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Non-Contact Child Sexual Abuse: Characteristics in a Representative Spanish Sample

Abstract

There is growing interest in understanding non-contact violence in the context of child sexual abuse (CSA). This study explores the characteristics of four types of non-contact CSA in a representative sample of the Spanish population. A sample of 1071 Spanish adults (53% males; mean age 45.37 years) completed the Child Sexual Abuse Experiences Questionnaire. For each type of non-contact CSA experience, we analyzed the victim's age at the time of the first incident, the frequency of occurrence, whether the perpetrator was the same individual (if multiple occurrences), the perpetrator's gender, and the victim's relationship to the perpetrator. Victim gender differences were examined for all variables. Some form of non-contact abuse had been experienced by 34.50% of the sample. Victims were most commonly aged between 12-15 years at the time of the first incident (37.6%), followed by ages 6 -11 (31.7%). Over half of the victims (especially females) experienced abuse repeatedly. A significant proportion of those surveyed (55.7%) had been abused by different individuals, mainly males, although the percentage reporting a female perpetrator was higher among male victims. Perpetrators were most commonly an adult stranger or acquaintance, with gender differences emerging in cases where the perpetrator was another minor or someone in a position of responsibility, two scenarios that were more commonly reported by male victims. Non-contact CSA is becoming increasingly common in our connected society

and shows specific characteristics that may differ across gender. These characteristics and differences are discussed in this research.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse; non-contact abuse; sexual aggression; victims; perpetrator

Introduction

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a form of maltreatment that occurs worldwide and which can lead to diverse, serious, and pervasive problems across multiple life domains (Guiney et al., 2024). It includes not only contact forms of abuse such as physical touching or rape, but also a variety of non-contact experiences such as asking children to reveal their private parts or exposing them to those of an adult, taking photos or videos of them with sexual content, or showing them pornographic material (Barth et al., 2013). In this context, our increasingly connected world has brought with it an increased risk of non-contact violence, with cyberbullying, grooming, and online sexual exploitation all being topics of growing interest among researchers (Ali et al., 2023; Finkelhor et al., 2024; Izquierdo, 2023; Machimbarrena et al., 2018; Villena, 2023). What is clear is that CSA is a multifaceted phenomenon manifesting in diverse ways with different dynamics across families, peer groups, institutions, and communities (Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019). The present study focuses specifically on the experience of non-contact child sexual abuse (CSA) and aims to explore its characteristics in a representative sample of adults. In this research, non-contact CSA is defined as including the following experiences during childhood: (1) Unsolicited exposure to the perpetrator's private parts (genitals); (2) Being asked to show one's own private parts; (3) Being asked to share or pose for photos or videos with sexual content; and (4) Being exposed to pornographic material.

Although it is now widely acknowledged that CSA can occur without physical contact, some epidemiological studies have adopted a narrower definition focused on contact experiences of sexual abuse, and thus they report lower prevalence rates for the phenomenon as a whole (Mathews & Collin-Vézina, 2019). However, the widespread use of social media by today's youth has led researchers to pay closer attention to non-

contact forms of abuse (Landolt et al., 2016). The internet presents interactive opportunities for perpetrators to satisfy their illicit desires rapidly and directly, enabling the solicitation of children while allowing offenders to maintain anonymity (Ali et al., 2023). Animated pornography (such as hentai) likewise poses potential risks to healthy youth development, including distorting perceptions of sexuality and promoting unrealistic norms (Rothman & Adia, 2016). Some institutions like the European Union are working in bringing laws up to date with technological developments and new forms of CSA, as the use of artificial intelligence systems designed for CSA crimes, or the livestreaming of CSA, and dissemination online of related material (European Parliament, 2025).

