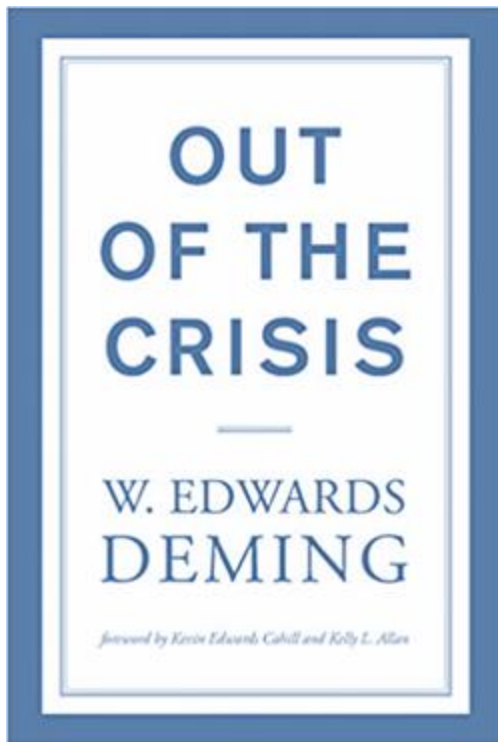


*“If you can’t measure it,
you can’t manage it”*

(Deming, 1982)

**[Si no lo puedes medir,
no lo puedes manejar]**



Entre un 10 y un 20% de la población adulta europea revela haber sufrido alguna forma de **violencia sexual** antes de los 18 años.

(Pereda, 2016)

Prevalence of sexual violence against children and age at first exposure: a global analysis by location, age, and sex (1990–2023)

Jack Cagney*, Cory Spencer*, Luisa Flax, Molly Herbert, Marian Khalil, Erin O'Connell, Erin Mullany, Flavia Bustreo, Joti Singh Chandra, Nicholas Metheny, Felicia Koss, Emmanuelle Gakidou

Summary

Background Measuring sexual violence against children (SVAC) is vital to prevention and advocacy efforts, yet existing prevalence studies present estimates for few countries. Here we estimate the prevalence of SVAC for 204 countries by age and sex, from 1990 to 2023, and also report the age at which young survivors of lifetime sexual violence first experienced sexual violence.

Methods We reviewed publicly available repositories for data on the prevalence of SVAC. To harmonise heterogeneity in the identified input data, we adjusted for alternative case definitions of SVAC and differential disclosure by survey mode. We then used a spatiotemporal Gaussian process regression to estimate a full time series of exposure to SVAC for each age-sex-country combination. We accounted for uncertainty in the underlying data and modelling processes. We also analysed the age at which adolescent and young adult survivors of lifetime sexual violence first experienced this type of violence by sex, data source, and world region.

Findings We estimate that the global age-standardised prevalence of SVAC was 18.9% (95% uncertainty interval [UI] 16.0–25.2) for females and 14.8% (9.5–23.5) for males in 2023. At the super-region level, these estimates ranged from 12.2% (9.0–17.2) in southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania to 26.8% (21.9–32.7) in south Asia for females and from 12.3% (5.2–24.6) in central Europe, eastern Europe, and central Asia to 18.6% (9.7–32.3) in sub-Saharan Africa for males. At the country level, age-standardised estimates ranged from 6.9% (4.8–9.6) in Montenegro to 42.6% (34.4–52.1) in Solomon Islands among females and from 4.2% (1.7–9.2) in Mongolia to 28.3% (13.2–49.8) in Côte d'Ivoire among males. Globally, these estimates remained relatively stable since 1990, with slight variations at the country and regional levels. We also find that the first experience of sexual violence among adolescents and young people occurred before the age of 18 years for 67.3% of female and 71.9% of male survivors.

Interpretation The prevalence of SVAC is extremely high for both females and males across the globe. Given data sparsity and ongoing measurement challenges, findings probably underestimate the true pervasiveness of SVAC. An overwhelmingly high proportion of survivors first experienced sexual violence during childhood, revealing a narrow yet sensitive window that should be targeted in future prevention efforts. It is a moral imperative to protect children from violence and mitigate its compounding impacts on health across the lifecycle.

