



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MEXICO

NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE
DYNAMICS OF HOUSEHOLD
RELATIONSHIPS

ENDIREH 2021

NATIONAL
REPORT

 **INEGI**

Violence against women in Mexico
National Survey on the Dynamics of
Household Relationships
ENDIREH 2021

National Report

Registration in process
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FOREWORD

The National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH) is the main reference on the situation of violence experienced by women in our country, and it constitutes an international best practice due to the ethical and methodological standards applied, as well as the vast information it offers. This positions the survey as a central input for the design, follow-up and evaluation of public policies aimed at preventing, addressing, punishing and eradicating violence against women in the country.

With five editions available, 2003, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021, this survey provides to the Mexican society and State with information on the experiences of physical, economic or patrimonial, sexual and psychological violence that women aged 15 years and over face in the different settings of their lives (intimate partner, family, school, work and community) and collects information on the perpetrators and the places where the aggressions occurred.

The National Report presents an updated overview of the magnitude of violence experienced by women in Mexico.

INTRODUCTION

The fifth edition of the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH) was conducted from October 4th to November 30th, 2021 with the objective of obtaining information on the magnitude of violence against Mexican women aged 15 years and over. ENDIREH 2021 provides information on the dynamics of intimate partner relationships and other perpetrators, the actions carried out by women who experience violence, as well as the consequences of these experiences. The survey is representative both nationally and by state, thanks to an extensive collection of information from 140,784 households nationwide.

ENDIREH generates information on five types of violence against women recognized by the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence (LGAMVLV): psychological, physical, sexual, economic and patrimonial. ENDIREH also inquires about violence in the intimate partner, family, work, school and community settings in different reference periods: throughout life and in the 12 months prior to the survey.

In this document you will find summarized information on the main findings of ENDIREH 2021. The text is organized into two sections: the first presents sociodemographic characteristics of women in Mexico to contextualize their situation, while the second section constitutes the core results of interest, as it shows the main results on violence against women.

The second section begins with data on the proportion of women aged 15 and over who have experienced violence, detailing what type of violence they lived and in what settings it occurred, as well as the actions taken by the women who experienced these situations to seek support and file complaints. Subsequently, it shows information on violence experienced by women from specific vulnerable groups, such as women aged 60 and over or women with disabilities. It also provides information on the violence experienced by women aged 15 and over during their childhood, as well as the violence experienced by women aged 15 to 49 during their last delivery or cesarean section.

Finally, information on violence experienced by women through digital media is provided. Additionally, the report includes a special segment on the perceived problems within the family and with the intimate partner (only the current or most recent) in the context of the COVID-19 health emergency. This document closes with a list of “Key Concepts” that will help in understanding the information.

It is important to highlight that ENDIREH 2021 innovates in the inclusion of topics relevant to understanding the violence against women phenomenon and improves measurement strategies (such as, women with disability and the inclusion of digital violence). With ENDIREH 2021, INEGI contributes to the Mexican society and State with quality information for the development of public policies to prevent, address and eradicate violence against women.



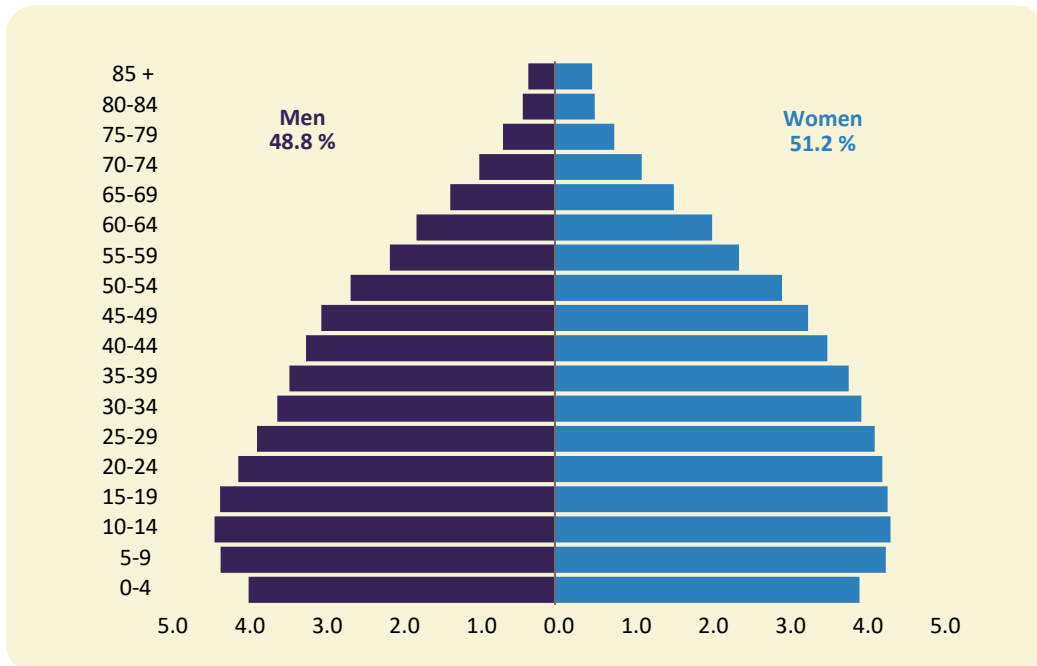
MEXICO

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE POPULATION IN MEXICO



AGE AND GENDER COMPOSITION

- ◆ Mexico has a population of **126.0 million** people, of which **64.5 million** are women (**51.2 %**) and **61.5 million** are men (**48.8 %**).
- ◆ Of the total number of women, **75.5 %** are aged 15 years and over.

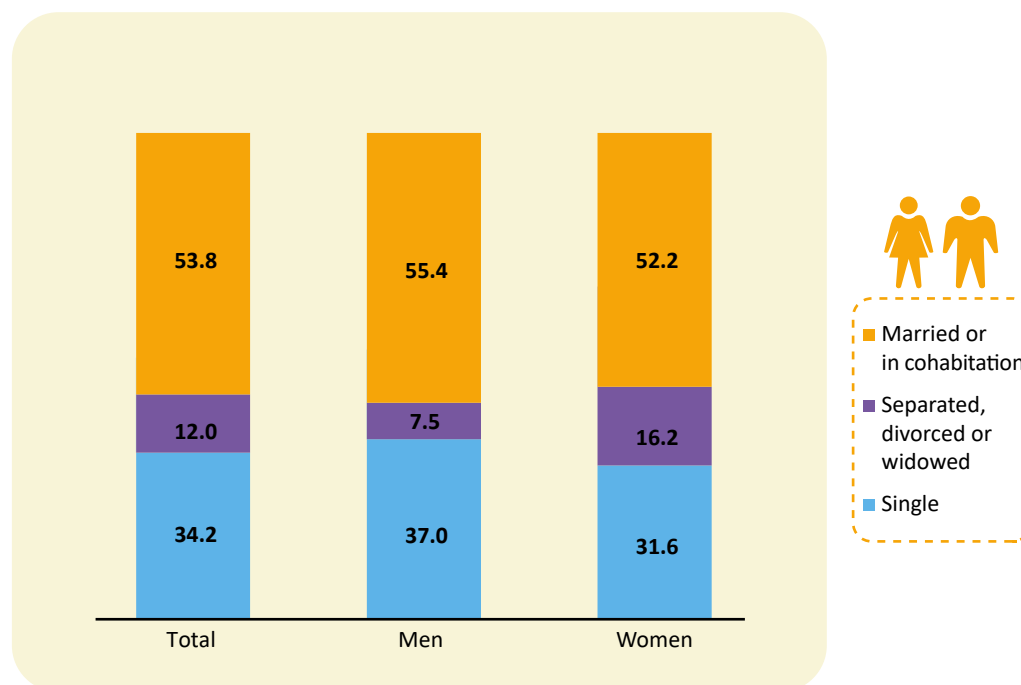


Source: INEGI. Census of Population and Housing, 2020.



MARITAL STATUS

- ◆ Of women aged 12 years and over in Mexico, **31.6 %** are single, **52.2 %** are married or in cohabitation and **16.2 %** are separated, divorced or widowed.
- ◆ In comparison, of men aged 12 years and over **37.0 %** are single, **55.4 %** married or in cohabitation and **7.5 %** are separated, divorced or widowed.



Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages may not equal 100. Cases in which the marital status was not reported are excluded.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION



- ◆ In Mexico, **7.4 million** people aged 3 years or over speak an indigenous language, representing **6.1 %** of the country's population. This population is composed of **3.8 million (51.4 %)** women and **3.6 million (48.6 %)** men.

POPULATION WITH DISABILITY

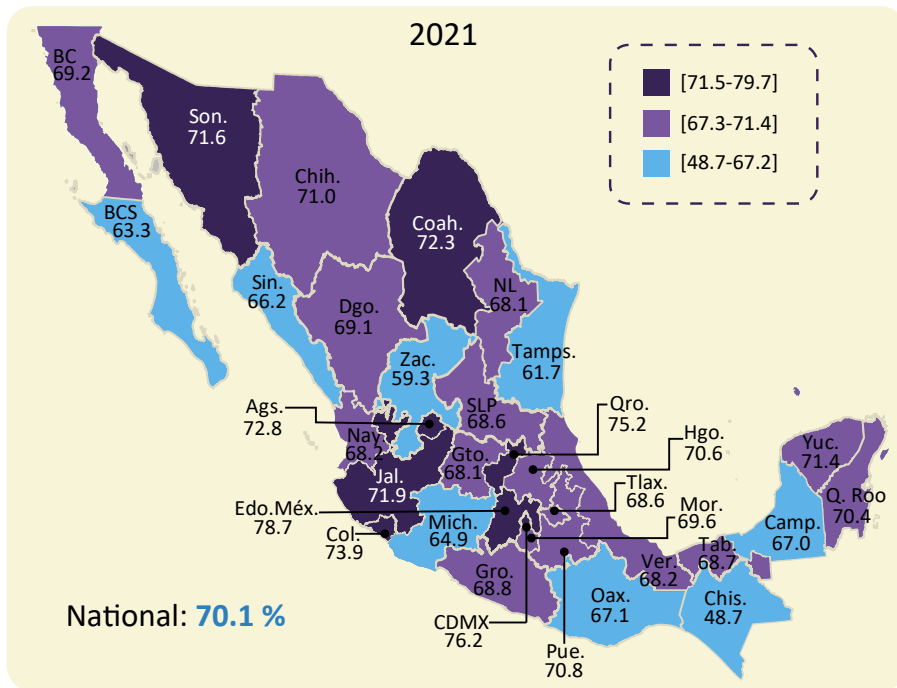


- ◆ In Mexico there are **6.2 million** people with disability, which represents **4.9 %** of the national population, of which, **3.3 million (53.0 %)** are women and **2.9 million (47.0 %)** men.
- ◆ Of women aged 15 years and over, **3.0 million (6.2 %)** reported having a disability.