When analyzed separately, non-contact experiences of CSA are more prevalent than those involving contact, and this holds for both men and women (Barth et al., 2013; Ferragut et al., 2022; Karkoskova & Ropovik, 2018; Landolt et al., 2016; Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014; Singh et al., 2014; Xu et al., 2017; Zukauskien et al., 2023). Although non-contact experiences are generally regarded as a less severe form of CSA, they can nonetheless have adverse health consequences for victims, leading to mental, physical, and emotional challenges, and ultimately impacting their overall quality of life (Landolt et al., 2016). Studies that have analyzed different kinds of CSA experience separately have found that the most common experience is being exposed to sexual content (either being forced to view the perpetrator's genitalia, sexual intercourse among others, or pornographic material), followed by being asked to share or pose for naked pictures or videos, and finally, being asked to show one's own private parts (Almazeedi et al., 2020; Ferragut et al., 2022; Guziak, 2020; Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014).

Most victims have typically experienced multiple forms of CSA (Ferragut et al., 2022; Guziak, 2020; Landolt et al., 2016; Ullman, 2007; Xu et al., 2017). In addition,

research has consistently found that females tend to report a higher prevalence of CSA than do males, including for non-contact CSA (Barth et al., 2013; Ferragut et al., 2021b; Ferragut et al., 2022; Karkoskova & Ropovik, 2018; Landolt et al., 2016; Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014; Singh et al., 2014; Zukauskien et al., 2023), although some studies have found that males report higher rates for the specific experience of being shown pornographic material (Ferragut et al., 2022; Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014).

In the analysis of CSA, the context of the abuse, the victim's age, and the relationship to the perpetrator have been proposed as significant variables. While some studies suggest that all age groups under 18 are vulnerable to sexual victimization (Selengia et al., 2020), it has been observed that children between the ages of 6 and 12 (corresponding to primary school age) are at the highest risk of experiencing CSA for the first time (Al Mahroos & Al-Amer, 2011; Cortés et al., 2011; Ferragut et al., 2021a, b; Ferragut et al., 2022; Finkelhor et al., 2005; Guziak, 2020). However, adolescence is also posited to be a critical period for exposure to the risk of sexual abuse (Ferragut et al., 2021b; Zukauskien et al., 2023). This may be associated with increased access to internet-connected devices, greater privacy, and less parental oversight, all of which increases vulnerability to non-contact sexual abuse. It should be noted here that empirical evidence indicates that the majority of perpetrators of CSA were acquainted with the victim, often being family members, family friends, or neighbors (David et al., 2018; Selengia et al., 2020; Ullman, 2007). However, as the age of the victim increases, there tends to be a shift in the profile of the perpetrator. Thus, some forms of non-contact abuse, such as grooming, are more likely to be perpetrated by peers or unknown adults (Kloppen et al., 2016; Zukauskien et al., 2023). Maier et al. (2013) similarly found that other minors were the most prevalent perpetrator in reported cases of CSA. These varied findings as regards the victim-perpetrator relationship may be due to

differences in research methodologies, classification systems, and the types of CSA analyzed (Kloppen et al., 2016). What is consistently reported, however, is that perpetrators are predominantly male (Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014; Platt et al., 2018), although male victims report abuse by a female more frequently than do females (Ferragut et al., 2021b; Gil, 2014; Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014).

A number of authors have highlighted that in order to gain more comprehensive information about CSA, it is important to analyze each abusive experience independently in representative samples (Ferragut et al., 2021; Guziak, 2020). In this respect, there is a notable lack of studies exploring non-contact experiences of abuse with samples of this kind.

The present exploratory study sought to address this gap by examining the characteristics of four types of non-contact abuse (i.e., unsolicited exposure of their private parts by another person, being asked to show one's own private parts, being asked to share or pose for photos or videos with sexual content, being shown pornographic material) in a representative sample of Spanish adults, thus broadening the scope of previous prevalence studies (Ferragut et al., 2021a, 2021b, 2022) through the inclusion of variables that have not been thoroughly investigated. To this end, we analyze, for each type of experience, the victim's age at the time of the first incident, the frequency of occurrence, whether the perpetrator was the same individual (in the case of multiple occurrences), the gender of the perpetrator, and the relationship to the perpetrator. Victim gender differences were examined for all variables.