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Introduction

Sexual violence against children (SVAC) is a pervasive health and human rights issue that curtails the safety and wellbeing of children globally and accounts for a substantial portion of morbidity.^{1,2} Existing studies on the health effects of SVAC have made its long-term somatic (eg, asthma and STIs) and psychiatric (eg, major depression and anxiety) effects increasingly clear,^{3–6} and

survivors. These consequences extend beyond survivors too, as exposure to SVAC is associated with increased odds of future violence perpetration and criminal offending, thus perpetuating a cycle of violence within communities and across generations.^{3,6} To counter these adverse outcomes and their compounding effects, there have been increasing investments in global movements towards prevention and ending SVAC and other forms of



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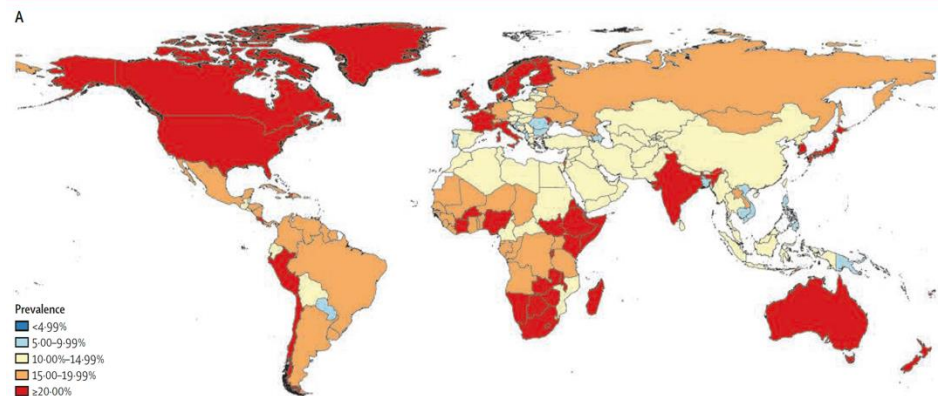
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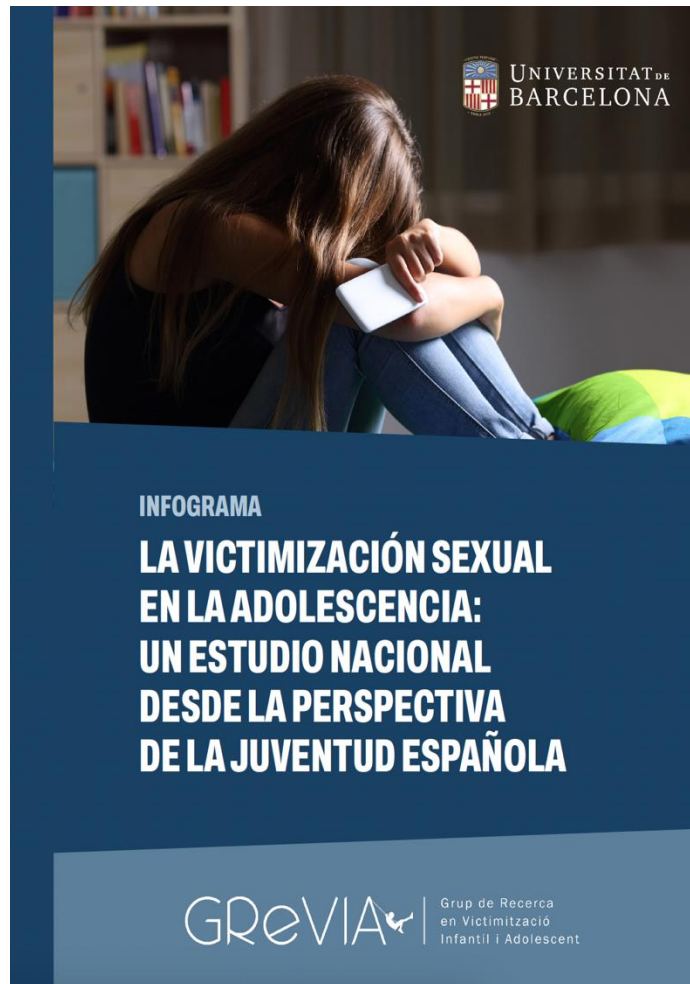


(Cagney et al., 2025)

Los niños, niñas y adolescentes son **sujetos de derecho**, y no solo objetos de cuidado, cuyas voces deben escucharse en las encuestas de victimización.