Source: INEGI. Census of Population and Housing, 2020.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MEXICO

HOW MANY WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE¹ THROUGHOUT LIFE?



States with more violence:

- State of Mexico (78.7 %)
- Mexico City (76.2 %)
- Querétaro (75.2 %)

States with less violence:

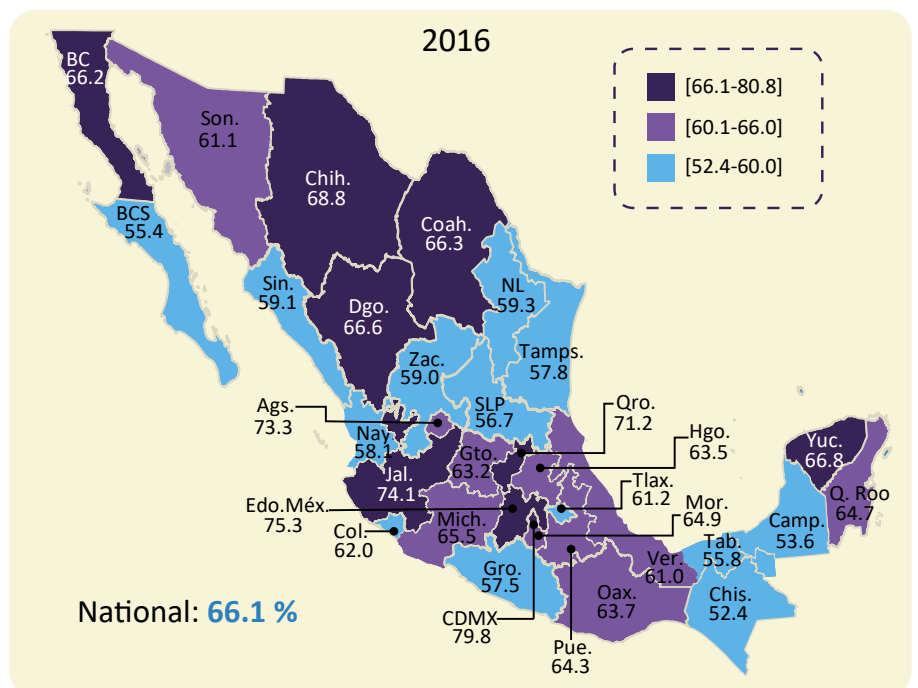
- Tamaulipas (61.7 %)
- Zacatecas (59.3 %)
- Chiapas (48.7 %)

States with more violence:

- Mexico City (79.8 %)
- State of Mexico (75.3 %)
- Jalisco (74.1 %)

States with less violence:

- San Luis Potosí (56.7 %)
- Tabasco (55.8 %)
- Baja California Sur (55.4 %)



¹ Refers to the calculation of the prevalence of violence against women defined as the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who reported experiencing one or more violence situations during a specific period of time.



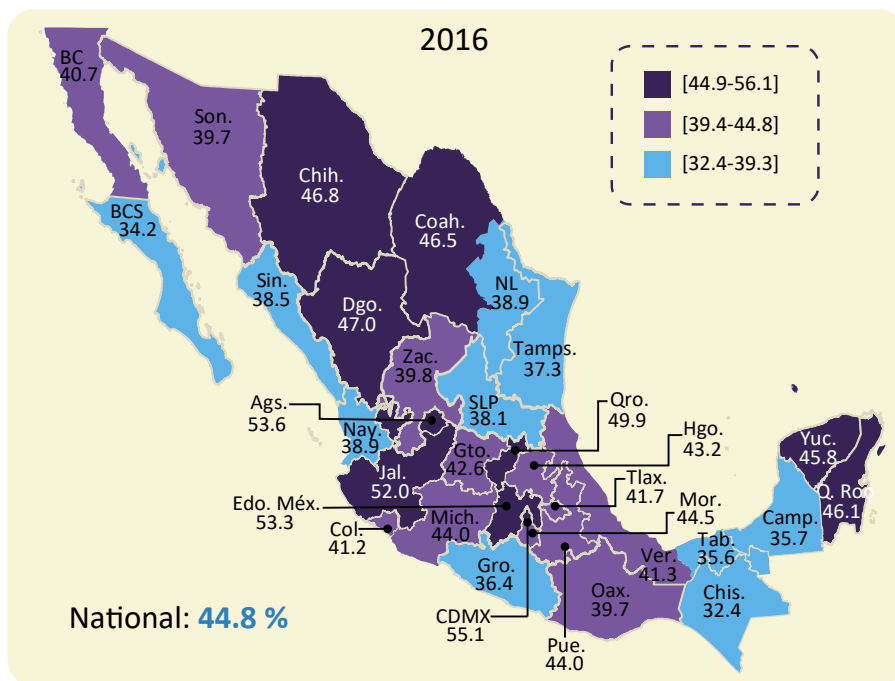
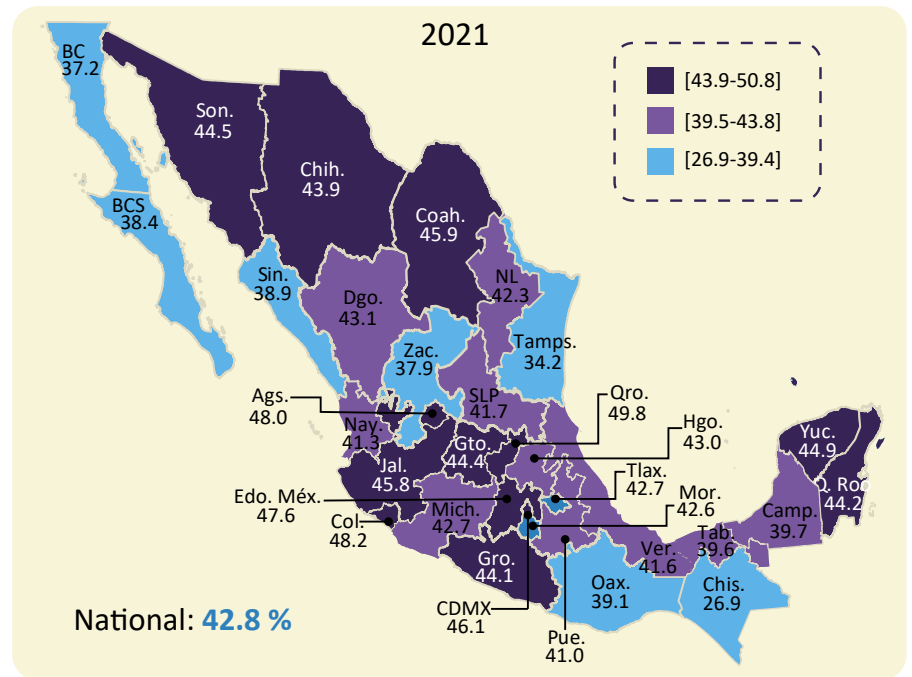
HOW MANY WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE² IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?³

States with more violence:

- Querétaro (49.8 %)
- Colima (48.2 %)
- Aguascalientes (48.0 %)

States with less violence:

- Baja California (37.2 %)
- Tamaulipas (34.2 %)
- Chiapas (26.9 %)



States with more violence:

- Mexico City (55.1 %)
- Aguascalientes (53.6 %)
- State of Mexico (53.3 %)