Method

Participants

Participants were 1071 adults (50.33% males) aged 18 to 74 ($M = 45.37$, $SD = 14.84$). In terms of gender, age, and region (northern, central, southern, and eastern Spain), they

constituted a representative sample of the Spanish general population, as recorded in the 2018 census report from Spain's National Institute of Statistics (5% margin of error), the last census available at the moment of data collection. In terms of educational attainment, 33.6% had completed university studies, 33.4% had elementary education, 27.1% had finished high school, and 5.9% reported no formal education. Regarding employment status, 48.5% were currently employed, 20.5% were unemployed, 16.7% were retired, 7.2% were homemakers, and 7.1% were students. As for civil status, 60.1% were married, 29.7% were single, 7.7% were divorced or separated, and 2.4% were widowed.

Instrument

Data were obtained using the Child Sexual Abuse Experience Questionnaire (CSAEQ), developed by Ferragut et al. (2022) for a national prevalence study. In addition to basic demographic information (gender, age, etc.), this online questionnaire retrospectively gathers data about childhood experiences of both contact and non-contact abuse. For the current study, only non-contact experiences were explored. Participants were asked about incidents that 1) occurred while they were still legally a minor (under 18 years old), 2) involved an adult or peer who surpassed them in development, strength or authority, and 3) were perceived as inappropriate (i.e., not typical play with a peer under equitable circumstances). Four specific events were analyzed in this study, with participants having to indicate yes or no to the following questions:

- (1) Did anyone ever show you their private parts?
- (2) Did anyone ever ask you to show them your private parts?
- (3) Did anyone ever take photos or record a video of you with a sexual content, or ask you to give them personal material of this kind?
- (4) Did anyone ever show you pornographic material?

If participants acknowledged experiencing any of these situations, they were subsequently prompted to specify, for each situation, their age at the time of the first incident (under 6 years old, 6-11 years, 12-15 years or 16-17 years), the frequency of occurrence (once, 2-3 times, 4-5 times or more than 5 times), whether the perpetrator was the same individual (in the case of multiple occurrences), the gender of the perpetrator (male, female, or both in cases of multiple occurrences), and their relationship to the perpetrator. Regarding the latter, participants were asked to choose among the following relationships: parent, adult family member, someone in a position of responsibility (teacher, coach, babysitter, medical professional, etc.), adult acquaintance, adult stranger, or another minor.

Procedure

Data collection was conducted by a specialized market research company using an online survey platform. This company recruits members of the public to complete voluntary surveys. All participants must first sign a collaboration and data protection agreement, and they receive incentives to respond in the form of points that are redeemable in an online store. Data collection was conducted by a company specializing in survey research. The company distributed the survey to all members of its panel. Quotas were established for key variables (gender and geographic region), and once a quota was met, the system automatically closed participation for that category. Due to this quota-based sampling method, a traditional response rate is not available, as participation was completed progressively within each category. The company has been accredited with ISO certification for access panels in marketing, opinion, and social research. No more than 15 minutes was required to answer the survey questions used in the present study. Prior to participation, all respondents were briefed as to the study's objectives and it was made clear that their data would be anonymized for research

purposes. In order to access the online survey, they also had to provide informed consent and confirm their age as over 18 years. The study adhered to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki and obtained approval from the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Málaga (Spain) on May 6, 2020 (number 18-2020-H).

Data Analysis

For each kind of non-contact CSA, we analyzed the victim's age at the time of the first incident, the frequency of occurrence, whether the perpetrator was the same individual (in the case of multiple occurrences), the perpetrator's gender, and the victim's relationship to the perpetrator (parent, adult family member, adult acquaintance, someone in a position of responsibility, adult stranger, or another minor). Response percentages were calculated, and gender-based variance was analyzed using the chi-square test and Fisher's exact test.

Results

Four types of non-contact CSA experiences have been analyzed: (1) Aggressor showed his/her private parts to the victim; (2) Aggressor asked the victim to show its own private parts; (3) Aggressor took photos or recorded video of the victim with a sexual content, or asked for personal material of this kind; and (4) Aggressor showed pornographic material to the victim. The findings for each of the four types of non-contact CSA are displayed in Tables 1-4. A total of 370 participants (34.50%) reported experiencing some form of non-contact abuse, with no differences across gender. In the total pool of participants (n = 1071), 17.8% had experienced one type of non-contact CSA, 9.7% two types, 4.1% three types, and 1.4% four types.