Conocer la extensión de las distintas formas de violencia sexual que afrontan, a partir de sus propias respuestas, constituye un primer paso para el diseño de **programas efectivos de prevención e intervención**.

(Pereda et al., 2025)



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El documento que se presenta recoge únicamente datos de victimización sexual y es una parte del estudio original, financiado por el Observatorio Social de la Fundación "la Caixa" SR21-00381, titulado V-O: *Does violence beget violence? Victim-offender overlap in Spanish adolescents*.

Sobre las autoras

El Grupo de Investigación en Victimizació Infantil y Adolescente (GReVIA) de la Universidad de Barcelona tiene como objetivo dar a conocer la realidad del problema de la violencia contra la infancia y la adolescencia con el respaldo del rigor académico, pero sin olvidar la aplicabilidad de los resultados obtenidos a la realidad de los niños, niñas y adolescentes, sus familias y los y las profesionales que trabajan con ellos.

El diseño y desarrollo de estudios que permitan cuantificar la violencia contra la infancia y la adolescencia es una tarea fundamental para mostrar a la sociedad la existencia de un problema que cuesta ver y aceptar y que puede llegar a dañar gravemente el desarrollo de muchos niños, niñas y adolescentes de nuestro país.

Porque aquello que se desconoce, no puede evitarse.

El objetivo del estudio es mostrar, por primera vez en España, **la prevalencia de victimización sexual en una muestra representativa de jóvenes escolarizados en nuestro país**, con el objetivo último de ofrecer un marco sólido y riguroso a partir del cual desarrollar **propuestas de actuación realistas y basadas en la evidencia**, que permitan intervenir ante este grave problema social.

Se llevó a cabo un **muestreo aleatorio** entre los jóvenes matriculados en centros de educación secundaria en España con **edades comprendidas entre los 14 y 17 años**, inclusive.

Participaron un total de **70 centros educativos** distribuidos de forma representativa entre todas las comunidades y ciudades autónomas españolas.



4.024 adolescentes

***M* = 15,42 años**

(DT = 1,03)

1.858 chicos

2.061 chicas

0,9% otro género

1,7% no responde

81,9% heterosexual

90,8% nacido en España

87,0% grupo étnico europeo

96,1% vive con uno o ambos padres

0,6% vive en un centro

Las víctimas reportaron
**entre 1 y 11 experiencias
distintas**, de las 14 evaluadas,
con una media de 2 experiencias
de violencia sexual en el último
año ($DT = 1,59$).





La **violencia sexual electrónica**, que incluye solicitudes sexuales y grooming online, es la más frecuente (12,1%) y la reportan un 5,9% de los chicos y un **18,3% de las chicas**.

La **violencia sexual por pares**, que incluye tocamientos, penetración y violencia sexual en el noviazgo, es la segunda forma más frecuente (8,8%) y afecta a un 5,9% de los chicos y un **11,0% de las chicas**.





La **violencia sexual por parte de adultos**, que incluye tocamientos y penetración por adultos conocidos y desconocidos, alcanza el **3,1%** de la muestra y afecta de forma similar a chicos y chicas.

La **explotación sexual**, que supone el intercambio de material sexual, tocamientos o penetración por recompensas, como obsequios o dinero, afecta a un **2,6%** y es similar en chicos y chicas.



Durante la adolescencia:

las formas de violencia sexual más frecuentes son la violencia sexual electrónica y la violencia sexual entre iguales. La explotación sexual también aparece en esta etapa.



Durante la infancia:

la forma más habitual es la violencia sexual ejercida por adultos conocidos, que es residual en la etapa adolescente.



! Otras variables de riesgo para la violencia sexual:

Orientación sexual

Etnia

Consumo de alcohol

Consumo de pornografía

Otras experiencias de violencia

! Minorías sexuales:

Los resultados de estudios internacionales muestran una mayor vulnerabilidad a la victimización física y sexual en comparación con los y las adolescentes heterosexuales.