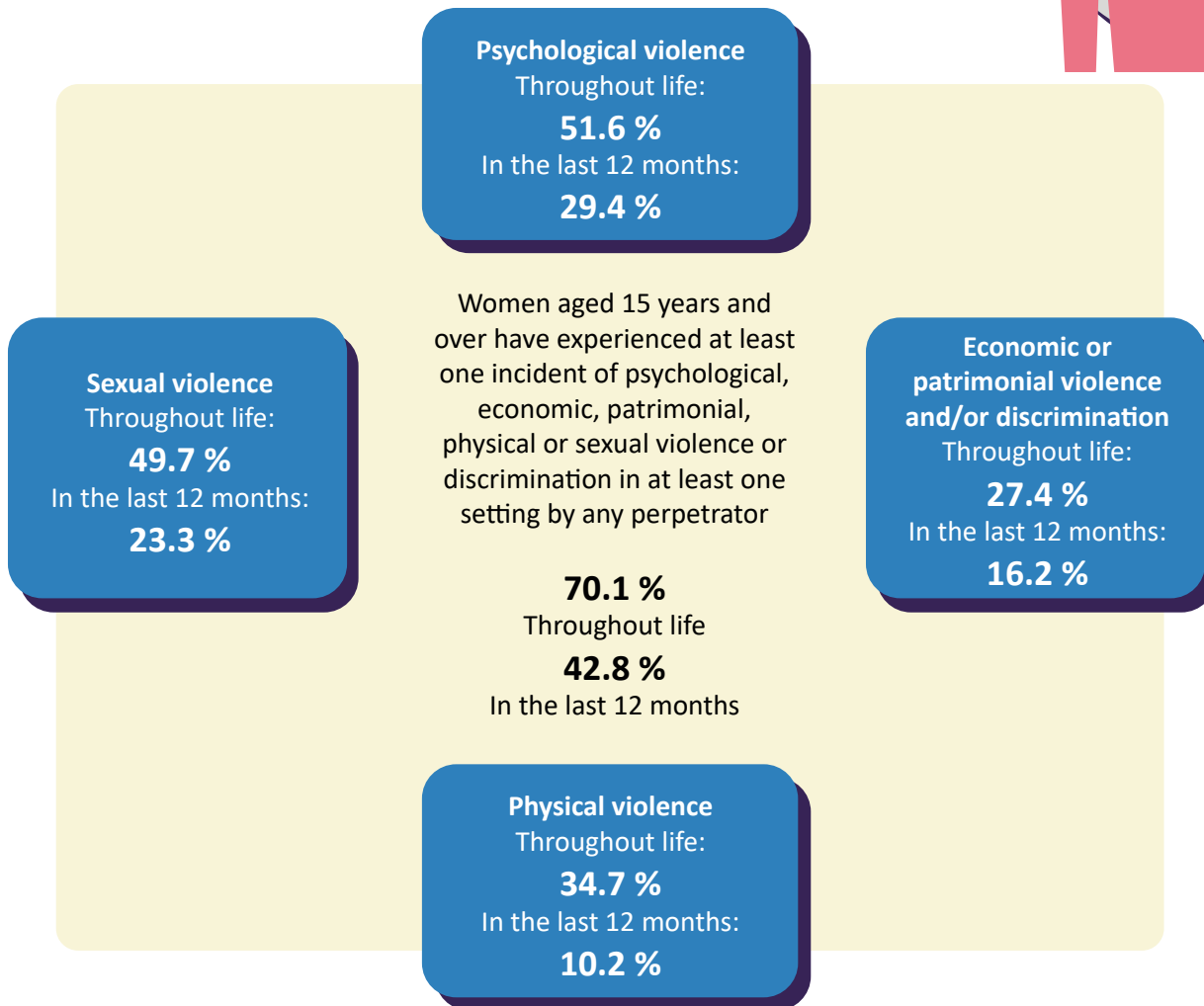
States with less violence:

- Tabasco (35.6 %)
- Baja California Sur (34.2 %)
- Chiapas (32.4 %)

² Refers to the calculation of the prevalence of violence against women defined as the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who reported experiencing one or more violence situations during a specific period of time.

³ For ENDIREH 2021, the period is from October 2020 to October 2021; for ENDIREH 2016, from October 2015 to October 2016.

WHAT TYPES OF VIOLENCE⁴ ARE EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER?⁵



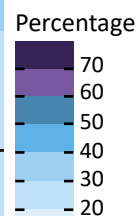
◆ In Mexico, **70.1 %** of women aged 15 years and over have experienced some type of violence at least once throughout their life and **42.8 %** experienced violence in the last 12 months prior to the ENDIREH 2021 survey.

⁴Types of violence refer to the grouping of specific acts of aggression against women according to their characteristics; they are classified as psychological, physical, patrimonial, economic and sexual.

⁵Total prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence.

WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER THROUGHOUT LIFE ACCORDING TO THEIR CHARACTERISTICS?⁶

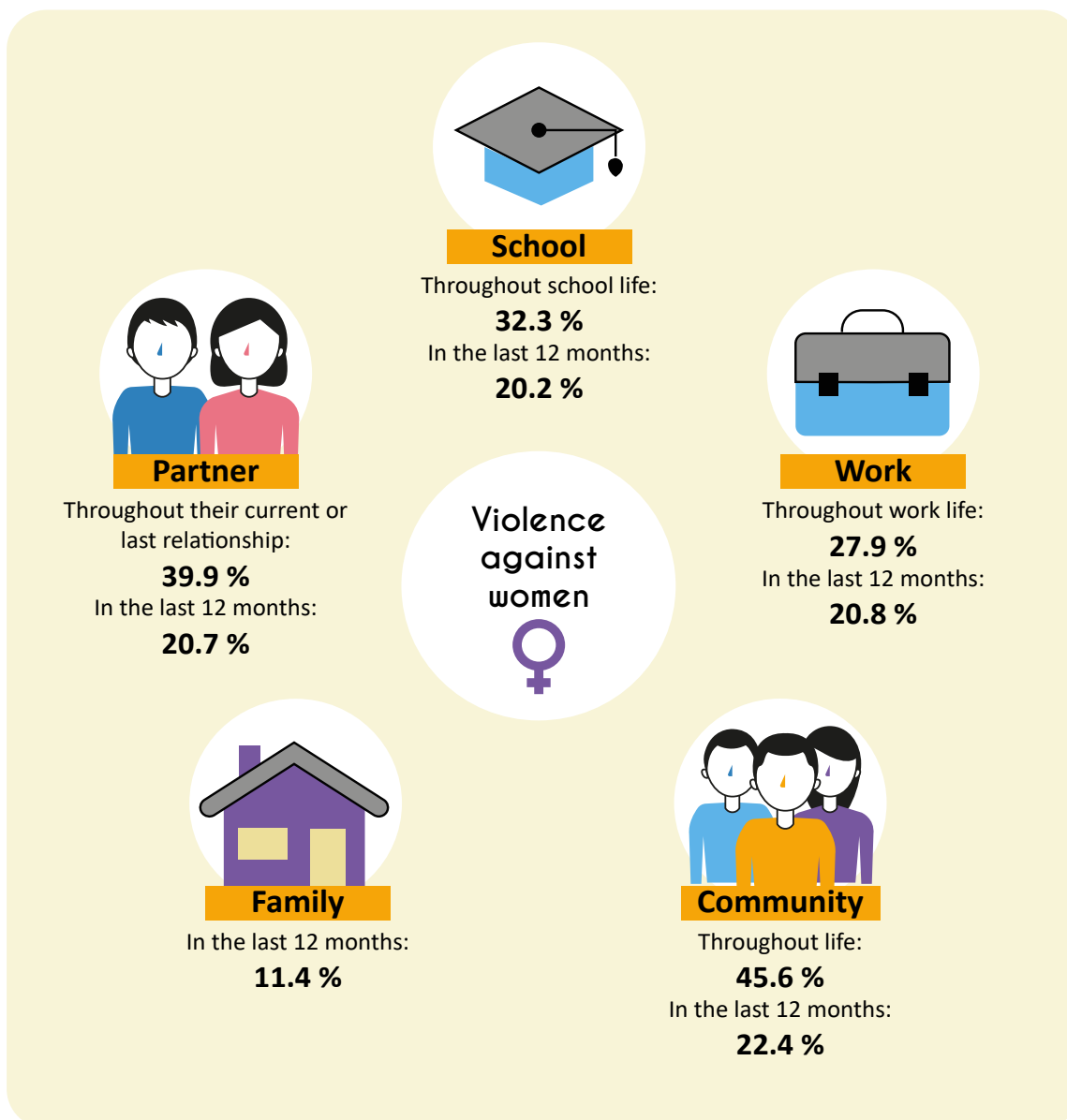
		Types of violence				
		Total	Psychological	Physical	Sexual	Economic, patrimonial and/or discrimination
Area	Rural	60.3 %	44.1 %	31.9 %	32.6 %	23.5 %
	Urban	73.0 %	53.8 %	35.6 %	54.8 %	28.6 %
Age	15-24 years	74.6 %	55.3 %	32.4 %	60.4 %	19.5 %
	25-34 years	75.0 %	55.7 %	35.8 %	57.5 %	31.9 %
	35-44 years	72.3 %	52.8 %	36.3 %	50.7 %	31.9 %
	45-54 years	70.4 %	51.2 %	37.4 %	47.1 %	30.5 %
	55-64 years	64.9 %	47.4 %	35.3 %	40.1 %	27.1 %
	65 years and over	56.1 %	41.4 %	30.2 %	30.5 %	23.3 %
Schooling	None	54.7 %	42.9 %	31.7 %	25.0 %	27.3 %
	Elementary school	61.7 %	44.9 %	36.1 %	32.6 %	27.1 %
	Middle school	69.1 %	50.1 %	36.4 %	45.8 %	28.8 %
	High school	74.4 %	54.4 %	34.1 %	58.6 %	26.3 %
	Higher education	78.7 %	59.0 %	32.7 %	67.7 %	27.3 %
Marital status	Married or in cohabitation	66.9 %	47.7 %	32.9 %	44.8 %	25.7 %
	Separated, divorced or widowed	74.0 %	59.6 %	43.9 %	48.1 %	44.9 %
	Single	73.8 %	53.3 %	31.0 %	61.5 %	16.9 %
Indigenous condition	Doesn't speak an indigenous language and doesn't consider herself indigenous	71.0 %	52.0 %	34.0 %	52.6 %	27.1 %
	Speaks an indigenous language and/or considers herself indigenous	67.6 %	50.4 %	36.7 %	41.8 %	28.4 %



◆ The prevalence of at least one incident of violence (of any type throughout life) against women aged 15 years and over in Mexico shows that those who experience more violence are: those residing in urban areas (73.0 %), between 25 and 34 years of age (75.0 %), with higher education (78.7 %), who are separated, divorced or widowed (74.0 %) and those who do not speak any indigenous language and do not consider themselves indigenous (71.0 %).

⁶ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by any perpetrator throughout life, by sociodemographic characteristics and type of violence.