Experience 1. Unsolicited exposure to perpetrator's private parts

As seen in Table 1, this type of experience most commonly occurred for the first time when the victim was aged between 12 and 15 years (37.6%), followed by age 6 to

11 (31.7%). Half of the victims (51.3%) reported that the experience occurred two or more times, with females being more likely to experience this kind of abuse repeatedly (more than five times). Among these victims, 55.7% indicated that the abuse was perpetrated by different individuals, primarily males. Interestingly, the proportion who disclosed that the perpetrator was female was higher among male victims (30.9% vs. 3.3% for female victims). Regarding the relationship to the perpetrator, this experience most commonly involved a stranger, followed by an adult acquaintance and another minor. Gender differences emerged for those cases where the perpetrator was another minor or someone in a position of responsibility, two scenarios that were more commonly reported by male as opposed to female victims. Female victims were significantly more likely than males to report that the perpetrator was a stranger.

INSERT HERE TABLE 1

Experience 2. Being asked to show one's own private parts

This type of abuse, analyzed in Table 2, most commonly occurred for the first time when the victim was between 6 and 11 years old (35.8%). Over half of the victims stated that it happened more than once (56.8%), with 63% reporting multiple perpetrators. Although the majority of victims identified a male as the perpetrator, the proportion who reported a female perpetrator was greater among male victims (38.5% vs. 1.8% of female victims). In general, this type of non-contact abuse was predominantly perpetrated by another minor or an adult stranger. However, females reported instances of being approached by adult family members at a higher rate than did males (21.8% vs. 3.8%).

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Experience 3. Being asked to share or pose for photos or videos with sexual content

This type of abuse was much more likely to occur for the first time when the victim was aged 16-17 years (70.5%). For 72.6% of victims it had been a recurrent experience, usually involving different individuals each time. Perpetrators tended to be an adult stranger or another minor, and they were commonly male, although male victims were much more likely to report a female perpetrator (62.5% vs. 4.8% of female victims). Results for this experience are shown in Table 3.

INSERT HERE TABLE 3

Experience 4. Being exposed to pornographic material

Analysis for this experience are presented in Table 4. The most common age range for the initial occurrence of this experience was between 12 and 15 years old (57.1%). Similar to the other types of non-contact abuse, the majority of victims (59.8%) reported experiencing this situation more than once, primarily involving different individuals. Most victims also indicated that the perpetrator was male, with no significant differences by gender. The person who showed them the pornographic material was usually another minor, and this was especially the case among male victims (75.8% vs. 57.6% of female victims). Females more commonly reported having this experience with an adult stranger (33.3% vs. 20.2% of male victims).

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In summary, our findings for the four types of non-contact abuse analyzed indicate:

- Gender did not play a role in the age at which individuals first experienced the abuse. The four types of non-contact abuse most commonly occurred during adolescence (from 12 years old onwards), except for the experience in which the victim was asked to show their private parts, which was more prevalent between the ages of

6 and 11 years old. Figure 1 displays comparative data for age at time of first incident across the four types of non-contact CSA.

- Episodes of abuse typically occurred repeatedly, with no discernible gender differences among victims in this respect. The exception to this was unsolicited exposure to the perpetrator's private parts, an experience that female victims were significantly more likely than males to report as occurring more than 5 times.
- When the abuse took place more than once, it tended to be perpetrated by different people.
- Perpetrators were predominantly male, although gender differences were observed in three of the four experiences analyzed, with female perpetrators being more prevalent among male victims. The only experience not associated with gender differences was being shown pornographic material, with males being the most likely perpetrator in this case.
- The majority of non-contact CSA experiences were perpetrated by an adult stranger, another minor or an adult acquaintance. Comparative data for the identity of the perpetrator across the four types of abuse are displayed in Figure 2. Gender differences were again observed here. Female victims were more likely than males to report that an adult stranger had shown them his private parts or pornographic material, and also that they had been asked to show their own private parts to an adult family member. Conversely, male victims were more likely than females to report that someone in a position of responsibility or another minor had shown them their private parts, and also that they had been shown pornographic material by another minor.