(Friedman et al., 2011)

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

A Meta-Analysis of Disparities in Childhood Sexual Abuse, Parental Physical Abuse, and Peer Victimization Among Sexual Minority and Sexual Nonminority Individuals

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The number of substantiated annual cases of childhood (i.e., <18 years) physical abuse in the United States declined 52% between 1992 and 2007, and cases of childhood sexual abuse declined 53% during the same period.¹ Criminal victimization of students in school declined 60% between 1995 and 2005.² Although these represent public health success stories, the abuse of children and adolescents is still a major problem. Child welfare agencies confirmed 79,866 cases of physical abuse and 56,460 cases of sexual abuse in the United States during 2007.³ One nationally representative sample found that 17% of youths reported having been the victim of moderate or frequent bullying at school during the previous 2 months,⁴ and another found that 13% experienced being hit, kicked, pushed, shoved around or locked indoors during the same time period.⁵

Children and adolescents who experience sexual abuse are more likely to experience depression and dysthymia, borderline personality disorder, somatization disorder, substance abuse disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, dissociative identity disorder, or bulimia nervosa; to attempt suicide; to become pregnant earlier; to engage in HIV sexual risk behaviors; to perform poorly at school; to be arrested for sex crimes; or to commit other criminal offenses.⁶⁻¹⁰ Children and adolescents who experience parental physical abuse are more likely to experience similar psychological, substance use, behavioral, and criminal problems.¹¹⁻¹³ Outcomes of peer victimization among children and adolescents include depressive, anxiety, and drug abuse disorders, suicidal ideation, social isolation, psychosomatic symptoms, poor school performance, and delinquency.¹⁴⁻²⁰ In addition, these types of abuse are associated with negative psychological, behavioral, and physical outcomes in adulthood.²¹⁻²³ Risk markers of childhood abuse include the characteristics of

Objectives. We compared the likelihood of childhood (i.e., <18 years) sexual abuse, parental physical abuse, and peer victimization based on sexual orientation.

Methods. We conducted a meta-analysis of adolescent school-based studies that compared the likelihood of childhood abuse among sexual minorities vs. sexual nonminorities.

Results. Sexual minority individuals were on average 3.8, 1.2, 1.7, and 2.4 times more likely to experience sexual abuse, parental physical abuse, or assault at school or to miss school through fear, respectively. Moderation analysis showed that disparities between sexual minority and sexual nonminority individuals were larger for (1) males than females for sexual abuse, (2) females than males for assault at school, and (3) bisexual than gay and lesbian for both parental physical abuse and missing school through fear. Disparities did not change between the 1990s and the 2000s.

Conclusions. The higher rates of abuse experienced by sexual minority youths may be one of the driving mechanisms underlying higher rates of mental health problems, substance use, risky sexual behavior, and HIV reported by sexual minority adults. (*Am J Public Health*. 2011;101:1481-1484. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2009.190009)

parents (e.g., substance abuse, history being victims of physical or sexual abuse, social isolation, low self-esteem), families (e.g., marital conflict, spousal abuse, financial stress), the individuals themselves (e.g., emotional, psychological, or physical disabilities; low self-esteem, an inability to defend oneself; lack of social skills), and environments (e.g., negative school atmosphere, low socioeconomic status).²⁴⁻²⁶ One risk factor for experiencing these types of abuse may be sexual orientation. Studies suggest that sexual minority youths (i.e., youths who experience same-sex attractions, self-label as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, or engage in same-sex sexual activity), compared with sexual nonminority youths, are more likely to experience sexual abuse, parental physical abuse, and peer victimization during childhood.²⁷⁻³² However, these studies vary in effect sizes, measurement of abuse and sexual orientation, the group being compared with heterosexuals (e.g., gay, lesbian, and bisexual

combined vs comparing groups individually; combining males and females vs comparing gender individually), sampling and recruitment strategies, and the decade in which the studies were conducted. Thus, relying on any one study to determine whether sexual orientation is a risk factor for child abuse, as well as determining the robustness of the difference in child abuse rates, is problematic. However, if sexual minority youths suffer greater rates of violence victimization, this phenomenon could be one explanation for the existence of substantial health disparities that exist among sexual minority adult populations.³³

This meta-analysis therefore addressed the following questions: are sexual minority adolescents more likely than are sexual nonminority adolescents to experience childhood sexual abuse, parental physical abuse, and peer victimization? Beyond examining disparities, we tested the possible moderating role of bisexuality status because data suggest that

! **Minorías étnicas:**

Si bien existen escasos estudios en Europa, desde la teoría del estrés de las minorías puede confirmarse un **mayor riesgo** ante la violencia sexual en los y las jóvenes de minorías étnicas.