IN WHICH SETTINGS DO WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE?⁷



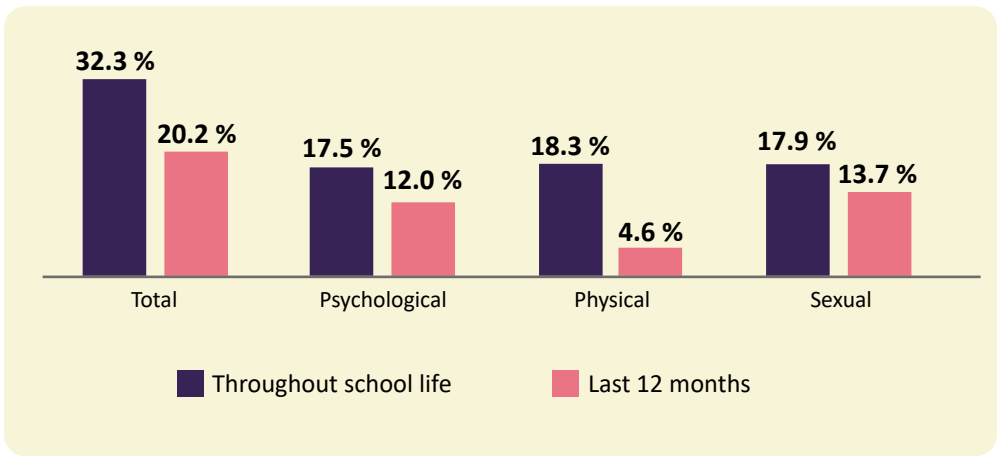
◆ In Mexico, violence against women aged 15 years and over is most prevalent in the community, both throughout life (**45.6 %**) and in the 12 months prior to the survey (**22.4 %**).

⁷ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by setting and reference period.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT SCHOOL

What types of violence do women aged 15 years and over experience at school?⁸



⁸ Prevalence of violence in the school setting against women aged 15 years and over by type of violence and reference period.

◆ At the national level, physical violence is the most frequent type of violence experienced by women (18.3 %) throughout their school life, while in the 12 months prior to the survey the most frequent type was sexual violence (13.7 %).

Who are the main perpetrators?

Throughout school life

Total:
Male classmate **43.4 %**

Psychological:
Male classmate **40.2 %**

Physical:
Male classmate **40.3 %**

Sexual:
Male classmate **48.0 %**

Last 12 months

Total:
Male classmate **46.2 %**

Psychological:
Male classmate **42.5 %**

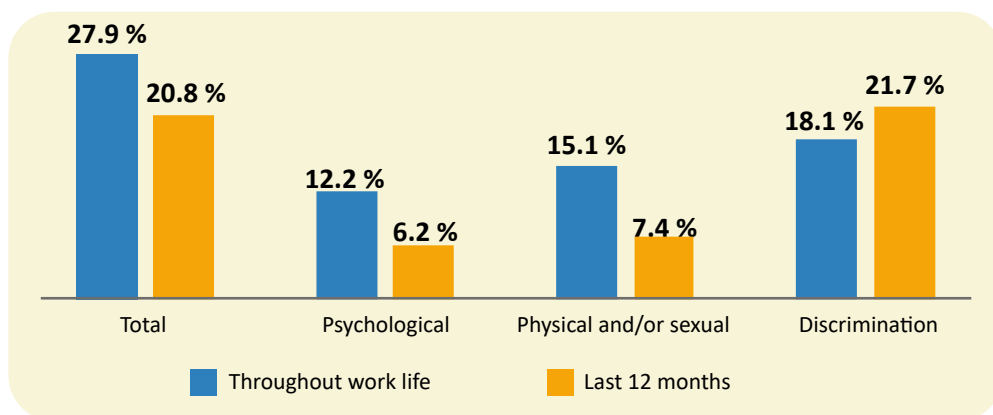
Physical:
Male classmate **47.8 %**

Sexual:
Male classmate **48.9 %**

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT WORK



What type of violence do women aged 15 years and over experience at work?⁹



⁹ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over in the work setting by reference period and type of violence.

◆ In Mexico, the most frequent type of violence at work, both throughout life and in the last year, is discrimination: **18.1 %** of the women who have worked at some point of their lives have experienced some form of discrimination at work. Meanwhile, in the 12 months prior to the survey, **21.7 %** experienced some type of discrimination at work.

Who are the main perpetrators?



Throughout work life

Total:
Coworker **34.2 %**



Psychological:
Coworker **36.9 %**



Physical and/or sexual:
Coworker **32.3 %**

Last 12 months

Total:
Coworker **36.6 %**



Psychological:
Coworker **37.7 %**



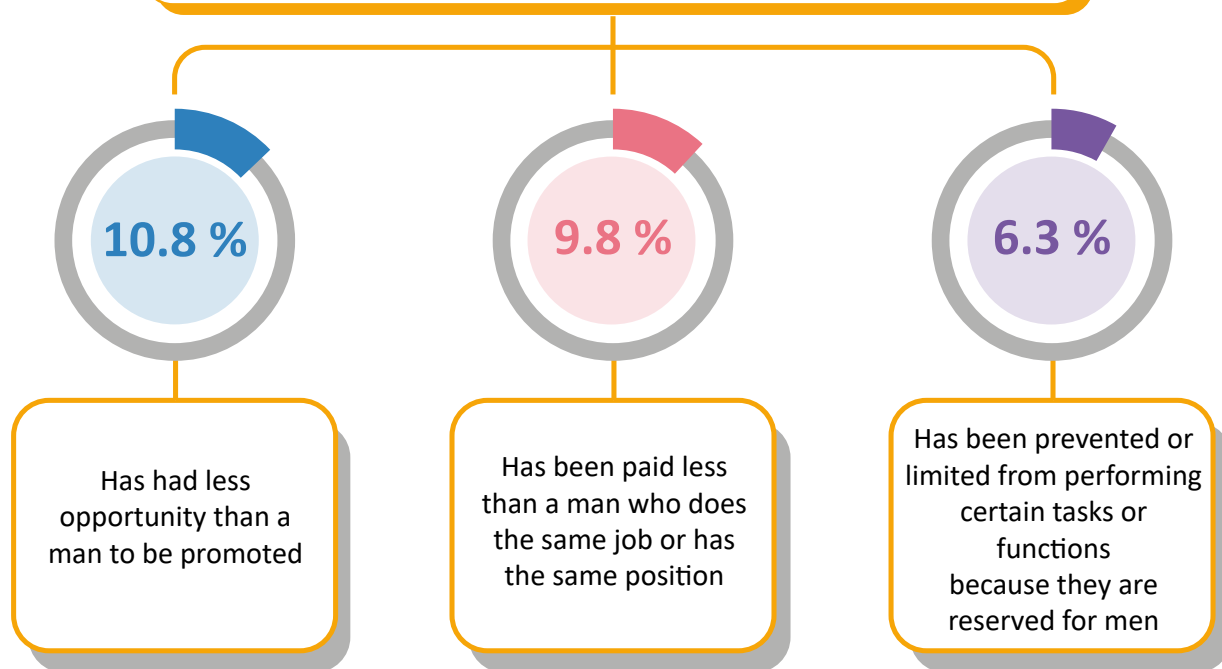
Physical and/or sexual:
Coworker **35.7 %**

EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN



Among salaried women aged 15 years and over, **21.7%** experienced some form of employment discrimination based on gender in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Main employment discrimination situations experienced by women aged 15 years and over in the last 12 months¹⁰

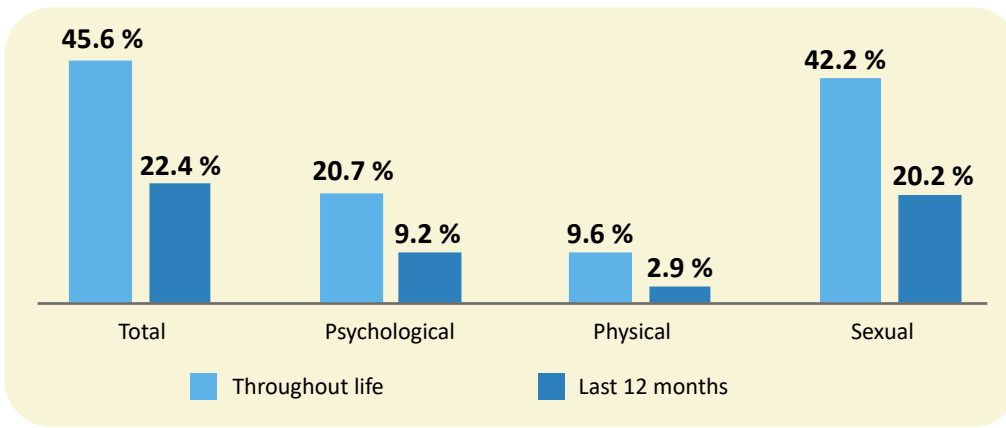


¹⁰ENDIREH allows to measure 5 situations of labor discrimination for reasons of pregnancy in the last 5 years and 9 situations of employment discrimination in the last 12 months. Only the three most frequent are shown in the figure.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE COMMUNITY



What type of violence do women aged 15 years over experience in the community?¹¹



¹¹ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over in the community setting by reference period and type of violence.


◆ At the national level, sexual violence in the community setting is the most frequent, with **42.2 %** of women having experienced this type of violence in their lifetime and **20.2 %** in the 12 months prior to the survey.


Who are the main perpetrators?