INSERT HERE FIGURES 1 AND 2

Discussion

This study has examined the characteristics of four types of non-contact CSA in a representative sample of Spanish adults, building upon the prevalence study

conducted by Ferragut et al. (2022) and research by the same group into contact abuse experiences Ferragut et al. (2021b). For each type of non-contact CSA experience, we analyzed the victim's age at the time of the first incident, the frequency of occurrence, whether the perpetrator was the same individual (in the case of multiple occurrences), the gender of the perpetrator, and the victim's relationship to the perpetrator. Victim gender differences were examined for all variables.

Over a third of the sample (34.50%) had experienced at least one of the four types of non-contact abuse analyzed, suggesting that abuse experiences of this kind are highly prevalent. Victims were most likely to be adolescents (12-15 years) at the time of the first incident. This supports the idea that adolescence is a critical period in terms of susceptibility to abuse (Ferragut et al., 2021b; Zukauskien et al., 2023), which may be related to increased access to and use of internet-connected devices, greater privacy, and less parental oversight. It should be noted, however, that a considerable proportion of our sample reported having experienced non-contact abuse for the first time when aged between 6 and 11 years, thus highlighting the need to consider vulnerability during the primary school period (Al Mahroos & Al-Amer, 2011; Cortés et al., 2011; Ferragut et al., 2021a,b; Ferragut et al., 2022; Finkelhor et al., 2005; Guziak, 2020).

Consistent with previous findings (Guziak, 2020; Landolt et al., 2016; Ullman, 2007; Xu et al., 2017), half of the victims in the present survey reported being abused on two or more occasions. Repeated abuse was more common among females and often became chronic, with some victims reporting more than five occurrences. This is in line with research showing that the prevalence of CSA, including non-contact experiences, is generally higher among females (Barth et al., 2013; Ferragut et al., 2021a; Ferragut et al., 2022; Karkoskova & Ropovik, 2018; Landolt et al., 2016; Mohler-Kuo et al., 2014; Singh et al., 2014; Zukauskien et al., 2023).

Of those victims who reported multiple occurrences, 55.7% indicated that the abuse was perpetrated by different individuals, predominantly males. Notably, however, male victims were significantly more likely to identify the perpetrator as female. This difference with respect to female victims has been reported previously (García-Montoliu et al., 2024; Ferragut et al., 2021b), although it is an issue that remains under-researched (Gil, 2014). Given the evidence that the perpetrator's gender is a differentiating factor in the profile of abuse and its consequences among male victims (Gil, 2014), this is an important variable to consider.

Regarding the relationship to the perpetrator, the majority of victims reported encounters with adult strangers, followed by with other minors and adult acquaintances. Gender differences were evident in cases where the perpetrator was another minor or someone in a position of responsibility, with both scenarios being more common among male victims. Females, by contrast, were more likely to have been abused by an adult stranger. These results may, at first sight, appear novel, given that studies have tended to identify family members or adult acquaintances as the main perpetrators (David et al., 2018; Selengia et al., 2020; Ullman, 2007). However, most previous research has focused on contact abuse experiences, and hence our results may reflect specific characteristics of non-contact abuse. In fact, they support previous evidence showing that some forms of non-contact abuse, such as grooming, are more likely to be perpetrated by peers or unknown adults (Kloppen et al., 2016; Zukauskien et al., 2023), and also that other minors are the most prevalent perpetrator in reported cases of CSA (Maier et al., 2013).

This study seeks to consider critical perspectives that emphasize power dynamics and advocate for a deeper and more nuanced understanding of abuse experiences, thereby challenging traditional definitions of child sexual abuse (Ramirez,

2023) and taking into account new forms of aggression, specifically by online means, that are not only the future but are already part of the present.

