15 years and over, usual resident of the selected housing unit, who at the time of the survey was married or in cohabitation.

**Mistreatment in obstetric care:** Refers to cruel, harsh and/or inconsiderate treatment or the omission of care for women aged 15-49 years during their last delivery or cesarean section, by health professionals, when this took place during the 5 years prior to the time of the interview (October 2016-October 2021). For the purposes of calculation, mistreatment in obstetric care includes both psychological or physical mistreatment during delivery or cesarean section and unauthorized medical treatment.

**Patrimonial violence:** Any act or omission that affects the victim's survival. It manifests itself in the transformation, subtraction, destruction, retention or distraction of objects, personal documents, goods and values, patrimonial rights or economic resources destined to satisfy the victim's needs and may include damage to the victim's common or personal property.

**Physical violence:** Any act that inflicts non-accidental harm, using physical force or any type of weapon or object that may or may not cause injury either internally, externally or both.

**Prevalence:** The proportion of individuals in a population with a characteristic or condition of interest at a given moment or period of time.

**Psychological or physical mistreatment during delivery or cesarean section:** Refers to any of the following: 1) She was yelled at or scolded; 2) She was pinched or pulled; 3) It took a long time to attend her because they told her that she was screaming or complaining a lot; 4) They ignored her when she asked questions about her delivery or baby; 5) They forced her to stay in a position that was uncomfortable or awkward for her 6) They said offensive or humiliating things to her; 7) They prevented her from seeing, holding or breastfeeding her baby for more than 5 hours, without cause or without informing the reason for the delay.

**Psychological violence:** Any act or omission that damages psychological stability, which may consist of negligence, abandonment, repeated neglect, jealousy, insults, humiliation, devaluation, marginalization, indifference, infidelity, destructive comparisons, rejection, restriction of self-determination and threats, which lead the victim to depression, isolation, devaluation of self-esteem and even suicide.


**Reference period:** A specific period of time that is being asked about in a question or swt of questions (e.g., in the last 5 years, over a lifetime, in the last 12 months). Reference periods allow the informant to focus on the period of interest being investigated.

**Separated, divorced or widowed woman:** Woman aged 15 years and over, usual resident of the selected housing unit, in whose last intimate partner relationship she was married or in cohabitation, and who at the time of the interview was separated, divorced or widowed and did not have any intimate partner relationship.

**Setting:** The space defined by the social relations in which situations of violence against women occur. Therefore, the setting is always defined based on the type of relationship with the perpetrator and not the physical place where the violence occurs. The settings considered in ENDIREH are school, work, community, family and intimate partner.

**Sexual violence:** Any act that degrades or damages the victim's body and/or sexuality and therefore violates her freedom, dignity and physical integrity. It is an expression of abuse of power that implies male supremacy over women, denigrating them and conceiving them as objects.

**Sexual violence during childhood:** Includes having experienced at least one of the following acts: 1) Touched her private parts or forced her to touch another person's private parts without her consent; 2) Forced her to show her private parts and/or look at another person's private parts; 3) Forced her to look at sexual scenes or acts or pornography (pictures, magazines, videos, pornographic films); 4) Attempted to force her to have sexual intercourse; 5) Forced her to have sexual intercourse under threats or using force; and 6) Forced her to perform sexual acts in exchange for money or gifts.



**Single woman:** Woman aged 15 years and over, usual resident of the selected housing unit, with or without an intimate partner, without an established marital relationship of cohabitation, and who declares herself as single.

**Types of violence:** Grouping of specific acts of aggression against women according to their characteristics, which are classified as psychological, physical, patrimonial, economic and sexual.

**Unauthorized medical treatment:** Refers to any of the following situations: 1) She was not informed in a way that she could understand why the cesarean section was necessary; 2) She did not give permission or authorization to have the cesarean section done; 3) She was pressured into agreeing to have a device or surgery so that she would no longer have further children; 4) They refused to anesthetize her or apply a block to reduce pain, without explanation; 5) They gave her a contraceptive method or operated or sterilized her to prevent her from having further children without asking or telling her; 6) They forced or threatened her to sign a paper without telling her what it was or what it was for.

**Violence against women:** Any action or omission, based on their gender, that causes women psychological, physical, patrimonial, economic, sexual harm or suffering, or death in both the private and public spheres.

**Violence in the community setting:** Individual or collective acts that violate women's fundamental rights and lead to their denigration, discrimination, marginalization or exclusion, these acts are exercised by members of the community.

**Violence in the family setting:** It is the abusive act of power or intentional omission, aimed at dominating, subduing, controlling, or physically, verbally, psychologically, patrimonially, economically and sexually assaulting women, inside or outside the family home, whose perpetrator is or has been related by consanguinity or affinity.

**Violence in the intimate partner setting:** The abusive act of power or intentional omission, aimed at dominating, subduing, controlling, or physically, verbally, psychologically, patrimonially, economically and sexually assaulting women, within or outside the family home, whose perpetrator has or has had a marriage or cohabitation relationship or has had a *de facto* relationship.

**Violence in the school setting:** It is exercised by people who have a teaching or similar relationship with the victim, regardless of the hierarchical relationship, consisting of an act or omission in abuse of power that damages the victim's self-esteem, health, integrity, freedom and safety, and impedes her development and violates equality.

**Violence in the work setting:** It is exercised by people who have an employment or similar relationship with the victim, regardless of the hierarchical relationship, consisting of an act or omission in abuse of power that damages the victim's self-esteem, health, integrity, freedom and safety, and impedes her development and violates her equality.

**Violence through digital media:** Any malicious action carried out through the use of information and communication technologies, by which real or simulated images, audios or videos of intimate sexual content of a person are exposed, distributed, disseminated, exhibited, transmitted, commercialized, offered, exchanged or shared without their consent, without their approval or without their authorization and that cause psychological or emotional harm, in any area of their private life or in their self-image. As well as those malicious acts that cause damage to the intimacy, privacy and/or dignity of women, which are committed through information and communication technologies.