Throughout life

Total:
Stranger **72.2 %**


 Psychological:
Stranger **62.2 %**


 Physical:
Stranger **71.2 %**


 Sexual:
Stranger **75.5 %**

Last 12 months

Total:
Stranger **67.1 %**

 Psychological:
Stranger **56.2 %**

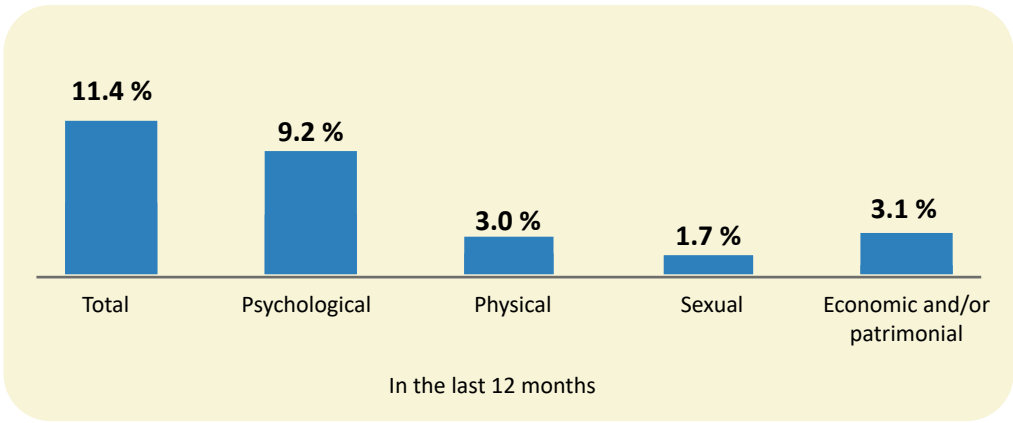
 Physical:
Stranger **64.8 %**

 Sexual:
Stranger **71.1 %**



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN THE FAMILY

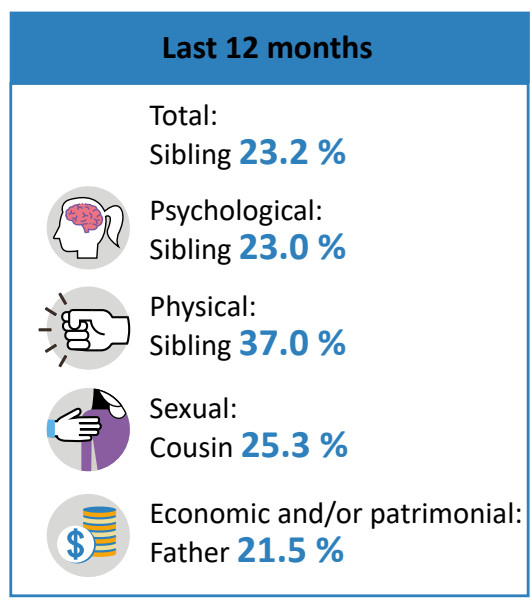
What type of violence do women aged 15 years and over experience within the family?¹²



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

◆ During the 12 months prior to the survey, the violence most experienced by women within the family in Mexico was psychological (9.2 %).

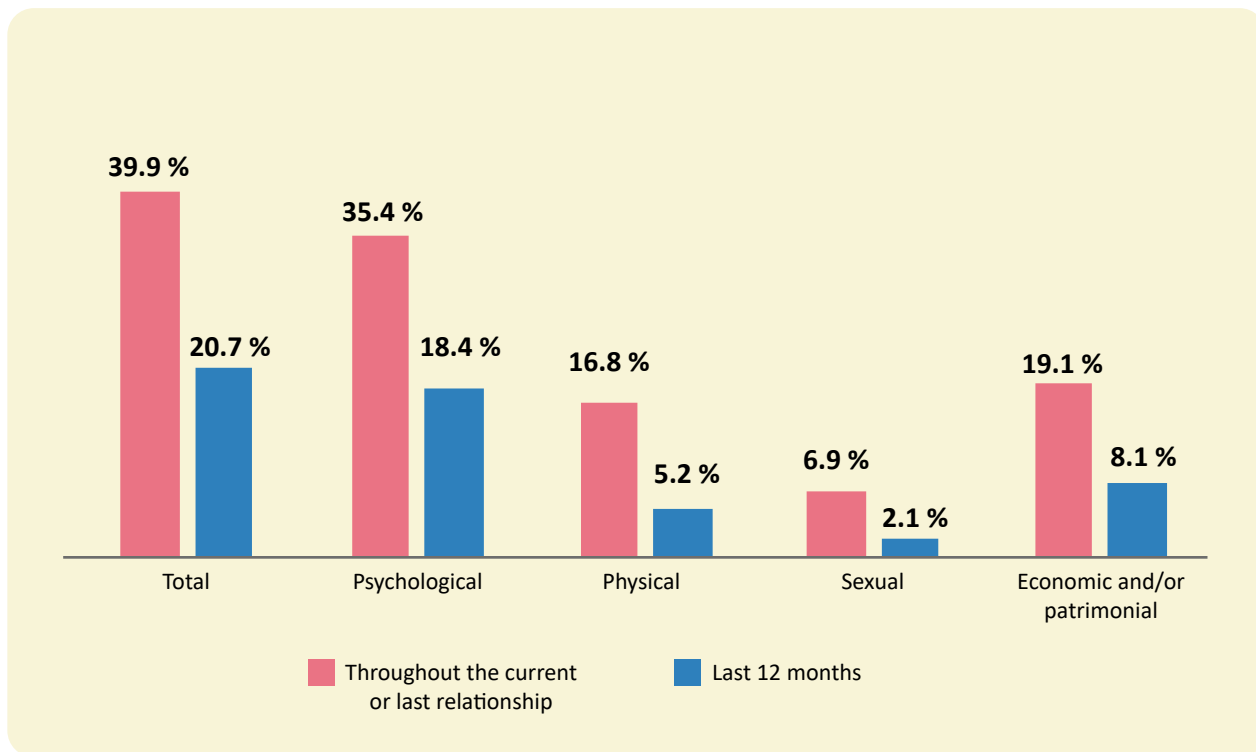
Who are the main perpetrators?



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN THEIR INTIMATE PARTNER RELATIONSHIP



What type of violence do women aged 15 years and over experience within their intimate partner relationship?¹³



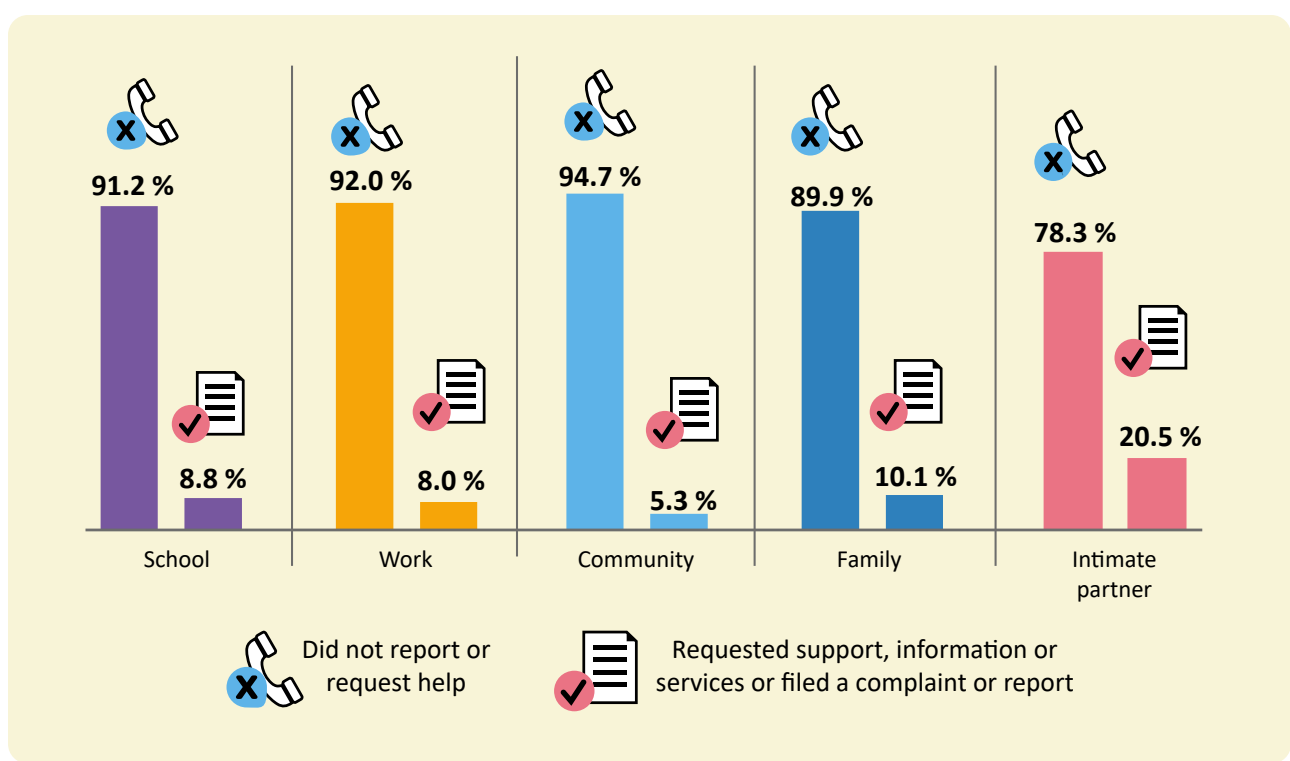
¹³ Prevalence of violence by current or last intimate partner against women aged 15 years and over, by reference period and type of violence.

◆ At the national level, the most common type of violence experienced by women from their current or last intimate partner throughout the relationship was psychological (**35.4 %**). Psychological violence was also the most frequent (**18.4 %**) type of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.



SEEKING HELP, SUPPORT, CARE AND REPORTING IN SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

How many women aged 15 years and over seek support or file a report after experiencing physical or sexual violence in the different settings?¹⁴



"Not specified" is excluded.

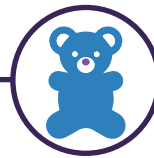
¹⁴Percentage distribution of women aged 15 years and over who experienced physical and/or sexual violence throughout life by setting and status of requesting support and/or filing a report.