Limitations

The present study has two main limitations. First, it relies on a cross-sectional analysis of retrospective reports from adults, which may be susceptible to recall bias. Additionally, participants' awareness of the study's purpose may have introduced an element of self-selection bias.

Second, the use of quota-based online panel sampling presents several methodological constraints. Due to the quota system and self-selection, a traditional response rate cannot be calculated. Moreover, this non-probability sampling method may limit the generalizability of the findings. Online panels may also underrepresent hard-to-reach populations, such as older adults without internet access or individuals with low digital literacy.

Future research directions

In order to address the aforementioned limitations, future research should aim to obtain and analyze current incidence and prevalence data and also include samples of children so as to obtain a more accurate picture of the situation at present with regard to experiences of sexual abuse. The extent to which the results of this exploratory study are generalizable also needs to be explored by replicating the analysis with larger samples, including across different countries. Overall, there is a need for increased data relating to this under-reported form of child maltreatment, and we encourage researchers to address this using instruments that inquire about specific experiences of non-contact abuse. Each type of experience might also be examined in relation to specific contexts, the overall aim being to identify differentiating variables that need to

be considered so as to build a more detailed understanding of a phenomenon that appears to be increasingly prevalent in our connected society.

The above limitations notwithstanding, this study also has several strengths, notably the fact that it gathers data from a representative sample of Spanish adults **spanning four generations**, with an equivalent proportion of male and female participants. In addition, we explored different types of non-contact abuse experiences, employing an online survey to ensure participants' anonymity and afford them the opportunity to respond in a private setting of their choosing. As a result, the study provides the most up-to-date and representative data on the prevalence of non-contact CSA in the Spanish population.

Perhaps the most important finding to emerge from the survey is the high prevalence of non-contact CSA, with 1 in 3 of our Spanish adults reporting having suffered at least one of the types of abuse evaluated, with no gender differences in this respect. The results overall suggest that programs aimed at preventing CSA should pay particular attention to adolescence as a period during which young people are especially vulnerable to non-contact forms of abuse, due to their greater autonomy and increasing access to and use of digital media. Developing a more detailed understanding of the characteristics of this kind of abuse is crucial given that it may have a lasting impact on an individual's health and well-being.

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Table 1. Descriptive data by gender for *Unsolicited exposure to perpetrator's private parts*: Victims' age at time of first incident, frequency of occurrence, and characteristics of the perpetrator(s).

| | <i>N</i> | % | Male (<i>n</i> = 68) | Female (<i>n</i> = 121) | χ^2 |
|--|----------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Age at first occurrence (years) | | | | | |
| < 6 | 9 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 2.95 |
| 6-11 | 60 | 31.7 | 26.5 | 34.7 | |
| 12-15 | 71 | 37.6 | 36.8 | 38.0 | |
| 16-17 | 49 | 25.9 | 29.4 | 24.0 | |
| Number of times | | | | | |
| Once | 92 | 48.7 | 44.1 | 51.2 | 8.01* |
| 2-3 | 53 | 28.0 | 38.2 | 22.3 | |
| 4-5 | 14 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 6.6 | |
| >5 | 30 | 15.9 | 8.8 | 19.8 | |
| Perpetrator (more than one experience) | | | | | |
| Same person | 43 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.1 | 0.01 |
| Different people | 54 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 55.9 | |
| Gender of perpetrator | | | | | |
| Male | 157 | 83.1 | 61.8 | 95.0 | 34.65 ^{a**} |
| Female | 25 | 13.2 | 30.9 | 3.3 | |
| Both | 7 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 1.7 | |
| Relationship to perpetrator | | | | | |
| Parent | 5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.57 |
| Another adult family member | 18 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 3.22 |
| Person in position of responsibility | 6 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 6.03 ^{a**} |
| Adult acquaintance | 49 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 24.8 | 0.23 |
| Adult stranger | 104 | 55.0 | 38.2 | 64.5 | 12.10 ^{**} |
| Another minor | 49 | 25.9 | 39.7 | 18.2 | 10.50 ^{**} |