(Chesney-Lind y Eliason, 2006)



From invisible to incorrigible: The demonization of marginalized women and girls

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MICHELE ELIASON, University of Iowa, USA

Abstract

Two disturbing recent trends in the media and popular constructions of girls, women, and aggression are analyzed in this article: the media attention to 'aggression' and 'violence' of girls with the subsequent tendency to arrest and incarcerate girls, particularly those of color, and the depiction of lesbians as criminals, particularly as violent predators. Both of these trends are related to gender stereotypes about femininity and masculinity, and the increased power and visibility of women in contemporary society. Also interrogated in both these discussions is the complicity of some academics with the 'masculinization' of certain girls and women, thereby lending a certain legitimacy to their punishment, incarceration, and execution. The latter factor has resulted in significant backlash against women, as witnessed by the explosion in arrest rates and incarceration of girls and women in spite of decreases in violent crime. Women, particularly marginalized women, continue to be harshly judged for any departure from traditional feminine ideals.

Key words

girls' aggression; female violence; masculinity; masculinization; lesbians

INTRODUCTION

The second wave of feminism triggered an array of political reactions characterized by Susan Faludi (1991) as 'the politics of backlash'. Faludi's book documented some of the ways in which the detractors of feminism used the media to attack and dismiss a wide array of feminist goals while also taking aim at feminist research. Faludi specifically chronicled journalism's efforts to frame 'female trends' of the 1980s as a litany of female shortcomings including 'the failure to get husbands, get pregnant, or properly bond with their children'. In the context of that discussion, Faludi noted that 'NBC, for instance, devoted an entire evening news special to the pseudo trend of "bad girls" yet ignored

Consumo de alcohol:

Estudios llevados a cabo en España muestran que el consumo de alcohol se asocia con un **mayor riesgo** de victimización sexual.

(Caravaca Sánchez et al., 2021)

JOURNAL OF AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH
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MAJOR ARTICLE

Substance use and victimization experiences among college students in Spain

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ABSTRACT

Objective: We examined relationships between different types and patterns of substance use and victimization experiences.

Participants: College students from two universities in Spain completed an online, cross-sectional survey.

Method: A series of tetrachoric correlations were estimated to examine the bivariate associations between different types of substances and victimization experiences. Regression analyses then examined relationships between patterns of substance use (non-users, mono-users, and poly-users), and victimization.

Results: Slightly over half (57.7%) of students reported any form of victimization during the previous year, and most students (87.9%) reported using substances during the last three months. Poly-substance users were more likely than non-users to experience any victimization, as well as multiple forms of victimization.

Conclusions: Findings highlight the importance of differentiating types and patterns of substance use when developing prevention and intervention programs. Implementing intervention strategies that target poly-substance users and decrease substance use could reduce rates of victimization among college students.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

College students; Spain; substance use; victimization

Introduction

Physical victimization (e.g., kicked, slapped, punched) is prevalent among male and female college students.^{1,2} In a 2010 survey of students from one mid-sized university in the U.S., researchers found that 3.1% of men and 1.1% of women had been physically victimized during the previous two months.³ More recently, Leone and Carroll⁴ analyzed data from the American College Health Association (ACHA) - National College Health Assessment and found that 6.6% of female college students suffered physical victimization during the previous year. The literature is consistent in showing that, among college students, males experience higher rates of physical violence compared to females.⁵⁻⁸

Sexual victimization among college students is also prevalent in the U.S.⁹⁻¹² Tyler and colleagues¹³ found that 39.0% of U.S. college students experienced at least one form of sexual victimization during the past 12 months. Hines and colleagues¹⁴ found that 3.2% of male students in the U.S. reported sexual victimization since the beginning of the academic year. Conley and colleagues¹⁵ found a similar rate (3.3%) within the same reference period among a representative sample of 7,603 U.S. students. Sexual victimization among female college students, in particular, represents a daunting societal issue.^{11,15,16,17} Approximately one out of

five female students in the U.S. experienced sexual victimization since entering college.^{5,18}

Although physical/sexual victimization among college populations has received increased attention in recent years, most studies have been conducted in the U.S. The limited existing research from other countries suggests college students in other areas of the world demonstrate similar rates of physical and/or sexual victimization as those in the U.S., including college students in Western countries such as Brazil,^{19,20} Spain,²¹ and Poland.^{22,23} Still, the accumulated knowledge about victimization among college students in different countries remains limited, and the extent to which findings from the U.S. can be generalized to students in other countries is uncertain.