◆ The main reason for not filing a report stated by women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence stated in the five settings was because "it was something unimportant that did not affect her":

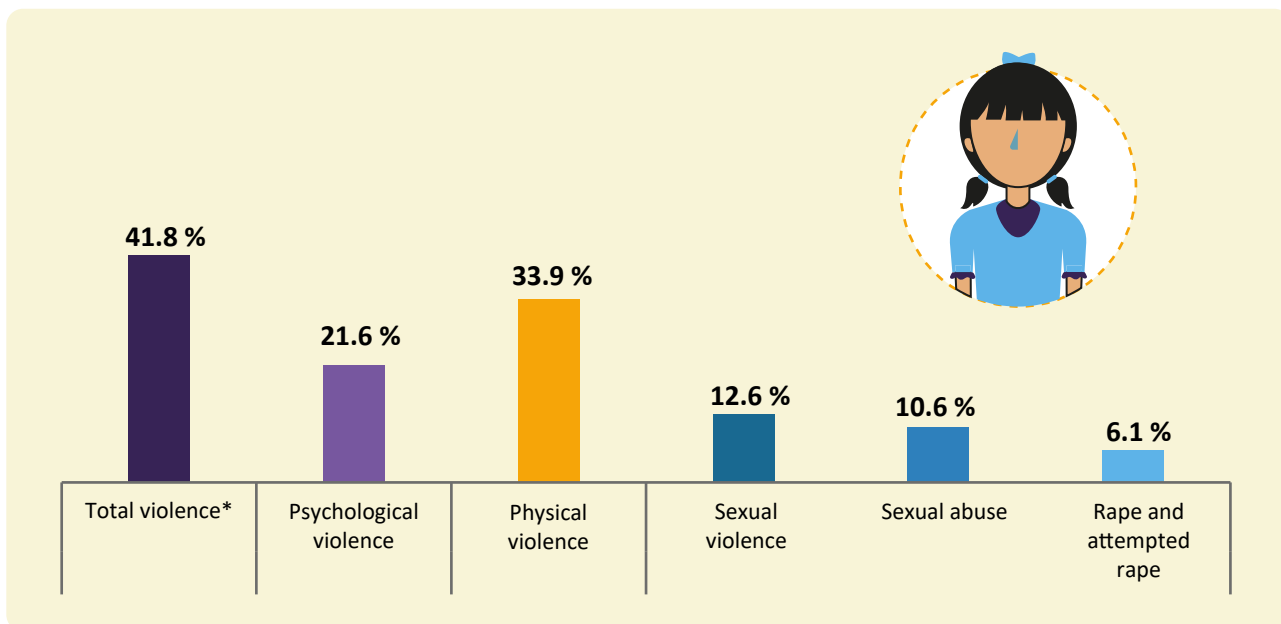
- School: **43.1 %**
- Work: **31.6 %**
- Community: **42.4 %**
- Family: **31.4 %**
- Intimate partner: **27.7 %**

OTHER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THEIR CHILDHOOD



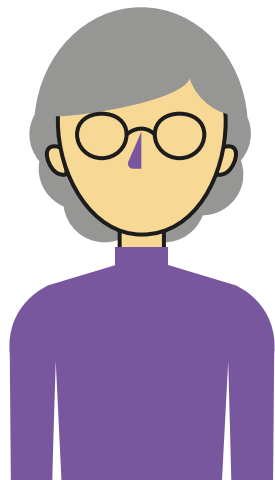
What type of violence did women aged 15 years and over experience during their childhood?¹⁵



¹⁵ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over during childhood by type of violence and sexual violence disaggregated by class.
 *The sum of the prevalences by type of violence in childhood up to the age of 15 does not coincide with the total prevalence, as each woman may have experienced more than one type.

- ◆ Among women aged 15 years and over in Mexico, **12.6 %** experienced sexual violence during their childhood.
- ◆ Who were the main perpetrators of women aged 15 years and over who experienced sexual violence during their childhood?
 - Uncle
 - Cousin
 - A non-relative (neighbor, acquaintance)

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER



Percentage of women aged
60 years and over
who have experienced
violence by a family member
or person with whom they
live in the
last 12 months

14.6 % Total violence

13.0 % Psychological violence

1.5 % Physical violence

4.7 % Economic and/or patrimonial violence

◆ In the last year, the prevalence of violence perpetrated by a family member or person with whom women aged 60 years and over lived was **14.6 %**.

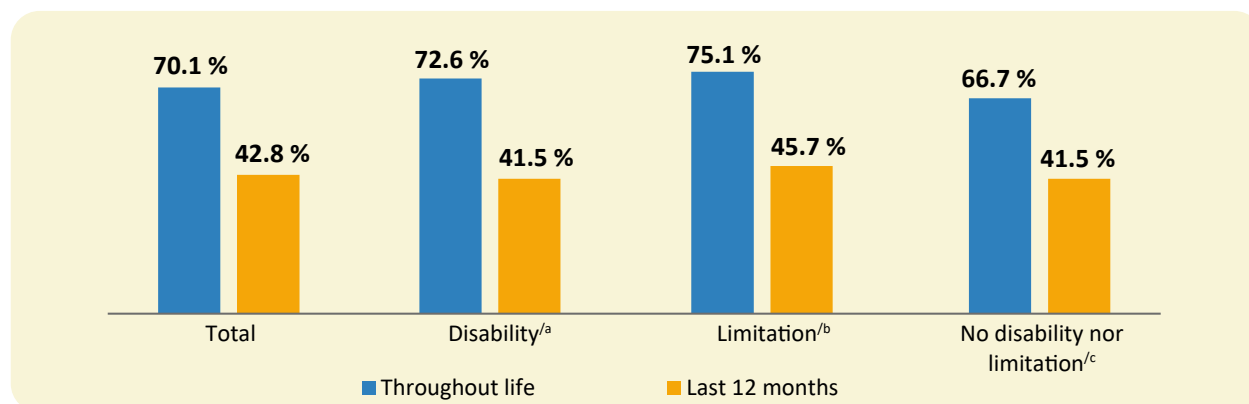
◆ Who were the main perpetrators of women aged 60 and over?

- Son/daughter
- Other relative

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH DISABILITY



What is the level of violence against women aged 15 years and over according to their disability condition?¹⁶



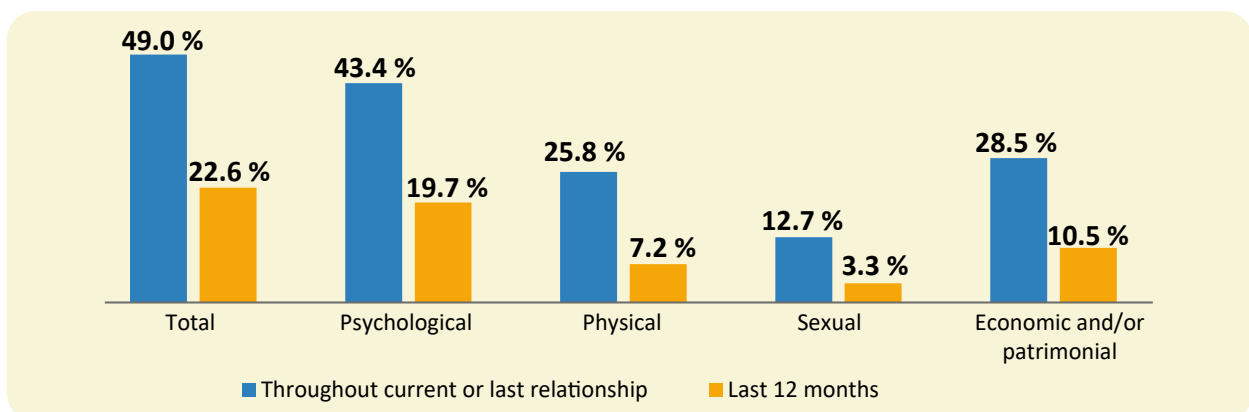
¹⁶ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by disability condition and reference period.

^a 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.

^b Limitation refers to women aged 15 years and over who have little difficulty in performing at least one of the activities of daily living.

^c No disability nor limitation refers to women aged 15 years and over who have no difficulty in performing activities of daily living.

What type of violence do women with disability* aged 15 years and over experience within their intimate partner relationship?¹⁷








¹⁷ Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over with a disability, by reference period and type of violence.

*Considers women 15 years old and over who answered "cannot do it" and "does it with great difficulty" in any of the questions about disability.

◆ In Mexico, **72.6 %** of women aged 15 years and over with disability have experienced some type of violence throughout life and **41.5 %** in the 12 months prior to the survey.

◆ At the national level, the most frequent type violence experienced by women with disability aged 15 years and over within their intimate partner relationship was psychological, both during the current or last relationship (**43.4 %**) and in the 12 months prior to the survey (**19.7 %**).

What is the level of violence against women aged 15 years and over by disability condition and setting?¹⁸

		With disability ^a		With limitation ^b		No disability nor limitation ^c	
Setting		Throughout life	Last 12 months	Throughout life	Last 12 months	Throughout life	Last 12 months
	School	37.5 %	31.7 %	36.4 %	23.3 %	29.0 %	17.5 %
	Work	30.6 %	26.9 %	29.7 %	22.2 %	26.2 %	19.3 %
	Community	42.8 %	19.3 %	48.8 %	23.0 %	44.4 %	22.7 %
	Family		16.0 %		13.3 %		9.4 %
		Throughout current or last relationship	Last 12 months	Throughout current or last relationship	Last 12 months	Throughout current or last relationship	Last 12 months
	Intimate partner	49.0 %	22.6 %	45.8 %	23.5 %	34.5 %	18.7 %

¹⁸ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by setting of occurrence, disability condition and reference period.
^a With 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.
^b With limitation refers to women aged 15 years and over who have little difficulty in performing at least one of the activities of daily living.
^c No disability nor limitation refers to women aged 15 years and over who have no difficulty in performing activities of daily living.

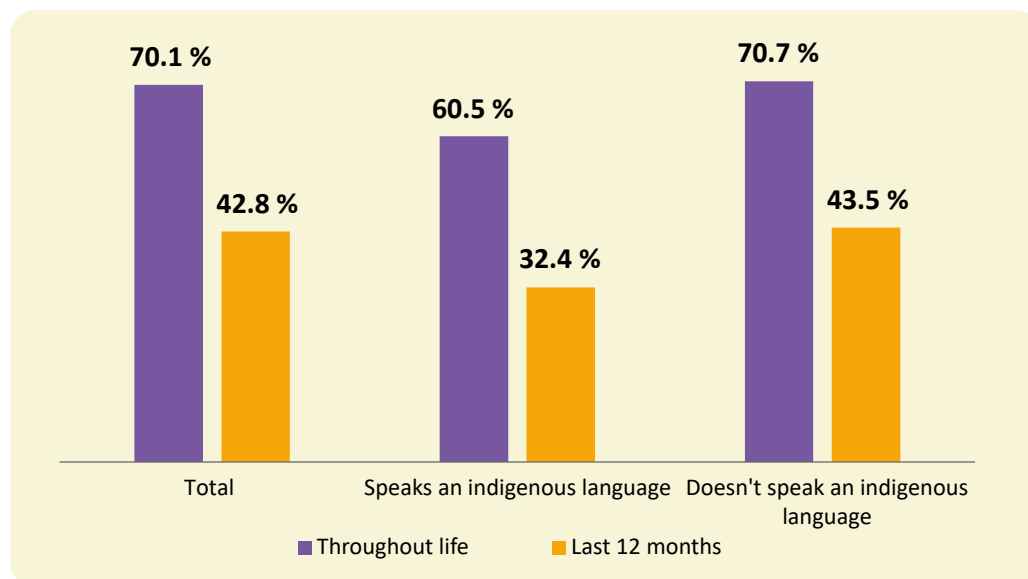
◆ In Mexico, women aged 15 years and over with disability experience greater violence throughout life within their intimate partner relationship (**49.0 %**), school (**37.5 %**) and work (**30.6 %**) settings than women with limitation (**45.8 %**, **36.4 %** and **29.7 %**, respectively) and without disability nor limitation (**34.5 %**, **29.0 %** and **26.2 %**, respectively).