Note. ^aBootstrapping. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

Table 2. Descriptive data by gender for *Being asked to show one's own private parts*: Victims' age at time of first incident, frequency of occurrence, and characteristics of the perpetrator(s).

| | <i>N</i> | % | Male (<i>n</i> = 26) | Female (<i>n</i> = 55) | χ^2 |
|---|----------|------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Age at first occurrence (years) | | | | | |
| < 6 | 5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 2.62 |
| 6-11 | 29 | 35.8 | 38.5 | 34.5 | |
| 12-15 | 22 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 27.3 | |
| 16-17 | 25 | 30.9 | 34.6 | 29.1 | |
| Number of times | | | | | |
| Once | 35 | 43.2 | 53.8 | 38.2 | 2.49 |
| 2-3 | 22 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 27.3 | |
| 4-5 | 8 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 10.9 | |
| >5 | 16 | 19.8 | 11.5 | 23.6 | |
| Perpetrator (more than one experience) | | | | | |
| Same person | 17 | 37.0 | 33.3 | 38.2 | 0.09 |
| Different people | 29 | 63.0 | 66.7 | 61.8 | |
| Gender of perpetrator | | | | | |
| Male | 67 | 82.7 | 57.7 | 94.5 | 20.36 ^{a**} |
| Female | 11 | 13.6 | 38.5 | 1.8 | |
| Both | 3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | |
| Relationship to perpetrator | | | | | |
| Parent | 5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 2.52 |
| Another adult family member | 13 | 16.0 | 3.8 | 21.8 | 4.23* |
| Person in position of responsibility | 3 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 1.71 |
| Adult acquaintance | 19 | 23.5 | 15.4 | 27.3 | 1.39 |
| Adult stranger | 27 | 33.3 | 34.6 | 32.7 | 0.03 |
| Another minor | 33 | 40.7 | 53.8 | 34.5 | 2.73 |

Note. ^aBootstrapping. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

Table 3. Descriptive data by gender for *Being asked to share or pose for photos or videos with sexual content*: Victims' age at time of first incident, frequency of occurrence, and characteristics of the perpetrator(s).

| | <i>N</i> | % | Male (<i>n</i> = 32) | Female (<i>n</i> = 63) | χ^2 |
|---|----------|------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Age at first occurrence (years) | | | | | |
| < 6 | 4 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 1.63 |
| 6-11 | 1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | |
| 12-15 | 23 | 24.2 | 18.8 | 27.0 | |
| 16-17 | 67 | 70.5 | 78.1 | 66.7 | |
| Number of times | | | | | |
| Once | 26 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 2.12 |
| 2-3 | 31 | 32.6 | 40.6 | 28.6 | |
| 4-5 | 14 | 14.7 | 9.4 | 17.5 | |
| >5 | 24 | 25.3 | 21.9 | 27.0 | |
| Perpetrator (more than one experience) | | | | | |
| Same person | 17 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 0.16 |
| Different people | 52 | 75.4 | 78.3 | 73.9 | |
| Gender of perpetrator | | | | | |
| Male | 68 | 71.6 | 31.3 | 92.1 | 40.66 ^{a**} |
| Female | 23 | 24.2 | 62.5 | 4.8 | |
| Both | 4 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 3.2 | |
| Relationship to perpetrator | | | | | |
| Parent | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Another adult family member | 3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.01 |
| Person in position of responsibility | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Adult acquaintance | 23 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 25.4 | 0.14 |
| Adult stranger | 53 | 55.8 | 59.4 | 54.0 | 0.25 |
| Another minor | 53 | 55.8 | 59.4 | 54.0 | 0.25 |

Note. ^aBootstrapping. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

Table 4. Descriptive data by gender for *Being exposed to pornographic material*: Victims' age at time of first incident, frequency of occurrence, and characteristics of the perpetrator(s).