More recently, some researchers in this field have used an expanded definition of victimization that includes psychological and cyber-bullying experiences. Psychological victimization has been noted as the most common type of victimization among college samples in the U.S., with rates ranging from 50.5% to 86.1%.^{1,24} The prevalence of cyber-bullying among college student populations in the U.S. has varied widely across studies, from 15.1% to 44.2% of students reporting being victims of cyber-bullying since beginning college.²⁵⁻²⁷ To date, limited research exists on psychological and cyber-bullying victimization among

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Consumo de pornografía:

La distorsión sexual provocada por el consumo de material pornográfico en adolescentes y la falta de educación sexual que contrarreste esta visión constituyen un **grave problema** en España.

(Román García et al., 2021)

Rev Esp Salud Pública. 2021; Vol. 95: 4 de agosto e1-18.

www.mscbs.es/rev

REVISIÓN BIBLIOGRÁFICA

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RELACIÓN DE LA PORNOGRAFÍA MAINSTREAM CON LA SALUD SEXUAL Y REPRODUCTIVA DE LOS/LAS ADOLESCENTES. UNA REVISIÓN DE ALCANCE

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Los autores declaran que no existe ningún conflicto de interés.

RESUMEN

Fundamentos: La visualización de pornografía de tipo *mainstream* puede conllevar en algunas situaciones un perjuicio para la salud sexual y reproductiva de los/las adolescentes. Este consumo genera desigualdades de género al desvirtuar la imagen que se tiene sobre las mujeres. El objetivo de este estudio fue revisar la literatura existente acerca de los efectos que tiene el uso de pornografía *mainstream*, en la salud sexual y reproductiva en adolescentes y universitarios/as.

Métodos: Se realizó una revisión de alcance para examinar la literatura existente acerca de los efectos en la salud sexual y reproductiva que tiene el uso de pornografía *mainstream* en adolescentes y universitarios/as. La revisión de alcance propuesta se llevó a cabo de acuerdo con la metodología del Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI).

Resultados: Se identificaron 14 estudios donde se puso de manifiesto que el consumo de pornografía *mainstream* puede tener una repercusión a corto y largo plazo en la salud sexual de los/las adolescentes. La exposición de estos a un entorno de medios sexualizados estuvo asociada con creencias más fijas de que las mujeres son objetos sexuales.

Conclusiones: La visualización de pornografía influye en la salud sexual y reproductiva de los/las adolescentes. La distorsión sexual sobre las mujeres que provoca la visualización de material pornográfico de tipo dominante constituye un serio problema que puede incrementar la desigualdad de género. La pornografía *mainstream* debe abordarse en los programas de educación sexual en los colegios, así como en los diferentes entornos de Salud Pública.

Palabras Clave: Pornografía *mainstream*, Salud sexual y reproductiva, Comportamiento sexual, Adolescentes.

ABSTRACT

Sexual and reproductive health effects of mainstream pornography use in adolescents

Background: The viewing of mainstream pornography can in some situations be detrimental to the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents. This consumption generates gender inequalities by distorting the image of women. The aim of this study was to review the existing literature on the effects of mainstream pornography use on sexual and reproductive health in adolescents and university students.

Methods: A scoping review was conducted to examine the existing literature on the sexual and reproductive health effects of mainstream pornography use in adolescents and college students. The purpose of this review is to explore the evidence on this topic by assessing a wide range of articles and study designs. The proposed scoping review has been conducted in accordance with the Joanna Briggs Institute methodology (JBI).

Results: We identified 14 studies showing that mainstream pornography consumption may have a short- and long-term impact on adolescent sexual health. Adolescent exposure to a sexualized media environment is associated with stronger beliefs that females are sexual objects.