◆ In the 12 months prior to the survey, the prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over is higher among women with disability in school (**31.7 %**), work (**26.9 %**) and family (**16.0 %**) settings than among women aged 15 years and over with limitation (**23.3 %**, **22.2 %** and **13.3 %** respectively) and without disability nor limitation (**17.5 %**, **19.3 %** and **9.4 %**, respectively).

VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS-SPEAKING WOMEN

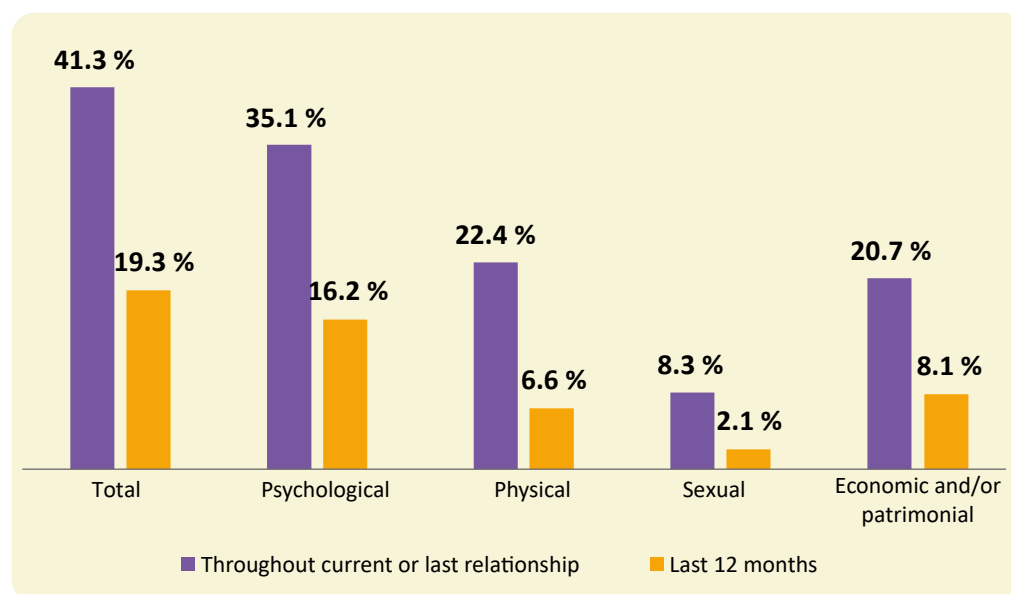


What is the level of violence against women aged 15 years and over according to their indigenous speaking condition?¹⁹



¹⁹ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over by indigenous speaking condition and reference period.

What type of violence do women aged 15 years and over who speak an indigenous language experience within their intimate partner relationship?²⁰








²⁰ Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over who speak an indigenous language by reference period and type of violence.

◆ In Mexico, **60.5 %** of women aged 15 years and over who speak an indigenous language have experienced some type of violence in the school, work, community, family and/or intimate partner settings throughout their life, and **32.4 %** experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

◆ In their current or last relationship, **41.3 %** of women aged 15 years and over who speak an indigenous language have experienced violence, with psychological violence being the most common type.

What is the level of violence against women aged 15 years and over according to their indigenous condition and setting of occurrence?²¹

	Setting	Speaks an indigenous language		Doesn't speak an indigenous language	
		Throughout life	Last 12 months	Throughout life	Last 12 months
	School	29.9 %	14.2 %	32.4 %	20.4 %
	Work	19.8 %	12.6 %	28.3 %	21.3 %
	Community	25.3 %	10.1 %	47.0 %	23.3 %
	Family		10.1 %		11.5 %
		Throughout current or last relationship	Last 12 months	Throughout current or last relationship	Last 12 months
	Intimate partner	41.3 %	19.3 %	39.8 %	20.8 %

²¹ Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women aged 15 years and over by setting, indigenous speaking condition and reference period.

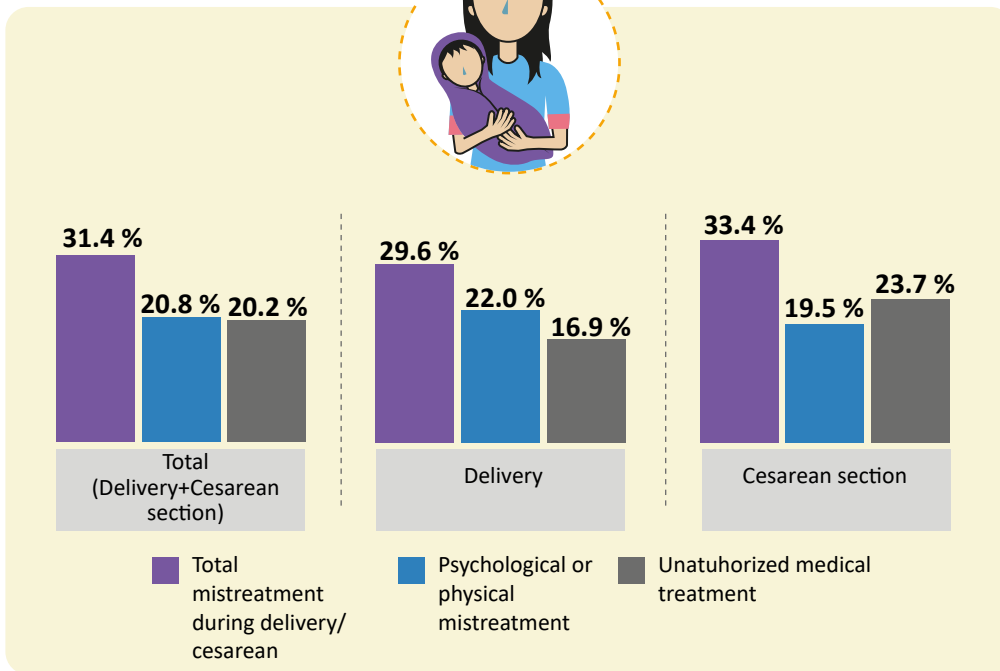
- ◆ In Mexico, women aged 15 years and over who speak an indigenous language have experienced greater violence throughout life within their intimate partner relationship (**41.3 %**) and school (**29.9 %**) settings.
- ◆ In the 12 months prior to the survey, the prevalence of violence against indigenous-speaking women was highest within their intimate partner relationship (**19.3 %**) and in the school (**14.2 %**) settings.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DURING DELIVERY/CESAREAN SECTION



In the last 5 years, **31.4 %** of women aged 15-49 years who had a delivery or cesarean section experienced some type of mistreatment by those who attended their delivery or cesarean.

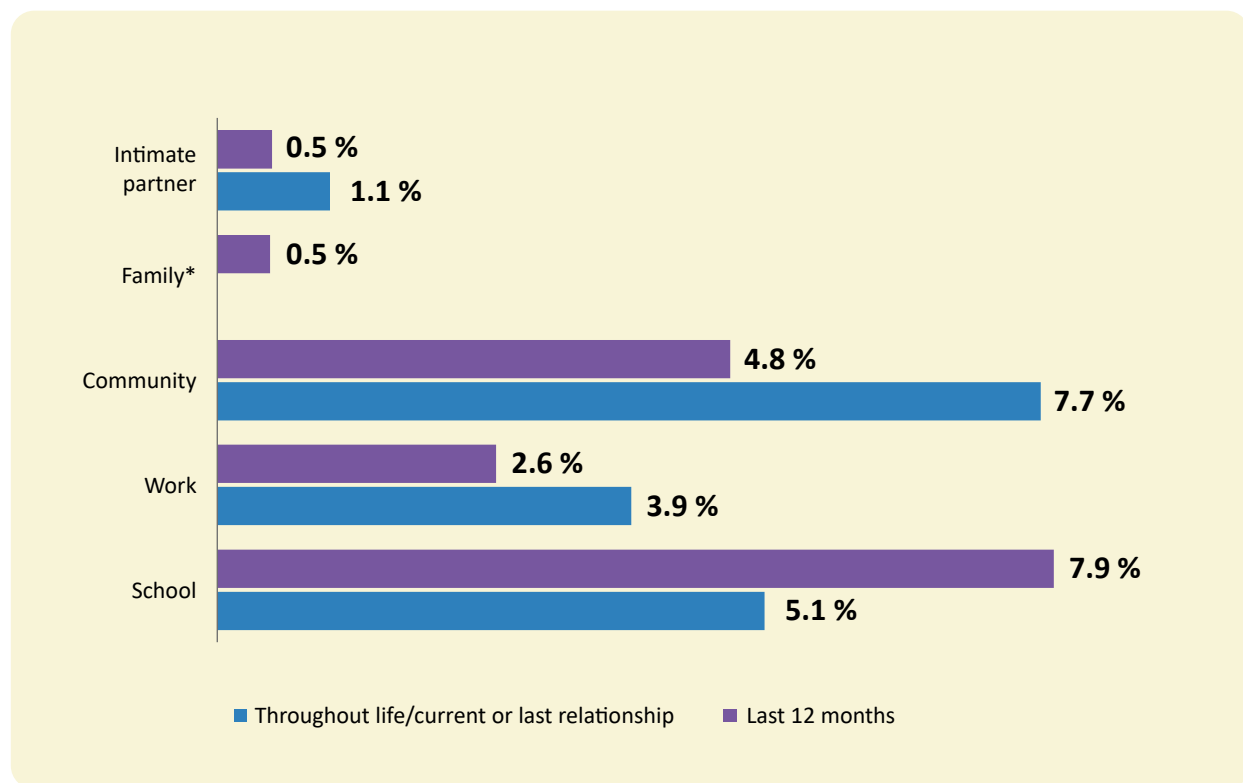
What type of violence do women aged 15-49 years experience during delivery or cesarean?²²



◆ In Mexico, the prevalence of obstetric mistreatment is higher against women who had a cesarean (**33.4 %**) compared to those who had a delivery (**29.6 %**).