| | <i>N</i> | % | Male (<i>n</i> = 132) | Female (<i>n</i> = 66) | χ^2 |
|--|----------|------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Age at first occurrence (years) | | | | | |
| < 6 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0 | 7.28 |
| 6-11 | 32 | 16.2 | 14.4 | 19.7 | |
| 12-15 | 113 | 57.1 | 62.9 | 45.5 | |
| 16-17 | 51 | 25.8 | 21.2 | 34.8 | |
| Number of times | | | | | |
| Once | 47 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 25.8 | 5.25 |
| 2-3 | 80 | 40.4 | 37.1 | 47.0 | |
| 4-5 | 18 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 10.6 | |
| >5 | 53 | 26.8 | 31.8 | 16.7 | |
| Perpetrator (more than one experience) | | | | | |
| Same person | 34 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 30.6 | 2.72 |
| Different people | 117 | 77.5 | 81.4 | 69.4 | |
| Gender of perpetrator | | | | | |
| Male | 149 | 75.3 | 78.8 | 68.2 | 2.69 |
| Female | 18 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 12.1 | |
| Both | 31 | 15.7 | 13.6 | 19.7 | |
| Relationship to perpetrator | | | | | |
| Parent | 2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.53 |
| Another adult family member | 13 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 2.63 |
| Person in position of responsibility | 5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.10 |
| Adult acquaintance | 56 | 28.3 | 28.0 | 28.8 | 0.01 |
| Adult stranger | 40 | 20.2 | 13.6 | 33.3 | 10.59** |
| Another minor | 138 | 69.7 | 75.8 | 57.6 | 6.89** |

Note. ^aBootstrapping. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

Figure 1. Age at time of the first incident for the four types of non-contact CSA.

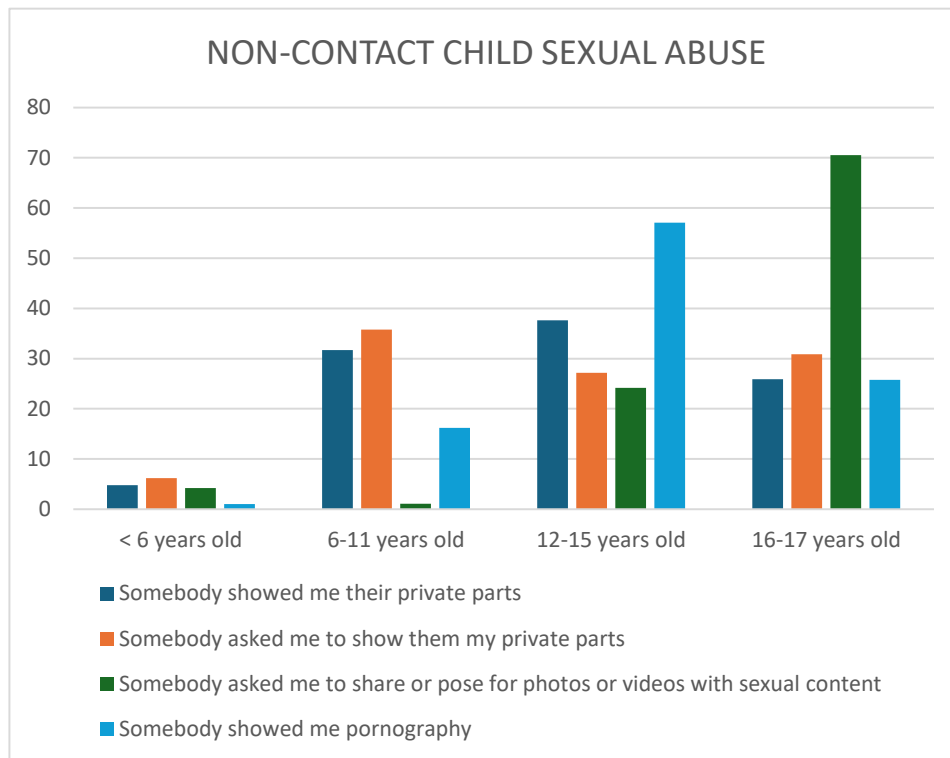


Figure 2. Perpetrator for the four types of non-contact CSA.