Conclusions: Pornography viewing influences adolescent sexual and reproductive health. The sexual misrepresentation of women caused by viewing mainstream pornographic material is a serious problem that can increase gender inequality. Mainstream pornography should be addressed in sexual education programs in schools, as well as in the different Public Health institutions.

Key words: Mainstream pornography, Sexual and reproductive health, Sexual behavior, Adolescents.

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! Otras experiencias de violencia:

Los y las adolescentes que reportan violencia sexual reportan también una mayor prevalencia de otras experiencias de violencia, configurándose en polivíctimas.

(Pereda et al., 2016)

JOURNAL OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2016.1123791>

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Lifetime Prevalence and Characteristics of Child Sexual Victimization in a Community Sample of Spanish Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the lifetime prevalence and characteristics of self-reported child sexual victimization and associations between sexual victimization and sociodemographic characteristics and victimological profiles in community adolescents in Spain. The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (Frankelhor, Hamby, Ormrod, & Turner, 2005) was applied to a sample of 1,105 community adolescents ($M = 14.52$ years, $SD = 1.76$). Experience of sexual victimization (with or without physical contact) was reported by 8.8% of the sample, at a mean age of 13 years old. Sexual victimization was more prevalent in girls (14.2%) and in older adolescents (10.6%). Offenders were mainly male (87.6%) and were mostly friends, neighbors, or schoolmates (52.6%). No inquiries resulted from victimization (4.3%), although the percentage of penetration or attempted penetration was very high (30.6%). Only 9.3% of victims reported the incident to the police or the justice system. In regard to victimological profiles, sexual victims also experienced other forms of victimization ($M = 7.16$, $SD = 3.39$): boys reported more conventional crimes, peer and sibling victimization, and witnessing community violence than other victims, whereas sexually victimized girls reported more caregiver victimization and property crimes. Sexually victimized youth present a distinctive sociodemographic and victimological profile. Professionals need to be aware of these characteristics in order to conduct adequate prevention programs. We also need to assess a wide range of victimization experiences when treating sexual abuse victims in order to make adolescents less vulnerable to violence.

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KEYWORDS

Abuse characteristics;
adolescent
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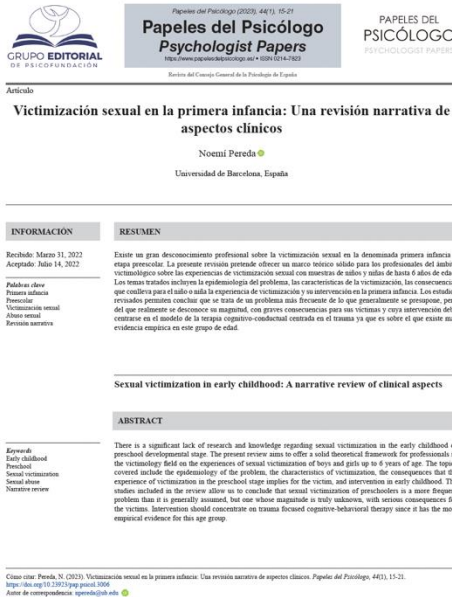
The wide extent of childhood sexual victimization has been confirmed in meta-analyses, which have reported rates of sexual abuse ranging from 7.6% for boys to 19.7% for girls (Pereda, Guilera, Forns, & Gómez-Benito, 2009; Stoltenborgh, Van Ijzendoorn, Euser, & Bakermans-Kranenburg, 2011). Indeed, in all the societies studied to date, the sexual victimization of children has emerged as a serious problem.

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Los estudios indican que entre un **20 y un 35%** de las víctimas de abuso sexual son preescolares según los casos conocidos por las autoridades.

Se calcula que entre un **4 y un 7%** de la población infantil ha sufrido abuso sexual antes de los 6 años.

(Pereda, 2023)



Reto 3.

Formarnos para tratar sus efectos.





Confianza en el futuro

- desesperanza
- sin fe en el futuro
- no se cree en el cambio
- sentimiento de impotencia
- desesperación

Confianza en los demás

- desconfianza
- dificultades interpersonales
- baja empatía
- uso de la violencia
- aislamiento
- conducta antisocial

Confianza en uno mismo

- baja autoestima
- autoconcepto negativo
- percepción de escaso valor
- no merecer afecto
- ansiedad y depresión

(Pereda, 2013)