²² Prevalence of violence at delivery or cesarean section against women aged 15-49 years whose last delivery or cesarean section occurred in the last 5 years, by type of birth and mistreatment condition.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGH DIGITAL MEDIA²³



* "Throughout life" is Not Available.

◆ At the national level, the prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over through digital media throughout life is highest in the community setting (7.7 %), followed by the school setting (5.1 %). On the other hand, in the 12 months prior to the survey, the prevalence of digital violence is highest in the school setting (7.9 %), followed by the community setting (4.8 %).

²³ Prevalence of violence against women aged 15 years and over through digital media by setting and reference period.



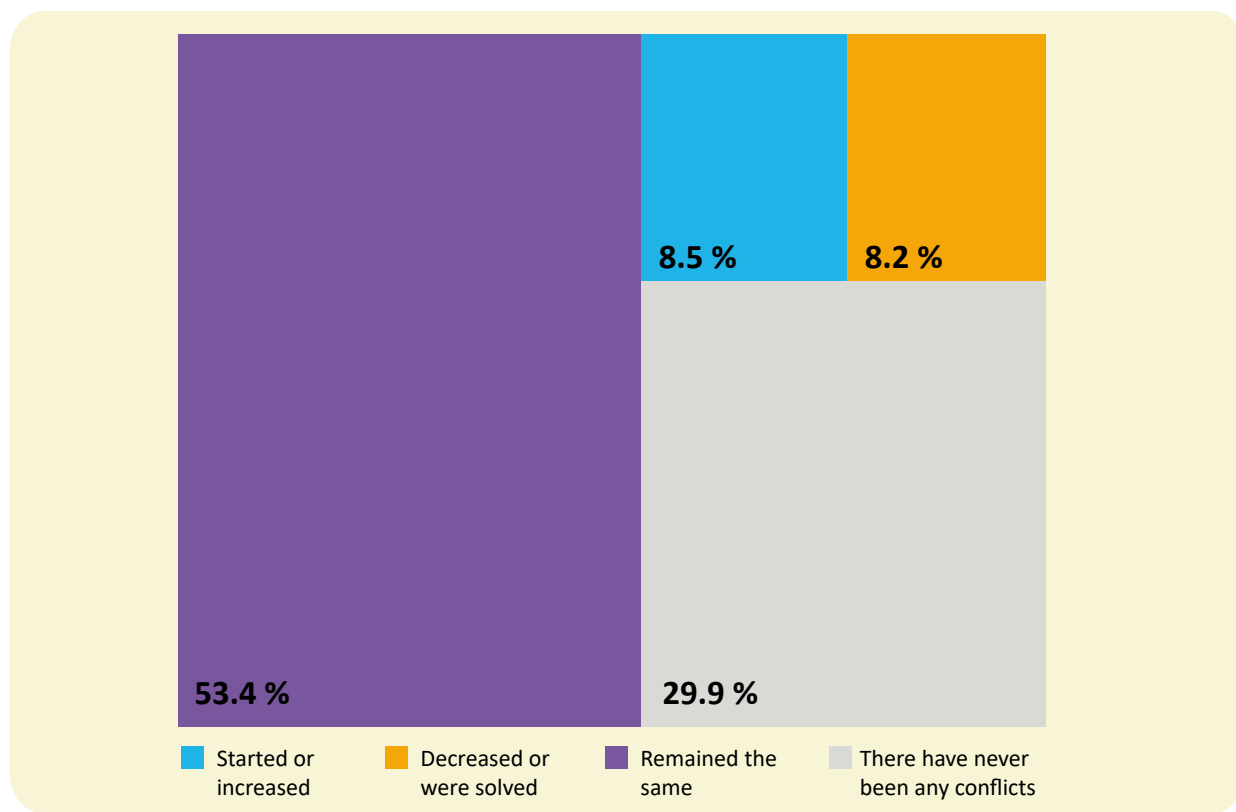
COVID-19 HEALTH EMERGENCY

At the end of March 2020, the Federal Government decreed the beginning of the COVID-19 health emergency. Comparing the situation before and after that date,

would you say conflicts or problems...



within the family setting²⁴



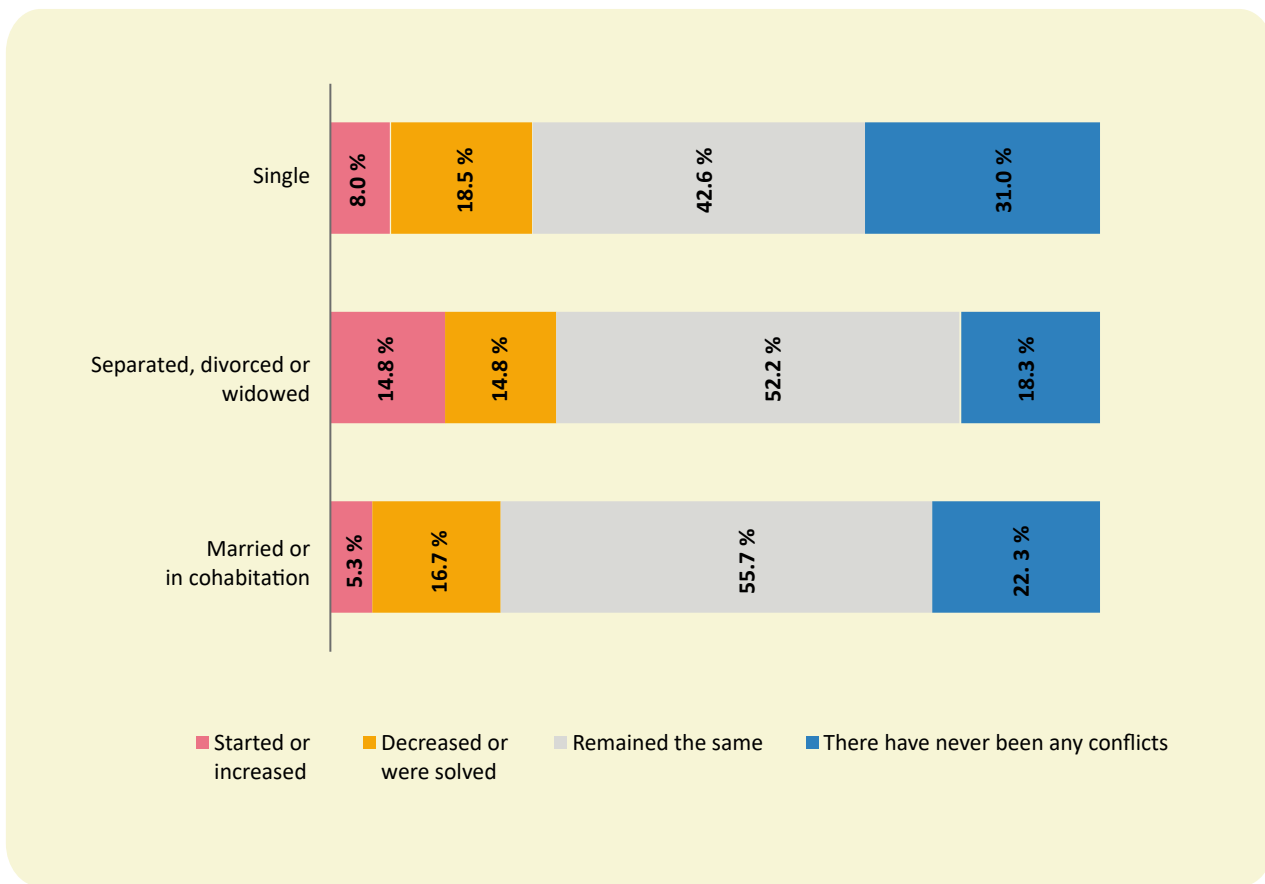
²⁴ Distribution of women aged 15 years and over by perception of conflicts within the family setting before and during the COVID-19 health emergency.

◆ At the national level, **53.4 %** of women aged 15 years and over considered that problems within the family setting remained the same as before the COVID-19 confinement; while **8.5 %** believed that problems began or increased during confinement.

At the end of March 2020, the Federal Government decreed the beginning of the COVID-19 health emergency. Comparing the situation before and after that date, **would you say conflicts or problems...**



within the intimate partner relationship²⁵



²⁵ Perception of problems of women aged 15 years and over within the intimate partner relationship during the COVID-19 health emergency according to marital status.

Note: Single women exclude those who have never had a boyfriend or partner. Separated, divorced, or widowed women exclude women who no longer have contact with their ex-partner and those whose partner died before the health emergency.

◆ At the national level, separated, divorced or widowed women were the ones who perceived that conflicts or problems began or increased in the highest percentage after COVID-19 confinement: **14.8 %** of them reported that problems and conflicts increased in this period.



KEY CONCEPTS

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 years and over during their childhood.

Classes of violence: These are subcategories of the types of violence (first level) that allow 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, concentrating, bathing, dressing, 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, concentrating, bathing, dressing, 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 set 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 before turning 15: Someone 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, patrimonial, 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, patrimonial, 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.

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